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Sweet and
Beautiful
FOR GIFTS
Any color, any price
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They carry safely by
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Telephone us.
**THE HAY FLORAL &
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BROCKVILLE - ONTARIO

The Athens Reporter

—AND—

COUNTY OF LEEDS ADVERTISER.

A LARGE NUMBER
of Reporter Subscriptions are now overdue. Will you kindly look at the date on your address label and remit overdue payments. The publisher tries to meet his debts like other honest men and expects those owing him will do their part by paying for their paper promptly. Don't pass this by until a more convenient season.

Vol. XVIII. No. 46

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, November 12, 1902.

B. Loverin, Prop'r.

An Elegant Overcoat

Every good dresser appreciates an elegant overcoat. The overcoat is always in evidence at this season of the year. You admire some overcoats, while you never have a second glance for others; the former is our kind—they are swell, swaggar, smart. It's just such coats that we want to show you—some long, some medium lengths—all are elegant and aristocratic.

Prices not too high for elegance—from \$5.00 to \$15.00
Come and see at any rate.

Dress the Little Fellow Well

You are proud of that boy of yours. Every boy should be the pride of his parents. He should be dressed so that he will feel the equal of any boy of the boys he associates with. Let us clothe him for this winter and we will make him one of the best-dressed boys in town. You will find our stock of Boys' Suits and Overcoats the largest and nicest stock in town. The Vest Suits for little fellows, Blouse Suits, Russian Suits, Norfolk Suits, Yoke Suits, Top Coats, Long Overcoats, Belt Overcoats and Reefers, Raglanettes, Kitcheners, Berthies, Blanket Coats and Ulsters.

Come, take a look at these beauties—every price is a right one—from \$2.00 to \$7.50.

GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE

The Up-to-Date

Clothiers and Gents' Furnishings.

Corner King and Buell Streets.

BROCKVILLE

About Parlor Suites.

If you are looking for LARGE VALUES for LITTLE MONEY we have them and you take no chances on QUALITY when you deal with us. New fall lines are now constantly arriving. Call and see the latest styles in furniture whether you wish to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

Below you will find some of our Special Bargains which we are offering for

Immediate Sale:

Parlor Suite—Mahogany finished frame, neatly carved, 5 pieces, sofa, arm chair, rocker, 2 reception chairs, upholstered in heavy tapestry coverings, good spring seats, regular price, \$28.00. Special on Saturday... 18.00	Parlor Suite—Mahogany frame, neatly carved, five pieces, upholstered in silk tapestry and silk plush, regular price, \$30.00. Saturday..... 24.00
Parlor Suite—Polished frames, 5 pieces, covered with velours assorted colors, regular price \$25.00. Special on Saturday..... 22.00	Parlor Suite—stuffed over spring seats, large and comfortable, double stuffed, upholstered in GEVIENEVE VELVETS with fringe to match, considered cheap at \$45.00. Saturday..... 31.00

We carry a first class, up-to-date stock of undertaking goods.

R. D. JUDSON & SON.

THE

ATHENS CARRIAGE WORKS.

If you intend purchasing a cutter this fall, wait for special announcement in this space, or call at the shop and learn what we can do in the way of furnishing you with an up-to-date cutter at a reasonable price.

D. FISHER,

Athens, Nov. 1902.

VICTORIA St

HAD A BIG TIME

Over in Kemptville the boys observed in old time style the eve of All Saints' Day. A correspondent says that trouble was anticipated and the council provided a number of special policemen to avert it. But notwithstanding this unusual precaution, the boys dumped eight buggies into the river, overturned one hundred feet of walk at the high school to the music of the school bell, and stuck an old pump down the chimney on the house of one of the special policemen!

FIRE AT NORTH AUGUSTA

Another destructive fire was narrowly averted at North Augusta a few days ago. A small barn on Church St., owned by Dr. Dunn, was ignited by children playing with matches, and was totally consumed. A building occupied by Mr. Chas. Frame, only twelve feet distant was saved with difficulty. This building was in line with the Anglican and Methodist churches and its destruction would have involved their loss also. As it was, the roof of St. Peter's was on fire several times. The village is now organizing a hook and ladder company.

SUGAR BEETS

To Berlin goes the honor of being the first town in Ontario to manufacture beet sugar. The factory in Berlin—one of the four to operate this season—began slicing beets on Friday morning, Oct. 30th. Everything ran smoothly from the start, and the factory is now in full operation. It will be interesting to learn the farmers' record of profit from his end of the business. Leeds county farmers will then know just what they have missed or avoided. Here considerable difference of opinion existed as to the profit to be derived from growing sugar beets, and no body of farmers had apparently sufficient faith in the new industry to induce the Ontario government to establish a trial plot in the county. However, the whole question will soon be solved in a practical way, and the Reporter will be pleased to inform its readers of the results as soon as they are disclosed.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CONVENTION

The ninth annual convention of the Sunday-schools and Epworth Leagues of Brockville District, held at Kemptville on the 9th ult., was not as largely attended as was desirable, though the spirit that prevailed indicated no decline in interest among those present. Several Schools failed to send either a delegate or a report, and their attention is to be called to their duty in this particular. Among the many interesting papers and addresses given was one by Mr. M. H. Eyre, respecting which the Kemptville Telegram says:

"The Wednesday morning meeting was opened with prayer, after which 'A new departure in Sunday-school work' was taken up. A very interesting paper on 'Home Department' was given by Mr. M. H. Eyre, of Athens. This seemed to have been a somewhat new departure to many of the delegates. He explained it as a department of the work intended to reach those who did not or could not attend the Sunday school in person. A committee is organized, visitors appointed, who ascertain names and location of those to be looked after, literature distributed, usually the literature of the Sunday school and also special literature provided by this department. The working outfit would cost about \$1.00 and could be obtained at Manning Arcade, Toronto. The results obtained in this department of the work was very large, not only in the way of securing new members to the school, but in enabling the many to receive the instruction imparted in the school which they would not otherwise do. He explained that the work could be taken up in an undenominational form if necessary. In the discussion which followed it developed that four schools in this district are now using this department."

It was practically decided to hold the next meeting at Elgin in conjunction with the annual district meeting of ministers.

A couple of cases of glanders in horses have been reported to the Department of Agriculture from Carleton Place.

GOT \$150 DAMAGES

Managers of agricultural societies generally will be interested in reading the following report of an action brought against Dundas Agricultural Society for an accident such as is barely averted at almost every fair in the country. It was an action by Dr. W. E. Craig, of Cornwall to recover damages from the management of the Morrisburg fair for injuries to himself and his horse in a race last year which Dr. Craig alleged were caused by the association failing to keep the track clear during the race. In consequence of this neglect a horse got on the track during one of the heats and caused a general smashup among the racers. The association contended that they had done all that could reasonably be expected of them to keep the track clear. The jury brought in a verdict of \$150 for the plaintiff, but this amount being within the jurisdiction of the County Court, His Lordship directed that judgment should be entered for \$150 with County Court costs. The plaintiff's claim was for \$1,900.

HOLINESS MOVEMENT

The annual conference of the Holiness Movement for the territory embracing Ontario, Quebec and New York state, concluded at Ottawa on Saturday, 1st inst., by the ordination of a number of elders and deacons by Bishop Horner. Those created elders were: Revs. G. A. York, Aultville; J. R. Pitt, Chesterville; W. W. Lake, Kingston; J. B. Johnston, Inverary; Asa McIntosh, Bracebridge; Johnston Price, Woolley, Ont.; A. B. Van Camp, Watertown, N.Y.; E. T. Campbell, Belleville; Allan Moore, London, England.

Those ordained deacons were: Rev. James Bain, Iroquois; G. A. Edmunds, York.

Miss Ida Eligh, Newington, and Miss L. Christie, Madoc, were created deaconesses.

The Holiness Movement is spreading rapidly, and within the jurisdiction of this conference has 5,014 members, an increase of 394 for the year, with 213 preachers and local preachers.

Appeals have come from Great Britain and a worker will be sent at once to Belfast and London. Rev. Mr. VanCamp is going to China. The movement has six workers in Egypt. Rev. Mr. York, Aultville, was elected secretary of the conference.

POULTRY FAIRS

Farmers, like other people, like to do business where a large amount of their particular kind of business is being done, feeling that where keen competition prevails the interests of the seller are more likely to be promoted. But special advantage is not always found in the larger market.

Several years ago several farmers declined the prices offered in Athens and drove to a larger business centre only to find that the top figure of that market did not exceed the prices offered here.

Athens, as a poultry buying centre, has never been "boomed," but for many years the local dealers have dealt fairly with the farmers, paying to their limit for properly prepared fowls, whether or not there was outside competition, and as a result such a confidence has been established that at every fair held here a large amount of poultry changes hands.

On this subject the Rideau Record says:

"Smith's Falls once had an annual poultry fair which was famous throughout all the country. For the past couple of years it has been dwindling until last year it was only a shadow of what it once had been. It seemed to be nobody's business to look after it and like many another good thing the lack of attention doubtless helped to kill it."

The business men of Athens generally have probably not given as much attention to the annual poultry fair as its importance deserves; but we have always had a number of live buyers, prepared to purchase a practically unlimited quantity, and their activity and reliability have served to popularize Athens as a poultry-buying centre and to make the annual fair invariably a success.

The exceptionally good prices likely to prevail this fall will no doubt bring out a very large offering of fowls, so we may expect a busy day in Athens on December 5th.

YOUNG MEN WANTED

To Learn the—

Art of Garment CUTTING

We teach the best, simplest and most modern systems, in the shortest possible time and guarantee perfect satisfaction.

We have taught many, and can fit YOU to earn from \$1500.00 to \$2500.00 per year, in a very short time.

Write for a Catalogue, free, to

The Brockville Cutting School,
M. J. KEHOE, Proprietor

The Montreal House

Jack Frost has no terrors for the man or woman who is robed in our

STYLISH Fur Goods

Well made, of first quality skins, and offered at attractive prices. Don't fail to see these goods.

Boots and Shoes

Our reputation for carrying a complete line of foot-wear is well maintained by our present stock. Style and durability are combined in every pair, and the manufacturer's name is an assurance of reliability. The ladies will find the stock particularly interesting. A special reduction is being made in children's rubbers.

In the Clothing line, we offer winter Overcoats—Ulsters, Irish Friests and heavy tweed with velvet collar—at from \$5 to \$10. All-wool Suits—fastionable cut and weave—at quick sale prices.

You are invited to investigate these special offerings.

PHIL. WILTSE THE MONTREAL HOUSE ATHENS

TREASURE TROVE

North Augusta Citizen: Mr. Lester Baldwin, while working in his stone quarry with a gang of men getting out stone for the new Methodist church which is about to be erected here, lifted a stone which was covered with about eight inches of earth, and being about ten feet square, and under it found a beautiful gold ring with a grey setting. It is a great mystery how the ring ever got under this flake in a bed of solid rock.

AT THE AGE OF NINETY-TWO

It is the privilege of but few people to be hale and hearty at the age of 92 years; but such is the condition of our esteemed citizen, Mr. W. W. Smith, who attained his 92nd birthday on Tuesday, October 28th. The event was fittingly commemorated by a dinner at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James Duggan, at which were present all the members of his family who could attend. Mr. Smith was in his usual good health and spirits, and replied brightly and cheerily to the many felicitations he received.

It is a good many years since our citizens first came to number W. W. Smith among the oldest of the district; but to day his vitality apparently equals that of the average man of 70. His mental faculties are unimpaired, excepting his hearing, which is only slightly affected; his eyesight is such that he is able to read the papers without difficulty; and his memory of details of events that occurred in the pioneer days of this section is a source of surprise and pleasure to his friends. The Reporter adds its congratulations, with the wish that he may be given such health and strength as will enable him to pass the 93rd milestone of his life as pleasantly as this of which we write.

Asylum nurses in Ontario will hereafter be required to take a special course of training similar to that received by hospital nurses. It is thought that by doing this the comfort of the unfortunate patients will be promoted.



JUBILEE SINGERS

The Athens Council Canadian Order Chosen Friends has secured the famous Canadian Jubilee Singers for an entertainment to be given in the high school hall, Athens, on Thursday evening, 20th November. This company has toured Great Britain, United States and Canada and has everywhere made a most favorable impression. They carry their own orchestra and as vocalists they unquestionably rank high. Respecting their performances elsewhere, we append a few press notices.

Toronto Globe: "The Yonge Street Methodist church was filled to overflowing. * * * The audience was greatly delighted." Brockville Times: "The Canadian Jubilee Singers will always receive a warm reception and liberal support at the hands of Brockville citizens."

Montreal Witness: "The entertainment was very good indeed." These singers are the descendants of slaves who escaped to Canada before the war, and their rendering of plantation melodies and sacred songs is characterized as delightful and inspiring.

Pumpkins form one of the profitable side lines in Prince Edward County. Farmers get from \$3.50 to \$5 per ton for good ripe ones from the canning factories. E. B. Parwood had seven acres in corn and pumpkins. After the corn was removed he gathered seven tons of pumpkins, for which he got \$5 per ton—a nice little addition to the main crop.

The police all over the country have word to be on the lookout for a couple of swindlers who have been operating among the farmers near St. Mary's. They are two young men who claim to be buying chickens. At each farm house where they made a purchase they paid one dollar down. For this they received a receipt from the farmer. The alleged receipt, however, turned out to be a note on the bank, and it is alleged that as much as \$600 has been collected around St. Mary's. Farmers in this section should keep a sharp lookout for such customers.

Mumps are quite prevalent in town at present.

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IN EVERY POSITION

PARIS FASHIONS IN MID-OCTOBER.

What Chanteclair Sees in the French Capital—A General Melange for Lady Readers, Which the Masculine Portion of Creation Will Not Overlook.

Paris degnath: Our lovely city is all smiles and graciousness this week, the weather warm and balmy, making the fashionable butterflies again do their lovely summer creations to gladden our eyes and cheat us into the belief that grim winter is yet far off.

Bruxelles, as the street on each side of it was roped off, and gone but his "intimate" passed through. Every care was taken to avoid hostile or party demonstration.

Paris I see them just to the ankle indeed, for morning wear, with a smart little French coat, tight at the back, and slightly bloused in front to accompany the wide, wide skirt.

They are becoming to a slender figure, and the skins are manipulated with such exquisite skill that there are the most charming effects of lights and shades; you see stripes, checks and many other quaint devices, but all is soft and harmonious; generally a few antique silver or pamesterie buttons fasten them in front, with the addition of a touch of metal or tooled leather.

Nature Falls and Art Steps in, so marvellous are the colors, combinations and arrangements arrived at by a master furrier, to effect his ends.

As Short as You Please. In Paris I see them just to the ankle indeed, for morning wear, with a smart little French coat, tight at the back, and slightly bloused in front to accompany the wide, wide skirt.

WELL MERITED GROWTH. Among the publications that came to our exchange desk this week is that little annual messenger, Dodd's Almanac, published by The Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited.

And it might be remarked here that people who are prone to overlook such reading simply do not know the work of what they call a proprietary medicine, devote much of their time to gorging their minds with less interesting, less wonderful and far less profitable reading.

There is nothing particularly startling going on at the theatres, as it is a little soon for the arrangement of the winter programme, and many yet prefer the open air entertainments and "coffee-concerts." People are looking forward to the wonderful combination they are to see in "Romeo and Juliet" presently, with Maud Adam in the title roles.

One afternoon this week I had tea with Miss Nina Estabrook, the enterprising editor of the Paris World, at her charming club in the Rue Saint-Roch.

When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me?" Surely you cannot wish to remain weak and sick.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women. Perhaps she has just the knowledge that will help your case—try her to-day—it costs nothing.

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Mrs. Tupman, a prominent lady of Richmond, Va., a great sufferer with woman's troubles, tells how she was cured.

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THE MARKETS.

Toronto Street Markets. Nov. 10.—Receipts of grain on the street on Saturday were fair. Wheat, 200 bushels of white selling at 71-2c, 100 bushels of red winter at 71-2c, and 100 bushels of goose at 66c.

Hay is unchanged, with sales of 25 loads at \$14 to \$16 a ton for timothy, and at \$6 to \$10 for mixed. Straw sold at \$18 to \$18.50 a ton for two loads.

Poultry, in good demand at firmer prices. Butter and eggs are firmer, the latter selling at 30 to 35c a dozen for new laid, and vegetables ruled steady.

Dressed hogs unchanged, at \$7.50 to \$8. Following is the range of quotations: Wheat, white, bush, 71-2c to 72c; spring, 67-2c to 68c; goose, 66c; oats, bush, 35-2c to 36c; barley, bush, 46-2c to 48c; rye, bush, 51-2c to 52c; hay, timothy, per ton, \$14 to \$16; mixed, per ton, \$6 to \$10; straw, per ton, \$13 to \$13.25; seeds, per bush, alsike, choice, No. 1, \$6.75 to \$7.50; No. 2, \$5.75 to \$6.50; red clover, \$5.50 to \$6; timothy, \$11.25 to \$12.75; apple, per barrel, \$1 to \$1.50; dressed hogs, \$7.50 to \$8; eggs, dozen, 30c to 35c; butter, dairy, 16c to 21c; creamery 20c to 25c; chickens, per pair, 35c to 45c; ducks, per pair, 45c to 55c; turkeys, per lb., 11c to 12c; geese, per lb., 7c to 7.2c; onions, per bag, 90c to \$1.10; carrots, per bag, 70c to 75c; parsnips, per bag, 45c to 50c; turnips, per bag, 30c to 35c; cabbage, per dozen, 20c to 25c; cauliflower, per dozen, 40c to 75c; celery, per dozen, 25c to 40c.

Toronto Live Stock Market. Export cattle, choice, per cwt., \$4.40 to \$5.00; do medium, \$3.75 to \$4.40; do cows, \$3.00 to \$3.75; butchers' export, \$4.00 to \$4.75; butchers' culls, mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; butchers' fair, \$2.00 to \$3.00; do common, \$1.50 to \$2.50; bulls, export, heavy, \$3.75 to \$4.50; do medium, \$2.75 to \$3.50; do feeding, \$1.75 to \$2.50; do stock, \$1.75 to \$2.50; calves, \$1.50 to \$2.25; steers, \$2.50 to \$3.25; stock, common, \$2.25 to \$2.75; mixed cows, each, \$1.50 to \$2.00; sheep, ewes, per cwt., \$3.25 to \$3.75; bulk, per cwt., \$2.50 to \$3.00; culls, each, \$1.00 to \$1.50; lambs, per cwt., \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, light, per cwt., \$5.00 to \$6.00; hogs, heavy, per cwt., \$4.50 to \$5.50; do stores, per cwt., \$4.00 to \$5.00; do sows, per cwt., \$3.50 to \$4.50; do pigs, per cwt., \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Wholesale trade at Montreal this week has shown a fair amount of activity. The retailers are sending in numerous sorting orders now that they are looking toward increased demands of heavy goods. There has been some increase in the demand for heavy goods reported by Toronto wholesale firms this week. The sorting trade is quite active. The fine weather at Quebec has had a beneficial effect on those engaged in outside operations. Trade at Winnipeg continues active. The grain movement is large, but the scarcity of cars and the difficulty of emptying western elevators to make room for farmers' deliveries have somewhat impeded the movement. At the Pacific Coast the jobbing business has been very fair. Business conditions are satisfactory. Payments are better than last week. Hamilton this week there has been a good demand for seasonal goods from the jobbers. Shipments are now quite large. Goods in a good many departments are being sent out as fast as they arrive from the manufacturers. Payments on country accounts have been fairly satisfactory. Values of domestic and foreign staples are about the same. The outlook for business for the balance of the year is bright. In London the wholesale trade has been experiencing this week a good demand for heavy goods. The probability of larger demands on the retail trade of the country in the near future.

Of a single woman it is not infrequently considered "anybody" who ever have her." With a widow the formula is changed to "Wonder if she will marry again?"

Bronchitis. In cases where bronchitis has become chronic from want of proper treatment in the earlier stages, there is nothing so good as Dr. August Koehnig's Hamburg Brest Tea, in conjunction with which is strongly advised the use of St. Jacobs Oil as an outward application along the front of the throat, from close up under the chin to well down to the top of the chest; the one remedy assists the other, and as intended, they work in complete unison. The wonderful penetrating power of St. Jacobs Oil enables it to reach the adhesion of foreign matter which lines the bronchial tubes and which makes breathing more and more difficult. As these adhesions become inflamed and enlarged, St. Jacobs Oil causes such adhesions to break away, making expectoration easier and more free. Dr. August Koehnig's Hamburg Brest Tea, drank slowly and very hot, soothes and heals the parts, is comforting and quieting, stops the cough and relieves the breathing. This manner of treatment (and there is no other two remedies that will work together so successfully) reaches the difficulty from the outside and the inside at the same time. St. Jacobs Oil reaches the roots of the adhesion, and assists Dr. August Koehnig's Hamburg Brest Tea in clearing them; then both remedies act in unison in healing and curing. The above remarks apply with equal force in cases of asthma, croup, whooping cough, enlarged tonsils and all bronchial affections. Every family should have St. Jacobs Oil and Dr. August Koehnig's Hamburg Brest Tea always in the house, in order that they may be promptly used in the first stages. Often the maladies develop with wonderful rapidity, and complications take place with equal suddenness.

KNOWLEDGE WAS POWER. Familiarity With the Chinese Language Made a Woman a Countess.

One of the unmarried women in diplomatic circles at Washington is the Countess Marguerite Cassini, the accomplished niece of the Russian Ambassador, who is a Countess in her own right, not by heredity, but by special grace of the Czar, and a curious story is told of the manner in which she won her title. It was when Count Cassini had his famous conference with Li Hung Chang at Peking, long before the boxer trouble. The Count's interpreter was away, for he had been called away, and the Chinese Statesman stepped into the breach and the affair was arranged to the satisfaction of both parties. The Chinese Empress lauded her with presents, the Czar's Government made a note of the service performed, and when there was a question a couple of years ago of the young lady's precedence at Washington, where the Count was then Ambassador, the Czar himself conferred her rivals by making her a Countess. This was something like rapid promotion for the lady.

THIRTEEN. Forsook the Lord—They did not say there was no God, but when they took up the worship of false gods, they forsake Jehovah. They could not forsake his worship without forsaking him. Though they had been joined to the Lord in covenant, they forsake him, and multiplied unto themselves many gods. Brought them out—God had been gracious to them, and with a mighty hand had delivered them from Egypt and given them the land of Canaan, and yet they do not hesitate to forsake him and his worship. And provoked the Lord—This was not passion or vindictiveness, but a feeling of intense indignation against sin.

FOURTEEN. Asherah—This is the plural form of Asherah, the female divinity of the Zidonians, and consort of Baal. Her worship was very ancient and abominable.
FIFTEEN. Greatly distressed—All of these things came upon them as a punishment for their evil deeds. They were "sold," that is, absolutely given up into the hands of their enemies.
SIXTEEN. Ruled up Judges—Though Israel brought their own distress upon them, God showed pity, and compassion. He did not send angels, or any foreign power, but raised up men among themselves, and qualified them for the place. The Judges had no power to make laws; God sent them.
SEVENTEEN. Would not harken—so perverse and stubborn were they. They were bent on their own ruin and would not listen to the Judge who had delivered them from their enemies. Stricken speaking God does not repent. He is unchangeable. But as we change He metes out blessings or punishment according to His unchangeable law.
EIGHTEEN. When the Judge was dead—Thus we see the powerful influence one man can have in Church or State.
NINETEEN. Thoughts—Joshua lived a godly life before the people and his influence was a power for good. When those in authority set a good example it is a great encouragement to the common people, and it saves lives. The Lord will never forsake us until we first forsake Him; but if we spurn His offers of mercy and turn our affections toward His enemies, we are certain to receive just punishment for our deed.
TWENTY. PRACTICAL SURVEY. Israel's enemies were left for a time in Canaan to "prove them, whether they will keep the way of the Lord to walk therein." The Lord had promised to drive them out, "little by little," and they should "inherit the land." Each tribe had a portion of the country allotted to it, which not only constituted a possession, but a field of active conflict on account of the territory enemies within their borders. It was not according to the plan of God to put them in peaceful possession of their inheritance, with no enemies to oppose or oppress, and with no allurement or temptations to do evil. Human life is probationary in its character. Israel's covenant with the Lord had been broken on their part. A covenant is binding as long as its stipulations are observed by all of the individuals who have entered into it. The Lord had said to Israel, "I will never break my covenant with you." Israel's disobedience was charged upon them by the angel. He said, "Ye have not obeyed my voice." Instead of wagging war upon the idolatrous inhabitants of the land, they had placed their trust in tribute and consented for them to remain. They had been commanded to "make no league with the inhabitants of the land," and to "throw down their altars." The people ought never to make a compromise with evil or the workers of iniquity.
TWENTY-ONE. Israel's punishment followed their disobedience. Their victories over their enemies ceased. Instead of driving them out of the land, the Lord allowed them to remain. If evils are not overcome and removed, they will gain a strong hold upon us. God's assisting grace will be forfeited, and with His help withdrawn, our sins will be our tormentors. The enemies of Israel became as thorns in their sides. They were a "snare" to the Lord's people, continually exposing them to the dangers of idolatry.
TWENTY-TWO. Israel's deliverance came after the Lord had heard "their groanings by reason of them that oppressed them and vexed them." There is no individual on the earth that is groaning under oppression, but what the Lord is looking upon him with pity. The mercy of the Lord moved Him to "repent" of the sufferings which He had sent upon His chosen people. He "raised them up...judges and delivered them out of the hands of their enemies all the days of the judges." In every period of the church's degeneracy and extremity a deliverance has been sent by the Lord to enlighten and lead His people back into the way of truth and holiness.
TWENTY-THREE. KNOWLEDGE WAS POWER. Familiarity With the Chinese Language Made a Woman a Countess.
TWENTY-FOUR. One of the unmarried women in diplomatic circles at Washington is the Countess Marguerite Cassini, the accomplished niece of the Russian Ambassador, who is a Countess in her own right, not by heredity, but by special grace of the Czar, and a curious story is told of the manner in which she won her title. It was when Count Cassini had his famous conference with Li Hung Chang at Peking, long before the boxer trouble. The Count's interpreter was away, for he had been called away, and the Chinese Statesman stepped into the breach and the affair was arranged to the satisfaction of both parties. The Chinese Empress lauded her with presents, the Czar's Government made a note of the service performed, and when there was a question a couple of years ago of the young lady's precedence at Washington, where the Count was then Ambassador, the Czar himself conferred her rivals by making her a Countess. This was something like rapid promotion for the lady.

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green Tea is now on the market. Try it

LOVE'S EXILE.

A keen sensation of something, which I regret to say was not wholly disappointment, shot through me as I perceived that, so far from having acquired any touch of the comfortable and commonplace which is the outward and visible sign of an inward domestic tranquility, Fabian was leaner, more haggard than ever. He had grown more petulant and irritable, too, as I gathered from his annoyance with a large and lively party of very well-to-do people who sat in one of the boxes nearest the stage, and who, without transgressing such lax bonds of good breeding as usually control the occupants of stalls and boxes, evidently found more entertainment in each other than in the people on the stage.

AFTER THREE YEARS

Mr. Joseph Rochette Released From Rheumatism

Suffered Much Agony, His Appetite Failed, and His Strength Left Him - Hope for Similar Sufferers.

Only those who have suffered from the pangs of rheumatism know how much agony the sufferer has at times to endure. The symptoms often vary, but among them will be found acute pains in the muscles and joints, which may come on times much swollen. At times the patient is unable to dress himself, and the slightest jar or sound aggravates the pain. Liniments and outward applications cannot possibly cure rheumatism; it must be treated through the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine yet discovered can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Who gives a fair trial these pills never fail to cure even the most stubborn cases of rheumatism. Mr. Jos. Rochette, a well-known resident of St. Jerome, Que., in an interview with a reporter of L'Avenir de Nord, offers strong proof of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind. Mr. Rochette says: "For nearly three years I was afflicted with rheumatism. The pains seemed at times to affect every joint, and the agony I endured was terrible. Sometimes I could scarcely move about, and was unfitted for work. The trouble affected my appetite and in this way my weakness increased and my condition became more deplorable. I tried a number of remedies, but nothing helped me until I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and then relief came. Gradually the pains left me, my appetite improved and I became greatly strengthened. Before I had taken a dozen boxes my health and vigor was such that I felt better than I did before the trouble began. I have not since had an ache or pain, and I feel convinced that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine in the world for rheumatism.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in every civilized land, and their enormous sale is due entirely to their great merit as a medicine. They cure all such troubles as rheumatism, sciatica, locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, neuralgia, kidney ailments, nervous headache, and the weaknesses that afflict so many women. Do not let any dealer persuade you to try something else which he may say is "just as good." See that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt, send direct to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the mail will be mailed post paid, at \$2.00 per box, or six boxes for \$2.00.

king of creatures, speedily destroy in woman all the traces of those good qualities which, in deference to the poets, we will concede to have been originally endowed." I know nothing about that," said I to him, "but if Babiole Ellmer has been anything short of a perfectly true-hearted wife I will stake my solemn oath that she has been harassed to a damned bad husband."

I was cold and wet with overmastering indignation, or I should not have blurted out my opinion so coarsely. Fabian was on fire directly, gesticulating with his hands, glaring with his eyes, in his old impulsive style. "Do you mean to accuse me of telling you lies? Do you mean to insinuate that I have not treated your ward as a gentleman should treat his wife, especially when she is the adopted daughter of his best friend? Do you think I should look you in the face if I had failed in my duty towards her?"

"If you were one of the common rabble of humanity you despise so much I should have never been so much as to look at you, but as you belong to a class which considers itself above such rules, I tell you frankly that I wouldn't suffer a jot if you were to neglect her while this poor child like, and that if you were to act like Garrick, like like Shakespeare, and paint like Raphael, I should excuse you for the change brought about in your wife on her wedding day and your wife to-night."

MISERABLE NIGHTS

What to Do When Baby is Fretful and Sleepless. It is wrong to take up a wakeful baby from the cradle and walk it up and down all night long. It demoralizes the infant, and he never settles. Baby does not cry for the fun of the thing; it cries because it is not well—generally because its stomach is sore. Its little bowels are congested, its skin hot and feverish. Relieve it and it will sleep all night, every night growing stronger in proportion. Just what mothers need is told in a letter from Mrs. G. Marston, Flanders, Marlboro, Que., who says: "I cannot say too much in favor of Baby's Own Tablets. They have worked like a charm for my baby, who was very restless at night, and who would not sleep more than a few hours. Baby's Own Tablets soon brought quiet sleep and rest. I shall never be without a box while I have a baby. Baby's Own Tablets cure all minor ailments of little ones, and are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. They are sold at 25 cents a box by all dealers, or you can get them by mail, by sending your order to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y."

him his fare and led him into the house. Curiously enough, the emotion which seemed to choke me as I mounted the stairs, stood outside the door of Babiole's bedroom, door was opened to admit us. For there, standing in the little entrance-hall, at the open door of the drawing-room was the lady with whom I had so many times met in pleasant conventional manners, and the pretty little meaningless laugh of a desire to please. We followed her into the room, which was charmingly furnished, lighted by colored lights and engravings of which the mistress of the house was very proud. She was so lively and bright, criticised the piece in which her husband was playing so unmercifully, and said so many witty and amusing things during supper, that I forgot Babiole in Mrs. Scott, and was only recalled to a remembrance of her identity by an occasional gesture or a tone of the voice. If I had not seen her in the theatre first, I might have thought she was a happy wife, as, if I had not remembered the round rosy cheeks, and sparkling eyes of the little maid of Craigendarrach I might have admired the piquant delicacy of the smile which piqued before me, in which the grey eyes looked abnormally large and dark.

After enjoying myself greatly, though not quite sure whether I had risen to take leave, when Fabian suddenly remembering that he had some proofs to send off, which were already ready, called at a publisher's, asked me if I would mind writing for him a finished correcting them. It wouldn't take a minute. He led his hand upon the door which led from the dining-room to the little den he called his study, which in the light of a terror-struck entreaty, rushed towards him and begged him to leave it till next day.

"I can't, Bab! you must go by the first post, and you know very well I shall be up in time to do them." "I'll do them for you," she said, eagerly. "No, do, don't tease!" she said, husband, authoritatively, "take her made into the drawing-room and

HOG CHOLERA—ITS PREVENTION AND CURE.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Oct. 30.—It is regrettable that hog cholera is prevalent again in some of the locations in which it had previously existed in the western provinces, Ontario, especially in the County of Kent. Hog cholera is a disease that can be eradicated, and its reintroduction prevented, if interested parties would but carry out the measures suggested in the bulletins and regulations issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture for their benefit. There is no other disease so extremely contagious and infectious; and it can be conveyed to healthy swine in an endless number of ways, both by direct contact and indirectly by agents, buildings, railways, platforms, wagons, crates, clothing, boots of attendants, and the like.

The farmer should beware of quack medicines which are offered as cures. Then the disease, and frequently lead him to commit the grossest blunders possible of quarantine regulations in failing to report to the Government the existence of contagious disease in his stock, allowing the disease to attack his entire herd, and by disposing of only partially recovered pigs to neighbors, spreading the disease and causing serious loss to others.

In hog cholera, "prevention is better than cure." Every breeder or feeder of pigs ought to arrange his premises so that he can divide them into perfectly isolated piggeries, so that if disease is introduced to one lot the others may be preserved through isolation. Breeders and owners would greatly serve their own interests by providing a separate pen as a quarantine pen for probationary detention of all new purchases, in which they would be kept for a few weeks to make sure that they are free from disease.

When the disease has been introduced and discovered in a herd it is imperative that the farmer or the Minister of Agriculture, who will cause an investigation to be made, and if the disease be found to be hog cholera, quarantine will be established, and all diseased pigs immediately slaughtered and the carcasses buried, or deeply buried with lime; all contact hogs will also be immediately slaughtered; if, on post-mortem examination, the carcasses are found free from disease, they may be used for pork, otherwise they will be burned, indelibly being sold for those actually diseased to the extent of one-third of their value before they become diseased, and for animals in contact three-quarters of their value. Every pig on the farm must be killed and the premises thoroughly disinfected. Before an inspector can issue an indemnity certificate, which must be accompanied by certificates of satisfactory disinfection; thereafter the Minister may order the removal of the quarantine. The flooring, divisions and base boards of the pens should be removed and replaced with new material, and the surface earth or gravel of the pens and yards should be removed to a depth of six inches, freely covered with newly slacked lime, and recovered with fresh earth and gravel.

HALF HOURS WITH THE COOK

Fudge.—This is my favorite fudge recipe, and I have tried a good many: 2 1/2 cups sugar, 2-3 cup milk, 1/2 cup molasses, butter size of a walnut; boil 5 minutes from the time it starts to boil, then stir 2 tablespoonsful of cocoa, dry, take off when it will make a firm soft ball in water. Take from fire and stir briskly a few minutes; turn in buttered pan. When nearly cold, crease with a knife.—Boston Globe. Snow Candy.—One quart of granulated sugar, 2 cups of water, 2 tablespoonsful vinegar. Boil, but do not stir. It should be rather a firm, soft ball when done. A garnish for the mutton platter may be prepared from a cupful of rice boiled until it is tender and mixed with one-half can of Spanish peppers chopped very fine.

shells for an hour in an ice water bath. At the end of that time drain and wipe them dry. For the filling mix a cupful of finely-chopped chicken, a teaspoonful of minced parsley, a teaspoonful of onion juice and a cupful of hot milk. Stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour, let it come to a boil and stir in the yolks of three eggs. Remove from the fire and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Pour the mixture into the shells, cover with buttered crumbs, and bake until brown and fluffy.—N. Y. Tribune.

Delicate Fishballs.—Boil the quantity of codfish that you wish to be required, changing the water once that it may not be too salt. While the fish is hot pick it very fine, so that it will be feathery. It cannot be done fine enough with a fork, and should be picked with a hand. At the same time have hot boiled potatoes ready, mash them thoroughly, and make them creamy with milk and a good stirred quantity of butter. To three cupfuls of mashed potatoes take one and one-half cupfuls of fish; the fish should not be packed down. Beat one egg lightly with a fork, mix in the other ingredients and season to taste. Beat the mixture well together and until light, then mold it into small balls, handling lightly, and before frying roll the balls in flour. Fry them in smoking hot fat until a gold color.

No Row About a Row.

Philadelphia Times. "Let me row," said the pretty girl. "But I would rather row," said he. "Well, don't let's have a row," "No, have a row, suppose we row together. This we can both row, and have no row."

YOU CAN TEST THE KIDNEYS

And Find Out for Yourself Whether or Not You are Becoming a Victim of Painful, Fatal Kidney Disease.—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

It is not necessary for you to consult a specialist in kidney disease to find out if you are a victim of this dreadful derangement. You can test your kidneys at home and satisfy yourself on this point. Allow some urine to stand in a glass for twenty-four hours, and if at the end of that time you find sediment in the bottom of the vessel you can be sure that your kidneys are diseased. Pain in the small of the back and smarting when urinating, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, loss of flesh and strength, are other marked symptoms which indicate kidney disorders. Make this test for yourself. Consider whether you have any of these symptoms, and if you conclude that your kidneys are out of order, begin at once to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They will bring prompt relief and will thoroughly cure you. On account of their direct action on the kidneys Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure ailments of the kidneys when ordinary kidney medicines fail. They have proven their efficacy in many thousands of cases, and are endorsed by more people than any other kidney medicine extant. Mr. S. E. Phelps, Bolton Centre, Que., says: "My kidneys and back were so bad I was unable to work or sleep. My urine had sediment like brick dust. I was compelled to get up four or five times during the night. I saw Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills advertised, and concluded to give them a trial. One box has effected a complete cure. I can now sit down to do any kind of work. My kidneys do not bother me. I can now enjoy a good sleep, and consider Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills a great boon. I was a great sufferer with kidney disease for 18 years."

Athens Reporter

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
BY
B. LOVERIN
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIPTION
1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
2.25 IF NOT PAID IN THREE MONTHS

ADVERTISING
Business notices in local or news columns 10c per line for first insertion and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

LOCAL NOTES

The village council meets this evening.
The vestry of the Methodist church is receiving a new roof.
At Cornwall, Belleville and London on Saturday, cheese sold as high as 12c.

RICHARD WILLIAM VAUGHAN
The First English Bank Forger and the Story of His Fall.
The story of the first bank forger, Richard William Vaughan, is little known.

SMART RED GOWNS.
They Are Made of Canvas, Stannite and Vellin.
Long coats of every description are much in demand.



OF RED VELLIN.
clusters of three, and the skirt was treated in a similar manner. The fullness was allowed to flare below the knees, and the lower edge was decorated with an irregular black chiffon applique.

Old Rules For Night Policemen.
Old Boston is vividly brought to mind by the following excerpt from the selectmen's minutes, dated Nov. 1, 1769, containing instructions to watchmen:

Character in Nicknames.
When Austria was only a dukedom, there were three rulers who won for themselves the respective titles "Catholic," "Glorious" and "Warlike."

DRESSY GOWNS.
Velvet Costumes—Flounced Skirts of Lace—White Louisiana Dresses.
The weather is so cool that many evening gowns of velvet are being worn.



OF PINK STRAW.
rich effect, and this veiling of jeweled stuffs with lace is one of the latest fads.
Flounced skirts of lace are very smart and are combined with Louis Quinze jackets of flowered silk and lace.

Knowing What It Meant.
"Of course we won't have any regular housecleaning at this time of the year," she said, "but we might as well straighten things up a bit and change the arrangement a little."

Straightening Railroad Curves.
What the Union Pacific is doing in engineering improvements says the Brooklyn Eagle, is commended to other companies that operate in parts of the country where no such difficulties are encountered as in the west.

The Camellia.
The camellia, once one of the most popular of hothouse flowers, is almost unknown to people of the present generation. This was illustrated the other day by a conversation overheard before a florist's window.

The Coliseum.
It costs the government of Italy about \$20,000 a year to keep up the Coliseum. Fifty or sixty masons are kept at work all the while repairing breaks and cracks for fear of endangering the lives of the tourists who constantly visit the place.

SELECTIONS

THE COFFIN FLEET.
Coal Barges the Most Dreaded of Marine Dangers.
There are today lumbering about the coast of the United States a large and dangerous assortment of uncouth "ballahoes," euphemistically called barges, that constitute in themselves by far the most dreaded of marine dangers.

Quotation Marks.
Speaking of the use of quotation marks, the London Chronicle says: "But why all these inverted commas, 'the silly trick of peppering pages with these uncouth bacilli?'"

A Story of Browning.
Browning himself couldn't always explain his meaning at first reading. Dr. Furnival, founder of the English Browning society, frequently consulted the poet as to the meaning of some passage in his works.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and the world laughs at you.—St. Louis Star.
The People's Column.
A lot of lines and under in this column, 10c for first insertion and 5c each subsequent insertion.

Cattle for Sale.
The undersigned has for sale six head of yearlings. Apply to F. LIVINGSTON, 44-6 Lake Road.

Farm for Sale.
Lot 15, Con. 9, Township of Bastard—100 acres more or less—well watered and wooded. Brick dwelling and good outbuildings. Two wells, good orchard, grove of maples (1,000 trees); situated 3 miles from Delta, on Plum Hollow road. Come and look it over. Apply to ELLIWOOD on the premises or by mail at Delta. -45-6

Warning.
I hereby forbid all persons giving credit on my account to any one without my written order. ALEX. E. GREEN, Athens, October 28, 1902.

Wanted.
A steady reliable man to work on a farm one mile from Brockville. Work by the year. Good wages to competent person. Apply to J. CHAS. STAGG, Brockville.

Farm To Rent.
The late Levi Stevens farm in Plum Hollow, consisting of nearly 200 acres, in good state of cultivation. Possession given for fall ploughing if desired. Apply to MRS. LEVI STEVENS, MILL STREET, Athens.

For Sale.
A very fine organ, also thoroughbred jersey, call 3 months old. Apply to MRS. J. GIFFIN, Main St., Brockville.

DR. JACKSON.
SUBROTOR.
Diseases of women and of children, office and residence, King St. West, corner of Kincaid St., (one block west of the Strathcona and Grand Central hotels), Brockville, Ont.

Dark Hair
"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."
Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md.
We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. If it's gray now, no matter; for Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. Sometimes it makes the hair grow very heavy and long; and it stops falling of the hair, too.

Most of these barges are engaged in the coal trade between Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York and New England ports. A large proportion of them are converted merchant ships—i. e., dismantled hulks no longer fit for general sea service.

Realization.
"We never realize the full value of a thing until we lose it," remarked the moralist.
"That's right," remarked the practical man, "especially if the thing lost was insured."

Timely.
Muggins—Youngpop is going to have his baby christened Bill.
Buggins—How strange.
Muggins—Oh, I don't know. He came on the first of the month.

Feeling Village Names.
"The Street of the Roasted Corn" is one of the curious names of streets in Peking and suggests the singular and often confusing names given to Chinese villages. Here are a few village names taken from an area of a few miles square: "Horse Words Village," from a tradition of a speaking animal; "Sun Family Bull Village," "Wang Family Great Melon Village," "Tiger Hatching Village," "Horse Without a Hoof Village," "Village of the Loving and Benevolent Magistrate" and the "Village of the Makers of Fine Tooth-ed Combs."

Speak Kindly Words Now.
In the course of our lives there must be many times when thoughtless words are spoken by us which wound the hearts of others, and there are also many little occasions when the word of cheer is needed from us and we are silent.

Painless Deaths.
Probably the least painful death is by means of an overdose of chloroform. You begin with a pleasant sensation and end in oblivion. Prussic acid acts instantaneously. Presuming the agony of anticipation avoided, some violent deaths are quite painless, as they give no time for feeling pain. Such are being blown to pieces by dynamite or by a shell. Drowning is said to be a luxury, and experts have recommended opening a vein in a hot bath. Laudanum and other narcotics would run chloroform and ether hard for first place.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

We cannot tell you in this small space what we can do for you but our Catalogue will explain fully. Send for one.

Lost Sight of "The Light That Failed"
Kipling's pathetic tale of the artist who lost his sight, teaches a moral. The eyes are the bread winners. Take care of them. Have them examined. Know that they are right. We are eye experts. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Coates & Son, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS BROCKVILLE.
Reliable Furs!
Leave orders now for your furs, made to order on the premises in all the latest styles. Perfect fit and only choice, selected, reliable furs used in workmanship.

Mrs. G. R. Griffin King Street East. BROCKVILLE - - ONT.
Spring and Summer Goods NOW IN STOCK.
A. M. Chassels, Merchant Tailor

Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Now in stock a fine line of stylish Light Overcoats, Pants, Bicycle Suits, etc. Be sure to see these goods and learn the prices.
Gents' Furnishings.
A full range of shirts, black and colored soft materials, finest qualities of laundry goods, Collars, Ties, Bras, Handkerchiefs, Caps, Woollen Underwear, etc. You can get just what you want in these lines here and at reasonable prices.

A. M. Chassels, 710 MAIN ST., ATHENS.
WANTED
By the Kingston Business College, Limited
A number of young men and women to prepare for good positions. Forty-three graduates have been placed in Toronto alone within a few months. Write for full information. H. M. METCALFE, Principal

Cook's Cotton Boot Compound
Is successfully used monthly by over 2,000 Ladies, Sales, officials, Ladies and your druggist for Cook's Cotton Boot Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and ointments are dangerous. Price, 50c. It is not a shoe, it is a boot. No. 8, 10 degrees stronger, \$2 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 2-cent stamps. The Cook Compound Wins! Cook's Compound is sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold by J. P. Lamb & Son, druggists, Athens.

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I N V E R Y P O O R C O N D I T I O N

Men of Fashion

Approve of our Suits and Overcoats. The fit, the material, the workmanship are fully equal to that in Suits and Overcoats sold elsewhere for 15 or 20 per cent more money, and our huge assortment makes it comparatively easy to satisfy each individual taste. For boys' complete outfits, there is no place like ours. You will be surprised at the low prices asked for elegant and serviceable boys' overcoats and suits.

M. SILVER,

West Corner King and Buell Sts., BROCKVILLE

P. S.—Our Boots, Shoes and Rubbers will wear longer, give more comfort, and please you better than others at higher prices.

The Athens Hardware Store.



We keep constantly on hand full lines of the following goods:—Paints, Sherwin & Williams and all the best makes, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Machine Oil, Rope (all sizes), Builders Hardware in endless varieties, Blacksmith Supplies and Tools, with complete, Tinware, Axes, Axes, Lamps and Lanterns, Chimneys, &c., Pressed Nickel Tea Kettles and Tea Pots, Fence Wire (all grades), Building Paper, Guns and Ammunition, Shells for all Guns (loaded and unloaded), Shot and Powder, &c., &c. Agents for the Dominion Express Company. The cheapest and best way to send money to all parts of the world.

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Newsy Budgets by the Reporter's able staff of Correspondents

DAYTOWN

Mr. and Mrs. George Weir, of Chantry, have moved into P. A. Huffman's house. He has rented his farm for one year and is doing his fall plowing.

P. A. Huffman is on a visit to friends and relatives in Buffalo and towns in central New York.

Harry Stevens is breaking his colt these days.

Our Indian Summer is a fine one this fall, warm and pleasant as September.

J. H. Wood has his farm stock and implements advertised for sale on November 18.

CHARLESTON LAKE

The Banta family have left their cottage and gone home for the winter.

R. Foster has a number of men engaged in building a new horse barn.

S. Kelsey is busily engaged at work on his house.

C. Covey is improving his residence with a coat of paint.

S. Kelsey has moved to the Park for the winter.

It is reported that Oak Leaf cheese factory will change another season.

Miss M. Mulvena is visiting her sister in law, Mrs. J. Mulvena.

E. Webster is preparing to move to the farm he purchased from E. Duffield.

Visitors—Mr. and Mrs. J. Ronan, Union Valley; Miss E. Slack, Lyndhurst; Mr. and Mrs. E. Danby, Elgin; Master G. Danby, Lyndhurst.

Mrs. P. Flood, who spent the past week with her daughter, Mrs. T. Foster, has returned home.

HARD ISLAND.

Mrs. Harvey Wing returned home on Saturday from Boston, where she had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. Taylor.

Mr. S. Y. Bullis has purchased thirty acres of wood-land at the east end of the Island, where he has men chopping and building a shanty.

The following lines are written for the Reporter, and dedicated to that devoted servant of the Lord and minister in the Society of Friends, Lovina Merrill, of Moira, who recently visited this vicinity:—

Doest thou know and canst thou answer,
Canst thy spirit's vision scan
What the service God requires
From His finite creature, man?
Is that pure and holy quiet
Which thy spirit sheds around
Of the Friends, or is it only
With thy Lord and Master found?

Would the Lord, the God thou servest,
If I sought Him, take me in?
Would He heal the broken hearted?
Would He cleanse the will from sin?
Would He hear my humble pleading?
Would He heed my low estate?
Is He wonderful in mercy?
Is His loving kindness great?

Would He ease the soul's sad longings,
Wishing, struggling without rest,
Like a skiff upon the billows
Driven by the storm's behest?
If I call, then, would He harken,
Would He grace and mercy send?
Would He heed my meek petition?
Is He indeed the sinner's friend?

If I bow in lamentation,
Humbly pleading at His feet,
Would He surely have compassion,
Is His mercy thus so great?
Would He pardon all transgressions
And supply my soul's great need?
Then is He the great Messiah,
Then is He the Christ indeed,

A QUAKER SYMPATHIZER.

GREENBUSH PUBLIC SCHOOL

IV.—*Bertha Webster, *Harry Smith, Ethel Kerr, *Jes e Oids, Beatrice Miller, Willie Webster, Lewis Langdon.

III.—*Stella Loverin, *Roy Davis, Millie Smith, *Myrtle Loverin and *Clema Hannah and Charlie Henderson equal.

II.—*Etta Loverin, Wilson Root, Ethel Kennedy, Lena Miller, Clifford Webster, *Sparling Hannah and *Lewis Blanchard, equal, Mortie Henderson, Gordon Kennedy, Ida Forsyth, Fred Smith.

Part II.—*Gordon Rickett, Florence Smith, Mabel Smith.

Sr. Pt. I.—Harry Kennedy, Nellie Phalen, *Harold Webster.

Jr. Pt. I.—*Gordon Rickett and Ivan Hay, equal, Fred Forsyth.

Those marked with * were present every day.

Average attendance, 32; percentage, 85.

T. B. RHODES, Teacher.

SOPERTON HONOR ROLL

V.—Zelda Frya, Alice Horton.

IV.—Pearl Irwin, Gladys Suffol, Hazel Noff.

Sr. III.—Blanche White, Gertie Best, Bertha White, Martha Dorman, Charlie Preston.

Jr. III.—Lloyd Irwin, Stanley Jarves, Herbie Gray, George Hefferman.

II.—Drina White, Jose Whitmarsh, Clive Halladay.

Sr. Pt. II.—Jonathar Johnson, Christena Horton.

Jr. Pt. II.—Helena Hefferman, Adeline Jarves, Harry Halladay, Maggie Jarves.

Pt. I.—Lucy Dorman, Edmund Hefferman, Willie Halladay, Talbert Dorman, Thomas White.

L. A. KELLEY, Teacher.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Among the many interesting questions that may be very profitably considered both before and at the municipal nominations is that of establishing the long-talked-of public library and reading room. There is unquestionably a considerable number of ratepayers favorable to the proposition. At present, because of inaction, the village is liable at any time to lose the valuable collection of books that formerly belonged to the Mechanics' Institute. In this connection, the present council have thought it prudent to decline to establish another spending department, over which (through their representatives) they would have but a very limited control. But new officers sometimes make new laws; and assuming that the personnel of next year's council will differ somewhat from this, it would probably be well for those directly interested in the establishment of a library and reading room to formulate a number of propositions and lay them before the ratepayers on nomination night, with the object that one of them at least might receive such endorsement from the meeting as would warrant the new council in taking immediate action. And here's a gentle hint: It is much easier to induce a council to favorably consider a proposed extraordinary expenditure at the beginning of the year than during its closing months when, for other purposes, they have about exhausted the ordinary appropriations.

The pacer, Sidney Pointer, owned by W. H. Anderson, of Keapville, has made \$3,800 the past season for his owner. He has won eight out of nine races.

A government expert has been examining the peat works at Brockville with a view of framing a report showing the nature and extent of peat development in Ontario. The Recorder says there is an almost inexhaustible quantity of splendid fuel here if it can only be successfully manufactured.

Mr. R. G. Murphy, of Elgin, who is about to remove to Brockville, has been superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school for the past fourteen years, and has for over forty years been intimately associated with the social and industrial life of the community. A great gathering in his honor was held on Thursday evening, at which many kind and eulogistic words were spoken of him, and he was presented with a valuable gold headed cane.

The electors of Front of Leeds and Lansdowne will have two opportunities to vote on Prohibition within the next two months. First, on December 4 the Referendum will be voted upon, which, if carried, will mean a certain measure of Prohibition throughout the Province. And second, at the municipal election in January a vote will be taken to repeal the prohibition by-law known as the "Local Option" by-law, which has been in force in the Front of Leeds and Lansdowne since May, 1899. Of course, if prohibition be adopted in the province, the repeal of the township by-law will be of no effect.—Gananoque Reporter.

AUCTION SALE

On Tuesday, November 18th, at his premises 3 miles from Delta, on Plum Hollow road, Mr. J. H. Wood will sell 6 milch cows, 2 heifers, 15 ewes, yearling ram, brood sow, 9 pigs, (two months), sugar and dairy utensils, vehicles, implements, hay, straw, grain, etc. Sale at 1 p.m. R. G. Murphy, auctioneer.

Hay For Sale

The undersigned has a quantity of good timothy hay in barn which he will sell at \$6.00 per ton in order to clear the barn. S. A. TAPLIN.

Found

In the store of R. D. Judson, a sum of money. Loser can obtain same by proving ownership and paying for this advt. 49-73

ABOUT BUTTER AND CHEESE

(Notes from The Sun.)

The proposal to provide for the licensing and inspection of factories is under consideration in the United States as well as here. The New York produce Review, in discussing this matter, says that voluntary inspection by inspectors paid by the factory to be inspected, is more or less of a farce. The inspectors should be free and untrammelled, and receive a good man's salary from the Department. "The proposed Canadian plan of making the license fee high enough to pay for the visit of experts, who are not only able to decide whether the factory is sanitary, but also to give the maker instructions, seems to us a good one," the Review says.

HEALTHY CHEESE OUTLOOK

The Colonial Consignment and Distributing Co., in its trade circular of October 24th, in commenting on the position of Canada's cheese in Great Britain, says that now the season is approaching a close, buyers on both sides of the water can see pretty well round the position which this year looks very healthy. The Colonial Co. say there is an estimated shortage in stocks on the British and Canadian sides of the water of about 200,000 to 250,000 boxes.

DAIRY PRICES COMPARED

On the 24th October, cheese was quoted by the Colonial Consignment and Distributing Co. in London at 12s for choicest white and nearly 12s for choicest colored. Last year, at the same time, the price was running from 9 6-7 to a shade over 10s.

Choicest Canadian Creamery was quoted in London on the 24th by the C. O. and D. Co. at 21 3 5 to 21 6 7c, as compared with 23 4 7 to 24 3 7c last year. This shows quite a falling off. On the other hand, as above noted, the figures for cheese show a great increase, and as cheese makes up the greater bulk of dairy exports, we have gained a great deal more by the high price of cheese than we have lost by the lower price of butter.

BRITISH DAIRY IMPORTS

During the first nine months of the present year the imports of butter into Great Britain increased, according to the report of the Colonial Consignment and Distributing Co., by 226,000 great cwts. The imports received from Canada increased from 132,298 to 176,299, while the imports from Australasia decreased 100,000 great cwts. during the period. Canada now stands sixth in the list of countries supplying butter to Great Britain.

The imports of cheese into Great Britain during the nine months ending with September amounted to 1,796,000 great cwts., a decrease of 42,000 great cwts., as compared with the same period last year. Canada's share of these imports amounted to 1,134,681, or well on to 64 per cent of the whole.

DAIRYING STILL POPULAR

A report gained currency some time ago that many farmers in Ontario were abandoning dairying for stock raising. The Sun has investigated the matter and finds that only a slight decline in dairying has taken place and this only in counties where beef has always led. The high price of beef and the scarcity of labor is assigned as the cause, Mr. Publow, writing respecting Lanark and Leeds in this connection, says:

"I do not, in the section under my charge, find any falling off in the number of people engaged in the industry. In fact, the people are taking more interest than usual. They are looking for better cows and more of them, and, judging from the popular expressions heard, it does not look as though the dairying industry in this district is on the decline."

QUALITY OF MILK IMPROVING.

In writing respecting the quality of milk furnished the factories in Leeds and Lanark, Mr. Publow says: "I am pleased to report a very marked improvement in the milk produced in this section. I attribute this improvement largely to the interest the people have taken in having their milk of good quality, and to the very favorable season we have had. Our milk producers are now beginning to realize the importance of having their milk delivered at the cheese factories in good condition. They are also paying more attention to the condition of the place where their milk is manufactured and as a proof of this, seventeen factories in my syndicate have expended \$3,500 in the way of improvement this season."

THE BANNER COUNTY

Hastings has the honor of being the banner dairy county of the province. The make of cheese in Hastings in 1900, according to the report of the Bureau of Industries, amounted to 10,218,947 lbs, valued at \$1,039,267. Leeds coming next with \$983,360 worth, and Oxford third with \$965,048.

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PEDIATRIC SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR

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Barristers &c., Brockville.



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Registered imported Chester White boar for service at the farm of Samuel Spence, near Beale's Mills, three miles south of Athens. This breed of swine is the best for market purposes and farmers would do well to breed from stock that brings the highest prices. Terms of service reasonable. SAMUEL SPENCE.

A NEW MAN ... IN THE ... OLD SHOP.

The undersigned has made arrangements to occupy the paint shop for many years by D. Fisher, on Victoria street, Athens, and is now ready to paint all kinds of wagons, buggies, cutters, or other custom work in a first class manner and at prices that be found right. Give me a trial.

Arden Foley.

Mr. W. H. Dingle,

teacher of - - -

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Wood's Phosphode is sold in Athens by druggists

MINERS' PRESENT CASE TO THE COMMISSION.

Demands Made by Men and Reasons for Making Them Stated

Increase of 20 Per Cent. in Wages and Decrease of 20 Per Cent. in Hours on Day Workers—Categorical Statements of the Arguments for the Changes—The Question of Weighing Coal—Arguments Against the Excessive Weight of Fined Ton Now in Vogue—A Long Document for the Consideration of the Arbitrators, Who Will Doubtless Call Witnesses to Substantiate the Statements.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 10.—The statement of the anthracite miners' case, which was filed with the strike commission on Sunday night, was made public to-day. Copies of the statement have been furnished to the operators who will reply in three or four days. The miners' statement in full, follows:

To the anthracite coal strike commission:

The miners make of the operators the following demands, which were formulated by the Shamokin convention, held March 18th to 24th, and for the enforcement of which the strike was inaugurated:

Higher Wages Asked.

First, an increase of 20 per cent. upon the piece rate paid during the year 1901 to employees performing contract or piece work. This demand is made on account of the following reasons:

1. The present rate of wages is much lower than the rate of wages paid in the bituminous coal fields for substantially similar work.

2. The present rate of wages is lower than is paid in other occupations requiring equal skill and training.

3. The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal field are much less than the average annual earnings in the bituminous coal fields for substantially similar work.

4. The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal fields are much less than the average annual earnings for occupations requiring equal skill and training.

5. The rate of wages in the anthracite coal fields is insufficient to compensate for the increased cost of living, and the increased expense of maintaining a family on the average annual earnings of the miners.

6. The annual earnings of the mine workers are insufficient to maintain the American standard of living.

7. The increased cost of living has made it impossible to maintain a fair standard of life upon the basis of present wages, and has not only prevented the mine workers from securing any benefit from increased prosperity, but has made their condition poorer on account of it.

8. The wages of the anthracite mine workers are so low that their children are prematurely forced into the breaker and mill instead of being supported and educated upon the earnings of their parents.

9. Wages are below the fair and just earnings of mine workers in this industry.

Shorter Hours.

Second, a reduction of 20 per cent. in hours of labor, without any reduction of earnings for all employees paid by the hour, day, or week.

The second demand is similar to the first, in that it is designed to increase the hourly rate of wages of mine workers employed by the hour, day or week, and for the reasons applicable to the first demand are asked to be applied to the second with repetition. In addition thereto we submit the following:

10. The ten-hour day is detrimental to the health, life, safety, and well-being of the mine workers.

thracite coal companies of the wages which shall be paid and the conditions of employment which shall obtain, together with satisfactory methods for the adjustment of grievances which may arise from time to time, to the end that strikes and lockouts may be unnecessary.

In support of this demand, we submit the following reasons:

1. The anthracite mine workers should not be compelled to make or sign individual agreements, but should have the right to form such organization and choose such agents and officers as they desire individually, when they deem that their best interests are subserved thereby.

2. Agreements between employers and employees, through working-men's organizations, are the ordinary method of regulating production and wages in the bituminous coal fields and in other larger industries, and are beneficial, successful and in keeping with the spirit of the times.

3. Unions of workmen tend to the better discipline of the men and to the improvement of their physical, mental and moral condition, and to the preservation of friendly relations between the employer and employee.

4. Experience shows that the trade agreement is the most effective method by which it is possible to regulate questions arising between the employers and employees in large industries, and that a trade agreement is the only possible way to establish the relations between employers and the wage workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and as far as possible to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those who (the anthracite coal strike commission) have been called in to settle.

(Signed) Respectfully submitted, Anthracite Mine Workers.

MRS. BOTKIN IN JAIL.

Has Spent Four Years Awaiting End of Case.

MONTHS YET BEFORE TRIAL.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, alleged murderer of Mrs. John P. Dunham and her sister, Mrs. Deane, is to have a new trial. Both sides hope that it will take place early next year. Meanwhile Mrs. Botkin lives in the Branch county jail, in the outskirts of San Francisco, just as she has lived for the last four years, since a jury rendered the verdict of guilty and Judge Carroll Cook sentenced her to life imprisonment. The prosecution was conducted in the first trial by John Hosmer, then District Attorney Lewis Byington has taken his place and will have charge of the case next time.

"There isn't any new evidence," said Mr. Byington. "A review of the former evidence is enough to convict the woman, Pennington, one of the cases of the prosecution will be the same as before."

Mrs. Botkin still employs her attorneys, Messrs. Knight & Hegarty, who were with her in the first place. "We have the same evidence as before and plenty more," said Mr. Hegarty. "We are going to bring witness from Delaware. For one, there is a physician who will testify that the woman did not die of arsenical poisoning. Have I hopes? Why, it isn't a possible thing that any fair-minded jury would convict that woman."

Judge Cook will try the case once more. The whole long and complex story will be reviewed. Witnesses will be brought from Delaware by both sides. John P. Dunham, husband of the murdered woman and first accuser of Mrs. Botkin, will be here once more. San Francisco will again be the stage of a hot melodrama.

"If I regain my liberty," said Mrs. Botkin, "the first thing I shall do is to go to my old mother, who has never known of my sorrow. I wish there were some way to go more quickly than by rail."

DOUKHOBORS IN SNOWSTORM

Pitiable Condition of the Poor People on the Prairie.

OATMEAL AND ROSEBUDS.

Meal Given by Settlers Eaten From Blankets Spread on the Ground—Their Devotions—On the March—Their Sad Condition—What Will Become of Them?

Port Warren, Man., Nov. 10.—A new factor has entered into the Doukhobor problem. Nature, which since the commencement of the pilgrimage has smiled on the fanatics, has now changed its mood. Many times the searchers for the Son of God have asserted that He would give them sunny skies under which to travel during their quest. There would be no winter, they said, while they were on the march. The superb weather of the past two months, during which the preliminary visits were made from one Doukhobor community to another, and for the past week, during which they have commenced their life-long journey, has certainly seemed to bear out their prediction. Last night nature executed a volte-face. After a perfect morning heavy clouds banked up from the west. The wind grew hourly more bitter and keen, and by 5 o'clock was a nipping northwester. A little before 6 snow began to fall, by 9 o'clock the earth lay white under three inches of snow. It is falling more thickly, and gives every indication of continuing all night. This sudden contradiction of all their predictions, and the acute discomfort which the pilgrims find in enduring, may do what reason and persuasion have failed to accomplish.

Condition to Move Pitiful.

The pilgrims' condition, lying unprotected on the snowy waste, exposed to the inclemency of a November storm in Michigan, would move the pity of the most unhardy hearted. The main body, some 450 strong, are huddled in a willow scrub at the bottom of Stony Creek. Fires have been lighted. The steep sides of the deep gulch can be dimly seen through driving snow. A dismal, mournful chanting of their marching songs rises weakly from one little group. Away towards Snake Creek can be heard the long-drawn yelp of the coyotes. The wailing of the storm, and the thin stillness of the drifting snow are the only other sounds heard. One shudders to think of the consequences to the eleven hundred women and children to-night who are sheltered in the open if exposed to the same rigors as are being endured by their fathers, husbands, and brothers.

One of the most picturesque spectacles to be seen along the line of the march is the meals of the pilgrims. To-day I watched them as they took their midday meal at Binscarth. They unpacked their blankets and spread them on the ground in three continuous parallel lines. The donations of food made by the well-to-do citizens were given to several men to distribute. The whole concourse stood reverently bareheaded and bowed while a prayer was recited and a short chant sung. Then the companies sat on the ground and the meal would not have tempted the appetite of an epicurean. Dry oatmeal was the staple article of diet. It was poured by the attendant pilgrims in little heaps about four feet apart on the blankets that served as tablecloths. Salt, also given by the citizens, was sprinkled on the heaps of oatmeal, and the pilgrims helped themselves therefrom.

Eat Rosebuds.

A few carried little cloths of the size of handkerchiefs, which they had filled while en route with dried rosebuds. These were passed around and partaken of by all. The meal lasted about an hour and the amount of oatmeal ingested was replenished by the generosity of the Binscarth merchants. When hunger had been satisfied the whole concourse repaired to the back yards of the residences, and the pumps were kept busy for fifteen minutes quenching the thirst of the throng.

Half a mile east of Binscarth is Silver Creek, a wide and deep valley trenching through the prairie. One of the most beautiful spots in the province, and the view of the advancing host winding its slow way down the steep tree-clad side was a spectacle worth going far to see. At the little stream the pilgrims halted. Many bathed their faces. Then the party divided itself in two nearly equal portions, about fifteen feet apart. One of them started a psalm, halted. Many bathed their faces. Then another stepped forward and commenced the chanting of a creed or some verse from Scripture, all, before repeating them with the leader. Then one party bowed three

times, the forehead touching the dust with each salutation, the other party doing likewise. Thus concluded their mid-day devotions.

Selkirk, N. V. T., Nov. 10.—The Immigration Department's determination to convey to their former homes the women and children of the Doukhobor pilgrims who were detained at Yorkton was successfully carried out this morning. The least difficulty was experienced. The kindness and humanity with which the wanderers had been treated by the officials and citizens convinced them fully that their best interests would be served by returning to their homes. The train that left Yorkton this morning carried 128 women and 138 children between the ages of five and twelve years. The women seemed rather pleased with the change in the situation, and one or two of them expressed the hope that the "lords and masters" would soon return. The women and children are being conveyed by special train on the C. P. R. from Yorkton to Gladstone, where the transfer will be made to the Canadian Northern for Swan River, which will be reached to-morrow.

The male pilgrims continued their march through slush and snow in the vicinity of Shoal Lake to-day. They expect to reach Winnipeg in about ten days.

At Shoal Lake.

Shoal Lake, Man., Nov. 10.—The Doukhobors have reached here. The advance guard came in at 1 o'clock this afternoon and the others followed by twos and threes in close succession, until 3.30, when the main body of about four or five hundred in a compact square about twenty abreast, slowly marched in, chanting a hymn. They were received in the middle of the town by the townspeople, who nearly all turned out to see them. The pilgrims stopped and one of the leaders, who could speak fairly good English, turned to some wage, who were poking fun at them, and addressing everybody, said: "Brothers and sisters, we are travelling for Jesus. Jesus died for us all. Please accept Jesus. Our mission is peace."

A village wag was blaspheming Christianity, and several of the pilgrims noticing he was enjoying a good cigar, told him that "Jesus no smoke, Jesus no drink whiskey, Jesus no kill, no steal."

All questions put to the pilgrims were similarly answered. The pilgrims are in fine spirits, and most of them have rubbers. They seem quite peacefully disposed, molesting no one, and are civil and courteous in their demeanor. After their arrival they moved to a vacant piece of land near the skating rink at the east end of the town, where about 9 o'clock all took a hearty supper of bread, oatmeal, apples and oranges. Although several of the pilgrims seem to have no selfishness on the part of any of them was noticeable, each gladly sharing what he had with his neighbor. During supper the special train of eight coaches came in, carrying the women and children from Yorkton to Swan River. Mr. C. W. Speers and other officials, accompanied by interested parties, came off the train and endeavored to persuade the pilgrims to go home. A heavy snow began to fall, but the weather prospects, the appeals and warnings of Mr. Speers and others had no effect. They said they were bound to conquer the world for Jesus by peaceful methods. The immigration officials particularly urged and entreated the leaders, and warned them of the folly of their movement, which was sure to bring disaster with the approaching winter, but all was of no avail. The pilgrims are camped at the east end of the town, and will continue their march eastward to-morrow.

Shoal Lake, Man., despatch.—The Doukhobors left here early this morning after having breakfast by daylight on their march. There were about fifteen deserters from their ranks, besides a few who had to stay behind through sickness. They were all comfortably housed during the night in the residence of the village. The main portion of them still are firm in their course, and seem perfectly satisfied with the progress they are making. Strathgordon, who has also reached the camp, is convinced that the pilgrims will spend the night at Newdale.

Winnipeg despatch.—Mr. C. Speers, colonization agent, has been in charge of the Government arrangements for the care of the women and children of the Doukhobors, who he has also reached the city from Ottawa. Mr. Speers saw the Doukhobors safely on the way home by train, and now approaches a collapse of the religious mania that has taken hold of the Doukhobors.

"Sixteen of the pilgrims," said Mr. Speers, "joined the women on the train, and for a time it appeared as if they all would turn about and go back to their villages. The women at Yorkton are all anxious to go back to their homes, and it will not be long before the influence for their influence to bring their husbands back to a proper way of thinking. I have left written instructions to have the greatest care taken of the misguided people, and the squad of Mounted Police will see that no harm comes to them."

ENIGMS MUST PAY DUTY.

G.T.R. Can't Take Them Into Maine Free Temporarily.

Washington, Nov. 10.—An interesting decision, involving a total duty of \$100,000, has been rendered by the court in the case of the eleven foreign built engines which the Grand Trunk Railway Company wished to use temporarily in Maine. Extraordinary shipments of cattle from the regular engine, and the regular engines, and an appeal was made to the Treasury Department. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the railway company would have to pay the regular duty. The position taken by the Treasury officials was that, while engines might run into the country to a station across the border, it was not possible to interpret the tariff laws in a way that would permit foreign built engines to run between stations within the United States.

"Tipperton picked three winners every day last week. Ever see such luck?"

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Joy Turned to Woe by Deadly Dynamite Bombs.

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"It is a case of absolute criminal neglect," said the coroner. "One of the mortars was set off, and it was pointed at a row of other mortars in line. The other mortars were set off by the fire ball thrown toward them."

Arrests Made.

District Attorney Jerome, who was at the Union Club, in Fifth avenue, not far from the scene of the explosion, hurried to the scene and after an investigation ordered the arrest of the men in charge of the fireworks. He had the prisoners taken to police headquarters, together with the unexploded fireworks. Inspector Brooks, of the police department, also ordered the arrest of the manufacturer of the bombs, but he has not yet been found.

The District Attorney said: "Dynamite bombs should not be allowed in such a public place. I have no doubt that a permit had been issued for the exhibition, but a rigid investigation will be made. Steps will be taken to prevent anything like this occurring in the future."

The Death Roll.

A revised list of the dead follows: Patrolman Dennis Shea, of the Brooklyn Bridge Squad; William G. Fremey, 12 years of age, nephew of Major W. H. Back, of this city; Harold Robie, 12 years of age, son of Milton Robie, proprietor of the Barthold Hotel; Nathaniel Bingley, 13 years of age; Joseph Arber, 21 years of age; five unidentified white men and two unidentified colored men.

The Scenes Following the Explosion.

The scenes at the hospital and morgue following the explosion were the most exciting in the history of the institution.

At the hospitals the injured were reported early to-day as being in fair way toward recovery, with the exception of Mortimer Butler, who became unconscious after the amputation of one of his legs, and is expected to recover, and Frank Leisten, one of the men engaged in setting off the fireworks. Leisten's right leg was blown off, his chest was badly mangled, and his death is probable.

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The persons in this portion of the park apparently were elated over the returns, supposing the explosions which rent the air with thunder were on the programme, and they were totally unable to hear of the tragedy so near at hand, until a detachment of police forced their way through to make room for the mangled remains of their comrades, Patrolman Shea.

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Thomas Graham moved, seconded by J. M. Gardhouse, that this meeting would suggest that the show be confined to stallions only. Carried. The following officers and committees were then appointed to carry on the show:

SOLDIERS AT A WEDDING.

Guard a Non-Union Man and His Bride at Church.

A detail of soldiers from the Eighteenth Regiment escorted Joseph Patonky and Minnie Shemeller to the Polish Catholic Church this morning, where they were married by Father Lenarkiewicz. Patonky had been employed at Shenandoah city colliery during the strike, and yesterday morning he returned to town to claim his bride.

Before the strike he had been a boarder at the home of the girl's father, on Raspberry street, and when it was learned that he had returned there last night a crowd assembled about the house and were making demonstrations. Colonel Rutledge sent a squad of soldiers to disperse them, after which a guard was stationed around the house.

This morning five carriages arrived at the house to convey the bride party to the church, but the cabs were warned that if they permitted the party to ride, a boy-rider would be placed on them. The threat was effective and the cabs were driven away. Patonky appealed to the officers of the guard for protection, and surrounded by soldiers the party walked to the church. The wedding festivities are in progress at the home of the bride-to-night, while a squad of soldiers guard the house on the outside.—Shenandoah (Pa.) cor. New York Sun.

AXE-MAKERS' BIG COMBINE.

St. Catharines Firm Mentioned in New Trust.

CAPITAL WILL BE \$30,000,000

New York, Nov. 10.—A consolidation of leading manufacturers in the country of axes, and certain lines of edge tools, is in prospect, according to the Journal of Commerce. A meeting of the various parties in interest has been held in this city, but nothing official was given out. The new company probably will be known as the International Axe & Tool Company, and will have a stock capital of about \$30,000,000. Companies in the following cities are likely to be included in the combination: New York, Alexandria, Dunell, Ky., Huntville, Pa., Hildesheim, Pa., Cattaraugus, N. Y., Gary City, Ind., Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., Cohoes, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Winsted, Conn., Louisville, Ky., Huntville, Ala., Meigs, Me., Auburn, N. Y., Evansville, Ind., and St. Catharines, Ont.

An offer of \$15,000 per acre was refused by Mackenzie & Mann on Saturday for three acres of land in Winnipeg, lying east of Rolle street and fronting on the Red River.

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I S I N V E R Y P O O R C O N D I T I O N

MINERS PRESENT CASE TO THE COMMISSION.

Demands Made by Men and Reasons for Making Them Stated

Increase of 20 Per Cent. in Wages and Decrease of 20 Per Cent. in Hours on Day Workers—Categorical Statements of the Arguments for the Changes—The Question of Weighing Coal—Arguments Against the Excessive Weight of Filled Ton Now in Vogue—A Long Document for the Consideration of the Arbitrator, Who Will Doubtless Call Witnesses to Substantiate the Statements.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 10.—The statement of the anthracite mine workers' case, which was filed with the strike commission on Sunday night, was made public to-day. Copies of the statement have been furnished to the operators, who will reply in three or four days. The miners' statement in full, follows:

To the anthracite coal strike commission:

The mine workers make of the operators the following demands, which were formulated by the Shamokin convention, held March 18th to 24th, and for the enforcement of which the strike was inaugurated:

1. Higher Wages Asked. First, an increase of 20 per cent. upon the price paid during the year 1901 to employees performing contract or piece work. This demand is made on account of the following reasons:
1. The present rate of wages is much lower than the rate of wages paid in the bituminous coal fields for substantially similar work.
2. The present rate of wages is lower than is paid in other occupations requiring equal skill and training.
3. The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal field are much less than the average annual earnings in the bituminous coal fields for substantially similar work.
4. The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal fields are much less than the average annual earnings for occupations requiring equal skill and training.
5. The rate of wages in the anthracite coal fields is insufficient to compensate the mine workers, in view of the dangerous character of the occupation in relation to accidents, the liability to serious and permanent disease, the high death rate and the short average life incident to this employment.
6. The annual earnings of the mine workers are inferior to maintaining the American standard of living.

7. The increased cost of living has made it impossible to maintain a fair standard of life upon the basis of present wages, and has not only prevented the mine workers from securing any benefit from increased prosperity, but has made their condition poorer on account of it.
8. The wages of the anthracite mine workers are so low that their children are prematurely forced into the breakers and mills instead of being supported and educated, upon the earnings of their parents.
9. Wages are below the fair and just earnings of mine workers in this industry.

10. Shorter Hours. Second, a reduction of 20 per cent. in hours of labor, without any reduction of earnings for all employees paid by the hour, day or week.
The second demand is similar to the first, in that it is designed to increase the hourly rate of wages of mine workers employed by the hour, day or week, and all the reasons applicable to the first demand are asked to be applied to the second with repetition. In addition thereto we submit the following reasons:
10. The ten-hour day is detrimental to the health, life, safety and well-being of the mine workers.
11. Shorter hours improve the physical, mental and moral conditions of the workers.
12. Shorter hours increase the intensity and efficiency of labor.
13. The tendency of national and state government of organized trade and of production generally is toward shorter hours.
14. A working day of eight hours is sufficiently long for the best interests of the working men and of the community.

15. About Weighing Coal. Third, the adoption of a system by which coal shall be weighed and paid for by weight wherever practicable, the minimum weight per ton to be 40 cents for a legal ton of 2,240 pounds; the differentials now existing at the various mines to be maintained.
This demand is made on account of the following reasons:
1. Measurement by the legal ton wherever practicable is the only honest and just system of measuring the earnings of mine workers.
2. When the operators sell or transport coal it is on the basis of a legal ton of 2,240 pounds.
3. The excessive ton was originally intended to compensate the operators for the weight of the small sizes of coal, which were then discarded, but which are now utilized and sold, and therefore there is no present necessity for the use of any other than the legal ton.
4. The adoption of this system would remove an incentive, both to the operator and the worker, to cheating and dishonesty, and would allay jealousy among the miners and prevent unjust discrimination and favoritism.
5. The change of the present system to the one asked for would prove a strong factor in allaying suspicion and discontent among the mine workers.

16. To Prevent Strikes. Fourth, the incorporation in an agreement between the United Mine workers of America and the anthracite coal companies of the wages which shall be paid and the conditions of employment which shall obtain, together with satisfactory methods for the adjustment of grievances which may arise from time to time, to the end that strikes and lockouts may be unnecessary.
In support of this demand, we submit the following reasons:
1. The anthracite mine workers should not be compelled to make or sign individual agreements, but should have the right to form such organizations and choose such agents and officers as they desire to get collectively, instead of individually, when they deem that their best interests are subserved thereby.
2. Agreements between employers and employees, through working-men's organizations, are the ordinary method of regulating production and wages in the bituminous coal fields and in other larger industries, and are beneficial, successful and in keeping with the spirit of the times.
3. Unions of workmen tend to the better discipline of the men and to the improvement of their physical, moral and mental condition, and to the preservation of friendly relations between the employer and employee.
4. Experience shows that the trade agreement is the most effective method by which it is possible to regulate questions arising between employers and employees in large industries, and that a trade agreement is the only possible way to establish the relations between the mine workers and the anthracite coal companies on a just and permanent basis, and as far as possible to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those you (the anthracite coal strike commission) have been called in to (Sign). Respectfully submitted, John Mitchell, representative of the Anthracite Mine Workers.

MRS. BOTKIN IN JAIL. Has Spent Four Years Awaiting End of Case.

MONTHS YET BEFORE TRIAL.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, alleged murderer of Mrs. John P. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. Deane, is to have a new trial. Both sides hope that it will take place early next year. Meanwhile Mrs. Botkin lives in the Branch county jail, in the outskirts of San Francisco, just as she has lived for the last four years, since a jury rendered the verdict of guilty and Judge Carroll Cook sentenced her to life imprisonment. The prosecution was conducted in the first trial by John Hooper, then District Attorney. Lewis Hyington has taken his place and will have charge of the case next time.

"There isn't any new evidence," said Mr. Hyington. "A review of the former evidence is enough to convict the woman, Hyington, one of the witnesses, is dead, but at the same time as before."
Mrs. Botkin still employs her attorney, Messrs. Knight & Heggarty, who were with her in the first place. "We have the same evidence as before and plenty more," said Mr. Heggarty. "We are going to bring witnesses from Delaware. For one, there is a physician who will testify that the woman did not die of arsenical poisoning. Have I hopes? Why, it isn't a possible thing that any fair-minded jury would convict that woman."
Judge Cook will try the case once more. The whole long and complex story will be reviewed. Witnesses will be brought from Delaware by both sides. John P. Dunning, husband of the murdered woman and first accused of Mrs. Botkin, will be here once more. San Francisco will again be the stage of a hot melodrama.
"If I regain my liberty," said Mrs. Botkin, "the first thing I shall do is to go to my old mother, who has never known of my sorrow. I wish there were some way to go more quickly than by rail."

THREE MEN SHOT DEAD.

A Texas Town the Scene of the Tragedy.

Orange, Texas, Nov. 10.—Three men are dead as a result of a shooting affray here. They are Jeff Chenault, City Marshal Jordan and Tony Jones. Bad blood has existed for some time between Chenault and Will Harris, a well-known young man.
To-day the two met, and after some words Harris secured a double-barrelled shotgun and killed Chenault. Harris ran to escape the fire of Chenault's brother, but was arrested by City Marshal Jordan, who was close at hand. While the officer was conducting young Harris to

DOUKHOBORS IN SNOWSTORM.

Pitiable Condition of the Poor People on the Prairie.

OATMEAL AND ROSEBUDS.

Meal Given by Settlers Eaten From Blankets Spread on the Ground—Their Devotions—On the March—Their Sad Condition—What Will Become of Them?

Fort Warren, Man., Nov. 10.—A new factor has entered into the Doukhobor problem. Nature, which since the commencement of the pilgrimage has smiled on the fanatics, has now changed its mood. Many times the Doukhobors for the Son of God have asserted that He would give them sunny skies under which to travel during their quest. There would be no winter, they said, while they were on the march. The superb weather of the past two months, during which the preliminary visits were made from one Doukhobor community to another, and for the past week, during which they have commenced their life-long journey, has certainly seemed to bear out their prediction. Last night nature executed a volte-face. After a perfect morning heavy clouds banked up from the west. The wind grew howling more bitter and keen, and by 5 o'clock was a nipping northeaster. A little before 6 snow began to fall. Three inches of snow lay on the ground three hours before the first snow had heavily than ever as I send this despatch, and gives every indication of continuing all night. This sudden contradiction of all their predictions, and the action of nature which the pilgrims must be enduring, may do what reason and persuasion have failed to accomplish.

Condition to Move City.

The pilgrims' condition, lying unprotected on the snowy waste, exposed to all the inclemency of a November storm in Manitoba, would move the pity of the most stony-hearted. The main body, some 450 strong, are huddled in a willow scrub as the bottom of Stony Creek. Fires have been lighted. The steep sides of the deep gulch can be dimly seen through driving snow mist. The mournful chanting of their marching songs rises weakly from one little group. Away towards Snake Creek can be heard the long-drawn wailing of the coyote. The whining of the storm, and the thin straining of the drifting snow are the only other sounds heard. One shudders to think of the consequences to the eleven hundred women and children to-night warmly sheltered in Yorkton if exposed to the same rigors as are being endured by their fathers, husbands, and brothers.

East Rosebuds.

A few carried little cloths of the size of handkerchiefs, which they had filled while en route with prairie rosebuds. These were passed around and partaken of by all. The meal lasted about an hour, and the amount of oatmeal had to be replenished by the generosity of the Bismarck merchants. When hunger had assuaged the whole company divided itself in two nearly equal parties, about fifteen feet apart. One of them started a psalm, and the other stepped forward and commenced the chanting of a creed or some verse from Scripture, all as before, repeating them with the leader. Then one party bowed three

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"It is a case of absolute criminal neglect," said the coroner. "One of the mortars was set off, and it was pointed at a row of other mortars in line. The other mortars were set off by the fire ball thrown toward them."
Arrests Made.
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A revised list of the dead follows: Patrolman Dennis Shea, of the Brooklyn Bridge Squad; William G. Fenney, 12 years of age, nephew of Major W. H. Buck, of this city; Harold Robie, 12 years of age, son of Milton Robie, proprietor of the Barthold Hotel; Nathaniel Barber, 15 years of age; Joseph Arber, 21 years of age; five unidentified white men and two unidentified colored men.
The Scenes Following the Explosion.

At the morgue following the terrible crash after the explosion in Madison Square were beyond description. It is estimated that 500,000 persons were in the square at the time. Probably 2,000 were massed around the point where the explosion occurred, and they were scrambling to reach places of safety, knocking one another down and falling over park benches. 3,000 others were cheering from the opposite side of the park, where they were viewing the election returns, which were thrown upon the screen before the new sky scraper known as the "Flat Iron Building." The persons in this portion of the park apparently were elated over the returns, supposing the explosions which rent the air with thunder were on the programme, and were totally unable to hear of the tragedy so near at hand, until a detachment of police forced their way through to make room for the passage of men bearing the mangled remains of their comrades, Patrolman Shea.

Instantly a Terrible Calm swept over the crowd and all interest in the returns immediately died out. As the long line of patrol wagons, ambulances and other vehicles, carrying dead and injured, fled through 23rd street for Bellevue Hospital, thousands of persons lined the walk and gazed awe-stricken at the conveyances. Five hundred persons gathered outside of the morgue, and other hundreds of persons gathered at the night, seeking among the unidentifiable dead, relatives and friends whom they had lost during the terrible crash following the explosion. Thousands of persons gathered at the hospital gates, among them many women. The scenes around Bellevue were the most exciting in the history of the institution.

At the hospitals the injured were reported early to-day as being in fair way toward recovery, with the exception of Mortimer Butler, who became unconscious after the amputation of one of his legs, and is not expected to recover, and Frank Ledden, one of the men engaged in setting off the fireworks. Leisten's right leg was blown off, his chest was badly mangled, and his death is probable.

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Thomas Graham moved, seconded by J. M. Gardhouse, that this meeting would suggest that the show be confined to stallions only. Carried.
The following officers and committees were then appointed to carry on the show:
Chairman—Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto.
First Vice-Chairman—W. E. Wellington, Toronto.
Second Vice-President—Col. D. McCrae, Guelph.
Sec. Treas.—Henry Wade, Toronto.
Committees appointed to carry on show:
From Horse Breeders' Association—Dr. Andrew Smith, Robert Belth, William Hendrie, Jun., John Macdonald, and Thomas Graham.
From Shire Horse Association—W. E. Wellington and J. M. Gardhouse.
From Clydesdale Horse Association—Col. D. McCrae, Peter Christie, Robert Miller, and Wm. Smith.
At the conclusion of this meeting the Clydesdale directors met, and the President reported the action of the Horse Breeders' Association in voting a thousand dollars towards carrying on the show and in appointing officers and a committee to arrange details, and on motion of Peter Christie, seconded by Robert Belth, \$500 was appropriated from the funds of the Clydesdale Association towards the show, the funds to be under the direction of the Clydesdale representatives on the board. Carried.
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ENGINES MUST PAY DUTY. G.T.R. Can't Take Them Into Maine Free Temporarily.

Washington, Nov. 10.—An interesting decision, involving a total duty of \$100,000, has been rendered by the Treasury Department in the case of eleven foreign built engines which the Grand Trunk Railway Company wished to use temporarily in Maine. Extraordinary shipments of cattle placed too great a strain on their regular engines, and an appeal was made to the Treasury Department. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the railway company would have to pay the regular duty. The position taken by the Treasury officials was that, while engines might run into the country to a station across the border, it was not possible to interpret the tariff laws in a way that would permit foreign built engines to run between stations within the United States.
"Tipperton picked three winners every day last week. Ever see such luck?"

TIPTON PICKED THREE WINNERS EVERY DAY LAST WEEK.

Tipon, N. W. T., Nov. 10.—The Immigration Department's determination to convey to their former homes the women and children of the Doukhobor pilgrims who were detained at Shovel Lake was successfully carried out this morning. Not the least difficulty was experienced. The kindness and humanity with which the wanderers had been treated by the officials and citizens convinced them fully that their best interests would be served by returning to their homes. The train that left Yorkton had 393 women and 133 children between the ages of five and twenty years. The women seemed rather pleased with the change in the situation, and one or two of them expressed the hope that the "lords and masters" would soon return. The women and children are being conveyed by special train on the C. P. R. from Yorkton to Gladstone, where a transfer will be made to the Canadian Northern for Swan River, which will be reached to-morrow.

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At Shoal Lake.
Shoal Lake, Man., Nov. 10.—The Doukhobors have reached here. The five-man guard came in at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and the others followed by twos and threes in close succession, until 3:30, when the main body of about four or five hundred pilgrims, slowly marched in, chanting a hymn. They were received in the middle of the town by the townspeople, who nearly all turned out to see them. The pilgrims stopped and one by one, who could speak fairly good English, turned to some wage, who were poking fun at them, and addressing everybody, said: Brothers and sisters, we are travelling to Jesus. Jesus died for us all. Please accept Jesus. Our mission is peace.
A village wag was blaspheming Christianity, and several of the pilgrims noticed he was enjoying a good cigar, told him that "Jesus no smoke, Jesus no drink whiskey, Jesus no kill, no steal."
All questions put to the pilgrims were similarly answered. The pilgrims are all fairly well dressed. Most of them have rubbers. They seem quite peacefully disposed, molesting no one, and are civil and courteous in their demeanor. After their arrival they moved to a vacant piece of land near the skating rink at the east end of the town, where about 5 o'clock all took a hearty supper of bread, oatmeal, apples and onions. Although several of the pilgrims seemed hungry, no selfishness on the part of any of them was noticeable, each gladly sharing what he had with his neighbor. During morning the special train of eight coaches came in, taking the women and children from Yorkton to Swan River. Mr. C. W. Speers and other officials, accompanied by immigrants, were on the train and tried to persuade the pilgrims to return home. A heavy snow began to fall, but the weather prospects, the appeals and warnings of Mr. Speers and others had no effect. They said they were bound to conquer the world for Jesus by peaceful methods. The immigration officials particularly urged and entreated the leaders, and warned them of the folly of their movement, which was sure to bring disaster with the approaching winter, but all was of no avail. The pilgrims are camped at the east end of the town, and will continue their march eastward to-morrow.

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Winnipeg despatch.—Mr. C. Speers, colonization agent, who has been in charge of the Government arrangement for the care of the women and children of the Doukhobors, has arrived in the city, to meet Mr. Frank Pedley, who has also reached during the night by the residents of the village. The main portion of them still are firm in their course, and seem perfectly satisfied with the progress they are making. The clair was reached at noon, and the pilgrims will spend the night at Winniepee.

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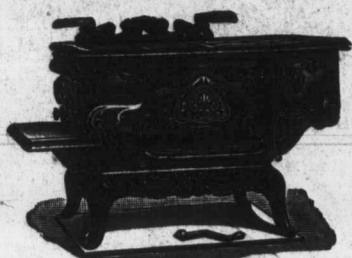
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SHINGLES,
DOORS,
SASH
MOULDINGS,
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BARREL STAVES,
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OATS,
HAY,
FLOUR,
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WHITE ASH and BASSWOOD STAVE BOLTS.

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B. W. & S. S. M. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

GOING WEST		GOING EAST	
Mail & Express Leaves	Mail & Express Arrives	Mail & Express Leaves	Mail & Express Arrives
Read down	Read up		
P. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.	
3.30	Brockville	10.25	
3.45	Lyn Jct, G.T.R.	10.10	
3.55	Lyn, B. & W.	10.00	
4.04	Seeleys	9.46	
4.18	Forthton	9.34	
4.23	Elbe	9.27	
4.34	Athens	9.21	
4.54	Superton	9.01	
5.01	Lynhurst	8.58	
5.09	Delta	8.47	
5.28	Elgin	8.29	
5.35	Forfar	8.21	
5.42	Crosby	8.15	
5.55	Newboro	8.05	
6.10	Westport	7.50	
†Telegraph Stations. \$Flag.			
E. A. Geiger, Supt.		Samuel Hunt, G.P.A.	

ALL THE NEWS OF THE TOWN

The Events of the Week Chronicled for Reporter Readers

Mr. Wm. Bradley has returned from the North West.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stafford, Delta, spent Sunday in town.

Mr. J. McMillan is laid up at his home here with a lame back.

Mr. E. Duffell, of Addison, is quite seriously ill with lung trouble.

Mr. Nelson Earl is engaging a large gang of men to work in his shanty this winter.

An interesting budget of news from Phillipsville is unavoidably held over until next week.

Messrs. Clifford Nash and Roy McLaughlin spent Sunday last with friends at Lyn.

Mr. James Ackland, in the capacity of tax-collector, is paying a visit to the ratepayers of Athens these days.

Mr. Eber Wilts, who has been making cheese at Winchester Springs this season, returned home this week.

The W.F.M.S. of St. Paul's Presbyterian church will meet at the home of Mrs. Meade at 3 p.m. to-morrow afternoon.

His Honor, Judge McDonald, of Brockville, will conduct service in the parish of Lansdowne Rear on Sunday next.

Rev. F. Dealtry Woodcock, of Trinity church, Brockville, spent Tuesday night here, the guest of Rev. Mr. Wright.

Another perplexing question is up again for discussion: Does cigarette smoking cause insanity or does insanity cause cigarette smoking?

Rev. J. Elliot, B.A., and son, of North Augusta, were in town on Friday, the guests of Rev. Mr. Wright at the rectory.

Mrs. A. W. Kelly, who has been quite seriously ill at her home in Whitestown, in we are pleased to report, considerably better.

Mrs. W. A. Lewis, and little daughter, Helen, of Brockville, spent a few days in Athens this week, guests of Mrs. Joseph Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Duclon returned home from Frankton on Friday last. Mr. Duclon has had charge of the cheese factory there the past season.

Mr. G. F. Reynolds, of Westport, has the contract of painting and decorating the new Methodist church, here, and the Anglican church of Leeds.

The general prosperity has brought grist to the mill of the B. & W., the freight traffic being reported as heavier than ever before in the history of the road.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church will be held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Ackland at 3 p.m. on Thursday.

Mrs. T. G. Stevens and Mrs. Duggan took in the excursion to New York, spending a very pleasant ten days in visiting their niece, Miss Hunt, and other friends.

Miss Jennie Cughan has been re-engaged to teach the Sheldon's Corners school. Miss Angie Jones will continue as teacher in the brick school at Aiguille's Corners during next year.

Communion service will be held in St. Paul's Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning at 10.30 a.m. Preparatory service will be held in the basement of the church on the Friday evening preceding at 7.30 p.m.

Miss Lizzie Smith left last evening for Althorpe, Ont., (near Westport), to act as bridesmaid at the marriage of her sister, Miss Mary Smith, to Mr. Alfred Patterson, of Newboro, which occurs this evening at Althorpe.

Rev. Sturgeon Tighe, M.A., of All Saints' church, Kingston, conducted services in the parish of Lansdowne Rear last Sunday. His sermons were much appreciated by the large congregations.

This is the season of the year when many young men and women are thinking of taking a business course. The Brockville College is one of the best in the province, and the rates being low it has become a very popular school.

Sunday, November 23rd, being World's Temperance Lesson Sunday, the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Sabbath-schools will hold a joint meeting in the Presbyterian church, here, at the regular Sabbath-school hour in the afternoon. Fuller particulars next week.

A fine antlered buck was seen a few days ago at Bellamy's Mills, near Toledo. It has probably been driven into that section by hunters' dogs, and its fate will certainly be that of others of its kind that have sought safety in the midst of our higher civilization.

In correspondence with Rev. Dr. Carman, the official board of the Methodist church have learned that his time during the month of December is pretty fully engaged; so the formal opening of the new church will take place as early in January as possible, probably on the 4th.

Mr. George Boyce has been superintending the making of several important improvements in the family residence on Main street, which includes the removal of the fence from the front of the property and the placing of a galvanized iron roof on the building.

Call at T. G. Stevens' and examine his stock of furniture—full and complete in every line. Something new in fancy tables, chairs and parlor suits. I am now ready for the fall trade, bargain days six days in each week, and furniture delivered. Also a large stock of undertaking goods constantly on hand.

Athens hockeyists are to have an early opportunity of getting into shape to sustain their very creditable record of last season. The rink is being placed in good shape for ice making and enclosed with a fence. By renovating the teams, both senior and junior, there should be no difficulty in developing new players for Canada's great winter game.

The W.M.S. of the Methodist church is one of the most prosperous and progressive of the many beneficent societies in the village. At an enjoyable parlor meeting held at the home of Mrs. I. C. Aiguire, on Thursday last, about a dozen new members were added. The program included an interesting report of the branch meeting by Mrs. W. Towns and a vocal duet by Miss E. Blanchard and Miss E. Boyce. Refreshments were served.

The prohibitionists of Athens have every reason to be highly pleased with the pronounced demonstration of temperance sentiment made at the first meeting of the campaign held in the high school hall on Monday evening. There was a very large attendance, which was made up of an exceptionally high percentage of voters.

Shortly after the hour appointed, Rev. G. N. Simmons took the chair, and, after a hymn had been heartily sung, and prayer offered by Rev. W. E. Reynolds, he delivered a short address in which he cited the British-Boer war as a parallel to the conflict carried on by the temperance people, and established many striking analogies.

A violin solo by Mr. L. H. Graham, M.A., followed. Violin music is always popular, and as rendered by Mr. Graham, with Mrs. Graham as accompanist, it proved especially so. His melody of Scotch airs was indeed very pleasing.

Rev. George Stafford, of Cardinal, with Mrs. Donovan as accompanist, then favored the audience with a sacred song, which was of a character to display to advantage his exceptionally fine, well-trained voice. One might well hesitate before characterizing Mr. Stafford's voice as either tenor or baritone. His compass is extensive, his voice both melodious and resonant, and his singing delighted all.

Rev. G. S. Clendinning, of Elgin, was the first speaker, and in a calm, convincing address of half an hour, he touched upon all the salient features of the issue now before the public. Taking his cue from the chairman's opening address, he said the temperance people had for many years been engaged in a stern conflict—a war that would not terminate on December 4th. It was not alone one decisive battle that made one nation victorious over another. Spain had long been weakened to receive the final blow which the United States had been growing strong to give her. The temperance people had made great progress, but their labors would not end with the carrying of the Liquor Act on December 4th; there would yet remain important work to do. The essentials of the present campaign, he said, were knowledge, temperance and patience—spread the first, exercise the second in all things, and possess the last at all times. Prohibition was not the final goal; it was but a way station on the main line leading to freedom in its fullest and best sense.

In the past, prohibitionists had met and successfully overcome many obstacles, and to-day they had before them a clear cut issue. Such perplexities as existed were largely of a political nature, and he counselled patience in dealing with temperance men whose party proclivities weakened their allegiance or alienated them from the temperance forces in this campaign. The ranks of prohibitionists should include all opposed to the existence of the licensed barroom. Differences had arisen because, it was claimed, the referendum was a political dodge; but he thought that even if the rules of the game and the chances are against the prohibitionists, they should still fight, assured from the record of progress in the past that in the end victory would be gained.

Legal uncertainty had long delayed the present issue, but all doubts were now removed; the highest court in the

realm had issued the judgment that determined the scope and character of the present act.

Political expediency too, had been an obstacle. In the Dominion parliament in 1875 and in 1884 leading Liberals and Conservatives had, with the change of government, changed places on the subject of prohibition. This did not necessarily mean insincerity, but rather, he believed, illustrated the care that accompanied responsibility. Representing the whole people meant legislating for the whole people, and due respect had to be given to the various interests entrusted to the care of the government. He thought that the public men were honestly endeavoring to settle the matter, and that temperance men should endorse the best prohibition law ever given to them.

He explained very clearly the difference between the plebiscite and the referendum, characterizing the latter as a vote with teeth, and closed with a strong appeal for a large vote on Dec. 4th.

A humorous song by Mr. Stafford and a well executed trombone solo by Mr. S. Manhardt, accompanied by Miss Jessie Taplin followed this address.

The chairman at this juncture asked any person present who was opposed to the act coming into force to state his views, and also invited questions respecting the referendum, but there was no response.

The Rev. Mr. Stafford was then introduced to the audience, and with only a brief preface he plunged at once into his subject. He said he regarded the Liquor Act vote of December 4th as the greatest opportunity that temperance people had ever had of striking an effective blow at the liquor traffic, and pointed out the sentimental character of the plebiscite and the practical nature of the referendum vote. In explanation of the adverse vote recorded upon a similar act in Manitoba, he said that no machinery had been provided in that act for the securing of a fair vote. But in Ontario the first part of the act provided that all the safeguards that protect the ballot in an ordinary provincial election shall operate in the taking of the vote on December 4th. Contrary to what some all-go, he declared the two previous votes had been far from in vain; they were simply steps in the onward march to the decisive vote now so near at hand. The present definite act owed its existence to the very large vote polled on these occasions. The Liquor Act, 1902, embodies prohibition of the liquor traffic to the full extent of provincial jurisdiction as defined by the Privy Council, and it now rested with the people to say whether or not it was to become the law of the land.

Prohibition in practical operation was not a new thing in Ontario. With the consent and approval of all classes, the principle had been applied time and again. To-day, in a village like Athens, only two men were permitted to sell liquor; the rest were prohibited. In reducing the number of license holders from 6,000 to 3,000 the principle of prohibition had been applied with an unsparing hand and still there was little or no objection on the part of the people. The present act was simply an extension of that principle—going away with the remaining 3,000 licenses.

The individual responsibility of voters was clearly defined. It would require at least 21,723 votes to carry the act, and the effect of refraining from voting was made apparent to all. The vote would not decide the question of right and wrong—these were eternal principles that would not be affected—and so, in any event, the conflict would continue.

Would the necessary vote be polled, he asked. Upon the answer to that, he said, hung the whole question. If the whole prohibition strength of the province could be recorded, he had no fears as to the result. The prime requisite was to get out the vote; no time should be wasted trying to convert contumacious opponents, but all energies should be directed to seeing that every prohibitionist marks his ballot on December 4th.

In concluding his remarks, which had been followed with close attention, he pointed out the benefits that would accrue from the endorsement of the law, which had already been placed in the statutes of Ontario.

The chairman in behalf of all present returned thanks to the speakers who, without remuneration, were giving their time and talents to this campaign, and after a few appropriate remarks by Rev. Mr. Reynolds, the meeting closed with the national anthem.

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