Sale

# COUNTY OF LEEDS ADVERTISER.

Vol. XVI. No. 40.

Athens, Leeds County. Ontario, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1900.

B. Loverin, Prop'r

"Brockville's Biggest Store."

# New Goods

OUR MR. WRIGHT has returned from Europe after making extensive purchases of Fall Merchandise, and every incoming Allan and Dominion Line Steamer is now. bringing us loads of new goods.

Ex. SS. "Corinthian" and just opened up-2 huge cases, containing;

350 yards Heavy Cheviot (homespun mixture) Dress Goods at 20c. 400 yards Heavy Cheviot (homespun mixture) Dress Goods at 25c. 475 yards "Priestley's" Choice Black Dress Goods, fifteen (15) igns to choose from, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per yard.

35 pieces White Victoria Lawns, 12½ to 30c.

pieces White Nainsook Lawns, 20 to 30c. 5 pieces Fancy White Lace Striped Muslins, 18 to 30c. 15 dozen Turkish Bath Towels (Chrysty's celebrated make), 10 to

Ex. S.S. "Dominion"—now open and ready for your inspection: Two cases German Mantles and 108 Jackets and Capes, resorted olors and black.

See these goods at once.

CLOSED WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

# EWIS & PATTERSON

# BIG BARGAINS >

Dress Materials-About 600 yds. in Colors and Black Grenadines, regular 25c goods, in short ends, to

Dress Muslins-About 800 yards in Fancy Effects, worth 20c and 25c; on sale, to clear out for 10c

# PARASOLS

Lot No. 2.—Consisting of Black Parasols, worth 50 \$1.00 to \$1.25, on sale now....

Lot No. 3.—Consisting of Black and colored Parasols 1.00 worth \$2.00 to \$3.00, now......

Lot No. 4.—Consisting of Black and Fancy Parasols 1.00 worth \$3.00 to \$4.00 each, now...

Lot No. 5.—Consisting of Black and Fancy Parasols 2.00 worth \$3.00 to \$5.00 each, now...

#### LEWIS & PATTERSON.

Telephone 161—BROCKVILLE.

BROCKVILLES LEADING PHOTOGRAPHERS CORNER KING ST. AND COURT HOUSE AVENUE.

Our studio is the most complete and up-to-date in Brockville.

/Latest American ideas at lowest prices, Satisfaction guarantéed

ONTARIO CROPS.

The following is a summary of the August crop report for Ontario just is sued: The yield of fall wheat is above the average. The crops have been har-vested for the most part in excellent condition. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa river counties the returns were not nearly so favorable as those for the

western and central sections. Spring wheat is in excess of the average, barley is good, although in some sections the grain was discolored by rains. The oat crop is a large one.
Rye will be above the average; peas
yielded particularly well; bean crop
above the average; hay and clover, a variable crop, not up to the average.

Prospects for corn, good, except in the east. A good crop of potatoes is looked for, although the root crop is The fruit crop will be an abundan

Pastures have been, on the whole,

Though wages have increased, there has been a difficulty in accuring help. A tendency to dispense with hiring help is on the increase.

#### BROCKVILLE CHEESE BOARD.

The regular meeting of the chees board Thursday afternoon was the dul lest of the season, and the offerings the smallest, white totalling 1020 boxes and colored 138b, in all 2405. The cable was quoted at 52s colored and 51s white, no change from last week. Despite this fact, there was a drop of of a cent which the buyers accounted for the sickly condition of the market

They bid 101c and stuck to it. The auctioneer's persuasive powers were unsuccessful in getting even the slight-est advance. He pointed out that the alesmen, realizing the easy tone of the market, were prepared to take less money this week rather than hold hot weather goods. He thought about 10-ge would be accepted, but the buyers posititely refused to touch that mark. There was a disposition or block the market in view i a large stock on hand in Montreal, purchased at high prices, which they were unable to dispose of at a margin to the Englishmen. Their actions showed they were not particular about getting

cheese at any price.

Mr. Murphy held that the buyers could not afford to let the market price could not allore to let the market price go down and did his best to bring the bid up to 10 c. Failing, Mr. McGregor got the call at 10 c and secured 420 boxes colored and 92 boxes white. Mr. Derbyshire paid the same money for 250 boxes white and 340 colored, and Mr. Webster did likewise for 185 colquest for a call. Had they done so, it is likely the entire offering would have

been cleared off. KINGSTON. Aug. 23.—At today's session of the Frontenac cheese board, 844 boxes were registered, of which 399 were white and 445 colored. At 105c six factories sold to J. Alexander.

ELBE MILLS.

Wedding bells will soon ring on the upper hill.
Mr. John Moore wears a broad mile. It's a boy.

Miss Alice Jordon was the guest of her cousin, Wallace Brown.

Miss Addie Barrett of Toronto is visiting her friend, Miss Blanche

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and son of Smith's Falls are visiting Mr. George

There seems to be some attraction for one of our young men out Bush

way.

Miss Jennie Coon, who was visiting her brother, Mr. Mack Coon, Mill st., has returned to her home in Elgin. Among the many visitors, we notice our friend driving a little bay pony, wending his way to Pleasant St

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Munsell Brown is slowly recovering from a severe attack of la grippe. The apple crop is a great success this year. The young people seem to appreciate the apples, but, beware of the

We are pleased to see Miss Grace Cornell in our midst again, after a short visit with friends at Lyn. Mrs. Manford Pierce, who has been

spending a few days with her parents here, returned home, accompanied by

Hon. Peter McLaren says that the establishment of an iron snielter at Kingston is a certainty.

MONDAY, Aug 27.—The crop, except buckwheat; is about harvested and threshing is now the order of the day. Oats and spring wheat are turning out exceptionaly well.

Ernic Jones of Morton is visiting at

Sylvester Stevens'. Luther Stevens and wife are on

Miss Ettie Irwin is quite

Fishing in the upper lake never was better. Joel Barlow and J. H. Wood spent about three hours on the lake and captured 25 Oswego bass weighing from two to six pounds each.

Duck hunting starts next Saturday, Sept. 1st. Quite a lot of shooting is going on already. It is a shame that some are in so great a burry that they cannot wait for a few days.

FRONT OF YONGE.

SATURDAY, Aug. 25—The people of this vicinity are busy threshing. They report an excellent yield.

Mr. P. Flood and wife, Miss Slack and Mr. T. Flood who have been visit-ing Mr. T. Flood for the past week, returned to their home in Watertown on Monday last.

A number from this section attended the R. C picnic at Toledo and report a

good time.

The social held on the Methodist church lawn on 21st inst. was well at tended. The choir, to whom the credit of its success is due, provided an abundance of ice cream and luscious swee

cakes. The total receipts were \$25.00.

Messrs. Wilson and Shook, who
have labored so hard for so many weeks on the farm of Mr. Robert Beatty, at last found an excellent flow of water after going to a depth of 99 ft.

Mr. W. Weeks and family are this week the guests of Master James Wil-

iams, Bally canoe. Monday, Aug. 27 .- It appears that ven if proved to be a nuisance.

Mr. Townsend of Long Point and family are visiting at the residence of Mr. Ira Andress of Mill creek. Mr. Ira Andress sold a first class haeton to Mr. R. Towriss of Glen

Buelt. Mr. Andress is agent for a first class firm.

The daughter of Mr. D, Ladd is visiting her lather in Caintown. He is much rejoiced to meet her. Mr. Ira Andress is a blacksmith by

trade but he runs a wood shop as well. Mrs. Hornby of Michigan spent two or three weeks with her brother, Mr. Henry Powell of Caintown.

We think the worm weather sending many tourists home.

Here is a record which we think cannot be easily beaten. Mr. Samue Hugaboon of Caintown loaded on his wagon and drew to the barn a load of oats which, when threshed, measured 81 bushels. Now, if any farmer can excel this, please let the public know and oblige.

In passing Lyn we noticed some of J. Squire's work as a painter. He has just completed the painting and decorating of the Methodist church in said town and people from all quarters are flocking in to see the artistic skill of this modern painter. He is als painting and decorating the new church of the Holiness Movement in Lvn, and is tendering on a new church at

#### Read This Out Loud

Fairfield.

If you cross a stick across a stick. Or stick a cross across a stick, Or stick a cross across a cross,

Or cross a cross across a cross, Or cross a crossed stick across

stick. stick.

Or stick a crossed stick across crossed stick, cross.

stick, Would this be an acrossic

Or cross a cross

"Hunger is the Best Sauce,"

Yet some people are never hungry. Whatever they eat has to be "force down." There is, of course, something wrong with these people. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time they are given an appetite and then they enjoy eating and food neurishes them. It you find your appetite failing, just try a bottle of Hood's. It is a true stomach tonic and every dose does good.

The best family cathents

#### **ARE YOU READY?**

Late summer and early fall

Light-weight Overcoats.

thing is they don't cost much.

You will be interested in the Fashionable Top Coats we are making for from \$17 to \$21.

e give Trading Stamps.

M. J. KEHOE.



# Kingston's Big Fair and Agricultural Exposition

• Sept, 10th to 14th

The present indications point to a large exhibit of Live Stock Agricultural, Horticultural, Dairy, Mining and Industrial products. The present applications for space in the Palace is a guarantee that the exhibit there will be out of the ordi

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

This year's special attractions will surpass any former efforts. Some of the prominent features will be Balloon Ascensions, Parachute Drops, Firevorks, Horse Speeding, Clowns, Jugglers, Contortionists, Comedians, Corps le Ballet, and grand illumination of the grounds each evening.

Special excursion rates on all railways and steamboats. For prize lists and all information, apply to

AS. A. MINNES, Mayor and President.

J. P. ORAM, T. D. MINNES, Secretaries

THE PUZZLED SQUIRE.

I have heard that fools and children often question rather strange, And as I ain't no young foundling, with the foolish I must range. Now, I ain't the brightest shilling that you'll find in fifty mile, Never noised around particlar that I know a wondrous pile. What I know I know I know it and can tell it precious quie But, for solving knotty problems, think my head's a little thing. There are many things transpiring my old noddle can't see thro And if you will just have patience I'll acquaint you with a few

I would like some information on a point that puzzles me, That is, why there's so much bondage in a land they claim is free. What about the persecution of the Negroes as a race?

Why, I thought that thing was settled and of slavery not a trace. Lands! I thought that dear "Old Glory" was the emblem of the Freedom for the white man, black-man, emblem of bought liberty. They had better change "Old Glory, adding on another creet, And about the thing most suited is the eagle's clamorous nest.

Can you tell why they go preaching to the Chinese, book in hand, Ahd then tax bim fifty dollars in this country should be land. Claim they want to civilize them; very well, then let them come, I have often heard it stated that of every dollar spent For to civilize the heathen he receives about a cent. Ninety-nine per cent for wages, travels, and for servants' fees And to keep a lot of fellers lazing 'round about-at ease.

ghted heathen as to shoot him full of holes a new religion tainted with deceit and fraud-Between them to their image, to their stone and wooden god. They are happy in their worship of their gods of wood and stone, If they only serve to comfort, they will prize them as their own. Talk about an idol worship in that so-called evil land, Here are scores who worship idols—idols are on every hand.

Sir, I've met some pious people, heard them shout and sing and pray, And they'd boast of their religion in a most pretentions way. They have told me they were fitted for the mansions in the sky, Only waiting for the message and they'd gladly say good-bye.
Then they'd start a new religion, stand right up and speak it bodd.
Say they never knew the Saviour when they worshipped in the old.
Do you call that human weakness or delusions of the mind. Or is it right down deception of the bare-faced modern kind 1

Please explain why christian nations, worshipping in God the sa Will rush into savage warfare, calling on His holy name, Praying for each other's downfall, scoffing at each other's pain, Pillaging and massacreing, seemingly for gross and gain.

Innocents are made to suffer, for the guilty wound and blet.

And a claimed enlightened people will amy over the hellish a Ask yourself this vital question, is it possible that we Are the ones need civilizing?—are we blind and cannot see

I don't understand why combines are allowed to form and steal.

And the man that does the labor gets the small end of the deal.

I can't understand why preachers preach of money day by day,

Leave a hard-up congregation for a call to higher pay.

Don't believe they have considered 'bout "the likes how the Guess that verse was calculated a Can you tell why men worth mill And the most of politicians never

Tve a right to my opinion I've a right to my ideas, As for would be civilizers And false persecuting ch

Three Eminent Physicians Have Passed on His Case.

### **DID THE CHINESE COURTESCAPE?**

Rumor that the Japanese Overtook and Captured the Dowager and Her Retinue 80 Miles from Pekin-Other Reports Sav They Escaped-Reinforcements Rushing in to Taku-United States Gives up the Idea of a Hospital at Nagasaki, Japan-Foreigners Want Pao Ting Fu Destroy ed in Revenge for Massacres-European Complications Feared.

Belgium Drops Out.

Found the Baron's Body.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—A Pekin despatch to the Lokal Anzeiger says the body of Baron von Ketteler, the German Min-ister, who was killed by the Chinese, has been found in a Chinesa cemetery

near the place where he was assassing It was found on examination that his death was caused by a bullet in the head. The body will be rein-terred in a Christian cemetery.

Will Remain in Pekin.

London, Aug. 25.—It is semi-offi-cially stated that the Ministers will

cially stated that the Ministers will remain in Pekin. The Chinese Ambas-sador is constantly visiting the For-eign Office and vainly endeavoring to induce the Government to accept Li-Hung-Chang's mediation. He declares that all the pro-foreign statesmen have been murdered except Li-Hung-Chang's

Were Tortured by Fiends.

the flies. After several days, of agony and starvation, death came

London, Aug. 25 .- Li Hung Chang

has received word that the allies en nas received word that the allies chered Pekin easily, because the troops of Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang utterly refused to face the allies. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, Earl

pondent of the Daily Express, Earl Li, recognizing the futility of an at-tempt to drive the foreigners from China, now professes conversion to reform principles. Shanghai advices announce the re-

ceipt there of a Chinese official de spatch, asserting that Emperor Kwang-su has been found and res-cued by the Japanese.

Messages from Tien-Tsin report

serious mortality among the American horses, owing to the heat. Delayed advices to Reuter, dated Pekin, August 14th, reiterate the

statements regarding the treachery of the Chinese on the night before

of the Chinese on the night before the relief. They then informed the members of the Libinos that orders had been issued to cease firing. This was followed by a corate attack, and it was only the welcome sound of the cannon of the relieving force in the morning that renewed the courage of the foreigners. The correspondent adds: "The Chinese admit having lost 3,000 in the various attacks upon the Legations. Our rations dwindled to one pound, a day, consisting of horseflesh and rice."

day, consisting of horseflesh and rice

Vhen the American detachment at-

tacked, the whole Chinese force con-centrated against them, leaving the south gate unwatched, whereupon the British entered."

Routed the Boxers.

Tien-Tsin, Aug. 20.—Three hundred and fifty British Infantry, 200 Jap-anese Infantry, 500 American Caval-ry, and 25 Bengal Calvalry, under Gen. Dorward, yesterday found a

Gen. Dorward, yesterday found a number of Boxers in a village six miles southwest of Tien-Tsin. The allies engaged them, killing 300 and

Guesses at Russia's Aims.

London, Aug. 25.—The Graphic's Mos-tow correspondent says that the Min-ister of Finance has announced an increase in taxation, due to the Chinese

certed. The Graphic, commenting on this message, says it thinks Russia, despite her protests regarding the in-cegrity of China, intends to conquer

Manchuria. The paper contrasts the howl emitted by the continental press at the mere than the of Britain acquir-

Tang-tse-

to her relief

London, Aug. 25, 1 a.m.-The report telegraphed from Washington yesterday that Germany is preparing to make San Francisco a base of supplies with a view to sending a very powerful army to China has attracted considerable attention. I have made inquiries on the subject in shipping circles, and and that the German orders for the sufficients extensive to lend probability to this runner. It certainly would not surprise the diplomatic authorities the Carmen force should event. here if the German force should event-nally reach a total of 40,000 or 50,000

Prince and Emperor.

In this connection, some importance may possibly be attached to the meeting which the Prince of Wales had with the German Emperor yesterday.

The Prince, in company with the Dake
of Cambridge, who, it will be rememtered, preceded Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief of the British army, mander-in-chief of the British army, frove from Homburg to Castle Friedrichdorp to meet the Emperor and Empress and Empress Frederick. Subsequently the Emperor accompanied the Prince and the Duke back to Hamburg, and had a long private conversation with them at their hotel. It is commonly understood that the British bein converted those not interfers in heir-apparent does not interfere in olitical affairs, and in a general way

Chinese Policy Discussed?

Chinese Folicy Discussed?

In Britain's foreign policy, however, there is a good deal of private communication between the English and German courts, and it is extremely likely that the Kaiser and his uncle discussed the outlines of the Chinese policy which may be pursued by their respective empires. On more than one previous occasion Prince has been employed as a find of dignified and superior For-

Find of dignified and superior For-eign Office messenger, able to say to the German Emperor what could not conveniently be conveyed through the ordinary diplomatic channels. In the present crisis Lord Salisbury may the property of the illustrious tourist have induced the illustrious tourist to take advantage of his visit to to take advantage of his visit to relative that unnecessarily aggressive or violent action in China would be extremely distasteful to Great Britain. The German Emperor has views about the so-called "yellow danger" which have never been shared by the English Premier.

Rekin Now Under Control. Loudon, Aug. 25, 6 a. m.—An interesting telegram, dated the 18th instant, has been received from the Pekh correspondent of the Times. From this it appears that Pekin is now entirely under foreign control, but looting is proceeding systematically. The French and Russian Itags are flying over the best portions of the Imperial domain, where it is believed that the Imperial treasure is imperial domain, where it is be-lieved that the imperial treasure is buried. The Forbidden City is re-spected by international agreement, aithough the punishment will be ineffective unless it is occupied.

Japanese Do Well. The Japanese have seized a horde of silver, said to amount to half a million of taels. The correspondence confirms the news of the flight of the Dowager Empress, the Emperor, Prince Tuan and all the high officials

and concludes his despatch with the significant statement that there is no Government in Pekin. It is, however, reported from Shanghai that the alies are forming a provisional government in order to carry the administration of the city to carry out

Gen. Gaselee's Report. London, Aug. 24.—Gen. Gaselee, the commander of the British force at Pekin, telegraphing from that place Aug. 16th, via Chefoo, Aug. 23rd, gives details of how he is disposing of his troops. He says the British losses were extremely small; announces that he is very short of food, that he was arranging for convolve, and that he hoped to assault mounces that he is very short of food, that he was arranging for convoys, and that he hoped to assault the Imperial City that day, when the men had been fed. The General says the good spirits and endur-e of the troops were beyond ise, and refers to the extreme-triduous march, owing to the heat heavy roads.

Full of Imperial Troops. Aug. 17, evening, via Che. 23, and Shanghai, Aug. 24. nts of the allied army are ying the Imperial city, and eition: at the palace gates. marines, on the south, center. The city is full boops. The Peitho misyesterday and occast. The Pettio misyesterday and occucampaign. This is the third increase in taxation, due to the Chinese
yesterday and occucampaign. This is the third increase in taxation, due to the Chinese
yesterday and occucampaign. This is the third increase
have been inconsiderable, and prospectively should decrease since the capture of Pekin, but it is abundantly
evident that Rushi is preparing for a
great campaign in Eastern Asia, quite
independently of the powers, with hich have independently of the powers, with cupation, whom she, for the time being, is con-

hal, the allies not having sufficient forces to police the vast city. As small parties of the allied troops penetrate into new districts they have to engage half-armed mobs.

A Shanghai despatch of this date repeats the report that the Japanese troops pursued the Dowager Empress and the court, and overtook them 80 miles southwest of Pekin. The Emperor, it is added, threw himself on the protection of his captors. The prisoners have not yet reached Pekin. Clan fights are of dally occurrence in the Heung Shn district. The foreign residents of Shanghai are learful of European complications, though they have been assured by some of the naval commanders that the gathering was accidental.

Emperor Dying of Cancer.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—Dr. Bailmann, of Shanghai asserts in the Gerenwart.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—Dr. Baihmann, of Shanghal, asserts in the Gegenwart that Emperor Kwang Su suffers from cancer of the throat and that he is unable to reign. The same view is taken by Dr. Dethere, a French physician, and by Dr. Sheng Lian Feng, both of whom have examined the Emperor.

Did the Court Escape?

London, Aug. 25.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times wiring last Saturday, says: "Pekin is now under control. Looting is proceeding systematically. The French and Russians' flags are flying over the best portion of the imperial domain, where it is believed the imperial treasure is buried.

"The forbidden city'is respected by international agreement, although Brussels, Aug. 24.—A considerable sensation has been caused here by the sudden abandonment of the China ex-pedition, to which King Leopold had liberally subscribed. The reason given is that unexpected political difficulties

international agreement, although any punishment will be ineffective



COLONEL MACKINNON. no, with his force, covered 224 miles in 14 days in South Africa, one of the quickest marches on record.

Were Tortured by Fiends.

Shanghai, Aug. 24.—Further details of the brutal treatment of the members of the American inland missionaries who fled from Hankow were ascertained to-day. Miss Rice was beaten, knocked down, and a heavy cart drawn repeatedly oven her body, after which she was clubbed to death.

Miss Huston, also of the American mission, had her skull fractured by a blow which exposed part of her brain; after suffering this horrible injury, she was starved and tortured for twenty days. Hey injured brain mortified and she died in awful agony. "The Japanese have seized a hoard amounting to 50,000 taels silver.

"The Empress Dowager, the Emperor, Prince Tuan and all the high officials escaped to Tai Yen Fu, Province of Shan Si, from which point they proceeded to Sian Fu. There is no governor." ful agony.

Mrs. Cooper, of the British inland mission, was divested of her clothing, tied to a stake, and left under the blistering sun and at the mercy of

Gives Up Hospital Idea. San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 25.—The large base hospital that was projected by the Government at Nagasaki. Japan, has been abandoned, and the younded and sick from China will be wounded the size in clinic with observable the brought directly here and treated in the General Hospital at the Presidio. The physicians, nurses and others ordered to Nagasaki will remain here for

Reinforcements Arriving. Taku, Aug. 24. — Transports are pouring into Taku. Three large derman vessels have arrived and are unloading. One regiment that has disembarked is on its way to Pekin and another is bound for Tien Tsin. Three Russian vessels also are in the harbor. The French infantry and 3rd artillery and 500 marines are camped at Tien Tsin, awaiting or

Rations for forty days are being forwarded to the Pekin contingent by boat. A hundred civilians have left Pekin, including the customs ekin, including the customs and are on their way down

the river.
The foreigners here desire that an expedition shall be sent against Pao Ting Fu to destroy the city and avenge the massacre of foreigners which occurred there.

London, Aug. 27, 1 a.m.-It would be idle to deny that there is a good deal of uneasiness in official circles at the non-arrival of direct news from Pekin. It would seem that the auti-foreign forces in China, the Boxers and others, are not yet reduced to submission or are not yet reduced to submission, or even hispired with as much terror of a European army as could be desired. They must have learned by this time that they cannot stand against civilized troops in the field, and Gen. Dorward's engagement at Tien Tsin is another proof of this, yet whether inspired by mere fanaticism or by hopes of assistance from other quarters of the empire, the bands who opposed the advance do not seem to be dispersing, but are still gathered round Pekin, and on the road to the coast. ven inspired with as much terror of a

allies engaged them, kining 500 and taking 64 prisoners. The village was burned. A number of Chinese wounded are now being treated in the hospitals of the allies. The Japanese had six wounded, the Americans five, and the British none. Great praise is due the cavalry for their splendid work. A Famine Impending. In the capital itself the allies have a In the capital itself the allies have a difficult task still, considering the vast population of the city and the numbers of disorderly Tartare clausmen who have been assembling there for weeks past. Gen. Dorward's statement that a famine is imminent unless supplies can be forwarded quickly to Tien Tsin points to another of the difficulties with which the allies have to contend. It is urgently necessary that the road from Taku to Pekin should be rendered perfectly secure without delay, and it is doubtful whether even now the forces accumulating at the coast are at all equal to the task.

Empress May be a Prisoner. No confirmation has yet been re-ceived, though possibly it may come to hand at any time, of the alleged to hand at any time, or the alleged capture of the Empress-dowager and the Empress-dowager and the Empress. If they have got clear away and are able to establish a central Chinese Government at Shanshi Province, it will be hopeless to attempt to follow them. At present a march 100 or 700 miles into the intermediate of the control of t

Germany, of course, is quite content that the suspense should be prolonged for some time, as the Berlin Government would prefer that no decisive step should be taken till Count Waldersec arrives to take command of the joint contingent. The British Government also is not disposed to hurry matters, hoping, for one thing, that there will be a considerable improvement in the South African situation in the course of the next few weeks, thus leaving Great Britain free to assume a more pronounced attitude in China if such a course should seem desirable. In financial circles considerable anxiety is felt with regard to the virtual seizure by Russia of the North China Railway, and the Government is strongly urged to demand a guarantee that the rights of British investors and concessionairies shall be respected. nairies shall be respected.

Disquieting Reports. Reports from the southern and central provinces continue to be disquieting, and Viceroy Chang Chin Tung's declaration that he will resist all attempts to extort territory and the Viceroy of Szechuen's despetch of the park of transfer the and the Vicercy of Szechuen's despatch of a body of troops to the Tongking frontier are taken as an indication that both these powerful Governors will stand by the Empress-Dowager's Government, if it continues to exist. The march of large hordes of black flags towards the south also shows that the anti-foreign movement, so far from being checked, is spreading through the empire.

30 Plotters Beheaded.

London, Aug. 27.—It is reported in Shanghai that Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung has executed thirty reformers who were piotting to burn the city of Hankow. They each had an old muzz-e-loading gun and three hundred policemen's whistles. A few thousand piacards which they had prepared were seized. prepared were seized.

Boxers to Attack Pekin.

London, Aug. 27.—The latest news from Pekin indicates that the situation there is unchanged. The Imperial city is still invested, but has not yet city is still invested, but has not yet been occupied. The allies, when the last message left, were refraining from aggressive action, pending in-structions from their Governments. An attack from 30,000 Boxers was anticipated, and to meet this the whole American force and the British artillery according to a despetch to artillery, according to a despatch to the Morning Post from Pekin, dated Aug. 1st, were moved to the outer city wall. The Boxers were reported coming from the south.

Gen. Dorward, in his report of the engagement outside The Aug. 19th.

Gen. Dorward, in his report of the engagement outsite Tien-Tsin Aug. 19th, when the Americans, British and Japanese signally defeated a large force of Boxers, killing over 800, says in a despatch, dated Aug. 15th: "The lines of communication near Tien-Tsin are now free from danger. The enemy has been treating the villagers badly. Several decapitated bodies were found near their camp. The villagers are now flocking to Tien-Tsin at the rate of about one thousand a day. As there is not more than a month's food supply, there is every prospect of a famine shortly."

ine shortly."

This declaration that a famine is imminent in consequence of the inadequacy of provisions for the hordes of refugees at Tien-Tsin adds a new element of peril to the situation.

Shanghai advices say that the report of the capture of Emperor Kwangsu by the Japanese was errogeous. It was a case of mistaken identity. ine shortly.

identity.

The Pekin correspondent of the Identity.

The Pekin correspondent of the Dally Telegraph, writing Aug. 19th, reasserts that the Empress Dowager fled westward, and adds: "She has a body guard of 500, and as the mountainous character of the country would prevent artillery following it is believed that she will not be pursued."

sued."
This correspondent reports everything quiet on the date of his despatch, but a telegram to the same paper from Tien Tsin, dated Aug. 24th, asserts that a thousand Russians, Germans and Japanese had pushed forward from Pekin with the intention, it is assumed, of pursuing the fleeing Empress Dowager. At a conference of Ministers and rals, held at Taku on Friday, it

was decided, according to the Daily Telegraph, to refer the fate of the forbidden city to Europe. Food for the Allies. Taku, Aug. 24.—Transports are pouring into Taku. Three large German vessels have arrived and are unloading. One regiment that has disembarked is on its way to Pekin and another is bound for Tien Tsin, Three Russian vessels are now in the harbor. The 15th Infantry, the 3rd Infantry, the 3rd Artillery and five hundred marines are camped at Tien Tsin

awaiting orders.
Rations for forty days are going forward to the Pekin contingent by boat. A hundred civilians have left Pekin, including the customs force, and are on their way down the river. The foreigners here desire that an expedition shall be sent against Pacture in the structure of the structure. tingfu to destroy the city and avenge the massacres of foreigners which oc-

United States and Britain, London, Aug. 25.—The policy of the United States towards China is watched here with more interest than is that of any other country, for Eng-lishmen believe that in the troubles alhead America will be the only power with interests parallel to theirs. The Spectator, discussing the frailty of the ties connecting the powers, says: Continental statesmen look askane at the new force, America, whose limits they do not clearly discern, and which for example, can send black troops to China; and they mutter words about the people's Anglo-Saxon understanding, and would, if they could gridly postnown all action. could, gladly postpone all action so as to have more time for reflection as to have more time for reflection and combination; only, you see, Pekin is in flames, the Chinese Semiramis is on her way to Sigan, and a Russian General publicly reports that the Amur now flows through Russian tersitory. Leave here been believe the y. Japan has been helping Eu-but English observers are uncertain what her statesmen intend.'

Was Instantly Killed. Erin, Ont., Aug. 23.—This morning about 8 o'clock Mr. Henry Judgson, of Belfountain, was instantly killed. He Belfountain, was instantly killed. He was engaged in stripping earth from the surface of the rock in Richardson's quarry at Credit Forks, when about five feet of earth caved in and burled him all but his head and shoulders. A large stone which struck him about the spine is supposed to have been the unediate cause of death. Mr. Judges about 55 years old, and leaves inclive.

# ROBERTS NOW AFTER BOTHA.

British Advancing on Him in Three Columns.

#### **CUNS AND WACONS TAKEN**

From DeWet - A Johannesburg Chemist Captured With Boer Despatches - More Canadians Returning - Liverpools Ambushed.

London, Aug. 27.-The English are relieved to learn that Gen. Roberts has resumed personal command of the main British army on its advance to Barberton. He was at Wonderfoutein Friday, 22 miles from Machadodorp. General Botha is retiring slowly. The British are advancing in three columns, one under General Pole-Carew from Belfast, another under General French from east of Machadodorp, and the third under General Buller from the south.

It is reported that Trooper Chad-

wick, the American be onging to Roberts' Horse, who was lately awarded a Queen's scarf for conspicuous bravery, has been captured while scouting southwest of Pretoria.

General Roberts met General Buller at Belfast Saturday.

All Ready for the Advance. Cape Town, Aug. 26.—Lord Roberts arrived yesterday at Belfast, a few miles west of Machadodorp, where he met Sir Redvers Buller, General French and General Pole-Carew. Everything is now in readiness for the advance.

All DeWet's Wagons Captured.

All Dewet's Wagons Captured.
Pretoria, Aug. 25.—General De Wet
has been prevented from joining his
forces with those of General Botha.
General Baden-Powell has headed off
and captured all his wagons.
The Boers are reported to be in
considerable numbers and forming
commandoes at Lichtenburg and the
western districts, but they are said
to be short of arms find ammunition.
Generals Paget and Baden-Powell Generals Paget and Baden-Powell attacked the forces of General De Wet yesterday, and released 100 Wet yesterday, and released 100 British prisoners. They captured 50 Boers and took three gun trains.

The Boers are retreating to the

High Court at Johannesburg.

High Court at Johannesburg.

New York, Aug. 26.—The Sun has the following special to-day:
Johannesburg, Aug. 22.—The High-Court, of which Major O'Brien is President, has tried 272 cases since last June. Fourteen of these were for murder, eight for criminal assault, and forty-nine for concealment of arms. In the case of a Kafiir, coavicted for assaulting a Boer woman, the death sentence was pronounced on Monday. Lord Roberts coafirmed the sentence yesterday and the man was shot this morning.

A former zarp (policeman), who was

A former zarp (policeman), who was found guilty of breaking his oath of neutrality in collecting parties of burghers and leading them outside the military lines, where they could join Foer commandoes, was sentenced yesterday to seven years' imprisonment. Another charge against him was that handher charge against him was that he furnished the Boer commandos with provisions. The military court is rigidly enforcing the law and the sentences imposed are very severe. One good effect of this is that the illicit liquor trade has been almost entirely extinguished.

extinguished. Klee, a Johannesburg chemist, was arrested at a point about eight miles toward Moselekatze New to-day. He was travelling in one of the British ambulances. He told the driver that the belonged to Roberts' Horse, that he had been sick and had just been discharged from the hospital, and that he was anxious to rejoin his re-

giment. He was dressed in khaki uniform and thirteen despatches for the Boers were found on his person. He was on his way to see Commandant Grobler

when arrested.

The affair is regarded as very seri ous and the police are concealing the details. The prisoner admitted that he bought the British uniform for 40 shillings, and said he would make a clean breast of the whole affair.

Returning to Canada. Returning to Canada.

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—Lord Stratheona reports the following as sailing by the Tunisian on Thursday last for Quebec: Sergt. Gladwin, Corp. Wallace, Privates Mackie, Gracia, Barber, Ell'ott, Padmore, Martin, Booking, Gamble, Condey, Cuthbert, O'Brien and Dangerfield. Corp. Wallace, G. Company; Barber, D Battery; Padmore, D Company; Conday (possibly Contey), F Company.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 20 A Journal special from Quebec says: "There will be a bomb or two in nearly every city in Canada when all the Canadians pet back from the front. Many of the soldiers have grievages against officers." diers have grievances against officers, and when they get their discharges and are free from m'litary control, they will speak out. Some are freely criticizing the hospital and other arrangements, but many who are silent now, will speak strongly later on. The men are careful not to say anything now, will speak strongly later on. The men are careful not to say anything for publication until the officers get back, and then, the men say, look out for a general clearing up. Some officers appear to have earned the detestation of the rank and file, and men from different companies agree about this and that man. One thing some of the men object to and speak about is what they term Col. Otter's "mar-

were met at the station by a guard of were met at the station by a guard of honor, composed of a provisional collection made up of fifty men of each of the city battalions, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Labelle. Carriages were provided for the soldiers, and they were escorted, with the music of several bands, through the principal streets of the city to the drill hall. Thousands of spectators lined the route of march, and the returned soldiers received a great reception.

Why DeWet Often Eluded British.

London, Aug. 26.—People are watching with no little interest the clever manoeuvres of De Wet, and asking how is it that, though surrounded so often, he has always managed to break through the cordons which have been reported to be so tightly, drawn round him and elude capture. But listen to the talk of officers of experience and they will tell you it is not at all surprising that De-Wet, although so frequently surrounded by the British generals, manages to make good his escape. Neither his slipperiness, his slimness, nor the night marches, to all of which his success has been attributed, can account for it. It is simply because the Boers ride light and the British ride heavy. English horses cannot go either fast or far carrying the regulation load as it now is. To overtake the flying-unencumbered Boer, except by a fluke, is out of the question. Why DeWet Often Eluded British.

British Force Ambushed. London, Aug. 25.—Lord Roberts has deft Pretoria, and has fixed his head-quarters at Wonderfontein, the second station west of Machadodorp, where the bulk of the Boers in arms

where the bulk of the Boers in arms are supposed to be. Wiring from there August 24th, he says:

"Buller reports the Boers laid a trap for his cavalry Aug. 23rd, opening with several guns at fairly short range. The English guns silenced the Boers, but when the firing ceased, and the pickets were being placed for the night, by some mistake two companies of the Liverpool Regiment advanced fifteen hundred yards into a hollow out of sight of the main body, where they were surrounded by a hollow out of sight of the main body, where they were surrounded by the Boers and suffered severely.

"The Liverpools lost ten men killed, and Captain Plomer and forty-five wounded. In addition they had thirty-two men missing.

"General Buller's other casualties, Aug. 23rd, were 20 men killed, wounded or missing.

ed, or missing."
Lord Roberts also wires that General Pole-Carew occupied Belfast, near Machadodorp, Aug. 24th, without opposition.

General French, with four brigades of cavalry, is moving east of Machadelevalry, is

dodorp.

The despatch of the British Commander-in-Chief in South Africa also

mander-m-chief in South Africa also-says:

"There is a welcome green over the veldt, which I hope means that our riding and transport animals will get grazing shortly, They have fared bad-ly of late."

Canadians Returning Ottawa, Aug. 23.—The list of Canadians invalided to England accompanying Col. Otter's last report in-

ciuded some now returning to Canada, and the following:

A Co.—7,006, Sergt. L. Ingram, 90th; 7,005, Corp. W. F. Fowler, 90th; 7,057, G. Hutchings, 60th; 7,125, C. J. Miller, draft; 7,041, J. Dixon, 5th R. C. A.

B Co.—7,217, A. Marshall, 22nd; 7,216, A. McMurphy, 26th; 3,246, C. B. Thompson, R. C. A.; 7,243, E. Taylor, 1st Hussars.

C Co.—7,336, A. Dangerfield, 10th; 7,332, F. Cuthbert, 10th.

D Co.—7,004, G. T. Padmore, R. C. R. L. cluded some now returning to Canada.

R. I. Co.—7,678, J. O'Brien, 1st P. W. E. Co.—7,678, J. O'Brien, 1st P. W. F.; 7,725, F. M. McNaughton, draft; 7,622, Corp. Downey.
F. Co.—7,835, J. H. Robertson, 62nd, St. John; 7,844, J. W. Cloutier, 80th; 7,890, P. Russell, draft; 6,579, H. P. McLaughlin, R. Q. R. I. G. Co.—7,942, C. L. Jenkins, 3rd R. C. A.; 7,928, M. Fortier, 62nd, St. John; 7,987, F. W. Sprague, 3rd R. C. A.; 7,997, I. G. Walker, 71st.
H. Co.—8,072, James Drake, 63rd.

H Co.—8,072, James Drake, 63rd, Halifax; 8,136, W. Oxley, 93rd; 8,132, H. A. McDougall, 5th Royal Scote; 8,188, J. D. Nicholson, draft; 8,088, G. . Farrell, D. L. I.; 8,191, H. G. Brown.

Received the Queen's Scarf. Ottawa, Aug. 23.—Private R. R. Thompson, of D Company, first Canadian contingent, it is understood, is the Canadian who has received one of the Queen's scarfs for conspictors. uous bravery in South Africa. Her Majesty knitted four of these scarts, one to go to a member of each of the four different Colonial contingents in South Africa for conspicuous bravery.

FEARFULLY SCALDED HIM.

St. Thomas Woman Throws Boiling

St. Thomas, Ont., Aug. 26.—Mrs. Halbert, 42 years of age, was arrested on Saturday night by Sergt. Armstrong and P. C. Fairbrother on a serious charge.

Abotu 2 o'clock in the afternoon Glen Tyler soa of M. C. B. Engineer

Glen Tyler, son of M. C. R. Engineer Tyler, went into an outhouse in the rear of Mrs. Halbert's residence. She rear of Mrs. Halbert's residence. She took a pail of boiling water and hurled it over Tyler. He was scalded in a fearful manner. His screams attracted persons in the vicinity, and Dr. Charles Duncombe was summoned. He had Tyler removed home.

Tyler presented a pitiful sight. His head, face, arms, legs and body were scalded terribly, and the physician has doubts of his recovery. Tyler's

has doubts of his recovery. Tyler's father swore out a warrant for the woman's arrest, and she was taken into custody, bail being refused.

Mrs. Halbert claims she went to clean the closet and did not know. Tyler was in the place. It is alleged, however, that the act was premediate. lowever, that the act was premedi

Young Woman Suicides. Toronto, Aug. 27.—As a result of self-administered Paris green, Mary once, and then, the men say, look out for a general clearing up. Some officers appear to have earned the detestation of the rank and file, and men from different companies agree about this and that man. One thing some of the men object to and speak about is what they term Col. Otter's "martinet methods," They concede that he id a brave leader, but do not as agreed ably look upon his methods.

Reception at Montreal.

Montreal, Aug. 26.—The Montreal of Mr. Howard, about one mile from the soldiers who arrived at Quebec on board the Lake Ontario came up to Montreal this evening on the Interception of Mr. Howard, about one mile from the soldiers who arrived at Quebec on board the Lake Ontario came up to Montreal this evening on the Interception of Mr. Howard, about one mile from the soldiers who arrived at Quebec on board the Lake Ontario came up to Montreal this evening on the Interception of Mr. Howard, about one mile from the soldiers who arrived at Quebec on Statuday of Mr. Howard, about one mile from Kenwick, near Roach's Point.

Miss Compton underwent an operation for appendicitis about a year ago at St. Michael's Hospital.

noon, Ned approached him in a genial, affable way.

"I say, Nicholas," he began, "sit down and chat with a fellow for a few minutes, can't you? I tell you it is no fun being shut up here day after day with no one to speak a friendly word to you."

"Can't, sir; my orders is to serve yer an' keep num," laconically responded the sallor.

"Well. of course, you'd have to keep.

"Well, of course, you'd have to keep mum upon certain subjects," Ned said, in a matter of fact tone; "but sate least you can tell me something about the boat and your duties: I'm wonderfully fond of yachting myself, only, of course"—with a slight smile—"I don't exactly relish taking my pleasure in this way. This is a fine vessel, though."

"Indeed she is, sir," answered the man, with a satisfied look and drawn out in spite of himself by Ned's praise of the dainty craft. "She's a beauty, an' no mistake, as trig as can be, rides the water like a bird."

"Yes. I see she's a fast sailer, and she must have cost a round sum. Been aboard her long?" Ned inquired.

"No, only 'lout three months, or a leetle more; one of the old hands died, ami I took his place."

"Um—how many hands does it require to sail her?"

"Elight, sir, besides the steward."

"Nine men against two," was Ned's inward comment and for expenses. least you can tell me something

"Nine men against two," was Ned's inward comment, and for a moment his heart almost failed him. But he remarked with a smile and apparent carelessness:
"And a pretty soft snap, too, isn't

Yes, sir; except when we make

long voyages, then we have to stan' round purty sharp."
"Long voyages,'" repeated Ned, trying hard to coaceal the intense inerest he felt regarding his point: what do you mean by that?"

"What do you mean by that?"
"Well, sir, I've never made a special
long voyage on this 'ere craft: but
they do say she came from Californy
last fall, an'—an'"—letting his voice
fall as if fearful of being overheard
—"we're waitin' for the loss now to
make the trip to t'other side of the To Europe?" Ned questioned, with

is heart in his mouth.

"Ay, ay, sir; but I've no business tellin' you the affoirs of my boss," the man said, flushing guiltily.

"What's the harm, since I suppose

I've got to go along, too, and nobody

I've got to go along, too, and nobody can be the wiser for it, while I'm shut up here?" Ned sakl, confidentially. "When do you expect Mr. Gould?" "Can't say, sir; I heard the mate say he'd telegraph the captain the time he'd arrive in Halifax. But this won't do for me, sir, I must be off to my work, for me and the first mate are goin' ashore on a leetle lark to night," and the man, having really thawed out, gave Ned a sly wink as he turned to leave the room.

Again Ned's heart leaped into his throat, for this arrangement would materially reduce the force to be contended against.

But he gave a little laugh and remarked:
"A lord of the same and the garden and remarked:"

A lark, eh? Are you allowed to

be gone all night?"
"No, sir; we've got to be on board again some time afore mornin'; but I reckon it'll be purty nigh daylight," and with another wink the man went out, locking the door carefully after him.

Ned's face was very pale and grave as he crept under his berth and called to Mr. Hunting.

"We've got to take our fate in our hands to night," he said, as his friend's face appeared at the aperture.

"So soon?" the man exclaimed, in a startled tone.

"Yes for we may not soon have

"Yes, for we may not soon have another opportunity," Ned replied, and then related the conversation just

ecorded.

They conversed a long time and

They conversed a long time and with great earnestness, maping out their plan of action with exceeding care; then schooled themselves to wait, with that patience they could command, until darkness should settle down on land Ned, watching from his window, saw

te and Nicholas row away e yacht, in one of the boats before the support ittle before the supper hour, and his great joy he saw a third man

with them.

Then he called to Hunting to join him in his state-room, which he did, entering through the aperture under the berth. They then arranged their ropes and gag in readiness for their victim, and about five minutes before it was time for their supper to be served. Mr. Hunting stationed him self helping the door went for eits. served, Mr. Hunting stationed him self behind the door, ready for action. He was a powerfully built man, and Ned, as he marked his attitude, and the stern, resolute lines about his mouth, felt assured that he would not fail to do his part in the coming trial.

They had not long to wait, for steps and the clutter of dishes were soon heard approaching Ned's door—for his meals were always served first.

The key was turned, the door opened back against Mr. Hunting, and a

strange face appeared in view.
"Ere's your supper, sir," gruffly
said the newcomer, a great burly
fellow, nearly as large as two of

Thank you," courteously return-"Thank you," courteously returned the young man: who was apparently engaged in writing by the side of his berth. "just set the tray down, please, and I'll be ready for it presently." and he motioned toward a stool which stood near him.

m. The man went forward unsusplcious of any trap. deposited the tray on the stool, and was about to retrace his steps when Hunting, who had noiselessly closed the door behind him, sprang upon him and dealt him. him a stunning blow directly behind the ear.

It was very deftly done.

The man swayed dizzily for an instant. staggered, but before he could recover himself in the least degree Ned was upon him, his strong lithe hands around his throat to stant, staggerel, but before he could recover himself in the least degree Ned was upon him, his strong lithe hands around his throat to prevent any call for help, while another blow from Mr. Hunting's fist completed the work so well begun, and the two men eased their victim to the floor, where he lay limp and still, entirely at their mercy.

It was a comparatively easy matter then to bind and gag him, which they did most effectually, and then lifted him into the berth and covered him with a blanket.

Then the two confederates, pale

Accordingly when the man came at and somewhat unserved from excite and somewhat unwerved from excitement, sat down and quietly waited further developments, and an opportunity to go on with their work. They expected as the moments went by, to hear inquiries made for the missing man; but as no one appeared to notice his absence, they finally concluded that he was off duty for a time, and congratulated themselves upon the rare good luck of the circumstance. When it grew quite dark Mr. Hunting, who, as we know, had made a long voyage in the yacht, and knew every inch of the ground thoroughly, ventured out into the cabin, to reconnoiter and ascertain if further aggressive movements would be practicable, while Ned kept guard in the

traction, while Ned kept guard in the state-room.

The place was empty.

Nothing was stirring; not a sound was to be heard, but the regular pacing of the man on duty overhead.

Moving with great caution, he ventured to penetrate to the steward's quarters, where he found the man fast asleep in his bunk leading from the pantry, while opposite him slept another sallor—the engineer, who was also off duty, and judging from the sums which arose from their breath, one or both of the men had imbibled very freely of some potent beverage.

beverage.

A gleam of triumph shot over Mr.

Hunting's face, as he looked upon

The first mate and Nicholas, with another man, were ashore; three men were thus well out of the way. A fourth was helpless in Ned's stateroom, and one was keeping watch above. But where were the other four? He skipped out of the pantry, drew the door softly to, locked it, and pocketed the key.

Then he next sought the place where the common sallors lunched, and found two more sleeping there; they were probably expected to go on duty during the night, and were getting what rest they could be The first mate and Nicholas, with

on duty during the night, and getting what rest they could

The door to this place he also The door to this place he also closed, locked and took possession of the key and counted seven men as conquered with scarcely an effort, for he felt that he and Ned could could easily master the watch on deck.

But where were the captain and

But where were the captain and second mate?

They might be in their state-rooms or they were liable to be in the smoking-room, and toward this place Mr. Hunting now stole.

The door was partly open and as he approached the place he smelled the smoke from a cigar.

Cautiously drawing nearer, he saw the second mate reading a novel and enjoying his smoke, while on the table, by his side, there stood a bottle and a glass.

The run dared not attempt to fasten him in the room, for he feared he would make a disturbance and arouse every one else; so he sped back to the saloon, crossed it, and softly opened the door of the captain's state-room.

tain's state-room.

It was empty, but his quick eye caught sight of a black leather case aught sight of a black leather case lying upon a table near his berth. In another moment he had it open and, with a smothered exclamation of joy, seized the two handsomely mounted revolvers which lay within it. Both were loaded, and with a heart beating high with hope, he hastened back to Ned's state-room. He felt that the game was now all in their hands.

He felt that the game was now all in their hands.
It did not matter much where the captain was, now that he was armed with these formidable weapons; he and Ned could conquer six unarmed men with them.
He tapped gently upon the door, which was instantly opened by the young man.

which was instantly opened by the young man.

(He beckoned him to come forth, which he instantly did, locking the door after him.

Mr. Hunting put one of the revolvers into his hand, and with his lips close to his ear whispered:

"Every man on board, except the captain, second mate and the watch, is under lock and key. The second mate is in the smoking room. The captain, I imagine, is on deck with the watch, and we shall have to tackle them hand to hand, after which we will pounce upon the second mate, if all goes well. Are your nerves strong and steady?"

Ned simply nodded, but the look in his eye plainly told that he meant business.

"We must creen softly up the com."

"We must creep softly up the con-"We must creep softly up the companionway, where you must pick your man and I mine," Hunting continued. "At the muzzle of these revolvers we will drive them down here and lock them up, then go for the mate, after which we shall have full swing. Does the plan suit you?"

Yes: it is well thought out." said it is well thought out," said

Ned, briefly. "Are you ready?"
"All ready."

"All ready."
Stealthily, with the tread of a cat, they crept up the hatchway, pausing on every stair to listen.
Ned, with the eagerness and enthusiasm of youth, went first, but stopped the moment his head was above deek to recompltra.

to reconnoitre.

'The captain is sitting by a ventilator, smoking—the watch is pacing the quarterdeck," he whispered to his companion. "You go for the mate—I will take the captain."
"All right," Mr. Hunting responded, then added, cautiously: "Be sure you do not flinch, Heatherton; the least mistake on our sure result.

do not flinch, Heatherton; the least mistake on our part will spoil every-thing."

'Don't you fear. I've something dearer than life at stake," Ned breathed, but with a suppressed fierceness which betray was indeed a desperate

was indeed a desperation of the was farther end of was on deck, apprevolver, I was while

The captain are sprang to his feet, Ned smiled with some

The captain and sprang to his feet, tossing his cigar overboard in the act, to find confronting him, with resolute mien and a cocked revolver in his hand, the young man whom he believed to be safely locked within his state room below.

"Thunder and lightning!" he ejaculated, and for once startled out of his habitual composure.

abitual composure.
"If you make the slightest disturb-"If you make the slightest disturbince or resistance, I will shoot, as sure
as I stand here." Ned said, in a low,
stern tone, and with a look on his
white, set face which told that he
meant every word that he uttered.

"This beats the deuce!" growled the
disconcerted captain. "You've stolen a
fine march on us, for sure, young man;
what does it mean?"

"It means that we two men have
made a bold stroke for our freedom

"You two men!" repeated the cap

made a bold stroke for our freedom

"You two men!" repeated the captain, amazed.

Then as he glanced over toward the quarterdeck and saw Mr. Hunting driving the watch toward the companionway, before the muzzle of his weapon, he comprehended that they had indeed gained the upper hand; but how they had accomplished it was more than he could understand.

"I have no wish to do you any violence, sir," Ned continued, in a repectful tone; "and I will not if you do not resist me; but, I assure you, I am in no trifling mood, and I shall be obliged to invite you to go below at once."

"What for?" questioned the man, sharply.

sharply.

"To occupy your state-room."

"And be locked in?" the proud offleer demanded, in a voice that trembled with anger.

"Yes, sir."

"And desert my post!" he continued
flushing hotly.

"For the present—yee."

"And desert my post." he continued flushing hotly.

"For the present—yes."

"But I may have a message from the owner of this yacht at any moment, commanding me to steam up and be ready to sail."

"I cannot help that; my will must be paramount to the owner's for a time. Take care, sir!" Ned interposed in a warning tone, as the man appeared about to spring upon him. "I should regret to have your blood upon my hands, but I am desperate, I tell you, and I will bore a hole through you in a twinkling, as sure as fate, if you show fight."

"What, ho—" the really brave man began and determined that he would not yield without a struggle; but

began and determined that he would not yield without a struggle; but the gleam of the revolver's muzzle just before his eyes warned him to stop, while Ned quietly remarked:
"Every man below is at our mercy—we took good care of them before we ventured on deck, so no one can come to your assistance. Now, right about face, and march."

The man saw that it would be rea-

one to some the control of the contr

The man saw that it would be useless to resist, particularly as Mr. Hunting, having secured his own prisoner below, now made his appearance on deck, with the evident intention of assisting Ned, if necessary.

With a sullen and dejected air, therefore, he turned about and walked quietly downstairs to his own state-room, which he entered, while Mr. Hunting closed and locked the door after him.

The moment this was achieved the two men sprang swiftly and noise.

The moment this was achieved the two men sprang swiftly and noise-lessly toward the smoking-room, where they made short work of overcoming and binding the second mate, who, having taken a glass too much, was almost on the verge of a drunken stupor.

When this was accomplished, Ned's hands fell weakly by his side, and, for a moment, it seemed as if all his strength would desert him.

"We are saved," he said, with a long drawn breath of relief.

"Yes, I hope so, but come above, where the air will revive you, for we have yet much to do, and no time to lose," returned his companion, who was scarcely loss unnerved. They locked the door of the smoking-room, then once more hastened on deck, where they soon regained their composure and strength, as the cool refreshing sait air blew-over them.

"We must fasten down the come."

the cool refreshing save and them.

"We must fasten down the companion hatch," Ned remarked, after a few moments, "then we need have no fear of any of the men below even though they should succeed in getting out of their rooms," and together they closed and secured it, "Now you will remain here to guard it everything while I take a boat and go ashore to report what we have go ashore to report what we have done to some officer and telegraph to Boston," remarked Ned, referring to the plan which they had previous-ly discussed

ly discussed.

"Yes, but in case the other men should return—" Mr. Hunting began in a doubtful tone, for now that he was about to be left alone in such a responsible position, he feared unforeseen difficulties against which he might not be able to cope single-banded.

"They will not-they are sure to remain away until long after mid-night, and before that time I will be back with officers, who will take the back with officers, who will take the vessel into their custody and relieve us of all responsibility. You may be very sure, Mr. Hunting, that I will let no grass grow under my feet." Ned replied, all his native energy returning to him in view of the duties before him. Then he added, as he sprang to the davits, "Now, help me to lower this boat and I will be off." This was quickly done, and Ned, hastily descending the steps which had been left down for the return of the absent sailors, sprang nimbly into the boat, seized the oars and began to pull vigorously toward the shore, while Mr. Hunting went back to his lonely vigil on deck.

An hour leten Ned extended the vessel the same left. nely vigil on deck An hour later Ned entered the head

nuarters of the police in Halifax and asked to see the Chief, privately, on

asked to see the Chief, privately, on important business.

His request was granted, and he was immediately conducted to the private office of that dignitary.

"Mr. Officer," Ned began, in his frank, straightforward way, "you will doubtless be greatly surprised by the communication which I am about to make to you, and, to come to the point at once, you have probably heard of the recent roberry of the Third National Bank in ry of the Third National Bank in

n merely nodded but his stantly began to glow re of a sleuth hound after

Well: I am Edward Heatherton, "Well, I am Edward Heatherton,"
Ned continued; "of course my name
has been blazoned throughout the
land in connection with it."
"Zounds!" interrupted the amazed officer, and springing to his feet
he took his stand by the door, as if
he feared that Ned would vanish by
magic through it, while he regarded
the young man with undisguised
astonishment, for he, with hosts of

weapon in the hands of William Hunt-ing. others, firmly believed that Edward Heatherton had robbed the Boston

Heatherton had robbed the Boston bank.

Ned smiled with some amusement.

"Pray, do not fear, sir," he quiet"Pray, do not fear, sir," he quiet"I have no intention of leaving the room on the standard of leaving the room of leaving the room of leaving the room of leaving the room of leaving me to be one. Please sit down, as I have quite a long tale to relate and I must be as brief as possible."

He took a chair and placed it against the door, to prove his assertion that he had no desire to leave the place; then dropping upon a chair opposite the man, he related all that had occurred to him since leaving the bank on that memorable Saturday, nearly two weeks previous. The chief Estened attentively throughout the recital, never once removing his sharp eyes from Ned's face, never once interrupting him.

When the young man concluded, ever, he observed with evident satisfaction:

"Well, well, youngster, if what you tell me is true, you have put a fine job into my hands, as well as made a pretty penny on your own account; for there is a big reward offered for the recovery of the stolen property."

"I don't care anything about the greard, if I can but regain the confidence of my employers and clear my name, before the world, of the stain which now rests upon it." Ned said, with great earnestness. "And now," he continued, "if you will come with me I will convince you of the truth of what I have told you. I trust, too, that you will be as expeditious in your arrangements as possible, for my companion is alone on the Bald Eagle, and if the other sailors should return, he would probably be overpowered, the captain and crew liberated, and all would coverne.

as possible, for my companion is alone on the Bald Eagle, and if the other sailors should return, he would probably be overpowered, the captain and crew liberated, and all would escape with the booty."

"All right; we will be on board the Bald Eagle inside of an hour," the chief remarked, in a business-like tone, as he arose and touched an electric button, whereupon another officer immediately entered the room.

The two consulted together for a few minutes, then the late comer departed to attend to the orders he had received, while the superior officer

received, while the superior officer sat down at his desk and wrote rapidly for a while.

When he had finished, folded and addressed his expirite, he coulded a

addressed his epistle, he called a messenger and sent it off, then aroso and began his preparations to accompany Ned back to the yacht.

"If you please, I should like to send a messenger.

a message to my late employers before we leave the city," Med observed,
after watching the man's movements
for a while.
"Hum!" said the man, reflectively,
as he glanced keenly at him. "I think
we'll wait a little; your friends could
not get your message until to mean. not get your message until to-morrov morning even if you should send it

morning even if you should send it. There will be time enough after my duties have been attended to, and a few hours won't make much difference to you."

Ned saw that he was regarded with some suspicion in cells. some suspicion, in spite of the re-velation he had made, therefore he resolved to wait until the chief should give him permission to send a tele-gram to Mr. Cranston, although he was very anxious to promptly report himself and clear his name from sus-

himself and clear his name from supplicion.

A little later the messenger who had been despatched with the letter returned, whereupon the chief signified his readiness to start for the Ned sprang to his feet with alacrity, and the three men left the room to-

gether.

In the outer room they were joined by two others, and then Ned ied the way to the wharf where his boat was moored. (To be Continued.)

PRESENCE OF MIND. How One Man Escaped a Wifely Dressing Down. When a wife is just starting down town to do some errands and leaves her husband at home, she invariably gives him from one to a dozen orders, couched in the language of re-

This one said: "Don't you think dear, that it would be a good scheme to get out the hose drench the lawn, drown out the heat on

the lawn, drown out the neat on the stone walks, and wet down the roof of the portico. That tin just steams. But be sure to put down the windows dear."

He muttered things to himself while carrying the home snoke

He muttered things to himself while carrying the hose, spoke louder when a stream from a break banged him in the eye, lit on the back of his head, when he missed an intruding dog at which he kicked and then was dead ripe for a stratagem or crime. Of course he forgot to close the windows, the result heing that he deligred the way result being that he deluged the up-per floor, with the subsequent re-sult of spoiling the ceiling beneath and injuring a good deal of the par-lor furniture.

His first conclusion on discovering

His first conclusion on discovering this ruin and devastation was that his wife would make the fur fly, compel things to jingle, and raise the roof. But he is a man of resources. He gathered newspapers right and left as he ran, piled them In-the, upper room, made a bonfire, drowned it out in time and then ran like mad to the fire alarm. The department responded gallantly. He met the boys with a smile, told them that he had conquered the flames, gave a written order for cigars and sent them away happy. The wife never removed her hat, but went to the insurance office, secured a compromise adjustment for \$50, and then went about boasting about her husband's wonderful presence of mind. Next day the company got an anonymous communication enclosing \$50 in conscience anoney.—Detroit Free Press.

#### A Clock Full of Swallows.

General Thibaudin, a former French Minister of War, lives now at Mont-fermell, near Rainey, and he there finds a rovel way of entertaining his numerous visitors. According to the Gaulois, he takes them into an adjacent wood, where stands the house of a master mason, Delavier by name. a master mason, Delavier by name Here they are shown the singular sight of swallows nesting in the chimsight of swallows nesting in the chimney clock that ornaments the dining room, and inhabiting it to such au extent that the owner does not wind it up during that period for fear of disturbing the process of hatching. The presence of the family at meals is in no way disconcerting to the scallows, At 4 o'clock each morning they strike against the windows as a small to the master of the house to open the casement of the windows.

# CHINESE TORTURES

How Savage Celestial Executioners Add to the Agenies of Death

. What will add particular horror to war with China, as it already has added horro to the story of the fate of the envoys and their guards, is the fact that of all nations and tribes and races on the face of the earth to day the Chinese are the most cruel, the most devoted to fearful torture of those in their power, and the most adept in devising ever new forms of martyrdom for the objects of their

martyrdom for the objects of their hatred.

The mildest punishment that is known to the simple and kindly official Chinese soul is the cage or cangue, says the New York Press. Its principle is that of all Chinese punishments—slow torture. A Chinaman would take no artistic pleasure in anything that killed quickly or that reached its culmination of pain quickly. His victim must suffer a little more and then a little more each hour. In that way he makes his delight last long and can keep a whole string of wretches to charm him by their slow dying for months. If he killed them at once, his fun would be over too soon. The cangue, then, is formed to keep the agony of the penitent up for months, till madness or death end his sufferings. It is a delightfully simple thing—so simple that there is nothing at all terrifying about it at first sight. It merely is a large frame of wood, with a collar in the middle. It weighs about 50 pounds, and is so made that it can be locked around a man's neck. When it is so locked, it rests directly on the muscles of the shoulder, and it is so constructed that it cannot be shifted even a tenth of an inch, nor can the weight be relieved with the hands. In addition the collar has a sharp rim underneath. At first the victim does not suffer

ir has a sharp rim underneath.
At first the victim does not suffer At first the victim does not suffer much, except from inconvenience. He is turned loose as soon as the cangue is locked on him, and for an hour or two he waddles around in fair comfort. But gradually, as the sharp edge of the collar cuts deeply into the flesh of his neck, and all his muscles are drawn more and more terms pair by of the collar cuts deeply into the flesh of his neck, and all his muscles are drawn more and more tense, pain begins to conquer him, and in a week the torturers have the felicity of seeing sa maddened wretch stumble and fall around blindly, weeping and yelling with anguish. Remember, in addition that the cangue is so made that the man in it cannot feed himself or drink, but must depend on others, which gives his jaliers the chance to add the torture of hunger and thirst to his other sufferings, and the extent of this "easy" jurishment may be estimated.

to his other sufferings, and the extent of this "easy" I unishment may be estimated.

Impalement is a popular amuse ment. A sharpened bamboo stake is used for this pleasing diversion. The sufferer is plnioned and laid on the ground. Then the executioner either drives the stake through him, as an insect would be impuled on a pin, carefully avoiding any immediately mortal injury, or the stake is forced along the whole length of the body, providing a ceath somewhat more swift, but even more hideous to contemplate. In one unspeakable form of impalement the yellow wretches do not carry it far enough to kill the victim at once, but stop just so that he will live in incredible agony for days and days and sometimes even weeks, during which time he is placed on public exhibition.

Cruc fixion is a common form of Crucifixion is a common form of punishment, but usually it is only a mere accompanying detail of other tortures. Thus a man may be crucified and left in the sun to die from thirst, or he may be nailed to a cross with his head shaven and covered with sweet sirup to attract insects that will bite him to death after days of suffering.

still, dies before he has suffered all

still, dies before he has suffered all the sizing that has been decreed, would blacken the executioner's name forever and might even make him the next subject for Ting-chee.

The executioner is received with a little murmur of approbation, for his record is as well kept in mind as is the record is as well kept in mind as is the record is as well kept in mind as is the record of an athlete in America or England. He bows to the high dignitaries and then takes one of his swords from the sword carrier who has followed him. They are wonderful swords that are used by the ling-chee executioners. Sometimes they are hundreds of years oid, and have records so long and bloody that a person with nerves might well sudder to touch them. The executioner does not shudder. nerves might well dudder to touch them. The executioner does not shudder. He knows what depends on his delicacy of touch. Stilly he swings the great weapon rough his head till it whistles. Satisfied it is ready for tusiness, he appears the steedy for tusiness, he appears to the victime the poor wretch in been starling at the assemblage, as he executioner appears the executioner appears him he does not begin at once to fee him. First he feints at him and windraws. Then he makes believe again done by the sword shoots in wickedly, and one of the victim's cyclrows is sheed off so neatly that it scarcely draws blood.

on so nearly that it scarcely draws blood.

Now begins wonderful work—wonderful and devilish. It may be that the condemned man has been the subject of great Imperial mercy. In that case he may have been blessed beyond compare by having his sentence commuted so that he is to be killed in only twenty slicings, whereas hardened offenders might have been sentenced to die only after seventy-five cuts or even more. If the victim is very lucky, the sword will be at him so swiftly that the eye scarcely can follow it. At each stroke some part of the poor bound body will fall to tollow it. At each stroke some part of the poor bound body will fall to the ground. Now it may be a shoulder, now a piece of the breast, now an arm. Suddenly the last cut is made. It is straight at the heart, and the weapon cuts it out and ends the sufferings of the wretched man.

spectacle is not ended. The tioner now has to dismember to the sword, each carefully and done according to regular out rules, until there is at nothing left on the cross and pile of terrible fragments lies base.

pile of terrible languages.

When ling-chee is to be a long operation, and the victim is to die only, after long torture, the slicing sometimes is done so slowly that day elapses before the condemned manual dies. The executioner knows just what to cut without killing, and he goes to, work as carefully as would's what to cut without killing, and he goes to, work as carefully as would a surgeon. Muscles and tendons and flesh are stripped from the body with the razor blade of the sword until only a dreadful framework remains that still has awful life in it. And at this terrible spectacle the Chinese gaze stoldly, without an expression either of pleasure or loathing.

Another ingenious torture that is much used is to suspend the condemned man with his head down in a pit.

Allother ingenious torture that is much used is to suspend the condemned man with his head down in a pit. At the bottom are snakes, tonds and all kinds of loathsome reptiles, which writhe within a few inches of the victim's face. Here he is left until the torture of the position, hunger, thirst and reptile bites kill him.

#### Love in Michigan.

Farm hands in the west must be in great demand, julging by the following anecdote which the New. York Tribune attributes to a wellwith sweet sirup to attract insects that will bite him to death after days of suffering.

Of all punishments that involve crucifixion, however, the one that delights the official Chinese heart the most is ling-chee. Ling-chee is such a brilliant result of ingenious thought that the executioners rarely nail the man who is to suffer this form of punishment to the cross. They fear that the pain from that might interfere with his enjoyment of the real performance, which is othing less than slicing him to be the with dabolical skill. Therefore the man who is to suffer ling-chee generally is bound to the cross. Then there arrives the executioner. An executioner skillful at ling-chee is viewed with high respect in the empire, much as a successful bullfighter is viewed in spain. To bungle in ling-chee and to since so much from the victim early in the game that he faints or, worse lowing anecdote York Tribune at

# SOME EARNEST LETTERS

By Plain, Everyday People who Believe in Doctor Chase's Remedies Because They Have Been Actually Cured by Using Them.

Mr. Chas. K. Moss. Berlin, Ont., writes: "My child, six months old, was a terrible sufferer from itching sores on her body. The doctors called it salt rheum, but bould not cure it. We tried many remedles recommended, but they had no effect. Having read of Dr. Chase's Ointment, I decided to try it, and am happy to say that she was completely cured before the first box was all used."

CONSTIPATION. Mrs. W. H. Fisher, Preston, Ont., tates: "I can recommend Dr. states: "I can recommend Di Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for con stipation. I was tracked for ab

ine year

The persons who wrote the following letters did so in order that you might profit by their experience. If you want further particulars regarding any case here mentioned the writers will gladly answer your inquiries. A test of any of Dr. Chase's Remedies will convince you of their merit.

ITCHING BODY SORES.

Mr. Chas. K. Moss, Berlin, Ontwrites: "My child, six months old, was a terrible sufferer from itching sores on her body. The doctors called it salt rheum, but could not cure it. We tried many remedies recommended, but they had no effect. Haveneded, but they had no effect. Haveneded to the sufferer from the body that I ever unerves were exhausted, and nerves were exhausted, and too weak to do a day's work began using it, and now ar and healthy, and feel real wo perfectly sure that anyone Dr. Chase's Nerves

# **\*0\*0\*0\*0\*0\*0\*0\*0\*0\*0**

His Peculiar Pleading For His Father's Life.

There were five men of us and a boy in the far western stagecoach as it rolled over the rough roads of Dakota. We had been together for four days. We called the boy Jim because his fa-ther did. We knew his father to be Colonel Weston, banker, cattleman and mine owner. The colonel wasn't a man to whom a strang would take at first glance, and even per four days of his as could say we liked company none ou came to study him w that he was revengehim. When ful and rele ess. The boy was frank, good natured, and you g to him as soon as you his big blue eyes. His age t 10, and he had wit and was about 10, and he had was knowledge beyond his years. We had ret 20 miles to go to reach the terminus, and the hour was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the coach came to a sudden halt as it toiled up hill. Next moment the driver called to us: "All you folks what don't want your

and line up. We've been stopped by a We had arms in plenty, but no one moved to resist. Every bullet fired by the robber would bore its way through the coach and find a target, while the robber had the cover of the horses and was safe from our fire. It seems cow-ardly when you read it, but to get down and submit to be robbed was the wisest thing to do under the circum-

heads blown off had better get down

Little Im was not a bit frightened. On the contrary, he rather enjoyed the situation. It was not so with the colonel. I saw him turn pale and heard him cursing under his breath, and he was the last man to get down.

The robber had a double barreled shotgun in his hands. He cautioned the driver to hold the coach where it was and then advanced upon us. He carelessly into each face until gave a sudden start, drew in his breath with a gasp, and we realized that there was a recognition. The colonel grew white under his look and began to tremble. The boy had no sooner looked into the road agent's face than he cried

"Why, it's Mr. Pelton-Mr. Pelton Say, Mr. Pelton, I'm awfully glad to you. Where've you been this long

"So it's you, Jimmy," laughed the shake. "Well, you have been growing since I saw you last. It's a wonder you knew me at first sight."

"Oh, I used to like you so well I couldn't forget your face," replied the boy. "Are there robbers around, Mr.

With gentle hand the man pushed the boy back in line and then stepped back a pace or two. As he did so his face grew very sober, and I saw a flash in his black eyes I did not like. His voice was low and steady as he finally said:

"I'm much obliged for your prompt ness in climbing down and lining up, and I think I'll let you off this time The four of you may go back into the coach and go on. I'm leaving your guns with you, but don't attempt to play me any trick."

The colonel took his son by the hand and attempted to enter the stage with us, but the robber motioned him back. "W-what do you want of me?" asked the colonel in a voice which quavered.

"I'll tell you later," was the reply.

As the coach started on we looked out to see the three standing in the road. Little Jim still had hold of his father's hand, but had reached out the other and caught the robber's sleeve.

When we had gone 200 feet, the road turned and shut them from our view. At the disappearance of the stage the man turned on Colonel Weston and pointed to the hillside on the right and

"Move on that way. Jimmy, give me wour hand, and I'll help you along.' The white faced colonel entered the pines and held a straight course up the hill. Behind him came the robber and his son. The boy had been full of curiosity at first, but presently he was awed and frightened by the looks cast

Two or three years before he and Mr. Pelton had been great friends. Mr. Pelton had been manager for his father. One day there had been a bitter quarrel, pistols had been drawn, the heriff had rushed in, and Mr. Pelton ad fled to escape arrest. He rememed his father calling the fugitive s and of men being sent out to hunt wn. All this came back to him they followed the father up the and though he knew noth-'s vengeance there was a ber ordered the colonel to until they finally

could neither die nor go away until

had killed you."
"It will be murder—cold blooded r," replied the colonel as he fold-

ed his arms.

"If it was murder a hundred times over, I'd do it. Do you suppose I can forget Rose Harper? Who separated us? Who maligned me? Who wrecked my life and sent her to a suicide's rave? Who drove me to be a fugitive from fastice on a false charge? I'd kill you if 1,000 men surrounded me." The colonel was silent for a time. He

did not look at his boy, but past h The boy's eyes were fastened on his face, however, and a chill crept over as he noted the look of a man standing in the shadow of death. It was the first time he had ever seen it. He turned from his father after awhile to look at the robber.

There was another look strange to

him. It was a set determination to kill the look of a man who had hated and

"Take the boy away first," said the colonel with a touch of entreaty in his

"Yes; that will be proper," answered Pelton. "Come, Jimmy, let's take a walk."

"What—what you going to de with father?" whispered the boy as he walked slowly over and put his hand in that of the would be murderer.

"Never mind. Do you see that big rock up there? Well, go up there and see what is hidden behind it. Shake hands with your father before you go." The boy crossed over to his father in puzzled way, and the father lifted d him. When he put him up and kiss

him down, he said to him: "Run along, Jimmy. If you don't find me when you come back, Mr. Pelton will take care of you."

"Oh, yes, Mr. Pelton will take care of me and see that I get home," replied the lad. "I'm awfully glad to see him. Wasn't it queer to meet him 'way off here? I was saying only a week ago that I wish'd he was back with us so that he could mend my wagon and help me make kites. Mr. Pelton was always good to me. I won't be gone long, and you and Mr. Pelton must be good friends. Don't you remember that mother said she was sorry for him? We want him back, don't we?

Little Jim started off for the rock. was back again to say to the robber: "And I want you to make me a new water wheel, and the handle has come out of the hammer, and nobody will

sharpen my knife for me. If you don't come back, I don't know what I shall "Perhaps I'll come back." whispered

Pelton as he turned his head away. "Oh, but you surely must. I've heard lots of people say you were a good man and shouldn't have gone away. Moth er told me if I ever met you I might peak to you just as I used to. I'm going now, but remember that you are

The boy went away almost gleefully, and the two men heard his footsteps and his voice as he made his way to ward the rock. The father looked after him until he was hidden by the trees and then turned to the robber and quietly said:

"Before he comes back. And you'll help him to get home?"

'Yes; before he comes back," replied Pelton as he drew his revolver. won't be murder, Colonel Weston. It'll simply be retribution. Do you want a minute or two to ask God to forgive

vou?" The colonel sat erect with folded arms. He closed his eyes, and his lips moved. By and by he heard the click of the pistol. He did not open his eyes, but he felt that it was leveled at his neart and that his life was measured by seconds. Of a sudden came a call from little Jim. Half way to the rock

tell me. Nobody has told me a story since you went away."

The colonel's eyes opened. The revolver was lying on the ground, and Pelton had his hands over his face. When he dropped them, there were tears in his eyes. He rose up, put the pistol in his pocket and said to the man waiting for death: waiting for death:

"I can't do it. Little Jim would know it some day. When he comes take him and go down to the road. It's only three miles to Cedar-

With that he walked off into the brush and was out of sight in a mo ment. When little Jim returned, he found his father sitting as he had left

him and gazing into the woods. is it, father?" he asked. "What's the matter with you and

where is Mr. Pelton?" The man rose up slowly, took his boy's hand in his, and without a word in answer he led the way down to the

The Dry Battery.
The dry battery, so called, has almost completely supplanted the older wet battery for electric bell work, etc., on account of its greater convenience and lack of the disagreeable, sloppy Somebody has defined a dry battery as one that is always wet inside and a-wet battery as one that often dries up. It is precisely so; the dry battery is permanently wet inside. It is generalmade up of a zinc cylinder or cup, in which is supported a carbon stick or rod, surrounded by some porous substance, such as "excelsior" or other fiber, mineral wool or plaster of paris. This is saturated with the active chemical, sal ammoniac generally, in a solution made stiff with gelatin. The whole is then sealed with pitch or some similar compound and is ready for use. ities and so cheaply that when one mes exhausted it is simply thrown

A ship that throbe along in dire distress

A bud that opens brilliant at the dawn, Flings sweet perfume a moment and is

A book whose pages turn with each new day Till time has read the tale and cast away. A mask worn till a passing play is done To cloak a wraith and hide a skeleton.

A HUMAN LIFE

A lie, whose ghostly semblance is conce Till in a shroud its untruth lies revealed

A story that is told ere tis begun, A song that only whispers and is done

A thing that chains the lightnings and that st The deep, the elements its messengers. Lord of the sea and sky, a ruler proud That quakes at storms and trembles at a cloud

That comes and goes on wings unseer That grows to fill a grave and feed a —James Foley, Jr., in Bismarch

-----CIPID WITH A JIMM'

How a Husband Discovered Her Worth to His Wife. BY HELEN FOLLETT.

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When John Trumbull fell in love with vivacious and sprightly Gertrude Moore, no one would ever have suspected that he was a scholar, a thinker and a settled man of 40. His general actions were those of a youth of 18 undergoing his first case of love. The upshot of it was that when these two ecame engaged Miss Moore pulled Mr. Trumbull around by his philosophical pose and made him dance to her fiddling as suited her capricious and changing moods. Matrimony found the same condition of affairs. Every domestic question was decided by Mrs. Trumbull, no matter whether it was the choice of an apartment or the selection of a new coffee grinder. Mr. Trumbull, being still in a state of blinding affection and admiration for the little girl of 20 whom he had wooed and won, let her have her way, with the result that he was being henpecked

to the queen's taste. as the years went by, as the years have a way of doing, Mr. Trumbull gradually awakened to the one sided state of affairs. Mrs. Trumbull, eing selfish and possessing a thistledown intellect, fancied that it would ot do to let Mr. Trumbull know that she was at all fond of him. Some old had told her once that when a man knows a woman loves him his affection becomes chilled like whipped cream in an ice chest. So she stuck up er nose—it stuck up of its own accord, by the way-and went her usual pace of bullyragging and worrying him. She would do this, she would do that-

what John thought didn't matter. But, as said before, a change finally came over John's heart. He still considered that dainty wife of his quite the smartest, cleverest woman in the world; but, strange to say, he was be coming aware of her peculiar powers of dictating and laying down the law. John was quiet and inoffensive and just the kind of a man that offers splendid opportunities for the woman with a will of her own. For a long time Mrs. John did not observe that her husband's substantial admiration was growing thin almost to a shadow But when she did realize it the blow was something fearful. It had been e had turned about to shout:

"Oh, Mr. Pelton, don't forget to think"

her opinion that even though she were to sell his best clothes to the rag man up some new Indian and bear stories to or burn the house up or turn his hair white with her everlasting criticisms John would ever remain the same-

faithful, adoring, enduring. One morning John didn't kiss his wife when he went down town to business. She moped and wept and scolded the baby and the kitchen maid and then decided she didn't care. From that time on things went from bad to worse and from worse to even worse nan that. Once in a great while when John's old vision of love for his wife came up he would take her in his arms and tell her that she was the prettiest thing in the world. Following her old time tactics. Mrs. John would in return comment on his bad choice of a necktie or let loose the pleasant information that his collar was soiled on the edge John's heart would sink, and he'd tramp off to work feeling like an orphan asylum in a derby hat and creas-

ed trousers. trips were his only dissipations.

his old friend were discussing some He went to the 'phone.
"Is that you, Gertrude?"

"Yes, John. And won't you come home, please? I let Sadie take baby over to your mother's, and everybody in the building is out, and I'm having the fidgets. I don't know what I'm scared about, but I'm just nervous."

"All right, dear," said John, and home he went, not stopping long enough to finish up the recollections of the college fight.

At home he found his wife sitting curled up on a little settee looking your rheumatism?"

very much as she had looked when "No. I once ran for a political office very much as she had looked when five years before he had begged and en- but that was before rheumatism had treated and kissed her into saying asserted itself."
"Yes." The was twisting her hand-

kerchief into little wads and ropes, and he knew by that that she was dis-

tracted about something. "I know you think I'm a silly to fee this way when it's not even twilight yet. But I know positively that some-body tried the kitchen windows while I

body tried the kitchen windows while I was lying down, and I just couldn't get over it. I always was afraid of burglars and ghosts." And then she had a nervous chill.

John said nothing. He took out a copy of Spencer and lighted a cigar. After a time the baby was brought home and put to bed. Mrs. Trumbull had recovered from her nervousness and was peeking out from behind a and was peeking out from behind a window shade listening to a conversation that was going on in the court.

The servant employed by the family in the apartment just below the Trum-

bulls' abode was in the flat oppos telling the occupants of that place that she was unable to get into the house. "I can't turn the key, and if you don't mind, ma'm, I'll go through your

The people didn't mind at all. They even held the girl's parasol and pocket book while she clambered from one window sill to the other.

Then came a crash. It was a terrific crash. Had the girl fallen into the court? No. The sounds that came from the door below were unlike those eard when Hendrik Hudson played ninening in the Adirondacks. At that point came a shrick, such as the stage eroine gives vent to when the villain gets after her with a butcher knife. It was sickening. Mrs. Trumbull waited half a second, then stuck her head out of the window and with the helm of half a dozen other feminine voices called: "Mary! Mary! What's the matter?"

The reply was a volley of sobs and squeals winding up with, "The flat's een robbed!"

Mr. Trumbull was surprised to see his wife with hair streaming down her back and hands clutching the folds of bath robe go scooting through the library out into the hall and down the

In ten minutes she returned. Her eyes were big and black and scared. Her teeth were chattering, and her hands were busy with each other. She curled up on the divan and looked at

"John, what do you think? The flat has been robbed, there's hardly a scrap of anything left. They came through the kitchen win-They even took some Persian rugs and Mrs. Smith's sealskin. And the silver's all gone, and the houseoh, you just should see it! It's knee deep with the things that they've pulled out of the dressers and wardrobes."

John continued to read his Spencer.

Silence of five minutes. "John," she spoke very softly. "Yes?" he asked, not looking up from

"John, do you know I'd just be scared stiff if you weren't here? John smiled sadly. "You won't go off on that hunting

rip, will you?" 'Well-ll-ll," he drawled uncertainly. "I just won't let you, now. They might come in and take my old candlestick or the baby or my grandmother's

set of china. And—I'm not a bit afraid when you're here—honest, I'm not."

John's chest swelled up. This was mething new. He threw Spencer on the floor and went and looked at his evolver. Then he tried the dining room windows. After that he threw his arms out and doubled them up to see if his muscle swelled up as it did

vhen he was a lad at school. He walked back and forth through their bit of a flat and held his head up high. Then he sat down beside that little tyrant of a wife and looked her

in the eves. She giggled hysterically and ran her fingers across his mustache, just as she zy with love for her that she could have pulled out every hair of his head

and he'd never have known it.
"Dear," John said softly, "I never knew before that there was any place for me in this house, that I fill want here. But now I find that I am useful, that I am a burglar scarer God bless the man that stole those things down stairs. It'll be hard on the Smiths, but it's a mighty fine thing for me."

And they lived happy ever after or had for a week, as the burglary only took place that far back.

"Stupid" British Officers. The Duke of Wellington once declared that there was nothing so stupid as a gallant officer, and a correspondent of the London Times complains that while the British officers are as brave as brave can be they are mostly "stuout of Mrs. John's way. Sunday afternoons he went over to the North Side to see an old college chum of Mrs. were his only dissipations.

ly kills anybody. It is otherwise with a naval officer. If he is careless or stupid, he will in all probability not only taken place 15 years back the telephone bell rang, and a woman's voice begged to speak to Mr. Trumbull. He went to the 'phone. come to dismal grief himself, but will with him. An easy going colonel or general may tolerate shams in field days and maneuvers, but the admiral or captain who wants to sleep with some confidence that he will not be waked by a collision or a stranding cannot make light of neglect part of the officer of the watch and Navy Journal.

"Did you ever try mud baths for

DID NOT CHASTISE HIS WIFE

"Mawnin, jedge!"
He was an old, undersized darky with He was an old, undersized darky with lips like a pair of purple radishes. He had a determined look in his eyes as he shuffled up to the desk at the police court the other day and doffed his hat with an air of old fashioned southern courtesy. "Good morning, Sam. What can I do for you this morning?" said the judge. "I jes' wants to inquish what a man gets dat done whip his wife."
"He ought to be hanged," said Justice Hall severely.

"But dat aim't what I wants to know, jedge. I wants to find out what de sentence o' dis coht am. Don't keer nuffin 'bout what he oughta git."

"Well, if a man was brought up before me charged with beating his wife I surely would give him the limit, and that would be \$50 and costs."

"But dispose a man had provocation, jedge; dispose he was jest folced to it, what would it be?"

jedge; dispose he was jest lonced to as what would it be?"

"If the provocation was very great, I might make it \$10," admitted the judge.

"Das all right, jedge; das all right, an I'ze suah willin to pay dat fer de privilege o' knockin thundah out o' dat ole 'ooman o' mine." The old fellow went down into the pockets of his ragged trousers and began to haul out dimes, nickels and pennies and pile them up on the desk before the astonished justice.

"What's this for?" inquired the judge.

"Dat's to pay my fine, jedge. I specs to be befol de coht tomawoh fer whippin my ole 'ooman."

my ole 'ooman."

The judge put the money into an empty tobacco bag and laughed quietly to him-

The next morning an old negro scarcely recognizable as the one who had been in the day before edged his way up through the crowd of prisoners before the judge's desk. He had one arm in a sling, an eye bound up and court plaster crossed on different parts of his countenance. With the well hand he carried a cane to steady himself, as one leg was sadly in need of

His name was not on the docket, but he watched his chance and caught the judge's eye. "Mawnin, jedge."

"Mawnin, jedge."
"Good morning, Sam. Did you carry
out your evil design of yesterday?"
"No, sah, jedge. Dat's jest what I'se
come to tell you about I'ze done changed my min' about whippin my ole an I'ze come to git my money back. De ole 'coman an me has done made up. Dah she am, jedge, dat la'ge, han'some lady in de reah o' de coht."

in de reah o' de coht."

He pointed to a colored woman that weighed in the neighborhood of 300 pounds and stood nearly six feet tall, who displayed a double row of ivories as she smiled broadly.

smiled broadly.

The judge gravely handed the old negro the bag containing his \$10. He said nothing, but watched the old fellow force his way painfully through the throng to his waiting better half and deposit the bag in her outstretched hand. Then she took him by the well arm with a not too gentle grasp and led him out into the

The Evolution of Signs. Emblematic signs, consisting of tools and utensils of trade, are of a primitive origin and became a necessity in the early ages to inform the illiterate public of the particular business or occupation carried on within. Thus a gilt arm wielding a harmone informs us where the guidbaster particular business or occupation carried on within. Thus a gilt arm wielding a hammer informs us where the goldbeater lives, and the sign of the golden fleece was the emblematic sign of the draper and tailor. One of the signs originally used exclusively by apothecaries was the well known mortar and pestle, these being implements for compounding drugs.

The ancient custom has not been entirely abandoned, and numerous emblems, such as the watch, the boot and others, are still in vogue in many of our large

are still in vogue in many of our large cities and more especially in the small towns and villages almost everywhere. towns and villages almost everywhere. At a later period, as art began to advance and develop, there came a gradual and growing demand for pictorial signs, which ever since have become very popular and almost indispensable. Afterward came the inscriptive or written sign of today, which is the adopted standard all over the entire world.—New York Times.

Gladstone's Levity. While Mr. Gladstone interested his audiences immensely by his endless flow of animated remarks and brilliant historical criticisms, he failed altogether to convey to them the sense of great ness. Every one left his society pleased, amused, perhaps delighted. cannot imagine anybody quitting it impressed with reverence. There was in deed a levity sometimes observable about him which was very antagonis tic to reverence.

Dr. Martineau himself told me how disappointed he was when, meeting him after his great return to power, he said to him, "What an opportunity you have for the great work before you-the consolidation of the empire!" Mr. Gladstone shrugged his shoulders and said: "Oh, I don't know about that The clerks in the colonial office have got too much to de already."-Contem porary Review.

Hired the Press Censor. The average newspaper man is usu ally about as quick witted as the next one. This was pretty well illustrated when the Chicago Record was placing

its foreign correspondents. George Ade was sent abroad by Victor F. Lawson for that purpose. Ade did all right until he got into Servia. There he found all the newspaper men in jail for political offenses. He was in a quandary, so he cabled to Mr. Lawson: "Newspaper men all in jail. Press censor very strict."

Lawson promptly cabled back: "Make press censor correspondent."
And Ade did it.—Inland Printer.

al worth \$250,000 one rter of a millittle 25 the point imthere .-

once in their history as a na-Spanish achieved a naval that was at the battle of in 1571, when, with the aid Venetians and Genoese, they anni-

hilated the Turkish fleet. The greatest troubles in life are those which do not happen.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

But some stubborn people wait until "down sick" before trying to ward off illness or cure it. The wise recognize in the word "Hood's"

assurance of health. For all blood troubles, scrofula, pimples, as well as diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure.

Blood Purifier—"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, and find it beneficial for myself and baby. It purifies the blood and strengthens the system." Mrs. Henry Wall, Clinton, Ont.

Strength Builder—" Myself, wife and children have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it strengthened us. It relieved me of a lame back." David McGedree, caretaker, Colt Institute, Galb. Ont. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and mly cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparille

Never Disappoints

Dr. Clarke's Wise Dog. The late Dr. James Freeman Clarke used to tell this amusing story of his

dog:
"At one time my dog was fond of going to the railway station to see the people, and I always ordered him to go home, fearing he would be hurt by the cars. He easily understood that if he went there it was contrary to my wishes. So whenever he was near the station, if he saw me coming, he would look the other way and pretend not to know me. If he met me anywhere else, he always bounded to meet me with great delight. But at the station it was quite different. He would pay o attention to my whistle or my call. He even pretended to be another dog would look me right in the face without apparently recognizing me. He ertinent manner, the reason evidently eing that he knew he was doing what was wrong and did not like to be found little on my nearsightedness in his

Why It Needed Revision "To whom do you intend to give the villam's part?" asked the dramatist. "Walker, of course,"

"What! That stick?" exclaimed the dramatist.

"He's the only one available," explained the manager. "Then give me back my play," said the dramatist.
"Surely, you don't intend to with-

draw it," protested the manager.
"Oh, no," answered the dramatist.
"I only want to revise it. The villain isn't killed off until the last act as it



Why let all your neighbors and friends think you must be

older than you are? Yet it's impossible to look young with the color of 70 years in color of 70 years in the hair. It's sad to see young persons look prematurely old in this way. Sad because it's all unnecessary; for gray hair

may always be restored to its nat color by us

For over half a century this has been the standard hair preparation. It is an elegant dressing; stops fall-ing of the hair; makes the hair grow; and cleanses the scalp from dandruff.

\$1,00 a bottle. All druggists. "I have been using Ayer's Hair igor for over 20 years and I can eartily recommend it to the public s the best hair tonic in existence." heartily recommend it to the public as the best hair tonic in existence." Mrs. G. L. ALDERSON, April 24, 1899. Ector, Tex.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address,

Occk's Cotton Root Compound

The many friends of Mr. Urban Davis of New Dublin were grieved to hear of his death, on Monday, after an illness of about six months.

Mr. Geo. W. Brown leaves Athens this week for an extended visit with friends at Toronto, Chicago and other

Mrs. Loftus J. Greene of Winnipeg, Man., and Mrs. W. E. Davis, Fairfield, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson A. Greene on Friday last.

Wm. Otterson, butcher, of Arnprior, has what he says is the biggest pig in Canada, or at least, the biggest he has ever seen. It is fully eight feet long and weighs over eight hundred pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin of New York, accompanied by Mrs. Martin's sister, Miss Agness Compo, are visiting friends in Athens this week, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mott. They are

en route home after a tour among the

addition of five new courts and an in-

A painful, though not serious accident occurred at the home of Mr. Wm.

Hamblin at Washburn's this morning. While repairing a stable, his son, John,

had the misfortune to bring his knee

into too close contact with an ax. The

ash, though slight, merited med

Thursday of last week, says an Ot-

tawa exchange, was the seventy-third-anniversary of laying the foundation stone of Rideau canal locks between

Sapper's bridge and Nepean point. On August 16th, 1827, the great stone,

weighing one and a quarter tons, was well and truly laid by Sir John Frank-

lin, then Captain Franklin, the intre-pid Arctic explorer. Sir John had

ust returned from one of his explor

ation trips along the Arctic coast and was the guest of the 71st Regiment,

then on duty here. Colonel By, the

tounder of Ottawa and superintendent of the construction on the Rideau canal, decided to recognize the honor paid the place by a visit from the fam-

ous explorer by associating his name with the construction of what was, at

that time, looked upon as a most im-

portant national highway. The work on the canal was begun in 1826, and

on the 20th of May, 1832, a steamer passed through from Bytown to King-

LIKE THE LITTLE ONES.

as a Rule, Are Fond of the Sec

"There's a very general idea abroad

in the land that men don't care to board in a house where there are chil-

dren," said one of the sterner sex yes-terday, "but that is, I believe, a great

mistake, just as it is an error to imag-

ine that men generally don't like the little ones. No doubt there are a few

crusty old bachelors in the world who

would be horribly anneyed by patter

ing feet and shrill little voices in the

fess I like to hear these noises, and I

and by questioning a number of my friends—all young, unmarried men— that they do also. The children give a

sort of homy atmosphere that's very

pleasant to even the most comfortless

"Taking one thing with another, I believe men are fonder of children

than women are anyhow. What I

mean is that more men than women

going to a boarding house where youngsters were admitted, and I know

just as many men who seek out those

places and obtain a certain amount of

comfort and satisfaction in their lone-

ly lives in making friends with the youngsters and spending valuable time

repairing sundry broken toys or telling

wonderful stories in which giants fig-

ure to an amazing extent.
"A child's affection is a very delight-

ful thing, and most men feel flattered

to be the object of even a mild liking

on the part of the small tyrants. There are half a dozen little ones in the house

where I board, and I am the familiar

into'a story teller of such marked abil-

ity that I'll make a fortune in this

way, no doubt, after awhile."-Detroit

A Determination.

I've changed my intentions. The orator's charm

No longer will win me; I'm tendin the farm.

I've lost precious mom
I'm sure of it now—
A follerin politics
'Stid of the plow.

Fur talkin won't hitch up

"But how," asked the hard featured man who was looking at the pictures, "do you know this is an accurate likeness of Henre?"

"do you know this is an accurace of Homer?"

"Do you know, sir, of anybody else it looks like?" demanded the artist.

"No."

"Then of course it's Homer."—Chica-

Fur talkin won't hitch up
The hosses, you know,
An speeches won't furrow
The seals row by row.
The seasons is changing;
I'll quit it, I vow—
This follerin politica
'Stid of the plow.
—Washington Star.

are fond of them. I know plenty

halls and on the stairs, but I must con

Chousand Islands.

ical attendance

the purchase of one of our Suits. A man looks well dressed, is well dressed, when wearing Clothing with our mark in them,

For midsummer wear, we have the biggest, finest line any one needs from which to select and for fall we bespeak are paid oxeept at the option of the n your inspection here first, for it's going to pay you.

# M. SILVER,

West Cor. King & Buell Sts.,

BROCKVILLE

P.S.—Our Boot and Shoe stock offers the correct shapes and correct weights at correct prices.

# Hardwood Rollers to the Front Again



The great advance in price of Steel and Iron has put the Steel Roller out of sight, but we are on hand with a stock of first class HARDWOOD ROLLERS at a very small advance from last year, which we can ship or deliver at the works on short notice.

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Ontario M. E. Mulville.

### Athens Reporter

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON -BY-

### B. LOVERIN

SUBSCRIPTION

27 No paper will be stopped until all arres are paid except at the option of the publishe A post office notice to discontinue is not suit cient unless a settlement to date has been

ADVERTISING.

otices in local or news columns for first insertion and 5c per subsequent insertion. ofessional Cards. 6 lines or under, per yes \$3.00; over 6 and under 12 lines, \$4.00. egal advertisements, &c per line for fir insertion and &c per line for each subs

ral discount for contract Advertisements sent without written structions will be inserted until forbidd and charged full time. All advertisemen s measured by a solid nonpareil—12 lines to the inch.

#### Local Notes

The nose is the scenter of the face. The next holiday is Labor Day-Monday, Sept. 3rd.

Miss Pearl Fair is visiting friends at

The open season for wild ommences on Saturday next.

Mr. M. H. Eyre is this week having Mrs. Lou Hartwell of Rockford, Ill. visited old friends in Athens last week

Mrs. M. Elliott and Miss Winnabel spent the last two weeks at Hermon, N. Y.

Mr. Wal. Steacy has succeeded Mr. Will Foster as principal of the Seeley's Bay public school.

Mrs. E. Johnston of Elgin, Leeds Co., celebrated her 94th birthday a

Just received, a fresh lot of bran and shorts. Lowest prices .- Athens Grain Warehouse.

Mr. H. H. Miller of Parry Sound and daughter, Mabel, are visiting at Mrs. C. H. Elliott's.

Westport Mirror: Miss Minnie Hamblin of Athens is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. S. McKay. Rev. Burton Brown of Dalling, P.

Q., is visiting at the home of his purents, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Brown. Miss Gertie Morrison of Brockville

and Mr. W. T. Kerr of Toronto are the guests of Miss W. Elliott. Mr. and Mrs. H. Layng and son, Ernest, spent a couple of weeks with their friends, Miss E. Hayes and Mrs.

C. H. Elliot, Athens. This week, while trolling at Donald-son's Bay, Mr. C. P. Bishop hooked and landed a salmon weighing within

2oz. of 15lbs. Mr. Jas. Ross is the lay delegate of Christ church to the synod, which meets at Kingston next week to elect a

padjutor bishop. Mr. and Mrs. A. James and daught ter, Jean, have been spending a few days in Athens, guests of Mr. and Mrs.

According to the Railway Age, the J.P.R. has a other railroad in America. first with 10,018 miles.

A dry goods clerk in one of the es a counter-irritant as a woman who insists on examining the whole stock and doesn't buy anything.

Miss Lizzie Stone of Toronto arrived in Athens on Tuesday evening for a visit of several weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, Church street.

Mr. Geo. Taylor, M. P., and Mr. W. B. Carroll of Gananoque are in attendance at the harvest dinner, being held in connection with Christ church

When the Ottawa fire relief committee began to issue checks to the sufferers, the daily deposits in the city savings banks rose to between \$10.000 and \$14.000.

Canada's success a the Paris Expos ition is shown by an award that has just been made. In secondary education Canada has been awarded the grand prize.

Mrs. Fred Barrington and children of Grand Forks, N.D., left Athens last week for home, after spending the summer with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Scott have the sympathy of all in their sad bereavement by the death of their infant daughter, which occurred on Tuesday last, after only a wee sillness.

A public meeting was held at Westport a few days ago, to make arrangements for a new race track. The following were appointed a committee to carry out the project: President, Fredenburg; vice-president, Singleton; secretary-treasurer, VIOLIN AND SONG

The world has aye gone well with us, old min, since we were one; Our isomeless wandering down the lanes it long ago was done.
But those who wait for gold or gear, For houses and for kins, Fill youth's sweet spring grows brown sear.
And love and beauty tine will never know the joy of hearts. That met without a fear When you had but your violin And I a song, my dear.

—Exchanged.

A FALSE ALARM.

It Came at a Most Inopportune Tis For the Pretty Angler. The annual meeting of the high court of I.O.F. for Eastern Ontario was held last week in Brockville. The result of the year's work has been the "And it all came from a little, petty, miserable, insignificant, nickel plated slarm clock that cost me just 69 cents at a bargain sale!" exclaimed the pretat a bargain sale!" exclaimed the pretity girl in blue, with flashing eyes, to her sympathetic friend. "I haven't the slightest idea why I bought it unless it was because it was so cheap, for goodness knows I didn't need it! But buy it I did and carried it home, where I bragged of my bargain all the rest of the day. It wouldn't run more than half the time, and finally I turned it over to my little sister to play with. crease of 458 over deaths and lapses, the membership on 30th June being over to my little sister to play with.
"You know the time I have had with that eligible young man and how I have quarreled with every girl friend I know who has dared to look at him?

But you don't know how many nights I have wasted sitting up planning a campaign that would be successful!
"Well, he called the other evening and I served notice on the rest of the family that we wanted the drawing room to ourselves that evening, for felt sure that the supreme moment had arrived. I wasn't disappointed. We were sitting side by side on a divan, quite by accident, looking at ome engravings when he began, and I tried to look as if I was awfully sur-prised. But he hadn't spoken more than three words before that misera

ble alarm clock went off right under us, where my little sister had left it when she was through playing with it. "From the way the young man jump-ed you would have thought that he was a part of the alarm and always acted that way when the alarm was sprung. He made for the door, mum-bling something that I didn't catch on account of the noise that the alarm made, and he was outdoors before the din ceased and gave me a chance to collect my wits. And to think that it was all caused by a little, miserable, petty"— The pretty girl in blue gave it up and burst out crying.

Poor Shots. All the principal correspondents at the front, among them Mr. Burleigh, Mr. Villiers, the war artist; The Daily News and The Times Mafeking corre spondents as well as Sir Howard Vin-cent have testified to the poor shooting in unmistakable terms. Mr. Villiers experience was a particularly striking one. While asleep in his Cape cart on the veldt he was ineffectually potted at 100 yards off by three gentlemen in Rhaki, who mistook him for a Boer farmer. As he tersely puts it, "I never felt anywhere so safe as when under my countrymen's fire." An analysis of the "withering rifle fire of the British advance" shows that in very few instances was a Boer hit more than once while many of our men had several Mauser bullets through them, in some instances as many as 12 and 13. English as well as foreign doctors in Boer hospitals report that almost all the wounded Boers have come to their injuries by artillery fire. Dr. von Gernet states "that the British rifle fire is almost quite without effect," which, if the gentler sex whe wouldn't think of the instances I can cite of regulars who were hurrled to the front who had never fired a service rifle in their lives

be at all general, can hardly rouse sur-prise.—Nineteenth Century. China's Oldest Society.

The oldest society in China is the Triad society, known also as the "Sam Hop Hui." It has its lodges, and there are flags, banners and umbrellas con-hected with it. It holds regular meetings, and it forces influential individuals to join its organization if they are not amenable to persuasion. It has the power of life and death over its members, who have their own signs and friend of every one of them. It's a very delightful and absorbing ac-quaintance, and I'm fast developing passwords. You can tell, it is said, whether a man belongs to the order by the way he enters a house. Their motto is, "Drive out the Tartars," and one branch of the society dates back to 1684 A. D., or twenty years after the

#### VOTERS' LIST FOR 1900

Municipality of the Rear of Yonge and Escott in the County of Leeds.

Notice is hereby given, that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned a sections 8 and! 9 of the Ontario of Voters' List So transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was posted up at my office, at Eibe Mills, on the 2nd day of August, 1990, and remains there for isopeo-

Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and, if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceed-ings to have the said errors corrected accord-ing to law. Elbe Mills this 22nd day of Aug., 1900.

RICHARD E. CORNELL, Clerk of said Municipality,

Mr. E. C. Dean, City Editor of the Daily British Whig, King-ston, Ont., was a sufferer for



thirteen years from neuralgia in the head. Hearken to his unsolicited estimony: I takemuch pleasure in testifying to the effi-

cacy of Dr. C. DEAN. Hall's Rheumatic Cure for the treatment of neuralgia. I suffered for thirteen years with neuralgia in my head, immediateneuralgia in my head, immediately above the eyes. For one whole year before trying Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure, I was scarcely ever free from pain, and for five weeks at a stretch I was confined to my room unable to eat or sleep and during this time six physicians treated me declaring that they had given me every remedy known to the medical profession, but without affording me even temporary relief, except when they administered morphine hypodermically. A friend, Heary Wade, the well known druggist, recommended to me a trial of Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure. Less than half a bottle gave me relief, and after taking the contents of three bottles I am able to declare myself completely cured.

Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure is put up in the cert buttles containing ten days treatment.

Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure is put up in Secent bottles, containing ten days treatment. For sale by all druggists and dealers, in medicine. The Dr. Hall Medicine Co., Kingston, Ort.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. C. M. B. CORNELL.

BUELL TREET ... BBOCKVILLE PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.

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M. M. BROWN.

C. C. FULFORD.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR and NOTARY Public. etc., for the province of Ontario, Can-da. Dunham Block, entrance King or Main street, Brockville, Ont. MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates and on asiest terms.

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Office : Dunham Block, Brockville, Ont.

We have instructions to place large sums of rivate funds at current rates of interest on rat mortgage on improved farms. Terms to uit borrower.

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Addison Council No 156 Canadian Order of Chosen Friends meets the 1st and 3rd Satur-lays of each month in Ashwood Hall, Addi-ion, Ont. Motto, Friendship, Aid and Protec-

B. W. LOVEBIN, C. C. R. HERBERT FIELD Recorder

I. 0 F

Court Gien Buell No 878 Independence of Foresters, meets in Bingo Hall. Guell, on the 2nd and 4th Friday in enouth at 7.30. Visitors always welcome, C.J. ANDERSON, C. R. C.J. (GILROY, R. S.)

THE GAMBLE HOUSE

ATHENS.

THIS FINE NEW BRICK HOTEL

Brockville

BUSINESS COLLEGE

The value of a business education depends upon the results that follow. Do you know of any other College whose graduates are as successful as those from the

Send for catalogue and you

will understand why. C. W. Gay, Pr

BROCKVIL

Results of Experiments Conducted at the Ontario Aericultural College, 1000.

in Central Ontario; and Hastings, Frontenac and Lanark, in Eastern

Handsomer Man."

WEDDED ONLY SIX WEEKS.

Dantury, Conn., despat h: Deserted

by his bride of six weeks, Jacob Krebs

is seeking a divorce, which, under the law of Connecticut, he cannot obtain in less than three years. Krebs is a farmer, and has many acres of land

in the suburbs of this city. He is eld-

the farmhouse.
"Our married life was so happy "Our married life was so happy the first few weeks," said Krebs, de-scribing his missing wife, "She was so sweet and kind, and such a good

housekeeper."
When the farmer came to town on

to complete some household duties that she said were imperative. Krebs

returned home at dusk. His bride was not there, but on the dining-room table he found a note, scented

and written in the dainty hand that had so thrilled the farmer's heart when he opened the first letter from New York. It said simply:

"I have gone to Germany with another man. You will not see me again. I have taken some money and other things, but they are only my share as a wife."

my share as a wife."
A large sum of money, just how much Krebs attorneys will not say, a gold watch and chain and some articles of household utility were

Value of Birds to the World.

insects and singly eat up all the orchards and crops in that time.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. J. M. CAMPBELL. Bay of Islands. I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by

MINARD'S LINIMENT.

WM. DANIELS. Springhill, N. S.
I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
GEORGE TINGLEY.

Ontario

#### 

Upwards of three hundred plots were wheat tested in 1900 on 114 Onused for the winter wheat experiments eted at the Ontario Agricultural College during the past year. The greater number of these tests have been carried on for several years in ssion, and the average results are of greater value than those obtained from tests of only one season. The following summary results of some of the experiments are presented with the hope that they may prove of service to the people of Untario who are interested in the production of winter

One hundred and fifty-nine varieties One hundred and lifty-nine varieties of winter wheat have been grown at the College within the past thirteen years. These include the Canadian varieties and also those imported from Germany, Russia, France, England, Scotland, Australia, and the United States. Ninety-four kinds have been tested for at least five vary and only Scotland, Australia, and the States. Ninety-four kinds have been tested for at least five years, and only the best kinds have been retained. The thirty-three most worthy varieties in the five years' tests were all grown again this year.

#### The Results.

The five varieties which gave the highest and the three varieties which gave the lowest average yields in the six years' tests of the thirty-three varieties are as follows:

	of Straw.	per p Bush,	eracre (60 lbs
1. Dawson's Golden Chaff, white			
2. Egyptian Amber	Weak	61.3	52.0
8. Imperial Amber	Weak	60,6	52.1
Glant, white	Strong		
5. Reliable, red 31. Treadwell.	Weak	61.4	50.9
white	Strong		
82. Turkey Red	Weak	61.9	41.

82. Turkey Red ... 83. Velvet Chaff, Strong 62.5 40.7 Milling Qualities. The grain of each of these varieties was recently judged for milling

thes was recently judged for milling qualities by representatives from the James Golde Milling Company, Guelph, with the following results: Dawson's Golden Chaff, good; Egyptian Amber, extra good; Imperial Amber, extra good; Farly Geneses Glant, good; Rellable, medium; Treadwell, extra good; Turkey Red, good Velvet Chaff, por. Some millers speak against and some in favor of the Dawson's Golden Chaff as a milling wheat. The grain of the Turkey Red variety is very hard and evidently is well liked by the millers of some of the Western States.

each of four years, different For each of four years, different selections of seed have been made from each of two varieties of winter wheat and have been sown on separate plots. The average results in the yield of grain per acre of the eight tests thus made are as follows: Large plump seed, 42.1 bushels; small plump seed, 33.5 bushels, and broke seed, 7.3 bushels. The grain produced from the large plump seed also produced a heavier weight per measured bushel than that produced from any other selection. from any other selection.

#### Average Results.

The average of several years' re-The average of several years' results from seedian at different dates show that the grain which was sown on or before the ninth of September gave a considerably larger yield of both straw and grain than that which was sown after that date. The very best yields were obtained from the wheat which was sown in the last week of August.

An experiment with different preparations of winter wheat land has been conducted in duplicate in each of four years. The average results in bushels of grain per acre of the eight tests are as follows: Twenty

she first communicated with the Dan-bury farmer.

Krebs' attorneys learned to-day that she was janitress of the build-ing at that address until June 30th last. Krebs and the widow were married in New York on July 4th, and after a short wedding trip they came to this city, and Mrs. Krebs was formally installed as mistress of the farmhouse. eight tests are as follows: Twenty tons of farm yard manure per acre tons of farm yard manure per acre on bare summer fallow, 40.9; crop of peas ploughed under, 36.1; bare summer fallow, 33.8; crop of buckwheat ploughed under, 29.6. These results show that peas give much better results than bu kwheat when used as a green manure on land to be used for winter wheat.

In an experiment conducted during the past year in growing wheat on grass sod and on clover sod, it was found that the former gave 28.2 per cent. less in violation was found that the former gave 28.2 per cent. less in yield of grain per acre than the latter. Ten plots were used for the experiment. The crop of both grass and clover was removed from the land in 1899, after which the land was ploughed and the wheat was sown during the first week of September. The experiment will likely be repeated for several

Drill and Broadcast. A French naturalist asserts that if the world should become birdless man could not inhabit it after nine years' time in spite of all the sprays and poisons that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects. The In each of six years an experi-ment has been conducted in duplicate by sowing winter wheat broadcast, and with a drill. The results from sowing the same quantities of seed by the two methods are very similar. y the two methods are very similar, he yields per acre being practically qual. It should be understood that he land was in a good state of cultation when the seeding took place

every case. in order to find out the influence of in order to find out the influence of utting wheat at different stages of uturity upon the quality of the rain for seed purposes, samples ere taken from the crop cut on dif-rent dates, and these samples were erent dates, and these samples were arefully sown upon separate plots. In the average results of these tests made with two varieties in each of five years, it was found that the heaviest weight of grain per mearured bushel, and the largest yield of grain and straw per acre, were produced from seed taken from the trop which had been allowed to become very ripe before it was cut.

converted in the constraint of the constraint of

You chink I look so much bet add I feel better—Miller's on Pills did it,

Albert Co., N. B.

### Tien Tsin and Its History

The attention of the civilized world row concentrated upon Pekin and Tien-Tsin. An authoritative description of the latter city will therefore doubt

less be of interest. A gentleman, who has spent many years at Tien-Tsin, Dr. Jaishon, gives the following account of that city:

Varieties.

Tons of Gribe.
Straw. (bu. 69 hs)

Dawson's Golden Chaff 1.8 30.1

Gold Coln ... 1.8 28.1

Early Genesee Giant ... 1.7 27.2

Early Red Clawson .... 1.8 25.9

The popularity of the varieties with the experimenters is represented by the following figures: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 100; Early Genesee Giant, 84; Gold Coin, 76; Diamond Grit, 71; Early Red Clawson, 69. The Diamond Grit variety was sent out owing to its quality rather than its yield of grain. The Early Red Clawson, which is a soft red wheat, made comparatively poor results in the co-operative experiments over Ontario. The Dawson's Golden Chaff gave a yield of upwards of forty bushels of grain per acre in twenty-one of the experiments.

The one hundred and fourteen reports of successfully conducted experiments came from twenty-nine of the counties of Ontario. The counties which sent the largest number of good reports were Grey, Huron, and Middlesex, in Western Ontario, York, Muskoka, and Northumberland, in Central Ontario; and Hastings, Frontena and Lanark, in Eastern Then-Tsin is situated at the junction of the Yun Ho or Hwae River, better known as the Grand Canal, with the Pei-Ho. It is distant from Pekin by road about 80 miles, but the bulk of the enormous traffic between the two cities is by the river Pei-Ho as far as Tungchow (13 miles from Pekin) and hitting by carts and wheelbarrows over cities is by the river Pel-Ho as far as Tungchow (13 miles from Pekin) and there by carts and wheelbarrows over the once magnificent but now dilapidated stone causelvay. Tien-Tsin was formerly a place of no importance and till recently had few historic associations; till the end of the Ming dynasty it was only a second rate military station, but as the northern terminus of the Grand Canal it gradually assumed commercial importance and by the end of the Seventh century had become a great distributing centre. The navigability of the Pel-Ho for sea going junks ceases at Tien-Tsin and this made it the emporium for the very large quantities of tribute rice yearly sent up to the capital, after the Grand Canal shooled up so as to be unfit for carriage in bulk. The expedition of the allies in 1858 61 greatly enhanced the importance of the city as it then proved to be the military key of the capital and an excellent base. It was here on June 26, 1858, just 42 years ago, that Lord Elgin signed the treaty which was to conclude the war, but which unhappily led to its indefinite prolongation. The temple in which the treaty was signed is about a mile distant from the West Gate and is now inclosed in a small arsenal (Hall Kwan Tze) and surrounded by factories for the mannacture of small arm ammunition.

Massacre of French Sisters. Ontario.

Many of the experimenters deserve much credit for the care they have taken in conducting the co-operative tests with winter wheat during the BRIDE AND MONEY MISSING Said She Had "Gone With a

Massacre of French Sisters. The city will ever be infamous to The city will ever be infamous to Europeans and Americans from the massacre of the French Sisters of Mercy and other foreigners on June 21, 1870, it, which the most appal-ling brutality was exhibited. As usual the political agitators who instigat-ed the riot got off. The ruins of the Roman Catholic Cathedral Church still tower up on a commanding site on the river bank, but the entire mis-

in the suburbs of this city. He is elderly and rich. Until the early part of July he was a widower, ionely in his country home, and longing for someone to take charge of the domestic affairs of the old farmhouse and make happy his declining years.

The farmer saw a matrimonial advertisement. It described a pretty widow who longed to make some ciderly man happy in return for a comfortable home and a husband's love. The old farmer lost no time in communicating with the widow. The days seemed years until the mall from New York brought a sweetly-scented letter, in which was enclosed a photograph of the widow, and which named a meeting place in the event that the farmer wished to further the acquaintance. The first on the river bank, but the entire mission has been transferred to the French concession, a mile lower down the river.

The population is reputed to be 1,000,000, but there is no statistical evidence to justify such large figures. The houses without one exception are one storied. The suburbs are very extensive and there is the usual vagueness as to where the town begins and ends. The city walls are quadrate and extend about 4,000 feet in the direction of each cardinal point. The direction of each cardinal point. The advent of foreigners has caused a great increase in the value of real estate all over Tien-Tsin.

estate all over Tien-Tsin.

Li Hung Chang authorized the governor to sink a coal shaft at Tong
Shau in the seventies; this was done
and proved the precursor of a railway, event that the farmer wished to fur-ther the acquaintance. The first train to New York had Krebs as a passenger. He met the widow and their love was apparently mutual up-on first sight. Maria Lange was the widow's name and she lived at No. 114 East 168th street at the time she first communicated with the Dan-hury farmer. which has since been extended to Shan Hai Kwan for military pur-poses, and to Pekin.

The Foreign Section. The foreigners live in two concessions, British and French, which fringe the river below the city and cover an area of less than 200 acres. The Germans in 1889 acquired an extersive concession adjoining and be-low the British. The British municipality has a handsome Town Hall, completed in 1889, adjoining there is a well known public garden styled Victoria Park. An excellent recreation ground of ten acres has also been developed, and three miles distant there is a well formed race course. There are two hotels, The Astor House and The Globe, clubs, a theatre and an excellent library.

LIEF OF RUSSIA'S RULER.

Silent, Laughless Man Who is Said to I am strong and well—Miller's Combe Simple in His Tastes.

The present Czar of Russla, whose extraordinary likeness to the Duke of York has often been remarked, is one of the most reserved monarchs that ever sat on a throne. He speaks seldom and briefly, and while he is talking his eyes are generally fixed on the ground. He rarely laughs, and does not often smile. Of danger he has no dread, resembling his fearless grandfather in this respect. "I will live and die for Russia; how I die I care not," he said a few days after his accession.

his accession.

The Czar's home life is simple.

care not," he said a few days after his accession.

The Czrr's home life is simple. He likes plain food at dinner, and he seldoom has many guests at his table. He eats quickly, like all men who are accustomed to work a good deal, and he dri iks very little wine. He drives about in a small two-horse carriage, and so wears a "uniform always, for he does not like civilians attire. Nicholas is an unwearied worker. All documents submitted to him he reads carefully, and he frerquently makes notes on them with a red pencil. His memory is wonderful, and it often happens that months after he has given an unimportant order he will ask as to the manner in which it was carried out. Summer and winter he is the first to arise in the morning, and he is working hard while the others are still sleeping.

During the day the Czarina sits beside his desk sewing or embroidering. Whenever a court official enters she prepares to leave the room, but the Czar invariably says: "No, my dear, you won't disturb us," and with gentle insistence he lays his hand on her arm and draws her back to her seat. A firm believer in popular education is Nicholas. While he was heir-apparent he once said: "Russia has had a Czar who was a liberator; it also needs a Czar who will be an educator," and the prope have not forgotten those words. Of the Czar's in terest in popular education there are many evidences. Hardly a day passes that the Russian papers do not contain articles about new schools, new libraries and new educational societies,—Mainly About People. libraries and new education cieties.—Mainly About People.

Father Bouchet, who refused to celebrate mass for the late King Humbert at the request of the Italians of Louisville, said last night that his refusal was due to the fact that Humbert had been excommunicated.

for which Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only certain cure. In Dropsy the Kidneys are actually dammed up, and the water, which should be expelled in the form of urine, flows back and lodges in the cells of the flesh and puffs out the skin. Remove the filth which plugs up the drain. Restore the Kidneys' to health. There is only one Kidney Medicine

# Dodd's **KIDNEY**

HOW TO BE RID OF FAT.

Simple Method of Reducing Superfluous Flesh.

fluous Flesh.

Do you want to lose some of your too, too solid flesh these warm days? Nothing simpler, as one learns after a chat with one of our representative women. This representative women this representative women to only has already been benefited herself, but she has a more determined friend who cast of 16 pounds of superfluous tissue in half as many weeks. This knowledge came from Dr. William T. Cathell, of Baltimore, who came upon it in his practice, and who read an essay on the subject at the ninety-ninth annual meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.

1. Fat, by the way, shou'd constitute from one-fifth to one-twentieth of one's weight, and one may vary from 15 pounds either way without discomfort or disease. There's danger in too much of it, however. Danger, too, in most of the remedies resorted to for cleaning out the distended celluloaditose structures. Many of these agents act as slow poisons, damage the functions of digestion and cause repugnance to food, which means anything from anaemia to consumption. Banting, exercising by ironelad rules, and the rest, are all tiresome.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, SELUCIAS COUNTY. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said fru will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh tacannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

CURE. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

SEAL

Notary Public. (SEAL.)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free for the system. Send by Druggists, 750. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best,

Carrying Out the Boycott. The union labor leader took the \$5 bill and examined it critically. Then he handed it back and shook his head. "I can't accept it," he said.
"Why not? You've earned it," pro-

tested the other.
"True," replied the labor man, "but I cannot find a union label on it any-

If the child is restless at night, has coated tongue, sallow complex on, a dose of Miller's Worm Powders is what is required; pleasant, harm-

#### Unnaturally Large

'Yes, sir," said the actress, haught-"Yes, sir," said the actress, haught-lly, "that is my figure—one thousand dollars per week."

"Um—er—don't you think," re-sponded the manager, thoughtfully, "your figure is—er—a little bit pad ded?"—The August Smart Set.

I used to be continually tired, no

Clock for a Sweet Tooth. A strange clock was made during the last century for a French nobleman. The dial was horizontal, and with different sweets or spices. Thus running his flager along the hand, by tasting the owner could tell the hour without a light.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc Constant working not thinking,

Terrible Suffering Immediately Relieved by Polson's Nerviline. Convincing Proof of the Efficacy of this Great Nerve-Pain-Cure.

Mr. Eckle Bell, traveler for the well-known boot and shoe firm, Frank Bros., New York, writes: "On a recent trip through Canada I was stricken with acute rheumatism and for days could not even turn in bed, every movement caused the most excruclating pain that mortal ever suffered. I tried many of the so-called cures for rheumatism, called in a doctor and had him prescribe, but obtained no relief. Nothing seemed penetrating enough to relieve my suffering and I feared almost that I should dle. A fellow knight of the grip hearing of my case, came to see me, and advised me to use Polson's Nervilling A bottle was immediately procured from the nearest drug store. A few applications brought relief, and a more extended use of that wonderful pain destroyer cured me. I would not without Nervilline for the world, and cannot say too much in its favor."

#### · NERVILINE

Is a great household remedy that is worth its weight in gold. Its highly penetrating powers make it never-falling in all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pains in the Back and Side. It relieves in one minute; it cures in five. Pleasant to the taste and the best known remedy for all

MAKE THEIR FUNERAL TOILET **ISSUE NO 35. 1900.** Decapitated Insects Lay Themselves

Out for the Last Rites.

Out for the Last Rites.

It has often been noticed that there are no animals which are more dainty and fastidious in their personal habits than insects, the extreme pains which the common house-fly takes in attending to its toilet, being a good example of the racial characteristic. The discovery has now been made that certain insects which have such a respect for Mrs. Grundy and are endowed with such an innate love of neatness and order, that not even death, or, rather, decapitation, can prevent them from making one grand final toilet, which is clearly designed to give them a sedate and respectable appearance after death.

Dr. Ballion, a skillful entomologist, has discovered this remarkable fact. "During one of my recent horseback rides," he says, "I frequently caught one of those large files which annoy cattle and horses so much, and I promptly got rid of it by crushing its head. One day, instead of throwing the mutilated insect away, I placed it on the back of my hand and indolently watched it. For some seconds the insect remained motionless, but then to my unboundedd surprise it moved its front legs forward to the place where the head should have been, after it had rubbed them nervously together, apparently in anguish, it began to brush its body and and to smooth its wings with its hind legs. Under the gentle pressure of these limbs the body gradually became extended and the extremity curved, while the wings gradually changed thir natural position and left the upper part of the body exposed. Meanwhile the hind legs continued to brush each other from time to time. Naturally I watched this extraordinary sight with great interest, and in order to see the finale I took the insect into my study, where to time. Naturally I watched this extraordinary sight with great interest, and in order to see the finale I took the insect into my study, where it lived an entire day, spending the time at the ungrateful task of making its own funeral toilet."

#### Sick Stomach,

#### Biliousness, Cramps, Spasms Nausea, Vomiting, Cured in a few Minutes by Polson's Nerviline.

This marvellous semedy has wonderful power in subduing all kinds of pain. For internal ase a few drops in sweetened water gives immediate relief. As a liniment for external use nothing can approach its penetrating powerfon times strenger than any other, but pleasant to the taste. Try a ten-cent bottle. Sold everywhere.

How the Trouble Began. A citizen walking past a butcher shop in Beatrice, Neb., saw the butcher and a customer rolling over the sawdust floor in lively rough-and-tumble fashion. He pried them apart and then learned that the customer had come in to buy some dog maat. The butcher nonchalantly asked: "Do you wish to set it here or shall I want it was." eat it here or shall I wrap it up? Then the trouble began.

Mrs. G. Howell, Dante, Ont., says: find Miller's Worm Powders a good

Practically Applied. "My dear," sald a husband, "pray

Just half a minute to repairing my Coat, Which a pointed nail has chanced to rend."
"It's 10 o'clock," sald his drowsy

"Yes," said hubby, "it is rather late; But you know it is never too late to mend."

Miller's Grip Powders cure.

A "Fort" and a "Fortress." People often ask why it is called Fortress Monroe instead of Fort Mon-roe. The difference between a fort and a fortress lies in the fact that the former is designed to contain solely former is designed to contain solely the garrison and their munitions, while the latter is often a city containing a large number of noncombatants. France has on the German frontier three first-class fortresses — Belfort, Verdun and Briancon; on the Belgian frontier, Lille, Dunkirk, Arras and Irona; on the Italian, Lyon, Grenoble and Besancon, and on the Atlantic coast, Rochefort, Lorient and Brest,

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper Maidenly Confidence

He—Two weeks ago, would you have believed it possible that we could be sitting here by the sea so close together and so much in love? She—Oh, yes.

"But you didn't even know me then."

But I knew myself.-The "No. August Smart Set.

My daughter has improved so much that you would scarcely know her— Miller's Compound Iron Pills did it.

Well, Rather.

A woman is much more likely to forget her birthday than to leave the pickles behind when the goes to a picnic.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in

The Social Labor party of London, Ont., has decided to nominate a candidate for the Commons.

# Weak

When your throat and lungs are perfectly healthy you needn't worry about the germs of consumption. They don't attack healthy people. It's the weak, debilitated, inflamed membranes that are first affected. Hard coughs and colds weaken your throat and lungs and make consumption more easy. If your lungs are weak

### Scott's Emulsion

is the best remedy you can take. It soothes and heals and gives tone and strength to these delicate membranes. In this way you can prevent consumption. And you can cure it also if you haven't had it too long. Keep taking it until your lungs are strong and your weight restored. At all druccists; soc. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, themists, Toronto,

THE HEAVIEST BRAIN.

Was Possessed by an Epileptic

Idiot of Germany. Idiot of Germany.

In a German psychological journal Professor Van Walsem gives a short description of the heaviest brain on record. The possessor of this pond derous organ was an epileptic idiot, who died at the age of twenty one years. He began to walk at four years of age, never attended school, and was received into the institution at Mecrenberg at his fourteenth year. He was an idiot of low intelligence, and of changeable but good humored disposition. The senses seemnumored disposition. The senses seemed good and the muscular system well developed. He suffered from epilepsy, during an attack of which be died. The brain weighed 2850 grains and seemed to be a general enlargement. The cerebellum was regular in form. The spinal cord seemed slightly larger than usual and the spinal nerves bigger. On microscopic examination the ganglion cells of the brain seemed rare, the layers indistinct, the pyramidal layer scarty, the nervestibees everywhere distinct. Notice ibres everywhere distinct. the cerebral vessels nor the neuroglia

A dose of Miller's Worm Powders oc-cas onally will keep the children healthy.

Egging Him On

"Language," quoted Willie Wishington, "was given for the concealment of thought."
"Indeed," rejoined Miss Cayenne, languidly, "permit me to congratulate you on being so perfect a master of English."—Washington Star.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Albion Hotel, at Stratford, has Mr. Gordon, the owner, is circulating a petition to dismiss the Commissioners.

TO HORSE OWNERS. It is a well -known fact that Horses troubled with Heaves, if placed on Prairie pasture, are soon cured of the heaves.

PRAIRIE WEED Heave Powder Is composed of the Prairie Weed "which has been found so effectual in curing Heaves," combined with other valuable remedial agents and will prove an effectual remedy for Heaves and Coughs in Horsee and Cattle. 25 cents per package at all Druggists, or mai ed by M. F. EBY, Chemist, Port Elgin, Ont.

#### FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.

One of the finest in the Niagara Peninsula, as Winona, 10 miles from Hamilton, on two rail-ways. 170 acres, 45 of which is in fruit, mostly peaches, 12,000 baskets of fruit, nostly peaches, in sight this season. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. This is a bargain. Address JONATHAN CARPENTER, P.O. Box 409, Winon

WANTED. A general servant, for a small family. Good home for respectable girl Address 125 Victoria avenue south, Hamilton, Ont.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS EDU-cation for the leat money, write Brock-ville Business College, Brockville, Ont.

PERMANENTLY CURED BY DR. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits or nervousness after first day's use. Send to 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., for treatise and free \$2 trial bottle For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notro Dame street Montreal, Que.

Mrs, Winslow's Soothing Syrup should atways be used for Children Teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhosa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.



# TALMAGIAN LESSONS FROM CITY TEMPTATIONS

Very Hard For a Man to Keep His Heart of them in the day of his coronation. I am not speaking of them, but of those in commercial life who are setting a ruinous ex-Right and Get to Heaven---City No Worse Than the Country.

Petersburg, the Russian capital, where he was cordially received by the emperor and empress and the empress wager, Mr. Talmage sends this discourse, in which he shows the mighty good that may be done by the cities, and also the vast evil they may do by allurements to the unsuspecting and the unguarded. The text is Zach ariah i., 17: "My cities through pros-perity shall yet be spread abroad."

The city is no worse than the country. The vices of the metropolis are more evident than the vices of the more evident than the vices of the fural districts because there are more to be bad if they wish to be. The merchant is as good as the farmer. There is no more cheating in town than out of town—no worse cheatit is only on a larger scale The countryman sometimes prevari-tates about the age of the horse that sells, about the size of the bushel with which he measures the grain about the peaches at the bottom of the basket as being as large as those the top, about the quarter of beef as being tender when it is tough, and to so bad an extent as the citizen, the merchant, prevaricates about calicoes or silks or hardware. And as to villages, I think that in

everybody's business better than he tion. It is high time that we all acknows it himself. The grocery store knowledged not only the fatherhood of or the blacksmith shop by day and night is the grand depot for masculine Again, in all cities I am impressed title tattle, and there are always in the village a half dozen women who have their sunbonnets hanging near, so that at the first item of derogatory sharply against the yardstick.

suppose it took after him in norals. It takes a city a long while to scape from the character of a founder. Where the founders of a city are criminal exiles, the filth, the vice, the prisons, are the shadows of those founders. It will take centuries for New York to get over the good influence of the pious founders of that city—the founders whose prayers went up in the streets where now banks discount and brokers bargain and companies declare house lies, and above the roar of the wheels and the crack of the auction-eer's mallet ascends the ascription, "We worship thee, O thou mighty dol-

Cities are not evil necessarily, as some have argued. They have been the birthplace of civilisation. In them popular liberty has lifted its voice Witness Genoa and Pisa and Venice. After the death of Alexander the Great After the death of Assassinal After the death of Assassinal Among his papers were found extensive plans of cities, some to be built in Europe, some to be built in Asia. The cities in Europe were to be occupied by Asiatics; the cities in Asia were to be occupied, according to his plans, by Europeans, and so there should be a commingling and a fraternity and a kindness and a good will between the continents and between the cities. So there always ought to be. The strang-there always ought to be. The strang-there always ought to be a street in New York saw a poor lad, and he stopped and said, "My est thing in my comprehension is that there should be bickerings and rivalries among our American cities. New York must stop caricaturing Philadelphia, and Philadelphia must stop picking at New York and certainly the control of the phia, and the control of the phia phia, and Philadelphia must stop picking at New York, and certainly the continent is large enough for St. Paul and Minneapolis. What is good for one city is good for all the cities. Here is the great highway of our national prosperdon't want me to read and write. perity walk the cities.

But while there are great differences In some respects I have to tell you along the streets to get something to that all cities impress upon me and ought to impress upon you three or didn't I as soon as I could carry a ought to impress upon you three four very important lessons, all does not make any difference in what part of the country we walk the streets of a great city there is one one. They

Washington report says: From St. in this world never exchanged one word will rise up and call you blessed; and there will be a thousand finger pointed at you in heaven, saying:
"That is the man, that is the woman who helped me when I was hungry and sick and wandering and lost and heartbroken. That is the man, that is the woman;" and the blessing will come down upon you as Christ shall say: "I was hungry and ye fed me, I was naked and ye clothed me, I was sick and in prison and ye visited me inasmuch as ye did it to those poor walfs of the street ye did it unto me." Again, in all cities I am impressed with the fact that all classes and con-

ditions of society must commingle. We sometimes cultivate a wicked ex-clusiveness. Intellect despises ignor-ance. Refinement will have nothing to do with boorishness. Gloves hate the sunburned hand, and the high forehead despises the flat head, and the trim hedgerow will have nothing to do with the wild copsewood, and Athens hates Nazareth. This ought not so to be. I like this democratic prin ciple of the gospel of Jesus Christ, which recognises the fact that we stand before God on one and the same platform. Do not take on any airs. Whatever position you have gained in And as to villages, I think that in some respects they are worse than the cities, because they copy the vices of the cities in the meanest shape, and as to gossip its heaven is a country village. Everybody knows

with the fact that it is a very hard thing for a man to keep his heart right and to get to heaven. Infinite so that at the first item of derogatory news they can fly out and cackle it all places of public concourse. Amid so over the town. Countrymen must not much affluence, how much temptabe too hard in their criticism of the contented with our humble lot!

Amid so many opportunities for overreaching, what temptation to extortion! Amid so much display, What temptation to vanity! Amid so many saloons of strong drink, what allurements to dissipation! In the maelstroms and hell gates of the street, how many make quick and eternal shipwreck! If man-of-war comes back from a battle and is towed into the navy yard, we go down to look at the splintered spars and count the bullet holes and look patriotic admiration on the dividends and smugglers swear custom flag that floated in victory from the masthead. But that man is more of curiosity who has gone through 30 years of the sharpshooting of business life and sails on, victor over the temptations of the street. Oh, how many have gone down under the pressure, leaving not so much as a patch of canvas to tell where they

Again, in all cities I am impressed with the fact that there is a great field for Christian charity. There are On that highway of national pros- Didn't he take away my father so long ago I never remember to have seen him? And haven't I had to go basket have to go out and pick

estreets of a great city there is one lesson I think which ought to strike have no chance. Born in degradaevery intelligent Christian man, and that is that the world is a scene of and knees to walk they take their toil and struggle. Here and there you find a man in the street who has his arms folded and who seems (to have no particular errand, but if you will stand at the corner of the street.

And watch the countenances of those developments and knees to walk they take their first step on the road to despair. Let us go forth in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ to rescue them. Let us ministers not be afraid of soiling our black clothes while we go will stand at the corner of the street and watch the countenances of those who go by you will see in most inwho go by you will see in most instances there is an intimation that they are on an errand which must be executed at the earliest moment possible, so you are jostled hither and thither by business men, up this ladder with a hod of bricks, out of this work. If you are not willing to go thither by business men, up this ladder with a hod of bricks, out of this bank with a roll of bills, digging a cellar, shingling a roof, binding a book, mending a watch. Work, with its thousand eyes and thousand feet and thousand arms, goes on single

its thousand eyes and thousand feet and thousand arms, goes on singing its song, "Work, work, work!" while the drums of the mile local it and the steam whistles fife it. In the carpeted alse of the forest, in the woods from which the eternal shadow is hever lifted, on the shore of the sea over whose irop coast tosses the tangled foam, sprinkling the cracked cliffs with a baptism of whirlwind and tempest, is the best place to study God, but in the rushing, swarming, raving street is the best place to study man.

Going down to your place of busi-Going down to your place of business and coming home again I charge you look about; see these signs of poverty, of wretchedness, of hunger, of sin, of bereavement, and as you to through the streets other up in the strain of your player all the sorrow, all the losses all the sunerings, all the bereavements of those whom you pass and present them in prayer before an all sympathele God. In the great day of eteralty there all the sunerings, all title doubtful, but then I shall only do as the rest."

Could creep into that man's soul if would die of sheer loneliness. The man twists about, trying to escape the penalty of the law and despises God, while he is just a little anxious about the sheriff. The honest man looks about him and says: "Well, this rivalry is awful. Perhaps I am more scrupulous than I need be. This little bargain I am about to enter is a little doubtful, but then I shall only do as the rest."

One of the mightlest femptations are commercial lite in all cities to day.

is in the fact that many professed Christian mer are not square in their bargains. Such men are in Baptist and Methodist and Congregational churches Methodist and Congregational churches and our own denomination is as largely represented as any of them. Our good merchants are foremost in Christian enterprises; they are patronisers of art philanthropic and patriotic. God

ample to our young merchants. Go through all the stores and offices in our cities and tell me in how many of those stores and offices are the principles of Christ's religion dominant. In three-fourths of them? No In half of them? No. In one-tenth of them? No. Decide for yourself.
The impression is abroad somehow that charity can consecrate iniquitous gains and that if a man give to God a portion of an unrighteous bar-gain then the Lord will forgive him the rest. The secretary of a benevolent so ciety came to me and said, "Mr. So-and-So has given a large amount of money to the missionary cause," men tioning the sum. "I said, "I can't be-lieve it." He said, "It is so." Well, I went home, staggered and confounded. never knew the man to give any thing. But after awhile I for that he had been engaged in the most infamous kind of a swindle, and then he promised to compromise the matter with the Lord, saying: "Now, here is

much for thee, Lord. Please let me

I want to tell you that the church of God is not a shop for receiving stolen goods, and that if you have taken anything from your you had better return it to the men to whom it belongs. In a drug store in Philadelphia a young man was told that he must sell blacking on the Lord's day. He said to the head of the firm: "I can't possibly do that. I am willing to sell medicines on the Lord's day, for I think that is right and necessary but I con't sell this. and necessary, but I can't sell this patent blacking." He was discharged from the place. A Christian man hearing of it took him into his employ, and he went on from one success to another until he was known all over the land for his faith in God and his good works as for his worldly success. When a man has sacrificed any temporal, financial good for the sake of his spiritual interests the Lord is on his side, and one with God is a majority.

But if you have been much among the cities you have also noticed that they are full of temptations of a po-litical character. It is not so more in one city than in all the cities. Hundreds of men going down in our cities every year through the pressure of politics. Once in a while a man will come out in a sort of mis sionary spirit and say: "I am going into politics now to reform them, and I am going to reform the ballot box, and I am going to reform all the people I come in contact with." That man in the fear and love of the people .

That man in the fear and love of God goes into politics with the idea and with the resolution that he will are the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he resolution that he will be a selected to the resolution that he will be a sel good as when he went in. But gen erally the case is when a man steps into politics many of the newspapers try to blacken his character and to distort all his past history, and after a little while he has gone by instead of considering himself an honorable citizen he is lost in contemplation and in admiration of the fact that he has so long kept out of jail!

And what is more perilous in regard to some of these temptations gard to some of these templations we may not mention them. While God in His Bible from chapter to chapter thundered his denunciations against these crimes people expect the pulpit and the printing press to be silent on the subject, and just in proportion as people are impure are they fastidious on this theme. They they fastidious on this theme. They are so full of decay and death they do not want their sepulchers opened. God will turn into destruction all the unclean, and no splendors of surrounding can make decent that which he has mitten. God will not excuse sin merebecause it has costly array and beautiful tapestry and palatial residence any more than he will excuse that which crawls a blotch of sores through the lowest cellar. Ever and anon through some lawsuit there flashes uppeople of our great cities what is transpiring in seemingly respectable circles. You can call it "high life," you can call it "fast living," you can call it "people's eccentricity." And while we kick off the sidewalk the poor wretch who has not the means to garnish his iniquity, these lords and ladies, wrapped in purple and in linen, go unwhipped of public justice. Ah, the-most dreadful part of the whole thing is that there are persons abroad whose whole business it is to despoil the young. What an eternity such a man As the door opens to receive him thousands of voices will or out, "See here, what have you done?" and the wretch will wrap himself with fiercer flame and leap into deepe darkness, and the multitude he destroyed will pursue him and hurl at him the long, bitter, relentless, ev erlasting curse of their own anguish.
If there be one cup of eternal darkness more bitter than another, they will have to drink it to the dregs. If in all the ocean of the lost world that comes billowing up there be one wave more fierce than another, it will dash over them. But there is hope for all who

Young men, while you have time to reflect upon these things and be-fore the duties of the office and the store and the shop come upon you again, look over this whole subject, and after the day has passed and you hear in the nightfall the voices and footsteps of the city dying from your ear, and it gets so silent that you can hear distinctly your watch under your pillow going "tick, tick," then open your eyes and look out upon the dark-ness and see two pillars of light, one rizontal, the other perpendicular, but changing their direction until the come together, and your evision beholds it—the cross. enraptured

Because George Riley winked at A. S. Brown's wife Brown pulled a revolver on Riley yesterday while walking on Main street, Winnipeg. The pistol falled to go off, and Brown was arrested. The trouble drose ligged flirtat as by Riley wife. The co

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. X. SEPTEMBER 2, 1900.

The Seventy Sent Forth.—Luke 10: 1-11: 17-00

Commentary — Connecting Links. There is great difference of optaion as to the time of the sending of the Seventy. The very fact that the best authorities are about evenly civided between November, A. D. 29, and January. A. D. 30, shows that we cannot know definitely. We have held to the former date because it seems to us the most natural. Feveral authorities, among them Gelkie and Lange, think the event occurred as early as October, before the Feast of Tabernacies.

1. The Lord appointed—Ths app. 1 them: was temporary, and not permanent like the appointment of the twelve apostles. Seventy others (R. V.)—The twelve apostles had been commissioned and sent out about a year before this. Two and two—The same manner in which he sent out the apostles. This was done, "I. To teach them the necessity of concord among the ministers of righteousness. 2. That in

tions given the twelve apostles. The twelve had greater authority to work miracles, and they were to receive per-secutions which are not mentioned with reference to the Seventy. The harvest truly is great—The harvest is plen cous, the grain is ripe and spoiling and must be garnered mm dia ely or it will be lost. The laborers are few hard to find. This is the greatest calling in the world, and vet there are s few who are ready to make the small, temporary self-denial that is necessary, in order to see sucess in Christian work, Pray ye therefore—They must in order to see sucess in Chri work. Pray ye therefore—They set out with prayer, and have a concern for precious souls.—Henry, Send forth—True laborers must re-ceive their commission from God. Lab-

ceive their commission from God. Laborers—Real workers.

3. As lambs among wolves—This was a strange way to encourage seventy men just starting out to preach, but they had faith and knew that when Christ sent them they were safe even among their enemies.

4. Carry neither purse, etc.—Trust God for your support. Salute no man—"Eastern salutations are elaborate and ceremonious.

7. In the same house remain—Their

We do wipe off against von-"The Jews considered themselves de-filed with the dust of heathen coun-tries," and the action here enjoined signified that these Jews were holy

Ing them on a level with the heathen. Be ye sure—The message was
again to be repeated, if, perchance,
some might hear at the last moment.—Maclaren.

17. With joy—They had succeeded.
Devils are subject—Their commission
did not reach this far; they were
merely commanded to heal the sick,
but gaining confidence as they

every effort possible to save men.
"All has been tried that wisdom, infinite, and boundless love, working

ties. This was done, "I. To teach them the necessity of concord among the ministers of righteousness. 2. That in the mouth of two witnesses everything might be established. 3. That they might comfort and support each other in their difficult labor."—Clarke. Before H's face—They were to visit those cities and places that he intended soon to visit. It was an important mission. Christ was about to make one final effort to rach the common prope.

2. Therefore said H vunto them—The instructions given them were distinct from and yet similar to the instructions given the twelve apostles. The twelve had greater authority to work

- Eastern. Shittations are elaborate and ceremonious.

5. Peace be to this house—Peace among the Hebrews had a very extensive meaning; it comprehended all blesssings, spiritual and temporal.

6. If the son of peace—"Any truly plous man who is worthy of such a blessing."

7. In the same house remain—Their stay was to be short. They were not to choose the beet places and neglect the poor, and were not to spend time going from house to house in Search of better accommodations. Is worthy of his hire—The one who really labors is worthy of being supported, but drones need not expect the workers to feed them very long.

8. As are set before you—Probably Christ here refers to the traditions of the elders about their meat. They were extremely critical, and a dish of

were extremely critical, and a dish of meat could hardly be set before them but there was some scruple concern-

but there was some scruple concerning it.

9. Heal the sick—Their mission was twofold.

1. They were to gain the attention of the people by healing their bodies. Say unto them—2. The important part of their work was to preach the gospel of the kingdom.

10. Receive you not—Do not receive you kindly and accept your message. Into the streets—The most public place.

no longer; it was, in reality, ing them on a level with the h

merely commanded to heal the sick, but, gaining confidence as they went forth, they had commanded went forth, they had commanded the devils and they had obeyed. Through thy name—Here was the secret of their power and success.

18. I beheld Satan ... fall—In this brief speech He sums up the whole great conflict with and defeat of the power of evil.

taking the works are written—Do not re-20. Names are written—Do not re-joice in anything which you may be able to accomplish, for this might lead to self-seeking and pride, but rejoice rather that you are helrs of

Their outfit. They are to travel light and trust. This provision was light and trust. This provision was expressly declared by Christ to apexpressly declared by Christ to apply only to the present case (chap. xxii. 35); but the principle underlying it is of perpetual validity. They who would do Christ's work must be unencumbered, and should be free from anxiety. These messengers were (1) to have no fears concerning their lowly personal softy. own personal safety; (2) no anxiety with regard to their material necessities; (3) the ground of their confidence was to be their trust in Him who had, sent them forth. "I" in 'the third verse is emphatic."

Their conduct by the way. Eastern salutations, were others the

ern salutations were elaborate and very ceremonious, Burder says, "Seri-ous and tacturn as the natives of the Fact penelly says." ous and tacturn as the natives of the East usually are, they grow talk-ative when they meet an acquaint-ance and salute him. A modern trav-eler relates the reciprocal salutations with those who return in the caraindispensably condition of success. But let not the messenger think that

i dispensable condition of success. But let 1.02 the messenger think that his greetlig wil always meet with a hearty resption.

Their work they were ended with the power of mercu ous healing, and were charged to deliver a rousing message. We may not all be able to heal the sick tut we can discourage all which hurts the bodily health of man. Theirs was a message of peace, We are to bring peace into hourts.

The fearful responsibilities incurred by those who rejected their message. The solution command to leave

red by those who rejected their message. The roema command to leave the rejecting city with a last repeated testimony close the charge. Wiping off the dust of the city was meant to symbolize the rupture of all connection with it; but even after that the message was to be repeated, if, perchance some might hear at that last moment. How the yearning of the divine love speaks in that command. Unbellef makes no difference to the fact. The kingdom will come all the same, but the aspect of its coming changes. To hear the gospel preached is both a gracious privilege and a tremendous responsibility. They who despite the faithful ministers of termendous responsibility. They who desylve the faithful ministers of Christ, who, though they do not openly hate and prosecute them, yet treat them meanly and forsake their ministers. try, will as u edly be reckoned with as despisers of God and Christ.—A. Sims.

### TO FIRE KISSING PASTOR.

#### Camden Christian Scientists Say He Must Go.

WILL APPEAL TO MRS. EDDY.

Ph'ladelphia report: The breach in the flock of Camden Christian Scientists, which had its inception in the legal proceedings recently taken by Miss Kate McCulloch, one of the fold, to recover some \$4,000, which she alleges was wrongfully obtained from her by Dr. Tomkins, the spiritual and business head of the association. whose kissing exthe spiritual and business head of the association, whose kissing ex-ploits were recently the subject of gossip, is widening and deepening. There was a stormy scene on Wed-nesday night in Taylor Hall, Mar-ket street, where the meetings of the congregation are held. Dr. Tomkins and his faithful adherents to the number of five were the first to reach the room, and they at once proceeded to bar the door against the disaffected party, which numbers about twenty.

ngainst the disallected party, which numbers about twenty. Later on, however, it was decided to throw open the entrance, and no sooner was this done than in marched the whole party of malcontents.

Dr. Tomkins was just giving out the opening hymn when he was handed; a written domestic or the sound of th the opening hymn when he was handed a written demand or re-quest for his resignation, the paper bearing twenty signatures. The doc-

bearing twenty signatures. The doctor merely glanced at the document, then laid it upon the table, both technically and literally, and proceeded with the services.

The doctor's adversaries do not propose to be thus breezily disposed of. "He has got to get out," said a leader among them yesterday, "and if he doesn't do so he will be likely to be thrown out next Monday evening. We sent a committee to Boston, and found that Dr. Tomkins had been ordered by the Methodist Church to make restitution to Miss McCulloch, but he has not done so."

Dr. Tomkins says he will not get out. He says the members of the society have no authority to depose him, and that the power to do that is vested alone in Mary Baker Eddy, the head of the Mother Church in Boston. He further says that he had thought of voluntarily resigning, but that for certain reasons the Mother Church had persuaded him to remain. "This whole agitation," declared the doctor, "has been gotten up by interested parties for the purpose of affecting certain matters that are in litiga-

#### FRAUDULENT WANT ADS.

Man Who Advertised for Employees Arrested in New York.

A few days ago the New York police arrested a man who described himself as John B. Andrews, 35 years old, who, according to a letter-head paper found in his possession, is super-intendent of the Vulcan Iron Works of New York and Pittsburg. The detectives told Magistrate Hogan that there is no such concern.

For some time past, according to the detectives, Andrews made it a specialty to advertise in one or more of the recruitment.

the devils and they had obeyed. Phrough thy name—Here was the secret of their power and success.

18. I beheld Satan ... fall—In this brief speech He sums up the whole great conflict with and defeat of the power of evil.

19. I give unto you power — Authority. R. V. And this forbids our taking the words in a literal sense.

20. Names are written—Do not realoice in anything which you may be able to accomplish, for this might lead to self-seeking and pride, but rejoice rather that you are heirs of God.

Teachings.—The Lord puts forth every effort possible to save men. "All has been tried that wisdom, infinite, and boundless love, working together, could devise."

Their outfit They are to travel for some time. He are Hoffman Hopse and at was shown a suite of second floor. His porder that his may were about fifty be sent to his intercented. intercepted drews' qua jumped the the roof of low, from two port

of which

## P\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ MARKET REPORT The Week,

Leading Wheat Markets. Following are the closing qu

-	day:				
	Chicago		80 73 3-4		
	New York		0781-2		
S,	Milwankee	0 75 1-2	Sec. 11. 17. 18. 18.		
	St. Louis	0 69 1-8	0 69 3-4		
2	Toledo	0 76 1-4			
	Detroit, red	0763-4	0771-4		
S	Detroit, white	0 75 1-4			
ă	Duluth, No. 1				
	Northern	0 76 1-8	0757-8		
4	Duluth, No. 1		0.0.0		
	hard	0 78 5-8			
	Minneapolis, No. 1	0.000			
1	Northern	0741-8	0733-8		
1	Minneapolis, No. 1.	0.110	0.00-0		
1	hard	0 76 1.8			
1		0.01-0	A		

Toronto Farmers' Market. Receipts of grain on the street market here to-day, 400 bushels. Wheat—One hundred bushels each of red and white fall wheat sold today at 70c to 71c.
Oats—Two hundred bushels of old oats sold 1-2c to 1c higher at 32 1-2c

to 33 1-2c.

Hay and Straw—Twenty-five loads of hay sold at \$12 to \$13.75 a ton.

No straw offered. Practically no trade on the general market. Prices are quoted nom-

Bradstreets' on Trade. Trade in Montreal is only fair.

Trade in dry goods is as brisk as usual for this time of the year.

There is a good deal of complaint about payments. A good many fall goods have already been shipped.

Butter is easier. Cheese is steady.

Cheese exports are heavy. Cheese exports are heavy.

Business circles at Toronto been moderately active this been moderately active this week for the holidays. Orders from travellers and by mail have been up to the average. A good deal of dry goods paper matured this week. Values for all domestic and imported dry goods are firm and in other departments of trade prices are keeping steady.

Business at Hamilton this week has been of a fair average for the

Business at Hamilton this week has been of a fair average for this season. A good many merchants through the country are holidaying. Considerable shipments are being mate by jobbers. The outlook for business is good. Payments have been very fair.

Trade at the coast cities has been disturbed somewhat by the strike.

disturbed somewhat by the strike in the fishery industry. There is a slackening off in building operations in Vancouver. The coal trade is very active. The coal trade is very active. There is also marked activity in the lumber industry. The dry weather has enabled the farmers to make good progress with the harvest.

harvest.

In London the prospects for the fall and winter are very bright. Retailers are pleased with the outlook for business for the fall. Values are firm in almost all staple lines. Payments this week have been fair.

Trade has been a little quiet since. the close of the exhibition in Winnipeg. Merchants have been buying cautiously owing to the small wheat production. Large shipments of cattle are being made.

THE CROPS OF ONTARIO.

Estimates for 1900 From Appear ances on Aug. 4 Last.

The following are the crop estimates for 1900, as judged from appearances on Aug. 4th. The acreages are final, but the yields (expent in the care of hur will be recept in the case of hay) will be revised from actual threshing results in November.

Fall wheat shows an area of 1,068,—640 acres harvested, the estimated 640 acres harvested, the estimated yield being 22,812,293, bushels, or 21.3 bushes per acre. In 1899 the yield from 1,049,691 acres was 14,439,827 bushels, or 13.8 bushels per acre. The average annual yield for 18 years was 18,220,140 bushels, or 20.1 per acre.

Spring wheat has an area of 376,905 acres, yielding 6,728,927 bush., or 17.9 bushels per acre. In 1899 the yield was 7,041,317 bushels from 398,726 acres, or 17.7 bushels per acre. The average of 18 years is 15.4

acre. The average of 18 years is 15.4

bushe's.
Bariey—The area in 1900 is 577,-810 acres, with an estimated yield of 16,296,332 bushe's, or an average of 28.2 bushes per acre. Last j an average of 30.2 bushes produ a crop of 14,830,891 bush annual average has bee bushels, or 26.0 bushels Oats yield 68.305

variatio

CANNED VEGETABLES.

CANNING TIME

CANNED MEATS,

G. A. McCLARY

Local Notes

Miss Garrett of Ottawa is in Athens

this week, the guest of Miss Mary

The village schools open on Tuesday next, Sept. 5th, Monday, the usual day of opening, being Labor Day.

five times as many people in

sume her classes on Sept. 5th.

of the holiday season, that she will re-

We are pleased to learn that Mr.

U. J. Flach, late of the staff of Syden

The Holiness Movement camp meeting opens at Lake Eloida to day and

a very large attendance is assured many coming from a distance to remain throughout the meetings.

municipality and see that your name

Every man who is twenty one years of

This week, several Athenians re-

The Reporter joins in the congratu-

Glen Buell residents and many others in Leeds county will be pleased

H. S. Entrance Examination

scribed for the entrance examination

for 1901: Tom Brown; Pictures of

ceived the following announcement: "Mr. and Mrs. G. W. LeGard an-

have his name on the list

cago, Ill.

tario. -Times.

country as in the town.

# SummerClothing

Our stock of Men's and Boys' Summer Clothing must be closed out immediately. Prices is the consideration. Sumner is flying and the time is short. We have made prices eduction for this sale that 'no other clothing store has ever equalled. The highest qualities will sell for whatever they vill bring in the great

# CLEARING SALE

Men's fine Bike Suits, in fine tweeds, well assorted in sizes and patterns, to clear at \$2.90, regular prices \$3,50 \$5.00 at the

# **C**LOBE - CLOTHING

The Up-to-date Clothiers and Gents' Furnishers

COR, KING & BUELL STS.

#### GRANU TRUNK RAILWAY

. CANADA'S GREAT . .

### IDUSTRIAL FAIR - TORONTO -

August 27 to Sept. 8

CHEAP RATES

Tickets good going August 28, 29, 30, 31 and September 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7

\$6.95

Tickets good going Sept. 3rd & 5th \$4.90

All tickets valid returning from Toronto on or before Sept. 10th, 1900 For tickets at above reduced rates

and all informatio napply to G. T. FULFORD.

G.T.R. City Passenger Agent Office: Fulford Block, next to Post Office, Courf House Ave. Brockville.

ATHENS, ONT.

General - Blacksmiths

#### Horseshoeing Repairing

and all kinds of general work

We return thanks for the libera patronage we have received, and assure our customers that in the future, as in past, their orders will receive perttention and be executed

> mage solicited. & Sons



DESIGNS,

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

Miss Minnie Morris, a recent graduate of the Ottawa normal, has been engaged as assistant teacher in the er, send 25 cents for a ons school during the model term. FOREST® AND No change has been made in the very capable staff of teachers. STREAM

4 weeks' trial trip. The sportsman's **FAVORITE** WEEKLY of shooting and fishing

The scheme to hold an historical cel-Per year \$4. With this ebration in Arnprior has been abandoned. Public enthusiasm could not spirited picbe aroused. A similar celebration was ure (size 22x mooted in Athens some time ago, but 28 in.) \$5.50.

FOREST AND STREAM PUB. CO. 346 Broadway, New York.

#### K&K K&K K&K K& NERVOUS, WEAK, DISEASED MEN. & NO CURE - NO PAY &

THE NEW METHOD TREATMENT. original with Drs. K. & K., will positively oure forever any form of Blood or Sexual disease. It is the result of 30 years' experience in the treatment of these diseases.

& WE CURE SYPHILIS & This terrible Blood Poison, the terror of mankind, yields readily to our NEW TREATMENT. Beware of Mercury, Potash, etc. They may ruin your system. If you have sores in the mouth or tongue, pains in the joints, sore throat, hair or eyebrows falling out, pimples or blotches, stomach derangement, sore eyes, head-aches, etc., you have the secondary stage of this Blood Poison. We solicit the most obstinate cases, and challenge the world for a case we accept for treatment and cannot cure. By our treatment the ers heal, the hair grows again, pains bepar, the skin becomes healthy, and age is possible and safe.

ES GUARANTEED 2 of young and middle-aged r vigor and vitality sapped s, later excesses, menta

POTENCY

um permanently, take Hood's Sar-arilla. It expels all impurities

The next meeting of the High Court of the I. O. F. for Eastern Ontario will be held at Cornwall in August, 1901. Representatives are to be allowed 4c. I have as carefully a selected stock of Family Groceries as can be found in Athens, and among other choice goods a splendid selection of the choicest brands of Canned Goods, inper mile one way and \$1,50 per day for two days.

In the list of successful high school In the list of successful high school students published in the Reporter last week, the name of Wallace Charland of Phillipsville should have appeared instead of Wallace Pinkerton, and Maud Webster of Lyndhurst in-CANNED FRUITS. stead of Mand Wiltse.

I Can, therefore, promise you good satisfaction and feel convinced that Charles Tennant, a Mallorytown farmer, was on Monday fined \$20 and costs for killing a valuable deer hound owned by M. B. Stack, Lyn. Tennant You Can do no better elsewhere. This being the case had been annoyed by dogs worrying his sheep, and one night on seeing this dog prowling around his premises, he filled him full of lead.

Here to my haunt her shrunken rivulet has orawled And flows with sullen murmur o'er the stones, We Can deal in a perfectly satis-

Referring to the woman's dress that is here and our stock of self sealers and mops the street, an observer says:

Suppose we men were to have our preserving sugars are worthy of your attention. trowsers made three or four inches too long and then walk up and down the street with a firm hold on each leg, Picnic parties and campers will find at this store everything necessary A combination of high quality and low prices makes our Teas and Coffees popular, trying to prevent ourselves from stepping on them."

Mr. E. R. Witheril with his family is this week removing to Williamstown where he has for several years been employed on the staff of the high school of that place. Athenians are sorry to lose such worthy citizens and bope that health, wealth and happiness may attend them in their new home.

The latest name mentioned for the osition of coadjutor Bishop of Ontario s that of the Rev. Street Macklem of St. Simon's church, Toronto, Intense church interest centres in the election which is to take place at the opening of the Synod on September 4th.

It is claimed by those who have observed the matter that lightning kills This week, Mr. George Moore closes his confectionery business here and goes to Smith's Falls, where he will the Miss Miriam Green writes from oin with his father in conducting a bakery. George has been a popular caterer to the taste of luxurious Ath-Fernbank, where she is spending part enians and will no doubt meet with equal success at the Falls.

There will be 12 chicken fattening tations in operation in the Dominion ham high school, has been appointed principal of Napanee Collegiate Instithis year under Government auspices. Those in Ontario will be at Chatham Whitby and Lancaster. The stations operated by the Government last year at Carleton Place and Woodstock will this year be conducted by private en-

> The students of the Brockville Business College are successful in obtaining employment at home as well as abroad. McConnell has a situation as steno-grapher in the head office of the B. & W. R. R.

The Methodists of Delta, circuit are that a boy cannot digest. A few days ago, Norman McCallum, 13 years of age, of Storrington township, ate ice cream and cucumbers, which caused his death.

The Methodists of Delta, Circuit are to have a reunion in the church at that place, Sunday, Sept. 2nd—Flower Day. There will be three services, one in the morning for older people; in the afternoon the children are to be in the afternoon the children are to addressed by Miss Bertha Gile and Rev. Mr. Philp; then a service in the evening for the young people.

We congratulate Mr. L. J. Cornwell. late of Stratford collegiate institute, failed to obtain the necessary financial support.

on his appointment to the principal ship of Meaford high school. Mr Cornwell is an excellent teacher, an in-Examine the voters' list of your defatigable worker, and has all the ex e necessary to make him a sucis on it. There will probably be two general elections on the lists of 1900. cess in his new administrative capa city.

A report having got abroad that age and a British subject is entitled to through the militia department, the war office has ordered several pairs of socks for army use, the department is fairly inundated these days with inquiries from would be contractors nounce the birth of their daughter, One farmer wrote that he would be Edna Berenice, Thursday, August 23, glad to supply "ten dozen pairs at cur-1900. 4339 Champlain Avenue, Chi- rent contract prices."

A number of small boys have been making themselves obnoxious at differlations that their many Athenian friends extend to the happy household. ent stations along the line of the B. & W. Railway by jumping on and off moving trains. This is a very danger-ous habit and should not be permitted. The railway company's agents and con to learn that John Hall, who about 11 years ago removed to Sudbury and engaged in business there, has been so successful that he has lately sold his business interests in the village of their danger, but they take no notice of it. The railway company's officers are determined that it shall be stopped are determined that it shall be stopped are determined that it shall be stopped are determined that it shall be stopped. Nairn Centre at a very fair profit and and will make an example of some of in this capital in building up New On. Of course it is amusement to the boys. Of course it is amusement to the boys, who do not understand its danger, but if an accident should happen, the railifum an accident should happen, the railifum and accident should happen, the railifum always on hand. A call solicited. H. S. Entrance Examination. way company's employees would be blamed for it, while they are doing from the fourth book have been pre their best to prevent accidents.

Memory; The barefoot boy; The Vision of Mirza, first reading; The Vision for the information of the public conof Mirza, second reading; On His Own Blinduess; From "The Deserted Village"; Flow Gently, Sweet Afton; The Bell of Atri; Lady Clare; The Heroine of Verecheres: Landing of the Pilgrims; After Death in Arabia; Robert Burns; The Ride from Ghent to Aix; Canada and the United States; National Morality; Scene from "King John." The following selections from the fourth reader are for memorizing: The Bells of Shandon; To Mery in Heaven; Ring Out, Wild Before Sedan; The (Three To a Skylark; Eleg. Writ-1905. of Mirza, second reading; On His taining an abstract of the Ontario Own Blinduess; From "The Deserted game laws. For the first time for memorizing: The Bells of Shandon; person in one season, and no cow To Mery in Heaven; Ring Out, Wild moose of either of these animals under Lady Clare; Lead, Kindly Before Sedan; The (Three To a Skylark; Elegy Writness of atther of these animals under the age of one year may be killed. Partridge, quail, wood-cock and snipe may not be bought nor sold before 1905.

### Twilight on the Lake.

To my friend, Dr. S. S. Cornell. Beneath the western bills the sun dips

A disc of vermeil light and purple fire, A spell of stillness now is hung upon The ancient forest with its feathered lyre,

The sheen of summer's green and leafy gown, Like some fair maid's, her jewels glit

Now floats before me like a plea

And there the lyric brook which nature has enthrall'd. has enthrall'd, The tuneful ear of May made silvery

The cool, beloved breeze with healing

Now fans my cheek and cools my feasting brain, It lends dull anguish wings to swift

depart
And drives away the bed-fellow of

A Cornwall young man was out wheeling one night recently and when he arrived home he stood afar off, and roused his sister by tossing pebbles against her bedroom window and asked her to throw out some clothes. The suit he wore—a new one—was solemnly buried. The young man had run over an active little animal of great per-fuming powers, that was all. And fuming powers, that was all. And the young man didn't wait to see if the animal was hurt.

#### MORTON.

MONDAY, Aug. 27.—School opened on August 20th with Miss McLean of

Toronto as teacher.

Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Heinrich, and Miss Heinrich of Toronto, accompanied by Mr. Thompson of the Bermuda Islands, are occupying the Jones cotters for the summer months and are tage for the summer months and are much charmed with the quiet, pure air and beautiful scenery of our little hamlet. On Saturday evening last they entertained a number of friends by a musical given at the home of Mr. J. Judd,

Mrs. John Crawford of Athens and son, Master Arthur, spent Sunday and Monday here at the home of Mrs. S. Taber. On their return home they were accompanied by Miss Pearl, who had spent a couple of weeks very pleasantly with her sister.

Miss Kate Young has a position as book-keeper in Brockville and A. L. Henry Dean were much pained to hear of the death of their infant daughter, and much sympathy is ex-pressed for them in this their second

> Mrs. S. Taber, sr., is spending ouple of weeks with her daughter Mrs. (Dr.) Singleton of Westport.

Miss Roddick of Lyndhurst, who has spent some weeks with friends here, returned home on Saturday.

#### The People's Column. dy'ts of 6 lines and under in this column, 25 for first insertion and 10c each subsequent insertion.

#### Store to Rent.

A corner brick store in the village of Lynd-burst, very suitable for business. Possession given af once. Apply to MRS. H. GREEN Lyndburst, Ont.

#### Board for Students.

Students attending the High or Mode chool can obtain board and a comfortable oom by applying to MRS. E. T. TENNANT Main Street, Athens.

#### NOTICE

The undersigned having purchased the stock in trade, machinery, etc. of the Lyn Agricultural Works from the assignee of the estate of P. McNish, hereby begs to notify the public that he will continue the business at the old \$\pi\$ and hopes by careful attention to the wants of customers to merit their patronage. Lyn, Aug. 27th, 1900.

Ice-cream, Fruit, Oysters

Residents of Athens and the travelling public will please notice that in connection with my line of choice Groceries, I have put in and fitted up an Ice-cream Parlor, where Ice-cream will be served every night in the week, as long as called for. During the season, Oysters by plate or in bulk will be sold.

G. F. GAINFORD, Dowsley Block August 24, 1900.

#### VOTERS' LIST FOR 1900

Municipality of the Village of Athens in the County of Leeds.

B. LOVERIN, Clerk of Said Municipality

#### Some Reasons Why You Should Insist on Having EUREKA HARNESS OIL

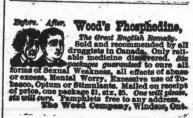
nequalled by any other. enders hard leather soft. specially prepared. eeps out water. heavy bodied oil.

excellent preservative. Never burns the leather; its Efficiency is increased. Secures best service. Stitches kept from breaking.

Spavins, Ringbones, Splints
Ourbs, and All Forms of
Lameness Yield to



Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Herse," the book free, or address



Parisian Hair Works

F BROCKVILLE e ready to do any kind of work in the hair

Switche Bangs, Ohrls, Wigs, and G nts Toupees a specialty, all orders by mail at-tended to promptly all when you go to Brockville and have your hair treated by A. B. DesROCHE KING ST.. 3 DOORS EAST OF BUELL

"OLD RELIABLE" Spring and Summer Goods now in stock

#### A. M. CHASSELS.

MERCHANT TAILOR

has received his Spring and Summer stock of Fancy Worsteds, Fine Tweeds for Pants and Suitings, also a fine line of Vesting materials, including Fancy Corduroy, all of which will be made up in the latest style at moderate

Ready-to-wear Goods

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 meterials, finest qualities of laundried goods Collars, Cuffs, Ties Braces, Handerchiefs Caps. Woolen Underwear, etc. You can get just what you want in these lines here and at reasonable prices,

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION The undersigned returns thanks to the gen eral public for their patronage during the last fle years and will endeavor to so conduct hisbusiness as to receive their continued trade and sustain the reputation of his store as "The Old Reliable" Clothing House.

ATCloth bought at this store will be cut free of charge.

A. M. CHASSELS,

Main Street, Athens Fall '99

A Choice Selection



Clocks which a short time ago sold for three times the price we're asking. Particularly pretty patterns in porcelain. Some rich effects in black and gilt. Pleasing presents at pleasing prices.

Wm. Coates & Son. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS. BROCKVILLE.

# TALMAGIAN LESSONS FROM CITY TEMPTATIONS

Very Hard For a Man to Keep His Heart Right and Get to Heaven---City No Worse Than the Country.

Washington report says: From St. in this world never excharged one Petersburg, the Russian capital, where he was cordially received by the emperor and empress and the empress dowager, Mr. Talmage sends this discourse, in which he shows the mighty good that may be done by the cities, and also the vast evil they may do by their allurements to the unsu and the unguarded. The text is Zachariah i., 17: "My cities through prosperity shall yet be spread abroad."

The city is no worse than the country. The vices of the metropolis are more evident than the vices of the rural districts because there are to be bad if they wish to be. The merchant is as good as the farmer. There is no more cheating in town no more cheating in town than out of town-no worse cheating; it is only on a larger scale. The countryman sometimes prevari-tates about the age of the horse that he sells, about the size of the bushel with which he measures the grain, about the peaches at the bottom of

knows it himself. The grocery store or the blacksmith shop by day and God, but the brotherhood of man. night is the grand depot for masculine tittle tattle, and there are always in the village a half dozen women who so that at the first item of derogatory news they can fly out and cackle it all sharply against the yardstick.

Cain was the founder of the first city,

and I suppose it took after him morals. It takes a city a long while to escape from the character of a founder.
Where the founders of a city are criminal exiles, the filth, the vice, the prisons, are the shadows of those founders It will take centuries for New York to get over the good influence of the pious founders of that city-the founders whose prayers went up in the streets where now banks discount and brokers bargain and companies declare dividends and smugglers swear custom house lies, and above the roar of the wheels and the crack of the auctioneer's mallet ascends the ascription. We worship thee, O thou mighty dol-

some have argued. They have been the birthplace of civilisation. In them popular liberty has lifted its voice tness Genoa and Pisa and Venice. After the death of Alexander the Great among his papers were found extensive plans of cities, some to be built in Europe, some to be built in Asia. The cities in Europe were to be occupied by Asiatics; the cities in Asia were to be tinents and between the cities. So lean. York must stop caricaturing Philadel-phia, and Philadelphia must stop pick-and thrice, "Can you read and write?" New York, and certainly the con- and then the boy ity. On that highway of national pros. Didn't he take away my father so perity walk the cities

that all cities impress upon me and ought to impress upon you three or four very important lessons, all of them agreeing in the same thing. does not make any difference in what part of the country we walk the creets of a great city there is one lesson I think which ought to strike executed at the earnest monitor.

sible, so you are jostled hither and thither by business men, up this ladder with a hod of bricks, out of this bank with a roll of bills, digging a cellar, shingling a roof, binding a book, mending a watch. Work, with its thousand eyes and thousand feet thousand arms, goes on singing and liding a multitude of sins. On, Christian laymen, go out on this work. If you are not willing to go forth yourself, then give of your means, and if you are too lazy to go and if you are too stingy to help, then get out of the way.

In all cities, east, west, north, or reflections to fore the strength of the streng and thousand arms, goes on singing its song, "Work, work," while south. I notice great temptations to the drums of the mill beat it and the commercial fraud. Here is a man who should be store and the store are stored as the store and the store are stored as the store and the store are stored as the stored are stored a

place to study man.
Going down to your place of busi-Ress and coming home again I charge you look about; see these signs of poverty, of wretchedness, of hunger, of sin, of bereavement, and as you through the stress and come back of sin, of bereavement, and as you about the sheriff. The honest man for through the streets gather up in the looks about him and says: "Well, this rivalry is awful. Perhaps I am all the losses, all the sufferings, all more scrupulous than I need be. This little bargain I am about to enter is a little bargain I am about to enter is a All the losses all the sufferings, an the bereavements of those whom you little bargain I am about to enter is a little doubtful, but then I shall only do as the rest."

One of the mightlest temptations in shousands of person in your commercial life in all cities to-de-

word will rise up and call you blessed; and there will be a thousand fingers pointed at you in heaven, saying: "That is the man, that is the woman who helped me when I was hungry and sick and wandering and lost and heartbroken. That is the man, that is the woman;" and the blessing will come down upon you as Christ shall say: "I was hungry and ye fed me, I was naked and ye clothed me. I was sick and in prison and ye visited me; inasmuch as ye did it to those poor waifs of the street ye did it unto me. Again, in all cities I am impressed with the fact that all classes and con ditions of society must commingle We sometimes cultivate a wicked ex-We sometimes cultivate a wicken ex-clusiveness. Intellect despises ignor-ance. Refinement will have nothing to do with boorishness. Gloves hate the sunburned hand, and the high forehead despises the flat head, and the trim hedgerow will have nothing to do with the wild copsewood, and Aththe basket as being as large as those at the top, about the quarter of beef as being tender when it is tough, and to so bad an extent as the citizen, the merchant, prevaricates about calicoes or silks or hardware.

And as to villages, I think that in society, you are nothing but a man, the cities because they copy the vices of the cities in the meanest shape, and as to gossip its heaven is a same blood, to lie down in the same village. Everybody knows dust, to get up in the same resurrection. It is high time that we all acknowledged not only the fatherhood of

Again, in all cities I am impressed with the fact that it is a very hard thing for a man to keep his heart their sunbonnets hanging near, right and to get to heaven. Infinite temptations spring upon us from places of public concourse. Amid so news they can fly out and cackle it all places of public concourse. Amid so over the town. Countrymen must not be too hard in their criticism of the citizen, nor must the plow run too covetousness and to be discontented with our humble lot! Amid so many opportunities for overreaching, what temptation to ex-tortion! Amid so much display, What temptation to vanity! Amid so many saloons of strong drink, what allurements to dissipation! In the maelstroms and hell gates of the street, how many make quick and eternal shipwreck! If man-of-war eternal snipwreck! If man-of-war comes back from a battle and is towed into the navy yard, we go down to look at the splintered spars and count the bullet holes and look with patriotic admiration on the flag that floated in victory from the masthead. But that man is more of a curiosity who has gone through 30 years of the sharpshooting of business life and sails on, victor over the temptations of the street. Oh, how many have gone down under the pressure, leaving not so much as a patch of canvas to tell where they

perished! Again, in all cities I am impressed with the fact that there is a great field for Christian charity. There are hunger and suffering and wretchedness in the country but these evils chiefly congregate in our large cities. dies in Europe were to be occupied by chiefly congregate in our large cities, siatics; the cities in Asia were to be On every street crime prowls and coupied, according to his plans, by drunkenness staggers and shame occupied, according to his plans, by druhaenness staggers and sname Europeans, and so there should be a commingling and a fraternity and a kindness and a good will between the most squalid and hunger is most A Christian man going along there should be bickerings and rival-ries among our American cities. New write?" The boy made no answer. tinent is large enough for St. Paul and tear plashing on the back of his hand. Minneapolis. What is good for one city
He said in deflance: "No, sir; I can't
read nor write neither. God, sir,
great highway of our national prosperdon't want me to read and write. long ago I never remember to have seen him? And haven't I had to go basket have to go out and pick up cinders and never have no schooling, sir? God don't want me to read, sir.

lesson I think which ought to strike every intelligent Christian man, and that is that the world is a scene of toil and struggle. Here and there you find a man in the street who has his arms folded and who scems to have no particular errand, but if you will stand at the corner of the street and watch the countenances of those who go by you will see in most instances there is an intimation that they are on an errand which must be they are on an errand which must be ing off some period rhetorically we executed at the earliest moment possible, so you are jostled hither and
thither by business men, up this ladChristian laymen, go out on this more bitter than another, they will have to drink it to the dregs. If in all fierce than another, it will dash

the drums of the mill beat it and the steam whistles fife it. In the carpeted alse of the forest, in the woods from which the eternal shadow is flever lifted, on the shore of the same street, on the same block, in the same business are Shylocks. Those men to get the patronage of anyone will break all understandings he cliffs with a baptism of whirlwind and tempest, is the best place to study God, but in the rushing, swarming, raving street is the best place to study man.

Going down to your place of busitions of the same business, are Shylocks. Those men to get the patronage of anyone will break all understandings he truinous cost, putting their neighbors at great disadvantage, expecting to make up the deficit in something else. If an honest principle could creep into that man's soul it could creep into that man's soul it would die of sheer loneliness. The

is in the fact that many professed Christian mer are not square in their bargairs. Such men are in Baptist and bargains. Such men are in Baptist and Methodist and Congregational churches and our own denomination is as largely represented as any of them. Our good merchants are foremost in Christian enterprises; they are patronisers of art philanthropic and patriotic. God will attend to them in the day of

will attend to them in the day of his coronation. I am not speaking of them, but of those in commercial life who are setting a ruinous example to our young merchants. Go through all the stores and offices in our cities and tell me in how many of those stores and offices are the of those stores and offices are the principles of Christ's religion domin-ant. In three-fourths of them? No. In half of them? No. In one-tenth of them? No. Decide for yourself. The impression is abroad that charity can consecrate iniquitous gains and that if a man give to God a portion of an unrighten gain then the Lord will forgive him the est. The secretary of a benevolent soclety came to me and said, "Mr. So and-So has given a large amount money to the missionary cause," mentioning the sum. "I said, "I can't be-lieve it." He said, "It is so." Well, I went home, staggered and confounded. I never knew the man to give anything. But after awhile I found out that he had been engaged in the most infamous kind of a swindle, and then he promised to compromise the matter with the Lord, saying: "Now, here is so much for thee, Lord. Please let me

I want to tell you that the church of God is not a shop for receiving stolen goods, and that if you have taken anything from your fellows you had better return it to the men to whom it belongs. In a drug store to whom it belongs. In a drug store in Philadelphia a young man was told that he must sell blacking on the Lord's day. He said to the head of the firm: "I can't possibly do that. I am willing to sell medicines on th Lord's day, for I think that is right and necessary, but I can't sell this patent blacking." He was discharged from the place. A Christian man hearing of it took him into his employ, and went on from one success to an other until he was known all over the land for his faith in God and his good works as for his worldly success. When a man has sacrificed any temporal, financial good for the sake of his spiritual interests the Lord is on his side, and one with God is a majority. But if you have been much among the cities you have also noticed that they are full of temptations of a political character. It is not so more in one city than in all the cities. Hundreds of men going down in our cities every year through the pres sure of politics. Once in a while sure of politics. Once in a man will come out in a sort of misnto politics now to reform them

ionary spirit and say: "I am going and I am going to reform the ballot box, and I am going to reform all the people I come in contact with."
That man in the fear and love of
God goes into politics with the idea
and with the resolution that he will come out uncontaminated and erally the case is when a man steps into politics many of the newspaper try to blacken his character and to distort all his past history, and after a little while he has gone by instead of considering himself an honorable citizen he is lost in contemplation and in admiration of the fact that he has so long kept out of jail!

And what is more perilous in rewhat is more perilous in re-to some of these temptations

we may not mention them. While God in His Bible from chapter to chapter thundered his denunciations against these crimes people expect the pulpit and the printing press to be silent on the subject, and just in proportion as people are impure are they fastidious on this theme. They are so full of decay and death they do not want their sepulchers opened. od will turn into destruction all the unclean, and no splendors of surround-ing can make decent that which he has mitten. God will not excuse sin merely because it has costly array and beau-tiful tapestry and palatial residence any more than he will excuse that which crawls a blotch of sores through the lowest cellar. Ever and anon through some lawsuit there flashes upon the people of our great cities what is transpiring in seemingly respectable circles. You can call it "high life," you can call it "fast living," you can call it "people's eccentricity," And while on the people of our great cities wha it "people's eccentricity." And while we kick off the sidewalk the poor vretch who has not the means to garnish his iniquity, these lords and ladie wrapped in purple and in linen, go unwhipped of public justice. Ah, the most dreadful part of the whole thing is that there are persons abroad whose whole business it is to despoil the young. What an eternity such a man will have! As the door opens to receive him thousands of voices will cry "See here, what have you done? and the wretch will wrap himself with fiercer flame and leap into deeper darkness, and the multitude he has destroyed will pursue him and hur at him the long, bitter, relentless, ev erlasting curse of their own anguish If there be one cup of eternal darkness

But there is hope for all who will turn. He says, ut on the block in hear in the nightfall the voices and footsteps of the city dying from your ear, and it gets so silent that you can near distinctly your watch under your pillow going "tick, tick," then your eyes and look out upon the darkess and see two pillars of light, one horizontal, the other perpendicular, but changing their direction until they come together, and your enraptured vision beholds it-the cross.

he ocean of the lost world that come

billowing up there be one wave mor

Because George Riley winked at A. S. Brown's wife Brown pulled a revolver on Riley yesterday while walking on Main street, Winnipeg. The pistol falled to go off, and Brown was arrested. The trouble drose alleged flirtat as by Riley will.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. X

SEPTEMBER 2, 1900.

The Seventy Sent Forth.—Lake 10: 1-11; 17-20.

Commentary — Connecting Links. There is great difference of optaion as to the time of the senting of the Seven to the time of the senting of the Seven iy. The very fact that the best authorities are about evenly divided between November, A. D. 29, and January, A. D. 30, shows that we cannot know definitely. We have held to the former date because it seems to us the most natural. Several authorities, among them didice and Lange, think the event occurred as early as October, before the Feast of Tabernacles.

1. The Lord appointed—This app. 1.1-ment was temporary, and not permanent like the appointment of the twelve apostles. Seventy others (R. V.)—The twelve apostles had been commissioned and sent out about a year before this. Two and two—The same manner in which he sent out the apost.

missioned and sent out about a year before this. Two and two—The same manner in which he sent out the apostles. This was done, "I. To teach them the necessity of concord among the ministers of righteousness. 2. That in the mouth of two witnesses everything might be established. 3. That they might comfort and support each other in their difficult labor."—Clarke. Before H's face—They were to visit those cities and places that he intended soon to visit. It was an important mission. Christ was about to make one final effort to reach the common p ope.

effort to reach the common p ope.

2. Therefore said H un'o them—The instructions given them were distinct from and yet similar to the instruction. from and yet similar to the instruc-tions given the twelve apostles. The twelve had greater authority to work miracles, and they were to receive per-secutions which are not mentioned with reference to the Severty. The harvest truly is great—The harvest is pien cous, the grain is ripe and spoil-ing and must be grain is ripe and spoiling and must be garner d mm dia elyor it will be lost. The laborers are few —True workers have always been hard to find. This is the greatest callin the world, and yet there are so ew who are ready to make the small few who are ready to make the small, temporary self-denial that is necessary in order to see sucess in Christian work. Pray we therefore—They must set out with prayer, and have a deep concern for precious souls.—Henry. Send forth—True laborers must receive their commission from God. Laborers—Real workers

orers—Real workers,

3. As lambs among wolves—This
was a strange way to encourage
seventy men just starting out to
preach, but they had faith and knew
that when Christ sent them they were
safe even among their pennion even among their enemies 4. Carry neither purse, etc.—Trust God for your support. Salute no man —"Eastern salutations are elaborate

and ceremonious.

5. Peace be to this house—Peace among the Hebrews had a very extensive meaning; it comprehended all blessaings, spiritual and temporal.

6. If the son of peace—"Any truly pious man who is worthy of such a blessaings."

7. In the same house remain—Their stay was to be short. They were not to choose the best places and neglect stay was to be short. They were not to choose the best places and neglect the poor, and were not to spend time going from house to house in Search of better accommodations. Is worthy of his hire—The one who really labors is worthy of being supported, but drones need not expect the workers to feed them very long.

8. As are set before you—Probably Christ here refers to the traditions of the elders about their meat. They were extremely critical, and a dish of meat could hardly be set before them but there was some scruple concerning it.

ing it.
9. Heal the sick—Their mission was twofold. 1. They were to gain the attention of the people by healing their bodies. Say unto them—2. The important part of their work was to preach the gospel of the kingdom.

10. Receive you not—Do not receive you kindly and accent your receives. you kindly and accept your message.

Into the streets—The most public

"The Jews considered themselves defiled with the dust of heathen countries," and the action here enjoined signified that these Jews were holy no longer; it was, in reality, placing them on a level with the heather. Be we super. The message were en. Be ye sure—The message was again to be repeated, if, perchance,

some might hear at the last mo-ment.—Maclaren.

17. With joy—They had succeeded.

Davils on conjunct that the last mo-Devils are subject—Their commission did not reach this far; they were merely commanded to heal the sick, but gaining confidence as they went forth, they had commanded the devils and they had obeyed. Through they name—Here was the secret of their power and success. 18. I beheld Satan ... fall—In this brief speech He sums up the whole great conflict with and defeat of the power of evil.

19. I give unto you power — Authority. R. V. And this forbids our taking the works in his forbids our

thority. R. V. And this forbids our taking the words in a literal sense.

20. Names are written—Do not rejoice in anything which you may be able to accomplish, for this might lead to self-seeking and pride, but are than that you are holystef. rejoice rather that you are heirs of

Teachings.—The Lord puts forth every effort possible to save men.
"All has been tried that wisdom, infinite, and boundless love, working together, could devise."

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Their outfit. They are to travel light and trust. This provision was expressly declared by Christ to apply only to the present case (chap. xxii. 35); but the principle underlying it is of perpetual validity. They who would do Christ's work must be unencumbered, and should be free from anxi-ty. These messengers were (1) to have no fears concerning their own personal safety; (2) no anxiety with regard to thir material necessities; (3) the ground of their confidence was to be their trust in Him who had, sent them forth. "I" in 'the third verse is emphatic.

Their conduct by the way. Eastern salutations were elaborate and very ceremonious, Burder says, "Serious and tacturn as the natives of the East usually are, they grow talk ative when they meet an acquaintance and salute him. A modern traveler relates the reciprocal salutations with those who return in the cara-PRACTICAL SURVEY.

those who return in the cara;

Their logings and entertainme
Christ's bassador is not to
out

# i dispensable condition of success. But let not the messenger think that his greating will always meet with

The Seventy Sent Forth .- Lake 10: 1-11: 17.00

let lot the messenger think that his greetlig wil always meet with a learty respiton.

Their work they were encured with the power of miracu ons healing, and were charged to deliver a rousing message. We may not all be able to heat the sick tut we can discourage all which hurts the bodily health of man. Theirs was a message of peace, We are to bring peace into homes by bringing peace into hearts.

The fearful responsibilities incurred by those who rejected their message. The no ema command to leave the rejecting city with a last repeated testimony close the charge. Wiping off the dust of the city was meant to symbolize the rupture of all connection with it; but even after that the message was to be repeated, if, perchance some might hear at that last moment. How the year and of the divine love speaks in that command. Unbellef makes no difference to the fact. The kingdom will come all the same, but the aspect of its coming changes. To hear the goopel preached is both a gracious privilege and a tremendous responsibility. They who despite the faithful ministers of Christ, who, though they do not openly hate and prosecute them, yet treat them meanly and foreske their ministry, will as useful be reckoned with as despisers of God and Christ.—A. Sims.

### TO FIRE KISSING PASTOR

#### Camden Christian Scientists Say He Must Go.

WILL APPEAL TO MRS. EDDY.

Ph'ladelphia report: The breach in the flock of Camden Christian Scientists, which had its inception in the legal proceedings recently taken by Miss Kate McCulloch, one of the fold, to recover some \$4,000, which she allegg was wrongfully which she alleges was wrongfully obtained from her by Dr. Tomkins, the spiritual and business head of the association, whose kissing exploited. the association, whose kissing exploits were recently the subject of gossip, is widening and deepening. There was a stormy scene on Wednesday night in Taylo: Hall, Market street, where the meetings of the congregation are held. Dr. Tomkins and his faithful adherents to the number of five were the first. Tomkins and his faithful adherents to the number of five were the first to reach the room, and they at once proceeded to bar the door against the disaffected party, which numbers about twenty. Later on, however, it was decided to throw open the entrance, and no sooner was this done than in marched the whole party of malcontents.

Dr. Tomkins was just giving out the opening hymn when he was handed a written demand or request for his resignation, the paper

handed a written demand or request for his resignation, the paper bearing twenty signatures. The doctor merely glanced at the document, then laid it upon the table, both technically and literally, and proceeded with the services.

The doctor's adversaries do not propose to be thus breezlly disposed of. "He has got to get out" said a leader among them yesterday, "and if he doesn't do so he will be likely to be thrown out next Monday evening. We sent a committee to Boston, and found that Dr. Tomkins had been ordered by the Methodist Church to make restitution to Miss McCulloch, but he has not done so."

Dr. Tomkins says he will not get out. He says the members of the society have no authority to depose him, and that the power to do that is vested alone in Mary Baker Eddy,

him, and that the power to do that is vested alone in Mary Baker Eddy, the head of the Mother Church in Boston. He further says that he had the head of the Mother Church in Boston. He further says that he had thought of voluntarily resigning, but that for certain reasons the Mother Church had persuaded him to remain. "This whole agitation," declared the doctor, "has been gotten up by inter-ested parties for the purpose of affect-ing certain matters that are in litingcertain matters that are in litig

#### FRAUDULENT WANT ADS. Man Who Advertised for Employee

Arrested in New York. A few days ago the New York

A few days ago the New York police arrested a man who described himself as John B. Andrews, 35 years old, who, according to a letter-head paper found in his possession, is superintendent of the Vulcan Iron Works of New York and Pittsburg. The detectives told Magistrate Hogan that there is no such concern. For some time past, according to the detectives, Andrews made it a specialty to advertise in one or more of the morning newspaper for the detectives, Andrews made it a specialty to advertise in one of more of the morning newspapers for a domestic and housekeeper to take charge of his home, which was des ribed as being near to New York. They were to be paid at the rate of \$20 a month each. Apart from this he had another advertisement to attract the attention of unemployed clerks and stenographers who were to be paid at the rate of \$20 and \$15 a week, respectively. A typewritten circular, over Andrews' signature and dated July 21, fell into the hands of the detectives and a decoy letter was sen him asking him to come to New Yo The room clerk of the Hoffman H received a letter from Paterson written by Andrews who aske accommodated with a suite of as he desired staying in for some time. He arrived the follows have a suite of second floor. His p were about fifty be sent to his intercepted

jumped the the roof of low, from two porte to the de of which

were turn thorities. taken to

### P822444414444444 MARKET REPORTS The Week,

Leading Wheat Markets. Following are the closing quota-tions at important wheat centres to-

 day:
 \$- \$0.73.3-4

 Chicago
 - 0.78.1-2

 New York
 - 0.75.1-2

 Milwaukee
 0.75.1-2
 0.69.3-4

 St. Louie
 0.69.1-8
 0.69.3-4

 Toledo
 - 0.76.1-4
 0.76.3-4

 Detroit, red
 0.076.1-4
 0.75.1-4

 Duluth, No. 1
 0.76.1-8
 0.75.7.8

 Northern
 0.76.1-8
 0.75.7.8

Duluth, No. 1
Northern ... ... 0761-8 0757-8
Duluth, No. 1
hard ... ... 0785-8
Minneapolis, No. 1
Northern ... 0741-8 0733-8
Minneapolis, No. 1
hard ... ... 0761-8
Toronto Farmers' Market.

Receipts of grain on the street market here to-day, 400 bushels. Wheat-One hundred bushels each of red and white fall wheat sold today at 70c to 71c.
Oats—Two hundred bushels of old oats sold 1-2c to 1c higher at 32 1-20

to 33 1-2c.

Hay and Straw—Twenty-five loads of hay sold at \$12 to \$13.75 a ton. No straw offered. Practically no trade on the general market. Prices are quoted nom-

Bradstreets' on Trade. Trade in Montreal is only fair.

Trade in dry goods is as brisk as usual for this time of the year.

There is a good deal of complaint

about payments. A good many fall goods have already been shipped. Butter is easier. Cheese is steady. Cheese exports are heavy.

Business circles at Toronto have been moderately active this week for the beliday.

for the holidays. Orders from travel-lers and by mail have been up to the average. A good deal of dry, goods paper matured this week. Values for all domestic and im-ported dry goods ported dry goods are firm and in other departments of trade prices are keeping steady. Business at Hamilton this week has been of a fair average for this

season. A good many merchants through the country are holidaying. Considerable shipments are being mane by jobbers. The outlook for business is good. Payments have been very fair.

Trade at the coast cities has been disturbed somewhat by the strike.

Trace at the coast cities has been disturbed somewhat by the strike in the fishery industry. There is a slackening off-in building operations in Vancouver. The coal trade is very active. There is also marked activity in the lumber industry. active. There is also marked activity in the lumber industry. The dry weather has enabled the farm ers to make good progress with the

In London the prospects for the fall and winter are very bright. Retailers are pleased with the out-look for business for the fall. Values look for business for the fall. Values are firm in almost all staple lines. Payments this week have been fair.
Trade has been a little quiet since the close of the exhibition in Winnipeg. Merchants have been buying cautiously owing to the small wheat production. Large shipments of cattle are being made.

THE CROPS OF ONTARIO. Estimates for 1900 From Appear-

ances on Aug. 4 Last.

The following are the crop estimates for 1930, as judged from appearances on Aug. 4th. The acreages are final, but the yields (except in the case of hay) will be revised from actual threshing results in November.

Fall wheat shows an area of 1,068,yield being 22,812,293, bushels, or 21.3 bushels per acre. In 1899 the yield from 1,049,691 acres was 14,439,827 bushels, or 13.8 bushels per acre. The average annual yield for 18 years was 18,220,140 bushels, or

20.1 per acre.
Spring wheat has an area of 376,905 acres, via diag. Spring wheat has an area of 376,—905 acres, yielding 6,728,927 bush., or 17.9 bushels per acre. In 1899 the yield was 7,041,317 bushels from 398,726 acres, or 17.7 bushels per acre. The average of 18 years is 15.4 bushels.

Barley—The area in 1900 is 577,—810 acres, with an estimated yield

Bariey—The area in 1900 is 577,-810 acres, with an estimated yield of 16,296,332 bushels, or an average of 28.2 bushels per acre. Last year an average of 30.2 bushels produced a crop of 14,830,891 bushels. a crop of 14,830,891 bushels, annual average has been 16 1 bushels, or 26.0 bushels Oats yield 88,30 2,308,834 acres

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