



The Athens Reporter

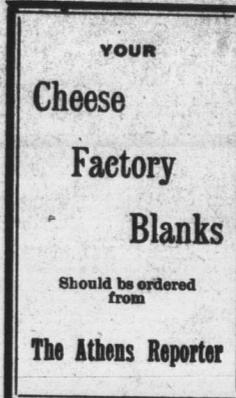
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COUNTY OF LEEDS ADVERTISER.

Vol. XX. No. 30

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, July 27, 1904.

G. F. Donnelley, Publisher



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Summer Comforts for the Home



Cushions for Chair, Hammock or Canoe

Handsome Restful Hammocks

Jap Mattings for Cool Floors

Jap Rugs, Neat, Inexpensive

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Roofing & Eavetroughing

Get our figures for any work you require done. We can give you the Kineaid Metallic Shingle, a roof covering that has stood the test of time, at an attractive price.

Everything for the Dairy

We carry in stock and make to order everything required in the Dairy industry. High-class material—reliable goods.

All Repairing entrusted to us is carefully and promptly executed.

MORTON C. LEE

The Athens Hardware Store.



We keep constantly on hand full lines of the following goods: Paints, Sheepskin & Wool Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Windows, Glass, Paper, Cloth, Metal, Oil, Rope (all sizes), Builders Hardware in endless variety, Blacksmith Supplies and Tools, Nails, Forks, Shovels, Drainer, Tile, and Drain Tools, Spades and Scoops, Iron Piping (all sizes with couplings), Tinware, Agateware, Lamps and Lanterns, Chimneys, &c., Pressed Nickel Tea Kettles, Fire Pans, Fire Grates, Coal Scourer, Gun and Ammunition, Shells for all Guns (loaded and unloaded), Shot and Powder, &c., &c. Agent for the Dominion Express Company. The cheapest and best way to send money to parts of the world.

Give me a call when wanting anything in my line.

Wm. Karley,
Main St., Athens.

Here's an Advantage

On any day of the week, excepting Wednesday, a "rush" order for poster work, etc., reaching the Reporter office in the morning will be completed and returned on the evening train.

Dr. Chamberlain Better

The Morrisburg correspondent of the Brockville Recorder says: "Late advice from Dr. Chamberlain, who has been ill in Toronto for some time, is that he is much better and that he will be in the country at an early date. His residence in Morrisburg has been very much improved by re-painting, and all hope to have the doctor back again residing among his old friends."

A Successful Social

The lawn social given by the ladies of St. Paul's Anglican Church at Delta Park on Friday was a great financial success, and was attended by an immense crowd from the country around and the neighboring places. A launch was kept busy on the lake for the pleasure of the guests. The beautiful moonlight and the use of Japanese lanterns made the scene an artistic one. The entertainment was completed by an open-air programme of excellent solos, vocal and instrumental and by a banquet of good things supplied by the ladies at effectively decorated tables within the pavilion. The proceeds will aggregate considerably over \$100.

New Idea for Fall Fairs

H. B. Cowan, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, this week received word from the Militia Department at Ottawa that four troopers and a sergeant will be permitted to attend a circuit of fall fairs in western Ontario, chiefly in Lambton county.

The departure is a new one and the object is principally to instruct. The men will be equipped with horses of the type farmers should raise for military purposes, and expert judges will give addresses on the subject. Incidentally the soldiers will give exhibitions of work in riding, sword using, etc.

One important fact in connection with this is that it is an evidence of what can be done by the fairs getting together. To one institution the expense would be too great, but to a number it is not burdensome. The plan will doubtless be extended.

Cost of Sidewalks

Cobden Village Council has been investigating the cost of sidewalks. In Pembroke, boardwalks cost 9¢ a square foot, and endure six to ten years; while cement walks cost 17¢ a square foot and last if it is supposed at least sixty years. The Sun says:—The members of council did some figuring and no little surprise was noticeable on the faces of some of them when it was discovered that plankwalks in Cobden cost at least 30¢ per running foot this year. Assuming that the life of the plankwalk be eight years it meant that it would have to be renewed eight times before the minimum life of a concrete walk had expired. At 80 cents a foot a board walk in sixty four years would cost \$2.40, while one foot of concrete walk during the same period would cost, at the rate Pembroke paid for its pavements, 85 cents. Already this year \$325 had been spent in town in building and repairing plank walks.

EDMONTON DISTRICT

The rainfall of the district appears to be distributed. We have no recent records, but it may be said the Edmonton country has never lost a crop through drought and probably never will; the reason for this I state later. Oats are seldom damaged by frost and wheat only occasionally, but both are sometimes damaged by snowstorms that come after the grain has ripened and during the harvest.

The parallel of latitude that runs through Edmonton also runs through Belfast, Ireland; Middlebrough, England; Kiel, Germany, and more than 350 miles south of St. Petersburg and 100 miles south of Moscow, Russia. It is, therefore, a little amusing that the people in the States should involuntarily shiver at the thought of anyone living "so far north" as Edmonton, when you consider the vast population and great resources of Europe that lie north of the places mentioned, and from which many of our ancestors came. The same resources exist in the Edmonton country and its climate is milder and more salubrious than is at present realized by the world at large.

There is a great deal of sunshine and the winters are said to be very pleasant in the Edmonton country. The soil is the richest I have seen

and consists of rich black vegetable loam from six to thirty inches deep, with a clay subsoil of great depth, so that it is rich, productive, enduring soil that will stand both drought and wet weather as has been demonstrated in countries with a similar soil and formation.

Of course this country has its drawbacks and will have its dull times, but in the end it will gradually become a rich, prosperous country, and the land will be valuable. There is no doubt in the final result.

There is no doubt there are localities where the soil is light with a gravelly subsoil and unsafe for agricultural purposes, but experience will in time, define the limits of such localities, just as it has in our western states, immediately east of the Rockies.

The principal product of the Edmonton country is oats of the finest quality, which yield from 40 to 100 bushels per acre and weigh from 40 to 50 lbs per bushel. The ordinary yield is from 50 to 75 bushels per acre. Wheat does fairly well and yields from 15 to 50 bushels per acre. About 25 bushels is an average yield, and barley about the same. Wheat is not as sure a crop as oats, for the reason that oats can stand about four degrees lower temperature than wheat, and the small difference is often enough to save the crop. One of the promising features of this country is that every farmer who is able to keep a herd of cattle and engages in the dairy business, and also keeps a drove of hogs and quite a good many sheep.

Potatoes, turnips, cabbages, cauliflower, beets and nearly all kinds of garden vegetables grow to an extraordinary size, of a good quality and yield enormously. Melons, squashes, pumpkins, cucumbers and tomatoes do not do so well, but may be matured if properly cultivated.

Corn makes an enormous stalk growth, but with the exception of the earliest varieties of garden corn the ears do not have any kernels of grain in them. Horses, stock, hogs, oats, wheat and hay sell at good prices.

A good local market is afforded this country for all its products in lumbering and mining districts of southern Alberta and British Columbia, but when the country becomes better settled, they will have to find an outlet for their surplus, and the United States seems to furnish the best revenue.

This is a country of flowers. Nature has bestowed her beauties with a lavish hand. It is stated that there are over 250 varieties of flowers growing wild on these prairies, many of them very gorgeous and beautiful and unknown in the United States. Berries, such as raspberries, cranberries, saskatoon berries and strawberries grow wild in the greatest profusion. Gooseberries, currants and rhubarb of the finest quality grow in the garden. Nature has done much to make this country an abode for man.

Induction At Whitewood

The Herald of Whitewood, Ass., of July 14 says: The induction ceremonies of Rev. J. R. Frizzell, of Athens, Ontario, to the pastorate of Knox Church, Whitewood, took place in the church on Friday July, 8th, before a large congregation. This was the result of a unanimous call extended to him a short time ago by the congregation of the above church which he had accepted. Shortly after the death of the late pastor, Rev. A. Moore, a meeting of the Presbytery was held and appointed Rev. Stephen, of Broadview, Moderator during the vacancy. After announcing briefly the purpose for which the meeting was called he asked Rev. Forbes of Wapella, to deliver a sermon. He then performed the induction ceremony at the conclusion of which Rev. McKay, of Round Lake, addressed the newly made Pastor while Rev. Stephen spoke to the people. Both these gentlemen spoke words of welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Frizzell in their new field of labor.

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The Great English Calf Food

CREAM EQUIVALENT

will produce results

Equal to New Milk

Sold in 50c sacks or bulk.

Try it once and you will be sure to continue.

J. THOMPSON,
Sole Agent.

ICE - CREAM PARLOR

RESTAURANT

AND

LUNCH ROOM

Meals and Lunch served at all hours.

Groceries,
Tobacco,
Cigars,
Confectionery,
Bread,
Cakes,
and Buns
I handle Smith's Falls and Lyn flour.
Soliciting a share of your patronage

D. Wiltse
ATHENS.

\$18.00 and \$20.00 SUITS for \$15.00

We have a few suitings in early fall weights, worth \$18.00 and \$20.00, which we are now offering for

\$15.00

in order to make room for our fall goods. We have only a few and it will pay you to look them over now.

The Star Wardrobe

M. J. Kehoe

BROCKVILLE

Notice

First-class wages will be paid to a first-class cook, also a second girl, at the Wardrobe House, Westport, Ont. Apply by letter or in person to THE WARDROBE HOUSE, Westport, Ont.

Mr. W. G. CRADDOCK

Solo Organist, Pianist and Voice Instructor

Late of the following professional appointments: Organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Belfast; Pianist to Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will instruct pupils in organ piano, singing, harmony and counterpoint. Pupils prepared for musical examinations and Dominion College of Music, Montreal.

REXALL HOUSE DYES

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or Mixed Goods in one bath—they are the best and most improved dye in the world. Try a package. All colors at J. P. LAMB & Son's Drug Store.

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FURNITURE

Midsummer Sale . . .

Having a large stock of furniture on hand I will sell at

REDUCED PRICES

from now until September in order to make room for fall goods.

Anyone requiring furniture would do well to call and inspect goods, and you will find prices right.

T. G. Stevens

UNDERTAKING

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Oshawa," will be received at this office until Friday, Aug. 6, 1904, inclusive, for the construction of a Public Building at Oshawa, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of bid obtained at this Department, and on application to the Postmaster at Oshawa.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signature.

Each tender must be accompanied by an amount to be paid by the tenderer, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work called for, or if the tenderer be not accepted.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

FRED GELINAS,
Secretary and acting Deputy Minister.
Department of Public Works.
Oshawa, July 16, 1904.

Newspapers bearing this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

We are now stocked with

FLY SHEETS

that will not slip or slide off.

FLY NETS

that keep the flies off.

Fly to us and get good value in all goods for the Horse and Carriage.

Our new Vienna Harness is the newest out.

Our \$30.00 Kay Harness with blue ribbon saddle will make your horse look well and your drive pleasant.

CHAS. R. RUDD & CO.

BROCKVILLE

Give me a call when wanting anything in my line.

Wm. Karley,
Main St., Athens.

Here's an Advantage

On any day of the week, excepting Wednesday, a "rush" order for poster work, etc., reaching the Reporter office in the morning will be completed and returned on the evening train.

Mr. C. W. Gay of the Brockville Business College had a thrilling experience at Union Park last week. In attempting to extinguish a small fire he fell over a cliff ninety feet in height. After a drop of twenty feet he caught in some shrubbery, and his perilous position being noticed a rope was procured and he was drawn to the top of the ledge, little the worse for his mishap. His coolness in the face of such great danger was greatly admired. Mr. W. A. Lewis was one of the rescue party.



Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. V.
JULY 31, 1904.

Omri and Ahab.—1 Kings 16:33-73.

Commentary.—I. The reign, character and death of Omri (v. 23-28). 23. Begun Omri.—No account is taken here of the four years he was contesting the kingdom with Tibni. From verse 15 we see that his reign must really have begun in the 27th year of Asa's reign, he began to reign alone. Twelve years—This is supposed to include the whole time of his reign—four years with Tibni and eight years alone. There is, however, a difference of opinion as to the chronology here. In Tirzah—He reigned six years in Tirzah and six in Samaria.

24. The hill Samaria.—The palace of Tirzah being in ruins, Omri, in selecting the site of his royal residence, was naturally influenced by considerations both of pleasure and advantage. In the centre of a wide amphitheatre of mountains, about six miles from Sechem, rises an oblong hill with steep, yet accessible sides, and a long flat top extending east and west, rising five hundred or six hundred feet above the valley. What Omri probably built as a mere palatial residence, became the capital of the kingdom, instead of Sechem. The choice of Omri was admirable in selecting a position which combined strength, beauty and fertility.—Stanley.—Shemer.—The Hebrew form is Shomer. Two talents—About \$3,320.—Terry. This was a large sum for those days. Samaria continued to be the capital of the northern kingdom until Shishaknezer carried away Israel into Assyrian captivity.

25. Evil . . . worse than all—He was worse than the wicked kings who had reigned before him. "He went farther than they had gone in establishing iniquity by law, and forcing his subjects to comply with him in it; for we read in Misch vi. 16, of the 'statutes of Omri' the keeping of which made Israel a 'desolation'."—Henry. Made Israel to sin—Note the power of a wicked life: 1. it is the more dangerous when associated with material prosperity (v. 24). 2. It transforms a king into a tyrant (v. 25, 26). 3. It is the less inexorable in a man of valor and capacity (v. 27). 4. It entails suffering and woes on succeeding generations—Barlow, 27. And his might—it appears that he stood well in the estimation of the court, so much that he was elected to the throne, yet in his relation to Jehovah he stood worse than any of his predecessors and was farthest from God. A man may be skilful and useful to himself and others in all material and worldly things, while in spiritual and divine things he works only mischief and destruction. What without religion is so-called civilization?—Lane, 28. Omri slept. He died a natural death.

II. The reign and character of Ahab (v. 29-33). 29. Year of Asa—Asa saw six kings of Israel buried. Begun Ahab.—More particulars are recorded of Ahab than of any of the other kings of Israel. 30. Did evil . . . above all—He even exceeded the iniquity of his wicked father. 31. A light thing—He not only broke the second commandment by introducing false gods, but he broke the first also by bringing in the golden calf. 32. One of the worst characters mentioned in the scriptures. She used every effort to establish idolatry in Samaria, and the editor of a Sofia newspaper, in order to prove that the Russian Government had been keeping agents in the Balkans since 1881 to incite the people against the rulers. The defence wished to prove through these witnesses the Russians' responsibility for the murder of King Alexander and the Premier, M. Stambuloff, in order to draw the conclusion that Russia is not a civilized State having right of protection in German courts.

The court took the matter under consideration. Another sensation was caused by a telegram from the Foreign Office stating that a treaty between Russia and Germany covering paragraph 269 of the Russian code does not exist. The paragraph refers to punishment for high treason against foreign potentates, which was shown to apply only where a treaty specifically provides for it.

The newspapers are departing from the usual practice here of avoiding editorial comment on trials in progress. A number devote leading articles to the Königsberg case thus exciting showing the painful impression made on the public mind by the disclosure of the relations existing between the Russian and German Governments. The testimony brought out the fact that the Russian Embassy at Berlin gave the court at Königsberg incomplete and misleading translations of passages of the Russian penal code, whereas the court's experts supply the missing words, which give an entirely different result. The National Zeitung expresses amazement, and the Tageblatt says it expects the case will soon be dismissed.

PACKERS' STRIKE ENDED.

The Controversy Will Be Submitted to Arbitration.

Chicago report: The strike of packing house employees, begun nine days ago, and which has demoralized the packing industry throughout the country, was settled here to-night at a conference between representatives of the packers, the officials of the Meat Cutters' Union and representatives of all the allied trades employed at the stock yards. The whole controversy will be submitted to a board of arbitration, both sides agreeing to abide by whatever decision this board may reach.

Pending the decision of the arbitration board, the men will be taken back to work as rapidly as possible by the packers, and it is agreed by the packers that all their employees will be reinstated within forty-five days from the date work is resumed. If any of the former employees are still unemployed at the expiration of that time such persons are to have the privilege of submitting their cases to the arbitration board for settlement.

The strikers will return to work as soon as they can be notified of the peaceable adjustment of the trouble, and it is expected that by Friday morning everything will be in normal shape at all the plants in the different cities where the employees are on strike.

Negotiations between the master bakers and the journeymen at New Haven, Conn., for a new agreement are nearly completed. All points contained in the agreement of last year have been adopted, except those relating to pay for overtime.

With what persistent stupidity did these two kings pursue their wicked practices! With utter disregard for the frequent instances of the execution of God's wrath and in the face of His repeated warnings did they cause Is-

rael to sin . . . until finally they

OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

Chicago Expedition Discovers the Ancient Adab.

Chicago, July 25.—Udnunki, the ancient Adab, perhaps the oldest city in the world, has been discovered by the University of Chicago's excavation expedition in Babylon. This city has for many years been the object of search by Orientalists.

It is mentioned in the code of Hammurabi, an early King of Babylon, which document was translated recently by Professor Robert F. Harper, director of the expedition. He has just received news here in a cablegram from Professor F. J. Banks, field director of the expedition. The uncovering of ancient Adab

they turn from the oracles of God to ask help at the shrines of the images of calves! How blind is he who sees temporal punishment, approbation and revenge in the hands of a dumb image or in high-sounding laws of nature, but who has no eyes to see the hand of the Almighty, which metes out justice and mercy.

Retribution is sure to follow the wicked. By promises of a less rigid government, by the advantages of his position and by his real merit as a general Jero-

boam might win the hearts of the people and be popular for a time, but de-

struction comes to every member of his family. God turned him over for de-

struction to those more wicked than himself.

Basha, Elah, Zimri, Omri and Ahab

might be successfully seated on the throne, but what list of names could better show the foolishness of attempts to fight against God and yet escape his punishments? It may be that Omri's wisdom could postpone for a time God's judgments never grow weary in their pursuit of the wicked.

Omri was wicked but Ahab was more

wicked; Omri served idols but Ahab

served Baal with zeal. "Ahab did more

to provoke the Lord of Israel that went before him." Not only lines of kings but families go from immortality to wickedness and from wickedness to greater wickedness until divine justice meted out and the family name is blotted out. What a lesson should the father who is wrecks learn from Omri and his more wicked son!

When the records are made shall they not surely read, "The father was wicked but, the son was worse than the father?" This story of from bad to worse would be endless, and every father would be a link in the endless chain of despair but for the gospel of Christ, which may break the chain and start even the most wicked family on the upgrade. Let that gospel speedily reach the fathers of our land for our nation is in danger.

The worst crime in which the wicked

Ahab is charged is that he married Jezebel, the daughter of the king of God's people, has deliberately chosen as his wife this idolatrous woman. Solomon's strong wives brought sin with them, but Jezebel did more to corrupt Israel than all Solomon's court. The charms of Jezebel are still the snare of the young men who have the brightest hopes. A saintly mother in Israel once said: "Our young preachers make the worst mistakes in the choice of wives of any class of men on earth." God deliver our young men from the snares of the modern Jezebel!

Clark W. Shantz.

GERMAN SENSATION.

Developments in the Trial of Social-Democrats at Königsberg.

Königsberg, July 25.—As yesterday's session, caused a sensation by moving to summon Mayer Potitsch, of Sofia, a former Russian dragoman in Bulgaria, and the editor of a Sofia newspaper, in order to prove that the Russian Government had been keeping agents in the Balkans since 1881 to incite the people against the rulers. The defence wished to prove through these witnesses the Russians' responsibility for the murder of King Alexander and the Premier, M. Stambuloff, in order to draw the conclusion that Russia is not a civilized State having right of protection in German courts.

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PRACTICAL SURVEY.

In our review of the rapid decline of Israel to the culmination in its utter destruction we pause at the chapter headed "Omri and Ahab" for a glimpse of the rebellious nation. What pictures do these names bring before our eyes—pictures of moral degradation, pictures of cruelty, pictures of extreme stupidity!

Like the signs God gave to the story of these two kings in the records to warn others of destruction at the end of the way of Omri and Ahab.

From the orthodox Jewish families who had revolted under Jeroboam has now sprung a generation of idolaters. It may have been "broad-minded" for Omri to recognize the good in all religions, but it was short-sighted enough for him to overlook all the evils of idolatry and to rear in his home such a profane son as Ahab. Idolatry marks its devotees with cruelty. The house of Jeroboam has been completely blotted out; the house of Baasha was put to death. Elah was assassinated; Ahab and Abah were cruel to those who stood in the way of their ambitions. Idolatry further degrades the morals of its victims. Selfishness and the sensuous influences of Ashdore have brought down to moral degradation both these men who are chief among God's people. With what persistent stupidity did these two kings pursue their wicked practices!

With utter disregard for the frequent instances of the execution of God's wrath and in the face of His oft-repeated warnings did they cause Israel to sin . . . until finally they

retraced the steps of their fathers in the

ancient Adab, until finally they

meted out to them the same fate as

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The Prince And The Diplomat

"Difficulties are meat and drink to a diplomat," said Lord Colin Strathnaver, to Miss Maisie Fleck, as they sat together in the Grosser Garten of Dresden.

"They are poison to me," replied the young lady.

"Let us confront them boldly, my dearest. If the Chief," he allured his father, "the present Duke of Helmsdale—knew you, he would love you. He is susceptible, the Chief. My poor mother was a beauty, and the late Duke an amazing fine woman, although a Tartar; and even now old as he is, he—well, we needn't go into that. But I mean to say this: If I could bring you two together without his suspecting that we are engaged, I'd lay odds that we should be married within the year."

"If Uncle George had any idea?"

"Your Uncle George is not plagued with ideas. We must be careful not to put any into his head."

"If only papa had not been a whole-saler!"

"Honor your father," said the Diplomat. "Let us always speak of him as a merchant."

"He was a Dissenter, too."

"Ahem—a Nonconformist, my dear love."

The lovers laughed lightly, but their faces soon clouded. The Diplomat, a young son and an attache at Dresden, was entirely dependent upon his father; Maisie, an orphan and a ward in Chancery, was equally at the mercy of her uncle, Colonel Pundie, of the ancient family of the Pundies, of Pundle Green. The Colonel was devoted to his niece, but she fully understood that her mother had made a mésalliance, and that the bend between two benders, gules in a field, argent of the Pundies had been dragged in the dust of a grocer's shop! After a pause, Maisie spoke—

"I suppose you know, Colin, that Uncle George is a sort of kinsman of yours? He would tear his tongue out rather than brag about it, but his mother, my grandmother, was a third cousin, once removed, of your father's great-uncle, indeed."

"Are very near cousins, indeed," said the Diplomat, smiling. "And now, my precious, you must help me. I am maturing a plan. Your uncle's sense of duty would certainly constrain him to write to my father in the event of anything serious impending, let us say, above me."

"Good gracious, Colin, is anything serious impending above you?"

The Diplomat winked. "Matrimony," he continued glibly. "And if the Chief knew that, he would be here in a jiffy. Why at Vienna, I—" he paused, overcome by a sudden attack of coughing.

"What happened at Vienna, Colin? You needn't answer. I see by your face you fell in love. It seems to me that the men of your family fall in love very easily!"

"A case of ear love," the Diplomat hastened to say. "Good Lord what a case that broad-and-outer Miss with the pest and prettier and cleverest girl in the world!—well, the Chief had a hint from the First Secretary, and I was transferred here. He told me later that next time I should go to Timbuctoo! So we must be very careful for I don't want to get entangled unless you go with me. In short, the Chief, who is nothing if not master of wants, wants me to marry a wife of his choosing. Now, why shouldn't he choose you, eh?"

"Go on," said Maisie.

"The Chief is now at Homberg, and his cure is nearly complete, which means that he is in a mood to be approached."

"I'm certainly not going to Homberg to approach your father," said Maisie quickly.

"We must lure him here," said the Diplomat. Listen!"

He whispered a few words to her. Maisie shook her head.

"I couldn't do it, Colin. I really couldn't."

The young gentleman insisted. Presently the coyish protestations became less emphatic.

"Remember this," said the Diplomat. "It is absolutely necessary that I should leave Dresden. I shall ask for three days' leave and spend them at Schaudau. When the Colonel mentions my absence so you account for it. Tell him the truth, but not the whole truth. His Excellency could give you no sounder advice."

During the next two days the Diplomat was seen to be seen in the club; and his absence excited a mild curiosity. Colonel Pundie, in particular, missed an agreeable opportunity at cribbage and billiards; who kept his temper when he lost, and was not unduly elated when he won. Finally, as the Diplomat had foreseen, he spoke to his niece.

"Young Strathnaver has mysteriously disappeared," he growled as Maisie held a light to his cigar. "Pon my soul, the club seems empty without him. The lad is a cheery lad. None of his father's brains, of course, but a good kind fellow."

"Do you know, Uncle George, to whom he is being kind at this moment?"

The Colonel stared at his niece. "What d'ye mean, my dear?"

"Nothing, uncle. You have always told me to mind my own business. You are so wise."

"A-hem! My dear, this young man is of kin to us. God forbid that I should proclaim this kinship, which the Duke of Helmsdale has hitherto ignored. Still, it is a small point. If you know anything about Lord Colin which concerns his welfare, it is my duty to impart that knowledge to me."

"I can't believe it is true," faltered Maisie.

"My child, you must allow me to judge of that. Is this young man in trouble?"

"He is in love, uncle."

"Same thing, egad! I'm love, is he!"

in your debt, dear sir. Will, you and your niece dine with us this evening at our hotel? You will? Capital! Colin will dine with us, but you must not let him suspect anything."

Passing through the garden, the Duke found Maisie diligently sewing under a mulberry tree. He gazed at her with real affection.

"Let me see," said he as he took both her hands, "your uncle and I are second cousins, I believe?"

"Are you?" said Maisie, blushing.

"You make third cousins," said the Duke, "and in Scotland third cousins are very dear relations when—the Duke's small eyes twinkled—"when they are all nice as you are, Maisie." He walked on, leaving Maisie smiling and blushing in the shade of the big mulberry tree.

"I really think he does like me," she told the Cupid at the fountain. "How delighted Colin will be!"

"Nothing is settled yet," said the Diplomat, with something of his illustrious sire's manner; "but I give you my word that I know what I am at. And I feel that I am justified in adding, Chief, that so far as the sex is concerned, I have inherited from you certain—hair."

The Duke smiled.

"My dear Colin, that is most necessary—air. I'm obliged to you for the word."

V.

Maisie, meanwhile, was slightly perplexed, and, if the truth be told, not quite easy in her mind. Being a girl of sense, as well as sensibility, she determined to bring matters to a point when opportunity offered. Accordingly, on the following afternoon, when His Grace led her, for the eleventh time to that quaint stone bench under the ancient lime-tree, she said timidly, "Duke—why did you come to Dresden?"

"Do you think," he replied, quickly, "that I would have been wiser if not to have come?"

Maisie blushed. The Duke took her hand and pressed it.

"Are you sorry that I did come?" N-n-no."

"You are very young."

"I am—last April."

"I am," said the Duke, regretfully, "am sixteen; but do I look it, dear child?"

Certainly the shrewd face, the sturdy, well-knit figure, the keen gray eyes justified M. L. L.'s "No."

The Duke continued:

"You have thought, of course, what girl is fit for a husband?" Maisie, "With your consent, Miss—Maisie, you might marry anybody."

"I have thought of marrying somebody," she whispered.

(Concluded Next Week)

The Duke walked briskly to the hotel and ordered a petit dinner at the gala, including some friandise, which, as a rule, do not tempt the appetites of men, then asked Maisie to sit down. To Maisie, who bought a large bouquet of Nipheta roses at a price which most Scotsmen would have deemed prohibitive, then had his hair cut, eying the white, somewhat rufous, red-grey locks which fell from his head on to the white sheet which encompassed his sturdy figure. It is almost certain that he had forgotten for the moment the business which he brought him to Dresden, whereupon he turned to the Duke, the latter, he stated at that young man, whistled, and ejaculated, "Bless my soul!"

"Where have you been, Chief?" said the son.

"I lunched with the Pundles," said the Duke. "Most agreeable man, the Colonel. We must have him at the Skelpic. And now, my dear boy, I am ready for a walk and talk with you. By the bye, our cousins are dining with us to-night."

The Diplomat received this news with a smile, and said blandly, "What brings you to Dresden, Chief?"

"I wanted to see you," the Duke replied, affectionately. "His excellency tells me that he is pleased with you. He says there is simple directness of speech and action about you which ought to carry you far in the profession you have chosen."

The Diplomat blushed; his father continued: "I shall stay here a week or so, Collin, Gad sir! I have seen hardly anything of you since you left Eton. You must tell me all about yourself."

The men walked on together, but the Duke did most of the talking, in the public gardens, then found an unoccupied seat, and sat down.

"I am going to be frank with you, my son," said the Duke, and his small eyes twinkled furiously. "You and your brother never got on quite as I wished with the late Duchess. To you I can say truthfully that I put her in your poor mother's place from a sense of duty. I thought of you when I married; and when you marry, I hope you'll be a like consideration. If you marry to please me I shall double your income."

"And what sort of girl pleases you?" The Duke's eyes became pensive.

"You ask what sort of a girl pleases me? To a Strathnaver high health is of more importance than high breeding. Give me a daughter-in-law, my dear Collin, who is a lady, who has a reasonable amount of money, and who is not to squander it. Being my son, you will doubtless see that she is not a fright."

"If I do marry," replied the Diplomat, with emphasis, "I promise that I shall choose just such a wife as you describe. Can I say more?"

"No," replied the Duke, drily.

Presently they entered the club, where the Colonel was reading his Galignani. The Duke led the Colonel aside.

"I am puzzled," said he. "The boy looked me square in the eyes and told me that he wished just such a wife as I would choose for him. There's been a blunder somewhere—a blunder," his grace courteously added, "which I fear one do not regret, since I have made acquaintance with my kinsman, Colonel Pundle, and his charming niece."

The gallant warrior bowed. "I have sought your acquaintance, Duke," he said, solemnly, "but it has been bestowed upon one who can appreciate it."

V.

Next day and the day after was spent by the duke in the company of Colonel Pundle and his niece. The Colonel had a high opinion of Maisie, and was invited to join the trio but was happy and content because his Maisie had made such a remarkable impression was one not so easy to please.

"It's the most natural thing in the world," he said to her, "but so many unnatural things do happen in this queer ol' curiosity shop."

"I suppose I have some money when I get married," said the Duke.

"My sister married Joseph Flack, or—or—Prato," replied the Colonel.

"What? Flack, of Bristol! A capital fellow. What a business he had. And Maisie is an only child—"

"Not Mrs. —?"

"Certainly not!" the duke replied hastily. "The lady, whose name need not be mentioned, is very charming, greatly gifted, and—"

"A wonderful performer at ping-pong," murmured the diplomat.

"And sympathetic, but not quite—"

"Mature enough," suggested the son.

"Youth," said the duke, thoughtfully, "is not a disability with me. Guess again, Collin."

After luncheon Maisie held a cigarette to the Duke's cigarette, and they sat by the fire, and the delicate modeling of the hand beneath. Indeed, he begged her to sit beside him and beamed upon her paternally beneath his bushy red eyebrows. Then she sang a couple of Borden ballads. Later, when the men were alone, the Duke asked a question: "Has Collin seen much of your niece?"

"Lord Collin," replied the Colonel formally, "used to come to this house to see me."

"Ah!" the Duke murmured. "And he might have—um! Why, when I was his age I could no more have re-entered!" He rose and held out his hand. "I am wasting valuable time. Tell you, I have something to tell you," said the Diplomat, grinning.

"I can't believe it is true," faltered Maisie.

"My child, you must allow me to judge of that. Is this young man in trouble?"

"He is in love, uncle."

"Same thing, egad! I'm love, is he!"

Potatoes Should be Sprayed Now

To Prevent Blight and Rot.

Farmers continue to lose hundreds of bushels of potatoes every year from blight and rot which may be saved by spraying the vines with Bordeaux mixture. The results obtained at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa have proved very encouraging, and the average yield per acre has increased from 12 to 15 bushels per acre.

It has been proven by experiment that over half the crop of potatoes will be produced after August 22, if the vines are kept green, and this is what spraying will do, as at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. W. T. Macconn, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada.

ST. VITUS DANCE.

MUST BE TREATED THROUGH THE BLOOD AND NERVES

SEED GROWERS ORGANIZE.

The Benefits of Seed Selection—Improvement in Farm Crops.

Department of Agriculture, Commissioneer's Branch,

A meeting that promises to have a far-reaching effect on the production of farm crops in Canada was held in Ottawa on the 15th and 16th of June. This was the organization meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Experience has shown that in all kinds of farm crops the yield per acre may be materially increased, and the quality substantially improved by the use of seed, which has been graded up by careful growing, and systematic, intelligent selection, continued from year to year.

Pedigree Seed.—With the above fact in view the newly-formed association, which will immediately apply for Dominion incorporation, drafted a constitution to regulate the growing, selecting and improving of farm seeds by its members, and providing for keeping records of the history of seeds, fixing standards, and issuing certificates of registration for hand selected seed. For the present the operations of the association will be confined to wheat, oats, barley, maize, beans, flax, millet and potatoes. Each operating member is required to conduct annually a hand-sown seed plot of not less than one-quarter acre, and must keep a record in writing of each year's operations. District superintendents will supervise and aid the work of the members.

Canadian Results and Possibilities.—As it is generally known, Mr. Donald Robertson, Seed Growers' Association, has been superseded by the new organization, was an outcome of a competition for prizes aggregating \$10,000, that were given by Sir William Macdonald to school boys and girls operating seed plots, and selecting the best heads of wheat and oats during the years 1900, 1901 and 1902. This competition was conducted under the supervision of Prof. Roberton, and the name of the original association. In the case of the crops grown by the boys and girls the increase was 18 per cent. in the number of grains in the 100 selected heads of spring wheat and 23 per cent. in the weight of grain in the 100 heads. Similar increases were obtained with oats. Ninety-two per cent. of the reports show that the one-acre plots of each crop produced more vigorous and heavy than crops from the same varieties of grain sown on the same farm in the same season from unselected seed.

An increase of even 20 per cent. in the total yield of Canadian farm crops would mean the addition of millions of dollars to the wealth of the country. Another great probability is found in connection with the new association which may be made in quality. Take wheat for instance. From Sept. 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904, the government inspection of wheat in Western Canada showed 497,000 bushels of No. 1 hard; 5,100,000 bushels of No. 2 Northern and 7,630,000 bushels of No. 3 Northern.

Fancy a tiny copper colored papoose buckled up snugly in a queer buckskin bag that resembles nothing in nature so much as the cosy cocoon cradle of a baby butterfly and then draw upon your imagination still further picturing this odd receptacle swinging from the leafy canopy of an Indian wigwam or brush arbor, and heavy than crops from the same varieties of grain sown on the same farm in the same season from unselected seed.

Fancy a tiny copper colored papoose buckled up snugly in a queer buckskin bag that resembles nothing in nature so much as the cosy cocoon cradle of a baby butterfly and then draw upon your imagination still further picturing this odd receptacle swinging from the leafy canopy of an Indian wigwam or brush arbor, and heavy than crops from the same varieties of grain sown on the same farm in the same season from unselected seed.

Thousands of infants and children die through the hot weather months, because summer complaints and stomach troubles come suddenly, and mothers do not have the means at hand to promptly check and cure them. In homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used, these little lives can be saved, and no home in the land where there are children should be without the Tablets. They promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles and give relief to teething children and the mother has great pleasure that they contain no irritants or harmful drugs.

You can crush the Tablets to a powder and give

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That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional-alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cold and raised blood. I had become disengaged with a doctor who brought a bottle of Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. Huon Ruol, West Liscomb, N. S.

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BROCKVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. H. Brown of Brockville are spending vacation there.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Brown of Brockville are visiting friends in Athens.

Miss Adelaid Barrett of Toronto is visiting Miss Bates of Elbe Mills.

Merrickville public school sent up 22 entrance candidates and passed 15.

Mr. F. R. Bullis is about to remove his marble works from Iroquois to Prescott.

Westport Mirror: Dr. Parker has sold his fine black roadster to Rev. L. M. Weeks of Athens.

Dr. G. B. Archer, Campbellford, is this week visiting Rev. R. B. Patterson, M.A., at the Rectory.

Mr. S. L. Hobgood of Caintown received \$30 insurance for each of the ten cows he had killed by lightning a few days ago.

Mr. Charles Arnold is spending vacation at the home of his uncle, Rev. Wm. Rilance, Phillipsburg East, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stevens returned home to Montreal this week. Miss Eulalia Wilts accompanied them for a visit.

Mr. James McIntosh of Harriston is making his annual visit to Athens and his old home, McIntosh Mills, and is being warmly welcomed by his many friends here.

Mr. G. E. Judson is greatly improving the interior of his grocery, and when these changes are completed it will be one of the neatest and most up-to-date in town.

S. F. News: Misses Effie Gardner and Robina Robinson left to day on a visit to friends in Brockville and Athens. Miss Morris, of Athens, is guest of the Misses Hawks, Airoton.

Mr. George Taylor, M.P., the Conservative whip in the House of Commons, was presented a few days ago with a gold headed cane and a scarf pin by his fellow members of the Opposition.

Miss Muckilestone of Kingston, Dorcas Secretary of the W. A. of the Church of England, and (Rev.) Mrs. Leech of Lansdowne, Organizing Secretary, were in town on Tuesday, 19th, organizing a branch of the Woman's Auxiliary in Christ Church.

Mrs. Dearn, wife of Evangelist Ernest Dearn of the Holiness Movement, died on Monday of last week in Belfast, Ireland, where she and her husband have been laboring for the past year. Previous to going to Ireland they were engaged in Gananoque and vicinity.

Richard Brownbridge, Jr., formerly of Leeds, describes a terrific cyclone, which swept Clinton, Oklahoma, where he now lives. The country is flooded. Mr. Brownbridge's house was lifted and carried many feet, many were drowned, and the damage was dreadful.

The Olds (Alberta) Gazette of a recent date says: "Mr. Gordon S. Rappell has been promoted from the Olds branch to the Wetaskiwin branch of the Merchants Bank. Since coming here, Mr. Rappell has made many friends who are glad to learn of his promotion, but are sorry to lose him."

At this time the flies are troublesome, especially among cattle. To banish these pests this tested receipt is given: Fish oil and crude carbolic acid, about one teaspoonful of acid to a quart of oil. This is applied with an ordinary horse brush, and rubbed all over the animal.

The work of the honeybees for the season will soon be over and the product made will be extra fine—something different from last season's crop, which being slow of making, was almost impossible to keep any length of time, and at its best was not to be compared with this season's crop.

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County Constable John W. Russell, of Delta, received, on June 30, from the County Treasurer of these United Counties the sum of forty dollars being the statutory reward due Mr. Russell for the apprehension and conviction of two horse thieves, Arza Johnston and William Shaw, convicted at Napanee in February last.—Times.

The Toronto Globe is authority for the statement that the male mosquito is total abstainer. It is a pity he is unable to enforce a similar exercise of restraint upon the appetite of his spouse, whose apparently unquenchable thirst, is a cause of much torture to unfeeling human beings of both sexes.

On Saturday last, Hibbert, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Holmes, Lake Elsie, met with a serious accident. He was in the field from which the men were drawing hay, watching with interest the operation of a new hay-loader. He was repeatedly warned to keep a safe distance from the machine, but in an unguarded moment he went too close and was caught by one of the teeth of the machine. The tooth entered his body just back of the hip bone and penetrated to a depth of several inches. The child screamed and was at once released. In an unconscious condition he was conveyed to the house and thence to the surgery of Dr. Dixon, Frankville, where the wound was treated. The full extent of the injury could not be determined, but the wound is considered to be very serious.

That desirable two story brick dwelling house, iron roofed, and located on the south-east corner of Grand and Wellington streets in Athens, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Covey, There is a good stable and carriage house, a good well and nice stone walls.

It is centrally heated and very convenient. The title is clear. For terms apply to

EDWIN ABOTT,
James St. West, Brockville, Ont.

Dated at Brockville 26th July 1904.

Miss Mollie Stinson is visiting friends in Westport.

There are 143 religious denominations in the United States.

Miss Mabel Greer of Lynn is visiting at the home of Mrs. Ira Kelly.

Miss Edna McBratney of New Dublin is visiting the Misses Fair.

Miss Lucy Kelly is now recovering after a delay of nearly a month's serious illness.

Master Teddy Taylor of Boston is visiting his grandfather, Mr. Alex Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kerr of Greenbush spent Tuesday with Mrs. Joseph Kerr.

Mr. W. Frew, employed with Mr. W. F. Earl, left for his home in London down this week.

Miss Elsie Stewart of Seeley's Corners is visiting her cousin, Miss Carrie Redmond, Wiltse street.

Miss Minnabel Morris has returned home after spending a month at Queen's College, Kingston.

Mr. Williams Johnston, I.P.S., and family are this week occupying a cottage at Charleston Lake.

Last Wednesday Rev. L. M. Weeks and family returned from Westport, where they had spent a few days with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lee of Athens spent Saturday and Sunday in Brockville, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tackaberry.

Mr. Almeron Wilson and family are occupying their cottage at Delta Lake and have as guest this week Mrs. A. M. Eaton.

The Rev. L. M. Weeks has the following appointments for next Sunday: Plum Hollow, 10:30; Toledo, 2:30; Athens, 7:30.

Twenty five people were killed and one thousand, three hundred and eighty-four injured in celebrating the 4th of July in the United States.

Mrs. Sam Richardson of Lawrence, Mass., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harvey D. Wing of Hard Island. She is accompanied by her grandchild.

Mrs. S. Boyce, who has been assisting Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Boyce in their removal preparations, accompanied them to Brockville on Tuesday.

Mrs. Conlin, Miss Conlin, Mr. S. T. Conlin and Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren of Smith's Falls were on Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Conlin, Elgin street.

Mr. Omer Lyon of Richmond, Ont., and Mr. E. J. Cob of Norwalk, Ohio, have been here for several days, guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jacob. Part of last week they spent very pleasantly at Ingle Wave, Mr. Jacob's summer home at Charleston Lake.

The Rev. Heber Kilborn, who is home on a holiday, preached a splendid sermon in the Baptist church last Sunday evening to a large audience, and Mr. B. C. McConnell sang "A Dream of Paradise" with fine effect, also taking part in a quartette rendered appropriately. "There will be no dark valley when Jesus comes."

Mr. E. M. Boehk of Toronto testified to the enjoyment he derived from a three weeks' sojourn at Charleston Lake this season by purchasing from Mr. B. Loverin a building site on Hogback Island. He will return this fall and superintend the erection of a boat-house, ice-house, etc., and will probably add a put-up to Charles-ton's fleet of motor craft.

Society church parades are coming under the ban of the clergy in some places. In Ottawa recently the Oddfellows were condemned for having their annual service in their hall instead of marching to church in dress parade. Now Toronto clergymen are after the military nobbs because they paraded to church a couple of weeks ago. About the only redeeming feature of these occasions is that there are some men who go to church at such a time who are never found inside a church at any other time.—Ex.

Mr. Geo. A. Merrick of Toronto has been visiting his mother and friends in Athens this week. In company with a party of friends, he sailed to Brockville from Toronto in a 34-ft. yacht. When opposite Prince Edward County, about midnight, their yacht bumped over some rocks but suffered no damage, though the party were considerably alarmed. The latest sailing chart of the party could obtain was made in '64, and a confusion of the lighthouses caused their mishap.

On his yachting cap, George now wears the crest of the R.C.Y.C. of the Queen City, and has taken part in some of the chief sailing events of that famous club. Of course, this is a great change from navigating the "big waters" of Charleston Lake, but we question if the wild waves of Ontario give adventurous yachtsmen a greater thrill than was enjoyed (if) a few years ago by Athenian youth who, occasionally went for a pleasure trip in Merrick & Moore's white winged racer.

That was a great craft, sure enough—and the combination of sail-making and Reporter officer-deviling that accompanied its evolution must sometimes form a pleasant subject for reverie to its chief

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THE HOSPITAL TRAIN.

Equipped by the Central Branch of British Red Cross Committee.

In war times it is sometimes necessary to transfer sick and wounded soldiers from one point to another, and cars are often converted into improvised hospitals for this purpose.

Ordinary coaches and even box cars have been transformed into rolling hospitals for the reception, care and medical treatment of the sick and wounded, but these methods are far from ideal, and have never proved satisfactory.

To obviate these untoward conditions during the Boer war the Central British Red Cross committee decided to raise sufficient funds for building, equipping a complete hospital train. This undertaking was made all the more difficult since the railways in South Africa are narrow gauge, with heavy grades and single tracks, and where it was desirable to have a train of at least ten cars the number was limited by these conditions to seven.

The cars were designed by Sir John Furley, of the Central British Red Cross committee, and the contract for their construction was given to the Military Equipment Company of London, and the cars were built by the Birmingham Railroad Wagon Company; under ordinary circumstances the work of building and equipping the complete train would have required eight or ten months, but the enthusiasm ran so high, not only among the officers of the wagon company, but the employees as well, that the seven cars were finished complete in every detail in ten weeks.

The train completed was made up of seven bogie, corridor cars—that is to say, cars which were of the vestibule type, as we call them in this country, were mounted on trucks having four or more wheels, by which the rounding of curves is facilitated. Each car measured thirty-six feet long and eight feet wide. The first car contained three compartments, the first being used for linen and stores, the second for two hospital officers, and the third for two nurses.

The second car contained the same number of similarly arranged rooms, one for two medical officers, the middle serving as a dining room, and the third as a dispensary. The next four cars were arranged for the invalid soldiers, and each car had a capacity for eighteen men and one hospital orderly. The last car was arranged for the trainmen, and contained a neatly appointed kitchen, a pantry and berths for the cooks. Every car had a closet, a lavatory, lockers for stores and a cistern for water.

The lifting and moving of the invalids is not an easy matter, and as an aid to this difficult operation and delicate task an arrangement comprising a series of sliding pulleys is placed in the roof so that an assistant may easily raise the bed with the patient on it to the proper height and swing it in or out of the car or move it about at pleasure.

Portable steps and an awning are provided so that invalids may be sheltered while being transferred from stretchers or beds to the train. These cars are fully equipped with every essential for the maintenance of the full complement of ninety-seven persons for two or three weeks.

The cars are handsomely finished inside and out. In the centre panel on either side of every car there is an emblazoned Red Cross on a white background encircled by the words "Princess Christian Hospital Train" in royal blue and gold; the train was named in honor of her Royal Highness, who had evinced a keen and active interest in all that appertained to the work of providing succor to the sick and wounded soldiers in South Africa.—New York Times.

THIS MUSICIAN IS DELIGHTED

His Kidney Disease and Gravel Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Tried many Medicines but got no Relief till he used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Rosedene, Ont., July 18.—(Special)—Mr. Samuel J. Crow, the well-known musician of this place, relates an experience that adds to the already great popularity of Dodd's Kidney Pills in this locality.

"I suffered for years with Kidney Trouble," says Mr. Crow, "which became aggravated with every attack of cold and caused me much agony. The disease developed into Gravel, when I was totally unfit for anything."

"I tried different remedies without the desired result, and was in much misery when I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, when to my astonishment and delight I immediately began to recover."

"After using five boxes the ailment had entirely ceased, and I was again enjoying perfect vigor, all of which I owe to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

The fact that Gravel yields so readily to Dodd's Kidney Pills is good news indeed, as it does away with those terrible operations that were supposed to be the only relief from this trouble.

A Sharp Retort.

(Chicago Post.)

He complained bitterly of the slowness of the train.

"If you don't like it," said the conductor, "why don't you get out and walk?"

"I'm afraid."

"Afraid of what?"

"Afraid you'll hitch the blamed train and make me drag it."

THE POPE'S SISTERS.

Spending the Heated Term in the Papal Summer Palace.

Writing from Rome, a Pall Mall Gazette correspondent says: The Gordian knot is cut, and the sisters of Pius X., who live in Rome, have left the heat of the "Castel Gondolo." Before the decision was taken, great was the commotion in the little apartment of the Corso Vittorio Emanuele. However, in stepped his Holiness, and not only insisted that they should leave Rome, but indicated where they should go, and as the good ladies would as soon think of cutting off their heads as dispute anything that Pius X. decides upon, they are already safe in the Papal Summer Palace.

The palace and its immense grounds is one of the few temporal possessions left to the Pontiffs after the Italians took possession of Rome. It dominates both the Mediterranean, on one hand, and the tiny historic Lake of Albano on the other, and is only about an hour by rail from the Eternal City. The palace is a rambling old pile, with enormous halls, in which regiments could be accommodated; a fine chapel, but alas! bare of furniture. At one time it had quantities of antique furniture, priceless marbles and old tapestries, but these have in the main vanished into thin air.

R. & O. DAILY SERVICE.

Steamers "Toronto" and "Kingston" leave Toronto at 3 p.m. daily (including Sunday), for Rochester, 1,000 Islands, Rapids of St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, St. Lawrence Bay, Murray Bay, Tadoussac and Saguenay River.

FELL THROUGH THE EARTH.

Two Large African Lakes Have Recently Disappeared.

It is reported through scientific journals that Lake Shirwa, southeast of Lake Nyassa, in Central Africa, has entirely disappeared. Desiccation has been going on for many years, but the last stages in the process were very rapid. This lake used to be shown on the map as an oval-shaped body of water 30 miles long and 10 to 15 miles wide. It Lake Ngami, also discovered by Livingstone discovered the lake in 1859. Lake Ngami, also discovered by Livingstone, has since disappeared. These changes, scientists conclude, seem to be a manifestation of a gradual desiccation which is going on in Central Africa, and it is important that they should be more carefully studied before any definite conclusions are drawn.

Minard's Linament Cures Diphteria.

DREARY LIFE OF POOR IN RUSSIA.

As a rule, a Russian village is a forlorn looking place, where the huts of the poor are made of birch logs, with upright oak or pine supports, ceiling of strips of the same birch and walls lined with crude branches. In these huts there are only two rooms, one of which is not for everyday use, but is kept for best occasions. This room houses those sacred images so dear to the heart of every member of the Greek Church, to which belong the great mass of the Russian people.

The other room serves the purpose of both kitchen and sleeping room, one of the principal ideals of comfort to these people, ice and snowbound for so many months of the year, is warmth. In many of the peasant huts, no beds are used, and the top of a great stove, reaching nearly to the roof, is a much sought place.

Although the conditions make dirt and accompanying results inseparable in the life of these peasants, they are devoutly fond of bathing. The vapor bath in a crude form may be called a national institution, and a not unusual picture of a summer afternoon in the village pond filled with women and children bathing.—From the Social Service.

Minard's Linament Cures Distemper.

TURBINE LOCOMOTIVE.

A Patent for This Innovation Has Been Granted to a Southern Man.

James Wilkinson, of Birmingham, Ala., is the inventor of a number of improvements in the construction of turbine engines and his attorneys are now engaged in securing patents for these in the leading countries of the world. A recent action of the United States Patent Office allows him papers on a turbine as the motive power for a railroad engine. The inventor claims that he can make use of his turbine for railroading with all the economies and conveniences which this system shows on shipboard. Mr. Wilkinson says that his engine is suited for light or heavy traffic, and he is about to equip a plant in his native city for the construction of turbine engines for all kinds of service.

A Merchant's Creed.

The President and General Manager of the largest department store at Indianapolis has recently made "the biggest contract for newspaper space ever made in the Middle West." In an interview he said: "Advertise to the limit" is my creed. An advertisement, properly written and displayed in a first-class newspaper, will attract attention sooner and hold it longer than will ordinary news.

Silent Women of Corea.

The women of Corea are absolutely silent. They never dare speak more than a word, and makes no sign, however soft, and makes no noise, however her husband may tease or taunt her for to break the silence would mean total loss of caste. In the higher classes it may be months before a husband hears his wife's voice for the first time, while the wife does not speak or look at her father-in-law for years after her marriage.

As They Strike the Ear.

"Skipping Teas," to which guests of both sexes and all ages must bring their own skipping ropes, are mentioned in the columns of the Lady, a London fashion paper. Skipping is to be the fashionable "cure."

SKIPPING TEAS.

The Japanese and Russian names on sees in the despatches suggest the sweet voices from a frog pond on a summer evening: Tenor—Kurokuni, Kuroki, Kurofumi—Kurokutani, Kurokutani, Kurokutani; basso—Togo, Togo, Togo;

AN ALASKAN BEAR STORY.

Two Men of Nome Have a Desperate Encounter With a Giant Grizzly.

Probably the most remarkable escape from death on record in Alaska was that of F. X. King and his partner, N. P. Peterson, who ran the Nugget roadhouse, across the Nome river divide. These people have, in addition to their roadhouse duties, been prospecting on Homestake Creek at the base of the Sawtooth Mountains.

On the morning of May 30, they started for their customary prospecting, when they were surprised to see the tracks of a monster pair of bears, different from any they had ever seen before. After a tedious "mush" of several miles they encountered a grizzly, the largest of the bear family and the most ferocious animal in the world. Peterson fired and the bullet struck, but not in a vital spot; and the wounded bear sprang over the cliff and rolled almost to the bottom, some three hundred feet below, where she regained her equilibrium and vanished among the rocks.

Chagrined at his failure, Peterson turned, and was horrified at seeing another large grizzly about twice the size of the other, spring upon his partner, Mr. King, and was more horrified when he remembered that his was the only available gun, and as the magazine was out of repair could only be reloaded by removing the empty shell by hand. The bear had sprung at his foe, but King, with the habitual presence of mind inherent in the backwoods hunter, thrust his weapon to the face of his assailant. In the twinkling of an eye the bear had grasped the muzzle of the gun in his teeth and was crunching the gun barrel like so much wood. Towering two feet higher than King, the latter realized that the only hope for him was to pull the trigger and maybe stop the beast until they procured safety in flight. A loud report and the bear gave a spring high in the air and fell to the ground.

The men beat a quick retreat, and after covering considerable ground, turned, and were surprised to see the bear was still lying on the spot where it had fallen. They waited for a few minutes, in the meantime reloading the rifle, the shotgun being broken at the stock in the mouth of the bear. After throwing several rocks at a safe distance they ventured further, and, unreal and marvelous as it may seem, they found the bear stone dead.

Upon finding the bear was killed, the men went back for a sled, and after several hours managed to get the bear to the bottom of the cliff, where they loaded it on the sled, after disemboweling it. They took it to the Nugget roadhouse, and then started for Nome with nine strong dogs to draw the heavy load. It took them three days to reach the Sour Dough roadhouse, where the bear's remains were put in cold storage. The big brute was brought to town on June 3, and placed on exhibition at the Golden Gate Hotel. It is a perfect specimen of the grizzly, and the skin is a beautiful one. The bear, disembowelled, weighed nearly 600 pounds. The skin was sold for \$125, and the meat was purchased by local restaurants at a dollar a pound.

A remarkable thing was the enormous power of the jaws shown by the deep indentations made in the barrel of the gun by the bear's teeth, not only the barrel being bent, but marks were made in the steel connecting piece about one-fourth of an inch deep. Then there was the finding of a grizzly at this far northern latitude, and to cap the climax, the strangeness and seemingly preposterous statement of fact that a grizzly bear weighing 650 pounds was killed by a discharge of birdshot in his mouth and with the aid of no other weapon than that. When one remembers that the grizzly bear is the most ferocious of all animals, and that the most experienced hunters quaked and trembled at the thought of ever participating in such a fray, it makes one marvel the more.

Mr. King is a Swiss, with a broad accent, and in relating his narrative states that "a bear came at me like a wild beast, 'un I just pull de trigger and the go dead."

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RIDING A TORNADO.

The Sensations of a Man Who Was Whirled Half a Mile in the Air.

To ride half a mile through the air in a cyclone and live to tell the tale is a remarkable experience. Let that is probably what happened to the Unitarian minister at Highland Springs, a suburb of Richmond, Va. The gentleman says:

"I had read and heard much about cyclones, but my information was conflicting and far from satisfactory. I had resolved if I ever got near enough to one to investigate for myself. Don't know that I ever prayed that I would send one my way, but it was willing he should."

"My opportunity came. It was in September. The farmer with whom I boarded was building a barn, and I went out to assist the carpenters, it being Saturday afternoon and nothing doing. One of the workmen remarked that it was good cyclone weather, and just as we finished shingling one side of the roof, he shouted: 'Look out, boys, there is a cyclone coming.' Glancing hastily in that direction he pointed to the horizon, some four or five or six miles distant. A monster as black as ink, and as clear cut as an Egyptian pyramid, was bowling along at terrific speed.

"Indiana has had many cyclones. In traveling through the country one sees their track in twisted and strown timber-trees, three feet in diameter twisted off a few feet above the ground as by giant hands. There was an old tree which I and my wife and I watched as it was being blown down, and we watched the cyclone advance. It was plain evident that it was following the course of its predecessor.

"My ignorance and consequent lack of fear, and my desire to better observe this wonderful phenomenon, led me to disregard the advice of my associates to get off the building. Mean-

while debris flew momentarily large.

"I was struck by the noise of the

debris, and the wind.

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BRITISH WARSHIP MAY RECAPTURE THE MALACCA.

A Crisis Will Then be Created and the Outcome May be of the Most Serious Character.

Is the Czar Determined to Embroil Himself With Britain to Escape Humiliation at the Hands of the Japs?

Gen. Kuroki Gives Detailed Account of the Repulse of the Russians at the Fight of Motien Pass.

A London cable says: It is impossible to deny the gravity of the situation created by Russia's high-handed action in the Red Sea. Her amazing audacity in seizing a British liner and attempting to send her back through the Suez Canal as a prize to a Russian Black Sea port has astonished Europe. It is fully expected in London that news will come within a few hours of the recapture of the Malacca by a British warship. Such an incident will necessarily create a serious crisis and grave fears are entertained on all sides as to the outcome. The chief ground of apprehension is the idea, which is becoming widely prevalent, that Russia, taking counsel of desperation, is wantonly determined to embroil herself with other powers in order to escape complete humiliation at the hands of Japan. The belief is gaining ground also that there was considerable truth in a recent article in the Quarterly Review, which described the Czar as a weak, amiable character, who, when driven into a corner, becomes unscrupulous, desperate and insanely reckless, and who is capable of monstrous folly.

These impressions have thoroughly alarmed the bourses as well as diplomatic circles during the past two days with the result that greater apprehension prevails than at any moment since the war began. The understanding between the powers is fortunately of the friendliest and most intimate description. Not one of them, least of all Russia's ally, France, has the slightest desire to see complications arise. It is even probable that if Russia pursued her mad course to incite hostile action by Great Britain or Germany against herself, France will repudiate all obligation to aid her in such an unnecessary war. Russia as yet finds no defender of her cause in Europe. She has just openly violated the treaty of London. A fully-armed Russian cruiser is now passing through the Dardanelles.

What will be Great Britain's action in regard to this has not yet transpired. A special Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, at which the British policy was decided upon, and doubtless full instructions have been sent to the admiral of the Mediterranean fleet. The question of the status of the so-called Russian envoys which have been staying in mail steamers in the Red Sea is somewhat different. England, and so far as heard from, continental opinion, agrees that vessels flying the Russian commercial flag a few days ago cannot assume the authority of warships at will. This ruling, if upheld, reduced their action in the Red Sea to absolute piracy. Russia must accept one horn or the other of the dilemma. Either these vessels violated the treaty obligations in passing through the Dardanelles or they are not men-of-war.

A GRAVE PROBLEM.

London Press Are Firmly Outspoken on the Question.

A London cable says: The editorials printed here this morning admit to the fullest degree the grave character of the problem raised by the seizures of the British vessels and the violation of the Treaty of London. They discuss the situation without bluster, but are firmly outspoken. The Standard says the case is not one for fastidious treatment. It adds: "We cannot, even for the sake of peace, sit down under a series of provocative measures. Patience has its breaking-point, and Russian diplomacy has displayed no indisposition to get near to it."

The Daily Telegraph says that the most difficult and most dangerous issues of international law have been raised with every circumstance of ostentatious provocation. The nation must be counseled to repose full confidence in the Marquis of Lansdowne's action.

The Morning Post declares that Russia is damaging British subjects in defiance of international law. The British Government has, without delay, to vindicate the flag. Earl Percy's statement in Parliament, was needlessly dilatory. Lord Palmerston would not have required half an hour to make up his mind what to do in such a case.

The Chronicle says that the whole subject is very serious and may easily lead to complications. If the Porte has acquiesced in Russian vessels passing the Straits it has given assistance to one of the belligerents in the present war. The Japanese treaty imposes on Great Britain the risk of making an effort to prevent other powers from joining her ally. It is desirable that the British policy be declared in clear though courteous terms.

WHAT RUSSIA AIMS AT.

Will Also Attempt to Bring Out Her Warships.

A London cable says: According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, negotiations in reference to the Dardanelles were carried on between Russia and the Porte, and such pressure was brought to bear on the Sultan that his contingent authorization of the passage of the Russian ships was secured. The only point remaining to be cleared up was whether Great Britain would risk a rupture with Russia in order to compel respect for a treaty which was deemed obsolete, humiliating and harmful.

To obtain assurance on this aspect of

The Russian force engaged consisted of two divisions from the Third and Sixth Divisions of Sharpshooters and the Ninth Division of infantry. The enemy was also repulsed in attacks on the Sinkai and Siakao Passes and on Hsi-Amatang and Chukapastze.

BEING CLOSELY PRESSED.

Japs Are Gradually Nearing Port Arthur.

Liao Yang cable: A Cossack report of an examination of the Japanese camp shows that the Japanese troops are suffering from dysentery, which is now at its worst stage.

The Chinese accuse the Japanese of organizing bandits, and they report that the bandits have attacked natives in the employ of Russians.

A native from the village of Hung-Polo-Yu, forty miles to the eastward, describes the Japanese there as being very orderly and as having the goodwill of the people, though they are not paying them the exorbitant prices for produce which are paid by the Russians.

The best information received here indicates that the size of Port Arthur is now being more closely pressed, and there are more extravagant rumors of losses on both sides.

No foreign correspondent has yet witnessed even the simplest military operation, but yesterday the correspondents were notified that they may go to Tatchekia.

On account of the Japanese preparations, the military possibilities during the rainy season have become the subject of mathematical interest.

HAD 400 WOUNDED.

Another Fight Twenty-five Miles South of Liao Yang.

Tokio cable: The losses of the Russians in the action in the Motien Pass were heavy. The Japanese buried about 200 dead Russians, found 50 Russian wounded on the field, and took 120 unwounded prisoners. The prisoners say their losses amounted to over a thousand. The bravest of the enemy were the 9th, 5th and 53rd Regiments, which recently arrived from Europe. They lay concealed in the grass and did their shooting.

A report from Shanhaukian states that the Japanese attacked the Russians 25 miles south of Liao-Yang. The fighting continued three hours. The Russians captured away 400 wounded.

The Russians have deserted New-Chawng. The Yinkow authorities are preparing their houses to receive the Japanese.

Pekin reports that Gen. Krouopnikin is still at Taschikia. His vaccinologist is due to St. Petersburg interference.

Fourteen European attachés left To-kiu to-night for the front. They received an enthusiastic send-off.

TO DRAW OFF TOGO.

Object of the Raid of the Russian Squadron.

St. Petersburg cable: It is probably the purpose of Admiral Bezobrazoff, with the Vladivostock fleet, to raid the coast towns of Japan, capture an armament, make a naval demonstration off Yokohama, and generally create a panic among the population in order to compel Rear Admiral Togo to reinforce Admiral Kamimura and thus weaken the fleet at Port Arthur.

The idea that Admiral Bezobrazoff would seriously attack large ports of Japan is, however, rejected, owing to the danger from submarine boats, mines, and shore batteries.

A report is current that the Vladivostock squadron is homeward bound, under orders to effect a juncture with the first division of Rear Admiral Kojewsky's Baltic squadron, which is ready to go out on a trial trip in the Baltic.

Both the War Office and the Admiralty are without important war news to-day.

BRITAIN'S PROTEST.

A Very Serious Situation Involved, It Says.

St. Petersburg cable: Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador to Russia, this afternoon, in behalf of his Government, presented a strong protest to Russia against the seizure in the Red Sea and detention of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malacca, which was carrying three hundred tons of British Government stores for the naval establishment at Hong Kong, each case of which was marked with the Broad Arrow, which is the Government stamp.

The Ambassador also presented a general protest against the action of the Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red Sea.

MAY BE RELEASED.

Prompt Action of Britain Causes Satisfaction.

A London cable of late date says: The announcement that Great Britain has protested against the seizure of the Malacca has caused the greatest satisfaction throughout the country. In fact, it may be said that any less prompt or less decided measure on the part of the Government would have been met with an outburst of popular indignation and anger. It is confidently hoped, and in some quarters it is unquestionably taken for granted that the demand for the release of the steamer will be complied with without delay. In any case, the idea that the Government would allow Russia to keep possession of the liner and take her under the Russian flag, past Gilbaria and through the Straits of Dover to the Baltic, is unthinkable to the British people. Any such action would be treated by the nation as a betrayal of responsibility, and would inevitably produce such an outbreak of wrath as would sweep the Government off its feet.

The press is unanimous in declaring that if the release of the steamer is not conceded in response to the protest, stronger measures must be taken. There is considerable restraint in the comments of the most reputable papers, with an expression of a desire not to aggravate the situation. Great Britain of all nations, can the least afford to deny a belligerent's right of search, but the circumstances attending the seizure of the Malacca are regarded as being so irregular and unwarrantable as to

exclude any middle course in dealing with the case.

TRYED TO BRIE CREW.

Why the Captain Was Threatened With Arrest.

London cable: A despatch from Port Said says that when the Malacca was seized some of her European crew were taken on board the St. Petersburg and bribed to give information. It was believed Captain Street, of the Malacca, protested against this that he was threatened with arrest. Part of the cargo embarked at Antwerp included steel plates and foodstuffs. The Russians assert that the manifest was faulty. The Malacca's passengers had been transferred to the steamer Marmon. They say that the Russians behaved well. All the crew have been landed at Port Said except the first officer, boatswain and purser. The hatchets of the Malacca have not yet been opened. Armed guards are everywhere about the steamer. Capt. Street declares that his vessel was arrested in territorial waters. The Peninsular and Oriental agent here has been allowed to board the vessel. He was received with courtesy. There was no difficulty in landing the passengers and their baggage.

STILL AT PORT SAID.

The Malacca Has Not as Yet Sailed for Sebastopol.

Port Said cable: It is said that the Malacca had been specially waited for by the Russians on secret information from Antwerp that she was carrying ammunition and ironwork for a crane at Moji, Japan. She was arrested during the morning of July 13, when two and one-half miles off Great Hanish Island, near Jebel Zukur, in spite of her captain's protest that the ammunition on board was intended for the British navy at Singapore and Hong Kong. The crew of the Malacca were kept under strict arrest and when they were released at Suez, at dawn, July 19, they were not allowed to communicate with the shore. The Malacca arrived at Port Said at dawn to-day and asked for 400 tons of coal, 220 tons of fresh water and provisions for Cherbourg. The case was referred to the Egyptian Government, it being the first time on record that an alleged prize had been taken through the canal under a different flag. It happens that the Malacca had an abundance of coal already and was in no great need of water or provisions. Therefore she might have sailed forthwith, but remains.

THE VESSEL HELD.

St. Petersburg cable: The Russo today publishes an editorial statement of Russia's position relative to the stopping of neutral ships in the Red Sea by vessels of the volunteer fleet. There is great interest in the statement, because it is believed to reflect directly the views of the Foreign Office. It follows:

The operations of the converted cruisers Smolensk and St. Petersburg are causing tremendous excitement in England. Questions are being asked in Parliament, the newspapers are appealing to the public, and there is a panic among shipowners. There is also a good deal of talk in Germany because of the seizure of mails on the steamer Prinz Heinrich, but the most noise there is being made by extremist organs, the others treating the matter coolly. It is a pity the English do not display the same Teutonic enthusiasm.

"It is easy to understand that the British merchant marine feels these restrictions severely. As a result of the stopping and searching of vessels, English ships either give up transhipping contraband or continue at their own risk and peril in time of war between two powers. Others are bound to suffer more or less, as it is impossible to check contraband traffic without search.

"In regard to the Prince Heinrich's mails, details have not reached St. Petersburg. Comprehensive discussion of this incident is, therefore impossible; but it must be pointed out that the very fullest information must be obtained before the Government decides on its course, especially if the Prince Heinrich carried Japanese diplomatic and consular reports which were liable to seizure. Of course, whether she did or not, the correspondence can be inspected to determine this fact."

"The English, in their excitement, even raised the question as to whether we were justified in converting the volunteer fleet steamers into warships after they had passed the Dardanelles, under the commercial flag. This is strange. Every government has a right either to build warships in its own yards or order them abroad, buy them already built, and finally to convert merchant vessels into warships. The volunteer fleet, at its very inception, was intended to be converted into a military fleet upon the declaration of war.

"The English should not feel inclined to seize the St. Petersburg and Smolensk through the Straits of Dover to the Baltic, is unthinkable to the British people. Any such action would be treated by the nation as a betrayal of responsibility, and would inevitably produce such an outbreak of wrath as would sweep the Government off its feet.

"When the St. Petersburg and Smolensk passed through the straits under the merchant flag their destination was correctly given as being the far east. In fact, the vessel, upon entering the Red Sea, armed herself with the British flag. A fundamental principle of international law that a neutral flag covers neutral grounds will not of course be violated by our cruisers. Consequently cargoes aboard the ships of neutral powers containing no contraband of war will remain as free as ever."

BRITAIN WILL WAIT.

Will Make Enquiries Before Taking Action.

London cable: The further despatch received from Port Said to-day describing the situation on board the steamer Malacca, which was seized in the Red Sea by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer

PRINCE OF WALES

TO TAKE UP RACING.

Retired U. S. Colonel Shoots a Lady's Maid and Then Commits Suicide in Paris.

The Tariff Commission on the Iron and Steel Trades Gives Reasons for Decline of Trade.

While Efforts are Being Made to Settle Chicago Strike Price of Meat Goes Up.

London, July 25.—The Daily Express

(C) A maximum tariff, consisting of comparatively higher duties but subject to reduction by negotiation to the level of the general tariff.

The report, which is signed by fifty-eight commissioners is very bulky and gives the evidence given before the United States Industrial Commission on iron and steel industries, the organization and working of German Kartells and a vast amount of statistics, etc.

Trying to Settle Butchers' Strike.

Chicago, July 25.—It was for packers to say to-day whether they would hold another conference with representatives of organized labor relative to the strike of the butchers' workmen. The request for such a meeting was submitted last night to the owners of the packing plants by the union leaders of Chicago. The employers were told this morning that a reply would be made.

Each party to the struggle was requested to participate in a joint meeting of employers and all trades interested. The butchers promptly answered that they were ready to go into the conference.

Pending the outcome of this attempt the men in the mechanical departments and the teamsters and stationary firemen at the packing houses will remain at work. Assurances are given that they would go out in sympathetic strikes as a last resort were renewed to President Donnelly, of the butchers. Donnelly continued to advise against the extension of the struggle until it seemed necessary.

Prices of Meat Up.

Chicago, July 25.—The prices of meat on down town restaurant bills of fare have been raised 10 per cent. or more, as result of the stock yards strike. The action was taken at the instance of the Hotelkeepers' Association.

While several restaurants had a supply of meat sufficient for 600 meals, without exception they raised prices.

The latest increase has been made in the price of the expensive cuts, porterhouse steak, with mushrooms, quoted at \$2.75 on Saturday, now bringing \$3.25. The price of desirable cut in loins and ribs has jumped from 15 to 20 cents. A corresponding raise in the price of medium grade falls heavily on the boarding house keepers, and the families. The price of ham and bacon has also advanced.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—The installation of the general tariff, consisting of a low scale of duties for foreign countries, admitting British wares on fair terms.

(B) A protective tariff, lower than the general tariff, for the colonies, giving adequate preference to British manufacturers and framed to secure free trade within the British Empire.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—The seizure of the Malacca has caused the British to lose any opportunity to worry their foes.

The Japanese seem to be moving their forces northward in the direction of Hiuyan and Simouien. Fresh guns, mules and ammunition are being brought up daily and sent to points where the Japanese expect to give battle.

The movement northward is considerably impeded by Russian attacks.

At Siatziatum and Gaitzatum the Russian gunners shelled the Japanese camps and drove the troops out in disorder. Many were killed or wounded, and large supplies were abandoned.

Another Japanese party was surprised at Kaimaha and Tunchain while marching in the mountain defiles to join Gen. Nodzu.

The Russians advanced two miles to-day by occupying a position evacuated by the Japanese.

The correspondent went to the south post and found the soldiers in a jolly mood. They were giving a concert with in sight of the Japanese.

The surrounding heights were seamed with trenches. It looks as if the Japanese are prepared to take the defensive here while they attack the Russians at other points or perhaps they may move on Yingko.

STRATHCONA INSTALLED.

An Interesting Ceremony Took Place at Aberdeen University.

London, July 25.—The installation of Lord Strathcona as Chancellor of Aberdeen University occurred yesterday, and was a true academic ceremonial. A large company assembled, including Lady Strathcona, the Hon. C. T. Ritchie, the Lord Rector, representatives of the municipality, professors and officials of the university; Principal Salmon, of the United Free Church College, and undergraduates. Lord Rector Ritchie introduced Lord Strathcona, stating that his name was a household word in every part of the civilized world. Lord Strathcona, in addressing the students, said that if Scotland was to take her place in the race for commercial supremacy she and her universities must keep abreast of the times.

HONORED LORD CURZON.

He Receives the Freedom of the City of London.

London, July 25.—The freedom of the city of London in a gold casket was presented to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, at the Guildhall to-day, with all the customary ceremonial. Lord Curzon was the subject of a memorable demonstration. In the course of a speech Lord Curzon referred to Tibet. He said the Tibetan insults could not any longer be borne. He was sent to India for the purpose, among other things, of guarding the British frontier, and he hoped that as a result of the expedition to Tibet the political unrest and intrigue in that country would cease, and that harmon



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your Physician's Prescription is of the
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We appreciate this fully and consequently a duly qualified and experienced Chemist is always in charge of our dispensing department. No prescription leaves our store without being thoroughly checked by him. Likewise the drugs prescribed are always of the best, in fact of standard quality and purity. Greater care, better drugs, more skilled knowledge could not possibly be employed.

This, no doubt, accounts for the large increase in our Prescription Department, and the confidence which the public place in us.

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Will be open all summer.
Make your arrangements now to take this special course and get ready for the good situations that are always open to the graduates of the O.B.C. Illustrated catalogue free to any address.

W. E. GOWLING, Principal.

THE

Athens Reporter

ISSUED EVERY

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

G. F. DONNELLEY

PUBLISHER

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1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
No paper will be stopped until all arrears are paid except at the option of the publisher.

A post office notice to discontinue is not sufficient unless a settlement to date has been made.

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Business notices in local or news columns 5c per line for first insertion and 1c per line for each subsequent insertion.

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Liberal discount for contract advertisements.

Athens Lumber Yard

Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory

CLAPBOARDS, LATH,
FLOORING, CEILING,
SHINGLES, CIRTERS,
WATER & WHEY TANKS, &c.

Athens Grain Warehouse

BRAN, SHORTS, FEED, HAY,
FLOUR, ETC.

Custom Grinding well and quickly done. Cash paid for Grain and Lumber.

DISTRICT NEWS

DAYTOWN

Haying is the order of the day, but the big storms have interfered with the drawing in. There is not very much hay cut in this place yet. Grain and potatoes look very well; corn is not very good—had to be planted over.

A little daughter came to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stevens the 5th of July.

Miss Pern Halliday of Philipsville is visiting in this section this week.

Miss Ella Huffman is home from her millinery shop.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Chapin and family of North Coraline and Mrs. Will Hawe of Plum Hollow were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Eli Wood one day last week. Mr. Chapin is a cousin of Mr. Wood.

Mr. George Huffman is working in the stone quarry at Delta.

ADDISON

Between berrying and haying, both men and women are kept busy this month.

Frequent rains and hot weather are giving the farmers a luxuriant growth of farm products.

We sympathize with those whose homes are stricken with sickness. Mrs. Godkin, Mrs. Byron Blancher, and the home of Mr. Fred Briggs have typhoid fever.

Rev. H. W. Burnett and family have returned after a few days camping at St. Lawrence Park.

We are pleased to state that a former resident of this place, in the person of Mrs. Geo. Earl, who has been very ill at her brother's home in Athens, is rapidly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Cole, also Mr. and Mrs. David Wiltsie of Brockville, were guests of Mr. E. S. Wiltsie on Sunday.

NEWBORO

Mr. E. Pinkerton left on Monday for the North West where he will likely reside.

A severe storm passed over here on Sunday evening. But little damage was done in the immediate vicinity, although a barn owned by Mr. J. Steadman, about two miles from the village, was struck by lightning and somewhat shattered but fortunately it did not take fire.

Messrs. A. H. Tett and E. Valier were in Westport on Sunday evening.

Miss M. Hanna, teacher in our public school, received word on Monday of the death, by drowning, of her brother, Herbert, of Hamilton. Miss Hanna left on Tuesday for Hamilton. Miss Hanna's many friends sympathize with her in her sad bereavement.

Mr. A. Morton left for his home at Ailsa Craig on Tuesday.

Sergt. D. Jack of the 56th, who has been visiting here for some time, returned home on Friday.

Mr. Jas. Ackland of the Mutual Life Insurance Co of New York was in town last week.

Miss M. McKinley of Seeley's is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Green.

Miss Edith Wright of Perth is the guest of Miss M. Simmonds.

Miss M. Lyons is spending this week in Kingston.

Mr. T. Hackett of Kingston is working in Mr. J. R. Kerr's shoe shop.

The Methodist Sunday school will run an excursion to Odgensburg on August 4th. The Newboro band will be in attendance.

Messrs. B. Tett and C. Davis went to Ottawa last week via Str. Edmund.

Mr. L. Stevens of Soperton spent Sunday in town.

Miss M. Proud, a popular young lady of this vicinity, and Mr. Fred Mustard, one of our most prosperous farmers, were married at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. Wm. Pearson on Wednesday evening. The many friends of the young couple wish them a long and prosperous married life.

SPECIAL SALE

AT THE GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE

Our annual cheap Sale of Men's and Boys' High Grade Suits commenced on July 16th, and continues for two weeks only.

Greatest suit snap ever offered for \$5.00

A stupendous suit offer, without precedent or parallel. Some were as much as \$9.50, some \$8.50, others \$7.50. Just think of it! High grade, well-made suits, of good tweed, newest patterns. Made up in single or double breasted of the very latest cut. Complete fashionable suit to fit young or old men, sizes 33 to 46, for - \$5.00

FIVE DOLLARS

We do this annually, simply to clear out every Spring and Summer Suit. No matter what we lose, we don't want to carry over from one season to another. Hundreds of people have been benefited by the cheap sale we had last year, and hundreds of people are waiting to do the same this year.

To get your choice you must come early, as we anticipate a Big Rush, and we have only got a few sizes of each kind.

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The GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE

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Sole Agent for the Swell Don Shoe

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THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS VERY POOR CONDITION

Newboro Brass Band ran an excursion to Chaffey's Locks on Friday evening.

Mr. E. Murphy returned from the North-West last week.

Mr. B. Falkner, photographer, will be in Newboro on Thursday, 28th.

DELTA

C. H. Putman and wife of Easton's Corners spent a holiday with their old parents last week.

Gordon Pierce, the apprentice of E. A. Pierce, the hardware man, has gone home to spend a holiday with his parents at Quyon, Quebec.

Victor Hicock of Lakefield came last week to visit his grandfather, Mr. F. Soper.

Miss Addie Berney, the popular teacher, of Athens, spent holidays with her sister, Mrs. Samuel Coleman.

All the candidates from Delta wrote on the public school here on the entrance examination passed very successfully, which was gratifying to their teacher, Mr. Robert Hanna, and pleasing to their parents and friends. Their names are Miss Mary Bolton, Edgar Phelps, Lorne Pierce, and Edward Powell.

Two Brockville citizens spent a day at the lake and report a good time, having been very successful in catching a number of black bass.

There is no need of making any mention of the crops, only to say that the prospect is great for the season so far. The last week has given the corn a fair start, and if we have continued warm weather that it will have a chance to grow yet. Some have commenced to use new potatos, and one man said that he dug potatoes as big as his fists, and if they had been any larger he would have said so.

E. A. Stevens, the high school principal of Toronto, is spending a holiday with his brother, Mr. Alex. Stevens.

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Permanent Muscular Strength

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