Lots More

I can supply you all with those

$15 Bargains

Bedroom Suites.

I would also like to mention

Baby Carriages

A large stock at low prices.

-LORD-

THE FURNITURE MAN

ext Morrison's Hotel BROCKVILLE

BROCKVILLE

Business College

SHORTHAND A SPECIALTY

Commercial Course Thorough

TERMS REASONABLE

Send for Illustrated Catalogue before deciding where you will go.

GAY & McCORD, Principals

FURS

The goods in this line must be reduced before taking stock, and in order to do so the prices have been

Marked Away Down.

If you want a cheap Cap, Muff, Collar or Cape, don't fail to take advantage of this genuine Cheap Fur Sale now going on at the

FUR MART

—OF—

CRAIG, The Furrier

King st., Brockville.

Our Shoes Are Away Up.

in all the qualities that make footwear A-1, handsome is as handsome does," is an old maxim, and it's just as true as it is old. It's true of our footwear. Our Shoes look handsome, wear more handsome than they look, and all who buy them realize to the fullest extent what it is to be thoroughly well shod. It pays to be well shod at all times, and especially in bad weather. We draw no line in footwear; men's and boys', ladies and misses', and babies, too, can fully provided with the exact style of footwear they need or desire. Ask for the Shoes you want. We have them. We re selling men's fine calf boots, solid leather, for $1.00; men's extra high leg, Sydney grain, water proof Boots for $3.00. A man's long boot at $2.25 is popular, and meets with quick sale, provided it is good value. Now, we make the statement and are prepared to prove it, that we have the best men's calf boots for that money. Women's solid leather lace boots for 75c. Misses solid leather lace boots for 65c, and all other lines equally cheap.

D. W. DOWNEY

The One Price Bargain Shoe House, Brockville

Karley & Seymour

ARE FRIENDS TO THE

Farmer and Builder

They have the best Assortmen of Hardware, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Calcimines, Glass, Silver ware, Fishing Tackle, &c., in town, and prices to suit the times. The Daisy Churns—best in the market—always in stock and at lowest prices Guns and ammunition of best quality See them.

COAL OIL

Best Quality. Low Price

KARLEY BLOCK

ATHENS

LAUGH and the world laughs with you.
WEEP and you weep alone.
DRESS WELL and hundreds greet you
LOOK SHABBY and you credits gone.

BUT WHY LOOK SHABBY WHEN

A. M. CHASSELLS

Tailor,

Athens

IS PREPARED TO TAKE YOUR ORDER FOR SUITS :: ::

in any style, made of any material, and at very low prices, considering the workmanship.

Auditors' Report

Of Receipts and Expenditures for the Athens High School for the Year 1893.

RECEIPTS.

1893.		
Jan'y 2	To Cash balance on hand	$ 841 89
" 31	Amount from county, being balance due for half year ending July 1st, '92 as per adjustment between county council and school board	354 23
" 31	County special for the year '92	200 00
Feb. 4	Cash borrowed from A. Parish & Son, 3 mo.	200 00
Mar. 3	Amount from Mr. Brown, rent of hall	5 00
" 29	Borrowed from J. P. Lamb, 2 mo. 7 per cent	350 00
May 2	Cash from G. W. Beach, rent of hall	5 00
" 8	County equiv. for last half year 1892	357 96
" 11	Cash from I. O. O. F. rent of hall	5 00
" 25	Cash from U. J. Flach, fees for 69 candidates	138 00
June 7	Gov. grant for last half of 1892	357 96
" 27	Cash borrowed on note, A. Parish & Son	500 00
July 27	Fees collected from county pupils for the year beginning Aug. 28th, 1892, ending July 1st, 1893	239 25
Aug. 15	Cash per county treasurer, being balance due June 30th, 1893, as per settlement with county council	757 58
Aug. 15	Cash special grant county council '93	200 00
Sept. 9	Gov. grant for 1st half of 1893	357 96
" 15	Rent high school hall African choir	5 00
Oct. 10	County equiv. 1st half of 1893 to gov. grant	357 96
Dec. 15	Cash per village Athens, assess. for 1893	431 00
" "	Cash of treasurer of Rear Yonge & Escott, high school levy from said township for 1893	1293 75
		$7457 34

EXPENDITURES.

1893.		
Jan'y 2	By paid note Messrs. A. Parish & Son	$1100 00
" 31	Paid Co'y treasurer fees collected from county pupils for year ending Aug. 1st, 1892	206 00
Feb. 1	Henry Hawkins, janitor, on salary	13 00
" 2	U. J. Flach, on salary	50 00
" 2	Henry Hawkins, extra work	50
" 3	C. L. Lamb account dated 1st Feb., '93	9 47
" "	A. Rincadi & Son, rep. and sup.	10 05
" "	Globe Printing Co'y adv.	1 65
" "	J. P. Lamb, sup. account	11 09
" "	Kelley & Wiltse, repairs	1 30
" "	Howard Kelsey, wood	3 00
" "	George Nash, repairs	1 00
" "	H. H. Arnold, postage and stationery	3 00
" 4	A. D. Passmore, on salary	25 00
" "	Charles Hayes, on salary	25 00
" "	Cornelia Brown, one year's interest on $500 note	30 00
" "	A. Parish & Son, discount on $200 note	3 57
" 6	J. H. Ackland, for fire extinguisher	10 00
" 17	George Sharman, services as teacher	5 00
" "	George Howard, services as teacher	10 00
" 22	A. D. Passmore, on salary	30 00
Mar. 1	Henry Hawkins, on salary by Rappell	13 00
" 1	Hull for wood	30 00
" 6	Henry Hawkins, on salary	4 00
" 22	George Stevens, for wood	10 80
" 22	C. W. Francisco, for staining b. boards	20 00
" 3	G. N. W. Telegraph Co's	9 13
" 23	Henry Hawkins, extra work	2 30
" "	L. A. Kennedy for electro plate H. S. building	10 00
" 29	A. D. Passmore, salary	175 00
Mar. 30	Chas. Hayes, on salary	75 00
" "	Miss M. L. Harrison, salary	150 00
" "	U. J. Flach, salary	225 00
May 4	Note, A. Parish & Son	200 00
" 10	Cash, Hayes on salary	30 00
" 26	T. G. Stevens & Bros., for work and material	28 22
" "	Henry Hawkins, extra work	2 00
" "	A. D. Passmore, on salary	25 00
June 8	U. J. Flach, on salary	25 00
" 16	Miss Harrison, on salary	50 00
" 22	James Smart Mfg. Co., lawn mower	5 25
" 26	Miss Harrison, on salary	100 00
" 27	A. Parish & Son, discount on $200 note, 6 mo.	17 84
" "	A. D. Passmore balance sal. to 28th inst	334 37
June 28	Chas. Hayes balance salary to date	182 60
" 29	U. J. Flach balance of salary	289 37
" 30	Henry Hawkins, on salary, per W. Wiltse	48 00
July 7	U. J. Flach, account entrance board	84 60
" "	R. Ross preeding department examiner	17 00
" "	J. S. Copeland, department examiner	17 00
" "	A. W. Burt, examiner	35 18
" 20	H. R. Knowlton's account	22 00
" "	W. F. Earl's account	6 63
Aug. 13	Co'y treas. fees coll. from Co'y pupils	239 25
Sept. 8	U. J. Flach on salary	15 00
" 23	A. D. Passmore, on salary	25 00
" 27	U. J. Flach, on salary	50 00
" 27	A. D. Passmore, on salary	20 00
" 29	J. P. Lamb, to retire note, dated 29th 1893	880 00
Oct. 19	U. J. Flach, on salary	50 00
" "	A. D. Passmore, on account	50 00
" "	G. F. Blackwell, on salary	50 00
" "	Miss Hume, on salary	40 00
" "	Toronto Globe from 13 to 28 adv.	2 76
Nov. 9	A. D. Passmore, on salary	50 00
" 17	For duties and charges on physical apparatus	7 00
" "	G. F. Bin Kwell, on salary	35 00
" "	Henry Hawkins, account Sept. 18th	3 50
" "	Henry Hawkins, account Oct. 31st	2 00
" "	Henry Hagerman, account Oct. 13th	10 00
" "	U. J. Flach, Sept. 22nd account	1 37
" 24	W. G. Parish premium for insurance on building, $3,700, 1 per cent. for 3 years	37 75
" 25	A. D. Passmore on salary	25 00
" 30	Freight and charges on physical apparatus	1 11
" 6	Henry Hawkins account Dec. 4th	1 75
" 8	W. G. Parish, lumber account	26 00
" "	Karley & Seymour account	2 94
" 12	Lewis King's son part of examn. fees	2 00
" 20	A. D. Passmore, bal. of salary	250 03
" 20	G. F. Blackwell, bal. of salary	161 37
" "	N. A. Hume, balance of salary	165 31
" 22	U. J. Flach, balance of salary	336 00
" 30	A. Parish & Son, bor. money on note	500 00
	Balance of Cash on hand	343 99
		$7457 34

We the municipal auditors beg leave to report that we have examined the books of the treasurer and vouchers therewith and we find them correct with a balance on hand as shown above, for the year ending with 1893.

GEO. A. WILTSE,
R. J. SEYMOUR.
Auditors

Auditors' Report

Of Receipts and Expenditures for the Village of Athens for the Year 1893.

RECEIPTS.

1893.		
Jan. 2	Bal. cash on hand	$ 612 78
" 7	J. Kerr, bal. taxes '92	56 00
" 16	" " " "	15 68
" 28	" " " "	18 63
Mar. 23	G. W. Lee auctioneer licence	5 00
May 29	John Cawley, J. P. fine, Hawkins vs. Slack	1 00
June 24	John Cawley, J. P., fine, H. C. Philips v. John Ball	2 00
" 30	R. R. Phillips, dis. of licence fund '93-4	56 00
July 11	John Cawley, J. P. fine, Pierce v. Leggo	1 00
" "	John Cawley, Battis v. L. C. Bates	1 00
July 12	Uncollected taxes '92 Melvin Day	1 32
" 31	Gov. Grant P. S.	106 00
Aug. 7	Sub. to building side walk on Elgin st., C. Wing and others	10 00
Sept. 19	John Cawley, J. P., fine, Charleton vs. Charleton	1 00
" "	John Cawley, J. P., fine, Hawkins vs. Moore	2 00
" "	John Cawley, J. P. fine, Murphy v. Earl	2 00
Oct.	Licence fund, '92-3 R. R. Philips	1 23
Nov. 20	J. Kerr, collector '93	120 00
" 27	" " "	85 00
Dec. 2	" " "	131 00
" 7	" " '92 G. Ganford	4 40
" "	J. Kerr, collector '93	177 00
" 9	" " "	170 00
" 11	" " "	479 25
" 12	" " "	394 00
" 15	H. C. Philips, Poll tax	10 00
" "	J. Kerr, collector '93	311 19
" 18	B. Loverin, dog tax	36 10
" 19	J. Kerr, collector '93	129 39
" 21	" " "	145 00
" 23	" " "	147 05
" 26	" " "	219 61
Dec. 28	" " "	361 00
" 30	" " "	427 03
		$4238 64

EXPENDITURES.

1893.		
Jan. 7	C. L. Lamb, aud'r '91	$ 3 00
" "	J. Gallagher " "	3 00
" "	P. P. Slack, for Mrs. Pierce, Indigent ac't	5 00
" 16	J. Kerr, collector bal. for 1892	10 00
Mar. 8	Jos. Thompson, for Mrs. Pierce	2 00
"	Geo. Robeson, cedar stringers	21 65
May 4	R. J. Seymour, aud's	3 00
July 4	G. W. Beach, special grant Mech. Institute	20 00
"	Treas P. S. Gov grant	105 00
Aug 5	R. D Judson aud'r for 1892	3 00
Sept. 25	B. Loverin, dog tags	2 25
Oct. 26	W. G. Parish, lumber	144 81
Dec. 15	B. Loverin, salary as clerk	55 00
"	B. Loverin, printing and supply account	40 00
"	B. Loverin selecting jurors	2 00
"	Athens Reporter for writing up village in Christmas No.	25 00
	A. W. Blancher, assessor, 1893	20 00
Dec. 15	H. H. Arnold, treas.	20 00
"	J. P. Lamb, selecting jurors	2 00
"	A. W. Blanchard, selecting jurors	2 00
"	J. P. Lamb, rent for hall for village purposes	7 00
"	Wm. Lang, buiding sidewalk	5 00
"	H. C. Philips, Sanitary inspector	35 50
"	Karley and Wiltse, street commissioners	499 61
"	Athens high school village assesment '93	431 00
	Athens public school, 1893	1246 40
Dec. 27	Treas. Rear Yonge & Escott village share of H. S. debenture No. 11	80 00
"	Treas. Rear Yonge & Escott village share of interestand cupons B. W. & S. R'y	301 25
"	Co. assessment, '93	252 00
Dec. 29	Jos. Thompson, for Mrs. Langstaff	1 26
	Bal. cash on hand	890 91
		$4238 64

This is a correct copy of transactions of business and we find the books correct in every way and the above amount of cash on hand ending with the year 1893.

GEO. A. WILTSE,
R. J. SEYMOUR.
Auditors

Burns' Birthplace.

AYR, SCOTLAND, Feb. 22, 1894.

Editor Reporter.—

MY DEAR SIR.—I have only a few moments at my disposal before leaving for Glasgow. Doubtless you and your readers would like to hear a few words from the old town of Ayr, the birthplace of Burns, whose cottage I visited to day. From very early times, Ayr seems to have been regarded as an important place. I am informed, the charter constituting it a royal-burgh was granted by William the Lion in 1201. Alexander the third frequently held his court here. The trade of Ayr does not take the lead in any particular. Mining operations were long carried on in close proximity to the town, but the coal fields are exhausted and in recent times the ancient town is kept by what might be called a general trade. The humble cottage in which Burns was born is unmistakably conspicuous—it quite preserves, literally, its cottage looks. What is now the kitchen was in former days its chief apartment. The clay floor is unchanged, the sill table, scrupulously whitened day by day all these years, is that which did duty there a hundred years ago, and more. I saw the very bed in which Bobby Burns first saw light, and cried his first baby cry. I felt that I was standing face to face with him who had snatched up the affections of a whole world. I walked over the Bridge of Doon and along the banks of the Doon where Bobby doubtless drew many an inspiration. I visited the Tam O'Shanter inn, where Souter Johnny and Tam spent many a night together. I was shown the very chairs they sat in and drank their fill. Twenty-eight thousand people, coming from all parts of the world, visited Burn's cottage last year. When in Tam O'Shanter's room, how often I thought of Dr. Addison, who was the first I ever heard recite Tam O'Shanter. How he would have enjoyed this afternoon! My train is due in five minutes, will write you soon again.

A. E. DONOVAN.

Imperilled His Wife's Honor.

OGDENSBURG, March 4.—A Canadian by the name of Oliver Loucks, who was married a short time ago at Smith's Falls by the Methodist clergyman of that place, came to this city two weeks ago and engaged board for himself and wife at the house of Mrs. Prouty, his sister. He did not readily find employment and soon got behind in his payments, when Mrs. Prouty told him he must either pay up or seek other quarters. Not having the money to pay for his board he left, taking his wife to Kate Porter's house, one of the most notorious dives in the city, and telling her that he had secured employment for her at housework at a salary of three dollars per week. He left her there last night and went away, and this morning she appeared at headquarters and made a complaint against him. The woman claimed she was ill-treated and was considerably excited.

Officer Tuck went up to the woodyard and found the man and brought him to headquarters, but when he appeared she softened and would not make a complaint against him. He cried and she cried. He told her that he loved her, and she believed him; so they were reconciled again. The pair were given time to get out of town, and later skipped across the border.

Do you tell us, O, candidate for the custom of the community, that you can't afford to advertise because your business is dull? Listen! It is dull because you do not advertise, and you don't advertise because it is dull, so the vacant circle is complete. We tell you that if you are doing ill, to advertise that you may do well, and if you are doing well advertise that you may do better.

STATEN ISLAND'S KING.

Career of the Man who is Indicted for Two Forgeries.

A NEWSBOY AT $1.50 A WEEK

Rises Until He Handles Thousands and Sees Millions—One of the Most Remarkable Life Histories of Modern Times—A Cadadian Who Has Fallen From a Giddy Height.

ERASTUS WIMAN has had one of the most remarkable careers of any man of this age. He has been an indefatigable worker and a man in whose bosom hope seemed to spring eternal. Nothing seemed to be able to discourage him. Nothing seemed to be too great for him to undertake. He was a Canadian born and he never had foresworn his citizenship. His birthplace was a village near Toronto, where he first saw the light some sixty years ago. His parents were very poor and during summers he

ERASTUS WIMAN.

had to work in the fields so that in the winters he could get such scant education as the local school afforded. He was a newsboy on the streets until he was fifteen years of age and then he went to work in a printing office, where he got $1.50 a week. He drifted from typesetting into writing on the markets and finance for the Toronto Globe. His fame as a market man spread so that when R. G. Dun & Co. wanted to start a branch of their commercial agency in Toronto, in 1861, the agency was offered to Mr. Wiman, and he accepted it. Four years later he came to the New York office. He insisted on the firm branching out its business and carried out this policy until R. G. Dun & Co. instead of having sixteen agencies had 105.

Years ago Mr. Wiman became impressed with the belief that there was a great future in store for Staten Island. He went there to live. He bought land there. He built houses. His idea of the future of the island was not only that it would become a great place of residence, but that it would be a great commercial territory, a point at which would be handled a tremendous commerce, export and import.

He thought that Staten Island was the natural terminal for the Baltimore and Ohio system. He wanted to see rapid transit established on the island. He wanted to see it lighted by electric light. He wanted to see it made easier of access by lines of the finest ferryboats. He even dreamed of the day when, by tunnels, it would be connected under the waters of the harbor with Brooklyn and New York City. Not all of these things has he seen realized, but as he thinks over the past in his prison cell now, he must think of the great deal that has been accomplished in Staten Island's development largely through his own energy.

On Staten Island, at St. George on the Hill, high above the waters of the bay, he built for himself and his family a colonial mansion, and then planned and waited and worked for the boom. But the Baltimore and Ohio Company did not follow out the plan which Mr. Wiman advocated. The result was that he has for years been land poor, a fact which beyond a question has had a very large bearing upon his financial downfall and his present disgrace.

It was in 1880 that he began to organize the Rapid Transit Company, of which the late Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt was president for many years. The Wiman syndicate, after a hard fight, ousted Capt. Vanderbilt from the management of the company. Mr. Wiman is still the president of the Staten Island Ferry Company, which leases its boats and privileges to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company.

Besides being a director of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company he was foremost in every other scheme for the development of the island. He was the President of the Cyclone Pulverizing Company, the President of the Richmond County Gas Light and Power Company, a director of the Staten Island Electric Power Company, President of the Coal Economizer Company, President of the Automaton Weighing Machine Company, President of the Associated Building and Loan Association of New York and President of the Mechanic Paint Company. He was also interested in all the charitable and benevolent institutions on the island, in its schools, in its churches and in its clubs. Several years ago he was a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company. When in Toronto he was largely interested in telegraph matters there until the Western Union absorbed the Canadian lines.

For a long time he has been prominent as a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation and kindred business organizations. In fact, the demands on his time and energy seemed to be limitless, and yet with it all he found time to be a leader, with his wife, his four sons and his two daughters, in Staten Island society, and to be a frequent diner out and speech maker, as well as a conspicuous figure on the lecture platform.

It was unquestionably the heavy drain upon his resources in connection with his Staten Island schemes that caused his downfall. To attract attention to the island he incorporated the Metropolitan Amusement Company at St. George. The International Baseball Club was one of the first attractions offered by the Amusement Company. This was followed by the Fall of Babylon and other spectacular entertainments, all of which, except the Wild West Show, it is said, resulted in very heavy financial losses to Mr. Wiman.

As a public speaker and a writer Mr. Wiman has been most noted for his advocacy of commercial union between the United States and Canada. He has spoken here, there and everywhere about it.

There has always been a business element in Canada which has looked upon Mr. Wiman as a prophet. Only four years ago La Patrie, of Montreal, came out naming him as a leader in the Dominion and insisting that he should have a seat in Parliament, if he would accept it in recognition of his services towards promoting closer commercial relations between Canada and the United States.

In June of the year prior to his withdrawal from R. G. Dun & Co. Mr. Wiman's financial condition came in question, though not in a manner to cause any great comment. At that time he issued a public statement as follows:

"My chief income is derived from a partnership in the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., proprietors of the mercantile agency. This concern has 145 branch offices throughout the country, and has a total gross revenue of over $2,500,000.

"The profits in the year just closed yielded me, with other contributions, over $200,000, so that I have an abundant revenue. My living expenses do not exceed $25,000 per year, and I can show a clear gain each year of $50,000 over and above all expenses.

"My position in the firm is one of great strength because of its peculiar surroundings. I have been connected with it for thirty years, and in the last fifteen years its success is more universally attributed to me than to any other man."

When the failure of Mr. Wiman and his absolute bankruptcy became known through the creation of the trust by himself and wife for the benefit of his creditors, there was for a long time a good deal of mystery as to just who his creditors were and what his liabilities and assets were. The creditors seemed to be inclined to deal with him very leniently, and this was particularly true of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co. Mr. Dun said at the time that Mr. Wiman owed him more than $300,000, but denied that this was the reason why he had dropped Mr. Wiman from the firm. He added thus:

"Some day I may give this matter to the public, but for the present I do not want to go any further into it. It is not true, as Mr. Wiman stated, that his income from his connection with R. G. Dun & Co. was $200,000 a year. That is absurd. Mr. Wiman is a very visionary man."

His Liabilities and Assets.

In June, 1893, information was given to the public as to Mr. Wiman's liabilities and assets. The statement showed that there were direct liabilities of $591,000 and contingent liabilities of $815,000. The direct liabilities were made up as follows:

Chemical Bank, New York	$25,100 00
Central National Bank, New York	12,500 00
Wilbur, Jackson & Co., Providence, R.I.	
Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., New York	15,000 00
	15,022 22
Desjardins Girouard & Co., Montreal	19,250 01
H. S. Archer, New York	56,143 00
Robert Mackey, Montreal	47,500 00
L. Faber, New York	10,000 00
S. N. Baldwin, New York	18,477 94
Orvin S. Wood, Staten Island	10,000 00
Robert G. Dun, New York	315,000 00

Of the contingent liabilities $326,621 represented indorsements on notes of the Electric Power Company of $194,550; creditors of Mechanical Gold Extractor Company, $29,183; Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford (secured by mortgage) $50,000; H. M. Davies, of Staten Island, $16,000.

$901,390 Shrunk To $21,645.

The assets, exclusive of real estate, while having a face value of $901,390 had an actual value of only $21,645, as most of them were already highly pledged for loans. They were as follows:

	Nominal value.
Staten Island Rapid Transit income bonds	$591,000
Mortage bonds of Richmond Light, Heat and Power Company	6,000
Shares General Electric Company	6,800
Shares of Automatic Weighing-Machine Company	10,000
Shares of National Bank of Staten Island	2,000
2,480 Shares of Electric Power Company of Staten Island	248,000
Six Shares of Staten Island Railroad Co.	60
120 Shares of Staten Island Academy	3,000
328 Shares of Staten Island Rapid Transit Company	32,800
Shares of Western Union Telegraph Co.	200
Shares of North-western Telegraph Co.	5,000
Shares of Mechanical Gold Extractor Co.	5,000
Bonds of Staten Island Cricket and Baseball	700
Total	$901,390

The Princess Colonna.

Princess Evelyne Gallatro Colonna, Mrs. John W. Mackay's daughter, who is expecting

PRINCESS COLONNA, INCOME $175,000 A YEAR.

in the courts of France a separation from Prince Colonna, has arrived in New York. With her were her three children, Andrea, Bianca and Marco, aged eight, six and four years respectively. She was also accompanied by her half-brother, John W. Mackay, jr., who joined her in London after her flight from Paris. The Princess and her children left the Hotel Brighton, at Paris, on Jan. 30, as if for a moonlight promenade. To lull suspicion, Mrs. Mackay remained behind. The cause of flight was said to be the intolerable position in which the Princess found herself after the French court allowed the Prince to see the children twice a week. This feeling of uneasiness was increased by the fear that the courts of Paris would give the children to the recreant husband.

The story of the marital infelicity of the daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay and the stepdaughter of John W. Mackay is one of the unhappiest of the many tales of misery which have resulted from the marriage of wealthy American girls to titled foreigners. She married Prince Ferdinand Gallatro Colonna, whose title is as high as any in Italy, a little over ten years ago. She was known to San Francisco before her widowed mother married John W. Mackay, as Miss Eva Bryant, a most charming girl of delightful manners and lovable disposition. It was while she was traveling in Europe with her mother, about twelve years ago, that the Prince Colonna met her in Paris. He followed the girl and her mother to Italy, when they left Villefranche, their station, about ten leagues out of Paris. There he wooed constantly and zealously. His attentions were not unappreciated, for besides his high rank and ancient lineage he was a very handsome and agreeable man of less than thirty years. She has, however, rued the fact that she was dazzled, almost ever since the nuptial knot was tied.

A Farmer's Idea of Work.

Farmer Hardfist. What under the sun is the reason that boys are such no account critters nowadays? Here is our son, Jasper, pretty nigh crazy to leave the old farm and try to git a job in town.

Mrs. Hardfist (meekly). Perhaps he thinks the work won't be quite so hard.

Farmer Hardfist. Work? Why, shucks, Polly; he don't skurcely know what work is! He hain't done a thing since supper but milk the cows, feed the horses, slop the hogs, split and carry in the wood and kindlin's, shell a little corn, ketch the colt, and turn the grindstone for me about half an hour. He's had all the rest of the time to himself, except the few minutes it took him to mend the bridle I broke this mornin'. What in the name of Tunkett makes all the boys so crazy to leave the old farm?—Life.

Taking Life Easy.

"One of the most noticeable changes that has come about in my experience," says a traveller of fifty years, "is in the evening life of our towns and cities. Why, it isn't so many years ago that in any city the places of business would all be open of an evening. Lawyers would be in there offices, the mechanics in their shops, the merchants in their stores, and everybody pegging away busily. Mills and factories even would run until 7.30. Now go through almost any city or village of an evening, and you'll find the business wheels at a standstill. The lawyers, mechanics, merchants—in fact almost everybody—are idle. No one now attempts to do much of an evening. Social life claims its own when the sun goes down, and either the home circle, the club or the theatre has the people. Perhaps fifty years hence we'll no longer work afternoons."

Slaughtered for their Furs.

An idea of the enormous number of fur-bearing animals annually slaughtered for their pelts may be gained from the following figures of skins to be offered for the January sales at London: One million five hundred thousand muskrats, 550,000 Australian opossum, 220,000 raccoon, 200,000 skunk, 175,000 mink, 105,000 opossum, 90,000 wallaby, 36,800 fox, 36,000 marten, 32,000 nutria, 20,000 wombat, 14,000 beaver, 8,600 cat, 6,000 bear, 5,000 kangaroo, 5,000 lynx, 3,600 Thibet lamb, 3,400 wolf, 2,800 dry-hair seal, 1,100 badger and 1,000 Russian sable, a total of nearly 3,000,000 skins. This is exclusive of the regular offerings of sealskins on Jan. 15, which will comprise 28,900 skins, all except 3,200 of which are from northwest coast seals.

An Interesting Experiment.

Touch the convex side of a watch glass upon water so as to leave a drop hanging on the glass. Pour a little ether into the concave side and blow upon it. The rapid evaporation of the ether will render the glass so cold that the drop of water will be frozen.

Not a New Idea.

Ice artificially manufactured by the use of chemical mixtures is not a late idea by any means, the invention dating back to 1780.

THE LATEST FAD.

New Microbes and Disease Germs Have Become Parlor Talk.

It has become very fashionable nowadays to talk about microbes, bacteria, disease germs, etc. Everybody is on the alert about them. The reason for this is that scientists have discovered that almost every disease has its own special germ, and if that germ falls on favorable soil it grows, like any other seed. That is why in times of epidemics people are so careful about cleanliness, so these germs may not be carried from one place to another, and so that even the wind may not blow them here and there. Strangest of all the discoveries about these germs, however, are those made by Dr. Sternberg, proving that many of them lurk in the bodies of people themselves, only waiting favorable opportunities for development. Thus the germs for pneumonia are in your own mouth, waiting to go down into the lungs when your vitality is reduced. The germs for lockjaw, too, are everywhere about, only they cannot come to anything if there is plenty of oxygen about, oxygen burning them directly up, which is why a deep though small wound will cause lockjaw, when a wound near the surface will not do so. All this proves how important it is to keep well, so none of these germs have a chance to grow. A doctor told me he had seen some of these germs introduced into the blood. When the blood was healthy it didn't mind the germs any more than a boy minds a snowball; the germs disappeared. When the blood was not healthy the germ affected it, changed its color, etc. After this no one will feel like saying they caught a disease from anybody else, seeing that it lay in themselves all the time. So there will be no reason for blaming other people and outside conditions for the troubles we have in ourselves, something most of us are always wanting to do when things go wrong.

A Naughty King.

If all the stories are true which are told about the little King of Spain, he must be a very willful little boy indeed and quite determined to have his own way in everything. One cannot greatly blame the little king for his waywardness, because the rules of his country are such that the word of the king is law, in many things, whether the same king be young or old, little or big. So little Alphonso must be pardoned if he is a "spoiled" child.

One day Alphonso and his governess were out driving, when suddenly the governess noticed that the little king was not acknowledging the salutes of his subjects.

"I am too tired to bow to them," exclaimed he, pettishly, "and I am not going to do it."

"But you must acknowledge their salutes," insisted the governess, "because you are their king, and it is one of the customs for a king to bow to his subjects."

"I shall not bow to them!" exclaimed Alphonso, loudly.

"Then you cannot drive in the carriage with me," replied the governess, kindly but firmly, for she feared that Alphonso would offend his subjects.

"Then you may get out and walk!" exclaimed the naughty little king. Then, calling to the coachman, he cried:

"Halt, Carlo! This lady wishes to go on foot."

Feminine Gaits.

It is a ridiculous notion that one's gait should be regulated, measured and prescribed by the whims of fashion. Last winter the girl who was an rigueur held her waist stiff and bent forward at an angle of 25 degrees, stepping with an elasticity that suggested the possibility of a coiled wire springs in her shoes. To speak politely there was a sweet precipitation in her movements, but it was conducive to anything but grace. Sensible women walk sensibly, that is, natural and from the hips, with a certain amount of precision, perhaps, but evenly and lightly.

Next to a low voice there is nothing more indicative of refinement and good breeding in a woman than a light step. It is strange that a small woman weighing ninety pounds often comes down stairs as if she weighed a ton, while the silken foot fall belongs to the woman who tips the beam at 200.—New York Herald.

A Cure for the Blues.

The severe fit of blues manifest by long faces and doleful stories about the shrinkage of securities and merchandise is epidemic in some communities, and is highly contagious, attacking with greatest severity those whose bank account shows a good surplus above immediate needs. Fortunately it is a "self-limited disease," and the victim will, in time, recover; meanwhile, however, there will be considerable suffering, which may be diminished by employing the following prescriptions, ad lib.:

Give those blinds a fresh coat of paint. It will be necessary in the spring or they will drop to pieces. Do it now and save the repairs.

A good coat of paint on the cornice of your house would improve its appearance and save decay, and the same may be said of your back yard fence. That dining room floor has for the last six months needed repolishing. The diminished cost of labor and material will more than make up the interest you save by delay. The old-fashioned bedroom fresco of your hall is ridiculed by your neighbors; it is loud and vulgar; rub it out and substitute something more refined.

If you are suspicious there is arsenic in your wall paper, have it removed. It will save a prospective doctor's bill, which, when paid, leaves you with nothing you ought not to possess without this expense.

Give an order at once for that suit of clothes you contemplate when the times are a little better. Your tailor will take the order at reduced rates during the dull season.

The parlor suit begins to look shabby; it has been in use 15 years without renovating; it is old fashioned and not worth repairing. It is now a good time to buy new and modern at a very low price.

If I have failed to mention all you require and your bank account still shows a surplus above immediate wants, drawing nothing by way of interest or at most 2 per cent, tell your wife of it, and if she does not find a more useful way to employ the money you had better get a divorce, for she is certainly not the helpmate she promised to be.

Not Spoken as Spelled.

The absurd and sometimes extraordinary difference between the spelling and pronunciation of English names has often been commented upon. Several lists have been published, but they are by no means complete. The following, it is believed by the Boston Transcript, are, for the most part, new: Woodnesborough, Winsbro; Woodmancote, Woodmucket; Wymondham, Windum; Yaddlethorpe, Yalthrup; Gainsborough, Gainsber; Glencoin, Lenkerrin; Grassington, Girstun; Haddiscoe, Hadaker; Gunthwaite, Gunfit; Eskdale, Ashdale; Brampton Brian, Brawn; Brightholmstone, Bryton; Hallahon, Horn; Meddlethorpe, Threlthrup; Marylebone, Marrowbone; Ulrome, Ocram; Uttoxeter, Tuxiter, Rampisham, Ransom; Crostwight, Corsit; Pevensey, Pinsy; Coxwold, Cookwood; Holdsworth, Holder; Skiddaw is Skiddy; Kirkendbright, Kircoobry; Ilkley, Eelka; Ryswicke, Hard'n; Alford, Artifold. Strachan should be pronounced Strawn; Colquhoun is Kohoon, the accent being on the last syllable. Beauchamp is Beecham; Duchesne should be pronounced Dukarn; Bethune should be Beatoe and in Abergavenny the "av" is not sounded. Menzies is pronounced Mynges, Knollys as Knowles, Sandys as Sandes, Gower as Gorr, and Milnes as Mills. Dalziel should be pronounced "Dee-al," with accent on first syllable; Glamis is Glarms; Geoghegan should be pronounced Gaygan and Rathven is Riven.

The Ivory Supply.

If the ivory trade increases at the present rate much longer the elephants will soon become extinct. One firm alone in Sheffield, England, last year received the tusks of no fewer than 1,280 elephants. A few years ago 800 pairs of tusks were sufficient for them.

A ceremony exists among the tribes of the interior of Sumatra, which is without doubt the survival of an ancient and very cruel custom, that has passed in the course of time into a civil and religious duty. These people, although of rather gentle disposition, piously and ceremoniously kill and eat their aged parents in the belief that they are performing a sacred duty. At the appointed day the old man who is destined to be eaten goes up into a tree, at the foot of which are gathered the relatives and friends of the family. The strike the trunk of the tree in cadence and sing a funeral hymn. Then the old man descends, his nearest relatives deliberately kill him and the attendants eat him.

Adulteration in Tea.

Gunpowder teas are especially open to adulteration because of their granular or dusty form, and the Chinese are marvelously expert in deceiving the foreign