

HIS FEET WERE BOTH AMPUTATED

Corporal Ernest Carr of Belleville Suffered Terrible Injuries.

Corporal Ernest Carr, No. 40,390, a Belleville boy, who left with the 34th Battery, has suffered the loss of both feet by amputation which was necessitated by the terrible wounds he sustained in the Zillebeke fighting in Belgium. The operation was performed on Thursday, June 8th. He will be removed to a base hospital at as early a date as possible.

Corporal Carr was a G.T.R. fireman by occupation. He had been very fortunate in all the big engagements of the past year and a half on the spring line.

News of his wounds has been received by his sister-in-law, at Newcastle.

Corporal Carr was born in Belleville and removed from this city with his parents to Montecatini some seven years ago.

CANNIFTON BOY KILLED

Percy Black, 117 Pendrith Avenue, Toronto, Meets Tragic Death—Family Lived in Cannifton

Percy Black, 117 Pendrith Avenue, Toronto, was instantly killed yesterday morning at 11 o'clock when some lumber that he was loading from a trestle to a truck slipped, striking him on the head.

The accident happened in the yards of the Boake Manufacturing Company, Limited, Dartnell Avenue, and apparently the trestle on which the lumber was piled was knocked away prematurely. The body was taken to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held.

Black was a married man, twenty-five years of age, and besides his wife, two children, one year old and four years old, survive him.

The victim was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Black, of Cannifton and lived in that village until about seven years ago when he went to Toronto. He spent last winter in Cannifton. He was a nephew of Mr. F. B. Naylor, of Belleville. The funeral takes place on Wednesday in Toronto.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

Wedding Bells

CHAMBERS—DONNAN

On Saturday, June 17th at 9.30 a. m., an interesting, though quiet event took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Donnan, West Huntingdon, when the marriage of their only daughter, Mildred Eva, to Mr. Jas. A. Chambers of Crookston, Rev. C. S. Reddick, performing the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Christina Wilson, while Mr. Raymond Chambers, a cousin of the groom, acted as best man. Only members of the bride's family were present.

Mrs. Chambers is very highly esteemed in the community in which she has hitherto resided; and especially will she be missed in the Sunday School of the West Huntingdon Methodist Church, in which she has taken an active interest for some years. But West Huntingdon's loss will be Crookston's gain. Mr. Chambers is also a very estimable member of his own community, and mutual congratulations and best wishes will be freely tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Chambers by their many friends in the township of Huntingdon and elsewhere.

There is no more effective vermifuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

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A Royal Warrant. In all countries. Ask for "PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED" and you will be satisfied. MARION & MARION, 284 University St., Toronto.

GADSBY'S LETTER

OTTAWA, June 28.—By some chain of accidents Sir Sam never produces a witness to his military genius until that witness comes down among the dead men and cannot talk back. Of course, no one impugns Sir Sam's veracity, but it is certainly an unfortunate coincidence that no sooner does a great man pass out the due meed of praise to Sir Sam than the grave closes over the corroborative evidence.

It was not so long ago that Sir Sam visited London and was seated at Lord Roberts' elbow at one of those banquets which make the English climate so agreeable to our War Lord. At that stage of the dinner when truth will out, Lord Roberts just naturally had to tell Sir Sam that he was the greatest Driving Force in history. Lord Roberts probably whispered it—at all events he did not deliver the sentiment in a loud tone of voice for nobody has come forward since to back Sir Sam's statement up.

But look what happened afterwards. Lord Roberts had no sooner relieved his bosom of that ineluctable admiration for Sir Sam which was doubtless engendered by studying his exploits with "my man Turpin" in South Africa than the British Empire's most beloved Field Marshal went to France to look the Indian troops over, took sick there and died.

Now comes the next tragedy in the fatal series. In April last Sir Sam was again in London, this time to settle with Lord Kitchener, who listened with proper respect to his opinions on the conduct of the war. The talk—this is Sam's own story we are giving—turned on the Ypres salient and the thousands of brave lives that had gone out there in defence of that dangerous position. It was Sir Sam's belief that the Ypres salient was being held for sentimental and political reasons and that Joffre, Haig, and inferentially Kitchener himself were making a mistake in hanging on.

Kitchener's might have replied—and it would have been the truth—that the chief political reason for holding the Ypres salient was that it was the key to Calais and therefore to England and British supremacy on the seas and the continuance of the British Empire—but he refrained. Instead—and we have Sam's word for it—he admitted "with tears in his eyes" that it was so. Kitchener was like Lord Roberts—once under the spell of Sir Sam's glittering eye and warlike record he had to acknowledge that the best part of England and Europe was all wrong and that Sir Sam had the right bull by the horns. This was a curious departure from the ordinary course of history because nowhere do we read that Alexander backed down when his generals talked straight to him, or that Julius Caesar acknowledged the corra when his generals said to him that it was foolish to cross the Rubicon or that Napoleon reneged when his marshals told him the plain truth. No indeed, all these besotted heroes held to their own opinions and went on and conquered.

Kitchener, however, was not made of such stern stuff. In the presence of a really great military genius like Sir Sam tears sprang to his eyes—or it may have been that his eyes watered as he gazed at the sun—and he confessed that the strategy board of the Allies was in error. He was, it is presumed, in a fair way to repent and tell Joffre to surrender the salient and let the Huns make another salient just as dangerous somewhere else when Sir Sam was recalled to Canada to explain why his friend Colonel John Wesley Allison was "scratching gravel" to the extent that he did.

Now mark what followed. With these remarks of the Greatest Driving Force in History rankling in his breast Lord Kitchener boarded the Hampshire for Russia, was overtaken by tempests and German torpedoes, and perished. But not before he, delivered his supreme message to the world, namely, that Major-General Sir Sam Hughes was the Best Ever. Thus neither of them had lived entirely in vain.

Sir Sam's castle of fame thus rests on the word of Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, two dead men, and one man very much alive, Sir Sam himself. Could the legend have a nobler foundation? We trow not. Another thing we trow is that it must be true because Sir Sam told it himself—he didn't allow any false delicacy to intervene and cause him to wait until Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts spoke up. Or rather, as some put it, he waited until they were both dead, and surely that is long enough for any man to wait, let alone an impatient hero like Sir Sam.

However, the moral of Lord Roberts' death, and also of Lord Kitchener's is plain enough. In fact there are two morals. One is that nobody should speak the real truth about Sir Sam if he wants to go on living; the other is that death has a new sting so long as Sir Sam is above ground to take advantage of it.

It is quite true that Premier Borden agrees with Kitchener, Joffre, Haig, and the others as to the propriety of holding the Ypres salient and so that extent disagrees with Sir Sam, but Premier Borden at present is only the nominal Minister of Militia and Sir Sam is the real one. Consequently Sir Sam must be right. Al-

though Sir Sam has ostensibly resigned he has never surrendered the reins of office. Borden has the name, but Sam plays the game as usual. Sam is in this office at the Militia Department at 7.30 a. m., and works from early morn to dewy eve and often much later. Even when he is not telling the British War Office his mistakes he has plenty to do, not only in the way of routine business but making speeches, holding reviews and prancing in the limelight.

Some people are wondering why he doesn't concentrate his great genius on the recruiting problem and solve it good and plenty. Recruiting by the present methods seem to be at a standstill. The Borden Government is still 150,000 short of its promised 500,000. Sam, of course could solve the problem in short order, but the question arises: will they let him? Many clear thinkers in this country believe that we have hired thousands of an imaginary figure issued for advertising purposes only.

Another problem the Greatest Driving Force in History might tackle is the delay experienced by dead soldiers' dependents in getting their back pay and delay experienced in the transmission of separation allowances. It is not in the record that Allison and his fellow profiteers have any trouble collecting their gains, but soldiers' wives and mothers have found that the Militia Department takes a lot of nagging before it comes across with the coin.

A KINDLY QUEEN. How Mother of Wilhelmina Saves Servant From Trouble. The mother of the present Queen of Holland married King William when the King was pretty well on in years; it was his second matrimonial venture. He was so pleased with it that one day he purchased a tea set of costly porcelaine gift. The Queen. He felt that it was quite an extravagance, and threatened to discharge any servant who was careless enough to break a part of the set.

One day, says Novellen-Schatz, a man who had been in the service of the Royal house for many years had the misfortune to break one of the precious cups. He was heartbroken. Tearfully he went to Queen Emma and told her his story. The sympathetic Queen took the broken pieces and put them together, saying, "I think we can fix that. Just paste it together with cement. The edges are smooth and won't show much. Let the rest to me. I'll do what I can to save you."

When the Royal family sat down to tea the next time, the injured cup was at Queen Emma's place. The Queen, pretending to be very thirsty, drank from it. The King, who was as if struck with a sudden idea, also turned quickly in her chair toward the King, and her arm swept the cup to the floor. As it crashed into a thousand pieces, the Queen affected an expression of deepest regret, and said that, "There, your Majesty, see what an awkward servant I am. Now, the only thing you can do is to dismiss me from your service."

But William was in a happy mood; seeing how grieved his wife appeared, he made light of the loss and consoled her affectionately, while the old servant stood trembling by the King's good fortune for a mistress whose tact and kindness had saved him his position.

Small Farms Threatened. A highly interesting statement is made by the Frankfurter Zeitung about the danger threatening Germany after the war with regard to small holdings. This is the certainty that, owing to the great loss of life, many of the smaller agricultural holdings of from five to 250 acres, the owners of which have been killed, will be swallowed up by the larger properties.

Even if only five per cent. of the small land owners now fighting at the front are killed, there will be 110,000 farms in this predicament. It is therefore suggested that a law should be immediately passed, forbidding the sale of such properties without the consent of the Government, and placing them under the management of trustees for the State until the children of the deceased owners are grown up.

Von Falkenhayn's Past. General von Falkenhayn, said by his admirers to be the most powerful man of the hour in Germany, was at one time employed in a commercial house in China. When Field Marshal von Moltke fell into disgrace, after the battle of the Marne, General Falkenhayn was placed at the head of the general staff. In his younger years, it is said, he was obliged to give up the army owing to ruinous debts which the young officer had contracted. It was then that he went to China. Since the war began his exceptional military ability has been amply proved, until to-day he stands out as one of the great figures developed.

Economy Required. The Board of Trade issued a notice recently drawing public attention to the special need for the greatest economy in the use of fuel at the present time. Last year of the total output of coal, amounting to 253,000,000 tons, 43,500,000 tons were exported, of which 23,000,000 were shipped to Allies and 17,900,000 to neutrals.

A Royal Marksman. Since Prince Henry has been in the Eton O. T. C. he is said to have developed into one of the crack shots of the corps. He has always liked firearms and handles them like an old hand.

IT MAY HURT CANADA. U. S. Legislation Would Deprive B. C. of Halibut Trade.

Legislation which appears to interfere directly with the principle of bonding privilege established under the Treaty of Washington, 1842, is before the United States Congress and is being watched by the Canadian Government. The facts in connection with it are in the possession of Sir George Foster as Acting Prime Minister.

The question has to do with the shipment of halibut via the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Prince Rupert for points in the middle and eastern States.

Formerly this traffic all went to Seattle. The halibut were caught in Alaskan waters and were purchased from the halibut fishermen by supply boats sent north from Seattle. Since the establishment of Prince Rupert as the Pacific terminus of the G. T. P., fully a third of the catch of halibut is shipped to the fishermen to Prince Rupert, sold directly by them, and shipped in bond over the G.T.P.

A Canadian order-in-Council was published in March, of last year, allowing vessels of United States register to land fish free at Prince Rupert for trans-shipment to United States markets. It is just as if the fish were short and just as cheap and the ocean carriage is nearly six hundred miles shorter. The new arrangement is said to have benefited the fishermen and to have provided the consumers with fresher and cheaper fish. It has not pleased the United States transportation interests nor the Seattle companies which formerly controlled the trade.

For a year these interests have been seeking to have the old system restored either by a revival of the duty on fish from other means, and Seattle railway and fish interests have been to Washington in an effort to bring this restoration about. The halibut fishermen proposed as an alternative the establishment of a Government cold storage and buying station at Ketchikan, Alaska, but this proposal was rejected by the Fisherman, in commenting on this effort of the Seattle interests to take the trade away from Canada, said that "when we are offered clean competition by a neighbor, it will become up to have the law on them."

The determined efforts of the United States to control any further trade appear, however, to have borne fruit, and the bill now before Congress in the name of Rep. McGillivuddy, of Maine, provides that "no fresh or frozen halibut or salmon from the North Pacific Ocean or tributary waters shall be admitted into the United States for any foreign country except when the same shall be in bond from an American port."

The effect of this, it is said here, would be to prevent the halibut fishermen from taking advantage of the Prince Rupert market and would compel them to take their fish to Ketchikan, Alaska, to be bonded, the real result being that they would again have to depend upon the buyers from Seattle and trade would go back over the old route. The matter is being watched with keen interest here.

Three Hundred Fox Companies. The solid and stable character of the silver black fox breeding industry in Canada is attested by the manner in which Canada's fox companies have during the past two years stood the stress and strain of war conditions, closed markets and diminished value. Not one of the three hundred companies engaged in fox breeding has sought relief in liquidation. On the contrary, they are carrying on their business at the old stand and increasing their production from year to year. While temporarily suspended the payment of dividends, they have increased the numbers of their breeding stock and added largely to their productive capacity.

The pioneer silver fox breeders "budded better than they knew." They created a new industry, temporarily suspended the payment of dividends, and capable of a vast expansion. It is especially adapted for extension in every one of the nine provinces of Canada and the ten or twelve border states of the great American Republic. Any farm throughout these vast agricultural regions might profitably add a fur ranch to its equipment. Fur farming as an adjunct to agriculture adds a profitable factor to the ordinary farm, without displacing or disturbing any of the ordinary activities. The grove or wooded lot furnishes the site and supplies the lumber necessary to construct. No farmer who adds a fur ranch to his establishment need keep fewer horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or poultry on that account. A small ranch will hardly require any addition to the number of farm help.

Canada and New Zealand. The exports from New Zealand to Canada are in excess of the imports. The following table shows the value of the exports from New Zealand to Canada during the last six years:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Exports, Imports. Data for 1910-1915.

In consequence of the higher prices obtained for exports, larger shipments and decreased imports, the balance of trade for 1915 amounts to the large sum of \$10,020,078. The following table shows the figures for four years:

Table with 3 columns: Exports, Imports, Surplus. Data for 1912-1915.

The fact that the exports during 1915 exceeded the imports by \$10,020,078 ensures a plentiful supply of money for all legitimate purposes. The only trouble anticipated is a shortage of shipping so that the exports may be continued upon the same scale.

SUNDAY SCHOOL. Lesson I.—Third Quarter. For July 2, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES. Text of the Lesson, Acts xvii, 1-15. Memory Verses, 11, 12—Golden Text, Acts v, 31—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

In the lesson of two weeks ago we saw Paul and Silas leaving Philippi after the night of wonderful events. Before they departed they comforted the household of Lydia and the brethren, who had no doubt been much in prayer for them (chapter xvi, 40). He would no doubt comfort them, as he did in his letter to them, by the assurance that all that had happened had fallen out rather upon the furtherance of the gospel, and as his great desire was "by all means to save some" he could and did rejoice in spite of all his sufferings and shameful treatment (Phil. 1, 12, 18; 1 Cor. 15, 23).

His next place of testimony was Thessalonica, where in the Jewish synagogue for three Sabbath days he reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, working between times at his trade night and day that he might not be any expense to them (Thess. 1, 8, 9). The gospel he preached was in the power of the Holy Spirit, for he spoke not as pleasing men, but God who trieth our hearts, and they received it not as the word of men, but as it is in truth the word of God, and it effectually worked in those who believed, leading them to turn to God from idols to serve the living and true God and to wait for His Son from heaven, who had delivered them from the wrath to come (1 Thess. 1, 9, 10-12).

Judging from the two epistles to the Thessalonians, probably the first that Paul wrote, we cannot help noticing how fully he must have instructed them in the coming again of the Lord Jesus, both His coming for the Lord Jesus and His saints (1 Thess. 1, 9, 10; 1, 19; 2, 13; 2, 14-16; 2, 19). Then in his second epistle he cleared up for them some difficulties which they had concerning His coming in glory and the great and dreadful day of the Lord. The effect of this early preached but glorious doctrine is always, as I have seen it for over forty years, to make people more eager to tell out the glad tidings and to labor more earnestly to bring the Kingdom (1 Thess. 1, 3, 8). In verse 3 of our lesson we note that Paul opened to them the word concerning the necessity that the Messiah should suffer and rise again from the dead, but can you teachers who read this do that?

Do you see the promise of a deliverer and the way of salvation and the assurance of resurrection glory in Gen. 13, 15, 21, 24? Do you see the death and resurrection of Christ foreshadowed in the story of Isaac in Gen. xxiii? Do you see it in Ex. xii, Lev. xvi and xvii? Have you seen His sufferings, as if written by one who saw it all, in Pa. xiii and Isa. liii and His resurrection and glory in close connection with the story of the resurrection in Jer. xxx, 21? As to the Kingdom, with Israel as the center, it is in the prophets everywhere (Acts iii, 21; x, 43; xiii, 32-39).

If those who hear the word would not take the teacher's or the preacher's word for what they believe, but test all that they hear by the Bible itself they would then be able to say, as the Samaritans did, "Now we believe, not because of thy saying, for we have heard Him ourselves" (John iv, 42). Believers will never be well established nor grow as they should unless they hear God speak to their own hearts directly from His own word. Our hearts should say, "I will hear what God the Lord will speak;" then His message will come expressly to us, as it did to Ezekiel (Ps. lxxxv, 8; Ezek. 1, 3). In verses 4, 12 we read of some results at Thessalonica and Berea. At the former place some believed and of the devout Greeks a great multitude and of the chief women not a few; at the latter many believed, also some honorable women who were Greeks and of men not a few.

The results in every place are briefly summed up in chapter xxviii, 24, "Some believed the things which were spoken, and some believed not." We will always find the four kinds of soil of the parable of the sower, but whether results are great or small or adverse we should never be discouraged, for He is not, and His word will not fail to accomplish His pleasure, whether for life or death, but He is not willing that any should perish (Isa. xlii, 4; lv, 11; II Cor. 11, 15; 16; II Pet. iii, 9). The adverse results at these two places are seen in verses 5 to 7, 13.

When anything is accomplished for God the devil is ever ready to oppose and blind and deceive, and so it will be till he shall be shut up in the pit (Rev. xx). Being persecuted at Berea, Paul's friends brought him to Athens, leaving Silas and Timothy at Berea. But Paul sent back word by his conductors that they should come to him with all speed (verses 14, 15). "He believes should be able to say, 'Truly our relationship is with the Father and with His Son, Jesus Christ,' yet the fellowship of human beings who can say so with us is often very refreshing." On one occasion Paul wrote, "God, who comforteth those who are cast down, comforted us by the coming of Titus." And again, "I had no rest in my spirit because I found not, 'Thou, my brother' (I John 1, 3; II Cor. 13, 14; vi, 6).

HUNS FEAR WEST DRIVE BEGUN; FRENCH ADVANCE AT THIAUMONT

German Trenches Captured by French Troops—Huns Rushing Heavy Guns to West Front—Crown Prince of Bavaria Preparing to Meet Western Offensive—French Air Squadron Bombed German Ships Off Belgian Coast—Three Vessels Sunk by German U-Boats—New German Scheme to Foster Fruit Growing—German Socialists Call For End of "Senseless Murder of Nations."

THREE VESSELS SUNK BY SUBS. MARSEILLES, June 27.—The French steamer Fournel and the English steamer Cardiff have been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean and the Italian bark San Francisco has been sunk off Barcelona, Spain. The French steamer Ville de Madrid, with 52 passengers on board was pursued and cannonaded but escaped.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT FRUIT BUREAU. THE HAGUE, June 27.—The German government has inaugurated a new bureau to foster fruit and vegetable raising and the distribution of the crops. The government has also forbidden the sale of growing crops.

SOCIALISTS PROTEST AGAINST INCREASED TAXES. THE HAGUE, June 27.—At a session of the Prussian House of Deputies the Socialists protested vigorously against a proposed measure for increased taxation for the duration of the war. Herr Strobel demanded that an end be made of this "senseless murder of nations."

FRENCH PROGRESS AT THIAUMONT. PARIS, June 27.—The French war office reports further progress of French troops in the region of Thiaumont works. The advance was made in course of violent night fighting and resulted in the capture of another section of trenches. The fighting spread to Fleury. A French aeroplane squadron armed with cannon yesterday made an attack on German ships off the Belgian coast firing sixty-five shells.

DEATH OF FAMOUS ACTRESS. FRESNO, Cal., June 27.—Mary Davenport, the famous actress died here last night of apoplexy aged 65.

DAINTY FOOTWEAR HARD TO EQUAL. A wonderful display of dainty Pumps and Colonials do not hesitate to come to us to be fitted, for we now have the narrow widths for slender fitting in most all lines.



The Haines Shoe Houses. Napanee, Belleville, Trenton, Smith Falls.

McINTOSH BROS. SPECIAL WHITEWEAR SALE. All this week, when some startling bargains will be offered in the WHITEWEAR SECTION. Many have delayed in purchasing their summer needs on account of the backward season. This will be welcome news to them as it will afford them another opportunity to save money on their Whitewear needs. Read this partial list, better still come in and let us show you the great bargains we are offering. Great Assortment of Dainty Nightgowns Priced Amazingly Low. Reg. 75c Nightgowns, sale price 50c. Reg. 1.00 Nightgowns, sale price 75c. Reg. 1.25c Night gowns, sale price 97c. Others at \$1.19 up to \$2.19. Ladies Fine Cotton Drawers. Reg. 40c Drawers, sale price 25c. Reg. 50c Drawers, sale price 35c. Reg. 75c Drawers, sale price 50c. Reg. 1.00 Drawers, sale price 75c. Petticoats at Astonishing Prices. Reg. 75c Petticoats, sale price 50c. Reg. 1.00 Petticoats, sale price 70c. Reg. 1.25c Petticoats, sale price 97c. Reg. 2.00 Petticoats, sale price 1.49. Wonderful values in Corset Covers, at 15c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 60c, and 75c. Perfect Fitting Brassieres at 50c, 65c, 75c and \$1.00. Princess Slips at great reductions at 75c, 97c, \$1.49, \$1.97 up to \$2.25. Ladies' Combinations in several styles, marked for quick clearing, very dainty at 75c, 97c, and \$1.75.