

# The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 26

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, June 27, 1917

4 cents a copy

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USE THE REPORTER AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

### A. H. S. NOTES

The following students of Form I having successfully completed the first year's work will be granted promotion to Form II. Names are in order of merit.

Loreen Phelps, honors and general Proficiency Medal; Geraldine Percival, honors; Beryl Davis, honors; Douglas Kendrick, honors; Beryl Newsome, honors; Nina Mulvena, honors; Mildred Seymour, Hubert Craig, Mary Conlon, Hope Swayne, Cecil Earl, Veronica Leeder, Louisa Pattermore, Marie Alguire, Arthur Seymour, Edith Acheson, Annie Gray, Jennie Moore, Gladys Barker, Alfred Scott.

The following also received special promotion:

Myrtle Cross, honors on year's work; Hubert Beale—Farm Employment; Garfield Claxton—Farm Employment; Cecil Flood—Farm Employment; Gordon Gibson—Farm Employment; James Heffernan—Farm Employment; Carmen Howe—Farm Employment; Wilford Slack—Farm Employment; Roy Wiltse—Farm Employment.

### DEATH OF MRS. KNAPP

A sudden death occurred at El-oida Saturday morning when Mrs. Morton C. Knapp passed away after less than two hours illness.

Deceased was born in North Gower fifty-three years ago, the daughter of the late William Craig. Besides her husband she is survived by several sisters and a brother.

Mrs. Knapp was a member of the Methodist church and of the W. M. S. A large circle of sincere friends mourn her loss.

The funeral service was conducted at the residence on Sunday by Rev. T. J. Vickery. Interment was made at Sheldon's Cemetery.

The floral offerings were very beautiful.

The pall-bearers were: E. Dowden, S. Hollingsworth, Philip Livingston, Delmar Cowie.

Among relatives from a distance were: Mrs. Wm. Pratt, Mrs. John Buchanan, Miss Sarah Craig, Ottawa; Mrs. John Dunnet, Kingston; Mrs. George Holmes, Frankville.

### REED—DANBY

On Wednesday, June 20, the Rev. R. Calvert, B. D., united in marriage at Soperton, Orman James Reed, son of James Reed, and Miss Pearl Danby, daughter of Benona Danby. Mr. and Mrs. Reed left on Wednesday afternoon on their wedding trip to Smith's Falls, Ottawa and other points, and will on their return reside at Soperton.

### CLASS PICNIC

On Saturday afternoon the members of the catechumen class of the Methodist church held a delightful picnic in the woods of Adam Hawkins. The children are loyal to their class, and fifty of them responded to Miss Wiltse's invitation to join in the picnic. They all left the village, singing and marching in order, with flags waving overhead. This annual gathering is always anticipated with pleasure, and Saturday was an ideal day for the outing. The swings that had been erected were very much enjoyed, and into the various games and races the children entered with hearty zest. The gathering was honored by the presence of the pastor and his wife, also by a few of the teachers and parents of the children. All partook heartily of the good things provided and it was late in the evening before the last of the merry gathering dispersed.

### COMES UP AT SESSIONS

Hilton W. Imerson, of Bastard township, charged with assaulting and grievous wounding his father-in-law, Wm. Smith, appeared before His Honor Judge Dowsley Thursday and on being arraigned pleaded not guilty and selected trial by jury. The case will accordingly be heard at the December sessions. Imerson was granted bail, himself in \$2,000 and two sureties of \$1,000 each. Similar amounts were also taken as a guarantee that the accused will keep the peace for one year. Hutchison & Fisher appeared for Imerson.

Thanks to a Kansas editor, we now know why men do not go to church. There are seven reasons, to wit: The Sunday newspaper, the automobile, tiresome sermons, the collection basket, failure to reach the barber shop on time on Saturday night, misplaced collar buttons and the lure of the morning nap. Almost any one should be able to select an excuse from this list.

### POST OFFICE

#### DEPT. WILLING

Unfinished Condition of Athens Post Office Remedied When Matter Was Brought to Their Notice.

A much needed improvement, and one which has been the subject of favorable comment on all sides, was the placing of brass hand-rails on the Post Office steps.

The Reporter is in possession of some correspondence between Reeve Holmes and the Post Office Department which is reproduced here. The correspondence and the improvement as above noted, seem to indicate, on the one hand, that it is commendable to ask for what you want, and on the other, the evident willingness of the Department to comply with requests when properly brought to their attention.

Athens, Feb. 24, 1917

To the Honorable  
The Postmaster General,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Respected Sir:

Will you kindly permit me to call your attention to the fact that the stone steps leading to the entrance of the Post Office in this village and also the stone steps up to the letter-receiver or box in the same building have not as yet been fitted up with the brass hand-rails necessary and in use at Kemptville and other Post Office buildings throughout the country.

This unfinished condition, as stated, renders the approaches exceedingly dangerous, and a menace to life and limb, frequent bad falls being experienced by persons who find it necessary to go to the Post Office.

Hoping I may be pardoned for this intrusion, as I thought it important that this condition of a building under control of your department should be made known to you.

I have the honor to be, Respected Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
M. B. HOLMES,  
Reeve of Athens

Ottawa, February 28, 1917

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge your communication of the 24th instant, suggesting that a brass railing to the on the stone steps leading to the Athens Post Office, and, in reply, to inform you that this is a matter entirely under the control of the Department of Public Works to which Department your communication has been transferred.

Yours truly,  
A. M. Coulter  
Deputy Postmaster General  
M. B. Holmes, Esq.,  
Reeve,  
Athens,  
Ont.

### MASONIC SERVICE

Sunday evening, Rising Sun Lodge No. 85 A.F. and A.M. attended divine service in Christ's church (Anglican) where they listened to a sermon by Rev. Rural Dean Swayne. The audience was large and the words of the speaker were heard with interest.

### W. I. NOTES

The Women's Institute will meet on Saturday, June 30. Besides the musical program there will be an exchange of ideas for summer menus of desserts, salads, etc.

All the ladies are invited to attend and bring notebook and pencils.

Over two tons of old papers were collected by the Institute on Saturday.

### WILLSON—GIBSON

(Regina Leader)

Miss Martha Gibson became the bride of Harry Bryce Willson by a pretty ceremony performed on the evening of June 14 at 6.30 at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gibson 2355 St. John street, by Rev. J. W. Davidson. The bride was daintily costumed in gray silk. The wedding was quiet one, only a few intimate friends being present. After the wedding supper, the newly-married couple left on a trip to Winnipeg, the bride travelling in a navy blue suit with which she wore a hat of white gorgette crepe. With confetti and rice, many good wishes were showered upon the young couple.

## Money Talks

Certainly it talks, but unless you have sense and pluck enough to make it talk to you directly through money saved, the talk is useless.

LISTEN TO-DAY. Commence a Savings Bank Account, and what you hear will help you.

**The Merchants' Bank**  
OF CANADA.

ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

## BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

Miss Myrtle Taber is holidaying with friends at Battlersea.

Miss McCrea, of Brockville, is a guest of her niece, Mrs. H. E. Cornell.

Mr. John Freeman is visiting friends in Spring Valley for a few days.

Mr. Fred Smith, B. A., Brockville Collegiate Institute, was in Athens last week presiding at the Entrance Examinations.

Mrs. Isabella McLaren, Ottawa, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Chasels.

Miss Leita Arnold, who has been teaching in the Newcastle High School, returned last week to her home here for the summer vacation.

Mr. Chas. Wing, a former resident of Athens, is visiting friends here.

The Misses Helen and Rose Mary Flood, Trevelyan, have returned home after spending a few days with their aunts, Mrs. E. J. Foster and Mrs. M. Hudson.

Mrs. Wm. Wright, of Ottawa, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Seymour. Mrs. Wright was at one time a resident of Athens when her husband Rural Dean Wright, was rector of this parish.

Miss Maud Hollingsworth, a student at Ottawa Normal has arrived for the holidays.

Fred B. Wiltse, who is managing a large farm near Newmarket was called east on business for his employer and is spending a few days at his Athenian home.

Miss Gray will sacrifice the entire stock of untrimmed hat shapes at \$1.25 each for the next thirty days. The values in this sale are exceptional.

The annual picnic of Christ's church Sunday school will be held at Cedar Park Friday of this week. Conveyances will leave the Rectory at 9.30 a.m. This is a basket picnic and everybody is welcome to come.

Lieut. J. H. Redmond, following the discharge of the St. Lawrence Canal Patrol, has returned to Athens from Cornwall, where he was in charge of No. 1 Post.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Leadbeater, Seeley's Bay, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sadie to Mr. Frank M. Stanton, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanton, Elgin, the marriage to take place in the latter part of June.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Code and son, Cecil, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leach and daughter, Dorothy, Smith's Falls; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ferguson, Mrs. G. W. Ferguson and son, Robert, Athens; were guests at the home of Mr. Royal Moore on Sunday.

The editor of a newspaper not far from here is in bad on account of a wedding. The bridegroom was named Gunn and the girl's name was Smith. The editor turned in the copy to his office just before going to press, then hurried to the train to be gone two days. When the paper was printed the article was headed "Gunn-Smith" and went on to say that the bride was arrayed in "mule" instead of mull, and she carried a large red "nose" where the copy was "rose". The editor wrote that the groom was a well liked son of A. Gunn; the boy set it up, "The groom was a wall-eyed-son-of-a-gun."

Miss Helen M. Troy spent the week-end with Mrs. E. J. Foster.

Mrs. Chapman, of Lyn, has been a guest of Mrs. I. C. Alguire.

Mrs. (Dr.) Peat is able to be out again after her severe illness of

Miss Hattie Moore has gone to Montague for a three-week visit with her sister, Mrs. Leach.

Miss Mina Donnelley, B. A., has been engaged by the high school board, her duties to begin in September.

Miss Martha Carl returned to her home in Plum Hollow after teaching the past term near Gananoque.

Mr. Glenn Sherman, who is preaching on the Baptist circuit at Musgrave, Que., is in town for a few days.

Mr. French, who has been ill at Harlem, was brought here last week to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Rahmer.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Kavanagh and little son, Morris, were Sunday visitors at Glen Morris.

Miss Frances Clow of Calgary, and Miss Alma Coon, of Athens, are the guests of Miss McCrea, Brockville. Miss Clow, who is a daughter of Mr. E. S. Clow, formerly manager of the Merchants' Bank here, will spend part of the holidays with Athens friends.

### W. M. S. Meeting on Church Lawn

The W. M. S. of the Methodist church will hold their regular meeting on Thursday, July 5. The report of the delegate to the branch meeting will be given. If the day is fine it will be held on the church lawn and a social evening spent.

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ATHENS



FOR PROFITABLE VEGETABLES.

A soil may be rich in plant food and yet the plant be unable to make use of it. This is because the physical conditions of the soil are not suitable for the plant's development.

Plants must have food, but there must also be suitable conditions for root development, and a uniform supply of moisture. A soil that is heavy and compact may be rendered suitable in texture by proper working at the right time, or it may, by improper working, be made practically useless.

Through the incorporation of humus or vegetable matter and proper cultivation, it is possible to make a soil that dries out quickly retentive of moisture. Stable manure frequently gives better results than commercial fertilizer for the reason that it improves the physical condition of the soil, and supplies plant food. Plant food only is supplied by commercial fertilizers. Where soils are in good physical condition, and contain a reasonable amount of humus, the best results are secured by commercial fertilizers.

Practice is modified by conditions. What might be suitable for a heavy, compact soil might not do in a light soil. A heavy type of soil might require deep cultivation, but on an open, leachy soil such cultivation would not be advisable. It is harder to change the physical condition of a soil than it is the chemical.

TOMATOES AND ONIONS.

A well-drained, sandy loam is best for the tomato. It also needs a high temperature and a warm, sunny location for best development. The tomato does best when supplied with well-rotted manure, at the rate of ten to fifteen tons to the acre. Then, when applied in spring, should be plowed under to a depth of four inches, and the ground worked by cultivating six inches deep. Commercial fertilizers, at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre, is a good substitute for stable manure.

The onion thrives best in a light loam soil that is rich in plant food. Light loams can be worked to better advantage than heavier loams, and do not dry out so badly during hot weather. It is important that there be plenty of available plant food if profitable crops are to be obtained. If possible, a soil that has been manured for several seasons previous should be selected. The soil should be free from stones and weeds. Onions may be grown year after year in the same land, and it cannot be made too rich. One of the best fertilizers is barnyard manure, well composted, applied in the fall and plowed in shallow, about four inches deep. A good application is fifteen tons per acre, annually. Where there is a good supply of vegetable matter in the soil, good crops may be grown with commercial fertilizers, applied at the rate of 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre, sown broadcast and harrowed in just before sowing.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER AND CELERY.

Cabbage responds to any good garden soil, but a warm, well-drained, sandy loam, very rich in plant food, is best for early cabbage. For late cabbage a heavy soil and northern exposure is best. As the cabbage is a gross feeder, there is not much danger in having the ground too rich. Twenty tons or more per acre of manure can be used, and this may be supplemented with from 500 to 1,500 pounds of commercial fertilizer for an acre. Where quickly developed, marketable early cabbage is wanted, commercial fertilizer is especially advisable. Ground that was manured and plowed in the fall should be plowed again in the spring and thoroughly worked to a depth of six inches.

Cauliflower requires a cool, rich loam, and, if possible, a northern exposure. Dry weather often results in failure, and where watering is possible it may be advisable.

Celery is not so particular about the quality of its soil. Almost any soil from light sandy to clay, and even muck or peaty soil, may be used. The chief requirements are a soil retentive of moisture, but well drained and rich in plant food. However, a rich, sandy loam will produce the firm, crisp heads that keep best in storage, and are superior in quality to the average celery grown on peaty or muck soils.

The objection to peaty or muck soils is that, unless carefully fertilized, a pitiful celery is obtained. A heavy clay is not desirable on account of difficulty in working.

The best fertilizer for celery is barnyard manure, and 20 to 30 tons per acre may be used. Manure that is well rotted is best. Commercial fertilizer, at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre may be used where the land is fair in fertility and contains plenty of humus.

FACTS ABOUT OTHER VEGETABLES.

All vine crops need a warm situation. Carrots and radishes need a deep, thoroughly prepared soil of loose open texture to admit of even root development.

A heavy, compact soil develops a poorly-shaped and rooty parsnip. The ground may be sowing or fall manured, plowed and, and thoroughly worked.

Any good soil will develop good beets, provided uniform growth is maintained. Turnips do best on a good loam retentive of moisture.

Salsify requires a deep, loose, rich soil. Garden peas do best in ground that was fall manured with 10 to 15 tons of well-rotted manure per acre, and plowed, and sown in the spring to a depth of five inches.

Beans do best on a fairly rich soil, and, unlike the pea, requires a warm situation and warm soil. While the pea will do well on a fairly heavy soil, the bean likes a loose, friable soil for best development.

A warm, friable, rich soil should be selected for sweet corn. Egg plants and peppers require a rich soil. The ground should be too rich for spinach. The richer the soil the less

liable are the plants to go to seed quickly.

Any good garden soil will grow lettuce and radishes. The ground should be rich and fairly friable.

Parsley is not a particular plant as to soil requirements.

While sweet herbs are not particular as to soil requirements, a fairly rich, friable soil is best.

The best soil for asparagus is a rich, deep loam, well drained. It may be grown on any type of soil, from light to heavy loam. A stony, gravelly or heavy clay soil should be avoided. The ground should be as rich as it is possible to make it.

Thirty to forty tons of stable manure per acre may be applied at the start, and the ground plowed deeply and well worked.

Rhubarb does best in a deep, rich, mellow soil. A clay soil or one with a heavy pan should be avoided. The ground should be heavily manured, and worked deeply. It is impossible to overfeed this plant.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Plowing 15 inches deep, with a sub-soil plow following ordinary plowing, has been found unprofitable on test plots at the Ohio Experiment Station. Sub-soiling has produced an average increase of less than half a bushel to the acre. Corn yields an acre, clover has shown no benefit, while oats have yielded most with ordinary plowing.

A nail can be driven into tough wood much easier if first rubbed with lard.

A stubborn nut is much easier removed from a bolt if both are heated very hot.

An iron bar, with a rather sharp, non-flexible point is a splendid tool with which to remove or pry out refractory staples.

Moistened wood fibre plaster is a splendid thing with which to stop rat holes in bins.

A piece of broken crock makes quite a good whetstone when a real one is not at hand.

An ammonia will remove paint from glass or iron quite as effectively as an expensive paint remover.

IN MEMORIAM.

To the American Soldiers Dead (Elizabeth Banks, in London Daily News)

I heard a voice from Heaven saying in France.

unto me, Write, From henceforth blessed are the dead.

The suffer greatly over there. Let us collect money and send them food and clothing and hospital supplies.

Then, because of America's generous millions of dollars came across the water, bringing relief to the sick and homeless, comfort to the aged, and hope to the faces of little children.

There were other Americans at first a few hundred and afterwards many thousands while hearing the cries of Belgium and France, heard yet more the call of all humanity, of all peoples threatened or already assailed.

So piercing and so clamorous was this call that it came not only to their ears but to their souls, and, loosing their eyes to the vision, they a hand beckoned, and, because the hand was so compelling, they followed it.

They were not of any one class, those American men who first set out and followed the distant young man, they were not looked up from their books and saw the light, mechanics lifted up their eyes and saw it too; preachers were enveloped by it in their pulpits; blacksmiths knew it was a different light from that which blazed from their forges; farmers in the harvest fields felt that something more brilliant than the sun was round about them; lawyers, doctors, writers, and patriots beheld the light and followed after the beckoning hand.

Some followed directly over to France and others across the border into Canada, and thence through England to the fighting line, and so they formed the first American Division, and they were a unit in spirit, although they were not all together, but scattered about among the French and the Canadians.

From among this contingent many have fallen. Most especially the younger Canadians have given their lives, there, too, have the Americans damped the torch of France with their blood.

How quietly, how unostentatiously, how secretly have they paid the great price, these countrymen of mine. Here is a newspaper, included in a long Roll of Honor, it reads a little notice.

That is all. Only those who knew the man's history, as I knew it, will be aware of his nobility, his nobility, his nobility, though he fought and died as a soldier of the King. I remember the first time I saw him, he was the son of the Majesty King George the Fifth, his heirs and successors.

It's all right, said, "but it makes a fellow feel queer to go away and fight under another flag, even the flag of his Majesty King George the Fifth, his heirs and successors."

Yes, I said, "you had to answer the call, didn't you?"

And now, officially reported killed.

Today the flag of the native land and the flag under which he and his comrades fought are intertwined. Now in the cathedral we lift up our voices in praise and song:

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat.

He is sinking out the hearts of men before.

O he swift my soul to answer Him, be jubilant my feet!

Our God is marching on.

For now those voices from the graves in France join us, and we know there is no death, but only life, for those whose souls were so swift to answer, whose feet followed, jubilant or the beginning of that hand in the pathway lighted by the Vision.

FOR WOMEN MOTORISTS.

The good driver of a motorcar never applies brakes swiftly except in an emergency. When grinding up early and allowing momentum to carry the car to the stopping place, using the service brake gradually. The good driver thus brakes gradually and wear upon brakes, coasting to a stop with the smoothness of operation of an easy start.

The good driver never uses the emergency brake, because she never has emergency. She sees and avoids the emergency before it arises. The emergency brake is a trouble and depends upon quickness in grabbing the emergency lever to save life. More than one accident has followed a futile attempt to find the seldom used emergency lever in a hurry.

MAKING POULTRY PAY

POULTRY DISEASE INVESTIGATOR.

(Experimental Farms Note.) It will be of interest to poultry keepers throughout Canada to know that there is now an expert who devotes all his time to investigating the diseases of poultry. Dr. A. B. Wickware, Assistant Pathologist to the Health of Animals Branch, has been assigned to that work by Dr. Torrance, Veterinary Director-General.

Dr. Wickware is by no means a novice in poultry diseases. For several years, under Dr. Higgins, Dominion Pathologist, he has devoted some of his time to the diseases affecting poultry and has given special attention to Black Head. Realizing the importance of investigations in poultry diseases, Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms, and Dr. Torrance arranged for Dr. Wickware to take up this question exclusively. He is therefore now co-operating with the Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, where, since last fall he has been conducting experiments along this much needed and very important line of work.

Continued attention is being given to Black Head in turkeys and many new investigations are being started. These relate to chick diseases as well as to the general disease of poultry, including parasites of all kinds.

The annual losses that occur from poultry diseases and parasites are tremendous. No person knows what the amount is, but it is well into the millions each year. Dr. Wickware's work will no doubt, do something to eliminate part of this, but the co-operation of all poultrymen who have any disease in their flock will be appreciated.

As usual, communications to the Experimental farm re diseases of poultry will be welcomed and with Dr. Wickware now giving all his time to this matter, even more information will be available. Specimens of sick birds should be sent where practicable, and may be expressed collect if addressed to Biological Laboratory, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

GREEN FEED FOR POULTRY. If there is a portion of the garden not suited to other garden crops, it may be possible to grow some green feed for the chickens on it. Oats and field peas, if sown thickly, probably will yield cuttings of feed that will be much relished in the small henery.

If the chicken pen is large enough a small sowing made inside and protected by woven wire with one inch meshes stretched about two inches above the ground may be made. This allows the chickens to pick off the

land them safely to the everlasting glory of God. Here was no long journey, occupying painful years; no vanity fair, no slough of despond, no giant's castle, no dungeon of despair. The law of this sublime navigation is, "Come on board, rest, and eat, and joy, and live daily in the smile of the great Commander, and you shall get to port for sure. The plan is His, so is the purpose, the ability, the responsibility and the work."

If a sneering infidel could have taken a look at the scene, he might have said, what is that lazy old hulk doing there, floating aimlessly in the sluggish waters, bound nowhere. A modern know-nothing says: "What is that book you make so much of? It is only printed matter, often abused, and the leaves sometimes used to wrap up soap and candles. If it goes it must be carried. Listen: 'He shall not cry, nor lift up his voice to be heard in the street.' Progress, success, ambition, these are emblazoned on the banners of men. But I heard a whisper, 'Your strength is to sit still on the deck of the only ship of its kind.' The work is His. The arrival sure. 'For so an entrance shall be ministered unto you into the everlasting Kingdom.'"

THE KEY OF DEATH. Among the many relics of antiquity preserved in the arsenal at Venice there is one to which a peculiar and gruesome interest is attached. It is a heavy key, which to all outward appearances might have been fashioned for one of the ponderous locks of olden times. Yet, if tradition is to be believed, it was designed for a deadly purpose, and people were slain by it in a swift, subtle and mysterious manner. It is known, in fact, as The Key of Death.

The chronicles of the city tell that in the earlier part of the seventeenth century a certain stranger arrived at Venice, a man of dark and sinister aspect. His name was Tebaldo. He seems to have been a man of turly passions, of great intellectual power, but one whose talents found their chief outlet in crime. In Venice he established himself as a merchant or trader. For a time his passions lay dormant. They were aroused, however, in a stormy manner, which caused him to sweep from his path all who sought to oppose him.

One day he observed a beautiful girl leave church, attended in a manner which showed that she belonged to a family of high degree. She was, in fact, the daughter of an ancient and noble house, one which had long held foremost rank in Venice. He fell violently in love with her. Though far removed from him in station, his blind passion took no account of this fact, and he determined to sue for her hand. There proved to be, however, a more insuperable obstacle to his suit. The girl was already betrothed to another, a young nobleman of almost equal rank and fortune. The knowledge did not deter Tebaldo, who boldly presented himself before the girl's parents in the capacity of a suitor for her hand. As might have been expected, he met with a curt and unceremonious rebuff.

The repulse rankled in his mind. Enraged beyond measure, he shut himself up in his house and there secretly studied a means of revenge. Profoundly skilled in the mechanical

arts, he allowed himself no rest until he had invented a most formidable and death-dealing weapon. This was a large key, the handle of which was so constructed that it could be turned as will. When it was thus turned a secret spring was disclosed, which, on being pressed, launched from the key head a fine needle or lancet. The latter was of such delicate construction that it penetrated the body of the victim and buried itself deep in the flesh without leaving any external trace.

The marriage of the betrothed couple was fixed to take place in the principal church of Venice on a certain day. Before the ceremony Tebaldo, cunningly disguised, stationed himself at the church door, armed with his diabolical weapon. As the bridegroom was about to enter the building the concealed watcher, pressed the spring and sent the deadly lancet into the breast of his victim. The young nobleman had no suspicion of injury at the moment. In the midst of the ceremony, however, he was seized with a sharp spasm of pain, and sank fainting on the steps of the altar. His illness appeared so alarming that he was hurriedly conveyed to his home, where the leading Venetian physicians were summoned to attend him. Despite their unremitting efforts he sank and died, nor were they able to discover the nature of the mysterious and fatal seizure.

With the removal of his rival Tebaldo once more appeared openly on the scene. Again he presented himself before the girl's parents and renewed his request for her hand. Their refusal to listen to him sealed their doom, in what manner he accomplished it is not known, but within a few days both had been done to death in mysterious fashion. The exalted rank of the victims created a profound sensation, and when, on examination of the bodies, a fine steel instrument was found in the flesh, terror became universal. The citizens feared for their lives. An assassin was at large among them, and no one knew upon whom the next blow might fall. The utmost vigilance was exercised on the part of the authorities, but as yet no suspicion fell upon Tebaldo.

The bereaved girl was prostrated by the triple tragedy. Robbed of those who were most dear to her, she retired to a convent, where she passed the first months of mourning in sorrowful seclusion. Tebaldo, however, did not abandon the pursuit. Still hoping to bend her to his will, he sought her out in her retreat and begged to speak to her through the grating.

His dark, evil face had been displeasing to her, but since the death of her betrothed and parents it had become repulsive. Then, therefore, in the course of the interview, he pressed her to fly with him, he met with an instant and indignant refusal. Her scorn stung him to the quick. Beside himself with rage, he brought his deadly weapon once more into play and succeeded in wounding the girl through the grating, the obscurity of the place preventing his action from being observed.

On her return to her room the girl felt a sharp pain in her breast. Examination of the spot showed that it was dotted with a single drop of blood. Physicians were hastily summoned. Taught by past experiences, they wasted no time in vain conjecture, but cut into the flesh and extracted the slender steel, thus saving the girl's life.

The attack occasioned a public outcry, and the State investigation used every means to discover the assassin. The visit of Tebaldo to the convent became known and caused suspicion to fall upon him. The emissaries of the law descended suddenly upon him. His house was searched, and there the terrible invention was discovered. Swift justice followed and Tebaldo was executed. The key is still preserved in the arsenal at Venice.

PERSON'S WEAKNESS. The Drink He Got From Mrs. Hoppner's Private Bottle.

In "Samuel Rogers and His Circle" is the famous anecdote about Richard Hoppner, the famous classical scholar and professor of Greek. Hoppner, the painter, was residing in a cottage a few miles from London. Hoppner one afternoon suddenly arrived there. Hoppner said that he could not offer him dinner, as Mrs. H. had gone to town and had carried with her the key to the closet which contained the wine. Hoppner declared, however, that he would be content with a mutton chop and beer from the next ale house and accordingly stayed the night.

Next day Hoppner, somewhat out of temper, informed his wife that Hoppner was drunk every drop of it, and said: "Heaven above, it was spirits of some kind for the fangs."

Her Compliment. Balzac had for a neighbor at one time a nobleman of high degree, and often used to pay him a visit in the morning clad in the completest negligee. One day Balzac met at his neighbor's the latter's niece, and felt bound to excuse himself on the nature of his attire. "Monsieur," replied the young lady, "when I read your books I did not trouble myself about the binding."

Boudoir News. Not sleeping caps. Hand-embroidered corsets. Turned-back nightie cuffs. Knit-wool garments with stitched-felt tabs.

For the Salad Course. Have "shins of the desert" for your next salad course. Cut off crisp lettuce leaves to the number you expect to serve. In the center of each leaf arrange a square of a more compact lettuce from the centre of the head and surround it with stoned dates. Lay a slice of cream cheese on top and sprinkle with paprika. Serve with French dressing.

Arrange all the "shins" on a large plate and garnish with celery, parsley or lettuce leaves.

"Does your husband worry about the grocery bill?" "No, he says there's no sense in both himself and the grocer worrying over the same bills." Boston Transcript.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Dairy Products (Butter, Eggs, Cheese), Poultry (Turkeys, Fowls, Spring chickens), Fruits (Rhubarb, Strawberries), and Vegetables (Asparagus, Beans, Cabbages, etc.).

MEATS-WHOLESALE.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Beef (Forequarters, Hindquarters), Carcasses, and various cuts of meat.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

The demand for cattle continued, with a further recovery of the price. Export cattle, choice, 11.00 to 11.75. Butcher cattle, choice, 10.50 to 11.25.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Oats, and Flax.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Minneapolis Wheat and other grain products.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Duluth Wheat and other grain products.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Buffalo, Hogs, and Sheep.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Chicago Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

The "Key of the Mediterranean" Has Had a Stormy History.

England has been in possession of the rocky promontory of Gibraltar since 1704. From that time to this it has been a crown colony under the administration of a governor. By reason of its important strategic position it is called "the key to the Mediterranean."

Gibraltar has had a stormy history. In 711 the rock was taken by the Arab chief Tarik, who called it Jebel-at-Tarik (Hill of Tarik) and built a fortress on the promontory. Part of these ruins is still extant. In 1309 it was taken by the Castilians, only to be recaptured by the Moors in 1333. It was held by them until 1462. Following the taking and sacking of Gibraltar in 1540 by Barbarossa, extensive military works were built there by order of Charles V.

In 1704 the promontory was captured by a combined force under Sir George Rooke and the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, fighting for the Archduke Charles of Austria. The moment it fell into their hands the British Admirals drew off the alliance with the Austrians and took complete possession of the works.

British possession since that time has been unbroken, although it was under a Spanish siege for nearly three years and eight months, beginning in 1707. Twice the garrison was on the point of falling because of the starvation of its defenders.

Watching Sponges Grow. Outside the harbor of Sfax, Tunisia, in the shallow water of the clear Mediterranean, is situated a biological laboratory for the study of sponges. It is one of the most unique in the world and affords opportunity for observing the development of the sponge from a tiny larva, so small that it can only be studied under a microscope, until five years later it has developed into a perfect sponge.

# HER HUMBLE LOVER

"I expect! I knew," he says, with cold, slow emphasis, "that you would fly from him as from some wild beast. Do you think that I do not know you—that I am not as sure as that I am standing here, that your pure nature could not endure contact with his nature you had learnt his true character?"

She shrinks and hides her face as a shudder sweeps over her, but with an effort she regains her self-possession. After all, it is but the malignant figure of a disordered brain, at the worst a wild story built upon a slight foundation. What she has to do is to be patient with him and to get rid of him—to get rid of him at once.

"Sir Frederic," she says, slowly, as if every word cost her an effort, "you expect some response, some answer to this—this story of yours. Let me be plain with you. I—before Heaven I do not wish to wound you—but I can only say one word: I do not believe you."

He opens his lips, but she goes on with a gesture of infinite dignity and patience:

"I do not say that you have lied willfully or wittingly—I say that you have been deceived. Some idle tale—this is a land of fiction—has misled you into this grave error. Let us say no more. I—if I have been hasty, and have said in my surprise anything to wound you—I beg you to forget it. If you will also forget that such a person as myself exists it will be better for both of us—all of us. And now—you must go, please."

He stands motionless, and with a stern, determined look on his white face.

"It is what I expected," he says, in a low, set voice. "It is almost word for word what I told myself you would say; it is consistent with your purity, your loyalty, your stanchness. But do you think that I should be so mad as to come to you with such a denunciation without bringing my proofs?"

She falters, and the dread begins to seize her again, but she struggles against it.

"You say that I have been deceived, misled? Good. If it be so, you will have no objection to becoming acquainted with the process by which I was deceived."

"No—no! I do not care—I do not wish—"

"Your husband's good name is of so little value in your eyes that you will not investigate the story?" he says, with calm intensity.

She springs to her feet.

"You have stung me at last!" she says, almost wildly. "Bring me your proofs!"

He inclines his head. All throughout the interview he has spoken and moved like a man wound up to maintain his self-command; he moves now to the door with the stiff gait of an automaton.

"Stay—where?" she falters.

"I am going to produce my proof. It is a living witness."

"No, no!" she says, "not here—not in this house! There are people—"

"Who will hear," he says, "Will you come with me, then? It is but a few steps; or are you afraid?" he hoarsely, and with a spasm of humiliation.

For a moment she pauses, then she snatches up her hat.

"I am not afraid," she says, coldly. "I will go with you. Where is it?"

He points to the old fountain, and standing aside, allows her to pass.

With swift, firm steps, Signa reaches the fountain, and stands with one hand resting upon it, her face set and cold. He follows her slowly, with a motion of his hand signs to her to wait, and goes into the wood. A moment afterward he returns with the young girl, whom Signa had been watching, by his side.

Never while life lasts will Signa forget this moment: the white, haggard face of the man, the wild, dark, mournful eyes of the girl. Instinctively she draws back a pace, and at the movement Sir Frederic lays his hand upon the girl's arm, and motions her to seat herself on a stone at the foot of the fountain. She drops mechanically, and sits looking from one to the other.

Signa waits in silence for a moment, then she asks, in a hushed voice, that sounds like a distant echo of her own:

"Who is this?"

"Listen. She herself shall tell," he says. He bends down and lays his hand upon the girl's shoulder. "Lucia," he says. She looks up as if awaking from a reverie, and waits. "Lucia, you remember me?"—he speaks slowly, as if to make his English intelligible to her Italian ears—"you remember my coming here a little while ago, and the story you told me?"

She nods wearily.

"Ah, yes," she says, slowly, her accent blurring the English words in the way peculiar to foreigners, and which Signa never hears hereafter without a pang of misery.

"This lady," he says—the girl turns her head and lifts her eyes to Signa's white face with the dull, apathetic stare of a dumb animal—"this lady wishes to hear it. Will you tell it to her just as you told it to me? Who knows—perhaps she may help you to find the one you are seeking."

A gentle light comes into the girl's eyes, and her lips twitch.

"Yes, Ah, signora! you are of his country, you are English—surely you must know him! If he would but come back to me! I have been so patient! He said that I was to be good and patient, and have I not been so? Ah, signora, I am so wretched!"

With a shudder and a thrill of coming evil, Signa draws back out of the reach of the dark eyes, and signs to Sir Frederic with a swift, frenzied wave of the hand that he is to make her speak quickly.

"Yes, yes, Lucia!" he says. "But this story! Come."

The girl sighs and is silent for a moment; then she begins.

It is a long, rambling, sometimes incoherent story, but it is all too clear. It is a story of a man's treachery, of a man's crime; sometimes it is broken with sobs, and the tears roll down the girl's cheeks and fall upon her heaving bosom; when she comes to that awful encounter between the bridegroom and the betrayer her face grows white, her hands unclasp suddenly, and she flings herself before her eyes.

"He—he shot him!" she says, in a wild, tremulous whisper. "Ah, yes! he was brave, was the signor! He shot him!"

There is an awful silence; benumbed, frozen. Signa leans against the

## PILES

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—

### Zam-Buk

fountain; Sir Frederic's presence is forgotten; everything in her life goes by her as if in a dream; all that she realizes is the girl's voice telling its awful story. She does not doubt it; she cannot, strive to do so though she may. There is truth in the accents of the wild voice—truth that will take no denial.

"Go on," says Sir Frederic, hoarsely, his eyes fixed on the ground as if to avoid the agonized face opposite him.

The girl stares at him, then her head droops, and she sighs wearily.

"There is no more," she says hopelessly. "The signor went—he left me—telling me to be patient and good, and I—I have been so patient. I have waited—ah, yes, I have waited—but it is so long, so long! Why does he not come back? Has he forgotten me? You—you are English; tell me, are all your people so?"

Silence; her head droops lower, as if she had not expected an answer; then Sir Frederic raises his head and looks at Signa; her lips have moved, but though she has said no word, he understands her.

"Lucia," he says, bending down, "you have not told us his name, this English signor. Do you not know it? Try and remember."

She looks up.

"Do you think I forget?" she says, with dull wonder and scorn. "He was an English lord. He was Milord Delamere!"

Signa closed her eyes, and holds on to the fountain with both hands. Sir Frederic makes a slight movement toward her, but it is sufficient to recall her to consciousness and self-command.

Faintly she motions him back, and with a bitter smile he stops. Then he touches the girl on the shoulder.

"Lucia, did this Lord Delamere give you no name—no place where you could write to him? Do you understand me?"

"Yes, yes," she answers, heavily. "And I did write—ah, yes, so many times!"

"And he, did he never reply—never send a letter back for all yours?"

A quick light comes into her eyes, and her hand goes to her bosom.

Sir Frederic glances at Signa, whose eyes are fixed upon the girl with the expression of one who sees some awful apparition.

"Lucia, will you show me the letter? You would not let me see it when I asked you before. Will you show it to the lady?"

The girl turns her eyes to Signa, questioning, then slowly she takes the folded paper from her dress, and reluctantly as one parts even for a moment with a treasured relic, she hands it to him.

He takes a glance at it and extends it to Signa.

"It is in Italian," he says, in a low, cold voice. "I do not understand it. If it be forged it is not forged by me."

Signa scarcely hears or comprehends. With a shudder she takes the letter and unfolds it. For a moment her eyes refuse to do their task, a film seems to cover them, the paper is just a square, misty spot of white. Then with an effort she looks at it.

"Dear Lucia,—I have received your letters, and they have given me much pain. Be patient and all will be well. You must try and forget all that has

happened. Do not write to be again, Lucia, as writing will but help you to remember.

"Always your friend, 'Delamere.'"

This is it; and in the midst of her anguish, as she recognizes Hector's handwriting, she is conscious of a feeling of horror at the unnatural coldness of the letter.

With a shudder she lets it drop from her fingers, as a man might do the empty vial from which he had drunk the fatal draught.

Sir Frederic picks it up and gives it back to the girl, who receives it eagerly, but a moment afterward stares at it vacantly, and then slowly returns to his hiding place.

He stands looking at her for a moment, then he says:

"Lucia, you may go now. You know your way? You remember what I told you—that I will be your friend? That is well. Go now."

The girl rises and looks absently, then seeing Signa she makes a rapid movement toward her, and taking her hand it moves to lift it to her lips. With a faint cry of horror, Signa snatches it away and flings it above her head, shrinking back against the fountain.

The girl's eyes flash and she stares vacantly at her, but Sir Frederic has her arm in his grasp and muttering:

"Come with me," leads her away.

When he returns alone, Signa is still leaning against the cold stone as if she had become part and parcel of it. Her eyes are fixed on the steel-blue sky, her lips tightly shut, her breathing scarcely perceptible.

He waits a moment, with white face and heavy eyes, then he speaks her name.

"Signal!" a slight movement of her eyes shows that she hears him. "Signal, I have brought my proofs. Do you still think me a liar? Have I been deceived; are you? This girl you will say is half insane. It is true; her wrongs have made her so. So much the darker is this man's sin. Was I right here when I said you would fly from him as from a monster? Speak to me! I—have borne so much; my misery has been as great as yours, for the sight of your agony has doubled mine. Speak to me! There is no time to lose! He may return at any moment."

She starts and presses her hands to her brow, then lets them fall, and moves slowly away toward the inn like one in a dream. He walks beside her, his eyes fixed on the ground.

"What will you do?" he says, hoarsely; "there is but one thing you can do—you must leave him."

She does not speak, but her eyes turn to his face with a look awfully like those of the miserable Lucia's.

"Listen to me," he says, speaking slowly and as clearly as he can. "You must leave this accursed place

at once. My carriage is here; you must take it—"

She flashes upon him a look of scorn and loathing.

"With you!" she says, in a dry, hard voice. "Only those two words, but they make him writhe and bite his lips till the blood comes."

"No," he says. "No. You shall go—alone. I will arrange everything. My man is trustworthy. You will reach the station at Aletto before—before he can overtake you. Go—go to England—to Lady Rookwell—"

He stops, for it is evident that she does not follow him. In silence they reach the inn. He waits in the passage for a moment, sees her drag herself up the stairs to her own room, then with bowed head goes to the stables and mechanically helps the men to put the horses to.

Signa goes upstairs, and like one moving in her sleep, takes off her dress. Then she sinks on her knees beside her traveling trunk, and with heavy, faltering hands turns out the contents until she comes to a plain, black dress; it is the one she wore that day—the happiest in her life—when she sailed for St. Clare. Mechanically she puts this on; then she stands for a moment as if trying to grasp some idea, some motive. As she does her hand wanders to her pocket, and, still like one in sleep, she takes out the contents—poor trifles that recall the day, the very hour, a trinket, a knife Archie had consigned to her charge and forgotten, a piece of—

"Ah!" with a sudden cry as of something had struck her to the heart, she stares at a fragment of biscuit wrapped in a fragment of an old letter.

Back it all comes to her. She sees him kneeling over the fire, his handsome face turned to hers as he bids her keep the biscuit in case she should need it! With trembling fingers she unwraps the letter and glances at it; as she does so, the cry goes up again, but this time with an undertone of horror. The letter is in Italian, in a woman's handwriting; it is one of the girl Lucia's!

With a wild, despairing gesture she flings it from her and drops on her knees. It is all true, beyond the shadow of a doubt. All true, and she is the most wretched of all creatures.

For half an hour, perhaps, she kneels, fighting with her agony; then she rises, white as death itself, but calm, to calm, wraps her traveling cloak around her and with steady, leaden feet goes downstairs.

Sir Frederic stands at the bottom, his arms folded, his head bent. He looks up, he does not speak, and with the faintest motion of the hand guides her to the door.

## Shall It Be Hair or No Hair



## It Is Up to You And Cuticura

Before they reach it the landlord comes out.

"Miladi," he says, "milord here tells me that he brings you bad news—band's return! Is that so? It is so strange—so, by Heaven, yes!"—he searches for a word—"yes, so novel!"

Signa's lips move. Sir Frederic and the landlord wait.

"It is quite true," she says at last, and the voice is like that of an automaton.

"And milord, what shall I tell him when he returns? How explain this surprise?" demands the landlord.

Sir Frederic answers.

"I shall remain and explain," he says, coldly.

The landlord bows and looks somewhat relieved from the dread of having to face Milord Delamere alone.

"Very good, milord," he says. "I have but to express my sorrow at the bad tidings, and to trust that miladi will make a safe journey. But it is bad! Haste there, Baptiste; haste!"

And he begins to hurry up the men.

Sir Frederic holds the door of the carriage open, and Signa, with heavy, faltering step, enters. As he closes it, he looks at her and murmurs hoarsely:

"Be brave, Signa! Oh, Heaven!"

He stops, for she does not hear him. With an inarticulate groan, he shuts the door and goes to the coachman.

"You know what to do," he says, sternly. "Drive for your life. You must catch that train."

The man touches his hat, and an instant afterward the horses dash down the street, and Sir Frederic is left gazing after them.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Sir Frederic has conquered, he has won all along the line, but his victory does not seem to bring him much satisfaction, and certainly no happiness.

He has convinced Signa at very great trouble and at the most of much anguish to himself and her, that he was right that night on the tower in warning her against Hector Warren. He has proved to her that she has given her pure heart's love to a cold, heartless wretch, scarcely worthy the name of man; he has convinced her that it would be better to die rather than to live with my Lord of Delamere, and yet Sir Frederic is far from happy, to put it in the broadest sense, he is wretched and miserable. The white face, that he had found so beautiful and left so worn and haggard with agony, haunts him like a spectre.

"I only did my duty," he mutters, drawing his cloak round him, for the afternoon draws in and the evening chilliness makes itself felt. "I only did my duty. I could not let him go on living with her, the wretch who is unfit to touch the hem of her dress! The world may say it was my spite, my vanity, my jealous nature, but it was duty that nerved me. And yet—great heaven! how she must have loved him!" and he strides up and down outside the inn, his face working, his lips pale and dry with the inward fever that consumes him.

The landlord, watching him from the little latticed window, comes out, with a grave, deferential air, and asks him, with the deepest respect, if he will not enter and eat of something, but Sir Frederic shakes his head. He has eaten nothing since morning, and he feels that a single morsel would choke him.

The landlord shakes his head.

"At least," he says, in his excellent German-English, "milord—every well-to-do Englishman is 'milord' in the remote parts of the continent—'will take some wine?'"

Sir Frederic assents absently, and the landlord places a glass of red wine on the table of the sitting room, and announces the fact to his guest.

(To be continued.)

**Baggery.**  
Lacquered wooden handbags, Wristlets made of millinery pieces, Striped silk, ruffled-embroidered in wool. Colored ribbons on tiny black patent leather satchels.

## HAIR GOODS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work. Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at \$25.00 and \$35.00, that defy detection when worn.

### MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM

62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT. (Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz.)

## GREAT CITY'S WANE. Ispahan, Once the Proud Capital of Persian Empire.

A report from Constantinople to the effect that the Persian city of Ispahan had been freed from Russian rule by an uprising of tribesmen who had waged "holy war" against the foreigners, failed to attract more than casual comment in the news despatches from the war front of Europe and Asia. Yet had this city retained in the twentieth century the power and magnificence which were hers in the seventeenth, no news in the world not even that affecting Berlin, London or Paris, would have been of greater interest, for in that era Ispahan, the capital of its country, had a population variously estimated between a million and 600,000. Her palaces, gardens and wonderful bazars were without rival in any clime.

To-day Ispahan is scarcely the proverbial "shell" or "shadow" of its former greatness and the prestige that was hers as the capital of Persia has been transferred to Teheran, 210 miles to the north. Although the population still numbers between 80,000 and 100,000, and the traveler might be deceived by the spectacle of its crowded covered bazaar which runs for three miles through the centre of the place, dividing it into a north and south side, yet all beyond this thoroughfare of barter is desolate and in ruins. Palaces, once the pride of shahs and the delight of harem favorites, are crumbling into decay; of the 210 mosques scattered over the 20 square miles which the city covers only a few have retained an appreciable part of their original richness and impressive grandeur; the 150 public baths have fallen into disuse; the wonderful gardens and avenues of luxuriant trees, caressed by cascades of pure water, are overgrown with weeds and scraggy shrubs.

With the invasion of the barbarous Afghans under their youthful leader Mahmud, just a hundred years after the brilliant reign of Abbas the Great, the glory of Ispahan faded rapidly. This ruthless soldier, at the head of a desert-scoured, ragged army of less than 25,000 men, met the richly decked Persian army of 50,000 on a plain about nine miles from the walls of the capital. The defeat of the defenders was overwhelming, 15,000 Persians being left dead on the field. Shah Hosain succeeded in staving off the evil day for six months, but in September, 1722, he went himself to the camp of the invader, and with his own hand fixed the royal plume of feathers in the turban of Mahmud. Hosain had the year before appealed to Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, for aid in driving back the Afghans, and the Russians, in answer to this invitation, had embarked a force upon the Volga. This army reached the Caspian in July, 1722—the first time in history that the flag of the Muscovites had floated over the great inland sea—but successor never reached the hapless Hosain.

Mahmud's sway of less than three years—baptily for the world, he died at the early age of 27—was a period of frightful cruelty and bloodshed in Ispahan. The length of the Afghan regime was only eight years, but in that time the heart of Ispahan had been so bruised that it was never healed.—Buffalo Express.

## SATISFIED MOTHERS

No other medicine gives as great satisfaction to mothers as does Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are equally good for the newborn babe or the growing child. They are absolutely free from injurious drugs and cannot possibly do harm—always good. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Morneau, St. Pamphile, Que., writes:

"I have used Baby's own Tablets, and am well satisfied with them, and would use no other medicine for my little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## NEW SLEEVES.

All the Way From Wrist Length to Shoulder Straps.

Not that there is any change in sleeve widths—the changes are more subtle, though none the less radical.

Lengths, however, are experiencing the change that usually comes with the rising of the thermometer, and in the late spring and summer dresses, particularly in the latter, one finds them varying according to the type of frock to which they are attached and adapted to the age and plumpness or slenderness (to put both kindly) of the woman to wear them. Consequently, they range and dwindle from demure lengths that modestly cover the wrist to mere armholes and shoulder straps. Some of the sleeves in summer frocks are three inches above the elbows. Yet others, in both summer and spring frocks, are long, transparent and bishop in line. Lanvin fashions a comfortable and conservative seven-eighths length.

Bernard sanctions a plain, half-length bell sleeve, using it for all his blouses and sports dresses. Bernard's full-length sleeve is given a novel aspect by means of a deep cuff in contrasting color. Many of Lanvin's seven-eighths tailored sleeves have a full lingerie undersleeve puffed at the wrist.

Evening gowns are in nearly all cases sleeveless. Beer, however, compromises with a mere cap of lace.

Both dresses and sports blouses are fitted with sleeves in full length or half length.

The kimono line seems to have come to stay, and it is probable that for many seasons to come we shall have a choice between inset sleeves and that Oriental line.

Bullock has an odd sleeve suggesting the Empire. It has a bag-over cuff made to harmonize with a Zouave skirt. Lanvin shows a transparent barrel sleeve reaching to the wrist, but so cut as to show the bare arm half way to the elbow.

Muggins—Do you think the Germans are really looking for peace? Muggins—if they are, it's through a periscope.

## Wisely obstinate is the farmer's wife who insists on quality—

and who buys only the best sugar—because

ST. LAWRENCE RED DIAMOND EXTRA GRANULATED

—admittedly without any superior—will never cause preserves to ferment— as it does not contain the organic impurities which start fermentation.

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To Succeed with your preserves, buy good fruit—it must not be over-ripe.

Buy Good Sugar—St. Lawrence Red Diamond Granulated.

Sterilize your jars thoroughly.

These precautions prevent the usual causes of failure.



### WE SUGGEST

that the 100 lb. bag of St. Lawrence Red Diamond Extra Granulated, is the best for the Farmers' Home.

It ensures full weight of the best sugar and avoids frequent trips to the store.

Your dealer can supply Red Diamond in Coarse Grain, or Medium, or Fine, as you may prefer.

Good Fruit deserves Good Sugar—get the

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To United States—\$2.00 per year in advance.  
Business notices inserted in local columns or 5 cents per line every insertion.  
Small advt. card per year, such as Societies, Business, etc., \$4.00.  
Condensed advertisements 25 cents each insertion for 4 insertions; subsequent insertions, 10 cents each.  
Cards of thanks, 10 lines or less, 35c.  
Obituary poetry 5c a line for 50 lines or less a line for more than 50 lines.  
Advertisements without special directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly. Subscriptions may commence with any issue. The paper will not be discontinued unless notice is given. No subscriptions will be cancelled unless all arrears are paid.  
Legal, municipal and government advertising, 10c a line first insertion, and 5c line for subsequent insertions.  
No advertisement published for less than 5 cents.  
Display advertising rates on application.

AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP.

**RATHER A FARCE**

The system of street lighting in Athens is fulfilling expectations today, very few of the lamps are doing the work for which they were bought. The man in the street is not much surprised at this; for he predicted it several months ago. There is evidently too much work attached to keeping a gasoline lamp in order, and those who faithfully agreed to light them in accordance with the schedule drawn up are in many cases shirking their obligations. We are ready to admit that the task of looking after a gasoline street lamp is no enviable one; yet this is no excuse for the village being without lights.

The town owns enough lamps to serve the purpose. But of what use was the investment, and the previous work of the Women's Institute in raising a large portion of the money required, if to-day the town is not lighted?  
The only remedy evident is to gather up the lamps, overhaul them, and hire a couple of men to keep them in repair and light them; and if they fall down on the job, fire them! If a company had a franchise for lighting the streets and gave us the service we are now getting, would we so meekly submit? Government for the people, and by the people is a very good thing in its place; but street lighting by the people is—rather a farce.

**Wedded for 44 Years**  
(Montreal Bulletin)

We extend congratulations to Rev. Wm. and Mrs. Rilance, of 2193 Esplanade avenue on the attainment of the forty-fourth anniversary of their wedding on Sunday last, June 17th. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rilance are well known in the community, taking an active interest in the affairs of Fairmount Ave. Methodist Church. Mr. Rilance has been 49 years in the Methodist ministry and married Miss Arnold, of Addison, Ont., just forty-four years ago. They have one son and two daughters, Mr. A. B. Rilance, Vancouver, and Dr. Charles Delmer Rilance, who graduated eleven years ago from McGill, afterwards going to the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Que., but is now serving in Denver, Col., but is now serving in the colors on active duty in hospital work at the front. It is of interest to know that the father and mother of Mrs. Rilance lived long enough to celebrate the sixty-third anniversary of their wedding. We trust that both Mr. and Mrs. Rilance will have health and happiness for many years to come.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION PLANNED**

Athens and Rear Yonge and Escott Sunday Schools Organize Union.  
The result of the visit from Rev. B. H. Wing, provincial rural superintendent of Sunday schools, is the temporary organization of the Sunday schools of Athens and Escott. Mr. Wing was here over Sunday and presided at a meeting in the vestry of the Methodist church. He outlined the idea of a union which was to be confirmed later by a convention in the autumn. The meeting was enthusiastic and the following officers were elected:  
President—J. E. Burchell; Vice President—T. S. Kendrick; Supt. of teacher training dept.—Miss O. Usher; Adult dept.—Mrs. T. S. Kendrick; Secondary dept.—Mrs. H. E. Cornell; Primary dept.—Mrs. W. G. Swayne; Missionary dept.—Miss A. Earl.

**BOY KILLED ON**

**RAILWAY TRACKS**

Killed while picking berries on the railway track by an express near Rideau station on Sunday afternoon, Bernard Donald Wiltse, aged twelve years, was buried yesterday. He was a native of Lyndhurst and had gone with his family to Cushendall in February to reside.  
The deceased lad was a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Gordon, of Athens, who went to Cushendall on hearing of the tragedy. The funeral service was conducted yesterday by Rev. M. Hollingsworth, assisted by Rev. Mr. Waddell, Lyndhurst. Many relatives and friends from the boy's former home attended the service.

**WARDEN'S OUTING TO POTSDAM, N. Y.**

Party of Fifty Delightfully Entertained by the Warden of the Counties—Lovely Scenery and Good Company—"Good Roads" the Motto—Midnight Call at Maitland in Honor of Thain McDowell, V. C. (Brockville Recorder)

The annual trip of the Warden of Leeds and Grenville is always anticipated with pleasure. Yesterday was the excursion of Warden James W. White, of Augusta. Nine cars left the front of the Central Hotel and proceeded to Prescott, crossed the river and continuing made a detour of the St. Lawrence State Hospital grounds at Ogdensburg. From there the party proceeded over the state road to Potsdam, which is one of the most beautiful places in St. Lawrence County. Returning to Ogdensburg at 7.30 the visitors again landed at Prescott where dinner was served at the request of Warden White at the Daniel's Hotel. Mr. P. K. Halpin, police magistrate, was toastmaster. Short addresses were delivered by T. A. Kidd, Burritt's Rapids; Mayor Wright, M. B. Holmes, Athens; R. G. Harvy, Lyndhurst; W. J. Wilson, Gananoque; A. M. Ferguson, Rear of Yonge; A. E. Donovan, M. L. A., Toronto; Wm. Holmes, counties treasurer; Dr. R. H. Preston, Newboro; and Bert. Amonde.

On the return from Prescott at the suggestion of Mr. Donovan the entire party stopped at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Richardson, Maitland. Mrs. Richardson is the mother of Captain T. W. H. McDowell, D. S. O., and winner of the Victoria Cross. Mrs. Richardson received the hearty congratulations of the Warden and every member of the party and upon leaving all joined in singing the National Anthem.

Home was reached about 12.30 this morning; after one of the most enjoyable of outings for which the thanks of all are due Warden White. In addition to the Warden and members of the party in the outing were Messrs. A. E. Donovan, Wm. Holmes, A. E. Baker, John Stewart and E. R. Blackwell.

**MACKAY—MACKAY**

(Smith's Falls Record)

A quiet but pretty wedding took place on Wednesday, June 20th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James H. MacKay, when their second daughter, Grace, was married to Rev. Jas. Innes MacKay, B. A., B. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert MacKay, Cornwall.

The ceremony was performed at eight o'clock in the evening by Rev. A. L. Fraser, B. A., B. D., in the presence of a few relatives and friends. In the drawing room were bowls of marguerites and maiden hair ferns and the bridal party passed through an aisle formed of festoons of white ribbon and smilax to an arch of evergreen and white bridal roses, while Lohengrin's wedding march was played by the bride's cousin, Mrs. Claude Marshall, of Toledo. The bride, who entered with her father, wore a quaint gown of ivory duchess satin and lace, a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms and the groom's gift, a platinum brooch set with diamonds. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. She was attended by the groom's little niece, Isabel Whittaker as flower girl in a dainty white dress and carried a basket of pink roses and sweet peas, and by her sister, Miss Inez Mackay as bridesmaid in a gown of buttercup silk embroidered with lavender and carrying lavender sweet peas. The best man was Mr. W. A. Mackintosh, M. A., of Madoc. During the signing of the register, Mr. F. Milliken, B. A., B. D., sang "O Promise Me." Immediately after the marriage the groom officiated in baptizing the bride's nephew, John Mackay Hitsman, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hitsman of Kingston. After a buffet supper Mr. and Mrs. Mackay left by auto for Brockville thence by boat to Toronto and the Muskoka Lakes. The bride wore away a suit of dark brown pau de sol, a crepe blouse of the same shade and a golden brown hat. After their holiday they will be at their new home, the manse, Sturgeon Falls.

**Plum Hollow**

Plum Hollow  
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wiltse spent week-end at Lyndhurst, has returned home after a pleasant visit with Mrs. C. B. Barber.  
Word has been received by friends of the safe arrival in France of Pte. Mortie Barber.  
Pte. Ernie Bogat, who went overseas with the 156th is confined to a hospital in England through illness. School closes on Friday for the long vacation.  
A large number from here attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Mort Knapp on Sunday.  
Mrs. D. M. Kilborn is visiting friends at Elgin, a guest of her sister, Mrs. L. Chapman.

**GARBLED QUOTATIONS.**

Popular Passages That Are Frequently Rendered Incorrectly.  
Almost everybody who quotes at all misquotes. Nothing is more common than to hear:  
A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still.  
This is an impossible condition of mind, for no one can be convinced of one opinion and at the same time hold to an opposite one. What Butler wrote was eminently sensible:  
He that complains against his will is of his own opinion still.  
A famous passage of Scripture is often misquoted thus: "He that is without sin among you let him cast the first stone." It should be, "Let him first cast a stone."  
Sometimes we are told, "Behold, how great a fire a little matter kindleth," whereas St. James said, "Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth," which is quite a different thing.  
We also hear that "A miss is as good as a mile," which is not as sensible or forcible as the true proverb, "A miss of an inch is as good as a mile."  
"Look before you leap" should be "And look before you ere you leap."  
Pope is generally credited with having written:  
Immodest words admit of no defense,  
For want of decency is want of sense,  
though it would puzzle any one to find the verses in his writings. They were written by the Earl of Roscomore, who died before Pope was born.

**PAYING AN INFORMER.**

An Episode of the Time of the Second French Empire.

Alexandre Dumas contributed to the Curieux an anecdote told him by Henri Didier, who was a deputy under the second empire.

Didier's father was secretary to the ministry of the interior at the time when the Duchesse de Berri was arrested at Nantes at the end of her attempt to raise the country against Louis Philippe and in favor of her son, the Count de Chambord.

The traitor Deutz agreed to sell to the government the secret of her hiding place for 500,000 francs, and it was the elder Didier's duty to pay the scoundrel for his dirty work. He took his son Henri into the office and said: "Look well now at what passes and never forget it. You will learn what a lache is and the method of paying him."

Deutz was then brought into the room where M. Didier was standing behind his desk, on which were placed two packets, each of which contained 250,000 francs.

As Deutz neared the desk M. Didier made a sign to him to stop. Then, taking a pair of tongs, he extended the packets, one after the other, into the hands open to receive them. Not a word was spoken, and when the transfer was effected M. Didier pointed to the door.

**In Defense of the Goose.**

We sometimes refer to the goose as a stupid fowl by way of comparison with some silly one of the human race. When we do so we pay the goose no compliment, because geese, speaking of them collectively, in many ways are much keener intellectually than men. Let us take up the case of the wild goose, for example. He and his flock know enough to pull up stakes and pile off to a warmer climate the moment coal goes up and to return with the first strawberries and cream of the season. They are better drilled than our idolized West Point cadets and are free from all the ills that man is heir to, nor do they overtax themselves with useless cares. They are better versed in geography, astronomy, gastronomy and the art of self preservation. With these superior endowments the goose cannot be called a fool.

**Queer Looking Worms.**

New Zealand, Australia, the Samoan and the Solomon Islands, as well as portions of the Hawaiian group, are the homes of various species of worms with thick, heavy bodies and with a well defined neck connecting the body with a head that is a startling reminder of that of the monkey. In the Sandwich Islands they are called me-ta-luki, which means "creeper with a child's head." An old New Zealand legend says that at one time they were of immense proportions and threatened the extinction of all human life on the islands.

**Why Watches Lose Time.**

The reason for variations in the time keeping qualities of a well regulated watch have been the subject of investigation by scientists recently. The popular theories that animal magnetism and bodily temperature are causes are denied by investigators. Rather, different rhythms of movement as well as the angle at which a watch hangs are given as real causes for irregularities.

**The Urgent Need.**

She (flattering with eyes and voice)—Arthur, dear, I find that we still need a few things to make our little household more serviceable. He—What one thing, perhaps? She—Well, for instance, we need a new hat for me.

**Letting Her Voice Out.**

Patience—You say she is a singer? Patrice—Oh, yes. "A professional singer?" "Yes. She lets her voice out for

**Helped One Way.**

"How did your garden turn out?" "It helped. The work I did in it gave me a great appetite for the vegetables I had to buy.

**LEGEND OF THE CLOCK DIAL.**

It Tells Why the Figures IV Were Altered to Read IIII.

It is a tradition among watchmakers that the first clock that in any way resembled those now in use was made by Henry Vick in 1370. He made it for Charles V. of France, who has been called "The Wise."

Charles was wise in a good many ways. He was wise enough to recover from England most of the land which Edward III. had conquered, and he did a good many other things which benefited France. But his early education had been somewhat neglected. Still, he had a reputation for wisdom, and thought that it was necessary, in order to keep it up, that he should also be supposed to possess book learning. The latter was a subject he was extremely touchy about.

So the story runs in this fashion: "Yes, the clock works well," said Charles, "but," being anxious to find some fault with a thing he did not understand, "you have the figures on the dial wrong."

"Wherein, your majesty?" asked Vick.

"That four should be four ones," said the king.

"You are wrong, your majesty," said Vick. "I am never wrong!" thundered the king. "Take it away and correct the mistake!" And corrected it was, and from that day to this 4 o'clock on a watch or clock dial has been IIII, instead of IV. The tradition has been faithfully followed.

**STYLES IN CHINA.**

Six Times a Year Clothing Changes as if by Signal.

The Chinese are nothing if not conservative in the matter of dress. It is the custom in China, as if by direct order, to change regularly the style of dress. It appears that there are no less than six distinct changes of attire of any importance must make, according to the season—heavy furs in the depth of winter, then light furs, then wadded garments, then lined clothes, unlined, and finally what the Chinese themselves call "summer clothes," made of China grass. These are in white and blue.

The Chinese wear caps made of plaited bamboo, lightly covered with silk. In the height of summer none but officials wear caps. There are ordinary black covered lined caps, and there are fur trimmed hats and fur caps.

Foreigners have been particularly struck by the fact that on the same day and throughout the vast country stretching over nearly as many degrees of latitude as America men change from one cap to another, from one style of clothing to another, as though by signal.

Occidental tailors have a good word for Chinese clothes. They aver that the Celestial cut for jackets is "perfect" so far as convenience goes, and in the opinion of many they are peculiarly elegant.

**Origin of Foxe's "Book of Martyrs."**

Foxe's "Book of Martyrs" was published in March, 1632, as the "Actes and Monuments" of the martyrs, a title borrowed from an earlier book, says the London Chronicle. The famous volume might never have appeared at all but for the association of Foxe with the printer Day of Aldersgate street, in whose business Foxe took an active part. On the tombstone of Day in the church of Little Bradley, Suffolk, the partnership is thus immortalized:

He set a Fox to writ how martyrs runne to death to life. Fox ventured paynes and health To give them light. Days spent in print his wealth.

Even in those days the alien problem troubled industry, for we find Foxe appealing to Cecil to relax the law and permit his friend Day to engage more than four foreign printers.

**He Stood the Test.**

"What assurance have I that you do not wish to marry me merely for my money?" demanded the heiress. The impudicent suitor drew himself up proudly. "Money is nothing to me," he sneered. "I shall be happy in the prospect of never earning a cent in my life, so long as I have you." And, having put him to the test, she was supremely content.

**Transparent Salt.**

In the island of Santo Domingo there is a remarkable salt mountain—a mass of crystalline salt, nearly four miles long, estimated to contain nearly 90,000,000 tons, and the crystallized salt is said to be so clear that medium sized print can be read through a block a foot thick.

**Its Advantages.**

Scene—Train stopping at small station. Irritable Old Gentleman—What on earth do they stop at a station like this for? Objectionable Passenger (alighting)—To allow me to get out. Irritable Old Gentleman—Ah! I see it has its advantages then.

**Diplomatic.**

"Have you ever kissed another girl?" asked the girl. "If I have," replied the experienced young man, "I've forgotten all about it." Whereupon she asked no more questions.

**It May Be So.**

Willie—Why is a wife called her husband's better half, dad? Crabshaw—I suppose it's because she isn't satisfied with splitting his salary fifty-fifty.

**Children Cry for Fletcher's**



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

**What is CASTORIA**

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

**GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS**

Bears the Signature of



**In Use For Over 30 Years**

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

**NOTICE**

To Entrance Candidates and to 1st year, 2nd year, and 3rd year High School Pupils:

You can take your place in the army of office workers at a salary of from \$25 to \$75 per month with less than a school year's preparation.

Book-keepers, Stenographers, Typists and Office Assistants always in demand, but increasingly so just now.

Fall term opens September 4th.

**BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE**

FULFORD BUILDING  
Brockville

W. T. ROGERS, Principal

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

**New Time Bill**

EFFECTIVE JUNE 24, 1917

Departures from Brockville  
No. 560 (except Sunday)—6.00 a.m. for Ottawa.  
No. 562 (Daily)—2.30 p.m. for Ottawa.  
No. 564 (except Sunday)—6.20 p.m. for Smith's Falls.

Arrivals at Brockville  
No. 561 (except Sunday)—11.20 a.m. from Smith's Falls.  
No. 563 (Daily)—1.10 p.m. from Ottawa.  
No. 565 (except Sunday)—10.15 p.m. from Ottawa.

GEO. E. McGLADE  
City Passenger Agent  
Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 52 King St.

**Give it Fair Play**

Why not decide NOW to give ZUTOO Tablets, the remedy so generally used for headache, a fair and square trial?

If there is any doubt in your mind as to the worth of these tablets or of their harmlessness, try them and KNOW the truth.

Don't sacrifice your comfort on account of prejudice or skepticism. Try the tablets and know. 25c at dealers or by mail prepaid. B. N. Robinson & Co. Reg'd. Coaticook, Quebec.

**Zutoo**

THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

The best and newest sections, and highest peaks are seen from the transcontinental trains of the Canadian Northern Railway leaving Toronto every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. For attractive booklet, through tickets, and full information write to R. L. Fairbairn, General Passenger Agent, 68 King Street, East, Toronto.

**Ice-Cream**

Homogenized and Pasteurized—that spells

**NEILSON'S**

—the perfect Ice Cream

Neilson's Ice Cream served in sanitary paper dishes in silver holders—the modern way.

Attractive Sundaes and plain creams. There are none better.

Real Cake Cones, in any quantity, for socials, fairs, and other gatherings. Call or write for prices.

E. C. TRIBUTE

Beginning Tuesday, May 8th, and every succeeding Tuesday during the summer months until Oct. 31st, the C.P.R. will run cheap Homeseekers' Excursions by regular trains to all principal points in British Columbia.

Tickets are good for 60 days with privilege of extension on payment of \$5.00 for each month or part thereof but in no case will extension be granted for more than two months or before Nov. 30th, 1917. Stopover allowed. Tourist sleeping car space can be secured on payment of usual berth rates. Write to or call on Geo. E. McGlade, City Passenger Agent, Brockville, for folders and full information.

**SWEET'S CORNERS PATRIOTIC LEAGUE**

The Sweet's Corners Patriotic League was organized January 8, 1917. The Society began with seven members. The number has now increased to twenty-three. The officers elected were:—President—Mrs. F. T. Wiltse; Treasurer, Mrs. R. Niblock; Secretary—Miss Lenna Bryan.

At the end of six months the following report was given—Receipts—concert, \$23.25; socials and teas, \$60.25; contributions, \$5.77; membership fees, \$5.75; Total receipts \$100.72. The work done consisted of—18 pairs of socks and 18 night-shirts sent to Red Cross Society, Toronto; 24 pairs socks sent to Red Cross, Society, Toronto; 13 hospital shirts and 12 pyjamas for the Kingston Red Cross Society; 30 pyjamas and 9 hospital shirts for the Ottawa Red Cross Society; 11 pairs sent to soldiers overseas; \$10 to Belgian Relief Fund. Balance on hand \$40.

**ELGIN INSTITUTE  
JUNE MEETING**

The June meeting of the Women's Institute of Elgin met at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Kenney, Jones' Falls.

The minutes of the last meeting was read by Mrs. Fred Stanton and found correct. A circular read by Mrs. F. Stanton regarding post cards from soldiers to dispose of sending them.

Mrs. C. Pennock read a letter from Miss Richardson, thanking the institute for pyjamas they made for the wounded soldiers. The ladies decided to do more sewing for them.

Mrs. F. Stanton gave a report of the papers and magazines that were sent away, which brought over and above all expenses \$21.

A piano solo was rendered by Miss Jennie Halladay.

Mrs. Chapman read a paper on "Life of Women's Institute in Canada" which had been donated by Mrs. Steele, Delta.

It was moved to send Mrs. Steele a letter of thanks for paper.

A vocal solo by Miss Mabel Coon was rendered.

A paper was read by Mrs. Anderson on the life of Wm. H. Drummond.

A duet was rendered by Misses Kenney.

A roll call was answered by recipes for strawberry shortcake.

At the July meeting the members are to have a cooky contest. The judges are as follows: Mrs. Myles Murphy, Mrs. Sorell Dargavel, Mrs. Frank Halladay, Mrs. Harry Smith.

A vote of thanks was unanimous for Mrs. M. J. Kenney and Mrs. Chapman for their generosity and hospitality and the meeting ended by singing "God Save The King."

**Charleston**

Miss O. Sullivan, Brockville, a recent graduate of St. Vincent de Paul hospital training school, is visiting Mrs. R. Foster.

Miss Muriel Wilson has gone to Frankville to stay for a time with her aunt.

E. Bryan and sister, Miss Lenna, and Miss Madaline O'Connor motored from Long Point and spent a very pleasant time on Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Kavanagh. Mr. and Mrs. E. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. R. Foster, Mrs. Slack, Miss Troy, Miss O. Sullivan, the Misses Heffernan, H. Webster, L. Botsford, G. Heffernan, D. Hayes, W. Heffernan, B. Slack, R. Heffernan H. Foster and P. Heffernan were also there.

Mr. and Mrs. E. King and Mr. Geo. King paid their annual visit to the cemetery at Lyn on Friday.

G. Heffernan has purchased a new Ford car.

J. Williamson has purchased a Chevrolet car.

Mrs. A. C. Dial, Lyndhurst, spent a few days last week with her niece, Mrs. J. Flood.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Frye attended the funeral of the former's aunt, Mrs. J. Dillon at Lyndhurst on Friday.

A party of young people motored to Brockville on Saturday evening and attended the movies.

Mrs. Jack McKenney and Mr. Jas. McKenney, Frankville, were visitors here over Sunday.

A number went to Long Point on Sunday to attend the McCready meetings.

W. Finley and Mr. and Mrs. F. Finley and son were Sunday visitors at R. Finleys.

Ormond Nunn and his aunt, Miss Mary Johnson motored to Portland on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Mulvena, Athens, spent Sunday at Mrs. Mulvenas.

W. Halladay recently purchased a Dominion piano from A. Taylor & Son, Athens.

**WHISTLER WAS INDIGNANT.**

Buying One of His Pictures Did Not Mean Getting It.

A certain eminent English lady, who admired Whistler's genius to the extent of purchasing one of his pictures, never was able to obtain possession of her property. One day she drove to the studio in her victoria. Mr. Whistler went to greet her.

"Mr. Whistler," she said, "two years ago I bought one of your pictures, a beautiful thing, and I have never been able to hang it on my walls. It has been loaned to one exhibition or another. Now, today I have my carriage with me, and I would like to take it home with me. I am told it is in your possession."

"Dear lady," returned Whistler, "you ask the impossible. I will send it to you when I have it again, but it is not here. You have been misinformed." And the lady drove off without her picture.

After she had departed Whistler commenced to poke around his studio and, to the great astonishment of a friend who had been an involuntary listener to the above conversation, he brought forth a canvas.

"Here it is," he said. "She was right about one thing—it is beautiful." And it was beautiful.

"But the impudence of these people," he continued, "who think that because they pay a few paltry hundred pounds they own my pictures. Why, it merely secures them the privilege of having them in their houses now and then! The pictures are mine!"

**CARLYLE AND DICKENS.**

The Cynic's Caustic Comment on the Work of the Novelist.

When James H. Huneker succeeded Franklin Fyles as dramatic editor of the New York Sun he applauded Clyde Fitch for his indefatigability as a writer of plays, envied him his ability to earn a hundred thousand dollars a year and advised him to rest for two years by way of getting his wind in preparation for the work of writing "a real play."

This is not wholly unrelated to an incident reported by John Forster in his life of Charles Dickens. At the time the great English novelist was preparing to write his masterpiece, "A Tale of Two Cities," he solicited Thomas Carlyle for the loan of a few authorities on the French revolution.

That immortal dyspeptic readily complied and sent to Dickens, at his Broadstairs home, a drayload of the desired books. Time passed, and "A Tale of Two Cities" duly appeared. All the English speaking world took it up avidly, and another triumph had been achieved by its creator.

One night about that time Dickens and Carlyle met at a dinner party. The young novelist, naturally enough, was desirous to learn what the authoritative Carlyle thought of his newest success and greatest book and asked him the point blank question. "Verra weel," was the reply, "but when air ye goin' tae write a bulk, Char-ryle?"

**Her Early Resolutions.**

This story was told by an Englishman who lived a century ago. He was dining out in London and sat by a lady whom he did not know. Their conversation turned upon early resolutions and how very seldom they were kept, and the lady said: "Well, when I was a girl I made three resolutions—first, I determined that I would never marry a soldier; second, that I would never marry an Irishman, and, third, that I would not be long engaged. And all those three resolutions I broke. Whom do you think I did marry? The Duke of Wellington! He was a soldier and an Irishman, and I was engaged to him for twelve years." This was Lady Katherine Pakenham. It was an unhappy marriage, and the couple mostly lived apart.

**Not Encouraging.**

He had been calling on the Widow Smithers for some time, and it could not be said that he had made an impression, although he had failed to realize the fact. She decided to speed him on his way at the first opportunity, and it came that night. He heaved a sigh and said, "I have only one friend on earth—my dog."

"Well," she answered calmly, "if that isn't enough, why don't you get another dog?"

**A Mail "Detective."**

Take an indelible pencil and make light lines across the edge of the sealed flap on the back of the envelope, says Popular Science Monthly. Do not wet the pencil when making the lines, and it is not necessary to bear heavily on the pencil. For if the envelope should be steamed the lines made with the indelible pencil will turn to a bright purple and remain plainly visible.

**At the Wedding.**

"You know, the beginning of the happy pair's acquaintance was when he offered her an umbrella to keep her new hat from getting ruined."

"I see. He was her rain bean and that is why she carried a shower bouquet."

**The Cure.**

"Lady," said Meandering Mike, "would you lend me a cake of soap?" "Do you mean to tell me you want soap?" "Yes'm. Me partner's got de hiccups, an' I want to scare him."—Pearson's Weekly.

There is no genius in life like the genius of energy and industry.—Mitchell.

**A CLOSELY GUARDED CLOCK.**

It is the Most Accurate Timekeeper Man Has Devised.

In the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland there is a clock that holds the world's record for accurate time-keeping. Over a period of several months it showed a variation of only eight-thousandths of a second a day, which in a year's time would be less than three seconds.

Ship chronometers, which are the most accurate time measuring instruments in general use, cannot keep true time within less than three to five seconds a month. Marine observations are absolutely dependent on accurate timepieces, but ship's officers have to be satisfied if they can adjust their chronometers so that they will either gain or lose a certain amount each day. Then they add or subtract and get absolutely correct time. In plotting records of a ship's timepiece its desirability is judged by a line that ascends or descends with absolute regularity. If the line rises and falls the instrument is worthless.

The Case clock stands on a stone pier independent of the building that extends sixteen feet to a natural shale foundation. It is in a small room surrounded by two other rooms, all built with brick walls. Gas stoves heat the outer rooms, and electric contact thermometers regulate the temperature. The gas stove flame automatically rises or falls with the variation in the outside air temperature. Thus on warm days in August the flame in the gas stove is very low, while in below zero January it burns at its brightest. In the clock room itself the temperature is adjusted by an ordinary sixteen candle power incandescent lamp that is flashed on and off by another electric contact thermometer. The school strictly enforces the rule that there must never be more than two people in this inner room at one time.

The clock, which stands five feet high, has three separate dials that register the hours, minutes and seconds. It is enclosed in an airtight glass jar, inside of which are delicate instruments for measuring temperature, atmospheric pressure and moisture. A small amount of chloride of lime, which is an efficient desiccating material, is kept always in the jar to absorb the moisture.

By the aid of a set of dry batteries the clock automatically winds itself every seven minutes. The movement is adjusted slow or fast by pumping air in or out of the glass container. Observations are made from the outside through double glass windows through the separating walls and by means of a small electric lamp placed over the dials.

Not only can this wonderful piece of clock mechanism be adjusted to show less than a three second annual variation, but it is also possible to make electric connections with other similar clocks elsewhere. With this as a master clock the others can be made to keep the same accurate time.—Youth's Companion.

**Historic Hampton Roads.**

In no territory of like extent in the United States is more historical interest gathered than in that which borders Hampton Roads. Here was planted the first English colony in America; here was held the first gathering of the people's representatives to make their own laws; here were erected the first fortifications in the English speaking new world; here were fought the land battle that terminated America's war of independence and the naval battle that revolutionized the warfare of the sea.

The first fortifications where Fort Monroe now stands were built 305 years ago, in 1611. Since that time, with short lapses, there has been some sort of a fortification always guarding the entrance to Chesapeake bay.—National Geographic Magazine.

**Whales Once Lived on Land.**

Scientists tell us that whales did not always live in the sea, but in prehistoric days dwelt upon the land. They are not true fishes, and their skeletons still give evidence of the days when they possessed four legs. Furthermore, while fishes breathe water from which the air is separated by means of their gills whales breathe air and separate the life giving oxygen from the other gases by internal lungs like land animals. In contrast to fishes also they are warm, red blooded animals. The largest whales are found in the antarctic and arctic seas.

**Our First Canal.**

America's first canal was dug at South Hadley, Mass., when Washington was president. It was completed in 1796. That little waterway gave De Witt Clinton his idea for the canal across New York state—the greatest single impetus ever contributed to the upbuilding of a large city.

It was the Erie canal that gave New York the needed speed to pass Philadelphia as the metropolis of this continent.

**Slight Misapprehension.**

"Is your husband an altruist?" "I don't think so," replied young Mrs. Torkins, "and I almost hope nobody asks him to join. Charley has so many uniforms now that I can hardly take care of them."

**Platinum in Colombia.**

Platinum thrown away by early Spanish explorers, ignorant of its value, often is found in excavating foundations for new buildings in Colombia sometimes in sufficient quantities to pay the cost of a building.

It's the things we shouldn't do at all that we never put off till tomorrow if we can do them today.

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Bell Phone 41. Rural Phone 28

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years, doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, it is now pronounced incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**LUMBER**

Now on hand, a stock of plank and dimension lumber suitable for general building purposes and a quantity of rough sheeting lumber.

Any order for building material will be filled on short notice.

Present stock includes a quantity of

**FOUNDATION TIMBER  
SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.**

A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

**F. Blancher**  
ATHENS

**Sherwood Spring**  
June 25, 1917  
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stewart were recent guests at Mr. Stewart McMILLAN's at Riverside.  
Mr. and Mrs. Blake Dickey, Yonge Mills, motored to Mrs. A. Eligh's and spent the evening, on Wednesday last.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Clow, Brockville, spent Sunday here with the latter's mother and other relatives.  
Messrs. Robert Heaslip and Fred Latham have erected new garages.  
Mrs. Leon Hagerman and sister, Miss Bertha Chick, Mallorytown, were guests on Wednesday last at Mr. Geo. Stewart's.  
Mrs. A. Eligh spent Sunday last with her mother, Mrs. H. Clow.  
The strawberry fields in this section are the best in years, and if nothing happens a big crop is to be expected.

**A. H. S. STAFF**  
The Board of Athens High School has engaged the following staff of teachers: Mr. Burchell, (principal), Mr. Halpenny, Miss Allen, Miss Stillwell, Miss Donnelly.

**Soperton**  
On Wednesday June 20th at eleven o'clock Miss Pearl Danby and Mr. Orman Reed of Soperton were quietly married at the home of the bride by Rev. R. Calvert. Mr. and Mrs. Reed left on the afternoon train for Ottawa returning to their home in Soperton on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have many friends who wish them much happiness.  
Miss Cassie Bryan, Seely's Bay, spent last week with her friend, Miss Laura Jarvis.  
Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, Brockville, were guests of relatives over Sunday.  
Mrs. McConkey is confined to her bed suffering from neuritis.  
Miss Maggie Cairns, Toronto, returned to her home on Friday having spent a couple of weeks with friends here and at Greenbush.  
The school picnic will be held on Friday in C. Frye's grove at the lake.  
Mr. and Mrs. Garret, Chantry, spent Sunday with friends here.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Frye, Mrs. Wm. Frye and Miss Sheffield, Frfar, called on friends here recently.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

**MONDAY JULY 2nd**

The Big Day for the Travellers' Celebration.

Come to Brockville, and see the Big Celebration. It will be bigger than ever before.

Now's the time to prepare for the warm weather. We've nice light-weight suits in nice shades of greys and checks. Outing Trousers in Khaki and serges. Nice outing shirts and the new style Sport Shirts.

The very latest in Straw Hats, Panamas, and Silk Caps. Cool Underwear in 2 pieces or Combinations, short or long sleeves.

Light weight Socks, Jerseys, Bathing Suits, Belts, Negligee Brace, etc.

We have everything to keep you cool during the hot weather at cool prices.

A big range of Boys' Wash Suits.

**Globe Clothing House**  
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**Spring and Summer Styles**

We have always had the reputation of giving the highest satisfaction in the making of men's clothes. Men who are particular about their apparel come to us year after year. Let us make your spring suit this year. We are confident of pleasing you.

**M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE**

**SUMMER UNDERWEAR**

You will find real comfort in our W.G. & R. Summer Underwear. The reinforced webbing inserted across the back gives the garment exceptional elasticity and provides for perfect freedom of bodily movement.

No binding or straining anywhere.

It is the patented "Closed Crotch" feature that insures this comfort.

Made in nainsook, madras, and silkien.

Priced from \$1.00 up.

We are local agents for W.G. & R. products.

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Specialists in Ladies' Coats, Sweaters and Panama Hats.  
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WANTED - PUBLICATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY KINGSTON ONTARIO ARTS MEDICINE EDUCATION APPLIED SCIENCE Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. HOME STUDY Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance. Summer School Navigation School July and August December to April 15 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

Sepulchre of Broken Hearts.

In the old Franciscan church of the Holy Cross rises one of the two monuments disdaining Florence condescendence give her greatest poet, whose greatest honor lies in his gift to the world of a splendid sweep of a pure and recreated Italian language—until his time halting and feeble—in that immortal masterpiece of literature, the Divina Commedia.

This church might be well known as the Broken Hearts, instead of Saint Croce, for near Dante's cenotaph—his exiled ashes still rest in Ravenna—lies the body of that other terrific genius, Michelangelo, who, broken in spirit, died gladly when the city so dear to his heart fell once more upon dark and tyrannous days. And Galileo is here too, and Alfieri, and Machiavelli, and many another, a brilliant train.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc. Passing Tips On Fashions. Sports hats are seen with crowns embroidered in heavy floss of rich Oriental colors. A hat of straw with removable brims converts midday's small travelling chapeau into a large afternoon affair with a lace of silk brim.

Beautiful mushroom shaped hats are made of Georgette crepe in the new blue which Paris calls "bleu de la Marine."

Big wire sailors are made of Paisley lawn, organdy, silk and other fabrics, to match the costume. Vells naturally come in mind. Square and octagon weaves are good this spring.

A taupe veil or plain weave, with a border of falls of Troy, is outlined with black velvet ribbon. Vells of fine mesh have elaborate edges of braid in design.

COMBS. "Excelsior!" is the motto for hair ornaments to-day, and the high shell comb of our grandmothers time is just the thing for her granddaughter.

IN SHOES ONE SEES. Low shoes with toes of kid and sides of cloth. Shoes with vamps of pink kid and upper of white embroidered in roses.

Silk stockings inset with net embroidered in beads. Hand-painted, of French gray, with pink and blue roses.

Stockings rivaling the rainbow in color, some plain and others lace-trimmed. And breathe low, there are silk hosiery for women, just a little longer than men's socks, in blue with stripes of white, and black with white stripes.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will write and ask. I assure money, but tell others of this offer.

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

ADMIRAL SIMS.

Sketch of U. S. Navy Lead in European Waters.

Rear Admiral William Snowden Sims, now representing the United States Navy in cooperative action with the British and French naval authorities, who has his temporary headquarters in London does not lose any of his symbolic significance, at the present moment, because of being a native of Canada. (He was born in Port Hope.)

In fact that significance is enhanced by the fact, Pennsylvania has the credit of having given him his early education, and of having sent him to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he was graduated in 1880.

His record, up to the beginning of this century, was one creditable to him, but not especially significant or different from those of other competent men, trained by the mixed service on land and on sea which the Navy provides for its officers.

True it had been somewhat different in one respect, namely, the opportunity which had been given him for study of international problems, naval and diplomatic, owing to his assignment to United States embassies, first at Paris, and later at St. Petersburg, now Petrograd.

With the duty of acting as fleet intelligence officer and inspector of target practice for the Asiatic squadron, Commander Sims had to concentrate on phases of gunnery. It was his fortune to carry on much of this work in waters where he had intimate associations with Admiral Percy Scott, at that time gunnery expert of the British Navy. This specialization on ord-

nance, gunnery practice, and the mechanism of watching, recording, and shaping the shooting skill of a fleet or a navy's marksmen has been of great value to Admiral Sims, and to the United States, during the succeeding years.

For seven years following he served as inspector of the target practice of the navy, with the Bureau of Navigation as his department. When the Atlantic fleet torpedo flotilla was formed, in 1913, he was put in charge. Now the experience gained, through all these years of special study of the problem, is being put at the service of the anti-German naval forces, in respect of national names. The man who transformed the target record of the United States navy, who has had more experience with craft built to combat the submarine than any other American, and who has shown inventive skill in devising ways and means for accomplishing professional and naval service ends, is on duty in waters off the coast of western Europe.

Admiral Sims' marriage with the daughter of Ethan Allen Hitchcock of St. Louis, former Secretary of the Interior, quite early in his career, gave him an opportunity of disclosing and developing social graces which are not the least of his assets, as he carries on his professional work in European capitals.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Why the Trail? In reply to a question, Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton has this to say in the December Guide to Nature: It would take eleven large volumes to discuss the functions of a quadruped's tail. It is commonly believed that the original ancestor of quadrupeds was aquatic and used its tail for a sculling oar; but since then it has taken countless different additional forms—in the giraffe and the elephant as a fly-flapper; in the South American monkeys as a fifth hand; in the alligator as a flail; in the warning to enemies, the same in the rattlesnake; in the flying squirrel as a helm for volplaning; in the squirrel as a parachute to break a fall; in the porcupine as a dangerous weapon of offense; in the fox as a muffer for the feet in cold weather. In the cat its service is not very obvious, but it seems to be used as a directive mark when signaling one of its kind from behind; that is achieved partly by the color pattern and partly by the nervous twist or the tip. These are only a few of the uses which occur to me and each illustrates another development of the tail. I would add that in the beaver it is used as a plunging paddle in diving, as well as a signal sounder.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia. A curiosity of the Aldean villages are the doors of the houses, which are hard to open and hard to close, but which, despite the intricacy of the locks, admits the air freely on all sides. Harry A. Franck describes one such door, writing in the Century Magazine of the town of San Pablo, Colombia: "The keyhole was in the shape of a swan. Others in the town and all through Narino have the form of a man, horse, goose and a dozen other ludicrous shapes. These home-made doors of Aldean villages never fit easily, and their locks always have some peculiar idiosyncrasy of their own, so that by the time the traveler learns to unlock the door of his lodging without native assistance he is ready to move on."

Lighten the house keeping by serving a ready-cooked, ready-to-eat food that contains the maximum of nutriment at lowest cost, and with the shrested tax on the digestion. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is the real autocrat of the breakfast table—the one cereal food that holds its own against all comers, with increasing sales every year. It is a boon to the busy housewife, a welcome relief to the jaded stomach that has wrestled with meat and other heavy Winter foods. Try it for breakfast with milk or cream; for luncheon or dinner with berries or other fruits. Made in Canada.

Make your Strawberry Preserves with Lantic Sugar. "Pure and Uncolored" the pure cane sugar with "FINE" granulation that dissolves instantly, giving a clear bright syrup. Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited 136 Power Bldg., MONTREAL. In 10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks and 5-lb. cartons. A book of preserving labels FREE if you send us a red ball trade-mark cut from a Lantic Sugar bag or carton.

France Gives Her Answer

The French Government has not shrunk from making a plain answer to the Russian demand for peace on the basis of all annexations and no indemnities. France refuses to accept that principle in so far as it may be construed to prevent the return to her of the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. In that she will have the support of all the rest of the Entente Allies, whatever may be the disposition of the Government now in power in Petrograd.

The no annexations, no indemnities demand has just been renewed by the Russian Council of Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates. It must therefore be frankly faced by all the powers at war with Germany. The Government at Petrograd has fallen into the hands of various groups of radical Socialists, who aim at making over Europe international socialism. The machinery of international socialism that machinery broke down completely when Germany started the present war. The German Socialists forget their fraternal obligations to the Socialists of France and Russia and backed the Kaiser in his policy of nationalistic aggression. They sought without a whimper to crush France and Russia to enslave Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Roumania. They have worked to create a greater Hohenzollern empire, stretching from the Baltic to the Gulf of Persia, consolidated through military conquest.

The German and Austrian Socialists are still the ready tools of German ambition. They are still stool pigeons for the Kaiser. They are going to international Socialist conference at Stockholm with secret instructions from Bethmann-Hollweg. Their plan will be to cajole the Russian delegates with assurances that the Socialist proletariats of Europe can be welded into a combination strong enough to impose its will upon the Governments at war and to secure peace on terms which will make international socialism thereafter the dominant force in European politics.

The Russian delegates, intent on domestic reorganization and more or less indifferent to outside perils, will probably listen gladly to German promises. Having secured what they will count as co-operation from the German Socialists, they will probably be tempted to bring pressure for an acceptance of the German promises by Socialist representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy. Thus Germany will have succeeded in creating a rift between Russia and the Western Allies, for it is inconceivable that French, British or Italian Socialists would accept at face value any pledges given by Bethmann-Hollweg's shifty agent Herr Scheidemann, or that the French British and Italian Governments would be influenced by such pledges, even if accepted by Socialist delegates going to Stockholm with their consent.

What assurance can the German and Austrian Socialists give that they are really able to influence the decisions of the German and Austrian Governments? They have not wrung any concessions for socialism from the two Kaisers. They have secured no international political reforms they have de-throned no Emperor, as the Russian Socialists have done; only a few of them have dared to speak openly of the possibility of an anti-dynastic revolution.

If Russia is willing to be duped at an international Socialist conference why should France, Great Britain Italy and the United States be will- ing to be duped? These countries know the meaning of German perfidy. They have seen German brutality repudiate the most solemn treaty obligations. They remember Bethmann-Hollweg's justification of the invasion of neutralized Belgium. They are aware that

nothing said or done at an international Socialist conference will bind the German and Austrian Governments, and that any programme of no annexations, no indemnities, approved there would be repudiated by the two Kaisers if they say any advantage to themselves in repudiating it.

Germany is an international outlaw. Her Government has put itself beyond the pale of law. The menace to civilization which Germany of to-day represents can be abolished only by defeating the German autocracy and putting Germany under bonds to keep the war on the world and which has broken every law of humanity in fighting it must make reparation before she can be accepted again into the family of nations.

No annexations and no indemnities is a programme which would protect her in her crimes—which would leave her free to run amuck again after she had recovered her strength. The world must be made secure for peace and international order, and there can be no security until Germany is stripped of all the gains which she has made in the war and forced to pay for the barbarities which she has committed on land and sea—her submarine murders and her atrocities in Belgium, Northern France and the other territory overrun by her armies. Germany's power for evil in the future must be circumscribed. Otherwise the war will have been fought in vain from the point of view of civilization. Other territorial readjustments that the recession of Alsace-Lorraine will be necessary to establish a perma-

St. Joseph, Levis, July 14, 1903. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES, Commercial Traveller.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff. Waterton's Glimb.

The steeplejack's ability to keep his head and feet while working on a "top," which is a ledge three feet wide between abysses 500 feet deep, is a gift. Like the poet, the steeplejack is born, not made. Charles Waterton, the naturalist, had the gift, and would have adorned the profession—the only one into which men do not drift.

When on a visit to Rome, Waterton determined to rival the feats of the Italian climbers who yearly scaled the dome of St. Peter's and the pinnacles of the castle of St. Angelo, to illuminate their summits on the feast of St. Peter. Eighty men used to climb the dome of St. Peter's and the pinnacles the boldest completed the spectacle by crowning the cross with a waving torch of fire. Each night's show was said, on the average, to cost a man's life. Waterton scaled the dome by daylight and left his glove upon the vane.—Los Angeles Times.

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES. A "2 in 1 Shoe Polish" is made for every use. For Black Shoes, "2 in 1 Black" (paste) and "2 in 1 Black Combination" (paste and liquid); for White Shoes, "2 in 1 White Cake" (cake) and "2 in 1 White Liquid" (liquid); for Tan Shoes, "2 in 1 Tan" (paste) and "2 in 1 Tan Combination" (paste and liquid). 10c Black-White-Tan 10c F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD., Hamilton, Can. QUICK—HANDY—LASTING

defined, thereby enabling stations "tune" closely and eliminate a great deal of disturbance from this source. Knowing now that the number of stations that can operate at the same time in crowded areas is limited it is well to show the part that the operator plays in such instances. It is known that the wireless operator must constantly wear his "receivers," or specially constructed telephones, to be able to rapidly and efficiently operate his station. He must frequently change from one "tune" or wave length to another, to be on the lookout for a call or await an opportunity to do some calling himself. When the operator desires to communicate with another station and finds that some other station is already operating on his wave length he arranges his apparatus to operate on a different wave length. Often it so happens that all his available wave lengths are being used. In that event he finds it sometimes necessary to operate on, and directly through a wave length being used by other stations at that time. The factor that comes to his aid in such cases is the fact that all stations have a "spark" of varying tones or notes. Therefore, even though there be several "spark" that are being heard on one particular wave length, and experienced operator can pick out the "spark" with which he is working, much the same as two persons conversing in a room in which there are quite a number of people all of whom are talking, listen to the conversation of some one person and who are practically oblivious of the other conversation about them. Not only must he often work through other stations, he must constantly be on the alert, for he must be aware of the general drift of the "conversation" of other stations operating near him so as to be able to know approximately when such and such a station will discontinue sending areas stations operate in turns according to the order in which they have signalled their intention of sending; the short station usually taking note and later giving instructions. Should the operator have been "off tune" or inattentive he is apt to cause interference by breaking in during periods of seeming inactivity, as, for instance, when a sending station has ceased transmitting and is awaiting the "O. K." of the receiving station or its perhaps awaiting correspondence that the latter may have for him.

LITTLE WORRIES IN THE HOME

These Bring the Wrinkles and Pallid Faces That Make Women Look Prematurely Old.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily many little worries in her household affairs. The care of her little ones, the work about the house all contribute to these worries. Most of them may be too small to notice an hour afterwards, but they constitute a constant strain that affects the blood and makes women look prematurely old. The effect of these little worries may be noticed in sick or nervous headaches, fickle appetite, tiredness after slight exertion, and the coming of wrinkles which every woman dreads. To those thus afflicted, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy cure, a restoration of color to the cheeks, brightness to the eye, a hearty appetite and a sense of freedom from weariness. Among the many thousands of Canadian women who have found new health and strength through these pills is Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton, West. Ont., who says: "I am the mother of three children, and after each birth I became terribly run down. I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I found the greatest benefit from the Pills and soon gained my old time strength. Indeed after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can procure them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CRUDE WIRELESS.

Long Used by an Indian Tribe of the Amazon Valley.

In these days of wireless telegraphy it may be interesting to learn that as long ago as July, 1898, the Geographical Journal recorded the discovery of a wireless telegraphic apparatus in use among the Cataguari, an Indian tribe of the Amazon valley, in South America.

The apparatus, called cambarysu, consists of a hole in the ground about half filled with coarse sand; above this layers of fine sand, fragments of wood and bone powdered men fill it almost to the surface of the ground. These materials are surrounded by a tangle of hard palm wood, which extends above the surface. The upper part of the apparatus consists of layers of hide, wood and hard rubber. Between there is a hollow space with a club, much like the stick used to play a bass drum, the native strikes the layer of rubber that forms the top of the instrument.

One of these instruments is concentrated in each hamlet of the tribe. The villages are not more than a mile apart and are placed in a direct north and south line. Although a person standing outside the building in which the apparatus is kept cannot hear a blow of the stick on the rubber top, it is quite distinct in a similar building a mile distant. When one of these instruments is struck the neighboring ones to the north and south echo the blow. The Indian stationed at each one of the posts answers the signal, and by means of code messages a long conversation can be carried on.

NO ALUM. MAGIC BAKING POWDER. CONTAINS NO ALUM. MADE IN CANADA.

The Secret of Wireles

The question is often asked, How is it possible to operate several wireless stations in the same vicinity without mutual interference? To answer the question it is necessary first to explain the theory of their operation in general.

A frequently used yet perfectly good illustration is that of likening it to the action of throwing a pebble into a still pond, which causes ripples to form in all directions in a circular fashion from the spot at which the pebble disappeared. In the centre the ripples are well pronounced, but as they broaden out they gradually diminish in intensity until they disappear altogether finally. A larger stone will cause stronger and broader ripples to form. So it is with wireless or radio communication, in which the exciting force is the "spark" or discharge of high potential electricity oscillating at a very high rate of speed. The power of the transmitter and the efficiency in "tuning" determine the distance of communication. We come now to the question that science gives as an explanation of its operation.

Scientists tell us that wireless, or more properly, electro-magnetic waves, are but another form of motion, as are light, heat and sound. These all move in the ether in the air, and wireless waves are likewise propagated in the ether.

To those at all familiar with the scientific theories of light, heat and sound, it is scarcely necessary to add that all these forms of motion have individual and measurable wave lengths.

It is in the measurement of radio waves and their adjustment that it becomes possible for numerous stations to operate simultaneously in comparatively close range to one another. Thus stations working on a wave length of 500 meters and properly adjusted would cause no disturbance with another station operating on a wave of 600 meters. In fact, not so very long ago Marconi, the perfecter of wireless communication, announced that he would soon have a apparatus that would enable stations with but a variation of five metres to operate without each disturbing the other. (A metre is about 39 inches.)

At the present time, however, commercial ship and shore stations usually operate on wave lengths of 600 metres, 450 metres and 300 metres, with efficient means of rapidly changing from one to the other. Naval stations, ship and shore, commonly operate on wave lengths varying from 600 metres to 1,600 metres. The powerful station at Radio, Va., formerly Arlington, usually operates on a wave of 2,000 metres. Generally a change of 5 per cent. of a station's wave length is sufficient to overcome disturbance caused by the operation of nearby stations. To further eliminate interference the various Governments of the world have agreed upon certain wave lengths to be used by commercial stations, and others by naval and Government stations. Some of these have been given above. Another reason for such wide divergence of wave lengths is that for the purpose of overcoming the effects of "forced oscillations." By this is meant the uncontrollable waves that are given off by every station, but which fortunately travel any great distance there would be a great deal more of "jamming," as was the case when wireless was in its embryonic state. The advantages can be the more readily appreciated when one realizes that frequently there are a score or more of ships on the water within a radius of ten miles or so, as often happens on a big sailing day at New York, such as Saturday.

However it is not to be supposed that all these ships are able to carry same time; it is an achievement if five of them can do so. Herein, also, can be seen the advantages of efficient apparatus properly adjusted, together with skill in operating. In efficient apparatus there is a minimum of "forced oscillations" given off, and the wave lengths are well and sharply

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**SWEET'S CORNERS PATRIOTIC LEAGUE**

The Sweet's Corners Patriotic League was organized January 8, 1917. The Society began with seven members. The number has now increased to twenty-three. The officers elected were:—President—Mrs. F. T. Wiltse; Treasurer, Mrs. R. Niblock; Secretary—Miss Lenna Bryan.

At the end of six months the following report was given—Receipts—concert, \$23.25; socials and teas, \$60.25; contributions, \$5.77; membership fees, \$5.75; Total receipts \$100.72. The work done consisted of—18 pairs of socks and 18 night-shirts sent to Red Cross Society, Toronto; 24 pairs socks sent to Red Cross Society, Toronto; 13 hospital shirts and 12 pyjamas for the Kingston Red Cross Society; 30 pyjamas and 9 hospital shirts for the Ottawa Red Cross Society; 11 pairs sent to soldiers overseas; \$10 to Belgian Relief Fund. Balance on hand \$40.

**ELGIN INSTITUTE  
JUNE MEETING**

The June meeting of the Women's Institute of Elgin met at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Kenney, Jones Falls.

The minutes of the last meeting was read by Mrs. Fred Stanton and found correct. A circular read by Mrs. F. Stanton regarding post cards from soldiers to dispose of sending them.

Mrs. C. Pennock read a letter from Miss Richardson, thanking the institute for pyjamas they made for the wounded soldiers. The ladies decided to do more sewing for them.

Mrs. F. Stanton gave a report of the papers and magazines that were sent away, which brought over and above all expenses \$21.

A piano solo was rendered by Miss Jennie Halladay.

Mrs. Chapman read a paper on "Life of Women's Institute in Canada" which had been donated by Mrs. Steele, Delta.

It was moved to send Mrs. Steele a letter of thanks for paper.

A vocal solo by Miss Mabel Coon was rendered.

A paper was read by Mrs. Anderson on the life of Wm. H. Drummond.

A duet was rendered by Misses Kenney.

A roll call was answered by recipes for strawberry shortcake.

At the July meeting the members are to have a cooky contest. The judges are as follows: Mrs. Myles Murphy, Mrs. Sorell Dargavel, Mrs. Frank Halladay, Mrs. Harry Smith.

A vote of thanks was unanimous for Mrs. M. J. Kenney and Mrs. Chapman for their generosity and hospitality and the meeting ended by singing "God Save The King."

**Charleston**

Miss O. Sullivan, Brockville, a recent graduate of St. Vincent de Paul hospital training school, is visiting Mrs. R. Foster.

Miss Muriel Wilson has gone to Frankville to stay for a time with her aunt.

E. Bryan and sister, Miss Lenna, and Miss Madaline O'Connor motored from Long Point and spent a very pleasant time on Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Kavanagh. Mr. and Mrs. E. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. R. Foster, Mrs. Slack, Miss Troy, Miss O. Sullivan, the Misses Heffernan, H. Webster, L. Botsford, G. Heffernan, D. Hayes, W. Heffernan, B. Slack, R. Heffernan H. Foster ad P. Heffernan were also there.

Mr. and Mrs. E. King and Mr. Geo. King paid their annual visit to the cemetery at Lyn on Friday.

G. Heffernan has purchased a new Ford car.

J. Williamson has purchased a Chevrolet car.

Mrs. A. C. Dial, Lyndhurst, spent a few days last week with her niece, Mrs. J. Flood.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Frye attended the funeral of the former's aunt, Mrs. J. Dillon at Lyndhurst on Friday.

A party of young people motored to Brockville on Saturday evening and attended the movies.

Mrs. Jack McKenney and Mr. Jas. McKenney, Frankville, were visitors here over Sunday.

A number went to Long Point on Sunday to attend the McCready meetings.

W. Finley and Mr. and Mrs. F. Finley and son were Sunday visitors at R. Finleys.

Ormond Nunn and his aunt, Miss Mary Johnson motored to Portland on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Mulvena, Athens, spent Sunday at Mrs. Mulvenas.

W. Halladay recently purchased a Dominion piano from A. Taylor & Son, Athens.

**WHISTLER WAS INDIGNANT.**

Buying One of His Pictures Did Not Mean Getting It.

A certain eminent titled English lady, who admired Whistler's genius to the extent of purchasing one of his pictures, never was able to obtain possession of her property. One day she drove to the studio in her victoria. Mr. Whistler went to greet her.

"Mr. Whistler," she said, "two years ago I bought one of your pictures, a beautiful thing, and I have never been able to hang it on my walls. It has been loaned to one exhibition or another. Now, today I have my carriage with me, and I would like to take it home with me. I am told it is in your possession."

"Dear lady," returned Whistler, "you ask the impossible. I will send it to you when I have it again, but it is not here. You have been misinformed." And the lady drove off without her picture.

After she had departed Whistler commenced to poke around his studio and, to the great astonishment of a friend who had been an involuntary listener to the above conversation, he brought forth a canvas.

"Here it is," he said. "She was right about one thing—it is beautiful." And it was beautiful.

"But the impudence of these people," he continued, "who think that because they pay a few paltry hundred pounds they own my pictures. Why, it merely secures them the privilege of having them in their houses now and then! The pictures are mine!"

**CARLYLE AND DICKENS.**

The Cynic's Caustic Comment on the Work of the Novelist.

When James H. Huneker succeeded Franklin Fyles as dramatic editor of the New York Sun he applauded Clyde Fitch for his indefatigability as a writer of plays, envied him his ability to earn a hundred thousand dollars a year and advised him to rest for two years by way of getting his wind in preparation for the work of writing "a real play."

This is not wholly unrelated to an incident reported by John Forster in his life of Charles Dickens. At the time the great English novelist was preparing to write his masterpiece, "A Tale of Two Cities," he solicited Thomas Carlyle for the loan of a few authorities on the French revolution.

That immortal dyspeptic readily complied and sent to Dickens, at his Broadstairs home, a drayload of the desired books. Time passed, and "A Tale of Two Cities" duly appeared. All the English speaking world took it up avidly, and another triumph had been achieved by its creator.

One night about that time Dickens and Carlyle met at a dinner party. The young novelist, naturally enough, was desirous to learn what the authoritative Carlyle thought of his newest success and greatest book and asked him the point blank question.

"Verra weel," was the reply, "but when air ye goin' tae write a bulk, Char-rley?"

**Her Early Resolutions.**

This story was told by an Englishman who lived a century ago. He was dining out in London and sat by a lady whom he did not know. Their conversation turned upon early resolutions and how very seldom they were kept, and the lady said: "Well, when I was a girl I made three resolutions—first, I determined that I would never marry a soldier; second, that I would never marry an Irishman, and, third, that I would not be long engaged. And all those three resolutions I broke. Whom do you think I did marry? The Duke of Wellington! He was a soldier and an Irishman, and I was engaged to him for twelve years." This was Lady Katherine Pakenham. It was an unhappy marriage, and the couple mostly lived apart.

**Not Encouraging.**

He had been calling on the Widow Smithers for some time, and it could not be said that he had made an impression, although he had failed to realize the fact. She decided to speed him on his way at the first opportunity, and it came that night. He heaved a sigh and said, "I have only one friend on earth—my dog."

"Well," she answered calmly, "if that isn't enough, why don't you get another dog?"

**A Mail "Detective."**

Take an indelible pencil and make light lines across the edge of the sealed flap on the back of the envelope, says Popular Science Monthly. Do not wet the pencil when making the lines, and it is not necessary to bear heavily on the pencil. For if the envelope should be steamed the lines made with the indelible pencil will turn to a bright purple and remain plainly visible.

**At the Wedding.**

"You know, the beginning of the happy pair's acquaintance was when he offered her an umbrella to keep her new hat from getting ruined."

"I see. He was her rain beau and that is why she carried a shower bouquet."

**The Cure.**

"Lady," said Meandering Mike, "would you lend me a cake of soap?"

"Do you mean to tell me you want soap?"

"Yes'm. Me partner's got de hicups, an' I want to scare him."—Pearson's Weekly.

There is no genius in life like the genius of energy and industry.—Mitchell.

**A CLOSELY GUARDED CLOCK.**

It is the Most Accurate Timekeeper Man Has Devised.

In the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland there is a clock that holds the world's record for accurate time-keeping. Over a period of several months it showed a variation of only eight-thousandths of a second a day, which in a year's time would be less than three seconds.

Ship chronometers, which are the most accurate time measuring instruments in general use, cannot keep true time within less than three to five seconds a month. Marine observations are absolutely dependent on accurate timepieces, but ship's officers have to be satisfied if they can adjust their chronometers so that they will either gain or lose a certain amount each day. Then they add or subtract and get absolutely correct time. In plotting records of a ship's timepiece its desirability is judged by a line that ascends or descends with absolute regularity. If the line rises and falls the instrument is worthless.

The Case clock stands on a stone pier independent of the building that extends sixteen feet to a natural shale foundation. It is in a small room surrounded by two other rooms, all built with brick walls. Gas stoves heat the outer rooms, and electric contact thermometers regulate the temperature. The gas stove flame automatically rises or falls with the variation in the outside air temperature. Thus on warm days in August the flame in the gas stove is very low, while in below zero January it burns at its brightest. In the clock room itself the temperature is adjusted by an ordinary sixteen candle power incandescent lamp that is flashed on and off by another electric contact thermometer. The school strictly enforces the rule that there must never be more than two people in this inner room at one time.

The clock, which stands five feet high, has three separate dials that register the hours, minutes and seconds. It is inclosed in an airtight glass jar, inside of which are delicate instruments for measuring temperature, atmospheric pressure and moisture. A small amount of chloride of lime, which is an efficient desiccating material, is kept always in the jar to absorb the moisture.

By the aid of a set of dry batteries the clock automatically winds itself every seven minutes. The movement is adjusted slow or fast by pumping air in or out of the glass container. Observations are made from the outside through double glass windows through the separating walls and by means of a small electric lamp placed over the dials.

Not only can this wonderful piece of clock mechanism be adjusted to show less than a three second annual variation, but it is also possible to make electric connections with other similar clocks elsewhere. With this as a master clock the others can be made to keep the same accurate time.—Youth's Companion.

**Historic Hampton Roads.**

In no territory of like extent in the United States is more historical interest gathered than in that which borders Hampton Roads. Here was planted the first English colony in America; here was held the first gathering of the people's representatives to make their own laws; here were erected the first fortifications in the English speaking new world; here were fought the land battle that terminated America's war of independence and the naval battle that revolutionized the warfare of the sea.

The first fortifications where Fort Monroe now stands were built 305 years ago, in 1611. Since that time, with short lapses, there has been some sort of a fortification always guarding the entrance to Chesapeake bay.—National Geographic Magazine.

**Whales Once Lived on Land.**

Scientists tell us that whales did not always live in the sea, but in prehistoric days dwelt upon the land. They are not true fishes, and their skeletons still give evidence of the days when they possessed four legs. Furthermore, while fishes breathe water from which the air is separated by means of their gills, whales breathe air and separate the life giving oxygen from the other gases by internal lungs like land animals. In contrast to fishes also they are warm, red blooded animals. The largest whales are found in the antarctic and arctic seas.

**Our First Canal.**

America's first canal was dug at South Hadley, Mass., when Washington was president. It was completed in 1796. That little waterway gave De Witt Clinton his idea for the canal across New York state—the greatest single impetus ever contributed to the upbuilding of a large city.

It was the Erie canal that gave New York the needed speed to pass Philadelphia as the metropolis of this continent.

**Slight Misapprehension.**

"Is your husband an altruist?"

"I don't think so," replied young Mrs. Tokins, "and I almost hope nobody asks him to join. Charley has so many uniforms now that I can hardly take care of them."

**Platinum in Colombia.**

Platinum thrown away by early Spanish explorers, ignorant of its value, often is found in excavating foundations for new buildings in Colombia sometimes in sufficient quantities to pay the cost of a building.

It's the things we shouldn't do at all that we never put off till tomorrow if we can do them today.

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We have a full line of everything for Tops, Cushions, Slip Covers, Buggy Tops, etc.

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There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years, doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, it is now pronounced incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**LUMBER**

Now on hand, a stock of plank and dimension lumber suitable for general building purposes and a quantity of rough sheeting lumber.

Any order for building material will be filled on short notice.

Present stock includes a quantity of

**FOUNDATION TIMBER  
SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.**

A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

**F. Blancher**  
ATHENS

**Sherwood Spring**  
June 25, 1917  
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stewart were recent guests at Mr. Stewart McMILLAN'S at Riverside.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake Dickey, Yonge Mills, motored to Mrs. A. Eligh's and spent the evening, on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Clow, Brockville, spent Sunday here with the latter's mother and other relatives. Messrs. Robert Heaslip and Fred Latham have erected new garages.

Mrs. Leon Hagerman and sister, Miss Bertha Chick, Mallorytown, were guests on Wednesday last at Mr. Geo. Stewart's.

Mrs. A. Eligh spent Sunday last with her mother, Mrs. H. Clow.

The strawberry fields in this section are the best in years, and if nothing happens a big crop is to be expected.

**Trevelyan**  
June 25th  
Miss Loretta Leeder spent the week-end in Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan King, Athens, were last Sunday guests at M. Heffernan's.

Mrs. P. Flood is visiting friends in Charleston.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Leeder spent Sunday in Escott.

Mr. and Mrs. Jed Flood were in Athens on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake Mott and children, Lyn, called on friends here Sunday.

Mr. Dan Heffernan and family, Charleston, were guests at B. Flood's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Leeder and children, Miss Helena Heffernan, motored to Lansdowne on Sunday spending the day with friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ronan, Athens, are guests at R. J. Leeder's.

Mr. Leo Dundon and M. J. O'Grady, Brewers Mills, visited friends here Sunday.

A great many from here attended the bee at J. Cox's on Thursday.

**A. H. S. STAFF**  
The Board of Athens High School has engaged the following staff of teachers: Mr. Burchell, (principal), Mr. Halpenny, Miss Allen, Miss Stillwell, Miss Donnelly.

**Soperton**  
On Wednesday June 20th at eleven o'clock Miss Pearl Danby and Mr. Orman Reed of Soperton were quietly married at the home of the bride by Rev. R. Calvert. Mr. and Mrs. Reed left on the afternoon train for Ottawa returning to their home in Soperton on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have many friends who wish them much happiness.

Miss Cassie Bryan, Seely's Bay, spent last week with her friend, Miss Laura Jarvis.

Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, Brockville, were guests of relatives over Sunday.

Mrs. McConkey is confined to her bed suffering from neuritis.

Miss Maggie Cairns, Toronto, returned to her home on Friday having spent a couple of weeks with friends here and at Greenbush.

The school picnic will be held on Friday in C. Frye's grove at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Garret, Chantry, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Frye, Mrs. Wm. Frye and Miss Sheffield, Frfar, called on friends here recently.

**MONDAY JULY 2nd**

The Big Day for the Travellers' Celebration.

Come to Brockville, and see the Big Celebration. It will be bigger than ever before.

Now's the time to prepare for the warm weather. We've nice light-weight suits in nice shades of greys and checks. Outing Trousers in Khaki and serges. Nice outing shirts and the new style Sport Shirts.

The very latest in Straw Hats, Panamas, and Silk Caps. Cool Underwear in 2 pieces or Combinations, short or long sleeves.

Light weight Socks, Jerseys, Bathing Suits, Belts, Negligee Brace, etc.

We have everything to keep you cool during the hot weather at cool prices.

A big range of Boys' Wash Suits.

**Globe Clothing House**  
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**Spring and Summer Styles**

We have always had the reputation of giving the highest satisfaction in the making of men's clothes. Men who are particular about their apparel come to us year after year. Let us make your spring suit this year. We are confident of pleasing you.

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**SUMMER UNDERWEAR**

You will find real comfort in our W.G. & R. Summer Underwear. The reinforced webbing inserted across the back gives the garment exceptional elasticity and provides for perfect freedom of movement.

No binding or straining anywhere.

It is the patented "Closed Crotch" feature that insures this comfort.

Made in nainsook, madras, and silkien.

Priced from \$1.00 up.

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Specialists in Ladies' Coats, Sweaters and Panama Hats.  
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# FRENCH REGAIN ALMOST ENTIRE LOST POSITIONS

### Only a Salient Near Moisy Farm Still Held by the Germans.

## WIN IN CHAMPAGNE

### Repulse Crown Prince's Assault, Then Go On and Take Ground.

Paris cable says: The big German offensive against the French line east of Vauxsaillon Monday, in which trenches were stormed and captured, has gone for naught, for the French forces in a violent counter-offensive had regained nearly all their lost ground Tuesday night.

Although the German Crown Prince had launched his attack with huge effectives, composed of picked troops, and covered it by a heavy artillery fire and by bomb-dropping aircraft, his tenure of the captured positions was short-lived, and only a salient, 400 metres northeast of the Moisy farm, now remains in his hands. In addition, heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans, who left many dead on the field of battle.

Likewise, in Champagne, the Crown Prince has been badly battered between Mont Carnillet and Mont Blond. In an attempt to recapture positions previously taken from them, the Germans first were repulsed by the French, who then assumed the offensive and advanced their line on a front of more than 600 yards and to a depth in excess of 200 yards. Here also, the Germans lost heavily in men killed or wounded.

### QUIET ON BRITISH FRONT.

The British official communication issued Thursday evening says: "Hostile raiding parties were repulsed by our fire last night south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, east of Laventie, and in the neighborhood of Lombaertzyde. Another party of the enemy succeeded in entering one of our front line posts near Lombaertzyde, but was at once driven out. A few of our men are missing.

### FRENCH REPORT.

Paris cable says: The communication issued by the War Office Thursday night reads: "In the course of the day fighting was continued to our advantage east of Vauxsaillon. A counter-attack by our troops in a trench section occupied by the enemy in the sector of Moisy farm, gave important results. At this hour we have retaken all of our positions with the exception of a salient situation 400 metres north-east of this farm, where enemy groups are still maintaining themselves.

The artillery action remains very lively in this region. Between Hurtebise and Craonne, our first lines were quiet violently bombarded. In Champagne the advance made this morning by our troops northeast of Mont Carnillet was accomplished under particularly brilliant conditions. A German attempt about 3 o'clock in the morning to recapture positions which we had taken from them on the 18th, between Mont Carnillet and Mont Blond, was repulsed by our Grenadiers, who, taking the offensive in their turn, pushed the enemy detachments into their own trench, which they captured. We made also an advance of 200 metres in depth of an extent of 600 metres. About 100 German dead remained on the ground."

# DRIED FRUITS, VEGETABLES

### So Preserved, Save Tin Cans and Glass Jars,

### And Are Easily Kept Insect-proof.

Drying was a well-recognized and successful way of preserving certain foods before canning came into general use. So say the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, and modern methods make it still more practicable than formerly, either in the home or by community groups. The Department advises housewives to dry fruits and vegetables for the winter if tin cans and glass jars are scarce or expensive, and gives the following methods, which have been proved to be very satisfactory. There are three methods in use. These are sun drying, drying by artificial heat and drying with air blasts, as before an electric fan.

Trays for drying by any one of these methods, as well as tray frames for use over stoves or before fans, can be made satisfactorily at home. Frames and trays for use with artificial heat may be purchased complete if desired.

Home-made trays may be made of side and end boards three-fourths of an inch thick and two inches wide, and bottom boards of lathing spaced one-fourth of an inch. If desired, one fourth-inch galvanized wire mesh may be tacked to the side and end boards to form the bottoms of the trays.

Frames for use before fans may be made of wood of convenient size. Frames for use with artificial heat should be made of non-inflammable material to as great an extent as possible. As many as six trays may be placed one above the other when artificial heat is used. In drying before a fan the number of trays that may be placed one above the other will depend, to a large extent, upon the diameter of the fan. In drying in the sun, trays as described may be used or the products to be dried may be spread on sheets of paper or muslin held in place by weights.

### PRODUCING PRODUCTS FOR DRYING.

Vegetables and fruits will dry better if sliced. They should be cut into slices one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick. If thicker, they may not dry thoroughly. While drying, the products should be packed temporarily for three or four days and poured each day from one box to another to bring about thorough mixing, and so that the whole mass will have a uniform degree of moisture. If during this "conditioning" any pieces of the products are found to be too moist, they should be returned to the trays and dried further. When in condition, the products may be packed permanently in tight paper bags, insect-proof paper boxes or cartons, or glass or tin containers. The following recipes are reliable:

### SPINACH AND PARSLEY.

Spinach that is in prime condition for greens should be prepared by careful washing, and removing the leaves from the roots. Spread the leaves on trays to dry thoroughly. They will dry much more promptly if sliced or chopped.

### GARDEN BEETS, ONIONS, CARROTS.

Beets—Select young, quickly-grown, tender beets, which should be washed, peeled, sliced about an eighth of an inch thick and dried.

Turnips should be treated in the same way as beets.

Carrots should be well grown, but varieties having a large woody core should be avoided. Wash, peel and slice crosswise into pieces about an eighth of an inch thick.

Parsnips should be treated in the same way as carrots.

Onions—Remove the outside papery covering. Cut off tops and roots. Slice into one-eighth inch pieces and dry.

Cabbage—Select well-developed heads of cabbage and remove all loose outside leaves. Split the cabbage, remove the hard, woody core and slice the remainder of the head with a kraut cutter or other hand-slicing machine.

All the products under this heading should be "conditioned," as described above.

### BEEF TOPS, SWISS CHARD, CELERY.

Beef Tops—Tops of young beets in suitable condition for greens should be selected and washed carefully. Both the leaf, stock and blade should be cut into sections about one-fourth inch long and spread on screens and dried.

Swiss chard and celery should be prepared in the same way as beef tops.

Rhubarb—Choose young and succulent growth. Prepare as for stewing by skinning the stalks and cutting into pieces about one-fourth inch to one-half inch in length and dry on trays.

All the products under this heading should be "conditioned," as described.

### RASPBERRIES.

Sort out imperfect berries, spread select berries on trays and dry. Do not dry so long that they become hard enough to rattle. The drying should be stopped as soon as the berries fall to stain the hand when pressed. Pack and "condition."

# WILSON ASKS FOR RECRUITS

### Sets Week of June 23 to Get 70,000 Men

### To Fill Regular Army by July 1.

A Washington despatch: President Wilson has put his shoulder behind the wheel of army recruiting in an effort to have the regular army brought to full war strength of 293,000 men by July 1 next. Secretary Baker today announced that the President had by proclamation designated the week of June 23, covering the period from June 23 to June 30, as recruiting week for the regular army, and that Brigadier-General William P. McCain, the Adjutant-General of the army, will use the President's recruiting proclamation in instructing his recruiting officers to emphasize especially their work in the week designated to fill up the regular army with its added increments and the National Guard to war strength.

The President's proclamation follows:

"Proclamation by the President. I hereby designate the period June 23 to June 30, next, as recruiting week for the regular army, and call upon unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 40 years, who have no dependents and who are not engaged in pursuits vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, to present themselves for enlistment during the week herein designated to the number of 70,000.

(Signed) Woodrow Wilson  
June 19, 1917."

On April 1 the army needs 183,898 men to raise it to war strength. Since April 1 a total of 121,363 men have been recruited, leaving 62,735 to make up the total of 183,898 needed on April 1. Allowing for losses in one sort or another since that date, it is necessary to recruit the army about 70,000 men to bring them up to war strength. The net gain in recruiting for the regular army on June 19 was 422 men, bringing the total enlisted strength of the army to 121,350 men. This is being raised to 150,000 men as fast as the navy is able to care for men taken into it.

# GERMAN RESERVES NOT EQUAL TO THEIR RECENT WASTAGE

### French General's Estimate of Foe's Strength and Cause of Changed Tactics.

Paris Cable says—General De La Croix publishes in The Temps the results of his study, supposedly from authoritative sources, of the present number of German reserves. He estimates that the grand total of German troops of all kinds and classes up to Jan 1, reached 13,130,000, and that this total was depleted by losses of 3,650,000; 2,200,000 rendered unfit through wounds, and 1,130,000 resident in foreign countries.

General De La Croix estimates that of the balance nearly 5,500,000 are employed as first line, rear line and interior troops, leaving a movable balance of reserves of about 755,000, of which 220,000 are attached to front depots, 355,000 in interior depots, and 180,000 in process of formation. This number will be increased in November by 450,000 of the class of 1919. These troops will not, however, be available before that for any service, any more than those in formation.

On this basis De La Croix figures that Germany has 575,000 reserves with which to cover her losses until November, or 115,000 a month, plus 85,000 monthly of those who recover from their wounds, a grand total of 200,000 a month. The general points out that German losses in April and May have been at least 300,000 monthly, making a debit balance which he says has been met by a shortening of the German front and fewer attacks. The absence of reserves has caused, he claims, an obvious shift from the old tactics of the German general staff.

# BRITISH HOLD VANTAGE POINTS

### All Along the Franco-Belgian Front.

### No Hun Withdrawals From East Front.

London cable: With the recent captures in the Messines region the British now hold all the vantage points along their line on the Franco-Belgian front, as a result of which there has been an enormous decrease in the number of British casualties.

So said Major-General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, in his weekly talk to-day. "When the Germans were stopped in their drive on Calais early in the war they established themselves on such dominating heights as those of the Somme and of Messines.

"All these positions have now been wrested from the Germans," continued Gen. Maurice. "Our western front is approximately 120 kilometres (about 80 miles) long, and we are in the German trenches for this entire length with the exception of a few sections which total about 25 kilometres."

He contradicted reports that have been current that the Germans have drawn large forces from the eastern front to take part in the fighting in France.

"The fact is," he added, "that there has been no considerable movement of German troops from the east to the west. The Germans have sent fresh units to the western front, but these were made up largely of men called to the colors recently. The Germans have been using the people in the occupied territories to replace laborers at home, who are thus released for the army."

# CANADIAN GUNS SILENCE FOES

### Enemy Still Nervous, and Putting Up Barrage.

### New Drafts Are Winning High Praise.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press Correspondent with the Canadian Forces.

Canadian Headquarters in France, says: The enemy is still very nervous along the western front. The slightest sign of an abnormal movement on the part of the British or Canadian troops brings down what the official report characterizes as "hurricane barrage," the enemy depending chiefly on his guns for the holding of the line. To counteract this, our heavy artillery is taking on daily for destruction several of the enemy's offensive batteries. Enemy guns, large and small, are ranged along the Canadian front and in the rear. Some are over six miles behind the enemy trenches and the duty of the aviator sent out to check up the condition of the German batteries is no insecure. Its peril seems to be an added attraction, for there is no lack of candidates for admission to the ranks of cadets.

The drafts from the Canadian depots in England to make good the wastage in the corps are of good quality. I hear nothing but praise for the new men.

# 32 STEAMERS A WEEK'S TOLL

### 27 Over 1,600 Tons, and 5 Below That Figure.

### Largest List in Last Seven Weeks.

London cable says: Twenty-seven British ships of more than 1,600 tons have been sunk, according to the weekly British summary given out to-day. Five British vessels under 1,600 tons also were sent to the bottom. No fishing vessels were destroyed.

The summary follows: Arrivals, 2,897; sailings, 2,993. British merchant ships over 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, including three previously, 27; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, five.

British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including two previously, 31. British fishing vessels sunk, none.

The foregoing figures of British shipping losses as the result of Germany's submarine warfare show a larger number of vessels sunk than in any of the six preceding weeks. Not since the seven-day period ending April 28 has a greater number of ships been destroyed. During the week 51 vessels—38 over and 13 under 1,600 tons—were sunk. The heaviest toll since the Teuton submarine campaign was opened in February last were registered in the week ending April 21, when forty steamers of more than 1,600 tons were sunk, and 15 vessels of the smaller tonnage were sent to the bottom.

Since the middle of April, when the undersea boat activity recorded its highest toll, 303 British vessels, of which 220 measured more than 1,600 tons, were sunk, the weekly total being as follows:

Week ended.	Over 1,600 tons	Under 1,600 tons
April 21	40	16
April 28	38	13
May 5	24	22
May 12	18	5
May 19	18	9
May 26	18	1
June 2	15	3
June 9	22	10
June 16	27	5

# RUSS WOMEN'S BATTLE CORPS

### "Command of Death" Soon to Go to the Front.

### Leader Says They Will Excel the Men.

Petrograd cable: The "Command of Death," which is the official title of the women's regiment raised by the twice wounded girl officer, Vera Butchikareff, was reviewed to-day by Minister of War Kerensky. The regiment will leave in a fortnight for the front, probably for the Minsk sector.

The Associated Press correspondent who visited the barracks found posted at the gate a little blue-eyed sentry in a soldier's khaki blouse, short breeches, green forage cap, ordinary women's black stockings and neat shoes. The sentry was a daughter of Admiral Skrydlov, former commander of the Baltic fleet and Minister of Marine. In the court yard 300 girls were at drill, mostly between 18 and 25 years old, of good physique and many of them pretty. They wore their hair short or had their heads entirely shaved. They were drilling under the instruction of a male sergeant. Most of the recruits are from the higher educational academies, or secondary schools with a few peasants, factory girls and servants. Some married women were accepted, but none who had children.

The girl commander said: "We apply the rigid system of discipline of the pre-revolutionary army, rejecting the new principle of soldier self-government. Having no time to lull the girls gradually to handshaps we impose a Spartan regimen from the first. They sleep on boards without bedclothes, thus immediately eliminating the weak. The smallest breach of discipline is punished by expulsion in disgrace. The ordinary soldier's food is furnished. We rise at four and drill daily from 7 to 11 and again from 1 to 6. The girls carry the cavalry carbine, which is five pounds lighter than the regular army rifle.

"We are fully official and are already entered on the list of regiments. I am convinced that we will excel the male fighters."

Asked as to the attitude of the male army, Commander Butchikareff said that only the Volynsky regiment, which had led the Petrograd revolution, was really favorable to them.

Nervous Gentleman (from the country)—Oh, a little lamb and some potato. Brisk Walter (shouting up a restaurant)—One lamb, one potato! Nervous Gentleman—Walter, waiter, a little less lamb, please, and—and a little more potato.—Tit-Bits.

"Do you regard the price of coal as high?" asked the dealer. "No," replied the patient citizen. "You seem to regard the stuff as so precious I am surprised that you let go of it at any price."—Washington Star.

### Alaskan Indian Ice Cream.

The main food of the Alaskan Indian is meat and fish. In the winter many people do not cook the fish at all, simply leave them in the house for two or three days and then eat them raw. Women always serve the food and always see that others are satisfied before beginning their own meal. They have to be very careful not to spill anything, for that would bring bad luck to the one whom they are serving. When a person is invited to eat in the village it is considered bad manner to eat all that is before him. He must have enough to take home to the members of the family who did not come. The host generally gives his guest a piece of dried fish to hold the food which he is to take home. The fish is broad and flat, about one-half inch thick, and the bundle is carried away openly, without any attempt at hiding it. In the summer, berries, fruit and roots are added to the diet, and berries are frozen in the fall to last through the winter. Since white people came, flour and canned goods have changed the food very much. It is easy to have ice cream for dessert at any time. There is no cream about it, but tallow and berries are mixed with snow, sometimes fish is added to it, and when it is frozen it makes a fine dish.—Southern Workman.

# NEW DRIVE BY THE BRITISH

### German Report Points to Offensive in Flanders.

### Champagne Likely to Have One Also.

London Cable.—Indications point to an early resumption of operations on a grand scale in Belgium and France, if, indeed, they have not already begun in Flanders and Champagne. A significant statement in the latest Berlin official communication says that in Flanders and Champagne "the fighting activity has been revived at several points."

Aside from this there is no information as to the exact status of affairs. In Champagne, the Germans have made an attempt to recapture positions between Mont Blond and Mont Carnillet, taken by the French Monday, but met with repulse, suffering heavy casualties. To the northwest around Craonne, heavy artillery duels are being fought.

The situation in Flanders is even more obscure, as neither the British nor French statements tend to clarify the German report of the recommencement of hostilities. Artillery duels of great intensity are known to have been in progress between Boesinghe and Fellingheim and in the regions of Steenstraete and Hetsas, while to the south, in France, in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, the British troops have resumed their trench-raiding operations, destroying German dugouts and taking prisoners.

### FRENCH REPORT.

Paris, June 19.—Tuesday night's official report read: "There is no event of importance to report with the exception of great artillery activity on both sides in the neighborhood of Craonne."

# HALF KUT MEN TURK'S VICTIMS

### Died as Prisoners After Being Captured.

London cable says: The correspondent of Reuter's Limited in Cairo says he learns from the most reliable sources that a large number of British and Indian prisoners taken by the Turks in Mesopotamia have succumbed to ill-treatment or lack of proper medical attention.

"A resident of Taurus," says the correspondent, "testified that in the prison camp there more than half of the men captured at Kut-el-Amara are now dead. It is noteworthy that the Turks would not allow a Swiss commission to visit this camp, or other camps of the same type.

"Thirty-seven British prisoners were sent to a hospital under European management, but soon after their arrival the European doctors and attendants were driven away, and a fortnight later 22 of the prisoners died of sheer neglect. Fifty prisoners who were captured at Kadia, when they arrived at the hospital in Aleppo, could barely stand owing to weakness from lack of food and starvation."

# TRAFFIC IN GIRLS

### Cruger Mystery in N. Y. Reveals Huge Business.

A New York despatch: Sensational allegations of a widespread traffic in girls in this city resulted yesterday in Police Commissioner Woods ordering a rigid investigation of the charges. His action followed the announcement that between 700 and 800 girls had disappeared from their homes here since Jan. 1.

This was the most important result thus far of the belated discovery by a woman lawyer and a private detective of the murder of Ruth Cruger, 18-year-old high school student, months after the police had ended a superficial search for her.

"Dad, what's a man who runs an auto called?" "It depends on whether he is being called by his employer or by the man he has just missed."—Puck.

# BAD CASE OF HUN "NERVES" IS DEVELOPED

### Theories Upset by British, They Now Wonder Where Next Drive Hits.

# NO GUN SUPPORT

### And the German Airmen Are at Mercy of British Fliers.

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press).

British Headquarters in France, says: Because of the comparative quiet which reigns along the western front, German prisoners taken in nightly raids say they are being told anew that the Allied offensive is definitely ended. However, they have been told this so often now that they no longer believe what their officers say. From what officer prisoners say, there is palpable nervousness all along the German line as to where the British will strike next. These officers frankly say that they, as well as the higher command, thought the British, having chosen the Arras battlefield for the beginning of their offensive, would have to continue the fight there, and that preparations necessary to a modern offensive made it virtually impossible to shift the front of attack, once it had been selected.

There followed the attack on the Messines Ridge to upset this theory, however, so that now the Germans do not know just what to expect. Prisoners from the ranks say they have been told that the British attacks on the Messines Ridge were wholly repulsed, but that the truth is beginning to filter into the German army organization and to be appreciated at home, despite the efforts of the German press to conceal the fact and the significance of the British victory.

The Germans are still resorting to the use of dummy guns and dummy gun flashes, both in an attempt to conceal their real gun positions and to deceive the infantry as to the amount of the artillery support available. Many dummy guns were found during the German retreat from the Somme, and now more are being discovered in the Messines-Wytschaete area.

All the prisoners continue to dwell upon the feeling which exists between the German gunners and infantrymen. The gunners say the only excuse they can offer for lack of artillery support for the infantrymen is that they are not given a sufficient quantity of ammunition. Their shooting, however, is inaccurate, due to badly-worn or otherwise defective weapons. They say that minor repairs to the guns are quickly made, but that more important work, such as the re-lining of barrels or the fixing of badly-damaged guns, has become a matter of months.

The British air tactics are continuing to have a most distressing effect on the German morale. This is strikingly portrayed in a captured letter, written by a soldier stationed opposite Ypres, to his brother in the German flying service.

"We have a very bad position here," says the letter. "The English play with us, so to speak. They fire continually with their machine guns and artillery. Their airmen do what they like. Scarcely one of ours is to be seen, and if there are seven of us and the English have five, ours bolt. There is never an air fight here, because our airmen always bolt. English airmen are ever behind our lines. One day we had a nice bombardment.

"All the dugouts were blown in, although they had concrete head covers a metre thick. This was due mainly to the work of the English airmen."

Spurred on apparently by the necessity of competing with the British airmen, so as to impress the German troops, a little more favorably, several German aeroplanes flew quite low over the British lines east of Messines two days ago and opened fire with machine guns. The experiment was hardly a success, however. Three of the machines were shot down.

# SURPRISED HUNS IN EAST AFRICA

London cable: An official communication relating to operations in East Africa was made public to-night, reading:

"On June 10 operations were begun by our forces at Lindi (a port of German East Africa) with the object of clearing the enemy from the shores of the estuary of the Lukeledi River. Aided by the fire of the warships a surprise landing was effected in the vicinity of Mrwaka in the estuary, and a German detachment, which for some time past had occupied the place and mounted a naval gun there, was driven towards Mtama (Mtua?), 23 miles to the southwest.

"On June 12 our patrols from the direction of Kilwa destroyed an enemy food supply depot at Utigeri."

Teacher—Rachel, use indigo in a sentence. Rachel (after much thought)—The baby is indigo cart.—Nebraska Agwaan.

The ladies who declare they will serve their country by working in the fields will be able to save their complexions, but it will come pretty hard for many of them to learn how to cuss a mule effectively.—Houston Post.



EARLY ADVERTISING.

Before and After the Advent of the Printing Press. Advertising has now become a custom so extensive in its application and of such vital importance that it is difficult to realize that it was ever possible to do any trading without it.

BLAMED THE DEMONS.

Story of the Physical Reformation of a City in Korea. In Pyengyang, a city in Korea, surrounded by a river and resembling a boat in shape, it was believed that if any one should venture to dig a well the water would rush in, sinking the boat and drowning all the city's inhabitants.

Facilitating Payment of Bills.

If we were in a business where we sent out bills to customers the first of every month, we should make it a point always to inclose a self addressed envelope for the return remittance.

A King's Library.

Frederick the Great employed architects to build a library, but they fought with true professional etiquette over their designs. The monarch who had braved the might of Europe was not to be defeated by a parcel of nagging professional men.

Won't Let You Forget It.

"Is he a real friend?" "I don't think so. He's always willing to lend money to you if you need it but he isn't afraid to ask you to pay it back if you don't show any signs of ever going to do so."

Looking Ahead.

"Here's my I. O. U. for \$10." "But you only borrowed \$5." "Oh, that's all right! If I don't borrow the difference by next week remind me!"

Probably.

"My barber told me a wonderful story this morning." "Illustrated with cuts, I presume?"

FRANKVILLE

Frankville, June 21.—Stanley Livingston of the Nova Scotia bank staff at Timmins is spending holidays with his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Livingston.

Miss Della Freeman is visiting friends at Spring Valley.

Mrs. Dixon and daughter Doris, Katie Donald and Mr. and Mrs. Crummy were holidaying at Portland yesterday.

Mrs. A. Leacock and son Ennis of Jasper, are spending the week with the former's parents and grandparents viz. Mr. and Mrs. Kilborn and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ennis.

Mrs. Emma Cross, of Smith's Falls, is visiting her brother W. D. Livingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hewitt and younger son Elmer, of Rochester, N. Y., are visiting Mr. Hewitt's father James Hewitt and sister, Mrs. J. W. Richards.

Mr. Hewitt's older son Jas. has enlisted. It is six years since Mr. Hewitt visited his birth place.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, of Rock-spring, have moved to this village. Mr. Jacobs has opened a blacksmith shop, recently vacated by Jonas Ellis.

Miss Edith Montgomery has returned from the Normal at Ottawa, she has been engaged to finish the term in the Toledo school. Miss Murphy the teacher, had to resign owing to the illness of her father.

Lawson Livingston is spending a few days visiting friends in Merrickville.

Reuben Montgomery has purchased a Dodge car.

Mrs. Comerford, Sr., left last week to visit her son in Belleville.

Miss Vivian Montgomery, B. A., is expected home Saturday from Mordan, Man., where she has been engaged teaching school.

Mrs. Frank Mott is visiting her sister at Alexandria Bay.

A. E. Hanton sold Mr. Oriah Willson, Rockspring, a McLaughlin 4 car last week.

Chantry

Mr. Charles Ables is improving his house by a coat of paint.

The Ladies' Red Cross gave a concert June 12. Wright Bros. Brockville, assisted. Proceeds were \$50.55.

Mr. and Mrs. John Davis Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ables motored to Cornwall last Tuesday and spent the day with Miss Doreen Davis, nurse-in-training.

A good many of our farmers have to replant their corn, seed being no good.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Derbyshire spent Sunday in Smith's Falls.

Mr. Richard Trotter has treated himself to a new rubber-tire buggy.

Mrs. H. Knowlton has returned home after spending a month with her daughter, Mrs. W. Sturgeon, of Addison.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stevens are spending a few days in Toronto this week.

REVISITING KITLEY

Mr. R. W. Bright, of Toronto, a native of Kitley, has been revisiting old scenes and renewing old acquaintances after an absence of twenty-six years. Mr. Bright was born in Kitley township seventy years ago, and for forty-three years, was a school teacher. The last six years he has been a notary public.

NUTALL—KIRST

A pleasant and pretty wedding took place in Elgin at the home of Mrs. M. Kirst, when her daughter, Cora M., was married by Rev. B. Stillwell, to Mr. Oscar Nutall, a business man of the place. The bride was given away by her brother, Frank, of Brockville. The wedding march was played by Mrs. B. Stillwell. The house was beautifully decorated with ferns and flowers.

The presents were numerous and handsome, several cheques also being received. A miscellaneous shower was given by the league of which they were both members. A number in carriages and cars attended them to the train for the east to Ottawa and Montreal.

Whoever lives true life will love true love.—Mrs. Browning.

CALIFORNIA.

It Was Once a Grand Adventure. It was once a land of fabulous adventures, a land of thrilling adventures, is our sparsely settled regions of the Mexican republic. It has an area corresponding in size to that of the Atlantic coast peninsula of Florida, but nearly 700 miles more coast line owing to its extreme length of 750 miles. Florida has more than fourteen times as many people.

Varying in width from thirty to 150 miles, Lower California is a rugged, barren strip of land, with a mountainous backbone largely of volcanic origin. For nearly 200 years after its discovery by the Spaniards it was thought to be an island.

The southern portion of the peninsula has some rain, but the northern section is dry and arid, producing cereals, tobacco, grapes, cassava and sugar cane only after being thoroughly irrigated. The mineral resources are valuable and varied. Gold, silver, lead, copper, salt, gypsum, turquoises, opals and garnets are profitably mined. The silver mines of La Paz were worked by the Jesuits as early as 1700, three years after the famous padre, Salvatierra, established the first permanent Spanish settlement in the land.

The magnificent Magdalena bay, on whose protected waters, forty miles long and twelve miles wide, the Pacific fleets of the American navy have conducted their target practice in recent years, was discovered by Francisco de Ulloa in 1539 while on a voyage of exploration seeking the pearls and gold of the "Amazons."

Lower California has two capitals—La Encenada, with a population of 2,000, sixty-five miles by sea from San Diego, Cal., and La Paz, with 5,500 people, many of whom earn a livelihood from the port's pearl fisheries, which are among the most important in the world.

In addition to its pearl oysters the waters of Lower California yield sponges, tortoiseshell, sperm and gray back whales, while in the bayous and river mouths of the east coast many alligators are to be found.

GIFT OF THE GAB.

Why Stephenson Thought There Was No Power to Equal It.

When George Stephenson, the perfecter of the locomotive, was visiting the seat of Sir Robert Peel at Drayton on one occasion, says the writer of "Famous British Engineers," there happened to be present Dr. Buckland, the scientist, and Sir William Follett, the famous advocate.

Stephenson discussed with Dr. Buckland one of his favorite theories as to the formation of coal and, though undoubtedly in the right, was ultimately vanquished by the arguments and oratory of the doctor, who was a better master of tongue fence than himself. Next morning while pondering over his defeat in the solitude of the garden he was accosted by Sir William Follett and confided to that gentleman the story of his failure.

Sir William, acquainted with the details of the matter in dispute, agreed to take up the case and soon afterward attacked Dr. Buckland on the subject. A long discussion ensued, in which the man of law completely silenced the man of science, who was at last compelled to own himself vanquished. Sir Robert Peel, highly amused at this example of "tit for tat," then turned to the inventor and inquired, with a laugh: "And what do you say on this matter, Mr. Stephenson?"

"Why," he replied, "I will only say this—that of all the powers above and under the earth there seems to me no power equal to the gift of the gab."

Never Was "Union John."

Of the objects whose name is derived from the diminutive of John the union jack cannot claim to be one. In the days of chivalry the knights and men-at-arms wore a surcoat, or "jacque," as it was called, bearing the emblem either of their nationality or of the lord to whose service they were sworn. Gradually the word was transferred to the banner which was carried before the army, and this use of the word still survives today in the name of the British national flag and also that of the small flagpole at the bow of a ship known as the "jackstaff."—London Chronicle.

Two Sets of Muscles.

You have two sets of muscles—the outer ones, which you can feel, and the inner ones, which are your lungs, heart, stomach and other internal organs. The outer ones are conveniences for performing actions. The inner ones are your life—the "fate" which makes you happy or depressed, powerful or weak, useful or the contrary. These inner muscles require training, just like any other muscles, by intelligently directed exercise.

Had an Instance.

"Youth enjoys many things that manhood dislikes." "Oh, I don't know, That's a platitude. Cite an instance." "Well, when I was about sixteen years old I thought that shaving was fun."

Philadelphia's Boast.

Philadelphia was the first place and remains the only place in America where a first class battleship can be built and equipped from keel to armor and fifteen inch guns without going beyond a state border for the materials.—Philadelphia Ledger.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. C. F. Fawcett, of Tweed, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Walter Taber.

Mr. Jos. Greenham, Addison, has purchased a new model Ford from M. B. Stack, Lyn.

In St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Athens, there will be special Dominion Day service with addresses by the minister, Rev. W. Usher, Sunday evening at 7.30.

A resident of the Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne pleaded guilty to intoxication Monday morning and was fined \$20 and costs by the P. M. in the county town.

Miss Irene McLean has returned from Toronto where she had been receiving medical treatment for several months. She is much improved in health.

Miss Adda Hunt has rented Mr. Jacob's cottage at Charleston Lake, for three months.

Miss Margaret Service, of New York, arrived here last week for a visit with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Wiltse.

A meeting of worship will be held in the school house at Hard Island on Sunday next at 11 a.m., the appointment being made by request of Anna L. Hall, a minister in the religious Society of Friends, who with her friend Eunice Henderson, both of Ohio, are expected to be present. Everybody welcome.

Leeds

Rev. Mr. Waddell has been returned to the Seeley's Bay circuit which includes the Olivet for the fourth year.

Miss Daisy Somerville was the only entrance candidate from our school this year. We wish her every success.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Glover, of Jones Falls, spent Sunday at Albert Brown's. Miss Mary Glover returned home after a week's visit.

Messrs. Miner Sweet and Wm. Kirkland have purchased Ford cars. Miss Vera Slack has returned to her home at Sand Bay.

Mr. W. G. Earle has purchased a new milking machine.

Miss Blanche Willis has returned home from Ottawa Normal.

Tuesday the 26th will be held as Memorial Day at the Olivet church. Rev. Mr. Lenon, of Grace church, Gananoque, will be the special speaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Kirkland accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. R. Niblock, of Sweet's Corners, motored to Kingston last Sunday to visit a former resident, Mr. Herbinson.

Messrs. Will Scott and W. G. Earle motored to Brockville Saturday and remained till Sunday afternoon. Mr. Waddell reached here this morning of the accidental death of Mr. and Mrs. Will Wiltse's youngest boy. He was killed by a train which runs through his fathers farm. Mr. Wiltse was a former resident of Lyndhurst till last spring when he moved to Cusheendall. Our sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. Morton C. Knapp wishes through the medium of the Reporter to thank neighbors and friends for kindness shown during the illness and following the death of his wife on Saturday June 23.

House for Sale

House and lot on corner of Elgin and Pearl streets, 7-roomed house, kitchen and woodshed attached good garden and barn.

Apply to ARDEN LILLIE, Plum Hollow 164f

BULLS FOR SALE

2 Purebred Holstein yearling bulls for sale. Apply to D. M. WEBSTER, Charleston, Ont. 244f

FARM FOR SALE

110 acres more or less, 1 1/2 miles east of Athens, on the Brockville road, 80 acres under cultivation, the balance good pasture land. On the premises are erected a good stone house and outbuildings. This farm was owned by the late Erastus Rowsom, and is one of the best in the county of Leeds, well watered, convenient to churches, schools and cheese factories.

Apply to HENRY D. ROWSOM 23-26

ESTRAY

A black and white yearling bull strayed to my premises Lot 16, Con. 6 Yonge three miles south of Athens, on May 24. Owner may recover by identifying and paying for advertising. 24-26 W. J. Kavanagh, Athens

ATHENS LUMBER YARD

Latest Improved Bee Hives Another Car Cedar Shingles Also a Car Portland Cement

CHOICE MILLET SEED

Feed Prices Down All Goods Sold at Lowest Possible Prices

ATHENS GRAIN WARE HOUSES

LEEDS FARMERS' CONDOLENCE

At the Executive Meeting of the Leeds Farmers' Limited, the following resolution was moved by Eli Tennant, seconded by Andrew Henderson. That the following letter of condolence be tendered to the family of the late William J. Webster:—

Dear Friends,—We, the Leeds Farmers Limited, extend our deepest sympathy in the sad bereavement caused by the death of William John Webster, your brother and our friend and associate. We are able to appreciate the qualities which made him so highly esteemed both as an associate and fellow citizen. The nobility of his character manifested itself to all with whom he came in contact, being based upon the great principles of service to mankind, caused him to be loved as well as esteemed.

As the omnipotent has seen fit to remove him from our midst may we learn to say very reverently "Thy Will be done and may the Great Comforter be with those upon whom the loss falls most heavily.

Signed by the President on behalf of the Leeds, Farmers, Limited, Thomas J. Webster.

LOW FARES TO

WESTERN CANADA

If you are going West, take advantage of the low Homeseekers' Excursion Fares offered by the Canadian Northern Railway, good leaving Toronto every Monday. For literature and all information, write R. L. Fairbairn, G. P. A. 68 King St. East, Toronto.

LUCKEY—PATTEMORE

Portland, June 19.—A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pattemore near Smith's Falls on Wednesday 13th inst. when their youngest daughter, Martha, was united in marriage with Elsie Luckey, a prosperous young farmer of South Elm-sley. The spacious drawing room had been prettily decorated for the occasion with palms and flowers. The bride, gowned in white georgette crepe over white silk and leaning on the arm of her father took her place beside the groom under an arch of evergreens and white lilacs while little Reita Morrison niece of the groom acted as ring bearer. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Comerford, Frankville. After congratulations were over the guests, numbering about forty repaired to the dinner room where a sumptuous repast was partaken of. The newly wedded couple accompanied by many of the guests went by auto to Smith's Falls where they took the C. N. R. for Toronto and other points in western Ontario.

The bride was the recipient of many and costly gifts testifying to the high esteem in which she is held. On their return they will reside near Newbliss where the groom has a home awaiting his bride.

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