

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 50

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1917

4 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

Christmas Draws Near!

Just 10 more days for your holiday shopping. There's economy and satisfaction for those who finish it all within the next few days. Visit the big Christmas store tomorrow.

We have a large variety of gifts for women, including silk underwear, silk undershirts, crepe de chene blouses, cambric night gowns, silk stockings, etc.

Gifts for men include silk arm-bands, suspenders, garters, neckties, scarfs, safety razors, dressing gowns, pyjamas, shirts, sox, Ingersoll Watches.

The ROBERT WRIGHT CO. Limited
BROCKVILLE CANADA

Serviceable & Very Acceptable XMAS PRESENTS

This is a Christmas when you want to buy useful gifts. Gifts that are sure to be appreciated. We think Furs, Linens, Dress Goods, Silks, Silk Underwear, Kid Gloves, Silk Stockings, Fancy Hdks., Collars, Camisoles and Skating Sets would make very acceptable presents this season.

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Agents for Northway's Carments

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Automobiles, Gasolene or Steam Engines Repaired
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Call and See Sample of Retreading and Vulcanizing
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H. W. Lawson

USE THE REPORTER AS AN ADVERTISING
MEDIUM

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR POULTRY

Athens Fair is Marked by Extremely High Prices for all Kinds of Poultry—The Supply This Year Under the Average.

Buyers of poultry are finding a scarcity throughout the county, and in Athens on Friday, had to pay very high prices for a smaller offering than has been seen for many years. The ruling prices were 33 and 34c a pound for turkeys; 20c a pound for geese and 24c for chickens. At the several depots, a total of 14 tons of poultry was bought by Canadian and American buyers. These were higher prices than those which prevailed at other points, and as far as benefit to the farming community is concerned, the fair was as successful as in other years. The decrease in production of poultry was the reason for a smaller fair. The weather was cold, as settled winter temperature has existed for a month. The sleighing was fair, but a little more snow was needed on certain roads. Sleighs, cutters, wagons, and automobiles were used by the farmers. Selling was done rapidly and by 1.30 p.m. the fair was practically over.

EXEMPTION APPEAL BOARDS NAMED.

Kingston, Dec. 10 — Exemption appeal boards for Brockville will be composed of the following: No. 19, Judge J. K. Dowsley, M. M. Brown and Lieut. A. M. Holden; and No. 58, Judge E. J. Reynolds, Captain Joseph Thackery and R. King Farrow as a second board.

LEEDS BOARD OF AGRICULTURE BUSY.

The Leeds County Board of Agriculture have arranged to hold their annual meetings this month. Prof. F. N. Marcellus, B.S.A., of the Ontario Agricultural College will address the meetings on "Care of Farm Poultry for Profit;" and Walter H. Smith, B.S.A., District Representative, will also attend. An effort is being made to have ladies take an interest in the proceedings. The following is a list of the meetings and the time and place at which they will be held:

Lyn—School Hall, Thursday at 3 p.m.
Caindown—Presbyterian S.S. room Thursday at 7.30 p.m.
New Dublin—Town Hall, Friday at 2 p.m.
Athens—Town Hall, Institute Rooms, Friday at 7.30 p.m.
South Lake meeting was held last night, and Lansdowne meeting will be held this evening in the town hall there.

ADDISON RED CROSS LEAGUE Annual Meeting Showed Much Work Accomplished During Past Year

The annual meeting of the Anglican Red Cross League was held on Nov. 28 at Mrs. Quinn's residence. New officers were appointed, a report of the work accomplished throughout the year was given by Miss Vera Greenham, and a statement of the financial standing of the league was given by Mrs. A. Davis.

Mrs. F. Gibson was re-elected president, Miss Leita Purvis treasurer, and Miss Vera Greenham, secretary. The following list of articles was made up and sent to Toronto and Brockville: 12 hospital quilts, 66 pillow cases, 126 towels, 4 pairs hospital slippers, 175 many-tailed bandages, 16 slings, 50 T bandages, 24 hospital shirts, 60 large hospital pads, 170 pair socks, 60 large handkerchiefs, 12 hot water bottle coverings, 3 rolls white cotton, 6 personal property bags, 193 cakes of maple sugar, 1 kit bag filled, 2 boxes of children's clothes were sent to the Secours National for the destitute in Northern France.

One box of Christmas gifts, consisting of 106 parcels and three dozen magazines, was sent to Miss Plummer. A number of pairs of socks and mitts were also knit and given to different boys of the community who have donned the khaki.

The following is the financial statement:
Balance on hand from 1917...\$.55
League dues..... 3.75
Collections..... 5.85
Proceeds Wright's Concert... 20.25
Donations from Hawk's school..... 22.00
Donations or call by Mr. J. Male..... 51.00
Donation, Chosen Friends... 11.45

\$114.85
The expenditures were as follows:
Outlay for supplies.....\$40.30

Balance on hand, Nov. 28...\$74.55
Vera Greenham, Secretary
Leita Percival, President

Discharge of Men.
District orders contain the following: "When a board of medical officers has recommended the discharge on account of physical unfitness, of a warrant officer, N.C.O. or man entitled to three months post discharge pay or thirty or thirty-five days pay of rank after two or three years continuous service, the discharge shall not be carried out until the day on which the warrant officer, N.C.O. or man receives the first payment of the three months post-discharge pay, or an advance on account thereof, equivalent to such first payment,

ENJOYABLE EVENT

Cadet Banquet Is Brilliant Annual Affair.

Thursday evening the members of the A.H.S. Cadet Corps gave their annual banquet and an exceptionally entertaining program. The school board and boys of the school, who were guests, were greatly pleased with the hospitality shown them. Some good charades were worked out by several squads. The evening was marked by an absence of speech-making which is not as much appreciated by students as by electors.

WOUNDED ON SECOND DAY

Athens Boy Wounded Slightly While Serving Gun.

Writing from No. 3 General Hospital, France, on November 17, Signaller Hibbert Johnston gives his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Johnston, a few particulars of his mishap at the front soon after reaching there.

He says in part: "In the morning I left for the guns as a gunner, because they did not need any signallers. I was to be three days in the line, and then was to be relieved. I went in Wednesday morning, but Friday afternoon Fritz flopped a big one into our midst; and I got a little piece of it in the right thigh. It was nothing serious; but I was sent to the dressing station. I walked there and on to the clearing station. From there I came here, and was all in when I arrived; but am all right now. I was in bed only four days. My leg is almost better, and I suppose I shall soon be sent to the convalescent camp, and from there to the base and up to the line again, seeing that I was not successful in making 'Blighty' this time."

Sudbury Endowed Bed.

Through the generous contributions of the citizens of Sudbury, towards the funds of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, the Trustees have been enabled to open another Municipal Endowed Bed; this will be known as the Sudbury Endowment.

Pipes Fell Down.

The residents of Lansdowne were greatly alarmed by the bells ringing at an early hour one morning last week, and all rushed with their water pails to the Methodist church, where the smoke was gushing out of the roof and belfry. The trouble, however, was not serious, as the cause was found to be that some of the furnace pipes had fallen down and so allowed the smoke to fill the building.

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YOUR BANKING BUSINESS

Will receive careful and courteous attention at any Branch of THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA. Complete facilities and connections are carefully maintained for the transaction of all classes of business and private accounts. Every convenience is afforded Savings Depositors. Small or large sums may be deposited and interest is paid on balances. Loans made to farmers for purchasing stock, feed, etc.

The Merchants' Bank
OF CANADA.

ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

GOOD WAR PICTURES SHOWN

Last night in the town hall the Enterprise Amusement Company showed high class war films to a fair house. The pictures were very clear, and were actual scenes from the many fronts. Two war films were shown and one comedy film which gave the audience some good laughs. It would be to the advantage of the village if the performance were given again, for the audience last night was not a representative one, and pictures of the war country, and the great work that is being done by the Allies should be of interest to every Canadian.

Takes New Position.

Mr. Lloyd Willson, son of Mr. C. H. Willson, of Athens, who has been in the service of the Merchants' Bank for a number of years, of late as teller in the Kingston branch, has resigned his position, and on the 15th, will commence his duties as manager of the Kingston Light, Heat and Power Company. The Reporter congratulates.

NOTICE

Owing to E. Taylor going out of the auctioneer business, I hold a license for the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, and will conduct all sales that I may be favored with. Phone 94, Smith's Falls, or Athens Reporter for dates and particulars.
D. C. HEALEY,
Auctioneer

ELECTORS OF LEEDS

Shall the People or Shall the Interests Rule.

The new so-called Union Government is but a continuation of the corrupt Borden administration that squandered millions of the people's money when they were at the same time preaching the doctrine of Thrift. The balance of power is still held by the Bordenites.

Beware of the Greatest Political Trap since Confederation.

The "Union" Government is controlled by the same influences that permitted 60c bacon, that sent our soldiers overseas with paper-soled boots, with rifles that jammed when they attempted to fire them, and that allowed Canadian-mined nickel to be exported to Germany.

The Profiteers and Grafters Must be Turned Out. The Fair Name of Canada Demands It.

VOTE FOR HARDY!
a Leeds man to the core (not a Toronto interloper) the candidate of the people and the true friend of the boys overseas.

Answer on December 17th.

STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS

Please do not ask for credit, commencing

January 1st, 1918

THIS business will be run on a strictly ready pay basis. Goods have become so expensive and so difficult to procure that we can not afford to sell on credit.

CASH

We shall make it worth while to our customers for ready pay at the time of purchase.

J. THOMPSON, Athens

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



Island of Serpents

Less than thirty miles east of Sulina, the second important Black Sea port of Roumania after Constanza, is the tiny island of Serpents, around which cling many fantastic legends of fascinating interest as well as several historical episodes which at one time threatened to become of international moment, says the National Geographic Society bulletin.

Unlike the monotonous reaches of reed-covered marshland which stretch for fifty miles along the Roumanian and Russian shores to the north and south of the Sulina mouth of the Danube and seldom attaining an elevation of more than two feet above the level of the Black Sea, the island of Serpents, or Fido-nisi, thrusts its precipitous cliffs above the water to heights ranging from fifty to a hundred feet. It is a mere fleck of rock in a sea whose depth a few yards from the shore is twenty fathoms.

We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other Liniment but MINARD'S, and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache or anything of that sort. We will not be without it one single day, for we get a new bottle before the other is all used. I can recommend it highly to anyone.

JOHN WALKFIELD, L. H. Ave. Islands, Lunenburg Co., N. S.

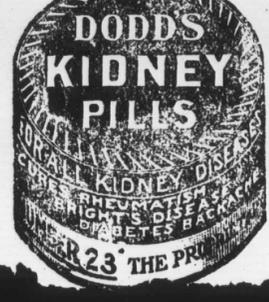
sea fowl which at certain seasons of the year swarmed over its cliffs. It was on this island that Thetis, the marine goddess, is supposed to have carried the ashes of her son, Achilles; hence the temple erected here in honor of the hero of the Trojan war. Another legend relates that Thetis snatched the body of Achilles from the funeral pyre, that he was restored to life, and that thereafter he lived on the island with Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon, who had been saved from sacrifice by the goddess Artemis.

One of the most poetic descriptions of the island and its temple is given by Arrian in the account of his voyage around the Black Sea in the second century of the Christian era. He writes:

"It is related that Thetis gave this island to Achilles, and that he still inhabits it. His temple and statue, both of very ancient workmanship, are seen there. No human being dwells on it. It has only a few goats, which mariners convey to it as votive offerings. Other offerings or sacred gifts are suspended in honor of Achilles, such as vases, rings and precious gems.

"Seabirds, divers and fowl innumerable frequent the island, and the birds alone have the care of the shrine. Every morning they repair to the sea and, dipping their wings in the waves, sprinkle the temple and afterward sweep with their plumage the sacred pavement."

The name island of Serpents stems out of the fact that numerous black snakes from four to five feet long were discovered here by mariners. Many of the reptiles are said to have fallen in the caverns of the island.



and polluted the waters, which are now undrinkable. The Amazons are supposed to have attempted to seize this island on one occasion, but the ghost of Achilles appeared and so terrified the horses of the female warriors that the riders were thrown and severely trampled upon, whereupon the expedition was abandoned.

This meager rock brought England and Russia to the verge of war sixty years ago, following the treaty of peace which ended the Crimean conflict. The island was not mentioned in the terms of the treaty, and when Turkey sent a small party to re-light the lighthouse, which had been dark through the struggle of 1855-6, Russia attempted to take control of the beacon which stands as a guidepost to the Danube's mouth. England protested and sent a fleet across the Black Sea to enforce her demands in behalf of her then recent ally, the Sultan. Russia, after a brief threat of resistance, yielded.

The island passed into Roumanian hands when that nation threw off the Ottoman shackles in 1877.

An Unlucky Showman.

Punch and Judy originated in China about 1,000 years before Christ. The Emperor Mir of the Chow dynasty was one day making a tour through the empire when an entertainer named Yen Shi was brought into his presence to amuse the ladies of his court. During the performance the puppets cast such significant glances toward the ladies that the angered emperor ordered the originator of the "puppet" play to be executed.—London Answers.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it, and it will never be cured by any mother's successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your son or daughter is in this way, write me, no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to all who are troubled with wetting, by day or night. Address:

Mrs. M. Summers, BOX 8, WINDSOR, Ontario.

TOMB OF MANY KINGS.

Bones of Sixty Monarchs Lie in the Isle of Iona.

On the little misty, stormy swept island of Iona in the Hebrides to the west of Scotland, lie the ruins of the monastery whence came the men who Christianized the British Isles. The island has changed but little from what it must have been in those remote times. The same dense fogs still veil it, rising from the warm gulf stream, the same westerly gales howl over it, and in the little sheltered grassy hollows the simple people live and till the soil as they did in the days of St. Columba, who founded the monastery. Their implements may be more modern, but they are the same—plow, harrow, and scythe. Iona is the most fertile and beautiful of the Hebrides, of which there are some 50 scattered about the waters to the west of Scotland. Only about 100 of these islands are inhabited at all, and the greater part of these latter support less than a score of people each. It is a region of rain and mist, with rare clear days that are like the infrequent laugh of a child, but kindly and merry. The atmosphere of the archipelago is made of dreams and silence. It seems out of the modern world. It seems out of the modern world.

Iona has been a sacred spot time out of mind. Long before the earliest missionary came to Britain, it was a place consecrated to the early Celtic deities. After St. Columba founded his colony, the ground was held so holy that kings bade their subjects bury their bones in the graves of the sixty monarchs, Irish, English and Norse, he under the sod of Iona. One spot, known as the King's Grave, is marked by a row of monuments, fenced in by an incognuous modern iron railing. It lies in a bare plain, whose surface is dotted with other stones and monuments, half covered with grass, leaning sadly awry. It is a long time since those stones were raised. In spite of a gloomy climate, Iona is beautiful. The soil is so fertile that for centuries its fertility was regarded as a miracle, due to the atmosphere of holiness rather than the soil. Behind its sea cliffs, the swale rises and falls in dimpled green hollows, the beaches are white with shell and sand. The sixty kings have chosen a fair resting place—Exchange.

FIELD CASHIERS AND PAYMASTERS IN FRANCE

CASH DOMINION EXPRESS FOREIGN CHEQUES

THE BEST WAY TO SEND MONEY TO THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES

THE PEASANT'S RIDDLE

And How the Sicilian Kept the Promise He Made to the King.

A Sicilian laborer told us this story. He says his mother told it to him when he was a child. It sounds like one of Grimm's tales and is undoubtedly very old folk lore:

"My mother told me that once there was a king who saw a peasant working in a field and asked him how much he earned. And the peasant said, 'Four carlini a day.' 'What do you do with your 4 carlini?' asked the king. 'One I eat, the second I put in interest, the third I return, and the fourth I throw away.' This puzzled the king, and he asked the peasant what he meant. And the peasant said: 'I buy my food with one. I feed my children with the second, and that is putting money out at interest. I feed my old father with the third, and that is paying back what has been given me. I give the fourth to my wife, and giving her money is throw-

WHY SUFFER SKIN TORTURES



When a post-card will bring free samples CUTICURA SOAP and Ointment which give quick relief and point to speedy healing. Then why not make these sweet, pure, super-creamy emollients your every-day toilet preparations and prevent little skin troubles becoming serious.

For free sample each address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

"That's a good riddle," said the king, and I must tell it to my friends. Promise me that you won't tell any one the answer till you have seen my face a hundred times." So the peasant promised, and the king went back to his palace and asked them the riddle. Nobody could answer, but one remembered seeing the king talk to a peasant and asked him about it. But the peasant said: 'I can't tell you. I promised the king I wouldn't tell the answer till I had seen his face a hundred times.' 'Oh, that's easy!' said the king's friend, and he took a hundred five out of his pocket and every piece of money had the king's face stamped on it.

"So the peasant told the king's friend the answer to the riddle, and the king's friend went back to the palace and said to the king, 'I can guess your riddle now,' and he did. Then the king became angry and said: 'You couldn't have guessed it. That peasant has broken his promise!' So the friend had to tell the king how he had fooled the peasant.

Paste This On Your Mirror.

If your boy goes to the front: He has twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed. He has twenty-eight chances of recovering from a wound to two chances of dying. He has only one chance in 500 of losing a limb. He will live five years longer because of physical training. He is freer from disease in the army than in civil life. He has better medical care at the front than at home.

In other wars from ten to fifteen men died from disease in one from bullets. In this war one man dies from disease to every ten from bullets.

This war is less wasteful of life than any other in history.

Only 10 per cent. of all Canadians disabled for further service has been physically unable to engage in their former occupations.

If your boy is one of the 10 per cent. the government will re-educate him in another vocation at which he can earn a living.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

TIN'S BIG PART.

Very Useful is This Metal in Our Industries.

The threatened shortage of tin is a reminder of the importance of that metal and of the part it has played in the commerce and industries of the world from remote times. In all the books of history treating of the ancient world it is recorded that the Phoenicians made voyages beyond the straits of Gibraltar and sailed as far to the north as that land now called England, bringing back among many other commodities tin from Cornwall. Tin was an export of prime importance from the British Islands centuries before the invasion of Britain by the legions of Caesar.

Tin is referred to in the Bible, and scholars have learned that copper was alloyed with tin by the Egyptians at least 1600 years before the coming of Christ. Piny has something to say about tin, and students of his writings believe that in his time the Romans had no very clear understanding of the difference between tin and lead, but they knew there was a difference, because they called lead "plumbum nigrum" and tin, "plumbum album." The early Greeks called tin "kastasteros" and the Hebrews called it "belli."

It was about the fourth century that the Romans, having come to a very fair understanding of the properties of tin, called it "stannum," which remains its technical or scientific name to-day. Its symbol in chemistry is "Sn," an abbreviation of stannum. At a much earlier period the Greek alchemists, who long experimented with tin, called it "bermes."

The tin deposits in the south of England are the oldest known workings in the world, and perhaps those

that we next discovered and opened were in Saxony and Bohemia. It is believed that the manufacture of tinplate, or, as it was known in Bohemia early in the 17th century, that it spread from there to Saxony, and it was introduced into England in the latter half of the 17th century.

Tinplate consists of iron or steel rolled into very thin sheets which are then coated with a composition of tin and lead, lead constituting from 75 to 90 per cent. of the composition. There have been processes and improvements in those processes for coating the iron sheets with the tin-lead mixture and these processes of "tinning" are very interesting. The use and production of tinplate have enormously extended with recent years, not only because of the remarkable growth of the canning business, but because of the popularity of tinplate for making containers of many shapes and sizes for a great variety of articles.

Tin is found in ores with many other metals and minerals in lumps and grains in alluvial gravels. It is found in Siberia, Australia, Guiana, and, in fact, most parts of the world, but the notable workings, those which furnish the great part of the supply which the world consumes, are in Bolivia and the Straits Settlements. A large amount of tin is consumed in the manufacture of tin foil, tons of which are used annually in the tobacco trade, and another extensive use for tin is in "alivering" the backs of mirrors, in being used in this way it is mixed with copper. Tin is also used in the making of bronze, brass and pewter.—Washington Star.

SERIOUS ILLNESS AVOIDED

Many a serious illness has been avoided by the prompt use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually enrich and purify the blood, and in this way build up the system, tone and strengthen the nerves and invigorate the vital organs.

Serious diseases generally come from some simple disorder that has been neglected. Therefore any thinness of the blood should be looked upon as a warning sign, and more serious illness should be avoided by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

In the case of young girls and women the blood is peculiarly liable to get out of order—to become thin and watery—and to lead to a general breakdown in health. This can be avoided by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are suitable for the most delicate constitution.

These pills will give you a new appetite, improve your digestion, tone and strengthen weakened nerves, banish depression and lack of energy, clear the complexion of pimples and blotches, cure pain in the back and general weakness, cause the disappearance of headaches, dizziness and heart fluttering. Give these pills a fair trial and you will soon note a wonderful change in your condition. Your spirits will brighten, good health and strength will return, and you will feel like a new person. You can confirm these statements by enquiring of many your friends almost anywhere, as thousands and thousands of hopeless sufferers have been restored to new health and energy by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HELIGOLAND.

Once Fashionable Watering Place is "Bristling Fortress."

Some places, like some people, have greatness thrust upon them, and much greatness has, especially of late, been thrust upon the little island of Heligoland, which rises abruptly out of the North Sea some thirty-four miles northwest of Cuxhaven. The Germans since the cession of the island to Germany by the United Kingdom in 1892, have spent vast sums of money on it, in the effort to make it an effective naval base. They have built a sea wall of steel, granite and concrete, twenty-five feet high all round it; they have constructed a harbor for submarines at great expense; they have honeycombed the rock of its mighty cliffs two hundred feet high, with galleries; in fact, they have done everything that could be done to transform the island into a "bristling fortress." What they have done, however, is as nothing compared with what they have been credited with doing, by those who, with a sorry knowledge of the facts insist on regarding Heligoland as little less than the key to the naval and military strength of Germany. Germany has, of course, done much to the island since the outbreak of war; but how much is a question which could never, probably, be answered to everybody's satisfaction, because nobody, except the German authorities, knows.

The Heligoland, however, of old days before the war was open enough for anybody to see. Many visitors in the summer months of each year went to seek at its shivering beach of white sand, and indulge in sea bath-

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ing, in climbing the high red cliffs and in walking about on the green Oberland. And the first thing that struck the new visitor must surely have been the smallness of the place, a little triangular piece of land, just a mile long, and barely a third of a mile across, only one-fifth of a square mile in all. Centuries ago, however, Heligoland was at least five times its present size, and a place of no little importance. Like so many islands, it had a peculiar attraction for the peoples of the surrounding mainlands. They stood in awe of it, and mythology early claimed it for its own. Here the Forseti, the god of justice, had a temple, as had also, according to another tradition, the goddess Hetha, a special object of veneration amongst the Angles of the mainland, later on it was the realm of the pagan king, Radbod, and it was later that Sir Willibrod came, in the seventh century, preaching Christianity. But all the while the ownership of Heligoland was in dispute. Sea rovers fought sea rover for possession of the island, until at last it became a fief of the dukes of Schleswig-Holstein. Even then, however, it had little rest, for, whenever the dukes of Schleswig-Holstein found themselves in need of ready money, they had a way of hypotheating Heligoland for loans advanced in the free city of Hamburg. Ceded to England in 1814, the island was, as already noted, transferred to Germany in 1892, and the Heligoland-ers did not welcome the change. They are not, as one writer clearly points out, Germans in any modern sense; neither have they, by race or language, any affinity with the Dutch Friesland. They are, indeed, generally supposed to be survivors of the Saxons who remained behind when Hengist and Horsa and his followers set sail for England. But one may be forgiven the paradox, for, according to all reports, the civil population of the island was removed within forty-eight hours of the outbreak of the war.—Christian Science Monitor.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

THE Hospital for Sick Children College St., Toronto

ITS CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

Dear Mr. Editor:— Thanks for your kindness in all wing me the privilege of appealing to your readers this Christmas time on behalf of the Hospital for Sick Children, the "Sweetest of all Charities," which has as its mission the care of the helpless sick, the crippled and the deformed.

There never was a year in the history of the Hospital when funds to carry on the work were more needed than now.

Your purse is the Hospital's Hope. Your money lights the candles of mercy on the Christmas trees of health that the Hospital plants along the troubled roadway of many a little life.

So I am asking you for aid, for the open purse of the Hospital's friend is the hope of the Hospital at Christmas, just as the open door of the Hospital's mercy is the hope of the little children throughout the year.

Calls on generous hearts are many in these times. Calls on the Hospital are many at all times, and especially when food and fuel and drugs and service costs are soaring high. YOU know the high cost of living. Do you know the high cost of healing—of helping the helpless to happiness? What you do to assist is the best investment you will ever make.

Do you realize what this charity is doing for sick children, not only of Toronto, but for all Ontario, for out of a total of 3,740 in-patients last year 646 came from 234 places outside of Toronto. The field of the Hospital's service covers the entire Province—from the Ottawa to the far-off Kenora—from the borders of the Great Lakes to the farthest northerly district.

The Hospital is doing a marvellous work. If you could see the children with crippled limbs, club feet, and other deformities, who have left the Hospital with straightened limbs and perfect correction, your response to our appeal would be instant. In the Orthopedic Departments last year a total of 330 in-patients were treated; and in the Out-Patient Department there were 1,346 attendances.

Let your money and the Hospital's mercy lift the burden of misery that curses the lives, cripples the limbs and saddens the mothers of the suffering little children.

Money mobilizes the powers of help and healing for the Hospital's drive day and night against the trenches where disease and pain and death assail the lives of the little ones.

Remember that every dollar given to the Hospital is a dollar subscribed to the Liberty Loan that opens the prisons of pain and the Bastilles of disease, and sets little children free to breathe the pure air, and to rejoice in the mercy of God's sunlight.

Will you send a dollar, or more if you can, to Douglas Davidson, Secretary-Treasurer, J. ROSS ROBERTSON, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The only man who has more friends than he needs is the man who doesn't need any.

ISSUE NO. 50, 1917

SITUATIONS VACANT. YOU CAN MAKE \$25 TO \$75 weekly, writing show cards at home. Easily learned by our simple method. No canvassing or soliciting. We sell your work. Write for particulars. AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL, 801 Yonge Street, Toronto.

HELP WANTED. WANTED - PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED-LOOM FIXER ON CROMPTON and Knowles Looms, weaving heavy blankets and cloths. For full particulars apply The Specialty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ontario.

MONEY ORDERS. DOMINION EXPRESS FOREIGN cheques are accepted by Field Cashiers and Paymasters in France for their full face value. There is no better way to send money to the boys in the trenches.

MISCELLANEOUS. FARMERS WANT BUTTER-GET HELIGOLAND churn and recover it all; it churns easier, quicker, sanitary; you will be money ahead to put your other churn out, as well as saving yourself all the hard work. If no dealer in town, order from Reliable Churn Co., 141 King Street East, Toronto.

RAW FURS WANTED-ALSO BEEF hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins, horse hides, calfskins; reference, the Bank of Montreal; I have bought furs since 1888; ships me yours, Henry O'Brien, opposite Y.M.C.A., Third Street, Collingwood, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE. 150 ACRES-PARTS OF LOTS 25 AND 26, in third concession township of Halton, County of Northumberland, 2 1/2 miles from Grafton, 1 mile from Cobourg; large brick house, 10 rooms; large barns and poultry houses; 20 acres in apples, 10 in cherries; two wells and cistern; also in Buckley, Ont. in pasture; rural mail delivery and telephone; price \$17,500; immediate possession; owner overseas. Douglas Ponton, 10 King Street East, Toronto.

AT A SACRIFICE-4000 ACRES LUMBER and fruit lands; 3000 acres Lumber and fruit lands; in Buckley and Lakeside Valleys. Address, Box 789, Prince Rupert, B. C.

65 ACRES \$400-TWELVE MILES from London on a gravel road; two storey brick house; bank barn; half a mile to school; two miles to station; great bargain. 15 acres of wheat yielding well. Choice warm sand loam. T. A. Paulds, 39 Victor Street, London, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE-WATERLOO county; four miles west of Galt; 50 acres excellent wheat land; two-story house; horse barn; hand barn; George P. Moore, Galt, Ontario, Executor of J. D. Moore Estate.

POULTRY WANTED. A. A. POLTRY WANTED OF ALL kinds. We pay highest price. Write for complete price list. Waller's, 629 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

WE HAVE THE BEST MARKET IN Western Ontario for good live or dressed poultry. We supply crates and remit promptly. Get our prices before selling. C. A. Mann & Co., London, Ont.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

JUST TWELVE SALES EARN \$19 premium and \$95 in cash; opportunity to clear several hundred before Christmas; write quick for details. Foster Phonograph Company, Foster, Ont.

New-These.

Black velours with a black check, almost invisible, running through the weave. Bequei veils-hexagon mesh with border, chenille dots and flower patterns. Military overcoats for men-coats with high straight shoulders, flared skirts and belts that button in front. Soft crown velvet hats with trimmings of black braid and hanging tassels. Autumn silk petticoats of red, purple, rose, blue, gray or green tulle or Jersey silk with finely pleated flounces.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

China and the Tartars.

The Manchu Tartars, who conquered the early Chinese, have left the impress of their former manner of life upon many styles seen to-day in Chinese fashions of clothing. For instance, the official coats, as seen in China at the present time, are made with very peculiar sleeves, shaped like a horse's leg and ending in what is an unmistakable hoof, completely covering the hand. These are known as horseshoe sleeves. This is owing to the intense love of the early Tartars for horses, from whom they were practically inseparable during their generations of wild wandering before settling down in China proper. The old queue is also said to have been worn in imitation of the horse's tail and also as a useful halter to tie about the horse when the Tartar curled up beside his beloved dumb friend for a sleep.

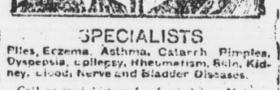
Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Guest Dessert.

All in an ice-cold sherbet glass-Halved marshmallows. Diced fruit. Chopped nuts. Grape juice. Whipped cream. Cherry.

In sizing up their friends the only distinguishing mark some people can see is the dollar mark.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Colic, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney, Stomach, Nerve, and Bladder Diseases. Call or send letters for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours: 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. Sundays-10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Consultation Free. DRS. SOPER & WHITE 85 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

Old Tea Looks All Right

Old tea and fresh tea, poor tea and good tea, all look alike. No wonder a woman often gets a bulk tea she doesn't like.

Red Rose Tea in the sealed package is always fresh, always good, always worth the price on the label.



Kept Good by the Sealed Package

THE ATHENS REPORTER

Published every Wednesday.

Terms of Subscription

To Canadian points—\$1.50 a year in advance, \$1.75 if not so paid.
To United States—\$2.00 a year in advance, \$2.25 if not so paid.

AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE,
Editor and Proprietor*

Fire Inspection.

Village Officer Blancher is making an inspection of all dwellings in the village in order to prevent fires this winter. In some cases he has ordered new chimneys to be built. Defective chimneys and inadequate disposal of ashes have been the cause of many fires in the town in past years, and householders will do well to give these things their attention.

Live Stock Conference.

Next week on Tuesday and Wednesday, breeders of live stock will hold a conference in Gray's blacksmith shop, Toledo, at which John Gardhouse, of Weston, will lead a discussion on heavy horses, and F. R. Mallory, of Frankford, will take up the matter of cattle-breeding. The conference is under the auspices of the County Board of Agriculture.

Ladies' Aid.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church will meet at the home of Mrs. D. L. Johnston Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Wounded.

The casualty lists last week contained the name of 835960 Pte. W. W. Pyne, wounded.

Farewell Sermon.

Rev. Wm. Usher preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation in St. Paul's Presbyterian church Sunday evening. Other ministers present were Rev. G. V. Collins, Rev. T. J. Vickery. The departure of Mr. Usher is greatly regretted not only by his own church people but by the entire population of the district.

More Socks.

Mrs. Chas. Yates has enough yarn for 25 pairs of socks. This material is well scoured and easy to knit. Anyone interested should call up Mrs. Yates, who is in charge of this branch of the patriotic work.

Shipping Cattle.

Mr. Frank Tackaberry shipped a carload of cattle to Sarnia last week.

New Hymnals.

New Methodist Hymn Books now on sale at H. R. Knowlton's.

Lyndhurst

Dec. 6.—A memorial service was held in St. Luke's church Sunday afternoon in memory of Pte. Benjamin Green and Pte. Leonard McConnell. The rector, Rev. W. H. Smith, paid a fitting tribute to these brave Lyndhurst boys who have given their lives in the great war, basing his remarks on John 15-10, "Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friend." The whole ordering of the service was very impressive and spoke eloquently of the respect and affection these young men had in our community.

L. A. Dougall, who has been in the West the past three months, has recently returned.

Miss Grace Johnston is seriously ill.

The Women's Patriotic League held their annual meeting Tuesday at the home of A. H. Singleton.

Turkey fair Dec. 6 as usual brought a crowd to Lyndhurst. Turkeys, which were not quite as plentiful as in former years, sold for 32c per pound, geese from 17 to 20. It is the intention another year to have two days' fair here.

Hubert Lova, who has a lucrative position in Alberta, is a visitor in town.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church met Wednesday evening at the home of the secretary, Mrs. J. D. Wetherell.

Leeds

Dec. 10.—A number of our people attended the memorial service in St. Luke's church, Lyndhurst, Sunday, the 2nd inst., of the late Pte. Leonard McConnell, of Lyndhurst, and Pte. Bennie Green, of Lyndhurst.

Miss Blanche Wills spent the week end at Jones' Falls, the guest of Miss Mary Glover.

Miss Leita Gamble, student at the Ottawa Normal School, was a weekend visitor at her parents' home.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Gamble, of Morton, spent Sunday at Mr. Ross Gamble's.

Mr. and Mrs. Rob. Mustard, of Elgin, were guests at Mr. J. N. Somerville's last Friday.

Master Borden Gamble is confined to his home with whooping cough.

Mr. Harold Hicock attended the Athens High School Commencement and remained over till Saturday.

Our factory has closed for the season. Some of the patrons are drawing to Sweet's Corners, others to Morton factory.

Miss Blanche Delong has returned from visiting Elgin relatives.

Mrs. Harry Langridge and baby are visiting at Mrs. J. Galloway's, Sweet's Corners, for a few days.

20 MINUTES

That's all. Twenty minutes after taking a ZUTOO tablet your headache will be gone. One of these little tablets—safe, reliable and harmless as soda—will cure any headache in 20 minutes. Or, better still, taken when you feel the headache coming on, a ZUTOO tablet will ward it off—nip it in the bud.

No Headache

Interesting Items

—Fresh oysters, fruit and confectionery, at Miss Addison's.

Mr. Powell, of Elgin, has been a guest of his grandfather, Mr. H. S. Robeson, Elgin street.

Mrs. W. B. Gonnerty has returned from Ironsides, where she was called by the serious illness of her father, who has now recovered his former health.

Mr. Ronald Cliff is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Arnold, having been in Ottawa and New York on business. Miss Flossie Spence has been accepted as a nurse-in-training at Kingston General Hospital, having passed her examinations with honors.

Mrs. P. L. Washburne has arrived home from Lacombe, Alta., where she spent the past few months with her daughter, Mrs. Sturgeon.

Mrs. M. B. Holmes and Mrs. W. G. Towriss drove to Frankville last week and spent a day with the former's brother and the latter's father, Mr. E. Yates and Mrs. Yates.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cross visited Mrs. Murray Day, Gananoque recently.

Frank Mott, Frankville, has leased Mrs. Wm. Stafford's Main street house, and has taken possession.

Mrs. Sarah Willson, Elgin street, recently celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday.

Captain Beaumont S. Cornell, who has been in England for the past year in the C.A.M.C., spent a couple of days here last week.

Miss Leita Kilborn, of Watertown, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Ross.

Word reaches us that Cadet Kenneth Rappell is in training at Camp Mohawk, Deseronto.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. W. Doolan, who has been ill for the past week has recovered.

Mr. Nicholas Hollingsworth, Edmonton, is visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity. He has been in the West for the past six years.

Rev. Mr. Wright's Safe.

Rev. J. DePencier Wright, of St. Luke's church, Kingston, formerly of Lyn, received a telegram Saturday morning from his brother, Rev. S. B. Gillard Wright, assistant at All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax, stating that he had passed through the terrible disaster there without injury. The many friends in Brockville and Augusta of the Halifax pastor will be pleased to know of his good fortune. —Brockville Recorder.

Main Street Property Sold.

Mr. E. J. Purcell has purchased the store and buildings on the corner of Main and Henry streets, from Mrs. M. A. Johnston.

Mr. Purcell has been a tenant of this store for a number of years. The property which has been transferred, consists of 38 feet frontage on Main street and an adjoining lot on Wellington street with a frontage of 66 feet.

Council Meeting.

The Council of Rear Yonge and Escott will meet in the township hall Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Auction Sale.

Jas. W. Wiltse will sell by auction at Etoida his live stock, agricultural implements, household effects, etc., on Thursday, December 20, 1917 D. C. Healey, auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned will sell by public auction at her residence, Main street, commencing at 1 p.m. on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, '17

A quantity of Household Effects, also horse, buggy, cutter, automobile, etc. Terms cash.

H. W. Imerson, Mrs. H. R. Bright, Auctioneer, Owner

WINTER COMFORTS

For 60 days we will sell Sanitary Odorless Closets at a special price. Get one installed now.

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
ATHENS

Efficiency in Optical Service

That is what we claim for our optical department. With a proper room suitably lighted, and equipped with the most modern instruments, we offer you a service equalled in very few places in Ontario.

Give us the opportunity to add "you" to our list of satisfied customers.

H. R. KNOWLTON
Jeweler and Optician
ATHENS

AUCTION SALE! Xmas & New Years

Mrs. Norman C. Brown will sell by public auction at the farm of the late Mr. Brown, between Addison and

ATHENS

commencing at 1 p.m. on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1917

11 grade Holstein milch cows, 4 two-year-old heifers, 5 calves, brood sow, 12 hens, farm implements, and household effects.

Everything will be sold as Mrs. Brown intends to rent or sell her farm next year.

J. W. Russell, Auctioneer
Mrs. N. C. Brown, Owner

Excursions Fare & a third

XMAS—Good going Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1917, returning until Dec. 26, 1917.

NEW YEARS—Good going Dec. 29, 30, 31, 1917, and Jan. 1, 1918, returning until Jan. 2, 1918.

Full particulars from the Station Agent, Canadian Northern Railway.

NOVEMBER HONOR ROLL

S. S. No. 8, Rear of Yonge & Escott Sr. IV—Eva Cowie, Isaac Algire, Erma Wood.

Jr. IV—Mary Besley, Pansy Foley, Bella Darling, Jack Young.

Jr. III—Irene Darling, Marion Hollingsworth, Laura Sterry, Lillian Dunham.

Sr. II—Levi Algire, John Mather, Mildred Foley, Marilla Foley.

Jr. II—Beatrice Mather, Jack Hollingsworth, Hubert Wood, Irwin Darling, Alexander Besley.

Mabel M. Jacob, Teacher

Fractures Collar Bone. While skating on the brickyard pond last week, Charles Greenham fell, fracturing his left collar bone. He has been cutting wood this winter and the accident will prohibit any work of this kind for some time.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

2 TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PACIFIC COAST

California Bookings now in Order

Write or call for complete information as to trains, reservations, etc.

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

2 TELEPHONES—14 AND 530



Slander!

That man is a slanderer who says that

The Farmers of Ontario

will vote with

Bourassa Pro-Germans Suppressors of Free Speech

and **Slackers**

Never!

They Will Support Union Government

Citizens' Union Committee.



Is a United Quebec? to Rule All Canada?



This, the most tremendous question in Canada's history, is to be answered within ten days.

Our answer involves Canada's honour, her freedom and her future. Old-time party questions are being advanced to obscure the gravest issue ever placed before a nation. Canada is in real danger. The clouds that obscure her vision must be brushed aside so that the great issue stands forth clear and distinct.

"Is a United Quebec to Rule All Canada?"

To-day, in our national crisis, Quebec alone among all the provinces stands more united than ever before. She knows what she wants:

- (1) Withdrawal from the war.
- (2) Bilingual schools everywhere.
- (3) Weakening of the ties of British connection.
- (4) Political control of Canada.

From the Ottawa River to Labrador and the Gulf, a common purpose actuates Quebec in her determination to profit by the factional divisions of Canada and to impose her will upon all the people of Canada.

Within the last few weeks, Quebec has mobilized all her forces to dominate Canada under the unified leadership of Bourassa and Laurier. Canada knows that these two men in their earlier days were personal friends and political associates. Canada knows how in recent times they gradually drew apart—until in 1911 Bourassa opposed Laurier and helped to bring about his defeat, at the polls. Canada knows that from that time forward, until a few weeks ago, the breach between them steadily widened until envy and hatred, each toward the other became the possession of both. Bourassa and his followers were anathema to Laurier.

Should not the people of Canada ask themselves, before it is too late, why these two men have suddenly agreed to bury the past, why this sudden embrace each of the other? If we will but let the scales drop from our eyes the answer is obvious. The all-compelling influences of Quebec have combined to force the union of Laurier and Bourassa in the common purpose of French Canadian domination.

We concede the right of French Canadians to make common cause of anything they think it is in their interests so to do. This is a free country. But as the French Canadians have already combined to assert their views, it is the duty of the hour that we English-speaking Canadians get together and present to Quebec a united front in the defence of our rights. This is imperative.

With sixty solid seats Quebec is about to accomplish her designs. Bourassa, the real master and idol of Quebec, is in sight of his goal.

To attain her purpose, Quebec has not scrupled to ignore British traditions and to suppress freedom of speech. So thoroughly organized is her campaign to prevent even the discussion of the war that Unionist candidates are prevented from holding

public meetings throughout that Province. The Unionist minority in Quebec are the victims of organized obstruction.

To be successful in her determination to rule all Canada, Quebec has but to secure a few seats in each of the other Provinces. Quebec leaders now seek to divide the rest of Canada into factions by insidiously bringing into political discussion old-time party questions, to divert the public mind from Quebec, her purpose and her ambitions.

United in her determination to quit the war, Quebec would compel a divided Canada to do likewise. By union only can the English-speaking people prevent this calamity.

However well-meaning Laurier candidates in Ontario may be, they will be helpless against a united Quebec.

Apart from the splendid work of the small English-speaking population, Quebec has failed the Red Cross, has failed the Patriotic Fund, has failed in recruiting and has failed in the Victory Loan. Dare we trust our soldiers, their wives, their children, their pensions and their allowances to Quebec, that will neither give, enlist nor invest, and which will resist taxation for the support of our men and their dependents?

Canada must decide whether she will become a deserter and quit with Russia, or fight to the end for liberty with Belgium. This decision must not be dictated by the only Province which has shirked its obligations throughout the war.

All Canada knows that Germany has been working through agents, spies and bribes in every country in the world. The latest evidences are the revelations recently made to the world by President Wilson. Do we Canadians think the Kaiser has overlooked Canada? If we do, what a fool's paradise!

Germany benefits by division among her enemies. Upon whom would she look in Canada as furthering her designs? Not Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Rowell and their colleagues in the Union Government. That is certain. But can the same be said with respect to the leaders in the Province of Quebec whose attitude in this war is against Canada's continuation in the war. We regret to be compelled to say these things, but we must not shut our eyes to facts.

The Citizens' Union Committee, anxious for the maintenance of British ideals and traditions, views with alarm the menace of French-Canadian domination with its inevitable influence upon the home, the school and the state.

We, therefore, call upon all English-speaking men and women to realize that—Canada, divided by political factions and old-time party questions, is at the mercy of a united Quebec. Union Government alone can save Canada from the menace of French-Canadian domination.

The Citizens' Union Committee

A Non-Partisan War-Time Organization to Support Union Government

J. W. LYON, Guelph, Chairman

NORMAN SOMMERVILLE, Toronto, Vice-Chairman

G. A. WARBURTON
Chairman Executive Committee

ALBERT H. ABBOTT, Secretary

Telephone, Main 5824 Headquarters: Canada Life Bldg., Toronto



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XI. December, 16, 1917. Nehemiah Enforces the Law of the Sabbath.—Nehemiah 13: 15-22.

Commentary.—I. The Sabbath desecrated (vs. 15, 16). 15. In those days—This was during Nehemiah's second residence in Jerusalem. It can not be determined exactly when it was. His first journey from Shushan to Jerusalem was in the twentieth year of his reign (Neh. 13:6), to come again to Judah, but it is not known how long after arriving at Jerusalem he undertook the reformation in the matter of the desecration of the Sabbath. saw I in Judah—This was outside the city of Jerusalem in the agricultural districts. Nehemiah himself saw the Sabbath desecrated, treating wine presses—The wine-press consisted of two vats, one higher and larger than the other, some grapes were on the rock. Into the upper vat the grapes were placed, and men crushed them with their bare feet to press out the juice, which flowed into the lower vat, on the Sabbath—The fourth commandment strictly forbids secular work on the Sabbath, and God carefully provided that it should be kept sacred to him. This commandment is as much in force now as when it was originally promulgated, bringing in sheaves—Grain was brought into the city for threshing, and tading asses therewith (R. V.)—These various kinds of labor were carried on in violation of the law of the Sabbath. Sheaves of grain are still loaded on the backs of donkeys and camels, brought into Jerusalem—The people carried on ordinary farm work on the Sabbath and they made a practice of taking their produce into the city, even into the sacred city of Jerusalem, on that day, the day wherein they sold victuals—From the language here used it appears that the Jews brought their goods into Jerusalem on the Sabbath, but did not sell them on that day. When they were selling them on the next day or the following days, Nehemiah rebuked them for having broken the Sabbath by bringing their produce on that day. 16. there dwelt men of Tyre—It is probable that some from the region of Tyre, a city northwest of Jerusalem on the coast of the Mediterranean, formed a small colony in the city, and were engaged in trading in the products of Tyre.

I. Sabbath-breakers rebuked (vs. 17, 18). 17. contended—The word indicates that Nehemiah was in earnest to put an end to the practice of Sabbath-breaking, nobles of Judah—There were persons of prominence whose influence would be great upon the common people. They had no occasion to violate the law of the Sabbath, even from a material point of view, for they had wealth and full control of their time. For their own sake and for the sake of their influence they should have refrained from desecrating the Sabbath, what evil thing is this—To break the Sabbath is to commit a long train of sins. It breaks a plain command of God. It fosters selfishness and greed. It brings one into an atmosphere of worldliness. It destroys piety and robs the soul of a disposition to worship God in sincerity. While it is robbing God of the time that justly and reasonably belongs to him, it is also robbing the Sabbath-breaker of his physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual powers, profane the sabbath day—God considered the observance of this day as of sufficient importance to formulate a command regarding it, but the Jews in Nehemiah's time and many of their successors have looked upon it as a day in which to get gain or seek pleasure. There is no gain, but rather loss, in desecrating the Sabbath. 18. did not your fathers thus—The Lord said, "But if ye will not hearken unto me to hallow the sabbath day, and not to bear a burden, even entering in at the gates of Jerusalem on the Sabbath day; then will I kindle a fire in the gates thereof, and it shall devour the palaces of Jerusalem, and it shall not be quenched." (Jer. 17:27). The people of Judah had been faithfully warned by the Lord's prophet, they had gone forward in their evil ways and the threatened destruction came upon their city. Nehemiah called the attention of the Sabbath-breakers to what their ancestors had suffered through disobedience to God's law, ye bring more wrath—The Lord was taking note of the departure of his people from him and their sin would not go unpunished. Nehemiah was faithful and fearless in rebuking transgressors of God's law.

II. A thorough reformation (vs. 19-22). 19. gates... began to be dark before the Sabbath. The twilight is short in the latitude of Jerusalem, and darkness comes on soon after sunset. The Jewish Sabbath began with the going down of the sun, gates should be shut—The gates of the city were closed as darkness came on, not be opened till after the Sabbath. Nehemiah not only gave orders regarding the observance of the Sabbath, but also took measures to enforce his commands. The gates were not to be opened for the passing in and out of merchandise on the Sabbath. They were guarded by trusted servants who would not allow any Sabbath-breaking use of the gates. There was free passage for lawful travel. 20. lodged without Jerusalem once or twice—The merchants and sellers of all kind of wares came on the Sabbath as usual with their merchandise, but being refused admission for their burdens into the city, they were under the necessity of remaining outside to watch their wares. They came the second time, thinking that the new order would not be strictly enforced. It is likely that, as another reason for their coming the second time, the people of the city went out to them and bought wares on the Sabbath, a market-place being temporarily established outside the walls. 21. then I testified against them. Nehemiah was determined in the matter. I will lay hands on you—The desire for gain made the Sabbath-breakers bold and led them to take measures to make void Nehemiah's commands; but they found themselves to face with a man

of resolution as well as piety. Nehemiah was not the man to see God's law trampled under foot while he had authority to have it enforced. The greedy Sabbath-breakers believed he would have them arrested if they again defied the law and "from that time forth came they no more on the Sabbath." 22. Levites—Members of the tribe of Levi. They had charge of the secular service pertaining to the house of the Lord, should cleanse themselves—They were to make themselves ceremonially clean and thus be prepared to engage in the direct service of the Lord, should come and keep the gates to sanctify the Sabbath day—The language would indicate that the charge of the gates on the Sabbath was committed to the Levites. Inasmuch as the integrity of the law of the Sabbath was involved, it seemed fitting that this sacred duty should be placed upon them. They would be serving the Lord as directly there as they would in the secular affairs of the temple, remember me—Nehemiah was desirous that his efforts should be crowned by the Lord with success. He wished for his continued help.

Questions.—Who is Nehemiah? To what work was he called? What results had already been achieved through his efforts? In what particulars did he find that the law of the Sabbath was being broken? What was his first step in having the desecration stopped? What further measures were adopted. With what success did he meet?

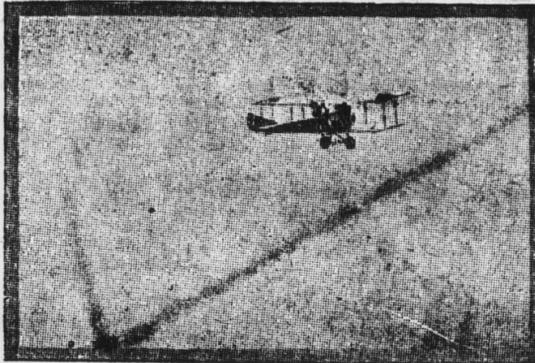
PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Law enforcement. I. A means of religious reform. II. A measure against intruders.

I. A means of religious reform. This chapter brings into pointed contrast the promises of the Jewish people, recorded in chapters ten, and their subsequent practices. In nearly every particular their covenant, so solemnly entered into, was broken. In Nehemiah's absence the affairs of his people fell rapidly into disorder. A promise to observe the Sabbath was one of the articles of the covenant governing the conduct of the nation. Among other deplorable departures from the law of God, Nehemiah found that his countrymen had fallen into flagrant disregard of their vows upon that most vital issue. The observance of the Sabbath was to the Jewish people a typical commandment. It was a specific law and strict observance of it was much insisted upon. It was a great grief to Nehemiah, this great profanation of that holy day in the holy city so recently reconstructed and dedicated to God. The law of the Sabbath was openly defied. The sacred character of the day was set at normal and was fast disappearing. Neighboring customs had crept in and prevailed over Jewish principles. The occupations of the people were allowed to go on as if there was no Sabbath day. It was decidedly a swift and terrible reaction which had followed the fervor of the great revival when Nehemiah had gathered the people together and engaged them in a very solemn covenant, followed their profound repentance. There followed general decay in matters of religion when the people forsook the sanctuary and profaned the Sabbath. It was a very serious deduction, demanding a most vigorous reform. To promote the due observance of the Sabbath was a work of piety, benevolence and patriotism. The Sabbath was instituted with the beginning of the race. It was included in the religious and moral statutes given by God to Moses, signifying its permanence. Its observance was insisted upon by the prophets and declared to be decisive of national prosperity or decline. Nehemiah showed the people the testimony of God's word against Sabbath desecration before he enforced the law or took measures to perpetuate the reform. Nehemiah set about to change the whole aspect of affairs, to re-establish the true order of religious life. The conscience of the people was with Nehemiah. They felt that it was useless to resist his resolutions, backed by such authority as he possessed. His fundamental work when he first went to Jerusalem was to reconstruct the nation on the basis of the divine law. He turned Jerusalem into a strong fortress and made it possible for the people to develop into a nation of superior order. His sagacity, forthright, power of organization and management, and rule others, calm consideration in laying his plans, vigor and determination in executing them, enabled him to conduct the various reforms of the nation.

II. A measure against intruders. Nehemiah made a public protest and promoted active measures for the suppressing of Sabbath desecration. He acted in harmony with the powers of his commission and the law of God. He prepared for a time when he would not be there to act the part of a pious patriot and governor. He confronted and reproached the nobles and rulers, as well as the traders and salesmen, the vigorous remedies which he applied were administered first to the rulers. He laid first blame upon them. In the case of an Israelite piety and patriotism could unite in a decree difficult to maintain in others, the nation being God's chosen people, owing to him its existence and its laws, and set apart by him as his special treasure and for his special praise. Nehemiah followed his rebukes to the offenders with practical measures. He had the gates kept closed during the Sabbath. He appointed Levites as permanent guards, bidding them purify themselves, as for a holy service before taking their posts. He threatened to punish dealers who lodged near the wall during the Sabbath. His energetic measures succeeded permanently.

What shall we invent? inquired the eminent scientist. The first thing," replied the chairman of the meeting, "is to invent some way of keeping a secret."—Washington Star. "But can't you give me any encouragement at all?" asked the heartless beauty. "However, I don't mind telling you that I have refused one or two men who pleased me even less than you do. If you can get any comfort out of that, you are welcome to it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.



German aeroplane observer surrenders to French machine during fight. Note the shadow of the victor, who took the photo.

BRITAIN'S GREATEST NEED.

An illustrated Booklet under the above title has been issued by Dr. Barnardo's Homes, dealing with a subject of vital importance to the welfare of the Nation. Britain's manhood is being drained in fighting to preserve all that we hold dear. It is our duty to those who have so bravely given their lives that their supreme sacrifice should not be in vain. Who are to take their places but the children? The poster of the early war days was addressed to our men; it is now also addressed to the Babes, and its claim upon them is as vital as its claim upon our potential fighting men—your country needs you! It is of paramount importance to the British Empire that, so far as possible, every child born within its limits shall be brought to man's estate. The work which will devolve upon youthful shoulders behooves us to see to it that those shoulders are fitted for the task; that those young lives are well nurtured, in order that they may have healthy minds in healthy bodies; that they are trained, in discipline and in resource, to fit them to become the patriotic citizens of the future, imbued with noble ideals and aspirations. There are thousands of children of our brave soldiers and sailors who are left as a sacred legacy to us. These children have lost the necessary parental control. Let us not fall in our duty towards them.

We cannot ourselves go out to seek and aid these children, but we can find a delegate to do the work in our stead; and such a delegate is not far to seek. For fifty years, Dr. Barnardo's Homes have been doing the work which has been so urged upon us dur-

ing this serious war time. During these fifty years, Dr. Barnardo's Homes have taken charge of 84,000 children, and who can say what would have become of those 84,000 if the Homes had not given them a fair chance of becoming useful, industrious and God-fearing citizens? 10,264 Barnardo Boys are serving in defence of their Country? They are fighting for you. One of those lads is thus described by Lord Beaverbrook in his book "Canada in Flanders" (Vol. 1):—"Those were days of splendid deeds, and this chapter cannot be closed without recording the most splendid of all—that of Sergeant Hickey, of the 4th Canadian Battalion, which won for him the recommendation for the Victoria Cross."

Lord Beaverbrook then describes Hickey's brave deeds, and concludes:—"Hickey, who was a cheery and a modest soul, and as brave as any of our brave Canadians, did not live to receive the honor for which he had been recommended." Brave Hickey was a Barnardo boy.

Of four Anzacs mentioned in despatches for bravery at Gallipoli, three were Barnardo boys. Two of these have since gained the Military Medal. Thirteen in all have won the M.M., and another has gained the D.S.M.

Since war broke out, Dr. Barnardo's Homes have admitted no fewer than 5,033 boys and girls, and they want to take charge of thousands more. They have the opportunities and the machinery, if you will help them with the necessary financial means. Gifts of all kinds—money, food, clothing, blankets, etc.—will be welcomed by the Honorary Director, Mr. William Baker, M.A. LL.B., at Headquarters, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. 1.



A SONG OF THANKS.

Thankful for strength in strife; For faith more steadfast than the stars above; Thankful that life is life, And love is love. Thankful for homes, and herds That hide the hills; for harvests untimely; For the sweet, prattling words Of children at the gate.

For Hope's "Good morning" and Faith's sweet "Good night," when we are reamed in rest, Led by an unseen hand, Safe to an unseen breast. —F. L. Stanton.

WALK IN LOVE.

A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another.—Above all things have fervent charity among yourselves; for charity shall cover the multitude of sins.—Love covereth all sins. When ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have ought against any; that your Father also which is in heaven may forgive you your trespasses.—Love ye your enemies, and do good, and lend, hoping for nothing again.—Rejoice when thine enemy falleth, and let not thine heart be glad when he stumbleth.—Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but contrariwise blessing; knowing that ye are thereunto called, that ye should inherit a blessing.—If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.—Be ye kind to one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you. My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth.

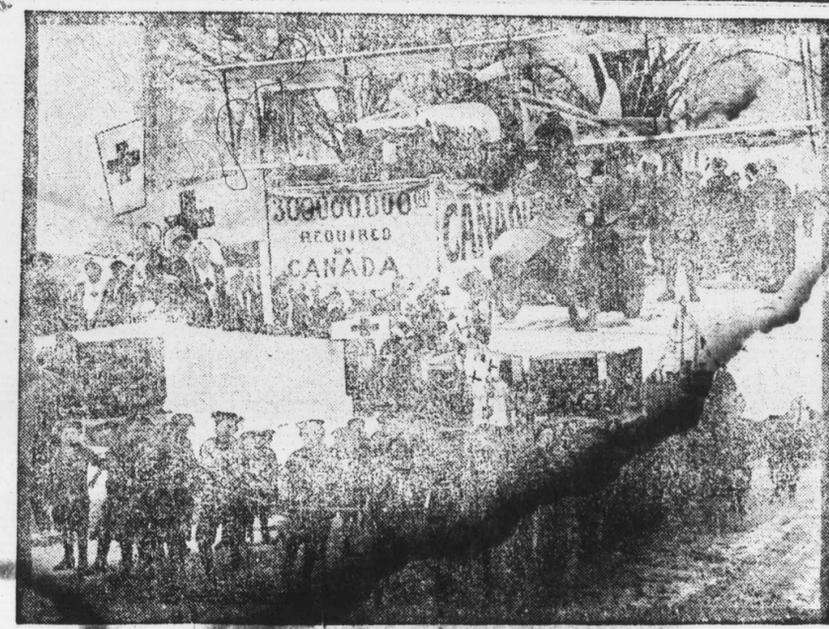
DISAPPOINTMENT.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.) That prefix "dis" is a terror; it is a knife that cuts, a fire that burns, a darkness that separates. What is it to appoint? To bring back to a point, to fix with power of firmness, to establish by a decree, or dem, prescribe. Man appoints and is soon baffled; foiled, he retires in defeat; he hides and cats bitter bread. God appoints, and His fiat stands, stands fast, He speaks and it is done. He commands, and it stands fast forever. He makes no journeys. He wastes no time. He is never disappointed. Disappointment marks men and decides them to gloom and agony. To be subject to disappointment is a mark of superiority. The lower animals know it not, but man is akin to God. One single soul is worth all the world, because it has obtained the chief at-

Marines.

Marines—soldiers serving on ship board—date back to the year 1666, when an order-in-Council, dated Oct. 16, authorized 1,200 soldiers to be raised and formed into a regiment. More regiment were later on formed, and in the latter years of the French wars they numbered 32,000. The marines are to-day a feature of every navy, and in most countries officers of the marines are equal in rank with those in the army and navy.—London Chronicle.

Mr. "Abe" Gibson, one of the oldest residents of Halleybury, died suddenly, on his way home Sunday night. Mr. Gibson has been known to all his friends since the early days of actions.—Chesterfield.



Spectacular floats in Loan parade at Toronto typify Canada's war activities. The R.F.C. and Red Cross vied with the boys of the naval training ship for first place in the esteem of the spectators.

tention of God. The spirit whose centre is God existed before matter and without matter. Matter was created only to serve as an instrument to the created spirit—as form to its life and object to its activity.

Disappointment marks men for her own because they look at the form of life and the object to be attained. The revolutionist, the politician, the lover, are frequently among the dilly place. They rebel against their higher nature, the true selfhood. This appointed. The rebellious dwell in a selfhood is entire, but it is mutilated by greedy and caring men. They go to pieces, they balk, they are not fixed, the anchor drags, the moorings are unsound. Pitch thy objects high, thy behavior low, so shalt thou gracious and magnanimous be. "There are heats So perilously fashion'd that for them God's touch alone hath gentleness enough To waken—and not break—their thrilling strings." Be careful where you put your trust. If in man, you walk on thin ice, and you have many a fear. Trust ye in the Lord for ever.

He is not a disappointment! Jesus is far more to me Than in all my glorious day dreams I had fancied He could be; And the more I get to know him, so the more I find Him true, And the more I long that others should be led to know Him too.

The Lord is hungry. He wants all the heart. He is jealous. He must have no competitor, no rival. He must be served with a whole heart, not in fragments, but wholly (holy). Say to Him: "Oh, God, my heart is fixed. I will sing and give praise." "He is not a disappointment! He is all in all to me— Saviour, Sanctifier, Healer; the unchanging Christ is He! He has won my heart's affections, and He meets my every need; He is not a disappointment, for He satisfied indeed."

Swimming With a Cold.

In an address before the leading ear, nose and throat specialists of the country, Dr. Hill Hastings, of Los Angeles, recently called attention to the danger of a person's swimming, and particularly diving, when he has a cold in the head. Comparatively few persons realize that it is dangerous, and many believe that when they have recovered from a cold and are still annoyed by excessive thick secretions in the nose they can find relief by diving, or plunging the head under water. The purulent matter washed out is not only a danger to others, says Dr. Hastings, but the diver himself runs a risk of forcing some of the pus into his middle ear. Most specialists have observed that cases of mastoid abscess are common every summer during the swimming season. At the large ear, nose and throat hospitals it is recognized that the swimming season invariably brings on "a crop of mastoids." The advice to keep out of the water until "head cold" is entirely cleared up can not be too strongly emphasized.

Seven Days King.

Masanello (Thomas Aniello), born 1622, was known as the "Seven Days King." He headed a revolt against the Duke of Arcos, at Naples, July 7th 1647, forced him to abolish the tax on provisions and for seven days was master of Naples. He was most arrogant and bloodthirsty and was assassinated July 16th. He is the hero of two operas, one by Carafa, called "Masanello," and the other by Auber (libretto by Scribe), called "La Muette de Portici."

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Market firm. Cattle, receipts 18,000. Hogs, receipts 150,000. Sheep, receipts 100,000. Pigs, receipts 100,000. Market firm. Cattle, receipts 18,000. Hogs, receipts 150,000. Sheep, receipts 100,000. Pigs, receipts 100,000. Market firm. Cattle, receipts 18,000. Hogs, receipts 150,000. Sheep, receipts 100,000. Pigs, receipts 100,000.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

Table with columns for various market items like Dairy Produce, Eggs, Butter, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for MEATS-WHOLESALE, including Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for SUGAR MARKET, including Wholesale quotations, etc., and their prices.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Table with columns for various cattle market items like Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, etc., and their prices.

OTHER MARKETS

Table with columns for WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE, including Flour, Oats, etc., and their prices.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table with columns for Minneapolis grain market items like Flour, Oats, etc., and their prices.

DULUTH LINEDSEED.

Table with columns for Duluth linedseed items like Duluth, etc., and their prices.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Table with columns for Buffalo live stock items like Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, etc., and their prices.

"I'll Stop Him," Said He.

A man who had just finished a comfortable meal at a restaurant the other evening suddenly rose from the table, caught up his hat and umbrella and stood against the wall and rushed out of the building. "Stop him!" exclaimed the proprietor. "That fellow went out without paying." "I'll stop him," said a determined-looking man who rose up hastily from the table near where the other had sat. He took my gold-headed umbrella. I'll stop him and I'll bring him back a charge of a police officer, the landlord!" Without a moment's hesitation he shed out of the house in hot pursuit of the conceited villain. And a proprietor, a cold, harsh, unempathetic kind of man, has somehow begun to suspect that neither of them will ever come back.—Pittsburgh Courier-Telegraph.

Saving.

Some women formed a resolution to do something about the high cost of living. "Something," they insisted, with lofty courage, "that will count!" Accordingly, they banded together and so perfected themselves in the art of making up their minds that, woe-as it had hitherto taken a gallop of a verage of two hours to sell a yard of ribbon, she could now turn the trick in 20 minutes flat. The economic saving, of course, was the aggregate, enormous, making itself felt all down the line.—New York Times.

"BELA"

He was a little man, radiating good-nature and fun. He had round, ruddy cheeks, looking as if the half of an apple had been glued to each side of his face, and a spreading, crinkly brown beard.

"Bienvenue! Bienvenue!" cried Johnny Gagnon, with sweeping obeisances.

"Well, Johnny, have you got a new one for me?" asked his lordship, with a twinkle.

The riverbank became a scene of delightful confusion; black cassocks, red tunics, orange ribbons and blue ostrich feathers all mingled. The two slender boy priests showed strange hirsute adornments. One had a face like a round white dolly with brown fringes; the other was spotted with hair like new grass.

The agent and the doctor were ordinary-looking men. They did not add to the picturesqueness of the scene, but each carried a bag which was charged with romance for the natives.

The two policemen were almost as young as the boy-priests, but bigger and redder and clean-shaven. Here the eyes of the Gagnon girls lingered longest.

The greatest sensation, naturally, was created by the blue hat. It was the last to come ashore. It lingered on the gurnawale with an appealing turn man-wards until a red arm was offered on one side, a black arm on the other, whereupon it hopped ashore with a coy waltz to the right and to the left. It was not hard to see why the boatmen had christened her the "chicadee-woman."

Young Joe, catching a glimpse of the face beneath, muttered: "School-marm!" impolitely.

The natives, however, made no such distinctions. To them she was just a white woman, only the second they had ever seen. They had no means of knowing whether they came more beautiful than this. Miss Mackall, looked, batted, and coqueted in town, was the headliner of the show.

The experience to one of her novel and a little intoxicating. The blue hat waggled and cocked alarmingly. The wearer, exulting in the consciousness that everybody was looking at her, saw nothing of this strange land she was in.

As soon as the general hand-shaking was over, Big Jack addressed himself to Sergeant Coulson. "I've got a prisoner for you, sergeant."

Coulson instantly stiffened into an arm of the law. "What charge?" he asked.

"I don't exactly know the legal name of it. He carried off a girl against her will. This girl!"—pointing to Bela. "Regularly tied her up and carried her off in a canoe, and kept her prisoner on an island in the lake."

The policeman was startled under his military air. "Is this true?" he asked Bela.

Bela, without saying anything, allowed him to suppose that it was.

"We'll have a hearing at once," said Coulson. "Gagnon, can we use your shack?"

Could he use it!

"Aristide! Michel!—Maria!" shrieked Johnny. "Run, you turtles! Carry 'em out! Outside. Tak' 'em down the stove!"

Bishop Lajeunesse went to Bela with kind eyes.

"My poor girl!" he said, in her own tongue. "Have you had a bad time?"

"Wait," murmured Bela, deprecatingly. "I tell everything in there."

"Mercy! Abducted!" cried Miss Mackall, with an inquisitive stare. "She's bold enough about it. Not a trace of shame!"

"I'm afraid this will hardly be suitable for her to hear," murmured the doctor, who had constituted himself one of Miss Mackall's gallants. "Will you wait in the boat?"

"A trial! I wouldn't miss it for worlds," she retorted. "Which is the criminal? One of her own sort, I suppose. Fancy! carrying her off!"

Within a few minutes the Gagnon household effects were heaped out of doors, and the stage set for the trial. It was strange how the squat little shack, with its crooked windows and doors instantly took on the look of a court.

All the seats were ranged across one end between the two doors for the policeman and the guests of honor. Both doors were left open to give light to the proceedings, and a great bar of sunlight fell athwart the dusty floor.

Coulson sat in the middle with a tall before him, and the other policeman at his left, with notebook and pencil to take down the evidence. Both spectators as the representatives of authority wore an air of gravity beyond their years.

Miss Mackall sat at the other side of Coulson, over making play with the ostrich feathers. The doctor and the Indian agent were next her.

At the other end of the line sat Bishop Lajeunesse. He had sent the boy-priests back to the boat to repack the baggage. Whatever their feelings, they had obeyed with a cheerful air.

Of all those present only the bishop showed any compassion. Bela stood near him, and he occasionally leaned forward and patted her arm. She received it with an odd look, at once grateful and apprehensive.

The body of the room was filled with the natives, including the Gagnon family, the boatmen, and the servants, all squatting on the floor facing the table of justice. While they waited for the appearance of the prisoner they occupied themselves with Miss Mackall's gloves and parasol, and the artificial bouquet at her girdle. No such articles as these had ever been seen before on Musquesipi. Sam was led in with his hands tied before him. He held his head high. Jack left him standing in front of the table, and Jack, Shand, and Joe took

up positions by the door across the room from Bela.

Feeling their importance in the scene, all looked a little self-righteous. Occasionally they relieved their feelings by spitting outside the door. Sam did not look greatly concerned; his conscience was clear. True, he felt the degradation of the bound waltz, but must he not presently be triumphantly vindicated? He had been waiting for this moment all night.

"Mercy! Not at all what I expected!" whispered Miss Mackall to the doctor. "The handsome wretch! Fancy! Carrying her off like what do you call him. Much too good for her. It's her they should punish!"

The proceedings were opened by a formal questioning.

"Name?"

"Samuel Gladding."

"Age?"

"Twenty-four?"

"Nativity?"

"American. Born in Orange, New Jersey."

"No."

"First came to Canada?"

"February 18 last."

"Arrived in Caribou Lake?"

"Citizen of Canada?"

"May 2. Travelling with Messrs. Skinner, Marr, Hagland, and Fraser, in the capacity of cook."

During the course of the questioning the prisoner gradually apprehended that the sentiment of the room was against him. The suspicion crept into his mind that it might not be so easy as he had thought to clear himself.

"You are charged with having abducted this girl, Bela," Coulson went on, "and keeping her a prisoner on Eagle Island. It is your right to waive examination, in which case I shall send you out to Miwasa Landing for trial. Do you wish to proceed?"

"Yes," said Sam.

Young Coulson's legal formula failed him here. "Well, what have you got to say for yourself?" he asked quite humbly.

As Sam was about to defend himself it suddenly rushed over him what a comic figure he would make, accusing a girl of abducting him. He closed his mouth and blushed crimson. Big Jack and his pals smiled at each other meaningly.

"Well!" demanded Coulson. "It's not true," mumbled Sam.

"Didn't you go with her?"

"Yes—but—"

"But what?"

"But what?"

"I had to."

"What do you mean?"

There was no help for it. "It was she carried me off!" Sam burst out.

There was an instant's silence in the room. The white men stared at the unexpected answer. The red people hardly understood it.

"What do you mean?" demanded Coulson, scowling.

"Just what I said," cried Sam, recklessly. "Jumped on me when I was asleep; tied me hand and foot, and bundled me in her canoe."

There was a great burst of derisive laughter. The decorum of the court was entirely destroyed. Never had such an original defense been heard. Coulson and his clerk laughed with the rest. Even the bishop had to laugh, albeit indignantly. Jack, Shand and Joe fairly doubled up by the door. Sam stood through it, blushing and glaring around at his tormentors.

"I believe him!" cried Miss Mackall; but nobody heard her.

When order was restored, Coulson said, with a shake in his throat: "You hardly expect us to believe that, do you?"

"I don't care whether you believe it or not!" returned Sam, boldly. "Let me question her, and I'll show you. I guess that's my right, isn't it?"

"Certainly," said Coulson, stiffly. "Stand aside for a while and let her tell her story without interruption. You can question her when she is through."

All the white people except the white woman looked at the girl with sympathetic eyes. Bela's face was pale and one hand was pressed to her breast to control the agitated tenant there.

To be obliged to speak out before so many white people was a terrible ordeal for the girl of the lake. She suspected, too, that there would be some difficult questions to answer—and there was no Algonquin to advise her. Alas, if she had taken his advice she would not have been here at all!

"Go ahead," said Coulson, sympathetically.

Bela drew a steady breath and raised her head. Pointing at Sam with unconscious dramatic effect, she said clearly: "He speak true. I carry him off."

Again there was a silence in the court, while the spectators gaped in pure astonishment. The three men by the door scowled in an ugly fashion. Sam himself was surprised by her candor. He looked at her suspiciously, wondering what she was preparing for him.

Coulson regretted his sympathy. "What do you mean?" he demanded, sharply. "Is this a joke?"

Bela shook her head. "I tie him up and tak' him away lak he say."

"Then what is all this about? What did you do it for?" asked the policeman.

This was the question Bela dreaded. A stubborn look came over her face. "He is my friend," she said. "I hear those o'er men say they hate him. Say they going kill him and nobody know. I think if I tell Sam that, he jus' laugh. So I got tak' him away myself to save him."

The white spectators leaped forward, mystified and breathlessly attentive. Here was a brand-new story which did not fit any of the time-honored court-room situations. The bishop looked sad. He suspected from her face that she was lying. Jack, Shand, and Joe could not contain their angry exclamations.

"It's a lie!" cried Jack. "The cook was nothing to us, neither one way or the other. Of course, after we thought he carried her off, we were sore, naturally."

"She's just trying to shield him now!" cried Joe, furiously.

"Well, I can't hold him if she doesn't want him held," said Coulson. "She told me yesterday she wanted him punished," insisted Jack.

"One moment," said Coulson. "I'll get to the bottom of this." He turned to Bela with a severe air. "Is that true?"

"Yes, I tell him that," admitted Bela.

"What did you do that for?"

"He"—pointing to Sam—"run away from me." Here the spectators smiled. "I'm not strong enough to catch him. So I mak' them catch him. I mak' them bring him to the police so all is known. They cannot hurt him if all is known."

The bishop, watching Bela, was sadly puzzled. Poor Bela herself, if he had known, was confused between the truths and the untruths.

"Why should they want to hurt him?" demanded Coulson.

"I don't know." Here she was evasive again.

"What were you doing in their camp in the first place?" he asked.

"I just travelin'," said Bela.

"But you stayed there long enough to make friends. How long were you there?"

"Three—four days."

"What did you stay for?"

"Noting," said Bela, sullenly.

"That's no answer. You must have known the risks a girl ran in a camp of men."

"I tak' care of myself all right."

"Answer my question," he insisted. "What did you stay there for?"

"I not stay in their house," she parried.

"Never mind that. What did you stay around there for?"

Bela was cornered. True to her wild nature, her eyes turned desirously toward the open door. The bishop laid a hand on her arm.

"Tell the truth, my daughter," he said gently. "No one shall harm you."

Bela turned to him. "I am 'mos' white," she explained, as if he were the only reasonable person present. "I lak be wit' white people."

Here a titter assed over the native audience at what they considered her presumption. Bela's eyes flashed scorn on them. She forgot her terrors.

"I am not one of these!" she cried. "I am white! I want marry a white man!"

An odd start of surprised laughter escaped the white spectators. They glanced at each other to make sure they had heard aright.

"Oh!" said Coulson. "Now we're getting down to it. The prisoner here was the one you picked out, wasn't it?"

"Yes!" answered Bela, defiantly. "He is the best man."

"Well!" exclaimed Coulson. Suddenly the richness of the situation broke on the spectators, and a gale of laughter swept through the room.

The bishop laughed, too, though he patted Bela's arm encouragingly. At least, she was telling the truth now. It was too extraordinary to be otherwise.

Only the three men by the door did not laugh. With eyes full of hate, they glared at the girl and at the prisoner.

Big Jack, the most astute of the three, was the first to recover himself. It occurred to him that unless the rest of the story were prevented from coming out, their humiliation would be complete and abject.

With a glance of warning at his companions, he threw back his head and laughed louder than any. Shand and Joe, comprehending, followed suit. Their laughter had a bitter ring, but in a gale of laughter the difference passed unnoticed.

The prisoner turned white to his lips. He preserved an unnatural calmness. Only his wild, pained eyes betrayed the blinding, maddening rage that was consuming him.

Bela, whose eyes were only for him, turned pale to match. "Sam," she whispered, imploringly.

"Cut me loose," he said, quickly. She looked about her. One passed her a knife, with which she cut his bonds, all the time searching his face with her terrified eyes, seeking to discover what he meant to do.

"I suppose I am free to go," he said, stiffly, to Coulson.

"Sure!" answered the policeman. "I was kindly now—grateful, indeed, for the magnificent joke which had been provided."

"Sam!" Bela murmured, piteously.

The spectators eagerly watched for the final scene of this humorous and

"I wish there was a Walker House in every little town"

I wish there was a WALKER HOUSE in every little town; Then I could travel merrily, And always sit me down At night in peace and comfort, Happier than king with crown, If there was just one Walker House in every little town.

I wish there was a WALKER HOUSE in each place where I go. The comforts of my dear old home While on the road I'd know. The meals—the Cheerful Service, too, Would leave no cause to frown, If there was just one Walker House in every little town.

The Walker House
The House of Toronto Geo. Wright
Plenty E. M. Carroll

original drama. Bela, unconscious of everybody but one man, made a lovely, appealing figure.

"Sam," she whispered, "now you know I your friend. Don't go! Wait little while. Sam—here is the bishop. Marry me, and let them laugh!"

Sam flung off the timid air. "Marry you?" he cried, with a quiet bitterness that burned like lye. "I'd sooner jump into the river!"

Empty-handed and hatless, he strode out of the shack.

"Sam, wait!" she cried, despairingly, flying after.

CHAPTER XV.

Into the bay that occupies the northeastern corner of Caribou Lake empties a creek too small to have a name. To the left of its mouth, as one faces the lake, ends the long, pine-clad dune that stretches along the bottom of the lake from the intake of Musquesipi.

To the right as the shore turns westward the land rises a little and the forest begins. Back of the beach the little creek is masked by thickly springing willows.

An hour after the sun had passed the meridian the branches of the willows were softly parted, and Bela's pale face looked through, her eyes tense with anxiety. She searched the lake shore right and left. The wide expanse of sunny water and the bordering shore were empty.

Reassured, she came from behind the bushes, walking in the creek, and splashed down to the beach, still keeping wary eyes about her. She carried her gun in one hand, and over the other shoulder the carcass of a wild goose hung limply.

Standing in the creek, she anxiously searched the sand of the beach for tracks. Finding none, a breath of relief escaped her. She flung the dead goose in the sand. From this position she could see down the beach as far as the intake of the little river, two miles or more away.

Careless of the icy water flowing over her feet, she stood for a while, straining her keen, anxious eyes in this direction. Finally she made out a tiny dark spot moving toward her on the sand.

She retreated up the creek and crouched behind the willows in the pose of lifeless stillness she had inherited from the red people in the first place. She watched through the leaves.

A coyote trotting with his dry gut came along the top of the dune, looking for ill-considered trifles. He squatted on his haunches a couple of hundred yards away, and his tongue hung out.

He saw the dead goose below, a rich prize; but he also saw Bela, whose human eyes could have discovered him. He hoped she might go away. He was prepared to wait until dark if necessary. However, the approach of another two-legged figure along the beach behind him presently compelled him to retreat down the other side of the dune.

(To be continued.)

\$35,000 of Ambergris in a Lump.

A prize lump of ambergris secured by the whaling brig Viola is reported by Capt. John A. Cook, of Provincetown, owner of the vessel. The chunk of ambergris taken from a sperm whale captured just south of Cape Hatteras, weighed 121 pounds, and was valued at \$35,000. Each man of a crew of sixteen will have a share in the prize.

Another odd whaling barque of the New Bedford fleet returned to port recently after a four-years' cruise. This was the Wanderer, built at Matapoiset in 1878 and still apparently as sound as the day she was launched. The Wanderer had pretty good luck on her return cruise. In all she took 6,200 barrels of sperm oil, valued at \$160,000.

Most of this was sent home via the Azores and Barbadoes. Capt. Antoine Edwards, commander of the vessel, figured that an average catch of 40,000 a year was not so bad these days.

"Did you take any desperate measures when you found the man was so ill?" "Yes, sir; we went for a doctor, sir."—Baltimore American.

A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—drugist calls it 'Mother Selge's Curative Syrup—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. At drug stores.

All Europe is Hungry

The French Echo de Paris recently published a review of food restrictions in belligerent as well as neutral countries of Europe, with the exception of France, where more severe restrictions than heretofore are being considered by the authorities and will soon be announced. Following is a condensation of the article:

GERMANY:

The figures in regard to German food restrictions are known to us in detail.

The bread allowance differs in various cities from four pounds a week for every person to five pounds (about ten ounces a day for every person).

The meat allowance is nine ounces a week for every person.

As far as grease and food oils, including butter, are concerned, the weekly allowance is two ounces, and even these are not always distributed.

The official allowance of potatoes is seven pounds a week for every person. But the distribution varies in different localities.

As to milk, adults can receive none till needs of children, sick people and nursing women are satisfied. The theoretical allowance for these three classes was formerly a pint and a half but recently it has been reduced to a pint.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY:

The situation in Austria is no better than in Germany. The daily allowance of bread is ten ounces. Meat has not been put on allowance in Austria; only two meatless days are prescribed by the law. At present the question of increasing the number of meatless days is under consideration.

The weekly allowance of butter, grease and food oil is four and a half ounces, and consists of two and a half ounces of butter, one ounce of margarine and one ounce of bacon. In reality, however, nobody receives more than one ounce of butter.

The allowance of potatoes is three pounds per week, but the press believes that this will soon be reduced to two pounds.

In Bulgaria the allowance of bread has been set at eighteen ounces a day for every person. On the other hand, there are three meatless days each week.

In Turkey the theoretical allowance is supposed to be nine ounces a day, but it rarely exceeds five ounces.

SWITZERLAND:

In Switzerland the daily allowance of bread is nine ounces, with a monthly addition of nineteen ounces of flour. Military men in service receive thirty-seven ounces a day, and from time to time an additional three ounces.

Rice is also on allowance; amounting to fifteen ounces a person.

There are no meatless days in Switzerland on account of the lack of other commodities that could take the place of meat. On June 11, 1917, a decree was issued by the Federal Council forbidding hotels and restaurants to serve more than one meat or egg dish to a person.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN:

In Denmark the daily allowance of bread is eleven ounces a person. In Sweden it is nine and a half ounces.

NETHERLANDS:

The daily allowance of bread in the Netherlands is nine ounces a person, the meat allowance seven ounces and the potato allowance fifteen ounces.

ITALY.

In Italy the Government has left to the local communities the power to determine the allowances of various food commodities. The Government only appoints allowance inspectors, whose duty is to co-ordinate the regulations of the local authorities.

BATTLE

Redmire's Suction
Gather Gaiters Off a

Roaders of "Lorna Doone" can never forget the terrible drowning of Carver in the bog. That death trap is still to be seen in the Eskmoor country, and not long ago a valuable hunting horse was engulfed in the mire, and his rider barely escaped with his life. S. Baring Gould, who had a narrow escape from a similar English bog tells of it in his "Book of the West." The author was with an official from the Ordnance Survey, who was correcting the map of the country:

"In the dusk we lost our way and got into Redmire. It was winter, the bog was unusually wet, and we could scarcely trip from one stone to another. Six balloons had been lost in that very spot during the year."

"All at once I sank above my waist and was rapidly being sucked in farther. I called to my companion, but in the dark he could not see me. The water reached to my armpits. Happily I had with me a stout bamboo six feet long. I placed it athwart the surface and held my arms as far extended as possible. By quickly jerking my body I gradually lifted it, and then I threw myself forward as far as I could. Finally I managed to cast myself full length on the surface. The suction was so great that it tore the leather gaiters off my legs."

"For a quarter of an hour I lay stretched out, gasping, before I got breath enough to worm myself along to dry soil."

A GOOD EXAMPLE

Nothing that the C. P. R. has done in the direction of food conservation has resulted in so many letters of commendation, as the footnote printed on all menu cards on C. P. R. dining cars and hotels. This reads:

"In the interest of food conservation, young lambs, little chickens, little pigs, and their by-products, are not used in the C. P. R. service."

Given as editor of a prominent mining journal says in a leading article: "It must have required some grit, as well as a full sense of duty for an institution which includes such hotels and restaurants as are found on that railway, to put such a memorandum before their high-class patrons. But it has been done, and its moral effect has been wider than the actual wastage that has been saved. Those who have read the notice have, in some cases at all events, followed the good example of the railway, and have given up purchasing any of the immature animal food."

"If the food controller could prohibit the sale or use of these young animals it would be another means of food economy."

LIVING AEROPLANES.

Wherein Birds Differ From Flying Machines Made by Man.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the bird's wings enable it to fly. If wings spelled flying any of us could attach a pair and soar into the air.

The hollow bones of the birds make light bodies, but they are attached to a rigid backbone, which forms the main feature of the bird's body. This gives the central firmness, and the muscles do the rest. The wings balance their owners, and the tail acts as a rudder for steering. Often enough the bird seems to use its tail as a sort of brake.

It is interesting to compare the bird with the product of man's skill—the aeroplane. To begin with, there is no aeroplane made which copies the up and down motion of the bird's wings, all our machines having fixed wings, or planes.

But naturally man tried to copy the living fliers around him. He made wings of feathers, etc., connected them with his shoulders and legs and found that his muscles could not raise him an inch.

The muscles, or motors, which now drive him through the air, are as strong as 200 horses, so no wonder he failed at first. Even the bird, with a body as perfectly formed for flight, has flying muscles equal in weight to all its other muscles put together.—Pearson's Weekly.

ORGAN IF BALANCE.

When It Becomes Affected It Produces an Attack of Vertigo.

When any one feels dizzy and perhaps almost about to faint his brain cannot properly control the working of his eyes. They may move round from side to side, perhaps independently instead of together, and so it may look as if things were spinning around.

Another reason for dizziness has to do with a wonderful part of the body near the ear and without which none of us could sit upright, much less stand, though few people have ever heard of it. This organ, which used to be thought to have something to do with hearing, really controls our balance. In some people it is affected by disease, and these constantly suffer from dizziness and a feeling that everything is spinning round and round.

As every one knows, we can make ourselves dizzy and so think everything is spinning round by whirling around ourselves several times in one direction. This disturbs the organ of balance, and this disturbance gives us the feeling. If you turn round the other way you put things right by restoring the original state of affairs within the balancing organ. The name for the feeling that things are spinning round is vertigo, and "vert" simply means "turn."—Kansas City Journal.

Banker—Do you know anything about cheques and drafts? Applicant—Yes, sir. I've run our business for years.—Boston Transcript.

The New Suits.

Show.
Even coat lengths.
Fitted and semi-fitted lines.
Belts simulated and belts real.
A more economical use of fur trimmings.

Wigg—I wonder why Clevefit all ways wears those pepper-and-salt suits? Wagg—I suppose because a pepper-and-salt suit should be good for two seasons.

A FRIEND'S ADVICE

Woman Saved From a Serious Surgical Operation.

Louisville, Ky.—"For four years I suffered from female troubles, headaches, and nervousness. I could not sleep, had no appetite and it hurt me to walk. If I tried to do any work, I would have to lie down before it was finished. The doctors said I would have to be operated on and I simply broke down. A friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the result is I feel like a new woman. I am well and strong, do all my own house work and have an eight pound baby girl. I know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation which every woman dreads."—Mrs. Nellie Fisherback, 1521 Christy Ave., Louisville, Ky.

Everyone naturally dreads the surgeon's knife. Sometimes nothing else will do, but many times Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved the patient and made an operation unnecessary.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know more, write to the

In These War Times you want real food that contains the greatest amount of body-building material at lowest cost. The whole wheat grain is all food. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is the whole wheat in a digestible form. Two or three of these little loaves of baked whole wheat with milk and a little fruit make a nourishing, strengthening meal.

Made in Canada.

Redmire's Suction

Redmire's Suction
Gather Gaiters Off a

ORGAN IF BALANCE.

When It Becomes Affected It Produces an Attack of Vertigo.

A FRIEND'S ADVICE

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A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—drugist calls it 'Mother Selge's Curative Syrup—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. At drug stores.

Sand Bay

Miss Katie Johnston has returned home after spending a couple of weeks with Miss M. McCray. Mrs. Archie Johnston is on the sick list. Miss Ethel Running has returned to Lyndhurst as clerk in Mr. Charlton's store. Mrs. Wm. Graham, of Lansdowne was a guest of Mr. B. McCrady, on Sunday. Mr. Alex Slack of Mooretown, called on Mr. R. R. McCrady one day this week. The Union meeting in the Presbyterian church here Thursday night was well attended, with Mr. Cooper in charge. This week Rev. Mr. Beckstead will take the meeting in the Methodist church at Dulcaine. The Pentecostal people are holding meetings at the houses instead of at the hall on Sunday nights. On Sunday last the meeting was at Mr. Goff's. We are nearing another Christmas and the school children are practicing for the Christmas tree to be held the last day of school in the afternoon at the school house.

Frankville

Miss Laura Woods, of Lombardy, spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. Walter Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mott are moving to Athens. Mr. Cauley, of Toledo, has purchased the Frank Healey farm at Mitchell. Miss Winnifred Parker, of Fernbank, Brockville, Ont., gave an address on Missions in behalf of the W.M.S. in the Methodist church on Thursday evening last. Mr. John E. Loucks returned last week from a two-months' visit with friends in the West. Mrs. Crail, of Schnieber, is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. S. Montgomery. Mr. Egbert R. Mott, of Frankville, was married this week to Miss Eliza Kenny, of Seely's Bay. The best wishes of the community are extended to them for a happy married life. They are spending their honeymoon at Alexandria Bay. Housewarming. Coming as a surprise to Mr. and Mrs. J. Metcalfe Sheffield, a bride and groom of recent date, was a housewarming given them by a host of friends in and around Frankville. The evening was spent in a pleasant manner and later dainty refreshments were served by the hostess. Among those present were Rev. and Mrs. Geo. Comerford and daughter, Alva, Mrs. Edgers, Misses Nellie Earl, Ethel Brown, Gertrude Livingston, Kate Jones, Anna Simpson, Messrs. Wilfrid Livingston, Nelson Jones, Ernest Jones.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

Reporter Advertisements Bring Results.

Some of the market prices for the week ending Saturday are: Eggs 50c a dozen; potatoes \$1.25 a bushel; onions 50c a basket; cabbage 50c a doz.; butter 50c a pound; ducks \$1.50 each; geese \$2.50 each; chickens 75c to 90c a fowl.

Brockville Business College WEEKLY BULLETIN

Miss Martha Warren is now acting as stenographer for Abbott, Grant & Co. of this town. Two of our lady students who have not as yet graduated, were this week offered positions as stenographers in the Civil Service at Ottawa. Roy Carnegie has been appointed mate on H.M.S. Niobe. Mr. Carnegie has had a long experience in naval matters, and his Brockville Business College training will enable him to fill his post with honor.

College closes for current term Dec. 21st. New Year Term opens Jan. 2, 1918. Salary increases and promotions to date from Jan. 1st next are already reported to us by graduates of past terms.

Those who passed our one hundred word per minute typewriting test this week are: Miss Anna O'Reilly, Donville, Ont., Miss Eva Moore, Town, and Miss Blanche Whiting, Burritt's Rapids, Ont.

Miss Francis Bacon has joined the local office staff of the Bell Telephone Co. Miss Bacon attended our Night School a year or two ago.

Night School Mondays and Thursdays.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
W. T. ROGERS, Principal
Address: Fulford Building, 2 Court House Avenue, Brockville, Ont.
Phone 373.

Charleston

Dec. 10—Some of our young people attended the party in the hall at New Dublin on Friday night.

The Misses Edna and Hazel Burns of Frankville, W. Morris, H. Foster and Miss Hazel Shields, Glen Morris, spent Sunday last at M. J. Kavanagh's.

The ladies of Charleston School section will meet at Mrs. Eyre's on Thursday to fill pails for their boys overseas.

The Misses M. Wilson and T. Young, Athens, were recent guests of Miss M. Godkin.

R. Foster went to Brockville one day last week. Milk is being shipped to Brockville from Oak Leaf factory instead of making cheese.

Mrs. Mulvanna and W. R. Green attended the memorial service on Sunday last for Ptes. Leonard McConnell and Bennie Green.

Miss Cooper, Kingston, was a recent guest of Miss M. Finley. S. Godkin was in Brockville last week.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; Many cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Pianos.



We carry a first-class line of pianos. There is no more popular instrument in Canada; and we should like to have the opportunity of calling to your attention the advantages and pleasures that enter your home with a piano.

A. Taylor & Son

Automobile Tops and Cushions

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

Write for Prices on Repair Work

JAS. W. JUDSON, Brockville
36 George St. Phone 663

BOAR FOR SERVICE

I have a Registered Yorkshire Boar for service. Fee \$2.00 with privilege of return.

A. HENDERSON,
431f Athens

LOST

A gentleman's open faced, gold filled watch, in Athens, on Friday, November 30. Finder please leave at Reporter office. Reward will be given.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

Old newspapers may be obtained at the Reporter Office at 1c a pound. We have some in 25 pound bundles.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

IN CASH FOR

GRAIN

Flour Exchanged for Wheat.

ATHENS GRAIN WAREHOUSE

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. C. M. B. CORNELL.

Cor. Pine and Garden Streets
BROCKVILLE
PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR

DR. T. F. ROBERTSON

COR. VICTORIA AVE AND PINE ST.
BROCKVILLE ONT.
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.

J. A. McBROOM

Physician and Surgeon
X-Rays and Electricity employed in treatment of cancer and chronic diseases
COURT HOUSE SQUARE — BROCKVILLE

DR. A. E. GRANT.

VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.
RESIDENCE: R. J. CAMPO'S. OFFICE: Cor. Main and Bell and Rural Phones. Henry St.

J. W. RUSSELL

AUCTIONEER
Reasonable terms. Years of successful experience.
DELTA, ONTARIO

H. W. IMERSON

AUCTIONEER
Licensed to sell by Auction in Leeds County
Apply for open dates and terms
HARLEM, ONTARIO

Proclamation

The New Year Term will open January 2, 1918.

Bookkeeping, Stenographic and Civil Service Courses.

Rates: For three months\$10.00
Each subsequent month 4.00

These fees include cost of text books.

Send for full particulars

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
FULFORD BUILDING
Brockville

W. T. ROGERS, Principal

Distinction in Clothes

THERE is a distinctive quality created by good clothes that means much to a man. "Don't judge a man by the coat he wears," is a saying that evidences the natural appraisal that springs up naturally within us. A bankrupt business man bought a new suit with his last few dollars because the moral effect of good clothes is a great factor in civilized life. He knew it—and to-day, he is a successful man.

For years and years, Kehoe's clothes have been the standard for business men, school teachers, clergymen, doctors, and others.

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

THE PERFECT GIFT--FURS

Furs combine perfectly the two great requisites of beauty and utility. They are therefore doubly prized by the recipient. They are a lasting reminder of the donor and give pleasure and comfort throughout many years.

Craig-made Furs are of a quality beyond question and of a style that marks them as distinctive—unusual. Below are some notable examples of our good values—
Wolf Sets, \$21 up. Fox sets \$30 up.
Hudson Seal Sets, \$45 up. Lynx Sets, \$26.75 up. Alaska Sable Sets, \$40 up. Coon Sets, \$22 up. Hudson Seal Coats, \$150 up. Muskrat Coats, \$65 up.



The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

Brockville, Ont.

We are giving away a \$50.00 Victory Bond. Ask our salesmen about it.

SUPPORT UNION GOVERNMENT

Liberals and Conservatives are United
The People Must Unite to

Win the War

A Laurier-Bourassa Victory means deserting our boys in the trenches for over a year, throwing up our hands and quitting! Don't shout "Kamerad" under the Referendum proposal. Come out and fight for Union Government.

Make No Mistake

IF LAURIER WINS:

- (1) Canada will send no more reinforcements to the front, which practically means quitting the war and placing the country in the same class as Russia.
- (2) The French-Canadians who have shirked their duty in this war will be the dominating force in the Government of the country.

ARE THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE PREPARED TO STAND FOR THAT?

It is because the French-Canadians have not done their duty that Conscription had to be resorted to.

The French-Canadians have made it perfectly clear that they do not like the war and are against Canada participating in it further. Some of them even go to the length of saying that the soldiers should be brought back from the front. The Nationalists are demanding that the men who have been enrolled under the Military Service Act be disbanded and sent back to their homes. To secure the Nationalist support Laurier-Liberal candidates in Quebec have signed the following pledge:—

"I, the undersigned, candidate in the Federal Elections, undertake by these presents, if I am elected, to demand the immediate suspension of the Military Service Act, 1917, and of all its effects until Canadian electors have pronounced by way of plebiscite; and should the majority of the electors condemn it, that it be considered as null from its origin and that in consequence all conscripts be disbanded."
"I also undertake to vote against any Government which should refuse to adopt the above enunciated policy."

This notice was inserted by The Unionist Party Publicity Committee

THE CHOICE OF THOSE WHO GIVE USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
CANADIAN WM.A.
ROGERS "1881"
SILVERWARE
H. R. KNOWLTON
ATHENS

NOTICE OF LAND SALE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the list of lands for sale for arrears of taxes in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville has been prepared, and that copies thereof may be had at my office, and that the said list has been published in the "Ontario Gazette" on September 15th, September 22nd, and October 6th, and that in default of payment of the taxes, the lands will be sold for taxes on December 18th, 1917.
WM. HOLMES,
Counties Treasurer
Dated November 9th, 1917.
46-50

Furniture

When intending Purchasing any kind of Furniture visit our store before doing so.

A Good Selection to Choose From

Undertaking

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GEO. E. JUDSON
ATHENS, ONT.

Bell Phone 41. Rural Phone 28

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION.