

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXII. No. 34

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1916

3 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

Something New

Just Received

FELT SPORT SHIRTS

In All Colors and Latest New York Styles

The **ROBERT WRIGHT CO.** Limited
BROCKVILLE CANADA



Suit No. 956
A New Model made of
All Wool Navy Blue Serge
SPECIAL PRICE \$21.00

Coat is 32 inches long, convertible collar, black bone buttons, made with belt and full skirt. Skirt is made with panel back and front, yoke at side and buttons trimming.

When you are in town Fair week, see our big display.

Prices of New Suits, \$19 to \$35.

Ladies' and Misses' New Coats, \$10 to \$25.

R. Davis & Sons
BROCKVILLE
Agents for Northway's Shape-Keeping Garments

Northway
GARMENTS

AUGUST CLEARING SALE

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES ON ALL SUMMER GOODS

GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE
The Store of Quality
BROCKVILLE

MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECIES

Now Half a Century Old

The Reporter has been asked to republish that famous old set of abominably written near-rhymes commonly known as "Mother Shipton's prophecies," execrable from the standpoint of literature but strangely interesting on account of literal fulfillment of numerous of the author's predictions.

Mother Shipton lived to an extraordinary age. She died at Clifton, in Yorkshire, England, and this remarkable epitaph was carved upon her gravestone:

Here lies she who never ly'd,
Whose skill often has been try'd;
Her prophecies shall still survive
And ever keep her name alive.

Mother Shipton's prophecies were written in 1718, nearly 500 years ago in view of the date and also the circumstance that she was not a highly educated woman, nor schooled in mechanics or other science, her forecasts compose a list of marvels. Below is the literal text:

MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECIES
Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe;
Primrose Hill in London shall be,
And in its centre a Bishop's see.
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Water shall yet more wonder do;
How strange, yet shall be true,
The world upside down shall be,
And gold found at the root of tree;
Through hills men shall ride,
And no horse or ass be by their side;
Under water men will walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep and talk;
In the air men shall be seen.
In white, in black, and in green.
A great man shall come and go.
Three times shall lovely France
Be led to play a bloody dance
Before her people shall be free.
Three Tyrants Rulers shall see:
Three times the people's hope is gone,
Three Rulers in succession see,
Each springing from different dynasty.
Then shall the worse fight be done,
England and France shall be as one.
The British Olive next shall twice
In marriage with the German Vine.
Men shall walk over rivers and under rivers,
Iron in the water shall float
As easy as a wooden boat,
Gold shall be found, and found
In a land that's not now known;
Fire and water shall more wonders do,
England shall at last admit a Jew.
The Jew that was held in scorn,
Shall of a Christian be born and born.
A house of glass shall come to pass
In England—but alas!
War will follow with the work
In the land of the Pagan and Turk,
And State and State, in fierce strife,
Will seek each other's life;
But when the North shall divide the South,
An Eagle shall build in the Lion's mouth,
Taxes for blood and for war
Will come to every door;
All England's sons that plough the land
Shall be seen book in hand;
Learning shall ebb and flow,
The poor shall most learning know.
Waters shall flow where corn shall grow;
Corn shall grow where waters doth flow;
Houses shall appear in the vales below,
And covered by hail and snow.
The world then to and end shall come
In Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-One.

Death of W. J. Barlow.
After an illness of less than two months, William John Barlow passed away early on Thursday morning, Aug. 10, at his residence at Lyn.
The late Mr. Barlow had resided in Lyn for many years and was one of its most highly respected and well known residents.
He leaves a widow, Laura Holmes, and one son, Fred, barrister of Toronto, and one daughter Helen.
The funeral service was held at his home at Lyn, at two o'clock, on Saturday, August the twelfth.

Progressive Insurance

National Progress, a publication issued from Toronto, has the following article in appreciation of the personality and business success of A. E. Donovan, M. P. P. for Brockville:

A. E. DONOVAN, M. P. P.

The popular member for Brockville; Manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and who is connected largely with the financial life of our city and province. He is also renowned as a public speaker. He belongs to several clubs and is a member of the Executive of the Empire Club of Canada.

Mr. A. E. Donovan, M. P. P. for Brockville, has been connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the oldest company in America, for about twenty-two years. He became one of the largest personal writers for this Company in Canada, writing many applications for \$100,000 and \$200,000.

Later he was appointed Superintendent of Agencies in the Maritime Provinces and also of Ontario, and eventually Manager for the latter Province in the year 1905. During his connection with the Company its business has been doubled. Mr. Donovan is largely identified with the financial interests of the Province. An item of undoubted interest to many is the fact that the Company during the past twelve months invested \$1,000,000 in the Canadian War Loan and \$3,300,000 in the Anglo-French loan, making a total of \$4,300,000 in Allied war securities. A glance at the 1915 report shows many other Canadian investments and also the rapid strides made in the insurance in force. This has now reached the gigantic total of \$1,636,538,117.

Dwyre-Carty

Mr. Joseph Dwyer, son of Mr. John Dwyer, and Miss Mary Carty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carty, of South Crosby, were united in marriage in the Roman Catholic church at Elgin Wednesday morning, Aug. 9, by Rev. Father O'Hanlon. The bridesmaid was Miss Margaret Carty, sister of the bride, and the groomsmen were Mr. Daniel McCarthy, of Elgin.
Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer left for Ottawa and Montreal.

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CHARLESTON

Aug. 21
Miss Maggie Finley is visiting friends in Kingston.
Y. Mooseburger and daughter, Somerville, N. Y. are among the many guests at Foster's hotel.
Miss Skillman has returned to Lambertville, N. Y. after holidaying at one of Mr. Jacobs cottages.
Mr. and Mrs. Fleishman and Mr. and Mrs. Jollish have returned to their homes in New York.
Miss Harriet Green, Lansdowne former postmistress here, is enjoying a few days visit with relatives and old friends.
Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Green, of Moose Jaw, Sask., are visiting friends here.

Harvesters' Excursions.

While the Harvesters' Excursion of August 15th has shown very satisfactory results, yet there is still a large demand for Farm Laborers in the Western Provinces, and the Canadian Pacific will therefore run a second excursion on Tuesday, August 29th, at the same rate and conditions as for the Excursion on August 15th.
Information shows that wages average \$3.00 per day in addition to board and lodging, and that the employment will extend over three months.

W. I. Notes.

The Women's Institute meets next Saturday, Aug. 26th, at 3 p. m. The program consists of a paper on Physical House Cleaning by Mrs. Bright; vocal solos, by Miss Berney. Will the ladies please come prepared to change ideas on Home Canning and Preserving. A few good receipts will be given. Mrs. Elmer Smith has charge of program for the day.
Kindly save your papers and magazines as the W. I. will make another collection the third week in Sep. for the Red Cross fund.

A letter from Trooper Gordon Foley has been received by Athens friends. He is in good health, and longing for his native land. He would like to hear from his old home town. His address is:
R. No. 63 Trooper H. G. Foley,
No. 1 C. A. V. H.
Army P. O. No. 1,
B. E. F., France.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

At Eaton's you can get Wright's Ice Cream in bulk, cones, or sundaes.
Miss Carry Covey has been engaged to teach Hard Island School.

Mr. Ira Kelly, Brockville, was a visitor in town last week.
Mr. R. J. Campo is in Ottawa this week buying goods for the Bazaar.

Miss Emma Hayes, Smith's Falls, spent a few days in Athens this week.
Mrs. H. R. Knowlton last week visited friends in Lyn and vicinity.

Miss V. Lee, of Knowlton's jewelry store, is taking her summer vacation.
At Eatons you can get Celery, and cabbage fresh from the garden.

George Wing, Lyndhurst was a guest for a few days of his uncle, Mr. Ger-sham Wing.

Mr. Jas. E. Borchell and family have broken up camp at the Lake and are returning to their home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Green, Moose Jaw, are visiting their many friends in this vicinity.

Messrs Bryce Foley and Robert Livingston left on the Harvesters Excursion.

Rev. Thos. and Mrs. Vickery and children have enjoyed two weeks' holidays at Richmond.

Mrs. D. Fisher has returned from Albion, N. Y. where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. M. F. Holman.

Rev. B. B. Brown and family, accompanied by Mrs. L. Washburn, returned to Montreal on Thursday last.

Mr. George Purcell and family are leaving this week for Toronto, where he has secured a position.

Rev. W. G. Swayne and family returned this week from Rolling Bank, Charleston, Lake, where they were in camp for several weeks.

Miss Estelle E. Russell, Brockville, is the winner of the Prince of Wales scholarship at Quebec University for mathematics, chemistry and physics. The value of the scholarship is \$150.

Rev. Wm. Usher will conduct service in St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Sunday evening at 7:30. Communion will be held the following Sunday morning.

The Sunday school of Christ Church will hold its annual picnic at Delta park Wednesday, Aug. 30, leaving Athens by regular morning train. The fares will be 30c for adults and 15c for children.

"Buster," Mr. Walter H. Smith's bull-terrier died last week from the results of arsenic poisoning. When a person allows his spiteful nature to wreak vengeance on a dumb creature in such a dastardly manner, he has about sounded the depth of human degradation, and as the world keeps its balance by compensation, he has something coming to him. We'll watch his miserable path, and see what happens.

Smythe-Derbyshire
The residence of Mrs. M. E. Derbyshire, Athens, was a scene of a quiet but pretty wedding on Wednesday last at 9:30 a. m., when her eldest daughter, Ola, was married to W. Everett Smythe, of Leeswater. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. Vickery.

To the strains of the wedding march played by the bride's brother, Byron, the bride entered the parlor accompanied by her youngest brother, Lorne.

The bride wore her travelling suit of gray silk, with touches of old rose and hat to match.

After luncheon they motored to Brockville, taking passage on the Kingston for Toronto.

After a short tour, farther west, Mr. and Mrs. Smyth will take up residence in Toronto.

Wanted
A boy or girl to learn the printing trade; must have public school education at least.—Reporter Office.

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Hides and live poultry wanted—
at C. H. Wilson, Athens.

Miss Irma Culbert spent Sunday at Hard Island, guest of Misses Robeson.

Miss Nellie Kelly accompanied her uncle, Mr. J. Whipple on his return to Ruso, North Dakota, last week.

Miss Soovil, of Montreal, is at present a guest at the home of her brother, F. W. Soovil.

Miss Georgie Spry, of the Department of Agriculture, is spending her vacation at home in Easton's Corners.

After eight or nine years residence in Moose Jaw, Sask., Misses Kathleen Massey were in Athens last week re-acquaintances.

Miss Anna Stevens, Regina, for several years a member of the Athens Public School staff, is visiting friends in this district.

Mrs. F. W. Scovil returned last week from a pleasant holiday, spent with Smith's Falls friends on the Rideau.

Prescott has a new paper, "The Tribune," edited by Chas. A. Styles. It takes the place of the defunct "Messenger," and is bright, newsy sheet.

Miss Myrtle Hall, of Crosby was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jet Hawkins. Mrs. Hawkins accompanied her on her return.

Miss Sanderson, matron of the Nichols Memorial Hospital, Peterboro, was a guest of the Rev. W. G. and Mrs. Swayne at "The Camp of the Allies."

Mrs. Fred Latham and children, Brockville, has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Howarth and Miss Mary, spent last week visiting friends at Canton, N. Y.

Mrs. Frank Foley spent the weekend at Lyn with her sister, Mrs. Willey.

Miss Belle Morris, Elgin, who was successful in passing the recent Civil Service examinations, has gone to Ottawa where she has accepted a position in the Department of the Interior.

Misses G. Edna Smith, M. Edmondson and Gertrude M. Adams, Brantford, Ont. who have been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Smith at Athens and "Camp Jolly" at Charleston Lake for the past ten days have returned to their homes on Saturday.

The Brockville Business College is sending out a very interesting booklet, their 37th year catalog. On account of reverses, caused by the burning of the school, this booklet is issued as a fire supplement, and contains plain facts written in a plain way for the information of those who are thinking of a business education.

Lieut. H. Rae Kincaid, of the 156th Battalion, has been appointed for immediate overseas service, together with eighteen other subalterns of the Third Military District, to replace the number lost in recent battles. The Canadian military authorities are supplying three hundred of these junior officers, who will mobilize and be sent overseas, it is expected, within a few days. The number required was selected from a list of nearly one hundred officers who applied and were anxious to go overseas at the earliest possible date.

LOST
A gold ring with initial E engraved at the Camp Ground, Friday Aug. 11. Finder please return to
ELWOOD JACKSON,
Plum Hollow

ROOMS TO LET
For High School students, at the corner of Elgin and Central Streets. Apply to
MRS. B. LIVINGSTONE

Eye Rest for Tired Eyes
IS OBTAINED by our scientifically fitted glasses. They enable the eyes to do as much work and possibly more than they ever did. Our equipment for examination of the eyes is equal to the best. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. R. KNOWLTON
Jeweler and Optician
ATHENS

OIL STOVES

The greatest convenience of summer specialties in the kitchen will be your oil stove. We have a good assortment in stock and will be pleased to demonstrate them to you.

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
ATHENS, ONT.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

August 27, 1916. Lesson IX. Journeying to Jerusalem.—Acts 20: 16-38.

Commentary. I. Arrival at Miletus (vs. 16, 17). To sail by Ephesus—Paul's time to reach Jerusalem for Pentecost was too short to permit him to visit Ephesus, hence he determined to sail past the city without stopping. He could not expect to make a visit there and get away in a day. Day of Pentecost—Paul reached Troas five days after the Passover, and four days were spent in reaching Miletus, therefore only forty-one days remained to make the journey to Jerusalem. Pentecost was an important feast of the Jews, commemorating the giving of the law, and it was an important occasion to Christians, for on that day the Holy Spirit was given them. 17. Miletus—This was a seaport city of Asia Minor, situated at the mouth of the Meander River, 35 miles south of Ephesus. Sent to Ephesus, and called—The vessel was detained here for an uncertain length of time, and Paul sent for the Ephesian elders to come to Miletus to meet him, for it would not be safe for him not to be present to embark at short notice.—Peloubet. It required at least a day for the messenger to pass from Miletus to Ephesus, and another day for the elders to reach Miletus, hence there must have been a delay of three or four days, at least, at this port. With the elders of the church at Ephesus Paul could confer, hearing from them the spiritual condition of the Christians there, and giving them needed instruction.

II. Paul's life at Ephesus (vs. 18-21). 18. He said unto them—It is evident from the narrative that Luke, the writer of the Acts, was with Paul at this time and heard his address to the elders of Ephesus. Ye know—Paul speaks with the confidence of a life of integrity when he refers the elders to his conduct and labors among them. Asia—The small Roman province in the extreme western part of Asia Minor. After what manner—The elders had been witnesses of his course of life at all times during his ministry of three years at Ephesus. 19. Serving the Lord—This was Paul's one all-absorbing purpose and calling. With all humility of mind—He was the Lord's servant, and his work claimed his utmost devotion. With many tears—He bore the burden of the work of the Lord and his tears were for others. He went forth with weeping, bearing precious seed (Psa. 126:6). Temptations—Trials, testings. By the lying in wait of the Jews—"By the plots of the Jews."—R. V. The writer does not specify the trials to which Paul makes reference, but we know of one act, the riot at Ephesus, that indicates the hostility of the Ephesians toward him. 20. Kept back something that was profitable—This expression indicates that the apostle was thorough in his ministry. Publicly, and from house to house—Paul did not confine himself to public efforts in spreading the gospel, but he engaged in pastoral visitation. He gave the message to those who came to hear it from him, and he carried it to the people where they lived. These few words of the apostle, "I . . . have taught you publicly, and from house to house," express, in large part, the pastor's duty. 21. Testifying. . . . repentance and faith—Paul declared to the Gentiles alike their need of repentance and faith. Repentance and faith were essential to salvation then, and they are the condition now. The Jew who had been trusting in his good works or in keeping the traditions of the law must repent of his sins and exercise faith in Jesus Christ. The Gentile who had been worshipping idols must repent of his sins and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ for salvation.

III. Paul's prospects (vs. 22-27). 22. bound in the spirit—The apostle felt an inward conviction or constraint to go to Jerusalem. His own spirit was urging him on, not knowing the things that should finally befall me—The future had not definitely revealed to him. Judging from his experience in his apostleship, he could not expect that he would be welcomed everywhere with open arms. He knew that there was still an offence connected with the cross of Christ. He had no thought of being other than a strong and fearless defender of the gospel of Jesus Christ, whatever might be the results to him. 23. save that the Holy Ghost witnesseth—The Spirit had revealed to Paul the general fact that he would be continuously subjected to persecution, bonds and afflictions abide me—in his work as a minister of Jesus Christ Paul antagonized Judaism on the one hand, and paganism on the other, and from both sources proceeded bitter persecution against him. The Holy Spirit revealed to him that wherever he should labor in the future, there would be distresses, and he would be in the bonds of the gospels sake. 24. none of these things move me—Neither the prospect of the persecution from new sources nor the fact that he would be a prisoner in the hands of the enemies of the cross would keep him back from the ministry which had been entrusted to him, neither count I my life dear unto myself—Paul's only concern for his life was that he might complete the work to which he had been divinely called. He possessed the true martyr spirit. He had such an intense love for God and for humanity that he was ready to lay down his life in their service. From his words, "Neither count I my life dear unto myself," we note that Paul prized not his life on his own account. He was ready at any moment to depart for the better land of God's summons, finish my course with joy. The apostle signifies by his words that the race will last as long as life lasts, and that he must not faint in the middle, whatever suffering may be in store. The "joy" would arise from the sense of duty done, at all events, striven to be done.—Lumby. There would be joy also in the blessing of

the Lord upon his soul. to testify the gospel of the grace of God—Paul was able to testify the gospel by his preaching, for he had a clear insight into the plan of redemption; and he could testify also by declaring what the grace of God had wrought in him. 25. I know that ye . . . shall see my face no more—This was Paul's final visit to Ephesus. 26. I take you to record—I call upon you to witness. Paul was conscious that he had done his duty by the Ephesians, and he gave his hearers an opportunity to affirm or deny his statement. I am pure from the blood of all men—I had been a faithful watchman (Ezek. 33:8). 27. I have not shunned—No consideration, whether affecting his personal safety or his popularity or reputation, had kept him from doing his full duty. all the counsel of God—He had declared the plan of human redemption through Jesus Christ, with all the conditions laid upon men and with all its privileges and blessings. 28. Exhortations and warnings (vs. 28-38). Paul was speaking to the "elders," or overseers, of the church and he exhorted them, as shepherds, to care for the flock, to protect them and to feed them. It would come to pass that opposition would be brought against them, and false teachers would come in and attempt to overthrow their faith. He called attention to the fact that for three years he had faithfully instructed them in the way of life. He commended them to the grace of God which was able to build them up and fit them for the glorious work. He referred to the fact that in no sense had he made a gain of his ministry, for he had worked with his hands to support himself, and the leavetaking was most affectionate. Questions.—Where did Paul go when he left Ephesus? What epistles did he write about this time? Where was he now going? Where was Miletus? To whom was this address given? In what respects had Paul been faithful? To whom were the elders to take heed? What is meant by "wolves"? What other damage threatened them? How had Paul shown unselfishness? Describe the parting scene.

IV. Paul's life at Ephesus (vs. 18-21). 18. He said unto them—It is evident from the narrative that Luke, the writer of the Acts, was with Paul at this time and heard his address to the elders of Ephesus. Ye know—Paul speaks with the confidence of a life of integrity when he refers the elders to his conduct and labors among them. Asia—The small Roman province in the extreme western part of Asia Minor. After what manner—The elders had been witnesses of his course of life at all times during his ministry of three years at Ephesus. 19. Serving the Lord—This was Paul's one all-absorbing purpose and calling. With all humility of mind—He was the Lord's servant, and his work claimed his utmost devotion. With many tears—He bore the burden of the work of the Lord and his tears were for others. He went forth with weeping, bearing precious seed (Psa. 126:6). Temptations—Trials, testings. By the lying in wait of the Jews—"By the plots of the Jews."—R. V. The writer does not specify the trials to which Paul makes reference, but we know of one act, the riot at Ephesus, that indicates the hostility of the Ephesians toward him. 20. Kept back something that was profitable—This expression indicates that the apostle was thorough in his ministry. Publicly, and from house to house—Paul did not confine himself to public efforts in spreading the gospel, but he engaged in pastoral visitation. He gave the message to those who came to hear it from him, and he carried it to the people where they lived. These few words of the apostle, "I . . . have taught you publicly, and from house to house," express, in large part, the pastor's duty. 21. Testifying. . . . repentance and faith—Paul declared to the Gentiles alike their need of repentance and faith. Repentance and faith were essential to salvation then, and they are the condition now. The Jew who had been trusting in his good works or in keeping the traditions of the law must repent of his sins and exercise faith in Jesus Christ. The Gentile who had been worshipping idols must repent of his sins and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ for salvation.

Practical Applications. The power of example (v. 18). Deeds louder than words. Emerson said, "What you are speaks so loudly that I cannot hear you say what you are." The subject matter of much of the preaching of our day is "Heed what I tell you." Paul's theme was, "Follow my example." The story is told of an English clergyman that he called for an offering from his congregation for the India famine fund. The offering received amounted to six pounds. The minister was indignant as the people were abundantly able to pay much more. He announced he would preach on the subject the following Sabbath and take another offering. He laid on the truth concerning liberality with all his might. At the close of the sermon he said, "You all know my family"—he had eleven children, all young—"and most of you know the amount of my income. I shall give ten pounds. We shall see what you give." The second collection was not six pounds, but ninety.

A dauntless spirit (v. 22). Although a Roman Catholic, Francis Xavier was possessed with a passion for souls. Concerning the difficulties and dangers of a missionary's life he said, "If those islands had scented woods, and mines of gold, Christians would have courage enough to go thither, nor would all the perils in the world prevent them. They are dastardly, and alarmed because there are only the souls of men to be saved. But this I dare to say, that whatever form of torture or of death awaits me, I am ready to suffer it: ten thousand times for the salvation of a single soul." The finished course (v. 24). "I have finished my course" (2 Tim. 4:7). The lever that opened Paul's life was always locked in the notch marked "high." His eye was ever on the goal. The course was already blazed clear through to the end. It was the one who finished at the top who was to be rewarded. So, what were such petty things as bonds, imprisonments and afflictions? Forward was the battle-cry. One writer has said, "There is nothing to be done unless we are contented to live on the stretch. Easy going lives are always contemptible lives." The finished course means that none of these things have moved us. We have not faith unto the end. As you can not stop the current of a river with a straw, so you can not prevent a saint like Paul from finishing at the tape. Neither all the apples from the garden of Hesperides nor the fiercest opposition of Satan will arrest him.

The parting benediction (Golden Text). Dr. Maclaren suggests that a literal reading of his would be, "I lay you down beside God." What a beautiful thought! And the best part of it is that when thus commended to God, we are safe. A heathen asked a Jew how he and his countrymen could hope for any safety, "because every one of you is a silly sheen compassed by fifty wolves." "True," said the Jew, "but we are kept by a Shepherd that can kill all of these wolves when he pleases." "Now the God of peace, that brought again shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every work to do his will, working in you that which is wellpleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for ever and ever." G.W.G.

British Red Tape. An English officer who had been, through mistake, reported "killed in action," on his return from the front went to his bank to cash one of his cheques. The clerk at the counter, instead of asking the welcome question, "How will you take it?" looked doubtful and puzzled, stared at the soldier and finally hurried away to seek advice elsewhere. He presently returned with the news that the cheque could not be cashed. "But you know me, and that is my signature!" exclaimed the astonished officer. "M—yes," said the clerk hesitatingly, "but the fact is, sir, that you're—your dead you see, and I'm told we shall require you to give proof to the contrary before we can pay the money." Wig—That fellow B Jones never takes a decided stand. He's always on the fence. Wag—Then he must be pretty well balanced to stay there.

The Price Paid For a Wife

(By Eunice Blake.)

"Father," said Paul Alexandrovitch, "will you not buy Tatiana for me? We love each other. Tatiana is a serf, while I am free. I cannot marry her unless her master will sell her." "I fear, my son," replied the father, "that the count will not sell Tatiana. I have never been on friendly terms with him, he being a rich landowner and I a small farmer. Besides, there was that trouble about the woodcutting. No, I do not believe he will grant any request of mine. But I will go to him and offer him a good price for the girl."

That was a time when a large proportion of the Russian people were serfs. Paul and Tatiana had played together as children when the little ones of other nations were at school, for education of the lower classes has never been permitted in Russia, and after they were old enough to work they continued the intimacy. And now that they had reached a marriageable age the fact of Tatiana's slavery loomed up a great barrier between them.

Alexander, Paul's father, counted up the money that he might spare to buy Tatiana, and found by straining a point he could gather 1,000 rubles. He went to Count Korloff and very homely told him of the affection between the boy and the girl and asking him if he would not make them happy by selling the latter so that they could be married. "I will give them a slice off my farm," he added, "and, for the price, I will pay you 1,000 rubles."

"I cannot spare Tatiana," replied the count. "The countess needs her to dress her hair." The refusal came so curtly that the farmer dared not pursue the matter. He went away and told his son the result of his mission. Paul was crushed by the news, for in Russian the autocratic system has prevailed for so many centuries that the weak—until the recent revolution—did not think of resisting the strong. Paul told Tatiana of the reason given for refusing to sell her, and she said that she had never dressed the countess' hair.

Tatiana had a great many friends, and the world was also much beloved. All the world loves a lover, and their case excited a good deal of sympathy. A few of those who heard of the case clubbed together to add to the price that Alexander could raise to buy Tatiana, and one of them went to the count and asked him if he would not fix a price on the girl. He was a very avaricious man, and, thinking this might be an opportunity to get a good deal of money for what was not worth very much to him, he replied that if 5,000 rubles were offered he would accept them.

An effort was made to raise 4,000 rubles, which was the amount required in addition to what Alexander could give. But there is not great wealth in Russia except among those connected with the Government, and the subscriptions came in such small sums that the amount finally subscribed was far below what was required. The matter looked hopeless, when Paul went one day to do some work for one Mouriensieff, a well-to-do man of the middle class. In talking with Paul he learned about his love affair and how he and Tatiana were made miserable by Count Korloff's meanness. Mouriensieff asked Paul how much was lacking altogether of the fund to buy Tatiana, and Paul said that it was 1,600 rubles (\$800). Then Mouriensieff told Paul that he would lend him the money at the legal interest, and he could pay off the loan in eight years, or 200 rubles a year.

Paul accepted the proposition gratefully and sent word to the count that he was ready to buy Tatiana, saying 5,000 rubles for her. Count Korloff was astonished that so much money could have been raised for such a purpose, and it occurred to him that, after so much had been got together, a little more might be added. He replied that he had found a new use for Tatiana which made her much more valuable, but, since he did not wish to stand between her and Paul Alexandrovitch, he would complete the bargain for 5,500 rubles.

Paul's disappointment was all he could bear. He went to Mouriensieff with tears in his eyes to tell him of the failure. "It would be of no avail," said the latter, "to continue to follow such a man up the scale of his prices. Let the matter rest for awhile." Paul took this to mean that he would never possess the girl he loved and went away sorrowful. A few weeks after this when Paul was working in a field a messenger from Count Korloff came to him and said that the count had decided to accept 5,000 rubles for Tatiana. Paul replied that he did not know if the money would now be forthcoming, but he would make inquiries. He did so, and succeeded in collecting the necessary amount. But just as he was about to start with it to the count a man rode up to the house, where he scattered printed copies of a ukase of the Czar. Paul read one of them and threw his cap in the air with a shout: "The Little Father has freed the serfs!" And so it was that Count Korloff received nothing for Tatiana. She was free to marry Paul, and no wedding among those people was celebrated with greater rejoicings than hers.

TWO IRRECONCILABLE THINGS. (London Daily Mail.) The peace that we are discussing in Germany and the peace we intend to impose upon Germany are not only different things but irreconcilable; and indeed, not talk, will decide which is to prevail.

FARM GARDEN

WORK AMONG THE BERRIES.

There are about a dozen species of strawberries in the world, seven of which are native to North America. The wild plants are well known all over. The cultivated berry is considerably larger than the wild one, and excels in flavor, aroma and shipping qualities. The bed of strawberries that will fruit in June should be clear of weeds. After a rain every weed should be pulled up and thrown between the rows, which will add to the mulch. A heavy mulch between the rows and all round the plants holds moisture and prevents weeds growing, besides keeping the berries clean. Good mulching gives good crops of fine berries.

Where not done before, the mulch between the rows can be put on any time before picking begins. Where this is not done, especially between the row, the pickers are apt to tread the soil down hard about the plants, and the berries cannot develop to a large size. There is no better mulch than lawn clippings or green grass. To obtain the true flavor of the strawberry they should not be picked before fully ripe. Of course, where the berries are shipped they must be picked before they are fully ripe.

RASPBERRIES MOST IMPORTANT. The raspberry is the most important of the bush fruits. It is a native of this country. The black raspberry is of most commercial importance. It is more easily grown, yields heavier, and the fruit stands shipping better than the reds, though the reds are more relished. Black raspberries are also grown extensively for evaporating.

Throughout June both the raspberries and the blackberry fields should be watched, rather shallow, and the weeds cut off with a hoe. Where the young canes are too thick, they should be thinned to one foot apart and started growing through the supports. Hardy varieties that do not need to be laid down for protection, can have the tips pinched off when the canes are four or five feet high. All diseased plants should be dug up and burned. Black-caps are propagated by rooting the tips of growing canes late in the summer. When those are well rooted they are cut from the mother plant and used for setting out the new plantation. Red raspberries are usually propagated by suckers thrown up from the roots, but root cuttings may also be used. The plantation may be set out either in the fall or spring, but the spring is usually to be preferred.

But raspberries require no summer pinching whatever, except a little the first year or so. The black-caps, however, should be nipped off as soon as they attain a height of 18 to 24 inches. The following spring the laterals of the black-caps should be cut back to one or two feet, and the reds to a height of two and a half or three feet. They are cut back most on poor soils or with weak canes. The fruit of the raspberry is borne upon short fruit stalks produced from the wood of the previous season's growth. Old canes, therefore, that have fruited once, should be removed after the crop is harvested.

THE CULTIVATED BLACKBERRY. Cultivated blackberries are coming more and more into use. Usually they sell the best of any of the small fruits. The yield averages 100 bushels per acre.

The blackberry fruit is grown on canes which come from the roots the preceding season. After the fruiting season is over, the usefulness of the canes or shoots is at an end and they should be cut out of the rows. This is best done in the fall, but may be done any time before growth begins in the spring. While fruit is being produced on some canes, others are coming up from the roots. Usually only five or six come from each root and should be allowed to grow, the others being pulled out while they are still small. When the canes are 2 1/2 to 3 feet high, the tips should be cut or pinched back two or three inches. This checks upward growth and many lateral push out. These laterals bear the fruit the following season. They should be shortened somewhat in the spring, depending on the variety grown. Blackberries thus trained require no trellising.

NOTES. One dry season a neighbor harvested 50 bushels of corn to the acre from land no better than that all around him, which yielded only 12 to 30 bushels. Selected seed had considerable to do with it, but the main reason was tillage. He saved the moisture, without which the richest land and best seed cannot yield. The corn was sown from the time it was planted until big enough to lower with a smoothing harrow, teeth well slanted back. Then it was plowed often enough to keep up the dust mulch that had been started with the harrow. When corn on neighboring farms were showing every sign of suffering for moisture, this man's corn was thrifty and "shooting right along." Any time through the long dry spell you could scrape aside the dry surface soil in that field and find the soil under it plentifully moist. It was an object lesson that most of the neighbors heeded.

Where Plato Taught. The famous academy of Plato was in a suburb of Athens, about a mile north of the Dnyllum gate. It is said to have belonged to the hero Academus; hence the name. It was surrounded with a wall and adorned with walks, groves and fountains. Plato possessed a small estate in the neighborhood and for fifty years taught his "divine philosophy" to young and old assembled in the academy to listen to his wise words. After Plato's death in 348 B.C. the academy lost much of its fame, but the beauty remained for centuries after the great teacher was no more.

Rubbing Out a Turner. On New Bond street, in London, some years ago a Turner worth \$60,000 was destroyed by a charwoman. The Turner was a water color drawing, and a painting in oils hung beside it. The owner pointed to the painting and said: "That picture is dusty. Rub a damp cloth over it." But the charwoman in mistake rubbed her damp cloth over the water color, turning it into a blot, a smudge, and thus one of the finest Turners disappeared from the world.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET. Butter, choice dairy . . . 20 25 Do., creamery print . . . 18 25 Eggs, new-laid, doz. . . . 20 25 Fowl, lb. 17 15 Ducklings, lb. 15 17 Spring chickens, lb. . . . 18 21 Corn, yellow, doz. 4 50 Can. cantaloupes, per bkt. . 0 65 Plums, 11-qt. 0 65 Do., 6-qt. 0 40 Thimbleberries 14 00 Black currants, 11-qt. bkt. . 1 25 Red currants, 11-qt. bkt. . . 0 75 Blueberries, 11-qt. bkt. . . 0 75 Apples, large bkt. 0 40 Cucumbers, bkt. 0 75 Corn, doz. 4 50 Tomatoes, 11-qt. bkt. . . . 0 75 Do., 6-qt. bkt. 0 50 0 60

MEATS, WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters, cwt. . . \$9 50 hindquarters . . . 15 00 Carcasses, choice . . . 12 50 Do., common 11 00 Veals, common, cwt. . . 8 50 Do., medium 9 50 Do., prime 10 00 Heavy hogs 12 00 Shop hogs 12 00 Abattoir, hogs 15 00 Mutton, heavy 10 00 Do., light 14 00 Lambs, Spring, lb. 6 25

It has been found that about 500 cubic feet of new-mown hay will make a ton. To estimate the amount of hay in a mow a good rule is: Ten cubic feet of hay weighs a ton. When the hay is taken out of old stacks eight or nine cubic yards will make a ton. Eleven or twelve cubic yards of dry clover will make a ton. To find the cubic feet or cubic yards multiply the length, breadth and thickness.

Sheep are pasture improvers, provided you don't overstock the pasture. Root crops and rape help out the sheep ration. The best medicine for the young lambs is sunshine. Let them out into the open air on sunny days. Alfalfa grows sickly on acid soils; the remedy is lime.

Bradstreet's Trade Review

TORONTO.—Most lines of reasonable commodities are finding a fairly ready sale. The drygoods trade is experiencing the usual summer quiet, but wholesale state that trade is distinctly firmer than it was a year ago. Larger retailers are placing repeat orders for summer goods. The shoe business is good, but wholesalers state that harness trade is dull. Hardware dealers say that the general conditions are good. Hides and wool are reduced in price, wholesale buyers report. Scarcity of canned goods is being felt in the grocery trade. Latest advice states that the new canned goods will be advanced in price. Canadian grown potatoes are very scarce, and prices have risen sharply. In the last week, the likelihood is that even higher levels will be reached. Hogs have risen to almost prohibitive prices within the last ten days.

LONDON.—Business conditions here, and in other western Ontario points are fairly good. Good crop returns have ensured the prosperity of this section of the province. County retailers are sending numerous repeat orders to London wholesalers. MONTREAL.—Wholesale dealers are looking hopefully towards a 200,000,000 bushel western grain yield. OMAHA.—West industries are active. Wholesalers have been filling repeat orders in seasonable summer lines. Crop conditions in the Ottawa counties are excellent, various factories working overtime to fill orders. Crop conditions are good. Remittances as a rule are fair.

Eyes in Portrait.

Ancient Delphi was a small town in Greece on the southern slope of Mount Parnassus, where poets were supposed to draw their inspiration. The ancient town got its name from its founder, Delphus, son of Apollo, and there was a temple of Apollo there, where prophecies were made; hence the phrase Delphian or Delphic oracles. A fountain called the Castalian spring, supposed to be frequented and patronized by poets, was situated on the mountain side near Delphi. A portion of the site of the ancient town is now occupied by a village called Kastri, and interesting excavations have been made there in recent years.

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OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS. Wheat—Open High Low Close. Oct. 1 37 1 45 1 37 1 45 Nov. 1 39 1 47 1 39 1 47 May 1 39 1 46 1 39 1 46 Out—Oct. 0 47 0 48 0 47 0 48 Dec. 0 45 0 46 0 45 0 46 MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Wheat—September, \$1.48 5-8 to \$1.49 3-4; December, \$1.48 3-4 to \$1.48 7-8; No. 1 hard, \$1.56 1-4; No. 1 northern, \$1.59 1-2 to \$1.60 1-4; No. 2 northern, \$1.47 3-4 to \$1.51 3-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$2 to \$2.04; No. 3 white, \$1.34 to \$1.42 1-4. Flour—winter patent—No. 1, \$3.25 to \$3.50. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.53 5-8; No. 1 northern, \$1.51 5-8 to \$1.52 5-8; No. 2 northern, \$1.49 1-8 to \$1.50 1-8; September, \$1.50 1-8.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Campbellford.—At the regular meeting of the cheese board 555 boxes of St. Paschal, Que., all sold at 17c. St. Paschal, Que.—At the regular meeting of the cheese board 555 boxes of white were offered. All sold at 17 1/2c. Eighty-two boxes of butter sold at 15 1/2c. Stirling.—At to-day's cheese board 765 boxes were offered. All sold at 17c. Utica, N. Y.—On the Little Falls Dairy Board of Trade the price of cheese was advanced 1/8c. Sales amounted to 2,100 boxes at 15 7/8c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts, 37,000. Market steady. Beef, receipts, 10,000. Stockers and feeders . . . 5 25 7 90 Cows and heifers 5 00 9 85 Calves 10 50 12 75 Hogs, receipts 22,000. Marketable higher. Light 10 10 10 75 Mixed 9 85 10 75 Heavy 10 45 10 75 Flour, winter patent—No. 1, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Calves 5 to 9 cents; hogs \$12.50 to \$13.25. Lambs 11 cents; sheep 7 cents. The day's receipts at the west end market were: 1,400 cattle; 3,200 sheep; 1,200 hogs and 700 calves. Receipts for last week were: 1,700 cattle; 4,800 sheep; 2,500 hogs and 12 calves.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 250; steady. Veals, receipts 150; active, \$4.50 to \$13.00. Hogs, receipts 2,500; active; heavy \$10.75 to \$10.85; mixed \$10.75 to \$10.85; yorkers \$9.75 to \$10.85; pigs \$9.75; roughs \$9.25 to \$9.35; stags \$6.50 to \$8. Sheep and lambs, receipts 800; active and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot firmer. No. 1 Manitoba—33s, 11d. No. 2 Manitoba, red, western winter—12s, 8d. Corn, spot steady, new—10s, 6 1/2d. Flour, winter patent—No. 1, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—4s, 15s, to 4s, 15s. Beans, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—98s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—91s. Cattle bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—90s. Lark clear middles, light, 23 to 34 lbs.—52s. Long clear middles, light, 23 to 34 lbs.—52s. Short clear, 16 to 20 lbs.—56s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—71s. Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—73s, 6d; old—74s, 6d. American, refined—77s, 3d. Butter, finest U. S. in boxes—73s, 3d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—80s. Colored—65s. Auction in London—49s. Resin, common—20s, 3d. Petroleum, refined—1s, 1 3/4d. Insect Oil—30s, 6d. Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—45s.

In Suffrage States. Progress exists where women vote. The State of Kansas has paid its debts. Last year the taxable wealth of Kansas was greatly increased. It has suffered in Colorado has caused no tendency in men to be less courteous to women. Conditions for women workers in California canneries have been greatly improved since women vote. Seats have been provided and used, and women are not allowed to carry boxes of fruit or lift other burdens of any kind. My favored temple is an humble heart.—Bailey.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper—A Solid Hours' Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

Robert P. Leeder, a pioneer settler and railway employe, aged 80, died quite suddenly at Palmerston.
Marquis de Segur, the historian, and member of the French Academy, died yesterday. He was elected to the Academy in 1907.
Mrs. Isabella Jones, wife of John R. Jones, of Toronto, was instantly killed by a London and Lake Erie car near London yesterday.
Hon. Valentine Winkler, Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba, says that Manitoba's wheat crop will be smaller than the lowest estimates made early in the season.
The Treasury has given notice that the capital and interest of any treasury bills and war expenditure certificates issued henceforth will be free from the British income tax.
A report is current in Athens that a Turkish personage sojourning at Geneva is authorized to negotiate a separate peace provided that Turkey is to retain possession of Constantinople and the Dardanelles.
The Daily Telegraph to-day says that the opinion is freely expressed in the London wheat market that the rise in wheat prices was the result of a conspiracy on the part of German-Americans in Chicago.
After a four-days' search for Chas. T. Wright, a rafterman, who was supposed to have wandered off the tug Ruth while in a drunken stupor, his body was discovered in about nine feet of water at Silver Islet, near Port Arthur.

WEDNESDAY.

Bread has gone up in Brantford to seven cents a loaf retail.
The total cost of the war to France up to August 1 was 29,000,000,000 francs.
James Alcroft, aged 6, of 36 Poucher street, Toronto, was fatally injured by a train yesterday.
The Italian Dreadnought Leonardo da Vinci was blown up, following a fire, and 300 were drowned.
The name of "Kaiser" in Saskatchewan has been changed by the Post-Office Department to "Peebles."
The Topoka, a small coal boat, was rammed and sunk in the Detroit River, off Sandwich, by the Christopher. Her crew were saved.
Hon. Edward S. Montagu said yesterday that Great Britain would soon be independent of the United States in the matter of all munitions.
Persons sending parcels to prisoners of war in Germany are notified not to wrap them in linen, calico, canvas, or other textile materials.
Mrs. Daisy Bastable, 135 Highfield road, Toronto, was fatally injured by an automobile in High Park and two children who were with her were injured.
Increased taxes on the nickel industry to be retroactive were foreshadowed by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Mines, at a South-West Toronto election meeting.
The fall of the Persian Ministry was announced yesterday. Former Foreign Minister Wossough-El-Daulah has been ordered to organize a new Ministry.
Theophile Dorion, a former employe of the Department of External Affairs, was committed for trial at Montreal on a charge of offering secret information to an Austrian firm in that city.

THURSDAY.

The mother of Hussein Kemal, Sultan of Egypt, died at Alexandria Tuesday.
Two thousand five hundred tons of Canadian Club whiskey from Walkerville, Ont., is being shipped to England.
Count de Salis has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Howard as British Minister on special mission to the Pope.
The barn on Ezra Weber's farm, near Conestogo, about nine miles north of Berlin, was totally destroyed by fire with contents.
Eleven surgeons and eleven nurses, comprising another detachment of the Harvard surgical unit, left yesterday for England.
One man is known to have been drowned and four others of a party who left Gimli, on Lake Winnipeg, last Thursday, are believed to have met a like fate.
An encounter between English and German warships off the Belgian port of Zeebrugge, where the Germans have established a naval base, is reported by The Daily Telegraph.
Persons other than British subjects and who desire to go to India to undertake missionary or educational work must in the future obtain permission from the Indian authorities.
An agreement has been reached between Great Britain and Australia, under which Great Britain contracts to purchase 100,000 tons of zinc concentrates and 45,000 tons of spelter annually from Australia during the period of the war, and for ten years afterward.

FRIDAY.

Retail prices of gasoline in Pittsburgh have been cut two cents per gallon within the last four days.
Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford, first Baron Redesdale, of Redesdale, died in London Wednesday.
The French wine output of 1916 is estimated by the Montieur Veticole as 900,000,000 gallons, or double that of 1915.
Premier Asquith announced yesterday that Parliament would adjourn on Tuesday or Wednesday next until October 10.
M. Letendre, of Rimouski, a junior clerk at the Montreal Bank in Quebec, was drowned Wednesday evening while bathing in the St. Lawrence at Lapzon.
The Roumanian state railroads

have contracted with the German steel works union for from 25,000 to 30,000 tons of rails.
Dr. Steinhil, rabbi of Charlottenburg, Germany, has been awarded the Iron Cross. He is the first Jewish priest to be decorated during the war.
Another Austrian air raid on Venice is reported in the official statement issued by the War Office last night. Only slight damage was done, and there were no casualties.
"The British steamer Whitgift, previously reported missing, is now understood to have been torpedoed and sunk April 20," says Lloyd's. "The sole survivor was a Japanese."

SATURDAY.

Germany has withdrawn the threat to hold up shipments of coal and iron to Switzerland.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier is unable to make definite engagements for several weeks, being in the care of his dentist.
In recognition of his sinking one hundred vessels of the Entente allies, Walter Forstmann, commander of a German submarine, has been given the order of Pour le Merite.
J. F. Hodgans, a guard at the Ontario Reformatory, is lying at the Guelph General Hospital in a generally battered condition as the result of being hit by an auto.
Donald McDonald, district passenger agent of the Canadian Government railways, died at Montreal last evening after an illness of three months, from heart trouble.
It is expected that between Sept. 14 and 16 the great centre span of the Quebec bridge will be floated into position. This will pave the way for the opening of the structure early next year.
The eighteen-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Reinhardt, of the fourth concession of Howard, near Ridgeway, was kicked in the head and killed yesterday morning by a horse.
Germany and Austria have reached an agreement providing for the recognition of autonomy of Poland. The despatches add that an announcement to this effect has been made in Warsaw.
According to the elaborate calculations of Colonel Gablonsky, the Russian military critics, the Austrian losses in June and July reached the enormous total of 830,000 men. Of this number he figures 400,000 were casualties.

MONDAY.

The premises of the Berlin Socialist Clubs were raided on Saturday.
About two hundred farm laborers went west to-day from Owen Sound and vicinity.
A large area of new land will be cleared on the Provincial Government farm at Monteth this summer.
Premier Hearst of Ontario and Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, arrived at Falmouth, Eng., on the Neordam Saturday.
Professor Thos. Gregor Brodie, of Toronto University, died in London, Eng., suddenly Saturday night. Mr. Brodie was professor of physiology.
Conclusion of the evidence in the trial of the ex-Ministers will probably be reached this week, depending, however, upon the number the defence will offer.

Word was received in Cobalt yesterday afternoon of a drowning accident at Iroquois Falls in which a young French-Canadian of Montreal, named Henri Falisee was the victim.
Recent subscriptions to the Northern Ontario Fire Relief Committee's funds, bring the total received to date, up to \$248,261. Of this, \$226,188 was previously acknowledged.
The barns of Richard Findlay, farmer of Southwold Township, two miles west of St. Thomas, were struck by lightning Saturday and totally destroyed by fire with contents. The loss is about \$6,000, covered by insurance.

Visitor From Brazil.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—Senor Lauro Muller, Provisional Minister of Foreign Affairs and representative of the Brazilian Government at Washington, is visiting in Ottawa. He will pay a visit to members of the Canadian Government, and a programme of entertainment has been mapped out for him which includes a lunch by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and a dinner at which the Government will play host.
While Senor Muller's visit is said to be social in character it is not unlikely that matters affecting trade between Canada and Brazil will be discussed.

Chinaman Drowned.

TORONTO, Aug. 21.—The waters of Lake Ontario claimed another victim Sunday evening, when Tong Duck Lem, a young Chinese laundryman, was drowned while bathing off the island, opposite the filtration plant. Although the body was recovered within eight minutes by a canoeist, who leaped from his craft into the water to rescue the man, it was impossible to revive him, and after working over the body for more than an hour the remains were removed to the City Morgue, where an inquest will be held.

Woodstock Ice Famine.

WOODSTOCK, Aug. 21.—This city faces an ice famine. There is only another month's supply in the local ice houses. The ice crop last winter was as large as usual, but there was a large wastage through the building caving in when struck by lightning a short while ago. Mr. McIntosh, the proprietor of the ice business here, says there is very poor prospects of securing ice from outside points as the extremely hot spell has caused such a heavy demand on all the dealers.

Bodies Recovered.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 21.—The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Peterson, of the party of five who were drowned in Lake Winnipeg, while on a berry-picking trip from Gimli to Elk Island, have been washed ashore in a mast. Herbert Bristow's body was found by a search party on Wednesday. Alfred Bristow and Mrs. D. Einerson were the others of the party.

MUSIC IN THE BALKANS.

A Player Who Startled His Hearers and Unnerved Himself.

People will tell you in the Balkans that a gypsy camp is to be avoided, yet I used to halt them with pleasure. They added to the wildness and savagery of the nature about us. One day several miles from Uskup our horses raised their heads and listened to something we could not hear. At first we thought they were smelling human blood, but we came to the conclusion that something different caused their interest since no tremors of fear were passing through them. Relining them in, we listened, but hearing nothing, started to ride on. After awhile a sound like a faint moaning of a torment came to us. The effect on our horses was very peculiar. They seemed to have forgotten their fatigue and were sidling along in a way that made me nervous.
Finally we made out that it was weird strains of music that reached us. "We are nearing a gypsy camp," my brother said, with relief. "Some one is playing with more fire than usual."
Within sight of the camp the music came to us in its full beauty or its full horror, I do not know which. Since then I have heard many great masters play, but such music as that I have never heard. It was heavenly; it was hellish. Our horses were as much affected as we. They pranced as if they were steeds of great mettle instead of poor, scrawny Balkan ponies. As for me, I began to dream of things unheard, unknown, only dreamable.
Sitting on a wagon, a youth was hanging over his violin, playing—playing like mad. Presently, without interrupting his music, he sprang from the wagon and paced back and forth, still playing torrentially. We sat fascinated both by the player and his playing, trying all the time to quiet our horses.
At last the music seemed spent. The boy let his violin fall to the ground, where he, too, threw himself, and the music was succeeded by heart breaking sobbing. His weeping, like his music, was as torrential as a storm. Like it, it ceased when it had reached its climax.

THIS WASP HATES SPIDERS.

He Kills and Buries Them and Lays an Egg in Each Grave.

Just to show that he's sanitary, also that he's looking out for the future generation, the South African wasp always buries his prey after he kills it. He stabs a spider with his poisonous dart, digs a hole in the sand and buries the dead spider with an egg.
When the egg hatches the young wasp has a dead spider to nibble at until he gets big enough to hunt food for himself. Thus the wasp looks out for his children before they're hatched.
He's a member of the family which scientists have named the pompilus. Spiders are his favorite victims. He will pursue the spiders which live on the ground and paralyze them with his poisonous sting. Even the spiders which build webs are not safe from his attack. He will fight his way through the web until he reaches the center, where he will grab the spider and hurry away to bury it.
The pompilus is so dreaded and feared that the spider has learned to distinguish him by the hum of his wings. If it's a fly buzzing around the spider waits in his web until he has caught his prey. But if he hears the hum of the wasp's wings the spider will drop from his web and scot away to any hiding place he can find.
Pure Logic.
Bad men cannot exist without good men. Goodness and badness being relative terms, if there were no good men there could not possibly be any one with whom to compare the bad men. Consequently the bad men would be to all intents and purposes nonexistent. Or, in other words, if all men were bad there would be no good men to look down upon them, and as they would not look down upon themselves and consider themselves bad they would be, for all practical and logical purposes, good.

Sarcastic.

In a New Zealand town one of the municipal candidates, a Scotsman, had received a present of a huge Scottish thistle, which at the moment happened to be lying on the table of his committee room.
A friend entering withdrew suddenly, with the remark: "I beg your pardon. I did not know that you were at luncheon."—London Tit-Bits.

The Judge's White Gloves.

In the olden days judges were forbidden to wear gloves on the bench for fear of bribes being dropped into them. If there were no cases to be tried, however, there was no opportunity for bribing, and the sheriffs might give the judge a pair of gloves; hence the custom of presenting a judge with a pair of white gloves when he has no cases to try at an assizes.

His Remarks.

"Mr. Jiggs never opened his mouth while his wife was entertaining her guests the other night."
"Oh, yes, he did—several times!"
"What did he say?"
"Nothing. He yawned."

Not So Deep.

"His book is said to be rather deep."
"Can't be very deep. That little bit of a girl over yonder told me she managed to wade through it."—Kansas City Journal.

Junior Matriculation Results

The following students of the Athens High School have been successful in whole or in part of the pass junior matriculation examinations.

In group I, pupils were successful in the twelve subjects.
In group III, pupils have not obtained their full matriculation. They will be required to write again on the subjects in which they failed.

GROUP I.

M. E. Dwyre
B. H. Johnston
H. M. Murphy
B. Willis
T. N. Willis
F. Willson

GROUP III.

N. E. Barlow
G. E. Brown
M. L. Carl
O. L. Dunham
E. M. Jones
B. Maudo
L. McConnell
O. B. Russell
L. M. Whitmore
J. Carty

Dates of the Autumn Fairs

A bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture gives details of the dates of various fall fairs which will be in this vicinity, including the following:

Alexandria—Sept. 12 and 13.

Almonte—Sept. 19-21.

Arnprior—Sept. 6-8.

Avonmore—Sept. 20.

Beachburg—Oct. 4-6.

Belleville—Sept. 14-15.

Brockville—Sept. 4-6.

Carp—Oct. 4-5.

Casselman—Sept. 6.

Cobden—Sept. 26-27.

Cornwall—Sept. 7-9.

Delta—Sept. 18-20.

Frankville—Sept. 28-29.

Kemptville—Sept. 23-24.

Kingston—Sept. 26-28.

Lanark—Sept. 7-8.

Lansdowne—Sept. 21-22.

Lombardy—Sept. 9.

Matery—Sept. 26-27.

Merrickville—Sept. 14-15.

Metcalfe—Sept. 19-20.

Midville—Oct. 6.

Napanee—Sept. 12-13.

Ottawa—Sept. 8-16.

Pakenham—Sept. 25-26.

Perth—Sept. 1, 2, 3.

Prescott—Sept. 5-6.

Reefrow—Sept. 20-22.

Spencerville—Sept. 26-27.

Williamstown—Sept. 21-22.

Wolfe Island—Sept. 19-20.

\$100 Reward \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHERNEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.

A Reliable Agent Wanted

In every good town and district in Ontario, where we are not represented.

Territory reserved for the right man. Highest commissions paid. Attractive advertising matter.

Splendid List of New Specialties for Season 1916-1917

Including the NEW EVERBEARING RASPBERRY—ST. REGIS.

STONE & WELLINGTON

The Fonthill Nurseries (Established 1887) Toronto, Ontario

Advertise in the Reporter.

LUMBER

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

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

Present stock includes a quantity of

FOUNDATION TIMBER SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.

A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

F. Blancher

ATHENS

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins*. In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

LADIES

Before purchasing your new Fall Coat, visit our new department and see our complete display of latest New York models.

THE ROBERT CRAIG CO. LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.

SUITS

That Stand Out

From the ordinary in the crowd are the regular product of our work rooms. You get none but fashionable clothes here because that is the only kind we produce. Try us on your new suit and see how perfectly we fit you, and how well the clothes are made.

M. J. KEHOE

Clerical Suits a specialty.

IN SENDING MONEY USE BANK MONEY ORDERS

Cashed without charge at ANY BRANCH of ANY BANK in Canada. For remittance as readily negotiable as a bank bill and safe to mail. Cost no more than any other Money Order.

RATES	
\$5 and under	3c
Over \$5 and under \$10	6c
Over \$10 and under \$20	10c
Over \$20 and under \$50	15c

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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Sir Thos. White and Mr. A. E. Donovan, M. P. P., have become members of the Charleston Lake Association. This association is rapidly becoming one of the liveliest organizations in this district.

JUNETOWN

Aug. 22

Miss Orma, Mulvaugh left on Tuesday for Toronto to attend the millinery opening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Scott and Master Harold, Toronto, are visiting at Mr. J. A. Herbison's.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Latimer and daughter, Bernice, of Athens, were recent visitors at Mr. Jacob Warren's.

Mrs. Robert Tennant, Lyn, and Mrs. Ira Tennant, Caintown, spent Wednesday at Mrs. M. G. Herbison's.

Mrs. George Buell, Miss Jessie McCrea, Maxville, were guests of Mrs. Jacob Warren last week.

Mrs. J. B. Ferguson and Master Willie and Miss Myrtle Purvis, spent Wednesday with their aunt, Mrs. Chas. Truesdell, Mallorytown.

Mrs. E. McCrimmon, Alexandria, Mrs. Duncan McDonald and Miss Catharine and Master Douglas, of Apple Hill, arrived on Tuesday to visit Mrs. (Rev.) W. W. Purvis.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ferguson and little granddaughter, Bernice, of Dulcemaine, were recent visitors at Mr. W. H. Ferguson.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hagerman and sons Donald and Stewart, of Peterboro, Mrs. Chas. Walker, Fairfield, visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. W. J. Purvis and Misses A. I. lie and Belia, spent one day last week at Mr. Allen Earl's, Warburton.

Miss Agnes Green has returned home from visiting friends in Brockville.

Misses Evelyn and Helen Purvis, Lyn, have returned home after spending the past two weeks with relatives.

Miss Jean Russell, Toronto, is the guest of Miss Kate Purvis.

Mr. Wm. Fortune, Athens, spent the week-end with his brother, Mr. Robert Fortune.

Mr. Claude Purvis and Misses Arley and Myrtle Purvis were visiting at Mr. L. B. Webster's, Warburton, on Sunday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard*

Friend of King Edward.

The late King Edward would have been delighted to have heard of the military distinction which has been won by Captain Wells, ex-Chief of the London Fire Brigade, for they were great friends. His Majesty, on more than one occasion when Prince of Wales, accompanied the Captain to great fires. Captain Wells invariably took his uniform to social functions, and more than once I have seen him change from a dress suit to brass helmet, long boots, and all the fireman's rig-out, by the light of a burning building.

Captain Wells has earned war honors for transport service in the Dardanelles. No doubt it was his reputation as an organizer that led to his employment in transport work—a reputation that he won in the navy. Forty years ago, as a lad of about seventeen, he was a middy in the Belevon. Then an officer in the Royal yacht, then a specialist in naval signalling and torpedo work, and finally commanded the battleship Benbow.

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

FIGHTING IN BALKANS.

Enemy Trying to Anticipate the Big Allied Advance.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Reports received here from Salonica show that the general engagement which began on Friday is continuing with intensity over an extended front, running from Florina, near Monastir, to the River Struma. This represents an irregular line measuring upwards of 150 miles.

Gen. Sarrail is directing the united operations of the Allies, with Gen. Cordonnier commanding the French troops. The operations have been long expected as a part of the co-ordinated offensive of the Allies on all fronts. Its opening follows the arrival of General Cordonnier after extended conferences with officials here.

The advices received in Paris indicate that the Germans and Bulgarians are seeking to anticipate the movement by taking the offensive on the left, where the Serbians had moved up to within 25 miles of Monastir, holding Florina as an observation post. Their orders were not to attempt to retain Florina if they were attacked. The Serbian War Office says the Bulgarians were repulsed and thrown back on their old positions, but that later the Serbians, following their instructions, evacuated Florina. Thereupon the town and the station of Florina were occupied by the Bulgarians.

The Serbians retired slowly, and later delivered a heavy counter-attack against a large Bulgarian force which was debouching from Florina toward Banica. Fighting continues in this region.

In the centre French and British forces near Lake Doiran followed an intense bombardment with infantry attacks, in which the British contingent occupied the strategic point of Doldzell. Further east the French right rushed a series of small villages in much the same manner as the French right carried the villages on the Somme front.

Reports in general show a condition of affairs along the whole line which is regarded here as satisfactory for the Allies. There is every indication that the preliminary operations are extending rapidly.

LIGHT CRUISERS SUNK.

Nottingham and Falmouth Come to Grief on Scouting Expedition.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Two British light cruisers, the Nottingham and Falmouth, were sunk on Saturday in the North Sea by German submarines while the vessels were searching for the German high seas fleet, said to comprise fifteen warships, including large cruisers. One German submarine was destroyed by the British, while another was rammed and possibly sunk, according to the Admiralty statement, which follows:

"Reports from our lookout squadrons and other units showed that there was considerable activity on the part of the enemy in the North Sea Saturday, the 19th.

"The German high seas fleet came out, but learning from their scouts that the British forces were in considerable strength, the enemy avoided an engagement and returned to port.

"In searching for the enemy we lost two cruisers by submarine attacks—H.M.S. Nottingham, Captain C. B. Miller, and H.M.S. Falmouth, Captain John Edwards.

"All the officers of the former were saved, but 38 of the crew are missing. All the officers and men of the Falmouth were saved, but one leading stoker, Norman Fry, died of injuries.

"An enemy submarine was destroyed and another was rammed and possibly sunk.

"There is no truth in the German statement that a British destroyer was sunk and a British battleship damaged."

ALBANIA IN REVOLT.

Inhabitants Have Organized Bands Against the Austrians.

ROME, Aug. 21.—Information from Albania is to the effect that the whole country is in a state of revolt. Taking advantage of the weakness of the Austrian garrisons the Albanians have formed numerous bands, which overrun the country, robbing and killing and laying waste.

The Austrian garrisons are in a critical condition, all communication being broken, and help by sea being difficult on account of the watch kept by the allied fleets in the Adriatic. Sanguinary fighting is continually taking place between Austrians and Albanians. The Austrian commander in Albania has asked for reinforcements.

The situation is equally grave in Montenegro.

Rowboat Upset by Steamer.

SARNIA, Aug. 20.—Rowing across the lower end of Lake Huron just above the mouth of the river here early Sunday morning, three Detroit young men named Albert Falkner, James Shankland, and John Wilson, had narrow escape from death when their boat was run down by an up-bound steamer. The men had just rowed out of the path of a boat coming into the river and did not notice the other boat until it was too late to get out of the way. The steamer stopped as soon as possible and put out a lifeboat, which picked up Wilson and Falkner, who were swimming feebly. Shouts from shoreward drew their attention, and there they found Shankland, who was a good swimmer. Wilson's home is in Strathroy, but he is working in Detroit. The boat was totally destroyed.

Will Withdraw Troops from Mexico. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—President Wilson has taken the first steps towards withdrawing General Pershing's expeditionary force from Mexico. High army officials predicted Saturday that all American troops would be out of Mexico by September 15th.

Mr. Dingee's Dinner

Story of a Marriage Anniversary.

By CLARISSA MACKIE

The day Silas Dingee married Maud Ball he declared that never before had he known real happiness. He swore that the anniversary of that blessed day which ended his bachelor loneliness would be more to him than all the holidays in the calendar together. A cynical friend at his farewell bachelor dinner the night before had said to him:

"Si, I'm sorry for you. Tomorrow you go to serve your life long term of regulation. Farewell independence. Farewell a jolly night at the club. Farewell cocktails; they'll taint your breath. Farewell cigars; they'll make the curtains smell. Goodby, Si. The matrimonial prison doors will soon close behind you."

"You dried up old bach," was Dingee's reply, "tomorrow will be the happiest day of my life. And let me tell you whenever the anniversary of my wedding comes round I'll have some delicate memento for the dear girl who is to furnish that happiness. I shall on that day remain at home from business and devote it to celebrating my escape from such crusty old bachelorhood as you represent."

When Mr. and Mrs. Dingee were driven away after the wedding festivities, followed by showers of rice and old shoes, it looked as if his promises would be kept. If ever there was a happy man it was Silas Dingee. One year passed. Mr. Dingee had been made over by his wife from a bachelor to a married man. He had learned to live for some one besides himself. The first anniversary of his wedding had come round, the day that he had vowed he would celebrate above all others.

As Silas Dingee shrugged on his overcoat that morning preparatory to making a dash for the nearest subway station his pretty wife spoke from the dining room door.

"If I'm not at home when you come, dear—"

"Going out this afternoon?" interrupted Dingee peevishly.

"Just to Mrs. Wright's for bridge, honey," she soothed him. "If I'm not here the moment you arrive just get a bite to eat from the refrigerator and read your paper until I come. It won't take me fifteen minutes to get dinner after I arrive—steak and mushrooms, Silas—it's Hilda's afternoon out."

"Seems to be always Hilda's afternoon out and yours, too," grumbled Dingee as he kissed his wife farewell and departed.

As he opened his newspaper on the train he was still thinking of his dislike of being alone. It was one of his peculiarities that he was a restless mortal indeed when Maud was away from the apartment. Maud was an inveterate card player and belonged to two bridge clubs and a band of pinochle enthusiasts. On the evenings when he knew Maud would be late in coming home Mr. Dingee usually went from his office to his club and remained there until his wife's frantic telephone messages assured him that she was home and that dinner was waiting.

On such occasions he usually called a taxi and sped home on the wings of love and rubber tired wheels.

Today everything went wrong. In the mail he found several misdirected letters, which had been returned to him. One of them was an important matter, which involved the loss of considerable money.

So he discharged the careless stenographer, scolded his chief clerk, scared the office boy into a state of humility and lunched at his club.

After luncheon things went better. He telephoned to Chicago and found that he wouldn't lose the money after all. When the tearful stenographer came for her money he gave her another trial, and the office boy was emboldened to ask for a raise in his pay.

Whether he received it or not is not part of this tale, but at 4:30, when Mr. Dingee closed his desk, he was feeling in high good humor with himself and the world.

He had quite forgotten all about the lonely apartment he must return to and stopped to buy some violets for Maud. While he stood there who should rush up to him with hearty greeting but Tom Finch, Maud's Boston cousin and a particular chum of Silas Dingee's.

"Just going up to your place," remarked Tom.

"Mighty glad to see you!" cried Dingee heartily. "Maud's out this afternoon at some whist bat or other, but she'll be home by 6:30. We can have a bite to eat as soon as we get there."

"Good! I'm hungry. Had a little accident coming down. The buffet car and one coach derailed. Nobody hurt. Haven't had a bite since 10 this morning."

"Man alive, hurry!" Dingee hustled Tom into a taxi, and they whirled uptown.

"It's 6 now. Maud will be home in a few minutes," said Dingee as he opened the door with his latchkey.

But the rooms were dark until he switched on the lights and revealed the warm coziness of the place.

"We'll have to forage a bit," said Dingee as they left hats and overcoats in the hall and entered the dining

room. "I'll write you a cup of coffee, hey?"

"Just the thing. I'm starved, old man."

They entered Hilda's spotless kitchen and investigated the refrigerator.

"Cold chicken! Not bad for a hand-out," commented Tom Finch as he pounced on the platter. "What's that, Silas—makin's of a salad?"

"Yes, and here's the mayonnaise. Take 'em along. Maud certainly has got some goodies put away for me. Let's try the pantry."

The pantry gave up a remarkably dainty loaf of bread and a huge round cake thickly iced with white.

When the men had set the table in the dining room there was a feast indeed.

"This is a regular birthday party," chuckled Tom as he carved the chicken. "Maud needn't bother about getting any dinner. This is good enough for me!"

"Suits me down to the ground," agreed Silas Dingee. "I suppose Maud will scold when she finds I've treated you to a picked up meal when she likes to put on company frills when you come down."

"Humph!" sniffed Tom Finch, who was more interested in the good things before him than he was in the elaborate preparations for any meal. "Seems to me you live pretty high. Didn't I see a steak and mushrooms and some kind of pudding in the icebox?"

"You did," said Silas cheerfully. "Those are for dinner."

"What is all this food for then?" "Search me!" retorted Silas. "Have a piece of this perfectly 'splendid' birthday cake?"

Tom Finch looked rather startled and laid down knife and fork. "You are sure—sure it isn't anybody's birthday?" he faltered.

Silas meditated. "Not mine or Maud's. It may be Hilda's or the cat's birthday. They don't count, though. What's that?"

"That proved to be the buzzer from the dumbwaiter, and Silas Dingee hastened into the kitchen and fussed around a bit. Presently he returned and sat down again.

"Ice cream," he explained. "Maud's evidently going to have it for dessert. Funny, though, she should have ordered such a quantity."

A feeling of apprehension settled over the two men as they consumed the delicious cake, which was rich with fruit.

"If ever I tasted a birthday cake"—Tom was beginning when Silas Dingee interrupted impatiently.

"Hang it all, man, can't you stop croaking? What if we have eaten every hanged thing in the house, eh? It's my house, isn't it? I'll eat the ice cream if I want to!" he ended recklessly.

"Let's save something for Maud," grinned Tom Finch as he pushed back his chair.

As he spoke the door opened hastily, and Maud Dingee, flushed and rather excited from her hurried trip home, came in, followed by a remarkably pretty girl with ermine furs snuggled around her neck.

"Tom Finch!" cried Maud, falling on her cousin's shoulder. And over his shoulder her eyes surveyed the remains of the feast.

Silas Dingee looked at his wife and saw horror in her gaze. She came forward and looked at the remains of the chicken, the evidences of salad, the bare half loaf of bread and finally the damaged cake.

The girl in the doorway looked on with friendly, amused eyes.

"Silas Dingee," shrieked Maud at last. "what have you done?"

"Had a bite to eat, as you told me to," retorted Silas defiantly.

"But—but—you've—her voice was close to tears now—"you've eaten all the refreshments!"

"Refreshments for what?"

"For my party."

"Your party? When?"

"Tonight, goose!" she sobbed angrily. "Didn't you know that this is our wedding anniversary and it's Polly's birthday, and I was going to have the loveliest surprise for you? The Campbells are coming and the Lanes and the Trents."

Silas Dingee was pale, but he held his ground.

"How was I to know, Maud?" he explained.

"You might have remembered the day," she reproached him.

"I did," he prevaricated. "Didn't I bring you violets?" Triumphant he produced the box of flowers.

Still Maud eyed him suspiciously. "You often bring those on ordinary occasions," she said, but her husband's chagrined face quite melted her heart so that presently she smiled and said it didn't matter and remembered to introduce Tom to the pretty Polly in the doorway.

Everything turned out beautifully, after all. Dingee frantically telephoned to a caterer and a florist, and Maud and Polly dashed around and straightened up the rooms for the expected company.

They ate a hurried meal in the kitchen, Tom Finch skillfully making sandwiches for the two girls.

It was a most delightful party. Still, Dingee saw there was one tiny cloud which even the sight of Tom's devotion to Polly could not lift from his wife's heart.

Although he did not ask for an explanation, Silas Dingee is quite sure that Maud was more hurt because he had forgotten that it was their wedding anniversary than she was over the stolen dinner.

However, to be on the safe side, he has carefully noted on his desk calendar the important date for next year, and there isn't any likelihood that he will forget it, especially as Tom and Polly have selected the same date for their own wedding.

ADULTERATED FOODS.

Simple Tests by Which Impurities May Be Detected.

Some simple tests for adulterants in food are given by S. Leonard Bastin in the Scientific American. Here are a few of them:

Put a small bit of butter in a teaspoon and boil it over a gas flame. Real butter boils quietly, producing a quantity of small bubbles; margarine crackles and sputters.

Rub dry tea leaves in a clean white cloth. Pure tea will leave no mark; dyed tea will leave a stain.

Make an almost saturated solution of sugar in water; place this in a clear glass tube and stand it in front of some print. If the sugar is pure it should be possible to read easily through the solution.

Put a piece of bread in a saucer and pour a solution of carbonate of ammonia over it. If alum be present the bread will turn black. If the bread be pure no change will take place.

Dilute a sample of jam or jelly with an equal quantity of water. Put a bit of cotton batting into it and boil for half an hour. Now try to wash out the stain. This will be easy if the jam be pure. Impossible if it has been dyed.

Add a few drops of methyl aniline violet to some vinegar. If this be pure it will not change color; if adulterated, it will turn blue or green.

Somewhat Confusing.

"And how is grannie, Brian?" asked the kind friend.

"Oh, she's better," replied Brian. "The day before yesterday the doctor said that she might get up the day after tomorrow, and yesterday was tomorrow, and today is the day after tomorrow. So she's up today!"

Collapse of kind friend.—Exchange.

There are no chagrins so venomous as the chagrin of the idle; no pang so sickening as the satieties of pleasure.—Ruskin.

Good Match.

"You must be terribly thin," exclaimed sister's small brother to the visiting suitor.

"Why, what makes you think so?" he asked in astonishment.

"Because mother told sister you would make a good match."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A City of Corpses.

The city of Kum, in Persia, has long had a reputation as a city of corpses. There are said to be more illustrious dead buried in Kum than in any other Persian city except Meshad. One of the few women honored in the country of the shah has a magnificent shrine erected here—Fatima, sister of Imam Riza. Eleven hundred years ago she was laid to rest in Kum, and everybody who is anybody in Persia still desires sepulture beside her.—London Chronicle.

Derby's Market Stone.

In Derby, England, there is a curious relic of the great plague of 1665. It stands in the arboretum gardens and is commonly called "the market stone." To avoid infection the country folk from the surrounding villages would leave their orders for anything they might want with the watchman, who used to go into the town, make the necessary purchases and deposit them on "the market stone."

Addition.

"Now, Robert," said his teacher, "if your mother gave you two apples and your brother gave you three more how many would you have?"

"I'd have two good apples and three wormy ones," was Robert's prompt reply.

Connubial Repartee.

The Husband—I do not know just how I offended her, I'm sure. The Wife—No wonder, Charles; you have such a lot of ways!

Happiness is the ever retreating summit on the hill of ambition.—Chicago News.

Horrible Thought.

Burroughs—I know a man who looks so much like you that one could hardly tell you apart.

Lenders—You haven't paid him that five I lent you three months ago, have you?

Early Habit.

The manager claims to have discovered his star actress working in a laundry.

"That would account for the way she mangles her part."—Baltimore American.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER!

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA.

WEDNESDAY A. M. THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

We are going to clear everything in summer merchandise if price will do it. In keeping with the policy of this store, each season must look after that season's business; hence the big reductions in many instances less than half.

See Tuesday editions Brockville Recorder and Times for partial list of bargains; there are hundreds of others. The goods must be cleared and sold in four days.

Come early. You will not be disappointed.

C. H. POST
BROCKVILLE.

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

Strength Will Return To Weak People Using This Treatment

You are discouraged. You feel old and worn. You are sick, but not aware of the fact. You can drag yourself around—but work is impossible. With your stomach crying out for assistance and the nerves all on edge why not try Ferrozone?—It will surely do you good. Ferrozone is a wonderful combination of vegetable extracts, fortified by excellent tonics for the nerves and stomach. When you feel despondent, Ferrozone cheers you up. When languor and oppression weigh you down, Ferrozone braces you up. When sleep is impossible Ferrozone calms the nerves and gives you rest. For bounding health, good looks, good spirits, nothing equals Ferrozone; makes the weak strong and the sick well. Good for men, women and children; try Ferrozone, it can work wonders, as it did for Mrs. Mary Melong, of Harbor Bouche, N.S., who writes: "Ferozone built me up. "Before using it I scarcely knew what good health meant. "I was just as miserable and weak as any woman could be. "Tired from morning to night, bothered by trifles, unceasingly nervous. "The first box of Ferrozone improved my blood, gave me appetite. In a short time I was like a new person. Now I rejoice in abundant good health." Try Ferrozone. It will make an unexpected improvement in your looks, your feeling, your health. Whether anaemic, nervous or suffering from secret disorders—if you want cure, use Ferrozone. Price 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or direct from The Catarrhose Co., Kingston, Ont.

Clearing Seas of Mines

Announcement that the British Government is about to place on exhibition a German mine-laying submarine, calls attention to a phase of the war that has been almost unchanged in the past two years, namely, the laying of mines by Germany. She was never more reckless in laying mines than now. There being no German commerce or German warships on the seas, she has argued that every ship that is destroyed by a mine will not be a German ship. It may be a British or a French ship, or it may be a neutral. If it is a neutral, then the probability is that she was engaged in some business that might help the Allies; and the certainty is that her destruction could not be actually proved against Germany. Therefore, the seas have been strewn with mines as far as German mine-layers have been able to operate, and scarcely a day passes that some vessel does not fall a prey to this invention. Germany has employed unusual shifts to get her mines laid. She uses when possible her own vessels, which are built for this trade. They lay mines at entrances to German harbors, for they dare not venture far from shore. They also lay the mines that will be carried by wind and tide into the open sea. For laying these death-dealing bombs nearer the enemies' coasts she has employed neutral vessels, submarines and even Zeppelins. Although she sets many mines adrift with only a vague idea where they will be struck by a ship, she also places them in certain well-known ocean pathways, just as a poacher sets his snares in the runways of the game. Therefore, while the floating mine is a difficult thing to detect and remove, the British Admiralty, like the keeper on the poacher's track, knows that certain parts of the sea are favored by the German mine-layers. These parts, therefore, are more than carefully examined by the sweepers, hundreds of which are working every day in the waters near the British Isles. Recently the Admiralty lifted for a moment the veil that conceals the operations of the mine-sweepers, and correspondents were permitted to accompany the mine-sweeping fleet in order that they might learn just how the work was done. One of the correspondents, an American named Gordon Bruce, says that he came back from his trip with a real idea of what the British navy is. "Duty, courage, efficiency," he says, "are the summary of a week's trip in the North Sea." The night before he set out he messaged with a number of visiting officers from various branches of the service. These men told of the most

thrilling experiences in the most casual way. Each one seemed to consider the other fellow's job the more dangerous; each seemed unaware that he himself was called in to risk his life daily or hourly in his own particular branch of the service. These representatives of the British navy spoke and acted as though from the cradle they had been at war with Germany, and as though they expected to be at war with her when the time came for them to retire from the service or to meet their death. It was all in the day's work. The mine-sweepers hunt in pairs over certain parts of the sea where they are almost certain to come across a mine. The fixed mine is nothing more or less than a huge bomb anchored to the ocean's bottom, and floating below the surface in such a position that it will be just concealed at low tide. It is not once in a thousand times that an approaching ship can detect a bomb. So it is the business of the mine-sweepers to do the work for them. The boats advance slowly over the sea at a distance of several hundred yards apart. Between them is a wire cable, but one judges that it is a special kind of cable which will cut the bomb loose from its anchor when it strikes. Then when it is cut free it will rise to the surface, whereupon the men in the sweepers, armed with rifles, will fire at the bomb until they penetrate the air chamber and the mine sinks, or until they explode it. It was explained to Mr. Bruce that under The Hague conventions signed by Germany, mines were of certain prescribed kinds; each of them is supposed to be fitted with a device which renders it harmless should it break from its moorings. This is in order that innocent vessels shall not be injured. The German mines are all found thus equipped, but also it has been found that the apparatus that is supposed to render the drifting bombs harmless has been tampered with, so that they are as deadly a hundred yards away from where they had been anchored as when they were first set out. The mine-sweepers run the risk of striking a mine while they are searching for one, and on this account all the crew work in pneumatic lifebelts. They are also liable to be fired upon by a prowling submarine or any other German ship-of-war. Their work is not spectacular but it is as dangerous and as efficient as any work being done by the British navy.

No More Corns

Cure Guaranteed
Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as **Petram's Painless Corn Extractor**. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

UNEXPLORED GEORGIA. Huge Swamp Has Strange Race of Whites, Negroes and Indians.

One would scarcely think there were any blank spots on the map of the United States, but in Georgia there is a vast area, nearly seven hundred square miles of it, which has not been officially explored, or explored by any except perhaps some of the few half-breeds who inhabit it. This is the great swamp of Okefinok. On the government map of Okefinok there are many parts marked "Impenetrable" and "Unexplored." In the depths of this swamp live white people, colored people and a few Indians. Nearly all of the Indians and colored people have so mixed races as to make it almost impossible to locate full-blooded Indians. Slaves used to hide in this great swamp. Later many deserters from the Confederate army, and men who escaped enslaving, went into the swamp and their descendants are living there to-day. They call the swamp ground "trembling earth." Only the experienced natives can go about in it. The white men living there, about seven people to the square mile, are a sturdy race. They hunt and trap and fish, and also go outside and work with the cypress lumbermen.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 8, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Clever Reasoning.

Rather an original lesson in political economy was that once taught by the Japanese nobleman Awoto and thus translated by Sir Edwin Arnold in "Foes and Lands." One evening as he was going to the palace to take his turn in keeping the night watch he let 10 cash drop out of his tinder case into the stream and then bought 50 cash worth of torches to search for the lost coin. His friends laughed at him for spending so much in order to recover so little, and he replied, with a frown: "Sir, you are foolish and ignorant of economics. Had I not sought for these 10 cash they would have been lost forever—sunk in the bottom of the Namerigawa. The 50 cash which I have expended on torches will remain in the hands of the tradesman. Whether he has them or I is no matter, but not a single one of the sixty has been lost, and that is a clear gain to the country."

Why abuse Carranza when Carranza has been a perfect godsend to the preparedness movement in which we believe?—Charleston News and Courier.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION



SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

Capturing Elephants.

Rounding up elephants is in progress in several places in India. At Sukna nine elephants have been captured and one of them a huge beast, refused to eat in captivity. Six were sent on to Chalsa, where one of them charged the other elephants, and bowing over one of them, killed the mahut. The other day a tusker charged the only camping ground in the Tendu forest, but fortunately a European assistant prevented a panic. Not long ago a herd took possession of the short branch line from Latiguri to Ramsdahl. The driver did his best to frighten them off, but at the last moment one of the animals made for the engine and damaged it slightly, though it was itself thrown off the line, and is believed to have broken a leg.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Origin of Blotting Paper

Blotting paper was discovered purely by accident. Some ordinary paper was being made one day at a mill in Berkshire when a careless workman forgot to put in the sizing material. It may be imagined what angry scenes would take place in that mill, as the whole of the paper was regarded as being quite useless. The proprietor of the mill desired to write a note shortly afterwards, and he took a piece of the wastepaper, thinking it was good enough for that purpose. To his intense annoyance the ink spread all over the paper. All of a sudden there flashed over his mind the thought, that this paper would do instead of sand for drying ink, and he at once advertised his wastepaper as "blotting." There was such a big demand that the mill ceased to make ordinary paper, and was soon occupied in making blotting only, the use of which spread to all countries.

Facts for Health Seekers To Ponder Over

Nearly every disease can be traced to clogged or inactive stomachs, livers or intestines. Indigestion, biliousness, headaches and insomnia all emanate from this cause. Keep these organs in working order and you'll have continuous good health. No case was ever treated with Dr. Hamilton's Pills and not cured; their record is one of marvelous success. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are very mild, yet they cleanse the bowels promptly, and establish health regularly. You'll eat plenty, digest well, sleep soundly, feel like new after using Dr. Hamilton's Pills—one a dose—25c a box everywhere. Be sure you get the genuine Dr. Hamilton Pills, in a yellow box always.

Nature the Healer.

The influence of the forms and actions in nature is so needful to man, that in its lowest functions it seems to lie on the confines of commodity and beauty. To the body and mind which have been cramped by noxious work or company nature is medicinal and restores their tone. The tradesman who stooped comes out of the dirt and craft of the street and sees the sky and the woods and is a man again. In the eternal calm he finds himself. The health of the eye seems to demand a horizon. We are never tired so long as we can see far enough.—Emerson.

The Eyes of the Musk Ox.

The skull of the bull musk ox is remarkable for the development of the eye orbits which project sufficiently beyond the plane of the frontal bones to compensate for the interruption the horns would otherwise make in the range of vision. The musk ox, however, does not seem to rely greatly on keenness of sight, far less on acuteness of hearing, for the ears are of small dimensions and are completely covered by the heavy growth of fur about them. The organs of scent are evidently more highly developed, and they exact of the hunter his greatest cunning.

DIVISION OF NUMBERS. Rules That Will Simplify Some Examples in Arithmetic.

It is often convenient to know whether a given number is divisible by another without going through the usual process of division. Almost every one knows that however large a number may be, it is divisible by 5 if the last digit is 5 or 0. The following gives the rule for some other numbers: A number is divisible by 2 when the last digit is divisible by 2; by 3 when the sum of the digits is divisible by 3; by 4 when the number represented by the last two digits is divisible by 4; by 5 when the number ends in 5 or 0; by 6 when it is divisible by 2 and also by 3; by 8 when the number represented by the last three digits is divisible by 8; by 9 when the sum of the digits is divisible by 9. For example, the number 1728 is divisible by 2, because its last digit, 8, is divisible by 2; by 4, because 28 is divisible by 4, and by 8 because 728 is divisible by 8. It is also divisible by 3 and by 9, for the sum of its digits total 18, a number divisible by 3 and by 9. Since it is divisible by 2 and by 3, it is also divisible by 6. To find whether a number is divisible by 7 you must go through the usual process of division.—Youth's Companion.

LIQUID CATARRH REMEDIES USELESS ONLY RELIEVE—NEVER CURE

They go direct to the stomach, have very little effect on the linings of the nose and throat, and entirely fail to cure. Only by cleansing the air passages, by relieving the inflammation and killing the germs is cure possible. No combination of antiseptics is so essential as Catarrhose. In breathing it, you send the richest pine balsam right to the seat of the disease. Irritating phlegm is cleared out, hoarseness, coughing and hacking are cured. For a permanent cure for catarrh, nothing equals Catarrhose. Get it to-day, but beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Catarrhose. All dealers sell Catarrhose, large size, containing two months' treatment, costs \$1.00; small size, 50c; sample size, 25c.

TREES IN BOOKS. Probably the Most Curious Collection of Volumes in the World.

There is perhaps one of the most curious collections of books in the world to be found in a small town on the continent of Europe, says the London Tit-Bits. It is really a botanical collection. Outwardly each volume presents the appearance of a block of wood, and that is what it actually is. But an examination reveals the fact that it is also a complete history of the particular tree which it represents. At the back of the book the bark has been removed from a space which allows the scientific and the common name of the tree to be placed as a title for the book. One side is formed from the split wood of the tree, showing its grain and natural fracture. The other side shows the wood when worked smooth and varnished. One end shows the grain as left by the saw and the other the finely polished wood. On opening the book it is found to contain the fruit, seeds, leaves and other products of the tree, the moss which usually grows upon its trunk and the insects which feed upon the different parts of the tree. These are supplemented by a full description of the tree. In fact, everything which has a bearing upon that particular tree secures a place in the collection.

Told of the War Office.

A certain officer of the Royal Horse Artillery, having his battery divided into half-batteries, which were garrisoned over forty miles apart by road, applied that he might have an allowance granted him for an extra charger, it being his duty to frequently visit both portions. The War Office ruled that this allowance was inadmissible, saying: "Measured by the ordnance map, as the crow flies, the distance is found to be only thirty-three miles and a half." For a time the officer was nonplussed, but an idea struck him, and he seized his pen and wrote: "There would appear to be some misunderstanding regarding my application. I am asking for allowance for an additional charger, not an additional crowd. I do not ride a crowd; I ride a horse!" He got it.

THE FAMOUS PRODUCTIONS OF FLORENCE AND ROME ARE REPRODUCED IN THE NEW ART STONWARE NOW ON VIEW AT ROBERT JUNOR'S 62 King St. East HAMILTON, ONT.

MUSIC IN THE BALKANS. A Player Who Startled His Hearers and Unnerved Himself.

People will tell you in the Balkans that a gypsy camp is to be avoided, yet I used to hail them with pleasure. They added to the wildness and savagery of the nature about us. One day several miles from Uskup our horses raised their heads and listened to something we could not hear. At first we thought they were smelling human blood, but we came to the conclusion that something different caused their interest since no tremors of fear were passing through them. Reining them in, we listened, but hearing nothing, started to ride on. After awhile a sound like a faint moaning of a torment came to us. The effect on our horses was very peculiar. They seemed to have forgotten their fatigue and were sitting along in a way that made me nervous. Finally we made out that it was wild strains of music that reached us. "We are nearing a gypsy camp," my brother said, with relief. "Some one is playing with more fire than usual." Within sight of the camp the music came to us in its full beauty or its full horror, I do not know which. Since then I have heard many great masters play, but such music as that I have never heard. It was heavenly; it was hellish. Our horses were as much affected as we. They pranced as if they were steeds of great metal instead of poor, scrawny Balkan ponies. As for me, I began to dream of things unheard, unknown, only dreamable. Sitting on a wagon, a youth was hanging over his violin, playing—playing like mad. Presently, without interrupting his music, he sprang from the wagon and paced back and forth, still playing torrentially. We sat fascinated both by the player and his playing, trying all the time to quiet our horses. At last the music seemed spent. The boy let his violin fall to the ground, where he, too, threw himself, and the music was succeeded by heart-breaking sobbing. His weeping, like his music, was as torrential as a storm. Like it, it ceased when it had reached its climax.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results. Yours truly, T. B. LAVERS St. John.

Cape of Good Hope.

In 1487 Bartholomew Diaz sailed far enough south along the western coast of Africa not only to describe but to double the Cape of Storms, as it was then called, and as the coast was ascertained to run toward the northeast the prospect of success in the direction of India seemed now so clear that the Portuguese monarch renamed the cape Cabo de Boa Esperanza, or Cape of Good Hope. The "good hope" was realized in 1498 by Vasco de Gama, who doubling the southernmost point of Africa, sailed on to Calicut, thus opening up the long dreamed of route to India.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Where Plato Taught.

The famous academy of Plato was in a suburb of Athens, about a mile north of the Dnyplum gate. It is said to have belonged to the hero Academus; hence the name. It was surrounded with a wall and adorned with walks, groves and fountains. Plato possessed a small estate in the neighborhood and for fifty years taught his "divine philosophy" to young and old assembled in the academy to listen to his wise words. After Plato's death in 348 B.C. the academy lost much of its fame, but the beauty remained for centuries after the great teacher was no more.

Inducements to Matrimony.

There prevails in some parts of Brittany a curious marriage custom. On certain fete days the marriageable girls appear in red petticoats, with white or yellow borders around them. The number of borders denotes the portion the father is willing to give his daughter. Each white band denotes 100 francs per annum; each yellow band represents 1,000 francs a year.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON knit underwear, seamers and finished stitchers preferred. We also teach learners, any girl with good knowledge of plain sewing; good wages; ideal factory conditions. Zimmerman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Aberdeen and Garth streets, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—HOUSEMAIDS AND waitresses. Previous experience not necessary. Apply, "The Welland", St. Catharines, Ontario.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION to train for nurses. Apply, Welland Home-Work, St. Catharines, Ont.

PERSONAL.

\$25.00 REWARD WILL BE PAID conditionally, where Croala falls to prevent Appendicitis. Positive cure for Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia. Write for particulars and testimonials. John Galbraith, 31 Cronyn Ave., Toronto.

GIRLS WANTED

Experienced knitters and loopers, also young girls to learn. Clean work and highest wages. CHIPMAN-HOLTON KNITTING CO., LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

RABBITS FOR SALE.

RUFUS RED BELGIAN HARES: Grey Flemish Giants. Fully pedigreed. All ages. D. C. Waters, 175 Jackson Street, west, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PLANING SAW AND Chop Mill; doing good business; also motor truck, 1-4 ton capacity, in No. 1 condition. Apply to John McCormick, Lawrence Station, Ont.

The Oyster's Meals.

Oysters are most exemplary in the matter of diet. They were well-nigh vegetarians, living almost exclusively on seaweed. The oyster is a most methodical feeder, always dining between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon. When he wants his meals, he simply opens his gills and lets the water flow in, allowing it to run out again. Only in frosty weather does the oyster go off his feed. In order to protect himself as much as possible from the cold, he lies with bulging shell uppermost. In this position he cannot open his shell, and must perform go short of food; but he would sooner starve than let the cold water in to chill his delicate flesh.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Be Natural.

Holmes says that there are six people present whenever two meet in conversation—the real A, the real B, as he sees himself, B as he sees himself, A as B sees him and B as A sees him. The remark comes back when one goes out upon the street and considers himself and the other people who pass, particularly those who seem on the slippery road to success. It is what they themselves who go by; it is what they would have other people think them. If they are young and inexperienced, they must tighten up their faces with an artificial solemnity; if they are getting on in years they must affect an artificial snappiness. They wear their outward aspects like clothes. One feels like crying in the ears of young men: "Be natural. Live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish, but be yourself."

Light as a Cure.

Professor E. C. Titus in an address states that light is a much better cure for disease than a hot water bag or poultice. He says that when rays of light fall on the skin some are arrested by one layer of skin and some by another, while some are not stopped until they have penetrated the subcutaneous tissues. When the light is thus arrested it produces radiant heat, which has a higher penetrating power than convection heat, such as generated by poultices, etc. Radiant heat penetrates two inches or more, while convection heat is excited principally on the surface.—Exchange.

Miss Cutting—You evidently have a pleasant disposition, Mr. Sapleigh. At least, you are easily pleased. Sapleigh—Why do you say that? Miss Cutting—Well, I judge so by the fact that you laugh at your own remarks.—Indianapolis Star.

Your "Get-Away" Power in Summer is low.

Summer brings mental and physical lassitude. The spirit is languid, the liver is lazy. Nature is trying to unload the toxins that come from heavy foods and lack of outdoor exercise. Help Nature to restore natural vigor and vim. Get an eight-cylinder stamina by eating Shredded Wheat Biscuits with fresh fruits and green vegetables. Cut out meat and potatoes—eat these delicious, nourishing little loaves of baked whole wheat and be cool, contented and happy. For breakfast with milk or cream; for luncheon with berries or other fruits. Made in Canada

KEEPS BABY'S SKIN HEALTHY



ECZEMA

Results from neglected chafing and skin irritation. As a preventive and cure there is no treatment to compare with Dr. Chase's Ointment. Use it after the bath. 60 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample free.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

TRAVEL THE BRIGHE WAY



BLACK WHITE TAN Shoe Polishes

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA

GUNS PREPARE FOR ADVANCE ON THE SOMME

Allies Again Pounding the Enemy Lines for a New Attack.

BRITISH GAIN

Haig's Troops Pressed Ahead to the Mouquet Farm.

London Cable.—The allied artillery to-day developed a terrific fire along practically the whole front in Picardy, apparently in preparation for a great, new attack. The German guns to-night are responding vigorously to the bombardment, it is announced, and the fighting, which for days has been in the hands of the infantry, has developed into a heavy artillery action.

The howitzers took up their cannonade at an early hour this morning, following a violent night battle, in which the British regained the greater part of the trenches between Thiepval and Pozieres lost in the German counter-offensive of Monday. Not only was practically all the lost ground reconquered, but General Haig's troops succeeded in one place in pressing ahead as far as the Mouquet farm, well behind the main front of attack, and capturing some prisoners.

The English are engaged in a comprehensive regrouping of their forces in Picardy in preparation for the new attack. The veteran Canadian forces four divisions strong, have been brought from Ypres to the Somme front, where they have taken their place beside the Australians, New Zealanders, Indians, Irish and territorials, who so far have borne the brunt of the fighting.

The visit of King George to the trenches has cheered and quickened the spirits of the men, who are anxious to again assume the offensive in strength.

CONFLICT ON WESTERN FRONT.

A semi-official explanation is received from Paris to-day of the comparative slowness of operations on the western front as compared with those of the Russians in the east. It is pointed out in this document that conditions in the two areas are entirely different, both as to ground and political considerations. The German front in France and Belgium, it is shown, is far more strongly fortified than that which the Russians are facing, while in the west also, the Entente armies, by nature of Teutonic positions, are prohibited from employing their wings.

It is pointed out that the present method of warfare in the west is more than justified in view of the fact that the allied losses are steadily decreasing, although their blows are increasing. Since the opening of the Somme offensive, it is stated, the casualties have been smaller than those of the Champagne drive of last Autumn, or even of the opening months of the Verdun fighting.

BRITISH.

London Cable.—Tuesday night's statement from headquarters in France reads: "There has been the usual artillery bombardments at various places on the British front. The situation is unchanged, and there are no important incidents to report."

FRENCH.

Paris Cable.—Tuesday night's War Office statement reads: "Except for quite violent cannonading south of the Somme and on the right bank of the Meuse there were no important events on the whole of the front to-day."

RUSS FIGHT IN JAP. EQUIPMENT

Little Brown Ally's Aid Has Been Marvelous,

But Czar's Men Alone Enter Battle.

Paris Cable.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The extent to which Japan is clothing, shoeing, arming and munitioning the Russian army was forcibly presented to a military observer who has just returned from a trip along the Russian front.

"I was astonished," he said, "to find great numbers of Russian soldiers clothed from head to foot in uniforms made in Japan, not only the tunic and trousers, but even the leggings. They carried on their shoulders Japanese guns. Their cartridge belts were filled with cartridges made in Japan. Their leather belts and buckles were from Japan. And the stout hob-nail shoes they wear are from hides gathered in Korea and made into shoes in Japan. So that, there you see a Russian soldier in Japanese clothes, Japanese shoes, with Japanese gun, Japanese ammunition and Japanese accoutrement."

"It is strange," he went on, "that Russia went to war with Japan over Korea, and now Korea, the source of all the trouble, is supplying Russia with the shoes in which her soldiers

are marching to victory. Korea is a great grazing country, and is proving a vast reservoir of raw hides, which the Japanese are rapidly turning into boots, shoes, saddles and leather furnishings."

"How did these supplies get from Japan to the Russian front?" the observer was asked.

"It was noted," said he, "that about the only vital point where the Germans had not been able to send their submarines was in the waters of the East China Sea, the Straits of Korea, and the Sea of Japan. These are the waters separating Japan from Russia and the Asiatic mainland, and the routes over them, commercial and military, are open and without menace."

"What sort of arms and munitions is Russia getting from Japan?" was asked.

"All sorts," was the reply, "from the service rifle and small field pieces up to the big 12-inch guns. The Japanese 12-inch is a terrible weapon, and they are content not to make any of the 14-inch and 16-inch guns, as they consider, from a military standpoint, that the immobility of the monster gun offsets its advantages, whereas the 12 inch is a mobile gun and very deadly."

"It is said that French and Japanese officers are now furnishing the expert direction of the Russian artillery fire, which has made it so effective. Did you see any of these officers?" was asked.

"No, and the report is not correct," said the observer. "The Russian artillery officers are directing their own fire, and are getting splendid results. The only Japanese and French officers are those temporarily assigned to explain the workings of a new piece, just as an expert is sent along to explain any complicated piece of machinery. Japanese experts accompanied the big 12-inch Japanese guns, not to manoeuvre them in action, but to explain how it was to be manoeuvred. That is the extent of their help, and the Russians should get full credit for what they have accomplished in operating their artillery. No, the Japanese have done remarkably in arming, clothing and munitioning the Russians, but they have not had a chance to do the fighting."

WAR IN CLOUDS AMONG THE ALPS

Lord Northcliffe Tells of Italy's Struggle.

Fighting Not Only Man, but Nature.

London Cable.—(New York Sun cable.)—Lord Northcliffe sends another despatch about the Italian army, this time from the Cadore front, on the central portion of the long battle line from the Steivis pass to the Isonzo.

"I am writing in brilliant sunshine," he telegraphs, "and yet in several degrees of frost. It is not usually realized that the Italian front is nearly 500 miles long. In the parched wilderness of the Carso plateau the chief enemy of the fighting man is thirst. His chief enemy on the Cadore front is the frost. These two facts should bring home some of the difficulties the Italians have faced for fifteen months."

"Picture to yourself men 9,000 feet up in the clouds, for seven months, and surrounded by deep snow, and so close to the Austrians at some points that they can see the enemy's eyes through the holes in observation posts."

Lord Northcliffe, after describing the cables by which guns, food, materials or huts, are taken up to the troops on the high mountain peaks, continues:

"The first sensation of transit down these seemingly fragile tight ropes is much more curious than one's first trip in a submarine or aeroplane, and tries even the strongest nerves."

"Man is not only fighting man on these heights, but both the Italians and the Austrians have been fighting nature in some of its fiercest aspects. The gales and snowstorms are excellent in horror only by the avalanches. Quite lately the melting snow has revealed a heap of frozen bodies—horribly stiff—of a whole platoon swept away nearly a year ago."

"While there have been heavy casualties on both sides from sniping, bomb throwing, machine and mountain guns, and from heavy artillery fire, there has been little sickness among the Italians, for the men know that visits of a doctor are practically impossible. Therefore, they follow the medical advice of their officers. King Victor Emmanuel, whose life has been passed almost entirely among his troops since the beginning of the war, told me, however, that, despite the greatest care, occasionally death resulted from frost bite."

"In addition to the heavy guns, there are guns carried on mules, guns partly carried by mountain artillerymen, huge fellows whose weight and carrying capacity entirely put in the shade that of the Constantinople porters. When Queen Margherita arrived at Gressoney some years ago, four Alpine gunners presented arms with guns of their battery. They were cheery fellows, proud of their strength, and with backs like bulls."

"Higher yet than the mountain fighting line stand sentinels, whose work resembles that of expert Alpine climbers. They carry portable telephones, with which they can communicate with their platoon. The platoon in turn telephones to the local commander."

"When thinking of our own brave men who held the trenches in Flanders for two years, and who now alongside the French are slowly forcing back the Germans on the Somme it is only fair that we realize that but for the work of those Italians in weakening Germany's chief ally, our advance would not have been possible."

BRITISH REPULSED VERY HEAVY HUN ASSAULTS

Enemy Attacked Six Deep on the Somme, But Lost Enormously

While Gen. Haig's Troops Seized Another 100-Yard Trench.

London Cable.—The nightly despatch from British headquarters on the Somme front describes the sanguinary defeat of powerful German counter-attacks to-day. In one of these attacks the Germans advanced six deep, but were taken under so heavy a fire that they fled in retreat before even reaching the British lines. Their losses are described as enormous.

General Haig also announces the seizure of a 100-yard trench north-west of Bazentin-le-Petit at the prow of the British advance toward the Martinpuich heights. Counter-attacks delivered from the latter region, he asserts, were unsuccessful.

The French to-night announce that they spent the day in consolidating the captured ground, while General Haig reports the further penetration for 300 yards of the German front west of the High Wood.

The Germans to-night are engaged in a series of violent counter-attacks which they claim have enabled them to regain the greater part of the ground lost in the actions of yesterday. Only south of the Somme, in the sector of Belloy-en-Santerre, does the German general staff admit the allies were able to hold the conquered terrain.

FIGHTING WAS HEAVY.

Yesterday's attack from late details received to-day, was delivered on a considerable front, stretching from the Somme as far north as Pozieres. Five successive French night attacks were broken up, Berlin reports, and only after a day of terrific fighting were the French able to gain a foothold in the advanced trenches. Artillery fire and infantry attacks, launched immediately, resulted in their withdrawal, the statement adds.

The British effort failed completely, it is stated, although apparently later attacks resulted in some local gains.

French officials point out to-day that the action was purely local in character. The object of these comparatively small actions, critics find their success not so much in the gain of a few trenches, but in preventing the Germans from transferring troops to the threatened eastern sectors, while at the same time wearing them down, so that when the great, final allied offensive begins it will be all the easier to smash through the weakened front.

BRITISH REPORT.

London Cable.—Thursday's War Office statement from headquarters in France reads:

"On our right there was considerable artillery fighting all day."

"Last night and early this morning the enemy delivered a series of determined counter-attacks on our trenches north-west of Pozieres on a broad front and with considerable forces. Six lines of his infantry advanced and attacked, but ran back suffering heavy losses. Our guns and machine guns did great execution. In no case did he succeed in entering our lines."

"Northwest of Bazentin we captured a hundred yards of trench. A counter-attack made from Martinpuich to-day was repulsed and some prisoners were taken by us."

"A German aeroplane was downed behind our lines near Pozieres."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable.—Thursday night's War Office statement reads:

"On the Somme front our artillery was active to-day, and carried out numerous destructive bombardments against enemy organizations. There has been no infantry action."

"The number of unaccounted prisoners taken north of the Somme yesterday exceeds 200. We also captured five machine guns."

"There has been the usual cannonade on the remainder of the front."

ALLIES GAIN IN BALKANS

Franco-Serbian Attacks On Macedonian Front.

Town and Strong Fortified Work Taken.

London Cable.—Heavy attacks by French and Serbians on the Macedonian front in the Balkans have resulted in further gains, according to information reaching here to-night. In addition to the five villages reported captured in yesterday's review of operations issued by the French War Office, the town of Dolzeri and a fortified work known as "The Turtle," have now been taken. Official announcement to this effect was made to-day by the French headquarters staff in Salonika and cabled here.

The statement says: "In the Dolzeri zone the action which has now been going on for several days continued to-day with new developments. This morning we captured the fortified town known as 'The Turtle' and the town of Dolzeri."

"The enemy's artillery in the evening attempted to bombard the positions we captured, but there was no counter-attack."

"German aeroplanes bombarded Oostrow without causing damage."

A Bulgarian statement reaching here to-day also reports heavy fighting, but says the allied forces were repulsed, while a statement from Berlin declares the Entente troops were defeated in an attempt to advance from Dolzeri.

ROADS BEAT THE AUSTRIAN GUNS

Italy Held Back 360,000 With Many Great Guns.

Enemy Hesitated, and Result Was Fatal.

London Cable.—New York Times cable)—Lord Northcliffe sends the following to the London Times from the Trentino front, under yesterday's date:

"The Kaiser has sown his dragon's teeth well. All through this beautiful province of Venetia are soldiers

drilling, soldiers marching, infantry, Alpine, cavalry, motor transports, ammunition columns, big guns and field guns. Women, who look as though they had walked out of Titian's pictures, are gathering the third harvest. Old men and boys—thousands of them on this part of the front alone—are making and repairing the wonderful roads that lead to victory."

"Climbing by new war roads to 3,000 feet, we came upon a front, not unlike that of the Somme, with the difference that the ground was covered by a vast amount of rock and stone, even in the woods where the hostile armies is facing each other."

"Here are Italians recently repulsed 360,000 Austrians, equipped with twenty-six batteries of 12-inch guns. The fighting in this region presents, as it does on every front, its own particular difficulties. Here aeroplane observation is both difficult and dangerous, owing to the presence of vast scattered rocks with little landing space."

"The trenches must here, as in Cadore and on the Carso, be drilled by machinery and blasted. The Austrians are extremely well provided with petrol-driven machine drills. With these they also excavate deep caverns for hiding their guns."

"What I may call the prisoner is accentuated by the fact that the prisoners recently taken here are of remarkably fine physique, unlike those I saw yesterday. They are mostly Austrians, Germans, Poles and Ruthens."

"I will seek to convey an idea of the problem imposed upon his soldiers by General Cadorna when the great Austrian 11-inch guns suddenly began last May. Against the concentration of Austrian 12-inch guns and masses of infantry the Italians were for the moment powerless. Though holding well on both the flanks in the centre, the Italians were overwhelmed, and their bases of supplies disorganized. Could the foe be stopped before reaching the plain?"

"Mark that the problem resolved itself into one of time. A few hours might turn the scale. The full story of the rapid concentration of the Italian forces, the organization of fresh bases of supply, including water, of which there was none on the Asiago plateau, and particularly the problem of the conversion of mountain mule tracks over night into splendid motor roads, cannot yet be told. When told it will form one of the most thrilling chapters of the war. It was roads versus big guns, and the roads won."

"In the face of the strengthening of the Italian counter pressure the Austrians hesitated. Bringing forward their heavy batteries with hesitation proved fatal to their plans. The completion of the roads enabled Cadorna to hold them and to baffle them, until the Russian offensive prevented the Austrians from making good their severe losses, and relieved the pressure on the Italians."

"The only door into Italy was slammed in the enemy's face. Now it is bolted and barred. I saw the bars yesterday. They are the stout Italian commander who holds the gate. He does not underestimate his enemies. He is a keen, hard, experienced soldier, with a splendid staff. He has no illusions as to the effort required, but he knows the foe will be beaten."

"We may knock the fragments off the Austrian mass here and there, he

said, "but we must go on hammering until we and others smash the whole block of Hapsburg concrete to atoms."

LIVING COST DOWN.

Ottawa Claims Slight Decrease is Shown.

Ottawa Report.—Cheering news for householders appears in the advance proofs of the Labor Gazette issued to-day by the Labor Department. It is to the effect that prices are showing a downward tendency and that the high cost of living, despite the war, has lately been somewhat on the wane again.

"The cost of a budget of staple foods was \$8.46, compared with \$8.51 in June," states the report. "The department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 176.8 for July as against 180.6 for June."

However, prices are still much higher than in ante-bellum days when the index number stood at 134.6, this being the month before the war started. In retail prices mutton, salt pork, milk, butter, potatoes, beans, evaporated apples and prunes declined slightly, but beef advanced somewhat. In wholesale prices, foder, cattle and beef, sheep, fresh fruits, soda, raw silks, jutes, tallow, metals, chemicals and raw furs averaged lower, but grains, hog products, dairy products, vegetables, bread-stuffs, woolsens, cottons, flax products, leather, implements, paints, oils and glass, iron beds and standard averaged higher. Retail prices of coal and wood also averaged higher. As compared with July last year prices were higher in all groups except grain and foder. In the retail prices of foods all commodities were higher than in July, 1915, and 1914, except milk. Rent, however, averaged lower.

FRENCH DRIVE IS CLOCKWORK

Masterly Precision in Their Work On the Somme.

Steady Gains, With Small Casualties, Result.

Paris Cable.—"The operations on the Somme yesterday were merely a detail of the offensive and of only local bearing," a high military officer explained to-day to the Associated Press "but significance is derived from the fact that the Germans did not counter-attack as usual. Never before have they failed to react when successfully attacked, and their failure to do so in this case is either a sign of weakness, or, more likely, because of confusion of orders."

"The precision with which the French offensive has been carried out is shown by the fact that every objective designated in advance of an action has been reached. At Maurepas a certain number of houses were selected, and every one of them was captured and occupied; it never was intended to attempt the occupation of the entire village."

"One consequence of this precision in the French operations is the reduction of losses to a minimum. The operations in Artois and in Champagne cost five times more than all the ground gained on the Somme. The purpose is to destroy the German forces, and the Franco-British offensive also has accomplished the feat of holding on the western front the greater possible portion of the German forces."

"It is fallacious to figure out the probable duration of hostilities on French soil by computing the average surface of ground gained per day. Every time an action takes place, even though the gain may be no more than a hundred yards or so, the opposition is beaten. He loses heavily and the weakening moral effect cannot be measured in yards. It is a cumulative effect which sooner or later will wear the enemy down so that he will be unable to hold the French gains to a few hundred yards."

SUB. WAR IS ON.

Campaign Against Merchant Ships in Full Swing.

Paris Cable.—Germany's submarine warfare against merchant ships is again in full swing, according to the naval expert at the Temps.

The Temps declares that this new submarine campaign follows the German note to the United States of Feb. 10, in which it was said: "Merchant ships carrying guns cannot be considered as peaceful ships." According to the Temps, the Germans are now acting under this notice, and it says that three days ago the Italian ship Plata repulsed with gunfire attacks of an enemy submarine. This article concludes with an emphatic declaration that a similar course will be followed by other commanders of allied merchant ships, undismayed by "the murder of Capt. Fryatt."

MAY ASK GERARD'S RECALL.

Rotterdam, Cable.—Germany is seriously considering the advisability of asking for the recall of United States Ambassador James W. Gerard, according to reports in diplomatic circles here. Mr. Gerard's approval of the British censorship and his criticisms of Germany are said to have displeased the German Government.

GUARANTEE COCHRANE'S BONDS.

Toronto, Cable.—The Ontario Government has decided to assist the Town of Cochrane by guaranteeing its bonds and purchasing its school debentures. Schools, sidewalks and other civic assets were destroyed by the fire and have to be replaced. The action of the Government is in response to a request made several days ago by a deputation from Cochrane.

RUSS READY TO DRIVE HUN FROM POLAND

Forces On Central Front Splendidly Equipped for the Move.

ENEMY MAY RETIRE

German Troops in Danger of Flank Attack From South.

With the Russian Armies on the Central Russian Front, Cable.—via Petrograd special cable to London

—The continued success of General Brusiloff's two powerful movements, which gradually are enveloping Kovel and Lemberg, have begun to have a marked effect in the situation in the central portion of the front which, except for small Russian gains in the lake region south of Dvinsk, has remained virtually unaltered since the Russians fell back last August to the line from Dvinsk to the Pinsk marshes. The Austrian line now has receded so far before the repeated thrusts of the southwestern Russian forces in southern Poland and Galicia that the Germans are in danger of a flanking movement from the south and the automatic retirement of the forces opposed to the Russian centre.

Despite the desultory bursts of activity at various points Russian officers say there are many indications that the Germans are prepared to abandon their present line on this part of the front at any moment.

The correspondent of the Associated Press made a week's tour along the front commanded by General Alexei Evert from Lake Narocz to the region of Baranovichi, and found the Russian soldiers most anxious for an opportunity to advance as soon as the command is given. The armies commanded by General Evert are the same which, crippled by a shortage of ammunition and supplies, were forced to surrender a large part of Poland a year ago. Commanders who brought back only broken remnants of their divisions to the present positions now are in charge of splendidly-equipped units. The men share with their officers the determination to recapture the ground lost in Poland.

A corps commander, who showed the correspondent of the Associated Press a huge supply of ammunition and material at the disposal of one part of the force engaged in this section of the front, said: "We have enough ammunition stored away to take us to Berlin."

The soldiers seem to be plentifully supplied with wholesome food, and are living under the best sanitary conditions. They are surrounded by comforts and conveniences comparable to those of a model American summer camp. The spirit and fighting strength of the Russian soldiers appears to be very high—and the troops confidently expect to occupy their original quarters in Western Poland.

Compared with conditions prevailing a year ago the percentage of disease on this section of the front is declared to be appreciably lower. Nor only has universal vaccination and personal cleanliness, which are now insisted upon, removed the danger of epidemics, but individual cases of a disease of any sort are said to be rare.

RUSS HAMMER THE AUSTRIAN

Mass Attacks Along Front Before Lemberg Persist.

Heavy Fighting Also North of the Dniester.

London Cable.—Russian troops are attacking heavily along the whole front of General von Boehm-Ermolli's army before Lemberg.

For twelve hours, without a single lull, infantry has been hurled against the Austro-German positions between Paraplinska and Piniski, according to the official Vienna statement.

The Austrians claim that most of the attacks collapsed before the Russians reached their wire entanglements. At some points the Russians gained a foothold in the first-line trenches, only to be driven out by Teutonic reserves.

Near Manajoa, the Austro-German line was pierced, but Vienna claims a counter-attack threw the Russians back to their original positions.

Particularly severe fighting is in progress on both sides of Horozanka to the north of the Dniester. The town has been destroyed by shell-fire.

Thursday night's Russian War Office statement reads:

"The situation is unchanged both on the western and Caucasian fronts."

DUBLIN'S MAYOR ASKS PROBE.

London, Cable.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin, accompanied by other officials of the city, presented a petition to the House of Commons to-day asking for an inquiry into the death of civilians at the hands of soldiers during the Dublin uprising.

Never ask a woman for her reasons. If you will only keep still and wait while she will give them to you.—Boston Transcript.

CEDAR SHINGLES

Extra Values.

Plenty of Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Feed Flour, Corn Meal, Barley Meal, Gluten Feed, Oil Cake, and Cotton Seed

Meal.
Bread Flour advancing—good time to purchase.

Athens Grain Warehouse & Lumber Yard

Furniture

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

A Good Selection to Choose From

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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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ATHENS, ONT.

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Cotton Root Compound Tablets

A RELIABLE REGULATOR

These Pills are compounded with the greatest care from the most reliable remedies known to science; such as are being used with much success by the most celebrated physicians known. They are a specific for the distressing disorders to which the female constitution is liable. Price \$2 a box. No. 2 (much stronger), \$3 a box. Sold at all drug stores, or by mail from The Laval Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

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No Room for Disappointment

Have you expended considerable money and energy to make a dwelling attractive to lodgers and boarders and then been disappointed in your patronage. There will be no room for disappointment if you use our Want Ads. They will bring you lodgers and boarders of a desirable class.

WEDGE IN ENEMY LINE

Russians Endeavoring to Widen Breach at Toboly.

Capture of Cherwische Farm and Village of Toboly on the Western Bank of the Stokhod River Gives Big Advantage to Russian Forces—Hard Fighting in Carpathian Passes.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Both Petrograd and Berlin in Sunday's official statements regarding the eastern front claim successes in the fighting that has been raging without pause for the last 24 hours on the Stokhod sector between Rudka and Cherwische, about 40 miles north-east of Kovel. The Russian War Office reports the capture of the Cherwische farm and of the village of Toboly, three miles to the west and on the western bank of the Stokhod. This village was officially reported in Russian hands in Saturday's Petrograd statement, but since has changed hands several times. "It finally remained in our possession, says Sunday's report, adding that six officers and 600 men were made prisoners.

Berlin, on the other hand, reports a successful Teuton counter-attack in this region and the capture of six officers and 367 men. The German War Office statement adds that the "combat still continues," and indirectly admits Russian progress by referring to Russian troops "which pushed forward on the western bank," though it is asserted that Muscovite attacks here were repulsed.

By the capture of Toboly the Russians have driven a three-mile deep wedge into Gen. von Linsingen's front on this line, and are now endeavoring to widen the breach.

Indirect admission that the town of Jablonica, east of the Carpathian pass of the same name, has been retaken by the Teutons since its capture by the Russians several days ago, is contained in Sunday's Petrograd report, which says that the Teutons were "driven back to Jablonica and Voronka (Woronienka), three miles to the south-east." A slight Russian advance is claimed by Petrograd 29 miles to the east, on the River Bialy-Czeremosz, near the town of Dol-Hopole.

Berlin reports the capture by German troops of the Kreta Heights, south of Zabie, in the foothills of the Carpathians, and the repulse of Russian counter-attacks at Magura Height, to the south-east.

Russian troops were driven from advanced trenches east of Kizelin, in Volhynia, south-east of Kovel, according to the German statement. A battle rages on the north-eastern slope of the Czerna-Hora ridge, where the Russians are trying to break through to open their road to the Hungarian plains. Their attacks from due east of Tartar, or Jablonica Pass, temporarily abandoned because of the stubborn Teuton resistance, the Muscovites now are trying to force the pass by swooping down upon the defenders from the north. Vienna Sunday night asserted that "strong attacks" broke down under the Teuton barrier fire. The Austrian War Office also claims the repulse of a Russian attack south of Horozonka, where the Russians are endeavoring to pierce Count von Bothmer's front east of Halicz.

DEMANDS EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

President Wilson Sends a Note to Railroad Executives.

WASHINGTON Aug. 21.—President Wilson indirectly served notice on the railroad executives Sunday that he had no intention of yielding in his demand for an eight-hour day as a means of averting the threatened strike. He also made clear his position on arbitration. He said: "What I am proposing does not weaken or discredit the principle of arbitration. It strengthens it, rather."

"It proposes that nothing be conceded except the eight-hour day, to which the whole economic movement of the time seems to point, and the immediate creation of an agency for determining all arbitrable elements in this case in the light, not of predictions nor forecasts, but of established and ascertained facts."

The direct effect of this strategic move from the White House was somewhat bewildering to the railway executives. They have heard from leaders of the brotherhoods and Congressional sources that as a last resort the President will appeal to Congress for temporary Federal receiverships.

Lloyd George Says All is Well.

CRICCIETH, Wales, Aug. 21.—In a speech Saturday night to his fellow townsmen here, David Lloyd George, Minister of War, said:

"I am satisfied with the way things are going. I feel for the first time in two years that the nippers are gripping, and before long we will hear them crack. Then we will be able to extract the kernel."

"I say at once that we shall see that there will not be another war in our day. The British people have made greater sacrifices than we ever thought possible. Three years ago nobody dreamed that Great Britain would pour millions of young manhood into the battlefield. The vigor of our demand must be according to the measure of our sacrifices."

Jumped Into Niagara and to Death.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Aug. 20.—Edward McQuade, who resides in Bridge street, employed by McRae and Campaigne, contractors, committed suicide early Sunday afternoon by jumping from the lower steel arch bridge into the Niagara River. He made the jump from the north side of the American portion of the bridge. McQuade left his coat and hat on the bridge. These articles of clothing established the identity of the suicide.

Voters' List, 1916

Municipality of Rear Yonge and Escott, in the County of Leeds.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 8 and 9 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the List, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that the said List was first posted up at my office at Athens, the nineteenth day of August, 1916, and remains there for inspection. Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions, or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceeding to have the said errors corrected according to Law.

R. E. CORNELL, Clerk of Rear Yonge and Escott Dated this 19th day of August, 1916.

Voters' List 1916

Municipality of the Village of Athens

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 8 and 9 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the List, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections, and that the said List was first posted up at my office at Athens, the nineteenth day of August, 1916, and remains there for inspection. Electors are hereby called upon to examine the said List, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceeding to have the said errors corrected according to Law.

ARTHUR M. LEE, Clerk of Village of Athens Dated this 21st day of August, 1916.

HOUSE FOR SALE

My brick residence on Elma street, Athens, containing nine rooms, good dry cellar. New furnace, good well and barn. Can be bought cheap, and on easy terms. Giving up housekeeping on account of poor health. For further particulars, apply to H. H. Arnold.

AMELIA STONE

CARD OF THANKS

I desire hereby to express my thanks to the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends Society and to the officers of the local Lodge, in Athens, particularly, for the courteous treatment and prompt payment of the insurance carried by that society on the life of my late husband, Wm. C. Hayes.

IDA E. HAYES

WAR NEWS

No Excuse to Be Without Reliable Up-to-Date News from the Battle Front

Since assuming control of the Reporter, the present editor has been looking for some means of adding to the list of subscribers those who in Athens and surrounding district, do not receive the home paper. There is no reason why the circulation of the Reporter can not be doubled. Subscribers are requested in their interest and ours, to draw the attention of their non-subscriber friends to this exceptional offer.

We have pleasure in announcing an arrangement completed with that great family paper, The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, by which we can offer The Reporter and The Family Herald and Weekly Star for the balance of 1916, or until January 1st, 1917, for the small sum of 75 cents.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star is noted for its reliable war news each week, and is replete with most interesting stories from the battlefield. The Family Herald and Weekly Star is a family paper all Canada is proud of, and when combined with The Reporter, our readers are supplied with all local news and news of the world. In addition to the news, the reader receives in The Family Herald each week a magazine section equivalent to several of the best monthly magazines printed. The Agricultural section is another feature of that great weekly which is keenly appreciated and is alone worth many times the subscription price. We now offer the two papers for only 75 cents until January, 1917. Present readers of The Reporter may have The Family Herald and Weekly Star for the balance of 1916 for only 40 cents.

ROOMS TO LET

Bright, cheerful rooms for high school students, on Victoria street. Apply to 331f

MRS. J. HANNA

NOTICE

It is requested that all bills due and past due the Plum Hollow and Eloida Rural Telephone Co., be settled at once and so save unnecessary expense.

G. D. McLEAN, Collector Athens, Ont.



In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.

MARION & MARION.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders, addressed to the Clerk, will be received by the Council of Rear Yonge and Escott for construction of a steel and concrete bridge over the creek near R. Bresee's on the Addison road, Council furnishing all material—17 ft. beam, 14 ft. wide, approach railings at each side 25 ft. long, piers from foundation about 7 ft. high.

For further information, apply to the undersigned.

R. E. CORNELL, Clerk, Athens

33-34

GIRLS WANTED

Girl wanted for housework. Apply to L. GLENN EARL, Athens

33-35



Seaside Excursions, 1916
Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21.
Return Limit, Sept. 6.
LOW FARES

Farm Laborers' Excursion
Aug. 29. Winnipeg, \$12.

TORONTO EXHIBITION
Going Aug. 28, to Sept. 9
Return in 7 days, \$7.45
Same going dates, return until Sept. 13, \$8.35.

Neilson's Ice Cream

HOMOGENIZED Ice Cream means wholesome, easily digested, nutritious Ice Cream. Neilson's Ice Cream is so smooth, rich, so good for you, because it is made of cream that has been completely homogenized.

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STENOGRAPHERS & BOOK-KEEPERS

100 Wanted, — Immediately we could place one hundred young people in positions. Never in 15 years have so many calls come to us. Our weekly bulletins appearing in the Brockville papers show that we are unceasingly endeavoring to get every student a good-salaried situation. Fall Term opens Sept. 5. Send for 1916 "Fire Supplement" Catalogue,

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

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Temporary Office, Victoria Hall.

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SEPT. 4, 5 AND 6, 1916

LARGEST COUNTY FAIR IN ONTARIO

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

Abbramad's Arabian Whirlwinds

Will give their wonderful performance before the Grandstand. This is one of the best features ever seen at a Brockville Fair.

Capt. E. L. Hanney

Lately with Canadian Headquarters in France, will make two flights each day in one of the most modern aeroplanes, equipped with a 14 cylinder, 100 h.p. Gnome motor, capable of making 100 miles per hour.

TRIALS OF SPEED

Tuesday, Sept. 5

2.40 Trot and Pace \$300
2.25 Trot and Pace 300
Farmers' Race, Trot and Pace 150

1/2 Mile Heats
(For horses that never won money. To be driven by farmer or farmer's son.)

Wednesday, Sept. 6

2.18 Trot and Pace \$300
2.30 Trot and Pace 300
Free-For-All 400

Special

\$100 in gold will be presented by the Fair Association to the owner of the horse that breaks the track record of 2:10 1/2. Held by John McEwan, driven by Nat Ray.

Every department filled with the best products of Eastern Ontario—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Vegetables and all Farm Products, Dairy and Domestic Manufactures, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, Etc.

Large Display of Choice Poultry.

Grand Exhibit of Juvenile Work from the Schools of Domestic Science and Manual Labor.

SPECIAL RATES on all BOATS AND TRAINS

Can. Northern Afternoon Train will be held over until 6 p.m. on Sept. 5th.

MORRISTOWN FERRY--SINGLE RATE 25c--RETURN

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