

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 8

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1917

3 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

VISIT OUR FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

You can save money by anticipating your future needs. These present prices mean much to those who study economy. Just have a look at the big display in our new furniture room.

Splendid new "William and Mary" dining-room sets, in elegant satin walnut finish. Buffet china cabinet, table, arm-chair, and five small chairs upholstered in moorish leather. Set **\$69.00**

Mattresses—Covered with good art ticking.....**\$3.50**

All-Brass Beds—In satin or bright finish at.....**\$11.50**

White Enamel Beds—With brass knobs, at.....**\$3.00**

Set of Dining Chairs—One arm chair and five plain chairs, set for...**\$8.25**

Ecru Curtains—3 yards long, several patterns, regular price \$1.00 pair, price.....**59c**

The ROBERT WRIGHT CO. Limited
BROCKVILLE CANADA

R. DAVIS & SONS

BROCKVILLE

ARE NOW SHOWING MODELS IN
Suits, Coats, Dresses, Silks, Dress Goods,
Suitings, and Wash Goods

FOR SPRING

Distinctive and Different

OUR MIDWINTER SALE

Has left us with several odd lots which we want to clear.

85c Corduroy 59c—All colors in Silk Finished Corduroy, full 27 inches wide, fashionable material for separate skirts, coats, etc., regular 85c for **59c**

\$1.00 Waists 59c—Pretty Voile Waists, sizes up to 36 inch, all white and colored stripes, values up to \$1.00, for...**59c**

35c Men's Wool Sox 25c—Men's Grey Wool Sox, good and heavy, regular 35c, for...**25c**

45c and 35c Dress Materials 25c—15 pieces Dress Materials some short ends, values up to 45c, for...**25c**

\$25.00 Baby Lamb Coat \$9.90—One only soft rich curl Baby Lamb Coat, was \$25.00, for...**\$9.90**

\$1.25 Kimonas 89c—3 only Women's Kimonas, assorted patterns, regular \$1.25, for...**89c**

All ends of Silk half price. All ends of Dress Materials half price.

C. H. POST

BROCKVILLE.

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

WAR TIME FARMING

The question of "Ontario's Seed Supply for 1917", taken up by the Provincial Department of Agriculture

The poor crops caused by unfavorable weather in 1916, have left many farmers without grain, potatoes, etc., fit for seeding or planting purposes.

This condition is not universal. In many parts of Ontario we had good crops, and have good seed available. The good grain and potatoes of Ontario if properly distributed, would be sufficient for all our needs, and it is with this object in view, that good seed propaganda is being organized by the Government. Besides Ontario as a source of supply we can get good seed grain from Western Canada, and potatoes from the Eastern Provinces. Farmers should be warned however, against recleaning Western feed oats which may be slightly frosted, for seeding purposes. The viability and vitality of such seed would be very low, if at all frosted, and poor crops would result.

This question of good seed is very important. Just as you sow, so shall you reap. For your own sake and for the sake of the country in this time of stress, have good seed. If you need seed or have good seed for sale, get in touch with the Local Department of Agriculture. Your District Representative will be glad to help you.

McLaughlin Four on Exhibition

A. Taylor & Son have received a new model McLaughlin Four, and it is now on exhibition at their show rooms. This firm is agent in the district for this popular line of motor cars and the persons interested are requested to thoroughly investigate the McLaughlin when contemplating the purchase of a car.

Death of Eliza A. Barrington

There passed away Saturday to her eternal rest at the home of her son-in-law, W. J. Wilson, Eliza A. Hagerman daughter of the late Henry L. Hagerman and wife of the late James Barrington of Glen Buell, at which place she lived the most of her life time, going to Brockville about fifteen years ago.

She had been in poor health for over a year following lagrippe. Many will remember her kind look and pleasant smile. She is survived by one brother, Henry in Athens, two daughters, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. F. Cadwell. One boy is in the western States.

The funeral took place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Brockville from 218 Ormond street to Park street church thence to the cemetery.

Mrs. John Colborne

The death occurred last week near Greenbush of a highly respected resident of Elizabethtown in Mrs. John Colborne. She was a native of Augusta and a daughter of the late John Fletcher. She leaves to mourn her loss four daughters. They are: Mrs. Maud, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. J. W. Easton, Brockville, and the Misses Eva and Carrie Colborne at home. She also leaves three sisters, they are: Mrs. B. Chapman, Brockville; Mrs. George Corr, Fairfield, and Mrs. A. Francis, in Newbraska. She was an Anglican in religion.

Notice

Owing to our old stock of flour being exhausted, and on account of the great advance in the price of new flour, I shall be obliged to raise the price of bread on Monday, Feb. 26, to 8 cents a loaf.

N. G. SCOTT

CASTORIA

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

Supplies Needed

An urgent request has been sent to the Athens Women's Institute by the Red Cross Society for the following supplies: money, socks, shirts, (flannel or union, with collars), pyjamas, dressing gowns, hot water bottle covers, heel-less bed socks, French caps, comfort bags, housewives, quilts (white or red, for small size bed), toilet articles (small towels, soap, tooth brushes, tooth powder, sponges, catboic soap), food (hard candy, chocolates, cakes, tinned fruits, dried fruit, chewing gum, cocoa), tobacco, pipes, cigarettes, games, matches, writing paper, envelopes, pen nibs, mouth organs, candles, toilet paper. As the work of the red cross is carried on by the voluntary contributions of the public, and gets no support from the government, the necessity of sending these supplies is obvious.

Plum Hollow Red Cross

The monthly meeting of Plum Hollow's Red Cross was held last week. After the regular business of the society was conducted, our secretary read the letters from our boys in England. We sent 21 pails, Xmas and received answers from all but two, one from France where he thought the greatest comfort was to be warm and dry and enjoyed our sugar cakes also three cards from Prisoners of War in Germany acknowledging our parcels. I am sure the reading of those letters filled our members with renewed vigor to do our best for the boys.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. Etvie Eaton is visiting friends in Brockville.

Mrs. Jas. Alguire Sr. is visiting her daughter Mrs. Johnson, Smith's Falls.

Lenten service will be held in Christ's church at 7 o'clock Friday evening.

Mrs. R. Whaley, Hard Island entertained a few friends very pleasantly on Friday evening.

Born, on Sunday, Feb. 11, to Mr and Mrs. Morton Henderson, of Nemiskam, Alberta, a daughter.

Where are the street lights of yesterday? Isn't it about time they were shedding their pale white effulgence on the snowbound thoroughfares?

Mrs. Burton Alguire is spending a few weeks at Lansdowne, guest of her sister Mrs. Landon.

Mr. Robert Blair spent the week end at Plum Hollow.

Dr. E. Giles, of Montreal, is offering the Cedar Park Inn, Charleston Lake, for sale. As manager last year, he made many friends for himself and the hotel, and it is to be regretted that he will not be able to open it to the public for the coming summer. Mrs. Giles died quite recently and this probably is the reason for his decision to dispose of the property.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Stewart of Buckingham are guests at the home of Mrs. George Cowles, Sheldons.

Mrs. Alf Male and Mrs. Charlie Chant are visiting friends at Harlem.

The Junior Farmers' Association of Frankville held a patriotic assembly in Montgomery's Hall Monday night. It was well attended, many driving from this section. Music was furnished by the Rideau Theatre Orchestra of Smith's Falls.

The hockey season is on in a rather desultory fashion. Several games have been played recently. The Public School has twice defeated the High School Juniors; the High School won a game from the Town team, and yesterday tallied a score over Plum Hollow of 7-1. They go to Brockville to-day to play the Collegiate Institute.

The Women's Institute will hold its meeting on Saturday Feb. 24th in the Institute rooms at 3 o'clock. The literary portion of the program is under the direction of Mesdames Johnston, Eaton and Yates. There will also be a number of musical selections. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Good Times and Bad Times

It is well to remember that the conditions under which we working people live are always changing. Working people mean lawyers, doctors, mechanics, manufacturers, bankers or farmers. Every one labors with his head or hands. The time to save is naturally in good times. The time to be glad you save is in both bad and good times, but do not forget that you cannot save at all during bad times. Good times are here to-day. What do you think of a sum put every week in the Bank against the day when bad times are here.

The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

ATHENS BRANCH.

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

Leonard McConnell has enlisted for overseas service.

Miss Blanche Singleton, B. A., Sprotton, was a guest of Miss Wilma Steacy.

Mr. Alex Campo is in Chicago on an extended visit to his son, Jerry.

Mrs. Sherman Coon is very ill at her home on the Brockville Road.

Mr. and Mrs. James Howarth have been visiting friends at Brockville and Inverness the past week.

Mr. Fred Scovil has rented Mr. D. L. Perry's house on Central Street and will move in from Lake Elvidson soon.

Messrs. Thos. Horsefield and Mackie Henderson attended the meeting of the Argyshire Beeder's Association in Montreal last week.

Mr. Wallace Hollingsworth has gone to Brockville to take a position in the Carriage Works.

Miss Hazel Latimer was a guest of Miss Leita Gorman at her home at Chantry over the week-end.

Mr. John Coby jr. has returned home from an Ottawa hospital where he recently underwent a serious operation.

Mrs. B. A. Billings and children, of Morton, returned home last week after a few days visit here at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. A. Rappell.

Miss Gertrude Cross has been confined to her room at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. Sheffield, the past few days with a severe attack of lagrippe.

A barrel of hospital supplies was shipped last week to a military hospital in England from the local and Chantry institutes.

On and after April 1 next the minimum rate of wages for carpenters, members of the Brockville union, will be 40c per hour.

Council of Rear Yonge and Escott will meet on Friday 23 inst, at one o'clock, for appointment of Road Overseers, etc.

Capt. A. I. Lockwood, M.D.C.M. Westport, was presented with the Military Cross by the King, Wednesday the 24th January, at Buckingham Palace (for gallantry and meritorious service.)

Probate of the will of John H. McKinley, late of Seeley's Bay, gentleman, has been granted to John McKinley, merchant, and Henry Willis, notary public, the executors. Lewis & Fitzpatrick, solicitors.

Probate of the will of Mrs. Fanny Salthouse, late of Lansdowne, married woman, has been granted to D. L. Haskins, of Lansdowne, and Wm. Kaiser, of Escott, cheesemaker, the executors. J. A. Jackson, Gananogue, solicitor.

Ice on the tracks between Delta and Westport held up the B & W. express from Westport Monday morning and it was not released until Tuesday morning. The warm weather of Saturday caused the snow to melt and overflow the tracks. A drop in temperature caused ice to form and the engine was unable to clear it.

The Athens Women's Institute last week shipped a barrel of red cross supplies to the Moore Barrack's, Shorncliffe Camp, England. The Institutes of the Dominion are doing a noble part in the war.

A service was held in St. Denis' church, Sunday, Feb. 11th, when the rite of baptism was administered to the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John McKinlay, Wiltse street.

Mrs. Albert Carr has returned to her home, Main street east, from Spencerville, where with her husband, she spent the dairy season. Mr. Carr has followed the example of his two sons and has enlisted.

Mr. W. C. Smith, Egin street, has taken the position held during the last year by the Mr. Jas. Scott—that of buying eggs from members of the Athens branch of the Egg Circle of the Leeds County Farmers' Co-operative Association. The membership fee of the circle is \$1.00 and eggs are bought only from members. The price of eggs at the present time is about 61 cents a dozen.

A dairy and poultry meeting will be held in the Athens Town Hall Thursday evening of this week at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the South Leeds Board of Agriculture. The Dairy Standards Act will be discussed by G. G. Publow, Kingston, chief dairy instructor, and an address on "Farm Poultry" will be given by J. C. Stuart, poultry expert, of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. Besides the addresses there will be a good musical program.

Sight Testing

If you have any trouble with your eyes—difficulty in seeing distinct or reading, aching eyes, tired eyes. If you suffer from headache call and have them examined most carefully.

We have all appliances for the most careful examination.

H. R. KNOWLTON

Jeweler and Optician
ATHENS

COMFORT and CONVENIENCE WITHOUT WATERWORKS

By installing a Sanitary Odorless Closet in your home.

Get our free literature.

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

ATHENS, ONT.

Look at the address label on your paper. Jan. 17 means 1st of Jan. 1917 not 17th of Jan. If you have paid your subscription, see that the labels shows it. If it does not notify us immediately.

MURAD CIGARETTES

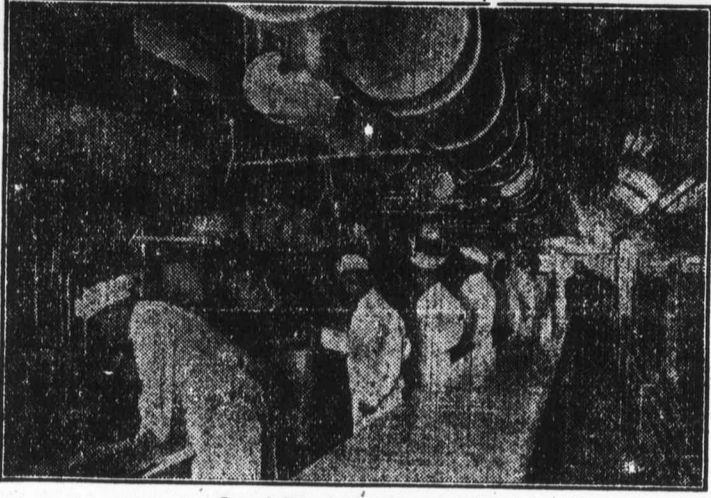
Everywhere Why?

The blending is exceptional

COOKING FOR AN ARMY ON CANADA'S MILITARY "SPECIALS"

4,000 lbs. fresh meat and bacon.
1,200 lbs. beans.
1,500 loaves of bread.
50 bags of potatoes.
1,400 lbs. of sugar.
400 lbs. of coffee.
100 lbs. of tea.
300 gals. of milk.
500 lbs. of butter.
600 lbs. of oatmeal.

Some of the staples provided for a battalion en route Camp Borden, Ont., to Halifax, N.S.



Grand Trunk Commissary Car.

When the full account is written of Canada's participation in the war there will be no more interesting chapter than that dealing with the methods employed in transporting this great army of men from the training areas to the seaboard, over distances, in many instances, of thousands of miles, and thence from our Atlantic ports to the English camps and the trenches of Flanders and France. One side of this work which stands out most clearly is the use of the Military Dining Cars which have been specially created in Canada to provide our soldiers with meals while on their long railway journeys. No country in the world ever faced the problem of carrying over so great a distance by rail so many men and to meet the situation something new in railroad equipment had to be provided to adapt to the cooking and serving of meals. The ordinary dining car, as compact as a watch in its arrangement, can feed thirty people at one sitting, but how to feed hundreds of men at one time was the problem. That it has been mastered in splendid fashion is a compliment to the dining car experts of Canada, and particularly to Mr. E. W. Smith, Superintendent of Dining Cars, who, as a result of the work done on the Grand Trunk that they have attracted the attention of authorities in all parts of the world and were recently acquired into by the United States Government.

The Grand Trunk Commissary Car shown in the illustration is the largest travelling kitchen ever devised. It is eighty feet long, has a full-sized hotel range ten feet in length, steam-cook-

ing apparatus and sixty-foot refrigerator space and store-room capacity for many tons of provisions. Eight cooks work in it without confusion, while a passageway running the whole length of the car allows the military waiters to pass on their way to and from the coaches. In the movement of a battalion two of these cars are used, the military special being run, as a rule, in two sections. The commissary car is placed in the centre of the train in order that it is easy of access from all the coaches. When a battalion enters the Commissary Department is always the subject of keen interest among the men in khaki. The military cooks are for the time being out of action. The comfort of the men, so far as diet is concerned, depends upon the railway's crew, in charge of a specially chosen crew, the system of service is explained to the soldiers by the steward at the first meal on the train. The non-commissioned officer in each coach appoints his own waiters. Frequently as the minute hand of the watch reaches the meal hour the waiters from the meal car and the last car walk through to the commissary. The cooks have

been preparing for hours and everything is ready and piping hot. Along the great counter is spread the various portions of the meal. It is breakfast time and the morning menu calls for oatmeal porridge, meats, potatoes, bread and butter, jam, and coffee. Two men take the big trays of meats and potatoes, another the bread, already sliced and buttered, another the porridge, and another the coffee and so to the end. As soon as the first two coaches have been supplied two more squads of waiters arrive until all are served. Within fifteen minutes every man on the train is busy with his meal. Serving over twelve hundred men in fifteen minutes without fuss or furor means organization and that is the secret of this railway's method of handling the problem. The rule is that every man shall be amply supplied and nothing delights the cook more than to see boys relish some favorite dish so well that they come back for "more." Three fine meals a day make happy interludes on the long rail journeys. The appreciation of the officers and men for the service given makes the hard work necessary in carrying out the task a pleasure to the men concerned.

JEWELLED BOOKS.

Ancient Volumes Bound in Gold and Inlaid with Gems.

Bibliophiles will tell you that the bookbinding of the ancient has never been equaled, let alone surpassed. They will extol the beauties of the bindings of the Byzantine period, when books had covers of gold, silver and copper studded with jewels, the massive tomes being carried in imperial processions. The book produced in the middle ages were of remarkable beauty inwardly and outwardly. Religious manuscripts were enriched with illuminations, some of which their covers were of silver, gold or enamel, incrustated with gems. These books were generally bestowed as special gifts by bishops and princes on monastic houses and churches, where they were laid on the altar or chained to a desk.

The dukes of Burgundy were renowned for their libraries. The "Cassino" of Charles the Bold was bound in red velvet set with five large rubies. Another Burgundian book was bound and set with fifty-eight pearls of great size. The library of Philip the Good of Burgundy surpassed all other book collections of the time. It contained nearly 100 volumes, all richly illuminated on vellum with blindwork in gold and velvet, incrustated with jewels, with covers of gold and gems.—Pearson's Weekly.

ANTIQUES

Have you any old articles of merit which you are desirous of disposing of—such as Antique Furniture, Old Plate, Brassware, Prints, Engravings, Old Arms, Armour, Curios, etc.? If so, you will find it of interest to you to consult us.

ROBERT JUNOR

62 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT.

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS.

Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, Fancy Goods and Antiques.

\$200 each. Care should be taken in packing the machines for export.

Mr. G. S. Thompson has discovered that celluloid can be made plastic by soaking it in ether solution. It can then be moulded into any shape for application in various tissues of the body.

India's small output of saltpetre is due not to any scarcity of the product, but to the difficulty of securing labor.

One hundred thousand pounds of lemon grass art used annually in the United States by manufacturers of perfume and soap. The Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to interest farmers in growing this grass on the high pine lands of Florida. Lemon grass is now imported from the East Indies.

A new natural dye has been discovered in a native grown root of Porto Rico, known as "gonibillo" or sweet ginger. The root is sold by farmers at Mayaguez for \$1 a hundred pounds.

Brightly colored belts with pockets and polished buckles make big sales at Aden, Arabia. Dealers who hope to compete successfully for this trade should export an article that will cost not more than 25 cents.

Structural iron, cement and wood are needed in Colombia.

The Venezuelan Government plans to construct a road which will extend through the States of Miranda, Anzoategui and Bolivar, and will connect all the important cities in those States.

A dealer in France has inquired about American biscuits and small cakes in demand in British West Africa.

The United States has succeeded in England as the supplier of lead in pipes and bars to Foochow, China. Tea chests are lined with this product.

Two portable sawmills have been placed in operation at Fallsbury, New Brunswick. It is expected that the mills will saw 2,000,000 feet of lumber. The portable mills reduce the cost of sawing lumber in sections remote from existing sawmills.

Bermuda's 1917 vegetable crops will not be as good as usual. It is asserted, for this reason that there is less land under cultivation than in previous years.

Minard's Liniment for sale Everywhere.

Shop Signs

Many new sports hats of fine straw in mushroom shape and that new charcoal green which is so fashionable and so difficult to wear.

New sports skirts of white wash satin, in smart pleated models; also some of white pongee.

New white and gold velour checked suitings that are quite smart, quite wide and will make attractive spring suits.

New spring frocks for young girls—made in a rather trying style with the new round, and rather high neck.

More sports silk than have ever before been shown—and destined to make coat linings or coats, whole suits, frocks, blouses, hats and parasols.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.

C. A. KING, M. D.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Crops and animal products of the United States in 1916 had an estimated value of \$13,449,000,000, an increase of \$2,574,000,000 over 1915, which was the former record year.

The Peruvian Government will pave the city of Iquitos at a cost of \$48,665. This will be paid by revenues from rubber plantations in the Department of Loreto.

There are opportunities for several lines of American supplies in West Africa, including canned goods, pork, cotton prints, hats and clothes.

As a result of the efforts of consular agents at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, American machinery worth \$45,000 was installed in a wool washery in that district.

High grade photographs are gaining in favor in Brazil. They retail at about

Now that potatoes, owing to increased prices, are no longer within reach for common use, rice is the best possible substitute.

Bolled rice is the best thing in sight. It is at once available, and, measured by its nourishing qualities, of far greater, pound for pound, use in keeping up the strength of those who eat it. Where a family needs to be coaxed into a fondness for rice instead of potatoes, try serving it some specially attractive fashion. There is much in appearance. A mound of fluffy rice, well cooked and lightly piled in the centre of a platter, lends itself to a great variety of appetizing variations. The secret of properly cooked rice lies in an abundance of rapidly boiling water. After washing the uncooked rice so that the last rinsing water is not even cloudy, the grains should be sprinkled into a kettle of rapidly boiling water, the rice being added so gradually that the violent ebullition of the water will not be checked. There must be plenty of water and every grain of rice must fairly dance up and down.

For instance, try a decoration of green peppers, cut in rings and cooked until tender in slightly salted

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water. Lay these green rings in an afterlaced row, well up on the mound of rice. The effect will be found exceeding good and the peppers will also add a delicious bit of flavor to the rice, when served together.

Pimentoes cut in strips and dropped for a few minutes into boiling water make another excellent garnish for boiled rice, the pieces being scattered irregularly around the edge, as a border.

A sprinkling of finely chopped parsley over the mound of rice is pretty as well as appetizing and a few spoonfuls of minced boiled ham, lightly strewn over the rice, is an improvement to the appearance of the dish as well as a piquant addition to the taste.

A little trick which goes a long way toward the satisfactory serving of rice is the use of a fork rather than a spoon. When cooking, the rice should never be stirred with a spoon, but with a fork; when serving, where possible, use two forks instead of a spoon. The spoon crushes the delicate particles and gives the rice a mushy look which must always be avoided.

Chicken livers in brown sauce, boiled calves' liver, creamed codfish, or minced meat of any kind, are all prove when served with a border on boiled rice, in which case potatoes need not figure in the meat in any form.

Lumbago's Misery Ceases, Every Aching Muscle Cured

JUST RUB ON OLD-TIME "NERVILINE."

Not necessary to drug inside! That awful stiffness that makes you yelp worse than a kicked dog will be cured—cured for a certainty, and quickly, too, if you just rub on Nerviline.

Rub Nerviline right into the sore spot, rub lots of it over those tortured muscles, do this and the pain will go. You see Nerviline is thin, not oily.

Therefore it sinks in, it penetrates through the tissues, it gets right to those stiff, sore muscles and irritated nerves that make you dance with pain. You'll get almost instant relief from muscle soreness, stiffness, aching joints, lameness or rheumatism by rubbing with Nerviline. It is a soothing liniment, and doesn't blister, doesn't burn or even stain the skin.

It's the most harmless cure in the world for Lumbago, Back Strain or Sciatica. It takes away the ache at once and ends your misery quickly.

Now quit complaining—don't suffer another day—Nerviline, that good, soothing old-time liniment, will bring you up right quick. Get busy today. Ask a dealer anywhere can supply Nerviline, 2c.

Father's Failure.

Johnny Bank, who had seen eight summers go by, not very long ago developed a fondness for playing "Lockey" from school. After two or three offences of this kind he was taken to task by his teacher.

"Johnny," she said, "the next time you are absent I want you to bring me an excuse from your father telling me why you were not here."

"I don't want to bring an excuse from father," protested the boy.

"Why not?" asked the teacher, her suspicion plain.

"Cause father isn't any good at making excuses. Mother finds him out every time."—New York Times.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuritis.

AMERICAN PEOPLE TO ALLIES.

If they tell you that we hold Right and wrong are much the same: That with equal share of blame And are ready, too, to die— And the ravaging wolf we name— Don't believe it!

If they tell you that we think, When the robber comes by night And we see the murderous might Innocence unfriended sink, We should be "to proud to fight"— Don't believe it!

If they tell you we are cold, When strong men, and maids as brave, May not live from bondage saved— We who gave unfriended gold, And our heart's blood, for the slave— Don't believe it!

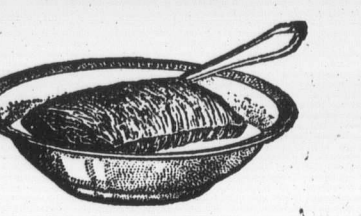
If-O gallant souls and true!— If they tell you we judge well Ways of Heaven and ways of Hell: That the honor dear to you— Also in our souls doth dwell— Oh, believe it!

If they tell you our heart's cry: That, whatever the danger near, One, one only loss we fear: And are ready, too, to die— For the things that you hold dear— Oh, believe it!

—Florence Earle Coates, in Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Does a coal wagon always have the right of weigh?

The Business of Being a Boy is a strenuous employment. Sturdy boys and girls are not built out of books alone. The best food for growing youngsters is **Shredded Wheat**, the whole wheat food that builds healthy tissue, good bone and develops sound teeth and healthy gums. For breakfast or any meal, with milk or cream. Delicious with preserved fruits.



Made in Canada.

LITTLE WORRIES IN THE HOME

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

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

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can procure them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Frock Fashions.

There are many dresses of stockinet. And numbers of very bewitching gowns are of lustrous charmeuse. Beads are quite frequently used for trimming—on crepe, satin and silk dresses. Chenille embroidery is another feature of some new spring gowns. Coat dresses are youthful, becoming and fashionable—as you'll see by the early evening exhibits. High-waisted effects are promised a vogue; so, too, is the barrel skirt, the round neck and the combination gown of two kinds of silk.

Iron long fired becomes steel.—Chinese Saying.

HOLD UP YOUR HEAD.

It Will Stimulate You Mentally as Well as Physically.

In a letter to Robert Grimshaw of the New York University, William Muldoon gives advice that it would be well for every man and woman, boy and girl in America to take to heart. He says:

"I was taught in early manhood not to throw my shoulders back, stick my chest out, draw my stomach in or hold my chin down like a goose preening its tail, but to always try and reach some imaginary thing with the crown of my head. If you try to do this first, understand how to try and then try, he doesn't have to pay any attention to the rest of his physical being. That is with his forehead, but with the crown of his head will keep every particle of this body in the position that nature intended it should be.

And as a boy I was advised to frequently back up against the wall and make the back of my head, my shoulders, hips, heels all press against the wall at the same time, and in that way get an idea of what was straight, or in other words, how crooked I was becoming by drooping.

Both to young and old Mr. Muldoon's "hold your head up" suggestion is infinitely true. Try it. The effect physically and mentally is immediate. When the head goes higher the impulse is to do it. A man finds more elasticity in his limbs. He steps out with more ease. There is more spring to his gait. He isn't a lumbering, shambling creature, but a man alive. With the elevation of the crown of the head there seems to come clearer thinking, a more buoyant feeling and a brighter outlook.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Spring Silks.

And extremely gay they are, too. There is a great deal of that heavy, oyster-white, crepe wave. Striped tub silks in new colorings are also in evidence. Effetas, shimmering and colorful, chiffons, filmy and lovely, charmeuse and satins are also modish. And the crepes—jerseys, de chine and mofore, are enchanting and approved of Fashion.

The false can never grow into truth by growing in power.—Tagore.

LET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days free trial post-paid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

If you are troubled with weak, tired feeling, headache, backache, bearing down, der weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 3 Windsor, Ont.

They Made Him A Different Man

WHAT B. DRAPER SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

His Troubles Were Numerous and of Long Standing, But Four Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills Drove Them All Away.

Sedley, Sask., Feb. 22.—(Special)—"Dodd's Kidney Pills made me a different man. The speaker was Mr. Benjamin Draper, well known and highly respected here. He is a fine, healthy representative of the prairie province, and he says he owes his health to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was in bad shape all round when I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Draper continued. "My trouble came from hard work when I was young. My joints got stiff, my muscles cramped and I suffered terribly from a sore back. I was depressed and low spirited, I was always thirsty and I had flashes of light before my eyes.

"I had rheumatism and heart flutterings, my appetite was fitful, my memory was failing and I was troubled with shortness of breath. Four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made me a new man."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured all Mr. Draper's troubles because they all came from sick kidneys. If you have any of his symptoms Dodd's Kidney Pills will help you.

The Grey North Sea.

Landmen at home, in comfort, Buying and selling, too, Smoking your pipes together, Just as you used to do; Think of the sailors striving To keep you safe and free, Out on the North Sea riding, Out on the grey North Sea.

Women at home, in safety, Sleeping and waking, too, Tending the home and garden, Just as you used to do; Think of the sailors straining To keep your children free, Out on the North Sea watching, Out on the grey North Sea.

All ye in England dwelling, Free from the war's alarm, Just as in peace-time living, Sheltered from want or harm; Think of the sailors daily, For the sake of you and me, Out on the North Sea dying, Out on the grey North Sea, Kingston-on-Thames. Constance M. Savage.

CHAT IN PASSING.

Spring-Lake and Rainy Are Some of the New Beauties.

Some of the daintiest negligees imaginable are new and attractive, and made of crisp, pretty white-cottons, awash with linings of pink or delicate blue China silk. In colors, too, they are quite charming, and make them altogether delightful.

Now that we have long passed the stage when "her teeth like little mice stole in and out her petticoats," it denotes her intention to have them good with exceeding care. What with our short skirts, they are out, and out to stay! But if they are enclosed in a pair of those new black satin slippers with hand-tufted bases in the prettiest colors and beautiful designs, she'll not mind how much they show!

Any woman who has ever had the misfortune to have the hot-water bottle burst just when it was most needed, will appreciate a new bottle which is water-tight, but not lacking in softness. It is flat and of metal and one has but to boil it for several minutes and it will stay hot (and unburst!) for hours at a stretch.

This is a good time to pick up an inexpensive evening frock. All shoe shops are having sales and clearing out winter stock, and if one will but take the trouble to look through them, many gowns which have possibilities marked on their little, freshened up with new tulle or perhaps a dash of silk, a new gown may be had for an absurdly small outlay.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Crops and animal products of the United States in 1916 had an estimated value of \$13,449,000,000, an increase of \$2,574,000,000 over 1915, which was the former record year.

The Peruvian Government will pave the city of Iquitos at a cost of \$48,665. This will be paid by revenues from rubber plantations in the Department of Loreto.

There are opportunities for several lines of American supplies in West Africa, including canned goods, pork, cotton prints, hats and clothes.

As a result of the efforts of consular agents at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, American machinery worth \$45,000 was installed in a wool washery in that district.

High grade photographs are gaining in favor in Brazil. They retail at about

PILES

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It cures the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Persistence, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—No Ads.

Zam-Buk

GREETED THE UNION JACK WITH CHEERS

New York Crowd All Stood Up When God Save the King Was Sung.

LADY FITZCLARENCE

Gives Times an Interview On Her Arrival in New York.

New York despatch: Lady Susan FitzClarence, whose husband, a captain in the Royal Fusiliers, died at Gallipoli, and a daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke, arrived in New York on the Kronland, Sunday. She is on her way to Australia where she will join Madam Melba. Lady FitzClarence is one of the titled women of England who has given her time and all to the relief of the wounded and stricken, and she knows from actual observation and has had the opportunity to observe, the things that move the British people to stand resolutely in the great world crisis.

In an interview granted to a coterie of reporters, the Times correspondent included, she gave her opinion that Germany's revival of ruthless submarine warfare would not short - the war, that would not daunt the spirits of British seamen or lessen the determination at home to see the fight go to a finish of Prussian militarism, no matter what it may cost. Come what will, the battle for the ideals of Government, for democracy and for the social life built up through centuries must go on. The British people believe that they are right, and, believing that, there is nothing that they will not endure opposed.

"The renewal of ruthless warfare," she said, "was to be expected. The German announcement did not create any astonishment in England, that country is not astonished at anything any more. We believe that Germany's announcement is a confession of weakness. It will have no effect upon our prosecution of the war. We have already suffered much, but we will not suffer more. No one fears starvation and everyone is philosophic regarding the efforts to conserve food supplies. The food dictatorship is in the experimental stage and hardships are to be expected, but we have abundant faith in our ability to see the thing through. If there is any discontent in England it is because so little is being said to be published about what our navy is doing. It makes us furious to have someone ask why our navy doesn't do something. We know ourselves that no navy in the history of the world has done so much. It has kept the seas open. It has made possible the transportation of millions of men to the front, a task which could not have been done by any other means. The naval officers and some of the hardships these seamen are undergoing. Night after night, month after month, without rest, they stand guard around the British Isles, France and the long line through the Mediterranean. You cannot understand what an infinite task it is to be forever trailing the sea for mines and submarines, but, it is that watchfulness that is saving the Allies and may save America too."

Asked to talk about what was being done in England, Lady Susan told of how already steps were being taken to insure the country against being overrun by men and women reduced to beggary on account of the war. She said that the work at St. Dunstan's, the home in Regent Park, which Otto H. Kahn turned over to the government during the war, was a fair sample of what was being done throughout the country. Sir Arthur Pearson, the periodical publisher, who is himself blind, has charge of the hospital there. There are about 150 beds where patients are treated and a great number live elsewhere who are given treatment. The floors are laid with strips of carpet, and the blind men learn to go along them without guidance. The interesting thing done is to restore the maimed that can be restored. For example there is a boy there, eighteen years old, who lost his eyes, his nose and all the lower part of his face when a bomb exploded in front of him. He is wearing a mask of tin now, and his cheeks have been built up from his thighs. Eventually he will have a paraffin nose. "He firmly believes that, with the exception of his eyes, he will look not very much different to what he did. Most of England's sculptors are engaged at such hospitals building up the faces of terribly injured men. The advance in surgery has been wonderful."

"These men," she said, "are learning how to make boots, carpets, hats, coats, baskets and many other things. Poultry raising is one of the things taught and the men are becoming so proficient that they can tell the breed of a fowl simply by handling them. The spirit among these men is the very opposite of dismay. One frequently hears them chaffing each other about their misfortunes. "Universal service is making great headway. Women are being called to every occupation they can possibly fill, so as to release the men for fighting. It is now quite common to see women working. They wear Dutch trousers, blouses of brown and little scooped hats. I confess it gives me something of a shock to see women delivering bags of coal in the streets of London, but we have been accustomed to seeing them doing the work of men in other capacities."

Henry Moskowitz, Chairman of the Municipal Service Commission, speaking at the convention of the National Workmen's Committee on "Jewish Rights," said that in the event of war between the United States and Germany, "the representatives of the Jewish people who have held for unworkable Governments, will sacrifice themselves for America." Let us show America that 500,000 Jewish workmen, with a record of persecution unequalled in

the world, will say, if need be, that a country worth living for is a country worth dying for." The address was greeted with hisses and applause, many of those present being of the socialist party, who are bending all efforts for peace. An exciting debate followed.

Since the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany, the American great enthusiasm and expressing patriotism by applauding and cheering. At Proctor's vaudeville and picture house, on 23rd street, the American flag was flashed on the screen. The orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner," and all jumped to their feet. A picture of Abraham Lincoln was cheered and a wave of applause greeted the Union Jack and Canadian flags, and "God Save the King" brought the house to its feet. Wilson was cheered, and the deposed German Ambassador, Von Bernstorff, was loudly hissed, catcalls being hurled at the German sympathizers who dared to clap their hands.

HUN REVISION OF OLD TREATY

How Germany Wants One With U. S. Modeled.

Important Clause Regarding Enemy Ships.

A Berlin cable via London, says 15.—Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, in an informal discussion to-day with the correspondent of the Associated Press, explained the amended version of the American-Prussian treaty of 1799, which Germany is now submitting through the Swiss Government for the approval of the United States. Herr Zimmermann declared that the interfering of civilians and the confiscation of private property were preposterous steps to which his Government was unalterably opposed.

The proposed amended treaty deals in the broadest manner with the private commercial interests and personal liberties of the subjects of both countries. The German proposal would make articles 23 and 24 of the treaty effective immediately upon the severance of diplomatic relations, as well as in the event of a declaration of war, and would extend their protection over all German merchants in the United States, but would only affect American merchants in Prussia, not in the entire German Empire. Under the treaty as it stands at present, citizens of either country domiciled in the other are guaranteed unmolested residence for nine months after a declaration of war, but may be excluded from fortified cities or places of military importance. The German proposal guarantees to German subjects in the United States and Americans in Germany freedom to leave the country of their respective residence at a time and by routes to be assigned. They may take with them all their personal property, including money, valuables and bank credits, except as otherwise prohibited by existing embargoes, and protection of themselves and their property shall be guaranteed in accordance with the laws of the country of their residence. There shall be no restrictions of their private rights, other than the judicial restrictions imposed on neutrals.

Special provision is made that civilians shall not be put in concentration camps or their property sequestered, except under laws applying alike to all neutrals and a general provision is inserted that German property in United States and American property in Germany shall be treated as neutral. Another provision protects patent rights and contract relations. A significant section is one guaranteeing the protection of the sixth Hague Convention in regard to enemy merchant ships to merchantmen of both parties as well as their cargoes. The provision is extended, however, to forbid the enforced departure of such vessels from their ports without a binding pass from all enemy countries guaranteeing a free voyage to a home port. The same protection would also be extended to the crews of these ships and the treaty would apply, in all particulars, to the colonies of both parties.

HUN SUB BASE IN CUBA PORT?

London cable says: British officials are greatly interested in the news of the revolutionary outbreak in Cuba, where, they assert, they have reasons to suspect German agents have been at work for a long time. Only a few weeks ago Captain Hans Boehn, a German army officer, was taken from the Dutch steamer Zeelandia at Falmouth. He had in his possession a chart of Santa Lucia Bay, where, according to other papers seized at the same time, German agents secured an oil concession. It is the belief here that the Santa Lucia project was being developed by means of money sent from New York to Havana. The British naval authorities, while they have failed to discover any German submarine base in the West Indies, declare that they have long had reason to suspect the intention of the Germans to establish one there, and as a consequence they look with suspicion upon the Cuban oil project, as possibly a blind to hide the establishment of a refuge from which submarines could operate.

Sillius-Wigwag seems very despondent. He says he doesn't care what happens to him. Cynicus—Gee! The first thing you know that fellow will be going off and getting married.

U-BOAT SINKS AMERICAN SHIP

Steamer Lyman M. Law Torpedoed or Bombed.

Four Others Victims—Total Tonnage Small.

SHIPS SUNK. Table with columns: Ships Sunk, Tons. Total sunk to date, Feb. 11: 82 213,388. Sunk on Wednesday: 5 1,106. Of the ships sunk two were American, 30 neutral, 46 British and six other belligerents.

London cable says: The latest reports give five vessels as having been sunk by German submarines. Among these was the American schooner Lyman M. Law, which is said to have been carrying to Italy wood for the making of lemon boxes. The crew of the Law escaped. The other vessels sunk were British—two steamers and two trawlers. The aggregate tonnage of the sunken vessels, except the trawler, was 8,105 tons. The American steamship Lyman M. Law was sunk by a submarine, according to a despatch from the Stefani Agency of Rome. The crew, including eight Americans, is reported to have been landed.

According to a cable report from Rome, the Lyman M. Law was not torpedoed, but was destroyed by a bomb placed on board by a submarine. Another report said the ship was sunk by gunfire from a submarine. The submarine according to the report, was apparently an Austrian, but flew no flag.

SCHOONER LOST AT SEA. New York despatch: News of the loss at sea of the British schooner Little Secret reached here to-day, with the arrival of her captain, Abram Dear, and his crew of four men on the Danish freight steamship Olaf Maersk, which rescued them off the Grand Banks on her voyage from Rotterdam, when their tiny vessel, of 89 tons, was in distress. After the five men aboard were rescued by the Danish freighter, the schooner was burned so she would not become a menace to navigation.

MORE RAIDS BY HAIG'S MEN ALONG THE FRONT IN FRANCE

Germans, Near Arras, Refusing to Leave Dugouts, Were Killed in Them.

Lines Penetrated At Other Points, And Successful Work Done.

London cable says: On the French front the British in the Ancre and other regions continue to make raids on German positions. Wednesday's most successful operation was north-east of Arras, where King George's men entered 250 yards of German trenches and reached their third line. Many Germans were killed and some captured. The Ancre raid was south-east of Grandcourt, where a strong position was captured. German trenches on the Somme and northeast of Ypres have also been entered by the British.

All along the remainder of the front there have been artillery duels and bomb-dropping exploits by aviators of both belligerent groups. The official report from British headquarters in France reads: "During the day we captured an enemy strong point southeast of Grandcourt and took a few prisoners. Another very successful raid was carried out this morning northeast of Arras. We penetrated 250 yards into the enemy's defenses and reached his third line of defenses. Two machine-gun emplacements and a number of dugouts were completely destroyed. Many of the enemy were killed in the dugouts, which they refused to leave. We captured 40 prisoners and a machine gun. Our casualties were very light. "We also entered the German lines last night on the Somme and northeast of Ypres and inflicted considerable casualties. "A hostile raid attempted east of Arras during the night was repulsed; a second enemy party reached our trenches south of Messines, but was quickly ejected. "Three of the enemy's ammunition dumps were exploded to-day by our artillery fire. North of Ypres we caused a fire in the enemy's lines."

MANY AIR BATTLES. Battles in the air have been resumed on an extensive scale on the French front. The Paris official report says: "German aeroplanes last evening dropped bombs in the region of Du-kirk; several of the civil population were killed, and others were wounded. Nancy likewise was bombarded by aeroplanes this morning, there being no casualties. "Last night our air squadrons dropped projectiles on aviation grounds at Etrelles (Aisne) and Fancourt (Somme), on the railway stations at Athies, Hombieux, Vovencourt, St. Quentin and Ham,

and also on many factories east of Tergnier, where several explosions occurred. "The British report also chronicles flights in the air. It says: "One German aeroplane was destroyed in the air fighting yesterday on our side of the line, and one of our machines was brought down." GERMAN VERSION OF FIGHTING. Details of the violent engagements on Sunday night north of the Ancre on the Somme front are given by the military critic of the Berlin semi-official Overseas News Agency. Writing under date of Feb. 19, he says: "On Sunday night violent engagements took place between Serre and the Ancre, where six attacks by the British were repulsed. The British in the afternoon had opened an extensive heavy fire on the German positions north of the Ancre, this increasing to the most violent rumfire at nightfall. "Between 9 and 10 p.m. the first of the British contingents initiated the attack over the snow-covered ground in the vicinity of Beaumont. Two additional attacks at the same point also failed. "Towards evening the British launched their fourth attack east of Beaumont. This was made by a battalion supported by numerous machine guns. It was followed by violent hand-to-hand fighting, during which one officer and more than thirty men were taken prisoner by the Germans. The British attempted two additional attacks with strong forces in this district. Soon after midnight they succeeded in penetrating German trenches buried in snow after furious hand-to-hand fighting, but were ejected as the result of counter-attacks. "At 4 in the morning the British made their sixth and last attack of the night, this breaking down under the German curtain of fire."

FRENCH REPORT. Paris cable: The official communication issued by the War Office Wednesday night reads: "East of Reims we carried out a surprise attack in the sector of Proence. The two artillery were active during the day in the regions of Les Maisons Dechamps and St. Hilaire, and also on the left bank of the Meuse in the sectors of Hill 204 and Le Mort Homme. "In the West our batteries destroyed heavily shelled enemy organizations north of Flirey. The fire was relatively calm everywhere else."

BRITISH NAVY IS CONFIDENT

Sure the U-Boat Menace Will Be Overcome.

Troop Moves Unhindered—One Day's Results.

London cable: While naval officers express the belief that the submarine operations may continue at high tension for a couple of months they show the utmost confidence in the ability of the navy to cope with the latest campaign with approximately the same success as the campaign against the U-boats in 1915. An Admiralty official showed to the Associated Press to-day the figures of arrivals and departures for yesterday at English ports, proving that a larger number of vessels entered and departed than on any day during the past six months. Taking a day at random during the period since the latest war zone was declared, out of 140 British arrivals and departures only four vessels were sunk, and these figures, according to the official, give an excellent idea of the percentage of loss to vessels taking the risks.

In the English Channel, where British communications are most vital, the Admiralty official says, the losses have been extraordinarily small at a time when more ships than usual are being routed through the Channel TO STIFFEN AUSTRIA. Reason of the Kaiser's Visit to Vienna.

London cable: (New York Times cable.) The Daily Express regards the visit of the Kaiser to Vienna as an event of considerable importance. It says Austria is striving with almost frantic despair to avoid a break with the United States and Spain, and adds: "It was at the conference at Imperial Headquarters some time ago, when Emperor Charles ostensibly attended to pay birthday compliments to the Kaiser, that Charles, although expressing many misgivings, was persuaded to endorse the German submarine programme. He was assured that the result of a break with the United States and Spain were groundless, that neither of these countries would

challenge Germany's action other than by the usual diplomatic note." It was owing to Austria's eager anxiety to preserve good relations with the United States, the Express says, that Tarnowski was directed to assure Wilson of Austria's hope that a modus vivendi would be found by which war could be avoided. "It was even suggested," the paper adds, "that American ships would have freedom to navigate the Mediterranean. At the same time, pressure was placed upon Germany to moderate her decree. Meanwhile, the Council of Ministers was called in Vienna, and Emperor Charles gave a long audience to Count Castro, the Spanish Ambassador in Vienna. That was at the close of last week, and now we have news that the Kaiser has visited Vienna. The reason is clear. He is again seeking to remove the fears of Charles.

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WILSON MAY NOT AWAIT OVERT ACT

Violations of U. S. Rights, Accumulating, May Cause Further Action.

TENSION GRAVER

And Congress May Be Again Consulted Before Serious Trouble.

Washington despatch: The steady accumulation of violations of American rights by Germany made it appear possible to-day that President Wilson would go before Congress to ask authority for further protecting lives and property without waiting for a serious disaster which might shock the country. There were no indications, however, that he believed the time for such a step had come, and it again was stated authoritatively that he would move deliberately and with full appreciation of all the consequences involved.

Official reports of the sinking of the American schooner Lyman M. Law in the Mediterranean by an Austrian submarine added to the tension, for, while the act is believed to have been illegal, no lives were lost, and the vessel, apparently, was warned. The incident was not looked upon as one in itself sufficient to hurry the development of the situation.

Preliminary reports began coming to Government departments showing the piling up about the Atlantic seaboard of goods destined for export to European ports. No serious effect from this condition will be felt, however, until lapse of sufficient time for ships remaining in American ports to have gone to Europe and returned. While only approximately 10 per cent. of American commerce with Europe is carried on American ships, the sailing of vessels of other nationalities in many instances have either been delayed or postponed, and therefore the result of the ruthless submarine campaign in time will result in far-reaching disturbance of the industrial life of the United States.

Preparations by the Government for any eventuality still are going forward without interruption. Much importance is attached to the work of the Council of National Defence, which is holding daily sessions for the purpose of learning at first hand of other Americans of experience what provision must be made to co-ordinate American resources. E. S. Stettinius, of J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, was again before the Council to-day furnishing information gained from experience as head of his firm's huge transactions in war orders for the Entente Allies.

ARMING OF UNITED STATES SHIPS. It was stated during the day that it was entirely possible the Government would take no steps towards actually furnishing arms to American ships unless and until the President decides he should go before Congress.

While the State Department takes the position that the Government has the right to furnish the arms, other questions which make the situation more complex have arisen. The greatest of these is the determination of the President to do nothing which must give Germany the excuse in any trouble which may follow to place the responsibility upon the United States. Consul Treadway at Rome forwarded despatches to-day showing that the schooner Law was sunk by "an Austrian submarine without a flag," apparently by placing a bomb aboard after the vessel had been stopped.

Most serious of the aspects of the case of the Law is the statement that the submarine was Austrian. In replying to the queries that will be sent to Vienna as to the facts of the sinking it is thought more than probable that Austria may make some statement which will precipitate the expected break with that country. Officials have admitted that Austria has sent a submarine note identical with Germany's, but so far this country has held off from extending the severance of relations to that country.

The question of the arming of American merchantmen seemed to be temporarily disposed of to-day by the official statement that there were no guns in this country to be had by ship owners unless the Government provided them and the strong intimation that the President expects to go before Congress again before committing the Government to a policy furnishing arms. President Wilson is said to feel that he promised Congress he would consult that body again before he took the next step towards protecting American lives and property on the high seas, and that official participation in the arming of merchantmen would constitute such a step.

The re-detention by Germany of the seventy-two American sailors brought in as prisoners on the prize ship Yarrowdale will result in a peremptory demand for their release within a few days.

WESTBOUND FREIGHT EMBARGO. New York despatch: An embargo on freight consigned to points west of Buffalo was announced to-day by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, effective at midnight to-night. Weather conditions in the Middle West, including the presence of ice, making ferrying across the Detroit River virtually impossible, was given as the reason. The road has 2,355 cars loaded with freight at Buffalo which cannot be moved westward. Even with equal rights for all men, it wouldn't be long before half the world would be left.

THE ATHENS REPORTER

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To Canadian points—\$1.00 per year in advance. \$1.25 if not so paid. To United States—\$1.50 per year in advance. Legal, municipal and government advertising, 10c a line first insertion, and 5c line for subsequent insertions (agate measurement—14 lines to inch). Business notices inserted in local columns for 5 cents per line every insertion. No advertisement published for less than 75 cents. Small advert. card per year, such as Societies, Business, etc., \$1.00. Advertisements without special directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly. Subscriptions may commence with any issue. The paper will not be discontinued unless notice is given. No subscriptions will be cancelled unless all arrears are paid. Display advertising rates on application.

AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP.

The fuel situation in Athens reached a critical stage last week. Coal could not be obtained and the condition of the roads prevented farmers from bringing in wood. As the woods can not be entered on account of the depth of snow practically no fuel has been cut this year. This together with the scarcity of men to do the cutting has made wood almost unobtainable. The price has of course, risen, and \$5 00 a cord has been asked for a poor quality of dry mixed wood. This is in effect a hold up; but as the owners of the wood say, "they are not obliged to sell it." However the weather has moderated, giving some hope of relief.

Brockville and Civic. Snow-Cleaning

Wouldn't it be genuine irony of fate if after Brockville had gone to the expense of an organized system of snow cleaning for next winter the snow failed to do its part and refused to fall in sufficient quantities even for sleighing? Stranger things have happened.

Electric Development Not a Phantom

There are people who say that we shall never have electric power and light in this district; but anyone who follows the work of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association knows that municipalities who desire, can have it in a reasonably short time. Eastern Ontario is waking up to the advantages the Hydro Commissions offer, and it is only a matter of time until the entire province will be veined with wires carrying electric energy from innumerable waterpowers. Electricity is the perfect servant; it is light, heat, and power combined. Its use will, of course, be detrimental to the interests of many business concerns now dealing in gas and other heating and lighting commodities. But as the handloom gave place to the wonderful weaving machinery and as hand-compositors suffered by the introduction of the linotype machines in the printing business, the private interests will have to adapt themselves to the relentless march of civilization. Leeds County has sufficient power in the northern part for all needs, and the public ownership of the system will keep rates at the lowest possible level. The Hydro Commission has no object in hushing the public as has been done rather too frequently by stock-selling companies.

Adulterated Maple Sugar

(Family Herald and Weekly Star) It is hardy to say the least of it for the manufacturers of imitation or adulterated maple products to approach the Government, in order to secure the repeal of the legislation which is curbing their imitative energies. In the interests of the farmers who make real maple sugar and syrup it would be simply iniquitous to allow such efforts to succeed. This spring buyers intend to offer a dollar a gallon for No. 1 syrup, and ten or eleven cents a pound for sugar f.o.b. There is a market for every ounce of the products, because the public has been told that what is sold to them is a genuine article, and not a rascally imitation compounded of some cheap glucose or other materials. The country really needs sterner, restrictive measures against all imitations of farm products. Confiscation, very heavy fines, with imprisonment for second offences is not a bit too severe punishment for those who adulterate the people's food, and defile the business of the farmers, who form the basis of the life of the community.

"The Wireless"

Westport boasts of another paper called "The Wireless." It is cleverly written and some of the cartoons are worthy of a wider circulation. It is issued by the High School boys.

Reporter's Pay-in-Advance Campaign

The Reporter's Pay-in-Advance campaign is progressing very favorably. The subscribers are realizing that it is the only way, and the manner in which they are responding is most gratifying. Look at your late! It bears the date to which your paper is paid. You can save 50c by paying before the first of April, when the new rate of \$1.50 goes into effect. If the label does not coincide with your receipt notify us at once. We shall be glad to rectify any error. Do not neglect this matter, as this campaign is based on the necessity of the newspaper for money due it.

Alviston Free Press: Once in a while an item will creep through without the eagle eye of the editorial censor on it, and that is how we account for the unfortunate item in our last issue which stated that we were sorry to hear that one of our citizens, who was ill, was improving slightly. It is hardly necessary to say that we regret the error.

The Same Old Teddy

Teddy Roosevelt is said to be contemplating the organization of an expeditionary force which would be placed at the disposal of the Entente generals. In the event of this project interfering with the ideas of the general staff of his country, he would come to Canada and carry out his plans. Evidently Billy Sunday has not been able to get a monopoly of the limelight. Trust Teddy for that!

Myers—Yates

St. Philip Neri's church, Toledo, was the scene of a brilliant wedding on Wednesday, Feb. 14th, when Rev. Father Hanley united in marriage Miss Joanna Gertrude Yates, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip C. Yates, to William Thomas Myers, of Chantry. The bride was a dream of loveliness as she came up the aisle to the strains of the wedding march played by the organist, Mrs. Morrisey, and took her place beside the groom. She was gowned in ivory duchesse satin with trimmings of chamois lace and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms and bridal veil. The bride was assisted by the groom's sister, Miss Katie Myers, who looked sweet in a dress of pale blue silk with white fur trimmings. The groom was assisted by the bride's brother, Wilfred.

After the ceremony and the nuptial mass was celebrated, the bridal party were driven to the beautiful home of the bride's parents where about fifty of their immediate relatives and friends had assembled. Congratulations were extended to the newly wedded couple and the company repaired to the dining room where a dainty spread awaited them. The tables and house throughout were tastefully decorated. A few hours were spent in music and social chat when the guests departed, the bride and groom leaving for a short wedding trip to western points. The bride who is popular in Toledo and vicinity was the recipient of many beautiful presents of silver, cut glass, china and other costly gifts, also several sums of money from her parents, the groom's parents and other relatives and friends. Substantial cheques and letters of regret were received from relatives who were unable to be present.

The groom's gift to the bride was a gold watch; to the bridesmaid, a gold locket. The bridesmaid gave the bride a watch fob.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers will reside at Chantry where the groom is one of the most prosperous young farmers in the locality. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Myers and a nephew of Moncton, N. B.

On Monday evening, Feb. 5, a number of the young friends of the bride gathered at her home and gave her a miscellaneous shower. A pleasant evening was spent and many gifts were received by the bride.

Ladd—Kavanaugh

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon in Christ's church, of Martha Edna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kavanaugh, to Lester Dean Ladd of Mallorytown, Rev. Rural Dean Swayne officiating. Miss Lily Dixie was bridesmaid, and Mr. Hilyard Kavanaugh, brother of the bride was best man. The ceremony took place in the presence of many friends and relatives, after which supper was served at the home of the bride's parents.

TURKS FALLING BACK

British Took 1,995 Prisoners in One Assault.

Fighting in Mesopotamia Continues With General Maude's Troops Making Steady Gains—All Ground Has Been Taken in Dabra Bend, and Important Tactical Points Seized—Turks Admit Retreat.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Several important gains against the Turks in Mesopotamia are recorded in the official report made public Saturday night. In addition to forcing the Turks back on the Tigris River, the British captured 1,995 prisoners. The text of the report reads:

"Mesopotamia: The offensive against the Turks on the right bank of the Tigris was resumed Thursday. An important tactical point in front of the enemy's right wing was first seized. An attack on his right centre followed, resulting in the securing of our objective on a front of 700 yards. This was afterwards extended by bombing to a depth of 500 yards on a frontage of 1,000 yards. The half-hearted Turkish counter-attacks were easily repulsed.

"Some hours later an assault was launched against the enemy's left centre, securing our objective on a front of 850 yards.

"During the night the enemy were cleared out of small areas first held on the river bank. By dawn Friday, all the ground in the Dabra bend was in our hands.

"The prisoners taken numbered 89 officers, including two regimental and three battalion commanders, and 1,906 other ranks. We captured five machine guns, 2,500 rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition, equipment and stores.

"A further advance of 1,200 yards was made Friday south of the Shumran loop. Our advanced troops now hold the southwest corner of this bend."

Two Turkish official communications received Saturday admit retirements on the Tigris. The communication, under Thursday's date, says: "After an enemy attack against our right wing had been repulsed, part of our positions were evacuated, according to orders, to prevent needless losses."

The second communication, undated, reads: "On the Tigris front we executed a slight backward movement to avoid unnecessary casualties."

STILL MARKING TIME.

President Wilson Is Expected to Move This Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The American Government continued its waiting policy towards Germany's ruthless submarine warfare Sunday, and although it is taken for granted in all quarters that President Wilson will go before Congress on the situation before adjournment March 4, the statement was authorized that so far he had made no definite plans to that end.

The President made no move during the day, and unusual quiet prevailed at the State, War, and Navy building. If any despatches of importance came in they were not made public.

The visit of the President to the capitol Saturday to discuss with Senators the advisability of appearing before a joint session to ask authority for protecting American sailors and ships from submarines has given rise to much speculation as to when the step will be taken. No one professes to know, however, and the official answer to all queries is, "The President will decide."

The confident belief everywhere that there will be action not later than next week, if nothing happens to precipitate it before, is based upon the knowledge that the President wishes to avoid calling an extra session of Congress if possible, and the reiterated declarations of members of the administration that the present conditions, under which most of the American ships in overseas trade have been frightened into cancelling sailing dates, cannot be permitted to continue.

Y. P. C. Notes

The ladies of the Y.P.C. have 20 mending kits ready for filling and request the gentlemen to give them a shower of the following articles to complete them on Friday night:

1. Sewing needles, coarse
2. Darning needles, coarse
3. Darning yarn, grey or khaki
4. Thread, linen or khaki
5. Safety pins, large and medium
6. Bachelor buttons
7. Buttons, underwear and pearl
8. Court plaster
9. Lead pencil
10. Boracic foot powder
11. Boot laces
12. Scissors, blunt pointed

Pte. Prue Writes Home

Mrs. Wm. Prue, of Row's Corners, has received a letter from her husband, Pte. Wm. Prue, written in Flanders, January 21 in which he acknowledges receipt of three parcels and letters. He had also learned of his father's death, which came as a sorrowful surprise. He also says he does not think the war will last much longer as the Germans appear on their last lap. Daily they are showing exhaustion which the men of the allied armies cannot fail to notice.

TOLEDO

Feb. 12

The boys here, who are taking the short course in agriculture at Frankville, are very much interested in the lectures and stock judging.

Evangelistic services will be continued the present week, having had to be closed the latter part of last week owing to unfavorable weather.

The hockey match between Toledo and Frankville on Saturday afternoon resulted in the score of 1-0 in favor of Toledo.

Laura and Jean McClure entertained a few of their little friends Saturday afternoon, it being their 8th birthday.

Mrs. Lucy Marshall is spending a week at Lombardy.

Mr. John Brunton spent the past week among friends.

Word was received from Mrs. G. Kilborn, Florida, that their children had been poisoned and two were dead and one very ill in the hospital.

A pure bred holstein calf was donated to the girls of the Khaki Club and they are disposing of it by raffish. Proceeds in aid of Red Cross.

CHARLESTON

Work is progressing on the new Charleston wharf.

The Cedar Park wharf is completed.

Mr. Fleishman, of New York, accompanied by Mr. Osborne, Brockville, were here last week on business. Born, on Thursday, Feb. 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kelsey, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Heffernan entertained a number of friends to a dancing party on Friday evening and a very pleasant time was spent.

Mrs. Chas. Slack and son attended the Myers—Yates wedding at Toledo on Wednesday.

With deep regret the news of the death of Mrs. Stracy, of Warburton, was received by her many friends here where she was a frequent and welcome visitor. She was a niece of Mrs. Mulvena and W. R. Green. Mr. Green and Mrs. Cliff Green attended the funeral at Warburton on Sunday.

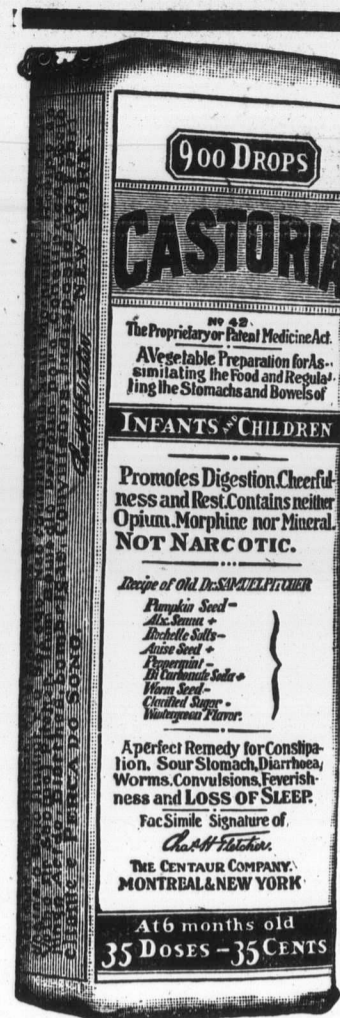
Miss Sarah Hudson spent the past week in Athens with her sister, Mrs. Jack McKennay.

Murphy—McCann

The marriage took place in St. Edward's Church, Westport, of Miss Anna Marguerite McCann to Mr. Vincent Peary Murphy, of Chaffey's Locks.

Cranke—Mallory

At the Methodist parsonage, Mallorytown, on Wednesday evening, Rev. W. G. Bradford united in marriage Miss Laurel Mallory, daughter of Mr. Peter Mallory, Mallorytown, to Mr. Nathan Cranke, of the township of Lansdowne. The bride was very prettily attired in blue silk poplin with fringe trimmings and wore also a white satin hat faces with black and trimmed with ermine and a single rose. Over all was worn a long black coat of baby lamb with collar and cuffs of ermine. She was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy Mallory, while her brother, Mr. John Mallory, assisted the groom. They will reside at Selton.



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We're not going to carry over any overcoats if cut prices will sell them.

An overcoat bought at this sale will be a most profitable investment for anybody to make.

All our Overcoats for Men, Boys and Children are offered at prices so low that it will pay you to buy one and put it away for next winter.

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IN QUALITY, ARE OUR LINES OF CHOCOLATES—

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Athens

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Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

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 Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

Italians report having shot down two Austrian seaplanes.

Associated Press correspondent stated that "Germans are hungry all the time."

Thirteen people perished when the Kenwood Hotel, Minneapolis, was destroyed by fire.

Insurance against zeppelins can now be purchased in England for half-price, as peril is considered past.

Hon. Mr. Hearst has made an appeal to city people to take their holidays next summer, helping on the farms.

The Germans are holding the 72 Americans taken by the Teuton raider and may keep them as prisoners of war.

The National Service Board has urged upon the Dominion Government the advisability of enforcing the Militia Act.

Sir Hugh Graham has become a Peer, and Hon. A. E. Kemp, Minister of Militia, a Knight in the King's belated New Year's honors.

F. J. Might, proprietor of Turnbull's departmental store, Peterborough, left home for a walk on Feb. 4th and has not since been seen.

C. A. Cawthorne, member for Biggar, Saskatchewan, was formally expelled from the Provincial House upon motion of Premier Martin.

Thomas O'Donnell of Gad's Hill, a suburb of Stratford, died after a short illness. He lived to an advanced age although weighing 300 pounds.

Two large ammunition factories at Thorn, East Prussia, and near Hamburg, were destroyed by explosions last week, the loss of life being 63 workers.

WEDNESDAY.

Luke Thibodeau died at Moncton, N. B., in his 104th year.

The Legislature was opened with a good deal of social pomp.

British tanks were used to good effect on the Russian front.

A munitions plant in Yorkshire was damaged by an explosion.

The Toronto police force will receive a substantial increase in pay.

J. H. Jordan, a colored railway porter, died in his car of heart failure.

The University of Toronto closed its doors owing to the scarcity of coal.

Dearer school books are threatened as a result of the high cost of book paper.

Mr. J. Ross Robertson of Toronto declined a Knighthood and a Senatorship in the same day.

The relief of Belgians will be transferred from the United States Commission to some other neutral organization.

Sir Daniel MacMillan has resigned the Presidency of the Northern Crown Bank and is succeeded by Captain Robinson.

Oil shale, of which there is a large deposit near the lower end of Lake Huron, is proving a serviceable substitute for coal.

Suffering on account of shortage of coal and also because of failure of gas pressure is still acute in many parts of Ontario.

The Department of Militia is arranging to call out from 25,000 to 50,000 of the militia for home defence and training.

The Legislature will consider a resolution approving the Allies' course in the war, including their rejection of the recent peace offer.

Notices in the streets of Petrograd yesterday called the 1898 class of recruits to the colors. The young men of 20 were called out two days ago.

THURSDAY.

The Adriatic and Carmania arrived safely at Liverpool.

Lieut.-Colonel John Gray died in Toronto at the age of 80.

Bingham's palm garden in Toronto was the scene of a \$15,000 fire.

Dr. A. S. Vogt has resigned as conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir.

French troops were successful on the west front in surprise attacks.

Florence Hunter, a Toronto nurse, was honored at Buckingham Palace.

The Ontario Legislature will enfranchise all soldiers, irrespective of their age.

The total cost of the war to Germany to date is estimated at 60,000,000 marks.

James Robb, County Judge of Norfolk from 1890 till 1914, died at his nephew's home in Toronto.

Hon. Dr. Pyne said school books would be sold at the same price, in spite of the higher cost of publication.

There is a growing sentiment in the Provincial Legislature that women will have their claim for suffrage conceded.

The Bishop of Zanzibar has rendered great service to General Smuts' campaign in German East Africa.

Thomas Q. Dench, Customs Inspector at Windsor for more than twenty-six years, died suddenly of hemorrhage of the brain, at the age of 72.

J. B. Plamondon, travelling purchaser for the Quebec produce firm of Emond & Cote, was instantly killed by a train he was attempting to board.

Major H. Martin of the 118th Battalion has been authorized to raise the 10th Regiment Overseas Company of 250 men by the 1st of May for draft reinforcements for battalions overseas.

Austrian papers announce that the first consignments of Roumanian grain have arrived at the Hungarian border, this being the first Roumanian booty that has fallen to Austria. But, add the papers, all has been requisitioned for the army or sent to Germany, and the papers complain

bitterly that the Government has again yielded to Germany.

FRIDAY.

Fifteen seamen were drowned on the British steamer Azul.

A soldiers' club has been organized by the Y. M. C. A. at Toronto.

The Montreal City Council buys coal to eliminate shortage of fuel.

German troops have been moved from the towns on the Dutch frontier.

British Columbia soldiers at the front give a majority against prohibition.

The Duke of Devonshire will open the 1917 Canadian National Exhibition.

Sir Adam Beck predicted the extension of the Hydro system at a total cost of \$100,000,000.

The military authorities at Ottawa specified the best men to take the artillery officers' course at Kingston.

George Coley, aged ten, of Gananoque, was presented with a Royal Humane Society medal for bravery.

Dr. Williams of the Geological Survey has sent samples of Kettle Point shale to Ottawa for fuel tests.

Mr. J. A. Maharg was elected president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for the seventh term.

About 25,000 war savings certificates have been sold by the Dominion Treasury Department in a month.

Levi Luck, of Moore's Forks, Ont., is alleged to have shot his brother Henry, while under the influence of liquor.

John Markey, of Toronto, a seven-year-old boy, was killed by a motor truck, the driver of which cannot be located by the police.

Mrs. Cora McDonald gave important evidence at Chatham, Ont., regarding alleged part her husband played in M. C. L. train wreck.

An effort will be made to increase the Penny Bank savings of the Toronto children so that a million dollars may be loaned to the Government for war purposes.

Delegates to the Toronto Trades and Labor Council complained that the resolution adopted at the public meeting to handle the coal situation had been pigeon-holed by the Mayor.

SATURDAY.

Nine enemy planes were brought down by the British.

The daylight saving plan was adopted by the French Deputies.

John S. McDonald, ex-M.P.P. for Centre Bruce, passed away at Ripley, Ont.

Navigation will open later this year on account of heavy ice in the harbors, etc.

The Federal Government is taking effective means to insure a supply of newspaper paper.

The French Finance Minister will ask \$7,540,000 francs for the second quarter of 1917.

Count von Bernstorff arrived in Halifax, where the British will examine his retinue on its way back to Germany.

Frank McDonald at the Chatham murder trial declared that the Detroit police coerced him into making his statement.

Third Vice-President D. B. Hanna of the C. N. R. said the coal congestion revealed the need of a third line to the border.

The award of a Military Cross to Lieut. J. G. McMillan, of Toronto, recalls his fight with a polar bear in the Arctic region.

The Saskatchewan Government will introduce a bill permitting the election of their own members by the troops on active service.

The Ontario Government announced that work would commence this spring upon the new demonstration farm at New Liskeard.

A Stamford (Ont.) widow's request to have her son released from the C. E. F. because of her need may be granted by King George.

Lieut.-Col. W. S. Dinnick said the volunteer system of recruiting would be put to the last test by the introduction of the draft system in the 109th Regiment.

A preliminary announcement states that \$171,000 has already been given by citizens of London, Ontario, to the Patriotic Fund. Their "1917 drive" does not commence until next week.

MONDAY.

Since Feb. 1st the German submarines have sunk 114 ships, 72 of which were British.

Wm. Moxton, a visitor to Toronto from the United States, dropped dead in a moving picture theatre.

The membership of the British labor party increased from 376,000 in 1900, to 2,200,000 at the present time.

Twelve steamships, one flying the stars and stripes, sailed from New York on Saturday to cross the German war zone.

A force of 400,000 men is required for the British navy, according to the naval estimates for the coming financial year, which provide for that number.

Fire destroyed the fine residence of Mr. Ed. Finnegan, in North Easthope, near Stratford, entailing heavy loss, which is only partly covered by insurance.

It is reported that the news of the rupture with the United States greatly enraged the Kaiser, who blames Bernstorff for failing to understand the situation.

A coalition government has been formed in Australia with Hon. Wm. M. Hughes as premier and Joseph Hume Cook, leader of the Opposition, as Minister of the Navy.

Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Franklin died suddenly in London. He was born in 1844, was honorary physician to the King, and late director-general of the Indian Medical Service.

Vice-Admiral Maximilian Njegovan has been appointed commander of the Austro-Hungarian war fleet and Vice-Admiral Karl Kailer von Kalfenels has been promoted to be chief of the naval section.

Nominations in the Provincial elections of New Brunswick took place on Saturday, when 98 candidates were named. There are 17 constituencies in the province, giving 48 seats in the Legislature. The election will be held Saturday, Feb. 24.

HUN DEFENCES TAKEN

British Make Advances on Both Sides of the Ancre.

About 800 Prisoners, Practically All Prussians, Were Captured and Heavy Losses Were Inflicted on the Enemy—Many of the Men Who Surrendered Admit Being Without Food for Over 48 Hours.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Again the British have struck on both sides of the Ancre, cutting a wide gap in the German lines and pushing within a few hundred yards of Petit Miramont. A successful attack Saturday captured trenches on a front totaling more than two miles to an almost uniform depth of a half mile.

It was another of the thoroughly planned attacks the British have delivered recently on the Somme-Ancre front, far different from trench raids. Its main object was to push closer to the immediate objectives of Miramont and Petit Miramont, north and south respectively of the Ancre and on the road to Bapaume.

On Sunday the Germans tried to regain the positions taken from them by the British, but their attempts were fruitless. Attacking in waves, the Germans came under the concentrated fire of the British guns and were swept back to their trenches, suffering heavy casualties. At no place did the attacking forces reach the British line, and the British suffered no casualties. The British captured 780 officers and men.

A despatch from British headquarters gives the following details:

"The British on Saturday carried out an attack on a two-mile front west and south of Miramont on both sides of the Ancre for the purpose of gaining the higher ground commanding that town, toward which the Germans retired after evacuating Grandcourt. It was estimated that 800 prisoners had been passed back, with more expected.

"Not one of these prisoners had had food in 24 hours, some having been for 48 hours without food, as during this time the British guns had cut off all supplies from behind the lines. The prisoners virtually all were Prussians, and the first request made was for food.

"The British troops easily attained the first objective. Then they continued to go forward just south of Miramont in an effort to gain entire control of all the high ground. The first fog in five weeks interfered with the artillery, but Sunday night the fighting was still in progress. British aeroplanes ventured boldly into the fog banks, but could see nothing by which to direct gunfire.

"One of the most daring incidents of the days' operations came toward the close of the preliminary bombardment, when an artillery officer crawled out of the trenches with a telephone, stationed himself forward in a shell-hole and calmly directed the fire which cut the German barbed wire to pieces. An English sergeant, losing his way, was captured, and was being escorted back by two Germans when the British barrage crept up to them. The captors fled and the sergeant returned to his own lines directly through the curtain of fire. He was wounded badly, but managed to reach a dressing station unaided, where he was able to give valuable information concerning the German positions."

Jury Could Not Agree.

CHATHAM, Feb. 19.—Abandoning all hope of reaching a verdict, the jury in the Frank McDonald murder case returned to the court room at 11:25 Saturday night, after nine hours and a half of deliberation, and were dismissed. It was learned from several members that the jury were evenly divided, six favoring conviction on a charge of manslaughter and six holding out for acquittal. In view of the strong charge made against the prisoner by Mr. Justice Clute, the verdict came as a surprise. McDonald will be retried at the Fall Assizes. The trial of Henry McDonald, his brother, will be proceeded with at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. He will first be tried for murder. The McDonalds are accused of causing a train wreck near Ridgetown in which two of the crew were killed.

Russians Are Active.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 19.—Germans dressed in white Sunday took the offensive against the Russians near Kochava, south-west of Dvinsk, on the northern end of the eastern front, and broke into a front line Russian trench. Russian reserves, says the official statement issued Sunday by the War Department, immediately drove out the Teutons. In the Carpathians Russian detachments surprised and captured without firing a shot a strongly fortified Austro-German position south-west of Okna. Teuton counter-attacks were repulsed.

Denies Divergence of Views.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 19.—Viscount Milner, Minister without portfolio, and member of the British War Council, took occasion, at a reception held here Sunday in honor of the delegates to the Entente allied conference, to deny allegations printed in Austro-German newspapers that the prolonged sojourn of the delegates in Russia was due to a divergence of views among them. Lord Milner averred that complete harmony prevailed at the conference.

Farrell Branded as Liar.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—Frederick J. Farrell, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, who gave himself up to the authorities here as a coward, artist's model, in Philadelphia, was branded as a liar on Saturday after Detective Callaghan, of Philadelphia, had got through with questioning him. Farrell was thereupon given over to officers of the Canadian army as a deserter.

JUNETOWN

On Tuesday evening Feb. 6th, about sixty friends and neighbors, gathered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson Ferguson, to bid them farewell as they are leaving in a short time for Brockville, where Mr. Ferguson has a position. A very pleasant evening was spent in games and social intercourse, and after refreshments were served an informal presentation of a set of China dishes was made and a very suitable reply was made by Rev. W. W. Purvis on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, thanking the people for their gift and also for the kindness of their friends and neighbors during their residence here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and little daughter will be greatly missed, and they take with them the best wishes of their many friends here.

Mrs. Jane McGuire is visiting friends at Jones Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Herbison, and Miss Ethel Neil, spent Wednesday last with friends in Lansdowne.

Miss Orma Mulvagh left on Monday to attend the millinery opening in Toronto.

Miss Arley Purvis is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. N. Purvis, Purvis street.

Miss Effie Caghan is visiting friends in Athens.

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Note the Notes

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Commentary.—I. Sick people at the pool of Bethesda (vs. 1-4). After these things (R. V.)—After the healing of the lame man's son and other events of that time. Feast of the Jews—This has been spoken of by scholars as the "unknown feast" because there is given no information as to what feast it was. Early writers thought it was the Passover and that opinion is still held by some. Many suppose that it was the feast of Purim, held in commemoration of the escape of the Jews from slaughter in the time of Queen Esther. If it had been the Passover, it seems almost certain that John would have mentioned the fact. Jesus went up to Jerusalem—There were two motives that Jesus had in attending the feasts at Jerusalem. 1. He was careful to observe the Mosaic law. 2. On such occasions he would have an opportunity to reach great numbers of Jews from various regions. At Jerusalem he had previously met with opposition and that opposition had not ceased, but he had a mission there and unhesitatingly went to fulfill it. As the city is situated on much higher hills than Galilee, it is proper to speak of going up to Jerusalem. 2. By the sheep market—"By the sheep gate"—R. V. As there is no word in the text for market, it is as allowable to supply "gate" as "market"; and, as in Nehemiah's time there was a gate that was called the sheep gate (Neh. 3: 1, 32; 12: 39), it is reasonable that it was the sheep gate. Bethesda—The name Bethesda is Aramaic, the form of the Hebrew language then used, means "house of mercy." Sick people received benefit here. The exact location of this pool is uncertain. The traveler is shown a large pool near St. Stephen's gate, which is declared by the priests in charge to be the pool of Bethesda. It is reached by a descent of thirty feet from the present level of the street at that point. Some believe that the pool of Siloam, which is fed by the Fountain of the Virgin, east of the walls of the city, is the pool in question. Having five porches—These were shelters constructed about the pool for the sick who came to the place. 3. A great multitude—The curative power of the water of the pool was supposed to be great. Then, as now, there were great numbers of sick people in Jerusalem. Impotent folk—Disabled persons. Halt—Lame. Withered—Afflicted with paralysis. Waiting for the moving of the water—The Revised Version omits this phrase and the following verse because these sentences are not found in some of the best ancient manuscripts. It is possible that some copyist inserted this portion as an explanation of v. 7. The moving of the water indicated that at that instant the pool had special curative powers. 4. A navel—or messenger. Troubled the water—The messenger, or agency, for troubling the waters may have been the intermittent character of the springs which fed the pool. First—Not the first one only was healed, but as many as stepped into the water at once after the moving of the water, were made whole, or sound. This was the belief of the people held in the virtues of the pool of Bethesda. II. An afflicted man healed (vs. 5-9). 5. A certain man—Neither his name nor his family connection is given. There is nothing in the narrative to show the social position of this man. He was afflicted with a bodily weakness of thirty-eight years' standing. From v. 14 it might be inferred that his infirmity was induced by his own sins. 6. Saw him lie—We are not told expressly why Jesus was at the pool of Bethesda, but it is natural to conclude that he was there for the purpose of performing the cure here described. There were many sick persons there, but the record speaks of his noticing the condition of this man only. A long time—He had been lying by the pool thirty-eight years, but we are not told how long he had been lying by the pool. Will thou be made whole?—Would you like to be made well? It is not often that a sick person is found who is not desirous of being made well; but the cases are many of those who are morally diseased who prefer to remain in that condition. 7. Sir—the sick man did not know Jesus, but he answered him respectfully, and doubtless hope began to arise in his breast. I have no man—He had no one to put me into the pool—The curative power of the water lasted but a few minutes after being "troubled," and haste was necessary to enter the pool. He could go but slowly, unaided, and he had no friend to help him quickly into the water. 8. Jesus saith unto him—Jesus singled out this man, as we view the cure, for two reasons. 1. He had been seriously afflicted for nearly forty years and he had lain for some time at the pool, hence his condition was known to very many in Jerusalem. 2. Jesus saw that he was in a condition of soul to accept his ministry and to exercise the necessary faith. Arise, take up thy bed and walk—Jesus spoke directly to the impotent man, giving him a command that he of himself could not obey, and yet a command that he would gladly obey. The command came to him from Jesus with such force and assurance that he saw a new world opened before him. He was to arise, take up his sleeping mat and walk. It does not require much effort on our part to imagine the thrill that went through his entire being at the words of Jesus. This is one of the few recorded instances of healing that Jesus performed without a request to that effect by the afflicted one. 9. Immediately the man was made whole—The cure was wrought instantaneously. The man responded in desire and faith, and the power of Jesus wrought the cure. More than half a full lifetime had been spent in physical affliction, but now the man was completely restored to health. Took up his bed, and walked—This man who had been afflicted for thirty-eight years may have been told many times before this to take up his bed and walk, but was never able to do so until Jesus gave him the order. He acted his faith by taking up his sleeping-mat and walking.

III. The Jews finding fault (vs. 10-15). 10. The Jews therefore said unto him, etc.—There is no record that the Jews congratulated the cured man upon his restoration to health and strength or that they praised God for what he had done. Apparently all they could see was what they considered a violation of the law regarding the observance of the Sabbath. His bed was simply a heavy blanket, or a thin mattress, that he could roll up and carry easily under his arm. The following are a few passages bearing upon Sabbath observance among the Jews: Exod. 20: 8-16. Neh. 13: 15; Jer. 17: 21, 22. What man is that which said unto thee. The Jews first criticized the man for carrying his bed on the Sabbath and then inquired who told him to do it. They would have been more reasonable if they had made the inquiry first. 13. Wist not—Knew not. Jesus had conveyed himself away from the pool and Jesus moved away in the crowd before the healed man learned who he was. It is not improbable that Jesus wished to pass unnoticed from the place lest he should be thronged and great opposition should be raised against him. 14. Jesus findeth him in the temple—The man seems to have gone at once to the sanctuary, perhaps a privilege of which he had long been deprived. They who are healed from sickness should seek the sanctuary of God, and give him thanks for his mercy. There is nothing more improper when we are raised up from a bed of pain than to forget God, our benefactor, and neglect to praise him for his mercies.—Barney. Thou art made whole; sin no more—Jesus had a further word to say to the man whom he had healed. Health had come to his body and Jesus exhorted him to sin no more, indicating that his bodily affliction may have been caused by sinful indulgence. There came spiritual blessing to him in connection with his physical healing. He was warned against falling again into sin. 15. The man . . . told the Jews that it was Jesus—He promptly testified to the mercy and power of Jesus in healing and saving him. This stirred up the Jews to persecute Jesus, and Jesus delivered to them his remarkable discourse on his Sonship with the Father. Questions.—From what place did Jesus go up to Jerusalem? For what purpose did he go? Whom did he find at the pool of Bethesda? Describe the scene at the pool. What criticism did the Jews offer? Where did Jesus next meet the healed man? What did he say to him? What testimony did the healed man give? What was the effect upon the Jews?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—A miracle of mercy. I. Performed for bodily healing. II. Included the saving of a soul. I. Performed for bodily healing. Attention is directed to a man who had been a great sufferer for half a lifetime, a friendless outcast, touching the lowest depths of human wretchedness; for years a disappointed seeker after health, misery, helplessness and hopelessness were combined in his life. Jesus understood the man and his malady. His first words were an affectionate inquiry, the extending of a gracious invitation with the expression of conscious power. His question was designed to shake off the apathy of years and to revive hope in the afflicted man. It was intended to draw his mind from Bethesda waters and to bring him into touch with himself. The question brought from the sufferer a sad tale of human helplessness on his part and human selfishness on the part of others. The most helpless one and the one farthest from the reach of human assistance, answered well the purpose of Jesus in revealing himself as the Son of God, in his command was the voice of divine power, mercy and mercy. He brought healing when the arm of flesh had failed. The cure was perfect and immediate. He touched the chord that needed to vibrate. He aroused a dormant faculty, whose exercise was essential to a cure. The word of healing was also a word of command. The sick man's healing depended on his turning from the pool to Jesus, though at first his expectation had been that Jesus would help him into the waters of the pool. The command to arise and leave the place required faith, which proved itself by practical activity. II. Included the saving of a soul. The pitiable condition of the suffering cripple, the prolonged duration of his distress, his utter helplessness and despondency enlisted no help from the Jews. They had no true sympathy with suffering, neither had they any true conception of the nature of the Sabbath. They were prone to observe any violation of rabbinical dictation or the letter of the scriptures, as they defined them. The healed man was censured and charged with obeying a Sabbath-breaker, thus making his physician a great sinner than himself. It was a serious charge, that involved the punishment of death by stoning. The healed man could not defend his action for his enemies were learned in the law, while he was not. His only argument was that the cure made the healer an authority above the greatest rabbi. He emphasized the miracle rather than the Sabbath-breaking, while his accusers passed unnoticed the great gift of restored health, and magnified an imagined infringement of Mosaic law. They sought to weaken and undermine any influence which Jesus had exerted over the cripple whom he had healed. This miracle marked the beginning of the angry unbelief on the part of the Jewish rulers. It was the occasion for that great utterance which Jesus gave concerning his Sonship and his divine working. He put his own work side by side with the Father's, as the same in principle, the same in method, the same in purpose, the same in its majestic repose and energy. He repudiated the ordinance which rendered criminal a natural and necessary action. His vindication was based on three facts: the supreme Lawgiver ceased not from Sabbath activity; he stood toward that supreme Sabbath worker in the relation of Son; as such he was co-worker with God in all that God did. He held that the law of the Sabbath is a law of a Being who never rests from doing good. The miracle had a beneficial effect upon the persecuted man, for he went to the temple, thus indicating his desire to worship.

CANADIAN RANGE CATTLE TOP U. S. A. MARKETS

Choice Steers Knowing Not the Taste of Corn Bring \$11—A General Review for Breeders and Feeders of American 1916 Markets—by Paul D. Hammett.

During the first ten months of 1916 Canada took 4,592 head of cattle, valued at \$178,898 from the U. S., as against 249 head, worth \$11,921, in 1915, and 5,156 head, worth \$229,292 in 1914. Horses to the number of 10,486 and worth \$1,661,097, were taken by Canada as against 89,092 head, worth \$12,143,449 in 1915. Canadian also took a large number of sheep from the border markets, and they did cattle, principally from the plains states in the West.

Records during the coming year will be measured by 1916, for in every branch of the food animal industry new marks were hung up. The highest prices on the Chicago market were established as follows: cattle, \$12.60 for "regular" market; beefs, fancy stock fed with show animals for the International selling to \$13.25, the premier load at the exposition making \$28 a hundred, and the individual champion selling for \$1.75 a pound; hogs topped in September \$11.60 and sheep and lambs sold to \$10.25 and \$13.65 respectively. The highest price for range cattle was \$11 paid by Canadians.

Records for averages also went by the board during this year of prosperity. Fat steers averaged \$9.50, hogs \$9.50, sheep \$7.85 and lambs \$10.75, while horses averaged \$181.

The broadest demand in history was made upon the American live stock producer all through the year at highest wholesale and retail prices on record, the consumers' purchasing power being expanded to meet the high cost conditions. The demand from the warring nations also furnished an enormous outlet for American meats, and this tended to raise the prices. Packers alike had their greatest year of profit-making, and the reports from the leading packing companies showed their earnings to be far and away above all former years, although the percentage of profit on the business turnover was held to a slim margin. Shipper demand at all the markets was a strong factor in price making, and of the total receipts at the Chicago market there were sent out 701,672 which 258,696 were feeders. Thus the crop for slaughter elsewhere was 445,976, an increase of approximately 64.273 over last year, when no feeders left the market. Eastern states' fat cattle shipments were by no means of volume sufficient to have effect during any part of the year in restricting shipper demands and especially was this true in the trade in choice steers.

The enormous world demand for beef, North America being the only continent economically fitted to materially increase production, is stimulating beef production. Europe's depleted live stock herds since the war started have made that continent logically a large buyer of American beef, and while South America has shipped some carcasses, drought in the southern countries has materially curtailed shipments. The ending of the great war is bound to bring about some price adjustment, but the disturbance of this transition period cannot seriously handicap beef growers' prosperity, since domestic orders in the American and Canadian industries are sufficiently large to keep the plants running at full time for months after the war demands have ceased. And then the rehabilitation of the farms of Europe is not a matter that can be taken care of for months and years, and during that time Europe must continue buying her meat, or a very large share of it, from the continent. The general prosperity of the country is reflected to a very large degree in the buying of beef. Despite the highest prices for the consumer in history of this country and with shortage of long-fed steers in the market in fall high prices in retail trade during the summer months, there was no abatement in the demand.

It is an old axiom that high priced corn makes high priced beef, and this was never proven more satisfactorily than in the year just closed. Prices of corn, starting at a high level, increased during the first six months of the year, and although lower in the summer, when prospects for a new crop were bright advanced speedily netted owners less money, carrying again when drought hit the corn belt, effecting a serious shrinkage in the yield, and when the demands from Europe for this cereal kept up. The 1916 beef crop was made at a high cost and record prices were necessary for the feeder to emerge from the year with a margin on the right side of his ledger. The feed bill, which in the face of bounteous yields and lighter demands in former years, appeared almost mountainous finally was paid, and many were the shippers that returned to their homes with profits of 90c to \$1 on their corn for short feed PROFITS DESPITE HIGH FEEDS

The grand average of \$9.50 for fat steers stands against \$8.40 in 1915, and \$8.65 in 1914. The receipt of 2,730,176 cattle during the year in the Chicago yards is an increase of nearly half a million over 1915, and shows an increase in production that plainly is not spasmodic, but an evidence of stability in the industry. During each month of the year new records were hung up for the respective periods, and coming down the home stretch in December prices mounted to dizzy heights never dreamed of in previous years.

The average weight of 1916 steers was 987 pounds, as against 1,046 in 1915, and 1,002 in 1914, and stood the lightest since 1912. The troubles and losses for the feeders during the last two years were wiped out during 1916. Prices were high and the first of the year, and from March to June climbed fast, receding slightly in summer months, some into the final months with seasonal advances. The steers passed the \$10 mark in March, and thereafter in only two weeks, late in April and early in May, did tops sell below \$10, June marking the first \$11 sales, and before the close of that month \$11.50 was paid.

Drought unloaded southwestern pastures of tens of thousands of cattle, and the same conditions was true in Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota, but expanding demands for beef, millions of pounds of which went into the freezers, provided the outlet for the great runs without seriously impairing values. Cattle which would have been fed out to maturity had corn prices remained normal, came trooping into the markets in an immature condition by thousands in fall months. The effect of this liquidation will be a severe strain upon the late winter and early spring fat beef supplies. With the feeders it was a question of taking a profit while a profit was very plainly in sight, and thousands of cattle purchased in the fall months as feeders were fed 90c and 10c corn for thirty or fifty days and rushed back to the market, attracted by the high prices in vogue. Information which has come from all parts of the corn belt shows the feeders determined to get rid of cattle as fast as they were ready for beef.

Unlike 1915, when by reason of supplies of big steers in excess of trade demands, these grades had rough sailing in comparison with the handy and yearling classes, the heavy beefs of 1916 were premium getters, by no means overdone, and yearlings of choice grades, always sold within a fair range of the prime heavies. The high price of feed accounted for a too liberal percentage of yearlings, and the same is true of the middleweight steers while scarcity of the big beefs of choice quality put these classes in keen favor with the slaughter, and they made strong price advantages over the yearlings.

Evidence was not lacking in any month that the conservation of calves that had been urged by many, both practically and theoretically inclined, persons, has been carried to an illogical conclusion. The trade of 1916 had many thousands of cheap quality steers, half blood, dairy cattle, and whites, and Jerseys, offspring of dairy stock, which had run in the fields and pastures since calfhood. Tens of thousands of these were shunted into the market in late summer and fall months from all parts of the country, the greater percentage from Wisconsin, northern Iowa and Minnesota, which could find only canner outlets, and the prices they brought charged, and they would have netted owners less money, carrying

been had by vealing them in season. A dairy calf under no conditions will make a satisfactory beef critter, and the longer he is held on the farm the dearer property, from a beef stand point, he becomes. Rarely would country buyers take them for stock purposes, and the majority of them went into the canner trade at prices of \$4.50 to \$6.50. The feeders who matured cattle at the distillery sheds had a more prosperous year than for a decade, this grade of cattle making advances in keeping with the grain fed stock. A new top of \$10.95 was made for this grade because of the prohibition wave, while the feed and mouth disease during 1915 caused many feeders to shorten the crops they put in the stock sheds.

The new top and average for the range cattle has been mentioned, the majority of this grade of steers coming from the Canadian, Montana, Wyoming and other western states. The quality was good, although the marketing at the first of the year showed soft flesh. Plentiful rains in the spring and again in the summer made grass bountiful, but the failure to cure grass in seasonable time accounted for the late shipping from most range sections.

VEAL THE DAIRY CALVES.

Cows and heifers followed the upward turn of beef steers to new records. Record prices for hides was another factor in pushing the prices upward since the hide of a cow or heifer brought a price which tended greatly to reduce the cost of carcass. Well-bred heifers and cows were retained on the corn belt farms to a very great extent to breeding purposes, the incentive to grow beef being accentuated by the high prices of beef. Dairy farm cast-offs comprised a large proportion of the year's supply of the female stock, and with the small receipts of female stock from the rangers this only tended to enhance the value of the cow and heifers. The year's average for the female stock was \$6.75, an advance of 65 cents over 1915 and comparing with \$6.55 in 1914. The fancy yearling heifers had broad and urgent demand and the Christmas yearlings cashed in load lots at \$10 to \$10.60. Breeding and feeding calves for maturity as yearling beef bullocks is increasing at a fast pace with the growth of silage feeding. And this was a strong factor in reducing beef-bred calves in the market.

First purchasers of feeding cattle from Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania were on the markets in great numbers. An average price of \$7.20 was made for the year, and this stood against \$7.35 in 1914 and \$7.05 in 1913 and \$5.70 in 1912. The high point was \$9, paid in May, June and December. Fewer range feeders were marketed than in recent years, good range grass being responsible for this and likewise the inclination of rangersmen to hold back yearlings and thin two-year-olds for maturity. Many corn belt feeders went direct to the rangers to satisfy their wants for the range feeders.

HOGS SHARE THE PROFITS.

Despite a run larger than ever was known in the history of the hog trade, growers were well paid for the crop. Packers were the life of the market most months, and as a general rule prices were higher than anyone predicted. The general average for all grades, pigs excluded, figured \$9.60, standing \$2.50 higher than 1915 even showing 70 cents gain over 1914 the highest priced year since the early '70s. The prices paid showed the packers responsible for this great output. It did not err in its judgment in the first months of the year, and they showed a gradual rise in prices when after a short reaction another climb to records was started. The \$11.60 top, which was made in September, the average price of light weights was \$9.45-\$2.25 higher than 1915. The average of the butchers \$9.60, an increase of \$2.49, and heifers averaged \$9.65, an increase of \$2.65. Fresh pork joints were obtainable in January at 11 1/2 to 12 cents, but in September they sold up to 23 cents, and during December they usually cleared at 14 to 15 cents.

CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

right and left and sends the stone hurtling forward in a still wider arc. The second time the stone comes back to hit the bear a terrific "upercut" on the jaw. The bear is roused to white hot fury. He thinks an enemy is hiding behind the stone—and he is determined to reach that enemy. But alas, the bear never went to school and learned the law of gravity! Every blow he hits the stone is returned tenfold. And as the stone has no brain to be knocked out it is the bear that gets knocked out at last. He will never get up until he is knocked out-of-the-tree. "When the vally natives hidde bobow rush in with a net and throw it quicky over him. "Ah, that is how many menagerie and zoos get their Himalayan bear."

CHINA'S COURSE

In Break With Germany, Caused by Young China. Pekin Cable.—President Wilson's invitation to China to sever relations with Germany created great excitement here. A deputation of the older military men urged the Prime Minister to refrain from action for fear of German retribution in the future. The revolutionary military leaders of the young China party, however, vehemently advocated the opposite course. The balance was turned to this side by the view of the better informed officials, who regard the present opportunity as unlikely to recur for China to associate herself with the other neutral powers and secure a place in the peace conference.

Optimists. "With out my legs Are putted," said Reed; "I'm glad I'm not A cripple!" —Luke McLuke. "My nose hurts so," Said Willie Kane; "I'm glad I'm not An elephant!" —Houston Post. "My arms are freed," Said Abner Huss; "I'm glad I'm not An octopus!" —Birmingham Age-Herald. "My stomach aches," Said Willie Hane; "I'm glad I'm not An Arab's camel!"

A WINTER PUDDING.

Though the Name of It is Fig Pudding. Here are the articles required for a fig pudding: One cup of suet. One pound of figs. Three eggs. Two cupsful of bread crumbs. One cupful of sugar. Two cupsful of milk. Wash, pick over the figs and chop. Chop the suet. Beat the eggs light without separating. Mix all the ingredients thoroughly, turn into a well-greased mould, cover and boil three hours. Serve hot.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for various market items and their prices. Items include Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Dressed Poultry, Turkeys, Fowl, Geese, Ducks, Spring chickens, Live Poultry, Apples, Spices, Beans, Carrots, Cabbages, Onions, Potatoes, Parsnips, Turnips, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Hogs, Sheep, and various grades of flour and sugar.

LOCAL WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS ON CANADIAN REFINED SUGAR.

Table listing prices for refined sugar in various quantities and grades, including 100 lbs, 50 lbs, and 25 lbs.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Table listing prices for various types of cattle, including Native beef cattle, Western steers, and various grades of hogs.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table listing prices for live stock in Chicago, including Native beef cattle, Western steers, and various grades of hogs.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Table listing prices for live stock in Buffalo, including East Buffalo, N.Y., Despatch-Cattle receipts, and various grades of hogs.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Table listing prices for various commodities in Liverpool, including Flour, Hops, Bacon, and various grades of sugar.

HER HUMBLE LOVER

Though the ladies dined alone, the table was bright with the old family plate, and the dinner elaborately planned and served, with a footman behind each of their chairs, and the majestic butler presiding with as much solemnity as if it were a state affair.

Once or twice in a pause of the conversation—for Lady Blyte tried her utmost to make herself agreeable, and succeeded—Signa found herself unconsciously thinking "All this was offered to me last night, and I refused it"; but there was no regret in the thought, only a vague wonder how she, so insignificant and poor, could have had the courage to refuse.

"Good night, my dear," said the old lady, as they took their candlesticks. "Remember you are your own mistress. If you would like to have breakfast in your own room—"

"Oh, no, no!" said Signa, with a smile.

"You shall do just as you like, my dear," and once more she kissed her. Not once had Sir Frederic's name been mentioned.

On the morning Signa found that her ladyship had meant what she had said in the most literal manner, for the butler came to inform her that the head groom had come to receive her orders, and on Signa looking toward Lady Blyte, the old lady said, quietly: "If you would wish to ride or drive, my dear, tell him so. I will go with you if you like."

The orders were given, and they went for a long drive round the estate, stopping now and then at some outlying farm; Lady Blyte pointing out in an indirect way the beauty and richness of the place, and impressing Signa with the value of all she had refused.

In the evening she asked Signa if she would sing to her, and praised Signa's voice with such earnest approval and admiration that Signa's heart warmed still further toward the proud old patrician.

So three days passed in the pleasant, easy fashion with which the rich can make their pass; sometimes the two drove together, sometimes Signa took her book and wandered through the park. During one of these rambles she came upon the ruined tower which Sir Frederic had shown her.

It stood somewhat lonely in a corner of the park, and was kept by an old man as deaf as a post. Signa got him to unlock the iron gate at the top of the steps; and he would sit at the bottom while she coiled herself up in a shady nook on the round platform at the top, and read or mused. It was more often the latter than the former, the book would lie on her lap unopened, and her thoughts would go back to the deserted Grange and Hector Warren from where she sat she could see the lake on which they had been driven, and where they had sheltered in the cave. How gentle and how thoughtful he had been that day! how full of meaning she had looked at his every word and look! And yet he had gone without a word of good-bye even. In all her life she had never met a man who came more near to her beau-ideal of what a man should be, she thought. And she found herself wondering if she should ever see him again; her heart ached with a strange pain as she told herself that they might perhaps never meet while life lasted, that she had heard his voice for the last time.

On the third evening, as they sat in the drawing-room after dinner, Lady Blyte leaning back on a couch, Signa mending some old lace which she had begged to be allowed to do, Lady Blyte gently approached the subject which was always in her heart and mind.

"Do you know, my dear," she said, "I am rather uneasy to-night?"

"Yes?" says Signa, looking up from her lace.

Lady Blyte nodded, and moved the screen so that the light fell on the beautiful face opposite her.

"I have not heard from my son, Sir Frederic."

Signa started slightly, and took up the lace again.

"Did you expect to hear from him?"

she asked, for the sake of something to say.

"Of course, my dear. He never goes away from me without writing. I suppose I ought not to say it, but Sir Frederic is a model son."

"I don't know why you should not say so," said Signa, contently.

"Well, my dear, every mother is supposed to think that her goose is a swan. I don't know about Frederic; being a swan, but he is a very good goose, at any rate."

And she smiled and sighed.

Signa was silent. It was dangerous ground they were approaching.

"You don't know much of him as yet, my dear," said her ladyship, softly. "If you did, I think you would admit that he is a good son. They say that a good son makes a good husband, and I think it is true. But Frederic is more than that. You know, my dear, how well the estate is managed; I don't suppose any place is so well looked after, that anybody's people—I mean the farmers and the tenants—

are so comfortable and satisfied. There is not one of them but would give Frederic a good character as a landlord and master."

"I murmured something inaudibly."

"They have never had so popular a master of the hounds as he has been, and is," went on Lady Blyte, rather nervously, for all her pride. "They like a man who rides straight, as they call it, and who keeps a good field. Frederic takes a high place in the county, and he could take a still higher place, if he married the right sort of person, my dear."

"I am sure of that," said Signa, warmly, but flushing crimson.

"Of course it is a time he was married," resumed the old lady, with a pause. "His father was settled before his age. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to see a young mistress at the Park."

"It has a very good and fitting mistress now, dear Lady Blyte," said poor Signa.

"Thank you, my dear; but I have passed my time. I am old and lazy, and don't care for company, and there should be more life at the Park than I can have in it. As for me, I should be glad to retire into the shade. You know I have that pretty little house I pointed out to you in the Park. I should like to go there very soon. I should not be a very troublesome mother-in-law, my dear, for I think that when a woman in my position has served her time she should retire gracefully."

There was silence for a moment; Signa looked through the window, into which the last rays of the setting sun were pouring faintly, mingling with the light from the few wax-candles. What could she say? She knew now that Lady Blyte was aware that Sir Frederic had asked Signa to be his wife, and she wondered what the old lady should say next.

"If Frederic had made his choice, I think I could say something in his favor to the girl he had chosen," said Lady Blyte. "I could say to her, in a simple truth, that he was one in a thousand; that though he may not be as clever and brilliant as some that he is stanch, and true, and steadfast,

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



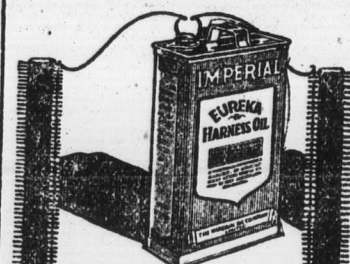
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and would make a woman happy, if devoted love and unceasing tenderness could bring a woman happiness."

There were tears in the proud eyes, and Signa felt her own grow dim.

"Forgive me, my dear, for boring you," said Lady Blyte, gently. "I did not mean to speak of it, but out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaks and my heart is very full of Frederic's welfare. I cannot tell you how anxious I am to see him settled and happy; but I can tell you this, that whosoever he may bring to me, I will receive as a daughter and love as a very dear daughter of my own. I will not say any more, dear; not a word."

"Do not," said Signa, almost inaudibly, and she rose and came and stood beside her, and put her hand hesitatingly on the satin-clad shoulder.

"No, I will not say any more," repeated the old lady. "But I am glad I have opened my heart to you, my dear. If—if it had been you whom Frederic had chosen, I could say what I have said with even greater earnestness," and she turned and put her hand in Signa's.

Signa looked down at her—at the proud face so humble and almost pleading, and her heart ached! If she could but have knelt beside her and whispered, "He has chosen, Lady Blyte, and I will be your daughter if you will have me!" But she could not. There seemed to be a hand upon her heart keeping her back.

With a little nervous gasp she turned away and left the room. A footman stood at the door ready to receive any commands. Her maid waited for her in her own room. The whole place seemed devoted to her. If she could but say "Yes," and take it all!

With a sense of spiritual and mental bewilderment and indecision she went upstairs and got her hat from her maid, and wandered out on the terrace.

At that moment she almost thought that she would try and forget Hector Warren, who had gone without a word of farewell, and strive to give herself to Sir Frederic.

The evening seemed stifling—the young moon sailing in the blue heavens seemed to eye her with impatient scorn for her weakness in thinking of a man who had, by this time, no doubt, a clean forgotten her.

With a sigh she wandered across the lawn, and aimlessly absent, found herself in the path leading to the Tower. With a longing to be quite alone, and away from the great big place, she hailed the sight of the round, ivy-grown turret with a welcome sigh, and hurried on.

The old man who kept the key was sitting at the door of his cottage smoking a short pipe and half asleep, but he rose and unlocked his pad mechanically, and drew the key from his pocket.

Signa nodded, and he crawled up the stairs and unlocked the gate at the top—looked round aimlessly with the manner of all keepers of snow sights, and crawled down again, leaving Signa seated on the rustic chair on the platform.

With a gesture of relief she took off her hat to let the cool air fan her forehead, and gave herself up to deep and troubled thoughts. Could she bring herself to be Lady Blyte, of Blyte Park?

She was still battling with the problem when she heard a step ascending the stairs. It stopped near her, and, thinking it was the old man grown impatient of waiting, she picked up her hat and rose.

As she did so, she saw it was not the keeper of the tower, but Sir Frederic Blyte stood beside her.

With a cry of alarm, for it almost seemed as if her intense thought of him had called him to her side, she shrank back.

CHAPTER XVII

So sudden and unexpected was the presence that Signa shrank back and uttered a faint cry of alarm.

Sir Frederic put up his hand reassuringly, and took a step toward her. As he did so, he came within the moonbeams, and Signa saw that his face was white and haggard, and his whole manner quite different to that which belonged to him usually. He looked like a man who had endured either a long silence or some terrible anxiety; his eyes were bloodshot—his lips tremulous—his whole bearing eloquent of deep and barely suppressed excitement.

"Sir Frederic!" she said, in a tone of surprise.

"Yes," he said. "It is I. I am afraid I—I alarmed you?"

"A little," she assented, trying to speak naturally, even to smile; for, after all, there was nothing to be alarmed at. "I did not know you were in Northwell, and certainly did not expect to see you here."

He was silent for a moment, as if struggling for calm and composure, and he clasped his hands on a stick he carried and looked hard at the ground; then he said:

"Yes, I am here. Are you—are you glad to see me?" and he lifted his eyes to her face with an unsettled, troubled gaze.

Signa murmured something, and glanced at the gate. A vague feeling of uneasiness and alarm possessed her, though she strove to dispel it by mental self-ridicule.

"Have you been to the park?" she asked. "I suppose they told you I was here? I hope I have not alarmed Lady Blyte. I ought to have said that I was going out for a stroll."

He shook his head.

"No, I have not been home. I knew you were here, because I saw you—because I watched you."

Signa colored.

"Watched me, Sir Frederic?"

He nodded.

"Yes," he said, huskily. "I have been watching you ever since you came here. That is the truth. I do not know what you will think of me."

"Then—then," said Signa, astonished and troubled, "you have not been to London, Sir Frederic?"

"No," he replied. "I intended going. I took a ticket, and travelled half way; then I found I could not go, and I came back by the next train. I could not leave you, knowing that you were here!"

"Sir Frederic!"

He shook his head.

"It is of no use. Call it madness, what you will. I could not tear myself away from the spot where you might be. Do not be angry with me."

"I ought to be very angry," said Signa, coldly. "Lady Blyte assured me that you had gone to London, or

deed, more like a man bereft of his senses than a rational being.

"I feel that I ought to be angry," said Signa, trembling, and attempting to pacify and soothe him, "and I am sure that Lady Blyte will be very sorry and annoyed; but let me go, please," and she made a movement toward the gate, between which and her he stood.

"Stay for a few minutes," he pleaded. "I cannot go to the Park to-night. I could not face my mother. Will you not stay with me for a few minutes? I will see that you reach the house safely."

"I cannot stay," said Signa. "It is getting late, and Lady Blyte will be uneasy."

"Are you afraid to trust yourself with me?" he asked, half angry, half piteously. "You need not be. Signa, I love you as deeply and passionately as a man can love a woman."

"Sir Frederic, I cannot, I will not listen."

"Why should you be so hard to me?" he pleaded, almost with a sob. "What is there in me that should make you hate me so?"

"I don't hate you!" she said, trembling and troubled, her eyes fixed on the gate, before which he stood fixed and immovable.

"Then why cannot you promise to try and love me? Why will you not, at least, permit me to love you? I will wait—wait for years, if you will but say the word. I am not fearful of the result; I can and will be patient. Signa, for Heaven's sake listen to me!"

"I have listened too long, Sir Frederic," she said, flushing with indignation. "Is this a time to—to press your suit? It is almost an insult to talk to me like this!"

"I insult you!" he exclaimed—"I who worship and revere the ground you walk on. Ah, you would not say this if Hector Warren had spoken as I have spoken."

Signa turned pale, and confronted him with all her maidenly pride blazing in her eyes.

"What right have you to speak of me of him?" she demanded. "Mr. Warren is no more to me than any other man—"

Then she stopped, for something—the very falseness of the retort—choked her.

"Let me pass, please," she demanded, tremblingly.

But he did not move.

"Will you tell me plainly and distinctly, that you do not care for him?" he said, hoarsely.

"I will tell you nothing—I will not answer such a question," she replied, looking him full in the face.

"This it is true," he groaned, biting his lip. "But for him—this operation, this adventure, coming from no one knows where—you would have learned to love me!"

(To be continued.)

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I should not have come to the Park after what had passed between us. You must know that, Sir Frederic."

"I know it," he said, almost guiltily. "I offer no excuse. I have found out that I cannot bear to be away from you. Signa—"

"I think you had better call me by a more formal name, Sir Frederic," she said, gravely, and with an appearance of calmness, which belied her trembling frame and beating heart.

"Do not be angry," he pleaded. "Let me call you by the name by which I think and dream of you, night and day, unceasingly; it can do you no harm. Signa, you will think me mad to plead in this way, and I think that I am almost mad; but it is for love of you. You asked me to forget you, and I tried, but I cannot. Signa, if you still refuse to accept my love, I am a ruined man, utterly ruined and undone! Think how madly I must love you when I can forget honor and self-respect as I have done. I have crept about my own place like a poacher on a chief, just to get a glance at you, just to hear your voice, though only at a distance; that was all. I did not mean to approach you, to speak to you. It was sufficient for me to know that it was near you, watching over you."

"Sir Frederic—"

He put up his hand, and Signa saw that it trembled against the moonlight.

"Hear me out. I say I did not intend to approach you, but to-night, as I paced under the trees within sight of the house, afraid of my own keepers. I saw you come from the house; I saw that you were unhappy and troubled, and I could not resist the temptation. I followed you here, even at the risk of arousing your anger and scorn." He paused for want of breath and stood staring at her, in-

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(As Used in Germany.)

First: Thou shalt not be angry. These words and said: I am the Lord thy God; thou shalt have none other gods but me.

Second: Thou shalt make to thyself graven images of my victorious generals, and bow down before them in the market places, and worship them, and make them offerings of gold, silver, and iron.

Third: Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for this were lese-majeste.

Fourth: Remember that thou keep holy the Lusitania Day, when I triumphed over my wicked enemies, and cast them and their wives and little ones into the deep.

Fifth: Honor thy father and thy mother, unless I bid thee kill them, when thou shalt do so, that thy days may be long in the land.

Sixth: Thou shalt do all murders that I command thee to do.

Seventh: Thou shalt commit any kind of crime against mine enemies.

Eighth: Thou shalt steal all that is possible from countries that I have invaded, and what thou canst not carry away thou shalt destroy.

Ninth: Thou shalt bear false witness against thy neighbor, and shalt continue to bear it, and shalt affirm it with many oaths and outcries of innocence.

Tenth: Thou shalt covet thy neighbor's land, his home, his wife, his ox, his ass, and everything that is his, and thou shalt hate thy neighbor.

And to each and every commandment the obedient German people answers "Amen!"—Western British-American, Chicago.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT HELP

Mrs. Wm. Artlett, Ancaster, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for three years for my little girl and baby boy. I have found them of the greatest help during the teething period and always keep them in the house." The Tablets aid teething babies because they regulate the stomach and bowels, thus preventing constipation, diarrhoea and convulsions. They promote healthful sleep and keep baby well and happy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WORKED WRONG WAY.

His Efforts to Be Famed for Courtesy Met With a Check.

"You read in the papers now and then," said the sad faced street car conductor as a deeper shade of sadness crossed his face, "that some rich person had left a policeman or a conductor a fine legacy for being courteous to them. After I had read two or three of such things I made up my mind to put on an extra touch of courtesy in cases of old women and old men. I too, had a chance offered me. A fine old lady took my car, and I helped her to find a seat and answered all the questions about how to reach Mercy street. She had to change from my car to another, and I tenderly helped her off the platform and gave her the most minute directions. For the next two days I felt that I would be named in her will, but then something happened that made me believe that I would not."

"And what happened?" was asked.

"I was called to head quarters on a complaint made by that very old woman I had used so nicely. She had entered a complaint of negligence against me, and I was called up to explain."

"But what cause had she?"

"It was that I did not raise my cap to her when turning to get on my car after directing her. I have given up all hope of a legacy and no more. I guess all the grateful old women die off before I took the job."—Baltimore American.

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No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never falls—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor to-day.

Dogs and Cats Germ Carriers.

"Dogs, cats rats and mice are mediums through which much disaster is scattered," says the Texas Medical Journal. "People are constantly making war on rats and mice from economic necessity, but they seldom think of them as disease carriers and germ spreaders."

"There is no possible good that can expensive to maintain a few of them about a place than to test another person, aside from the harm they do in spreading sickness. They should be exterminated, even by municipal, state and municipal action, if that is necessary. New Orleans and some other cities are endeavoring to do this for two reasons—that they are expensive to maintain, and that they are responsible for some of the public scourges. The time will come when a city will be ashamed if it has rats and mice in it."

"But what about the dogs and cats? They are even worse than the rats and mice, for they are the favorite household pets of the country. They not only have free access to many homes, but are taken into the arms of women and children of the family and fondled and caressed, often when they are loaded with disease germs. Dogs and cats are inordinately filthy. Nothing is too dirty for them to get into with their feet and mouths; no place terrifies them because of the diseases that may be lurking there.

"They delight to roam about questionable places, especially at night, and expect to receive their customary caresses next day. They are expensive to feed and dangerous to have around. Why will sensible people keep them? They may be written as foreign to the scope of a medical journal, but it is written in the hope that the physicians of the country may interest themselves in exterminating these useless household pests."

Spring Sleeves.

Evening frocks not guilty! Modified gimonas lines in coat sleeves.

And they are usual full-length or seven-eighths.

Afternoon frocks have seven-eighths or half-length sleeves.

And there are not a few afternoon models with a full-length transparent sleeves.

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Most Pills unfortunately are harsh and griping; they cause irritation and great discomfort. Rather than like nature is the way a pill should act, mildly but effectively. Science has established nothing more satisfactory as a family pill than the old reliable pills of Dr. Hamilton's, which for forty years have had a premier place in America. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are very mild and can be effectively used by the aged, by children, and indeed by men and women of all ages. No stomach or bowel medicine is more reliable. No remedy for indigestion, headache or biliousness is so effective, so mild, so certain to quickly cure as a 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

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OTTAWA

PHILIPSVILLE

Miss Bertha Freeman is very ill at her home here.

Rev. Mr. Stillwell is so far recovered from his recent illness to be able to occupy his pulpits again on Sunday last.

Miss Lucille Whitmore entertained a few young ladies at tea on Thursday evening.

A number from here attended the Myers-Yates wedding at Toledo last Wednesday.

DAYTOWN

Feb. 12

Fine cold weather and lots of snow and the wind keep the roads in bad condition most of the time, but James Heffernan's teams go very regularly to and from the farm, drawing wood and saw logs.

Quite a number of members of the I.O.O.F. of Delta Lodge from here and Delta attended the funeral of the late John Acheson of Elgin on Saturday last.

M. L. Day who has been in failing health still continues very ill and small hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Charles Warren who has rented Jas. Heffernan's farm is expected to take possession in the near future.

Mrs. Wm. Campbell has been on the sick list for some time, but her health is improving.

Mr. LaRose of Long Point has been sawing wood in this vicinity and gave universal satisfaction.

SOPERTON

Feb. 12

The girl's Red Cross sewing circle met at the home of Etta White on Saturday last. It was decided to donate the autograph quilt to the Children's Shelter, Brockville. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mary Danby Saturday, Feb. 17 at 2 o'clock. Work on hand will be shipped to the Red Cross this week.

On Friday evening last about thirty from the neighborhood enjoyed a pleasant evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Scotland.

H. Howard has purchased Dr. Kelley's residence, Delta, and will soon move his family there.

A number of young people from Elgin spent a pleasant evening at R. Thompson's recently.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Goodbody have moved to the house on the west end of their farm.

R. J. Phillips is moving to Forfar, W. Davis having purchased the farm he occupied.

Miss Gladys Shire left for Oak Leaf on Monday.

Messrs. Thompson, Sufel, Danby, and Halladay attended the funeral of the late J. Acheson at Elgin on Saturday last.

Mrs. B. Livingston has returned to her home Athens after spending a couple of months at her home here.

Miss Blanche Singleton leaves on Tuesday for Ottawa to accept a position in the Civil Service.

This is Ash Wednesday the first day of Lent.

PURVIS STREET

Miss Beatrice Dickey spent Sunday at her home in Caintown.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Pettum were for a few days guests at Mr. Manhart's.

Miss Addie Baile, Brockville is now the guest of Mrs. Orville Baile.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Chick spent Saturday in Brockville.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Orval Baile on Feb 9th a son.

Mr. Frank and Alex Herbison were last week sawing wood at McIntosh Mills.

Mr. Geo. Herbison and Mr. Wellington Earl had the telephone put in last week.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT

Auditors' Abstract Statement of Receipts Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of Rear Yonge and Escott, 1916.

RECEIPTS	
Balance from 1915	\$ 1418 47
Taxes 1915 and 1916	13167 64
School grants	1085 19
Miscellaneous	97 68
Overdraft on Bank	926 42
Total	16695 40
EXPENDITURE	
Salaries and allowances	\$ 559 89
Stationery and printing	56 30
Law costs	4 20
Roads and bridges	3147 41
Charity	10 00
County rates	5521 22
School purposes	7302 69
Interest	7 00
Miscellaneous	86 69
Total	16695 40
ASSETS	
Uncollected taxes	\$ 1922 73
Town Hall property	1400 00
Stone crusher	1300 00
Total	4622 73
LIABILITIES	
School Section No. 6 Debenture	\$ 29 80
High School Debenture	232 06
High School	630 00
Total	891 86

(Signed) T. D. SPENCE } Auditors
M. C. BATES }

LOST

A hound, white with black and tan ears, black spot on tail, black specks all over, strap around neck. Apply to JOSEPH CASTLE, Athens

NOTICE

Notices of future events of any kind and for any purpose, at which an admission fee is charged, collection taken at the door or revenue derived in any other way, are classed as advertising, and will be charged at the regular rates of this newspaper.

Notice to Creditors

IN THE MATTER of the estate of William Morris, late of the Village of Athens, in the County of Leeds, Gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the late William Morris who died on or about the fifth day of December, 1916, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned, Solicitor for the executors of the Will of the said deceased, their surnames and addresses, and full particulars in writing of their claims and a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any held by them.

And take notice that after the fourteenth of March, 1917, the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any persons of whose claims they shall not then have received notice.

T. R. BEALE
Solicitor for the Executors
Dated at Athens, the 13th day of February, 1917.

AUCTION SALE

At the farm of the late S. Y. Brown, one mile north of

Addison

Commencing at 1 o'clock

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1917

9 grade Holstein cows with calf, 2 2-year-old heifers, 3 horses, double and single harness, lumber wagon, market wagon, open buggy, new top buggy, 2 single cutters one rake, walking plow, mowing machine, horse rake, walking plow, sulky plow, harrow, roller, corn cultivators, and numerous other articles.

TERMS—\$10 and under, cash; over that amount 6 months' credit on approved joint notes with interest at 6%.

E. TAYLOR, MRS. S. Y. BROWN
Auctioneer Owner

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned will sell by public auction at

Lake Eloida

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1917

Pure-bred Holstein cow 6 years old, ditto 2 years old coming in, ditto 1 year old, ditto heifer calf 5 months old, 3 grade holstein cows

3 2-yr.-old heifers coming in, 1 mare coming 10 years old, brown horse coming 8 years, 3 September pigs, 35 hens, agricultural implements, household furniture, etc.

TERMS—\$10 and under, cash; over that amount, 6 months' credit on approved joint notes with interest at 6 per cent.

E. TAYLOR, FRED W. SCOVIL
Auctioneer Proprietor

Automobile

Tops and Cushions

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

Write for Prices on Repair Work

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

Reporter Advertisements Bring Results.

AUCTION SALE!

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the

ARMSTRONG HOUSE

In the Village of

ATHENS

Commencing at 1 p.m. sharp on

Monday, February 26th

The following property: Part of Lot 16, Con. 9, Yonge, 1/2 mile west of Athens, on the Delta Road, consisting of 1/2 acre more or less. On the property is an 8-roomed brick residence which will be sold furnished or unfurnished. There is also a stable on the premises.

TERMS—The above will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid; 10 per cent down, balance in 30 days.

E. TAYLOR, E. D. WILSON
Auctioneer Owner

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

TIME-TABLE

Leave Brockville

6.15 a.m. Daily (except Sunday)

2.30 p.m. Daily.

Arrive Brockville

1.10 p.m. Daily.

10.05 p.m. Daily (except Sunday)

For further particulars and Tickets Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 52 King street. GEO. E. McGLADE, City Pass. Agent

OLD NEWSPAPERS

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

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

At Once for ATHENS and District for "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES"

Spring list of Hardy Canadian Fruit and ornamental Stock, including McIntosh Red Apple, St. Regis Ever-bearing Raspberry, and many other leaders.

New illustrated Catalogue sent on application.

Start now at best selling time. Liberal Proposition.

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for Skunk, Fox, Muskrat, Raccoon, Mink, White Weasel, Beaver, Fisher, Bear, Marten and other Fur Bearers collected in your section.

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest and most reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Skunk Trapper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published. Write for it—NOW—FREE

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. DEPT. C327 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

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Is Comfortable Weather to Men who are well clothed.

The question of good clothing never worries our patrons. If you do not buy your clothes from us, we ask you to call and talk the matter over. Every courtesy will be extended. We call the attention of clergymen to our special facilities for tailoring clerical clothes.

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

Furniture

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

A Good Selection to Choose From

Undertaking

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GEO. E. JUDSON

ATHENS, ONT.

Bell Phone 41. Rural Phone 28

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

MARION & MARION.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. H. R. BRIGHT

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR

OFFICE HOURS: (Until 8 a.m. 1 to 3 p.m. 7 to 8.30 p.m.)

ATHENS

DR. C. M. B. CORNELL.

Cor. Pine and Garden Streets BROCKVILLE

PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR

DR. T. F. ROBERTSON

COR. VICTORIA AVE AND PINE ST. BROCKVILLE ONT.

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.

J. A. McBROOM

Physician and Surgeon

X-Rays and Electricity employed in treatment of cancer and chronic diseases

COURT HOUSE SQUARE — BROCKVILLE

DR. A. E. GRANT.

VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.

RESIDENCE: R. J. CAMPO'S. OFFICE: Cor. Main and Bell and Rural Phones. Henry Sts.

H. W. IMERSON

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

J. W. RUSSELL

AUCTIONEER

Reasonable terms. Years of successful experience. DELTA, ONTARIO

ONTARIO FARMERS

EXISTING WAR CONDITIONS DEMAND that you give the question of seed special attention this year. Seed of desirable varieties and high germination power will be factors influencing yields. If you have not secured your seed,

Let the Ontario Department of Agriculture help you.

Farmers having seed grain or potatoes for sale may forward samples to this office stating varieties, price and QUANTITY.

Farmers wishing to purchase seed are also invited to communicate with this office stating variety and quantity, and an effort will be made to put them in touch with farmers having seed for sale.

Write to
W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture
Walter H. Smith, B.S.A. District Representative
ATHENS

FIGHTING against OURSELVES FOR YOU

FOR many years, the publishers of weekly newspapers have fought against raising the price of their paper from \$1.00 to \$1.50—just because they feared to take a step that might "get them in wrong" with their subscribers. Yet all these years the costs of publishing have been mounting up, up, up to an alarming point.

Now war has brought the matter to a head. It has added "the tast straw." Paper prices, ink prices, the prices of type, ink-rollers, and supplies of all sorts have soared so that it costs us many dollars more each week to produce The Reporter than it did a generation ago, or 15 or 10 or even 5 years ago.

Necessity compels us to raise the subscription price of the Reporter to \$1.50, this advance to go into effect April 1st. Our fight for you—the fight against ourselves—must come to an end. And just because you have been given the best end of it all these years, when the cost of living and the cost of publishing a weekly newspaper were climbing all the time, we now ask you to reciprocate by paying the higher price willingly.

We believe that you are ready to pay the higher rate.

Three cents a week! An extra cent! Is there a man or woman in this community who will say that he or she cannot afford it. Three cents—the postage on a letter, the price of a pint of milk, the price of a glass of buttermilk or half the price of a cigar. Surely no one will say that 3 cents a week for a local newspaper is more than he or she can afford!

Your local paper is about the cheapest thing in the world.