

# The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXII. No. 15

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, April 12, 1916

3 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

Try on Your 1916 Suit  
Over a 1916 Corset

The first essential for a perfect fitting suit is a correct corset.

If your Easter Garment is to have the graceful lines it should you will consider first things first, and see our new models in the celebrated Nemo Corset.

For stout or moderately full figure, the Nemo Corset is unequalled.

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

IT WILL PAY YOU TO COME

To Brockville to R. Davis & Son's for  
Your New Easter Attire

If you want a nice Suit, Coat, Dress, Blouse, Skirt, or the materials to make one, or if you want new Gloves, Silk Stockings, Fancy Collars, Hand Bags, Ties, Leather Boas, we have the largest and most exclusive range in this city to show you, and we invite you to visit our store, and view the mammoth display.

R. DAVIS & SON, BROCKVILLE

Away with  
the  
Winter Hat

FIRST of April is the time to turn to the new Spring Hat. We've no kick with the new styles; they're anything anyone could ask; as varied as the tastes of men. Moving fast are the young men's shades in new colors, with brims that tilt to a rakish angle. Grey or green for the dignified.

There's no danger, however modest your purse.

\$2.50 and Upwards

THE ROBERT CRAIG CO. LIMITED  
Brockville, Ont.

Subscribe for the Reporter.  
Advertise in the Reporter.  
Speak well of the Reporter  
When requiring any Printing consult the Reporter

## Duck Season Changed

Many suggestions but no formal bill were presented to the first meeting of this year of the fish and game committee at Toronto with Hon. Finlay Macdialmid in the chair.

The recommendation to reduce the bag of ducks from 200 to 100 was not adopted, nor was the suggestion to limit the day bag of ducks 15. It was decided to change the season for shooting wild ducks to a general season from September 1 to December 31. Duck hunters in future may not set out more than thirty-five decoys; nor may they hunt nearer one another than 150 yards. The committee framed resolutions by which it will be illegal to frighten ducks within range of a hunter's guns.

Wild ducks and swans may be shot in future from September 15 to April 30 instead of September 15 to April 15 as previously. A close season of three years has been put on quail and Hungarian partridge, and a close season of two years on partridge, excepting in counties provided for by order-in-council.

The closed season for hares will extend from October 15 to November 15 and from December 24 to January 2. A number of other changes in existing regulations were considered.

Honor Roll S.S. No. 3 Rear of Young Sr. IV—Maria Algire, Cecil Earl, Eimet Parish.  
Jr. IV—Morris Earl, Bessie Parish, III—Maria Earl, Mazie Redford.  
II—Maude Algire, Roland Parish, Clifford Redford.  
Sr. I—Beatrice Parish, Ina Algire.  
Jr. I—Jock Earl.  
Pr.—Polly Algire.  
Teacher, C. M. Covey.

Honor Roll S.S. No. 7  
Sr. IV—Roy Wiltse, Lena Coon, Charlotte Ferguson  
Jr. IV—Charlie Wiltse  
III—Byron Sheffield, Clella Wiltse, Beatrice Bresse, Geraldine Hewitt, Erma Brown, Eulah Brown, Florence Brown, Robert Ferguson, William Ferguson.  
Sr. I—Millie Coon, Cuyler Brown.  
Jr. I—Edith Brown, Floyd Sheffield, Arthur Ferguson.  
Pr.—Blanche Brown.  
Teacher, B. Cowan.

Charleston School Report for March  
Sr. IV—James Heffernan, Bella Johnston.  
Jr. IV—Eva Palmer, Elva Spence, Luella Kirkland.  
III—James Botsford, Walter Wood, Martha Johnston, Stanley Latimer.  
Sr. II—Hubert Heffernan, George Godkin, Jack Webster, Claude Botsford, Evelyn Latimer.  
Jr. II—Anna Webster, Stuart Kelsev, Elsie Kirkland.  
I—Raymond Heffernan, Kenneth Latimer.  
Pr.—John Kirkland.  
Average attendance—16.  
Maggie Finley, Teacher

SHERWOOD SPRING April 3

Sap's runnin'.  
Mr. Leon Hagerman, Mallorytown spent Wednesday evening last at Mr. Geo. Stewart's.

Mrs. Jenkinson was a visitor one day last week at Mrs. A. E. Eligh's.

Born—on Wednesday March 29th to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Darling, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stewart spent Sunday at the latter's home at Riverside, guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown.

Another one of our boys has answered duty's call, and joined the recruits at Mallorytown. Mr. Mortimer Hodge donned the khaki on Wednesday last, resolved to "do his bit" for his country.

April 13  
Sugar making is the order of the day, and an excellent run of sap is reported in this district.

Mr. Mortimer Hodge is the latest recruit from Sherwood Spring, having joined the 156th at Mallorytown.

Born—On Wednesday, March 29th to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Darling, a son.

We are sorry to hear that "Uncle" Smith Latham has been on the sick list again.

Miss Gladys Gainford, teacher at South Augusta, and Mr. Gerald Ross of the same place spent Sunday with the former's sister Mrs. E. P. Eligh.

Owing to the roads and weather conditions, there has been no Wednesday evening church services here for several weeks.

Nursery Medicines—Ferry Davis Pain-killer if needed in every nursery to apply for cramps and colics, and for sore throats, bruises, etc. 25c and 50c bottles.

## LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

WANTED—Girl or boy to learn the printing trade. Reporter Office.

Mrs. George Godkin, of Soperton is a patient at the General Hospital.

A barn is being erected on the Windsor property, Isaac street.

Mr. Wm. Egger and son, of Morrisburg, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Parish over Sunday.

In St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Athens, a service for young people of all ages will be held Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

It is requested that all the bodies in the Athens vault be removed before April 20.

Mr. Morford Arnold left yesterday for Meridian, Sask., where he will spend the summer with his brother Charles.

The Athens squad of the 156th Battalion will parade to the Holiness Movement church Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

Rev. T. W. Brown will occupy the pulpit of the Methodist church, Athens, Sunday next.

At Glen Elbe on Sunday Rev. T. W. Brown will conduct service at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. Bryce Wilson left yesterday on a trip to the coast. He will visit Western centers en route and return through the United States.

Died—At the home of her son in Hamilton, Mrs. Diantha Livingstone, at an advanced age. Deceased at one time lived in Athens with her sister, Miss Mary Livingstone.

The young men of the League and Methodist church, Athens, will give their final social on Monday evening next, consisting of a bean supper from 6 to 8, followed by an interesting musical and literary program.

In the estate of John P. Gainford, late of the township of Bassara, farmer, deceased, contested claim of J. W. Chant, merchant, against the administration of deceased. Judgment in favour of claimant for \$105.60. H. A. Stewart, K. C., for claimant T. R. Beale, Athens, for the administrators.

Probate of the will of Mary Spicer late of Newboro, widow has been granted to George Spicer, carpenter, and William Spicer, plumber, both of Syracuse, State of New York, executors. H. A. Stewart, K.C., solicitor.

Administration of the estate of Mary Ann Steacy, late of Athens, widow, has been granted to Ellen Wilson, of Athens, married woman, a daughter of deceased. T. R. Beale, Athens, solicitor.

GREAT NORTHERN PORTRAIT CO.

For 30 days

We shall give a reduction up to May 1, '16 on all orders received for enlarged photographs.

All work guaranteed.

J. Frank Connell  
Manager, Athens

The Brockville town council at a meeting one night last week passed a by-law providing for the construction of the brick pavement on Court House avenue. The work will be started as soon as the weather permits. A conference was also held with the public utilities commissioners, relating to some accounts owing to the town, which were adjusted satisfactorily.

A resident of Elizabethtown charged with misrepresentation in a sale of syrup to a Brockville woman and who was summoned to appear at police court Monday, settled the case by returning the purchaser \$6 paid for the syrup and paying \$3 costs.

Mr. Donovan on Prohibition

In all the discussion on the temperance question in the Ontario House at the second reading of the Temperance Act last week, there much hedging in certain quarters, but Mr. A. E. Donovan, member for Brockville, declared that the time had come for every man to be frank with himself, with his constituents, and with the people of the province. He said he believed that what the Government was proposing was for the well-being of Ontario, and he was heartily in favor of it.

Mrs. J. B. Barry, of Toronto, is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Glenn Earl.

Miss McCrea, of Brockville was a guest of her niece, Mrs. S. S. Cornell.

Mr. Charles Booth left last week for Mazeno, Sask., to teach school.

H. R. Knowlton is clearing some lines of stationery. Read the bargains in his ad on this page.

Miss M. Anglin, of McIntosh Mills, spent last week in Athens, a guest of her aunt, Mrs. C. Hickey.

Reeve M. B. Holmes was called to Inverary by the death of his brother, Mr. Ninian Holmes.

The adult bible classes of the Methodist church, Athens, will hold a social evening on Friday, April 14.

Miss Muriel Seymour, of Montreal, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Samuel Seymour.

Miss Eulalie Wiltse, who has been spending the winter in Montreal arrived home Tuesday evening of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Parish and Mrs. A. Patton were recent visitors in Brockville guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Parish.

Mr. and Mrs. James Berney of Kingston were in Athens Wednesday attending the funeral of the latter's brother, Mr. William Berney.

The annual thank offering service of the W.M.S. will be held in the afternoon of Good Friday in the Methodist church.

Mrs. West, of Brockville, who is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) C. E. Lillie, is quite ill with bronchial trouble and nurse Ferguson is caring for her.

Residents of this district will regret to learn that Mr. Charles Bates, one time resident of Glen Elbe, died last week at the home of his son in Watertown, N.Y.

The Bazaar will give away on June 1st, 1916, a set of Rogers silver knives and forks to the purchaser holding the largest number of coupons which will be given with goods. Details will be explained at the Bazaar.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Keyes, who lived on the Samuel Kavanagh place, south of the village, last year, have moved to Brockville. While in this section, they made many friends who sincerely regret their departure.

The Ladies Aid of Athens Methodist church held a sugar social on the evening of Thursday last, and the large attendance was served hot sugar and refreshments. A good program was rendered.

Mr. Roy McLaughlin, who has been in the postal service in Winnipeg for several years, has joined the C.E.F., and has become attached to the 184th Battalion, under Lt.-Col. Senator W. H. Sharpe. He is the 46th to go out of a staff of 130.

At the annual meeting of the Loyal Orange Association of South Moose Jaw County, Mr. C. J. Greene, of Limerick, Manitoba, was elected W. County Master. Mr. Greene was an Athens boy, who went to the West a number of years ago. He learned the printing trade in the Reporter Office, and his old paper congratulates him on the attainment of such a position of honor.

SUPPLIES FOR THE  
SUGAR BUSH  
No change in prices

EARL  
CONSTRUCTION  
COMPANY  
ATHENS, ONT.

Homeseekers' Excursions

Into the very heart of the Canadian West over the old reliable Canadian Pacific every Tuesday by regular trains. Winnipeg and return, \$38.50 Calgary \$46.50 and proportionately low fares to other points. Tickets good for sixty days and good to stop over. Liberal ticket conditions. Write to or call on Geo. E. McGlade City Passenger Agent, for tourist reservations and full particulars.

Advertise in the Reporter.



Your Family deserves  
the Best  
**THE YOUTH'S  
COMPANION**  
will bring it to them

52 Rare Issues a Year—all of the very best—and the most also. Twice as much reading as any monthly magazine gives.

9 Great Serials in 1916, and also 250 Short Stories...

Rare Articles by Specialists, Editorial Page, Family Page, Boys' Page, Girls' Page, Children's Page, Doctor's Advice, and "tons of fun."

SEND TO-DAY. \$2.00 for fifty-two issues for 1916. Companion Home Calendar for 1916 included if you send at once.  
THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.  
Three Current Issues Sent Free.

Subscriptions Received At This Office

From Heated Houses to chill outdoors often results in coughs and colds. Take Allen's Cough Balm promptly and avoid severe bronchial attacks. 25c bottles.

VERY SPECIAL  
PRICE on  
COLORED  
NOTE PAPER  
& ENVELOPES

We offer you 200 quires Swiss Lawn and Holland Linen Note Paper with Envelopes to match, variety of shapes, excellent quality, at exactly

ONE HALF  
THE REGULAR PRICE

This is a genuine bargain, and in these times of rising prices, should look good to careful buyers.

See our window this week for samples.  
2 Quires and 2 Pkgs Envelopes, 25c

H. R. KNOWLTON  
ATHENS, ONT.

CANADIAN  
PACIFIC RY.

EASTER  
EXCURSIONS

One-way First Class Fare

Going and Returning Friday, April 21st only

AND AT

One-Way First Class Fare  
and One-Third

Going April 20, 21, 22 and 23.  
Return limit, April 25.

Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph  
Office, 52 King street.

GEO. E. MCGLADE,  
City Pass. Agent

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

THE POULTRY WORLD

CARE OF BROODER CHICKS
The main essential when the chicks are received and placed under any brooder is to have and maintain, especially for the first ten days or two weeks, a uniform temperature of from 90 to 95 degrees, and gradually lowering this as the chicks grow stronger and older.

FORCED TO QUIT.

Eton's Head Master Sympathized with Germans.

London, April 3.—Rev. Edward Lyttelton, head master of Eton College, has resigned. His resignation will take effect next Christmas.

Dr. Lyttelton in speeches during the war has made the declaration that it was the duty of Great Britain to extend the principles of Christian charity to Germany, and as a result he has been assailed by the newspapers as unpatriotic and a visionary.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house A Little Too Much.

One evening a little boy entered a grocery store and handed the clerk a note which read: "I am a poor woman and have no money. My children and I are starving. Won't you give us something to eat?"

Can Do My Work Pain is All Gone

MISS DOLLIE McCLAIN TELLS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Alberta Lady Tells of Quick and Complete Cure Through Using Dodd's Kidney Pills. Ferguson Plats, Alta., April 10.—(Special.)—"Yes, I am very glad I can say that I have tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and found them all that is claimed for them."

Every woman should use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are the finest tonic in the world because, acting directly on the kidneys, they tone up those organs to do their full work of straining all the impurities out of the blood.

WOMEN MADE THEM.

Great Men Who Acknowledged Their Wives' Power.

Tom Hood, the pathetic humorist, when absent from home, gave his testimony to the truth of Rousseau's saying that "Man is what woman makes him."

SPRING BLOOD IS WATERY BLOOD

How to Get New Health and New Strength at This Season.

Spring ailments are not imaginary. Even the most robust find the winter months most trying to their health. Confinement indoors, often in overheated and nearly always badly ventilated rooms—in the home, the office, the shop and the school—taxes the vitality of even the strongest.

Simply Wonderful For Chest Colds MAKES 'EM WELL OVER NIGHT

Nothing Half So Quick to Relieve and Cure as Good Old "Nerviline."

Don't lie awake to-night coughing your throat sore—don't let your chest cold develop further—that's the way to coax on pneumonia.

Be sensible, and, as thousands before you have done use Nerviline. It sure is a bully fine thing to knock out a cold or bad cough.

After once using Nerviline you'll swear by it for all time to come. You'll say it's more like a miracle than anything else to feel its warm soothing action upon your tight chest.

SEEKING HAPPINESS.

Little Things That Make Living a Joy Not Always Appreciated.

We are told that happiness comes by pieces and that it is these small bits linked together that make our lives worth while. Some of us are not content to take our happiness by degrees or at intervals.

Perhaps those of us who know what the joy of living means have experienced both of these attitudes at different periods of our lives and are in position, therefore, to appreciate a varying viewpoint, but even so it is only after we lose something of that joy of living and have found out for ourselves that there are shadows which no amount of sunlight can disperse that we can readily appreciate the blessing of whatever happiness may find its way into our lives.

Boiled Rosebuds.

Although it is little known in this country, the Chinese women consider rosebuds boiled in sugar a luxury not to be missed. They claim that these make an excellent preservative.

THE BEST WAY

To Clean a Lot of Things in Use Just Now.

To clean nickel-silver ornaments, dip a piece of flannel in ammonia and rub the article.

To clean ekt pasementerie, rub it with a cloth dipped in equal parts of alcohol and water. Dry it immediately with a clean cloth.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which is added a tablespoonful of ammonia to a pint of the liquid.

To clean white leather belts, rub them with a piece of white flannel which has been dipped in powdered borax.

To freshen plush, sponge it with chloroform.

To remove sticky spots from carpet, rub them with salt and alcohol.

BIG RUSS GAIN.

Took Fortified Mountain Camp in Armenia.

Petrograd, April 3.—Progress of the Russian army in the Caucasus continues. Monday's official communique on operations on this front says:

"In the course of our offensive we passed the watershed of the Upper Tchokruk river and seized strongly fortified mountain positions 10,000 feet above sea level, taking a company of Turkish prisoner. In the course of the pursuit of the enemy in the region of the Sourkarpent convent we captured a Turkish camp with tents and shelters and a store of arms. South-east of Mush, in the region of the village of Mahbanbuluk, our detachments dispersed parties of Turkish cavalry."

Painter and Pawnbroker.

Mr. Frank Brankov, A. R. A., knows his Paris as well as most and also a good many more out of the way parts of the world besides Russia, Spain, Algeria, Turkey and the rest which he has visited in the pursuit of his art, more especially during his earlier days.

All we ask is to be let alone.—Jefferson Davis.

Watch Your Colts

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment give small doses of that wonderful remedy now the most used in existence.

SPHON'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND Sold by the bottle or dozen by any druggist, harness dealer, or delivered by Sphon Medical Co.

Chemists and Bacteriologists Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

It's safe for even a child to rub on Nerviline. Although five times more powerful than most other liniments, yet Nerviline has never yet burned or blistered the tender skin of even a child.

It's worth while to remember that wherever there is an ache or pain Nerviline will cure it.

Try it on your sore muscles, on a stiff joint, on the worst possible case of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica or lumbago. There are ailments Nerviline is guaranteed to cure mighty quick.

The mother of a large family can save heaps of work and worry, can cure little ills before they grow big, can keep the whole family well by always having Nerviline handy on the shelf. The large 50c bottle is the most economical. Trial size 25c, all dealers, or the Cattarhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

How He Got Along.

An attorney living on the north side was arrested a few weeks ago charged with violating the motor speed law. When his case was called in city court the next day he asked that it be continued for a week.

On the day of the trial one of the neighbors was sitting on the porch as the attorney returned home. "Hello, Jack," said the neighbor. "How did you get along in the police court?"

"Fine!" yelled the attorney; then he whispered, "Twenty-five and costs."

ANTIQUES CHINA POTTERY GLASSWARE ANTIQUE FURNITURE CORRESPONDENCE REQUESTED WITH VIEW TO SALE OR PURCHASE ROBERT JUNOR 62 King St. East HAMILTON, - - - ONT.

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LISTEN FOR THE BRONCHIAL WHEEZE WHEN YOU BREATHE DEEPLY

It means that disease will soon attack the lungs. Wheezing is distressing to the sufferer and annoying to his friends. Nothing half so trouble as in bronchitis and throat trouble as "Cattarhozone"; it gives instant relief and cures even the worst cases.

Beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Cattarhozone, which is sold everywhere. Large size, containing two months' treatment, costs \$1.00; small size, 50c; sample size, 25c.

A Japanese Breakfast.

The usual Japanese breakfast consists of rice, miso, soup, pickles and occasionally fish. Tea is always served with meals and is drunk clear, without sugar or cream. Miso soup consists of strips of radishes, seaweed, eggplant or other vegetables cooked with bean curd and water. The cooking is not continued for a long period, and so few vegetables are used that the soup partakes only slightly of the flavor of the ingredients.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

Considering how many keys a piano has, it is curious how few of them are kept locked.

"Ill Blows the Wind—"

A well-known professional footballer enlisted in the Black Watch, and was in the habit of receiving a parcel from home regularly every week. It contained the usual assortment of cakes. On one occasion, however, the parcel was found to contain nothing but a lady's corset and an invoice from a London firm, with a lady's name and address. What had happened was obvious—the labels had been torn off two packets and got transposed in putting them back again.

A very nice letter was despatched with the corset to the lady, explaining the circumstances, and requesting that if she had received their parcel she would kindly forward it to the camp. In due time a letter was received from the lady, explaining that their parcel had reached her some few days previously, but it was not much good to return it, as the things were all stale, but she hoped to forward in a day or two a parcel in its place. From that date until the regiment left for active service, a parcel, full of eatables, was duly received every week from the lady.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited:

Dear Sirs,—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHAS. WHOOTEN, Port Mulgrave.

TRAINING THE FLEA.

How the Tiny Insect is Weaned From His Jumping Habit.

"The teaching of the flea to do any sort of trick is, of course, a tedious, difficult matter," said the flea trainer. "The first thing to do is to break it off its natural habit of jumping."

"One can see how necessary this is when one considers the flea is less than one-eighth of an inch in length and has a jump of three feet—300 times its own length. If a six-foot man had the same leaping power he could make leaps of 1,800 feet, so that when a flea has the advantage of one leap he is as good as gone forever. My apparatus for jump breaking is a round glass ball. I confine him in this for three weeks. I look through this ball, touch it, flash lights into it, talk, do everything to let the flea accustom himself to my presence. At first he will jump and jump. He strikes against the curved walls and gets bruised. After a time and I find three weeks to be ample, the flea gets to know me, and he also gets to know that it is less painful to crawl than to jump and get bruised."

"The flea cannot differentiate between transparent glass and no glass, so that when I take him from the ball he still strikes this peculiar obstruction and so he don't jump. So you see, a flea must have some reasoning power somewhere, but I am in no position to say where it is located. That is why I have to pick fleas up with tweezers and put them on my arms when I want to feed them. They don't dare to jump on me."

INDIA'S QUEER BELIEFS.

Buddhists Would Die Rather Than Lose a Limb or Eat Meat.

India's population is 325,000,000. Practically all the races and religions of the world are represented. Ninety-eight and six-tenths per cent. of the people cannot read or write. Four per cent. of the inhabitants eat regular meals. The remainder eat when they can and where they can. The average native in India lives on less food per diem than any other human being in the world. Religious prejudices are intense. Men willingly die rather than submit to some dismembering surgical operation, for did not Allah command them to appear before him as they left him to come into the world?

The Buddhists will not eat meat or take even a medicine derived from an animal. They died by millions during the bubonic plague rather than take a prophylactic serum made from peepsin—because the pig from which peepsin was obtained was unclean to the Mohammedan and Hindu, and the killing of this animal and the bull from which the broth was made was against the tenets of the Buddhist faith. I know an editor in Poona, India, who absolutely refused a \$1,000 yearly advertisement of a patent medicine because it contained peepsin.

Indians are fond of sweets and last year imported over \$40,000,000 worth of sugar. Clothing is made chiefly from cotton, which is largely grown in the country.—W. E. Aughinbaugh in Leslie's.

FOR WAR WIDOWS.

Salvation Army to Find Husbands for Them Here.

(By Times Special Wire.) New York, April 4.—A despatch from Pittsburgh to the Tribune says:

"Thousands of war widows of British soldiers will be assisted in getting good husbands in the United States and Canada by the Salvation Army, in conjunction with the Canadian Government, according to announcement today by Col. Wm. Evans, in command of the Salvation Army here."

Because a great many of the best men of England have been slain, the widows are without an adequate matrimonial field. Col. Evans declared, and many must come to American shores for remarriages and livelihood. The Salvation Army, he says will assist the Canadian Government in placing the widows in an environment that will enable them to get good husbands, and in the larger cities will introduce them to desirable bachelors. Col. Evans thinks the agricultural provinces of Canada and the western states will get a majority of the widows.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 8, Windsor, Ont.

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India's population is 325,000,000. Practically all the races and religions of the world are represented. Ninety-eight and six-tenths per cent. of the people cannot read or write. Four per cent. of the inhabitants eat regular meals. The remainder eat when they can and where they can. The average native in India lives on less food per diem than any other human being in the world. Religious prejudices are intense. Men willingly die rather than submit to some dismembering surgical operation, for did not Allah command them to appear before him as they left him to come into the world?

The Buddhists will not eat meat or take even a medicine derived from an animal. They died by millions during the bubonic plague rather than take a prophylactic serum made from peepsin—because the pig from which peepsin was obtained was unclean to the Mohammedan and Hindu, and the killing of this animal and the bull from which the broth was made was against the tenets of the Buddhist faith. I know an editor in Poona, India, who absolutely refused a \$1,000 yearly advertisement of a patent medicine because it contained peepsin.

Indians are fond of sweets and last year imported over \$40,000,000 worth of sugar. Clothing is made chiefly from cotton, which is largely grown in the country.—W. E. Aughinbaugh in Leslie's.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SPINNER ON D. & F. and Whitley Mules. Steady work; highest wages. For particulars, apply The Slingsby Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

GIRLS WILLING TO WORK ON British Army Orders, knitted underwear, Socks, plain stitchers and learners. Bright, healthy employment. Good wages. Zimmerman Mfg. Co., Ltd., Aberdeen and Garth streets, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RUFUS RED BELGIAN Hares and Gray Flemish Giants; fully pedigreed. D. C. Waters, 175 Jackson street west, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE—FANCY PIGEONS AND flying home; prices reasonable. L. J. Holton, 26 Caroline street south, Hamilton, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Where Pigs Climb Trees.

Presumably the walrus and the carpenter never did settle the discussion as to whether pigs had wings, and there are persons who seriously think it was a foolish time for an argument.

And yet is it any stranger than the undisputed fact that in Morocco pigs climb trees in search of nuts—not only pigs, but goats, too? The puzzle is not in the pigs and the goats, however. They are of the common variety that we see in the back lots in our own communities. It is the tree that is strange. It is called the Argan nut tree and grows near Agadir, U. S. It shoots out from a steep hillside. The trunk is broad and flat and almost horizontal and so are the main branches, forming ample and solid foothold for any animal which may be tempted by the olive shaped nuts growing within easy reach of the main branches.

TRAINING THE FLEA.

How the Tiny Insect is Weaned From His Jumping Habit.

"The teaching of the flea to do any sort of trick is, of course, a tedious, difficult matter," said the flea trainer. "The first thing to do is to break it off its natural habit of jumping."

"One can see how necessary this is when one considers the flea is less than one-eighth of an inch in length and has a jump of three feet—300 times its own length. If a six-foot man had the same leaping power he could make leaps of 1,800 feet, so that when a flea has the advantage of one leap he is as good as gone forever. My apparatus for jump breaking is a round glass ball. I confine him in this for three weeks. I look through this ball, touch it, flash lights into it, talk, do everything to let the flea accustom himself to my presence. At first he will jump and jump. He strikes against the curved walls and gets bruised. After a time and I find three weeks to be ample, the flea gets to know me, and he also gets to know that it is less painful to crawl than to jump and get bruised."

"The flea cannot differentiate between transparent glass and no glass, so that when I take him from the ball he still strikes this peculiar obstruction and so he don't jump. So you see, a flea must have some reasoning power somewhere, but I am in no position to say where it is located. That is why I have to pick fleas up with tweezers and put them on my arms when I want to feed them. They don't dare to jump on me."

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FOR WAR WIDOWS.

Salvation Army to Find Husbands for Them Here.

(By Times Special Wire.) New York, April 4.—A despatch from Pittsburgh to the Tribune says:

"Thousands of war widows of British soldiers will be assisted in getting good husbands in the United States and Canada by the Salvation Army, in conjunction with the Canadian Government, according to announcement today by Col. Wm. Evans, in command of the Salvation Army here."

Because a great many of the best men of England have been slain, the widows are without an adequate matrimonial field. Col. Evans declared, and many must come to American shores for remarriages and livelihood. The Salvation Army, he says will assist the Canadian Government in placing the widows in an environment that will enable them to get good husbands, and in the larger cities will introduce them to desirable bachelors. Col. Evans thinks the agricultural provinces of Canada and the western states will get a majority of the widows.

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MICA AXLE GREASE Has been the standard for years. The mica fills the pores in the spindle. Saves friction, wear and money. Dealers Everywhere The Imperial Oil Co., Limited BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

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# MORE GROUND REGAINED BY FRENCH AT VERDUN

## Advanced Over 200 Yards on Third of a Mile of Front Near Douaumont

Paris Cable.—By means of a series of small engagements the French troops, who are slowly recovering ground between the Callette wood and Douaumont, regained to-day 200 metres (219 yards) of positions on a front of 500 metres (547 yards). The gain was made by hand-to-hand fighting. A German counter-attack which was started toward night broke down under the French fire.

The Germans also appeared to be about to make an attack on this side of the river to-day, since they directed a violent bombardment against the Cote du Poivre, north of Bras, but the French artillery at once concentrated a heavy fire on the German positions, and the German infantry was unable to leave its trenches.

A heavy German attack on the western bank of the river last night gained a foothold in the village of Haucourt. The attack was made simultaneously at two points of the Avocourt-Bethincourt front, and continued through the night. The attack at the latter point was completely checked. Haucourt, which is in a hollow dominated by the heights to the east, is now under the fire of the French guns on these heights, the communique issued this afternoon says.

Simultaneously with the German attack the French forces at the Avocourt, redoubt, made a successful sortie for the purpose of connecting up their own position with another on the edge of the wood to the north. In the course of this operation the French occupied the greater part of the Bois Carre and took 60 prisoners.

Two German counter-attacks last night on the positions retaken by the French north of Callette wood, to the east of the river, were repulsed.

**HAUCOURT WELL FORTIFIED.**

German newspapers to-day carry comment on the capture of the village of Haucourt, northwest of Verdun, by

German troops," says the Overseas News Agency. "They point out that the village was exceedingly well fortified by all means of modern military artillery, the place being a redoubt with machine guns disposed in terraced formation, dominating the whole Forges Brook valley.

"While Haucourt held out, the Germans could not cross Forges Brook. For this reason the French defended it with the utmost tenacity. The capture of Haucourt is an important step in the systematic rolling up of the French front. The German losses were insignificant."

**FRENCH REPORT.**

Paris, April 6.—The War Office issued the following communication Thursday night:

"In the Argonne we exploded a mine in the region of Vauquois.

"To the west of the Meuse the Germans continued to bombard persistently the Bethincourt salient and the villages of Esnes and Montzeville.

"To the east of the Meuse Cote du Poivre was subjected during the course of the day to a violent bombardment, which forbade an attack, but our certain fire prevented the enemy from setting out from his trenches.

"To the southwest of Fort Douaumont a series of small engagements of a hand-to-hand nature enabled our troops to progress in the underground passages and works of the enemy on a front of 500 metres to a depth of more than 200 metres.

"A counter-attack delivered by the enemy at the end of the day completely failed.

"In the Woivre our batteries concentrated their fire on various points of the enemy's front.

"In Lorraine our artillery displayed activity to the east of Luneville, between the Vezouze River and the Vosges.

"There is no other event to report on the rest of the front except the usual cannonading."

# PROHIBITION TO BE EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 16

And Ontario Will Likely Remain Dry Until June, 1919, Perhaps Longer.

## HANNA ANNOUNCES

That Hotel Men With Long Leases May Get Some Consideration.

Toronto Report.—Prohibition will be put into force in Ontario on September 16 next.

The referendum on prohibition will be taken on the first Monday in June, 1919. This means the Province will be "dry" until that date.

The liquor license act now in force in the Province will be repealed when the Ontario temperance act (prohibition) goes into effect.

If when the referendum is taken the people vote against prohibition, present licenseholders will probably get their licenses back, but districts where local option is now in force will remain "dry." In other words, the situation will be just as it is at present.

The Government is considering the case of licenseholders who have long leases on their hands.

These important announcements were made in the Legislature last night by the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary. The House had spent the greater part of the afternoon and evening in committee on the prohibition bill, and all but the contentious clauses were passed. The sections of the bill which required more consideration were left over for discussion at some future time.

"There will be other sections to be added to the bill," said Mr. Hanna. "The important section that will be added is the section providing for the referendum. We do not intend as part of this bill to enact the law under which the bill will be referred, but we do intend to add a clause to the bill to the effect that the referendum will be taken on the first Monday in June, 1919. That will leave it always, of course, subject to change if there should be imperative need for, or imperative cause for a change."

**GETTING SOLDIERS ON LIST.**

The referendum could not fairly be taken, Mr. Hanna thought, until some very considerable time after the war is over. The reason for that was that the soldiers would not be back from the war until some time after hostilities ceased, and then it would take them some months to get their names on the voters' list. Taking the month of June, 1919, for instance, persons in the rural districts would have to be back in this Province as early as April, 1918, in order to get their names on the list. If they were put on the list by the assessor they would have to be on as early as April, 1918. If they came back by August or September and went before a Court of Revision they could go on the list then. June, 1919, would be too early to include the list as it was made up in the spring of 1919.

The delay in taking the referendum was absolutely unavoidable, said Mr.

Hanna. There would be the redeeming feature, however, that a vote in June, 1919, would give the act a trial of close to three years. The people would have an opportunity of judging whether they wished to continue prohibition with the experience they had had during the two years and nine months it would have been in operation. On the other hand, if they wished to repeal the prohibition act they would have experience that would enable them to vote intelligently.

**PROTECT OLD LICENSE HOLDERS.**

"If the act now before the House should be repealed we have been asked what would likely be the position of the Government of that day—which I doubt will be the Government of the present day," said Mr. Hanna, his last phrase creating laughter. "I have no hesitation in saying that unless some substitute for the present order of things is found, and should the result of the referendum be that the province will go back to the license system, then I think in the narrow of everything that is fair and right in regard to these interests (the present licenseholders) these interests should have the first call on the license that might be issued, as a result of the repeal. I would expect that it would be a strange thing indeed if any license holder or Government did not give these licenseholders first consideration in issuing licenses in that event."

**RE-ENACTING LOCAL OPTION.**

Mr. William McDonald, North Bruce—Why should not local option places go back then? If care is taken of the licenseholders, why not of local option places?

Mr. Hanna—It might well be that the Legislature at that time might enact that the liquor license laws now in force should be simply regarded as having been suspended, in which event the honorable member would find that everything would go back as it was before.

Mr. McDonald—Will things be just as they are?

Mr. Hanna—That might be a sane, sound, reasonable proposition.

**CONSIDERATION OF LEASES.**

Mr. John Allan (West Hamilton) observed that there was one thing that might be a hardship if the Ontario temperance act is passed. That was in reference to leases. A number of hotelmen had leases on their hands, some of them having two, three and four years to run. It would not be fair to put them out of business and keep them paying rent, he said.

Mr. Hanna said that was a subject that was receiving consideration; in fact they had given considerable thought and care to it. It was not an easy subject to dispose of. It would be easy enough to do it in some cases, but in other cases it would work out the wrong way. It might be that the solution for that again might be left somewhat to the discretion of the act. To attempt to make a law to fit all cases alike might work hardships in one direction greater than those they were attempting to cure. It might be that the license Board would be authorized to make application of a law that would be added to the present act before they were through with it, although they had not fully decided on that.

**FORM OF THE REFERENDUM.**

In reply to Mr. Rowell as to whether the referendum in June, 1919, would be submitted in the negative or the affirmative, Hon. Mr. Hanna said the Government had not yet reached a decision.

Mr. Rowell—I thought perhaps the form of the referendum might have been drafted.

Mr. Hanna replied that it had, but

that it was safely locked upstairs, and the gentleman who had the key was now in the chamber just then.

This was evidently a reference to the law clerk, who opened the door and entered just as Mr. Hanna was answering the question.

**DATE OF ENFORCEMENT.**

"I regret that the Government has not seen its way clear to make provision for an earlier enforcement of the act," said Mr. Rowell. "Personally I would rather see prohibition put in operation on July 1, in view of the fact that it is a war measure."

Mr. Rowell would also have preferred to compensate licenseholders in some other way than by license extension. He had already stated that he did not want to be capricious or critical, and as he had pressed his views on the Government with reference to the date when he thought prohibition would come into effect, it was not his intention to divide the committee or the House at that time with respect to the date upon which the act will go into operation.

"The act is so important and so far-reaching in its effect that while the date is later than I would have wished, I have no desire to mar the feeling of harmony prevailing among the members by dividing the House on the matter in this time," said Mr. Rowell. "I would favor some other method of providing relief to the licenseholders than the method of extending their licenses for a consideration. However, I hope the licenseholders will accept this relief in the spirit in which the House gives it, and I would ask them not only to carry out the spirit of the act, but to consider they have received fair treatment from this Legislature."

Mr. Rowell thought that the extension of the licenses to September 16 would enable the hotelkeepers and liquor merchants to dispose of their stocks, and he thought this should satisfy them.

When the temperance bill was reached in committee Mr. Wm. McDonald (North Bruce) quoted the Hon. Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice, to the effect that the Provinces already had power to prohibit the manufacture of liquor within their boundaries if it was bound to lead to the infringement of any prohibitory law passed by them, but had not seen fit to exercise such power.

Hon. Mr. Hanna—The matter is not regarded as sufficiently free from doubt to justify embodying it in this legislation, and then perhaps jeopardizing the whole bill.

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' VIEWS.**

Consideration was then given to various clauses in the bill. With reference to wholesale druggists' licenses, Mr. Hanna said a deputation had seen him that afternoon, and had strongly urged that the present status should not be interfered with.

"It may not be out of place to say here," he said, "that it was strongly urged that the wholesale end of the business would be better taken care of by a select one, whose standing in the trade would be some guarantee of the act being fairly observed." He had asked what number would be justified, having regard to the trade, and the reply was that it would probably mean unprofitable business beyond one or two.

Mr. Proudfoot (West Huron)—Is there any intention of charging the retail druggists a license fee?

Mr. Hanna—If there is any charge at all I think it should be strictly nominal—a dollar or thereabouts. There are those who refuse to pay a dollar, and not because of the amount.

It was also proposed, he added, to make the wholesale druggists' license fee only a nominal one.

**WHAT CONSTITUTES INTOXICATING?**

When the cause was reached as to what "liquors" mean, Mr. Hanna said in reply to Mr. Rowell that with regard to native wines it was proposed to give the license board absolute control.

Mr. Rowell—The alcoholic content of liquors will be defined in the act?

Mr. Hanna—I think if we can do it in the case of native wines that we would have the right to do it with regard to do any other beverage.

Mr. Rowell—For years we have had a very clear definition under our license act as to what constitutes intoxicating. It would be a rather serious departure to move away from that definition.

Mr. Hanna—We have not thought of putting a little joker in the act.

Mr. Rowell—The real point is: are we going to state that in the act?

Mr. Hanna—I has not been finally determined upon.

# MORE TROUBLE IN BULGARIA

Arrest of Ex-Minister Stirs Flame of Revolt.

Sofia Garrison Strengthened Owing to Fears.

London Cable.—According to a despatch from Bucharest, the arrest in Sofia of Gheneff, former Foreign Minister of Bulgaria, and others on the charge of high treason was ordered by M. Radoslavoff, the present Foreign Minister with King Ferdinand's sanction. The purpose, it is reported, was to overcome the opponents of the Government's policy, whose members are vigorous and whose number is increasing.

The arrest, however, stirred popular indignation in Bulgaria to the point of threatening a revolution. The situation is extremely grave. The garrison of Sofia has been reinforced.

King Ferdinand, who continues to be discreetly absent from his country, has given Radoslavoff a free hand.

One-half the world doesn't know how the other half thinks.

# SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

## Mine Dangers Prevent Holland Transporting Exchanged Prisoners.

## SIR SAM ON HIS WAY

## Torontonian Fell 5 Storeys and Was Not Seriously Injured.

The Senate reported the tariff bill without amendment.

Frank Sherwood fell five storeys in Toronto and was not seriously hurt.

The British Relief Fund for Belgium and northern France is now \$2,500,000.

The year's expenditure by the Province of Ontario will exceed \$18,000,000.

Another arrest was expected in the John E. Peck murder case in New York.

Capt. McGill, of the C. P. R. liner Lake Manitoba, committed suicide at Plymouth.

An advanced development scheme for New Ontario was laid before the Legislature.

Perth County Council voted twenty thousand dollars for expenditure on county roads.

Mrs. Lillian Elliot, wife of Judge Edward Elliot, junior judge of Middlesex County, died suddenly.

Brantford Municipal Railway employees have been granted an all-round increase of 5 per cent.

Only half the lake fleet of steamers will be available this season, owing to the demand for ships by the motherland.

The prohibition bill is to go into effect on September 16 next, and the referendum is to be taken on the first Monday in June, 1919.

William Fenner, engineer at Hallatt's brick and tile plant, Tilbury, was instantly killed by being crushed between a fly-wheel and a belt.

The Y. M. C. A. at Ottawa started a campaign to raise \$250,000 to continue the association's work among Canadian soldiers in England and France.

The Broughton Arms, the principal building at the mining town of Broughton, N. S., where the 185th Battalion is quartered, was destroyed by fire.

Adam Kywash, a noted Indian diver, well known on the Great Lakes, died suddenly aboard the steamer J. E. Mills, at Amherstburg. He was 70 years old.

The British steamer Vesuvio has been sunk. Three injured survivors have been landed. The vessel was unarmed. The captain and several others were drowned.

France has been asked to give assurances that the rapid-fire guns on the liner Vulvain at New York will be used for defensive purposes only if the United States clears the ship.

Hector Caucet, aged 23, residing at Kenora, and employed as a brakeman on the C. P. R., was fatally injured by the overturning of a velocipede which he was testing.

Mr. Oliver Turner, 9th concession of Artemesia, near Flesherton, met with a heavy loss when his large brick residence was totally destroyed by fire, together with the contents.

Earl Russell was married a month ago to the Countess von Arnim, widow of Count Henning August von Arnim, author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," and other books.

Charged with having burglarized a drugstore in Essex and carried off 1,500 morphine and heroin tablets, worth \$300, Roy Schneider, aged 18, was arrested at Windsor as he stepped off a Detroit ferry-boat.

Ernest Boak, aged 19 years, son of Wm. Boak, of Massena, was instantly killed at Cornwall by an explosion of dynamite and his body was hurled into the power canal, where it was found an hour after the accident.

Alderman A. M. Hunt, a representative of No. 1 Ward, London, whose eligibility for the Council seat was protested on the ground that he will be called upon to vote a grant to the Western Fair Association, of which he is a paid official, resigned.

Holland has notified Great Britain that, owing to the danger of navigation in the North Sea, the Holland Government will be unable to undertake the transport of exchanged British and German incapacitated prisoners of war.

## THIRD DEGREE.

## Alleged Baff Murderer Says Confession Was Forced.

New York Report.—Testifying in his own defence to-day Giuseppe Arichiello denied that he had killed Barnett Baff, the poultryman whom, the State alleges, he was hired by Baff's competitors, to murder, and declared that he had been beaten by detectives who coerced him into signing a confession.

Arichiello, a young man who came here five years ago from Italy, swore that after being held a day and a night at police headquarters, detectives showed him a paper and told "This paper will do you no wrong, they told me," the witness testified, "and then they took me downstairs and beat me to make me sign. I did sign it. I cannot read—I can only write my name; I never killed anybody."

Arichiello said that when first taken to the police headquarters he was beaten so severely that he

## A GOOD RECORD

### But 150 Failures in 1,000,000 British Air Flights.

London cable: (New York Times cable.)—A high British authority states that the reports, published in American papers recently, relative to the air supremacy of Germany on the western front, are exaggerated. He also asserts that Mr. Pemberton-Billing's statements in Commons as to the number of accidents which have befallen British aviators, must be considered in relation to the total number of flights made by members of the Royal Flying Corps.

This total, it is said, runs to nearly a million, and that 150 out of a million flights should have been unsuccessful or even disastrous is held to be a small proceeding.

There was a period during which the Germans, thanks to the Fokker machines, had in certain respects a considerable advantage, but this lead, it is stated, was speedily made up, and during last month the British aircraft in France and Flanders more than held their own.

Flying men, back from the front on leave, are unanimous in their views that the optimistic statements made by Under Secretary Tennant in Commons, are entirely justified.

## BAFF MURDER.

### Case Against Arichiello is Nearing the Jury.

New York despatch: The case against Giuseppe Arichiello, the first of four men put on trial for the murder of Barnett Baff, a poultry dealer, in November, 1914, awaited only the judge's charge before submission to the jury to-day. The case is regarded of more than usual importance, owing to the fact that a band of gunmen is alleged to have been employed to kill a reputable business man. Baff had incurred the hatred of some of his business rivals, who are alleged to have contributed to a fund of \$4,500 to pay for his murder. He was shot down as he was leaving his place of business by men who fled in an automobile.

The prosecution charges that the murder fund was distributed by a man who made a specialty in employing gunmen to commit murder, and who was subsequently killed in a dispute over the distribution of a murder fund. None of the men higher up in the Baff murder conspiracy has been arrested. The prosecution asserts that the conviction of Arichiello and the others who actually took part in the murder is necessary before their employers can be punished for the crime.

## A RENEGADE.

### British Admiral's Son Would be Bavarian Subject.

Bayreuth, Bavaria, cable: Houston Stewart Chamberlain, the author, has applied for naturalization as a Bavarian subject. Mr. Chamberlain has lived in Germany since his youth, although he is still a British subject.

Mr. Chamberlain, the son of a British rear admiral, is the husband of Eva, reputed to be the eldest daughter of Richard Wagner, until her mother, the composer's widow, declared two years ago that Mrs. Chamberlain was the child of her first husband, Hans von Buelow. Mr. Chamberlain has written several articles supporting Germany and holding England responsible for the war. Last year Emperor William decorated him with the Iron Cross.

# BRITISH LINE IN BIG FIGHT

## Germans Are Trying to Regain Ground at St. Eloi.

## Fought All Day, and Still Continuing.

London Cable.—A desperate engagement is raging along the British front in the neighborhood of St. Eloi. Gen. Haig telegraphs that the Germans this morning, after an unusually violent cannonading, launched infantry attacks with a view to regaining the trenches which they recently lost to the British. The fighting continued throughout the whole day, and was still in progress when the official report was sent.

A small German raiding party succeeded in entering the British trenches at Hooge, but was promptly ejected suffering several casualties.

The British official statement on the campaign on the western zone issued to-night reads:

"Early this morning after a very heavy bombardment, the enemy attacked our new trenches at St. Eloi strongly. The fighting proceeded all day and still continues.

"At Hooge a small hostile raiding party, which entered our trenches, was promptly ejected, suffering several casualties.

"The artillery on both sides has been active to-day about I. Levin, Lena and south of Boesinghe."

The higher education is not a failure. One hundred and six students learned to use tobacco at Yale, and 82 took their first drink there.—Rochester Herald.

# THE GAINS IN MESOPOTAMIA

## Taking of Felahie is of Great Importance.

## Earlier Victory More Complete Than Reported.

London Cable.—The British relief force in Mesopotamia is again making progress up the Tigris toward the surrounded army of Gen. Townshend at Kut-el-Amara.

The capture of Felahie, a strongly-entrenched position which has been attacked before unsuccessfully by the British force, is announced to-day by the War Office. Felahie has been a very strong bulwark against the British advance for some months.

The relief force has strongly entrenched the Turkish positions which were captured at Umm-el-Henna, 23 miles below Kut-el-Amara yesterday. In driving the Turks out of their position the British forces took five lines of trenches.

General Gorringe, who recently succeeded General Aylmer, directed operations on both sides of the Tigris River.

The official statement:

"General Lake reports that the Tigris corps, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir George F. Gorringe, who succeeded General Aylmer, attacked the enemy's entrenched position at Umm-el-Henna on April 4th. Our trenches had been pushed forward by means of saps, to within 100 yards of the enemy's position and the leading battalions of the 13th Division then rushed the enemy's first and second lines in quick succession.

"The third line was captured by 6 a. m., under the support of concentrated artillery and machine gun fire. The 13th Division continued their victorious advance and by 7 a. m. had driven the enemy out of his fourth and fifth lines.

"Aeroplanne reconnaissances then reported that the enemy was strongly reinforcing his entrenchments at Felahie and Sannayyat, positions respectively, 6,000 and 12,000 yards from the front trenches at Umm-el-Henna. As those positions could only be approached over very open ground, General Gorringe ordered a further attack deferred until evening.

"In the meantime on the right bank, the 3rd Division, under General Keary, captured the enemy's trenches opposite the Felahie position. During the afternoon the enemy on this bank made a strong counter-attack with infantry and cavalry supported by guns. This counter-attack was successfully repulsed and the position won was consolidated.

"About 8 p. m. General Gorringe continued his forward movement on the left bank and carried the Felahie position.

"The reports indicate that the Umm-el-Henna position was strongly entrenched, its left flank resting on the Suwaichi marsh and its right on the river. The front trenches are stated to be nine feet deep and the whole system extended in successive lines for a depth of 2,500 yards."

# ALLY AIRMEN ARE MASTERS

## Report of March Operations Clearly Shows Superiority

## French Destroyed One German Plane a Day.

London Cable.—French and British aviators brought down 42 German planes on the west front during March, it was stated to-day in reply to the official German claim issued yesterday that only 14 German aeroplanes were lost.

A French official communication issued to-night says:

"During the month of March our aviators displayed much activity along the whole front, particularly in the region of Verdun. In the course of numerous aerial combats, 31 German aeroplanes were brought down by our pilots, nine of which fell in flames or were crushed on the ground within our lines, and 22 fell inside the German lines.

"No doubt exists regarding the fate of these 22 aeroplanes, which our pilots had attacked within the enemy lines. Twelve of these were seen to fall in flames, and ten were driven down in spirals under the fire of our aviators.

"In addition, four German aeroplanes were brought down by our special guns, one of them within our lines in the environs of Avocourt and three inside the enemy lines (one in the neighborhood of Sulps, one near Nouvion, and one near St. Marle-a-Py.)

"To this total of 35 German aeroplanes destroyed during the month of March should be opposed the number of our aerial losses which reached 33 aeroplanes, as follows: One French aeroplane brought down inside our lines and 12 French aeroplanes brought down within the German lines.

"The great disproportion between the falls effected within the French zone and those within the enemy zone with reference to French and German aeroplanes is significant. According to a document found on a prisoner German pilot received the order to cross their own lines as little as possible. The results of the month of March prove, on the other hand, that our pursuit aeroplanes have flown incessantly over the territory of the adversary seeking combat."

**DELTA**

April 20

Mrs. James Stanton and Miss Grace of Portland, were recent visitors at Mrs. S. Pennock's.

A number from here attended the funeral of the late Wm. Berney of Sheldon's Corners, on Wednesday last.

Mrs. Harry Whaler left for her home in the West one day last week.

Born—On March 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, a son.

Fred Chant and children of Buffalo, are at present visiting his father, R. Chant.

Chant Curtis, the little son of Wm. Curtis, fell one day last week at school and broke his leg.

Albert Nixon has moved to J. W. Russell's house, recently vacated by Ben Pratt.

Miss Hattie Shire, who spent the past two years in Delta, left last week for her home in Phillipsville, to visit her people before going West, where she intends residing.

Mrs. John Horton, Mrs. F. S. Lawson and Miss Alma Hazelton visited friends at Daytown, on Saturday last.

Mrs. A. Irwin and family have left for his factory at New Boyne, after spending the winter here.

Administration of the estate of Mary Amanda Lillie, late of the township of Leeds, widow, has been granted to Hammet Nelson Lillie, of the same place, farmer. T. R. Beale, solicitor.

**GREENBUSH**

April 10

Miss Ethel Kerr has returned to her home here after visiting relatives at Fenelon Falls and Toronto.

Mr. Walter Tackaberry had the misfortune to cut his foot last week while splitting wood.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Geo. Reynolds is improving in health having been suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Miss Hanna of Lyn is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cornell.

Mrs. Seymour Wiley of Brockville is the guest of her mother Mrs. Flattie Gifford.

Miss Baldwin of Merrickville is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Gordon Kennedy.

Mrs. Kendrick of New Dublin is ill at home of her daughter Mrs. Mary Maud.

Mrs. Geo. Judson and son Lyman of Athens, spent the week-end at the home of Byron W. Loyerin.

**Death of John Myers**

There passed away at Portland last evening at 7.30 o'clock, an old and highly respected resident of that locality, in the person of John Myers aged 77 years. The greater part of his useful life was spent just outside of the village of Portland, where his large farm was located. The many friends of the deceased will regret to hear of his death.

**TO DRIVE ON DVINA?**

**Germans Said to Be Planning an Eastern Offensive.**

**Large Movement of Troops Towards Bases in Courland is Reported from the Russian Front, and Enemy Generals Are Believed to Be Waiting for Hardening of Ground—First Aim is the Riga Railway.**

LONDON, April 10.—Despatches from Petrograd forecast a serious German effort in Courland. Large troop movements have been noticed by Russian aviators—a constant stream of trains bound for the Courland bases, accompanied by big parks of new artillery. These forecasts are regarded as more than plausible because of the situation of the German armies on the Russian front.

No line in the east less easily defended could have been selected by the German staff than the one occupied by the German armies from the Gulf of Riga to Volhynia. Except for the field railways built since their offensive was stopped last September, the entire line from Dvinsk to the Galician frontier is without railway support. The nearest substantial defensive line in the rear is that of Brest-Litovsk, 75 miles away. Almost in sight of the trench line, however, is the Riga-Dvinsk-Rovno railroad. By it, cut only from Vilna to Lida, Russian troops and supplies can be moved from one end of the front to the other wherever danger threatens. Nowhere is the Russian army more than a day's march from this element of support. Pushed behind the railway the Russian forces would be in as difficult a position as the Germans are to-day, for the closest lateral rail line would be more than 150 miles in their rear. Every advantage of terrain at present lies with the Russians. Furthermore, they are nearer to their arsenals and their main supply depots than the Germans, so that in any general engagement the odds are strongly in their favor. This fact, however, cannot be expected to deter the German command from seeking a decision.

It is obvious, despite their initial handicap, that for a successful defence of their eastern line the Germans must obtain control of Riga-Rovno railway. This means the capture of Riga, Dvinsk, and Minsk. It is regarded as certain, then, that in the next few weeks Field Marshal von Hindenburg will make another and more determined effort to cover the ten and twenty miles that separate him from comparatively easy defensive positions. The thrust is not expected for at least three weeks, for the terrain will not be in condition for the manoeuvring of an army before that time. The ice has broken up in the Dvina River already, however, and advices from Petrograd indicate that in a little more than a fortnight the ground will have dried out sufficiently to permit troop movements.

**MINOR ENGAGEMENTS ONLY**

**Enemy in Balkans Evidently Preparing for an Offensive.**

PARIS, April 10.—Shots were exchanged by French and German cavalry detachments along the Macedonian front Saturday, says a Havas despatch from Salonica yesterday. A few men were killed and others wounded.

German field pieces fired on French trenches along the front without effect, according to the correspondent, who says that the cannonading recently reported has diminished in intensity in most sectors, but that minor engagements are taking place all along the front from Givoguel to Doiran. Railway communication between Bulgaria and Greece, he adds, has been suspended because of a movement of Bulgarian troops.

An Athens correspondent announces that preparations are being made by the Germans and Bulgarians against the allied positions at Salonica. Two German regiments have been transferred from Nish to Monastir. The Bulgarians are building roads for artillery. A squadron of German cavalry and a detachment of infantry occupied the heights commanding the village of Potosera, but the French drove them out after a sharp encounter.

**Children Burned to Death.**

LONDON, April 10.—Five child performers were burned to death on the stage of the Garrick Theatre, at Hereford, Friday night. It was a children's entertainment to provide comforts for the soldiers. The curtain fell on the final scene and the audience was departing, when the cry of "Fire!" was raised. A panic ensued. Many in the audience were crushed, but none seriously injured. The fire was confined to the stage, where the performers were wearing dresses covered with cotton wool for a snow scene. The flames spread furiously and the children ran frantically about the stage with their garments on fire.

**Maxim Gorky Very Ill.**

LONDON, April 10.—A despatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that reports reaching Holland through Berlin are to the effect that Maxim Gorky, the Russian author, is suffering from pneumonia at Moscow. His condition is declared to be alarming.

**Prince Sent to Austrian Resort.**

BERLIN, April 10.—The arrival of Prince Mirko of Montenegro, second son of King Nicholas, in Vienna, on his way to an Austrian health resort, was announced Sunday by the Overseas News Agency.

**Austrian Transport Sunk.**

PARIS, April 10.—It was officially announced Saturday that a French submarine has sunk an Austrian transport in the Adriatic.

**SWISS DIVORCE CASES.**

**The Court Always Tries to Settle Them by Reconciliation.**

In one important respect the Swiss surpass other nations in the management of their divorce cases, says an English correspondent.

In every town there is a kind of official paper known as the Feuille d'avis, in which one may read daily the following announcement:

"M. and Mme. X., who are in instance of divorce, are requested to appear privately before the judge, alone or with their lawyers, in order to come to a reconciliation if possible."

Before the beginning of every divorce case in Switzerland this notice is published and sent out to the interested parties, leaving the couple, of course, free to attend before the judge or not, as they wish. Often the couple meet.

Although there are no statistics published on the subject, I am told by a leading lawyer in Geneva whose specialty is divorce cases that at least 90 per cent of divorce cases—"much to my loss, unfortunately," the lawyer added, with a smile—are settled by the paternal advice of the judge at these meetings out of court.

In fact, Swiss lawyers will not definitely take up a divorce case until it has passed through the reconciliation process.

If one of the couple does not attend the rendezvous this means that the affair is to be fought out, but in any case Swiss divorces are not expensive.

**CASTORIA**

**For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years**

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

**Kavanagh's Barber Shop**

A new man has arrived in town; His name, they say, is Bill; And when it comes to barbering, He sure can show his skill. How he can use the razor On your face or round your ears; For at his trade this young man worked Three long steady years.

He will just say it is whiskers Or a little of the hair; I know he understands his place Around the barber chair. So when you come to town, Please don't forget to stop And give this young man Bill a chance At Kavanagh's Barber Shop.

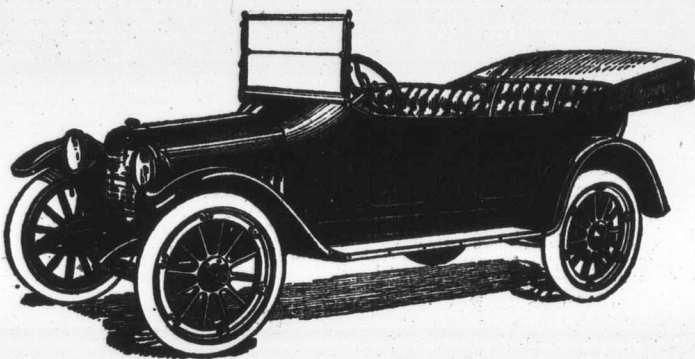
**Zutoo Tablets Do Three Things**

—cure Headache in 20 minutes  
—break up a Cold over night  
—stop Monthly pains of women.  
There is one thing they will not do—they won't hurt you.



**Yes! It's a Six AND A McLaughlin AND THE PRICE!**

F.O.B. OSHAWA  
Touring car \$1110 Roadster \$1085



**WHO** would think of buying a "four" nowadays —when you can get this "McLAUGHLIN SIX" for less money than most "fours" cost.

Known as Model "D60"—this car was specially designed and built by us to provide for what we felt was a need in Canada, viz.: a really high-class, up-to-date car at a very moderate price.

Note the beautiful and harmonious streamline design of the body—nothing could be more graceful—genuine leather upholstery—left-hand drive—centre control—one-man top, genuine mohair—magnetic speedometer—vacuum gasoline feed system—electric starting and lighting, and with all this, the "VALVE-IN-HEAD-MOTOR" developing 30-35 horse power—in constant, steady, powerful stream, with a minimum of vibration.

Write for illustrated catalog.

**BEACOCK & CO.**

Agents  
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

26-28 Buell Street

**Children Cry for Fletcher's**

**CASTORIA**

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

**What is CASTORIA**

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

**GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS**

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Including CEREALS of all kinds.

The choice of all the Biscuit and Confectionery Houses.

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AT REASONABLE PRICES.

QUALITY GUARANTEED IN EVERY INSTANCE.

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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP.

**AUDITORS' REPORT**

Statement for the Village of Athens, for 1915, of Receipts and Disbursements as per Treasurer's Books.

**RECEIPTS**

Cash on hand	\$ 2269 92
Arrears of taxes for 1914	1875 77
Resident taxes coll. 1915	7207 51
Govt. grant	51 00
Licenses	55 00
Fines	42 50
Rents for Hall	233 50
Tp share of P S Deb '14	29 80
" " H S " '14	243 11
" " P S " '15	29 80
" " H S " '15	243 11
Interest	24 45
Poll tax	6 00
Dog tax	3 00
Fees from hay scales	11 25
W Institute for lighting	121 75
	\$ 11927 47

**EXPENDITURES**

Salaries	604 69
Printing and postage	104 82
Interest	30 50
Law costs	27 45
Roads and bridges	1142 04
Charity	46 54
For H and P S purposes	3264 50
P S Deb No 10	220 75
Town hall Deb No. 13	441 53
" " " " " 11	367 90
L I Deb No 2 series E	87 49
" " 2 " A	87 49
" " 2 B " E	87 49
" " 2 " F	87 49
" " 2 " G	87 49
H S Deb No 2	368 35
L I Deb No 2 series C	87 49
" " 2 " H	87 49
" " 6	688 08
" " 3 series H	87 49
" " 3 " D	87 49
" " 3 " E	87 49
" " 3 " F	87 49
" " 7	688 08
Fire protection	39 00
County levy	982 18
Street lighting	304 00
Town hall	219 62
Wm Hillis, refund tax	2 10
H C Phillips R O & exp	7 00
Geo Gainford	11 00
W G Johnson, hardware	3 40
J Bigelow, shovelling snow	75
Treasurer's bonds	10 00
Municipal World	5 00
Lecture Red Cross exp	2 50
A E McLean, refund tax	3 00
Alf Scott, drawing roller	3 00
George Brown, refund tax	1 44
Fire supplies	16 50
Wm Booth, grant for athletic field	10 00
Mrs I C Alguire, refund re Belgian Relief Fund	3 00
Sewer pipe	31 40
Lumber	6 99
British Red Cross Fund	100 00
George Stevens, damaged auto	1 65
Inspection of hay scales	2 80
Paid Mr. Purcell's exp to Ottawa, re express	14 50
For hardware	27
Cash on hand	1192 74
	\$ 11927 47

**ASSETS**

Cash on hand	\$ 1192 74
Uncollected taxes	1378 15
Town hall & furnishings	1400 00
Fire equipment	600 00
Road-making appliances	100 00
Village share of P S	6150 00
" " H S	7000 00
	\$ 17820 89

**LIABILITIES**

Town hall Deb (6000 00)	\$ 2314 20
" " (5000 00)	2476 93
P S Deb (3000 00)	1641 26
L I " (8575 32)	6463 77
H S " (6000 00)	5691 47
L I " (8722 40)	7890 72
Bal due H S maintenance	272 00
" " H S perm impr	136 00
	\$ 26889 35

**HIGH SCHOOL**  
Statement of High School Treasurer for 1915.

**RECEIPTS**

Cash on hand	\$ 3253 96
Interest allowed by Bank	54 30
Cash for Dept exams	435 00
Cash from non-res pupils	12 00
Cash from County pupils	501 00
Govt grant	706 17
H S District levy	3200 00
County Grant	3254 04
County Special Grant	400 00
Old lumber sold	4 30
Laboratory fees from pupils	6 35
	\$ 11827 12

**EXPENDITURES**

T H Follick, salary	\$ 1080 00
S A Hitsman	780 00
Miss M Mackie	1100 00
Miss L E Ney	850 00
Miss E M Davidson	540 00
J E Burchell	640 00
E D Hendry	440 00
Miss L M Allen	360 00
Miss L E Arnold	165 00
Geo Robinson, janitor	390 00
H H Arnold, treasurer	150 00
Supplies	343 32
Fuel	270 45
Labor	52 92
Law cost	28 40
Express charges	9 18
Auto hire	5 00

**JUNETOWN**  
April 10

Postage	7 50
Sidewalk frontage tax	14 31
Dept exams	407 05
Entrance exams	96 29
Painting	42 12
Advertising	4 11
Telephone and phone	82
Cash on hand	4050 65
	\$ 11827 12

**High School Building Account**  
As per Treasurer Athens High School for 1915.

**RECEIPTS**

Cash on hand	\$ 22 90
Village of Athens	136 00
Tp. Rear Yonge & Escott	264 00
	\$ 422 90

**EXPENDITURES**

Goold Shapley & Muir for engine and pipes	\$ 162 50
For material	164 15
For teaming	19 35
For Labor	68 14
Cash on hand	8 76
	\$ 422 90

**PUBLIC SCHOOL**  
Statement of Public School Treasurer, 1915.

**RECEIPTS**

Cash on hand	\$ 2136 16
Cash from incoming pupils	7 50
Govt grant 1915	58 20
" " from vill treas	51 00
Cheque	1989 50
" " tp treas	310 00
Sale of old seats	1 50
	\$ 4554 36

**EXPENDITURES**

W E Smythe, salary	\$ 480 00
S J Nichols	300 00
Mrs Ada Fisher	550 00
Miss G Johnston	550 00
Clate Wiltse, janitor	150 00
Fuel	214 10
Supplies	83 57
Repairs	4 20
Insurance	8 50
Treasurer's bonds	10 00
For shade trees	5 60
Labor	11 35
Refund to H A Laforty	3 00
Advertising	1 48
Cash on hand	2182 56
	\$ 4554 36

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
As per statement of Treasurer of Athens High School for 1915.

**RECEIPTS**

Cash on hand from 1914	\$ 700 86
County grant for 1914	500 00
Govt grant for 1/2 yr ending Oct 31, 1915	700 00
County grant for District Rep for 1915	500 00
	\$ 2400 86

**EXPENDITURES**

W H Smith, salary	\$ 1166 60
Supplies	36 09
Prop H Barton, exp to Lansdowne	10 40
On auto to G W Warwick	700 00
Rural Telephone Co	12 05
Cash on hand	475 72
	\$ 2400 86

To the Council of the Village of Athens:  
We, the undersigned Auditors, have examined the books and vouchers of the Treasurers of the Village of Athens, the Athens High School, the Public School No. 6 Rear of Yonge and Escott, High School Building Account, and the Department of Agriculture, and have found them correct except one Voucher, No. 31, in the Village Treasurer's Book, which was entered \$5.00 less than was paid out. We beg to tender the duplicate detailed statement appended.  
Athens, Ont., Feb. 28, 1916.

Auditors { IRWIN WILTSE  
          { S. J. DILLABOUGH

After Tonsillitis, Bronchitis attacks or Fevers, take a few bottles of the palatable "The D. & L." Emulsion, which will soon rebuild your full weight and strength. 50c and \$1.00 bottles.

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

**How's This?**  
We offer One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.  
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Electric Restorer for Men**  
Phosphonal restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonal will make you a new man. Price \$3 a box, or two for \$5. Mailed in any address. The Sobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

**JUNETOWN**  
April 10  
Miss Bertha Ferguson, Yonge Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. Leland Warren and Master Donald of Brockville, were week-end visitors at Mr. Jacob Warren's.

Miss Dorothy Tennant, Caintown, is spending a few days with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Purvis. Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Ferguson were in Brockville Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Mary Purvis, Brockville, spent the week-end with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Young, Lansdowne, were visiting at Mr. Chas. Baile's on Monday.

The body of Mr. Heber Young, a former resident of Junetown, whose death occurred in Brockville on Saturday evening, was brought to Tieveyan on Monday for burial. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. A. B. Ferguson and Mrs. R. K. Ferguson of this place.

Mrs. Wm Flood and children spent the week-end with relatives at Soperton.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Warren, Lansdowne, and Mrs. A. E. Summers were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Herbison on Monday.

Mr Wm. Baile, Brockville, was his son, Mr. Chas. Baile last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Summers, Mallorytown, spent Friday evening at Mr. Jas. Purvis.

Misses Alma and Myrtle Purvis were visiting their sister, Mrs. Claude Purvis, Purvis Street, one day last week.

Mr. Wilfred Green has enlisted with the 156th Batt., and is in training in Mallorytown.

Mrs M. G. Herbison, Mrs. J. A. Herbison and Miss Laura Ferguson, visited friends in Lansdowne one day last week.

**SOPERTON**  
April 10  
Our cheese factory has opened for the season with Messrs. Berney and Davison as proprietors.

The Girls Sewing Circle will meet at the home of Eliza White on Saturday April 15 at 2.30.

Sugar making has been rather slow so far during the season, with the price ranging at \$1.00 per gallon.

John S. McConkey, London visited at the home of T. J. Frye last week.

Miss Maggie Jarvis has gone to Charleston for the summer.

Pte Harold Shire of the 80th Battalion visited friends here last week.

Subscribe for the Reporter

**THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA**  
NOTE THE FOLLOWING

Paid Up Capital	\$7,000,000
Reserve	7,248,134
Total Assets (30th Nov. 1912) over	84,000,000

Your DEPOSITS are SAFE in the MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.  
MONEY LOANED on favorable terms.  
Seven Branches and Agencies in the district. CHEESE FACTORY cheques cashed a par on all local branches, and at BROCKVILLE if desired. Number of branches in Canada 228. Sub-Agencies at Frankville and Addison—open every Wednesday.  
ATHENS BRANCH: R. L. WHITMAN, Manager

**KELLY'S SHOES**  
Have a reputation for quality, appearance and comfort.  
**KELLY'S**  
The Shoe Store of Quality  
Next door west of Robt. Wright's BROCKVILLE

**The NEW SPRING SUITS**  
Are Selling  
We are now showing an extensive range of Women's and Misses' Spring Suits. The values are exceptional. We want you to see the showing. We are specializing in \$15, \$17, \$20, and \$25 garments.  
**THE HOUSE OF FASHION WAISTS**  
Our new stock of "Fashion" Waists is just to hand. Hundreds of pretty styles to show you in Voile Silk, Silk Crepe, etc., etc., every size, every color. Spring models American Lady Corsets.  
**C. H. POST**  
BROCKVILLE.  
The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

**War and Forest Fires**  
Canada is at war, and the enemy has to be fought on land and on sea, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Canada, we must fight, among other ways, by keeping our production of necessities up to the highest point, and by conserving our resources. One of our most valuable resources is our forest wealth. Timber will be in demand to rebuild ruined Europe and to carry on our own development made more strenuous by the war. If all our forests were to burn down, our enemies would be delighted. It would mean the crippling of Canada. Are Canadians going to do anything to delight their enemies? If you who go into the forest do not desire this, then do your part in keeping down forest fires this spring and summer by seeing that your camp fire is drenched with water, and that you do not carelessly toss away burning matches or cigar or cigarette stubs before they are fully extinguished. Every acre of forest burned makes it that much harder for the Empire to win the war, and delays to that extent our development after the war.

Fishing is given first place in the April issue of Rod and Gun, the majority of the stories in this early spring number dealing with a subject which at this time of the year makes an appeal to the out-of-door man. Besides the stories in which fishing plays a prominent part, and other stories in which fishing does not occur, the department edited by Robert Page Lincoln under the heading "Fishing notes," contains much that is of practical value to the angler, among the articles being one on "The Trail of the Angling Canoeist," Guns and Ammunition, edited by A. B. Geikie, is replete with information for the gun crank or enthusiast. "The Trap" contains the latest records of trap-shooting events and some reminiscences of a well known Toronto shooter, "Johnny Townson," while under the heading of the Kennel there is much to interest dog lovers, the Airdale being the subject under discussion this month. Rod and Gun is published at Woodstock by W. J. Taylor, Limited.

**Leeds**  
April 10

Sugar-making is the order of the day now.

Word has been received by friends of the death of Heber Young in Brockville formerly of Morton, Ont.

Mrs. David Gamble and Mrs. Wm. Wills, were called to Inverary last Monday owing to the sudden death of their father Ninian Holmes.

Leita Gamble of A.H.S. spent Sunday at her home David Gamble's.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Glover of Morton, visited Albert Brown's last Monday.

Pte Willie Cockrill, of the 156th Battalion Brockville spent the week-end with his mother.

The milk meeting of "Spring Vale Cheese Factory" took the form of an oyster supper last Saturday evening, at the home of Misser Sweet.

Born—On April 6 to Mr. and Mrs. Miner Simpson, a daughter.

Fred Livock has gone to Lyndhurst to join the 156th Battalion.

Spring Vale Cheese Factory opened last Wednesday with George Sterry as maker.

Try the new **DYLICIA TOILET CREAM**  
Preserves the Skin against Wind and Sun  
Write Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal

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ATHENS REPORTER OFFICE

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

April 16, 1916, Lesson III.

Peter and Cornelius.—Acts 10. 1-48. Print 10.1-16.

Commentary.—I. The vision of Cornelius (vs. 1-8). 1. Caesarea—This was the Roman capital of Palestine at this time, the residence of Herod Agrippa who had been appointed procurator of Judea and Samaria. It was situated on the Mediterranean Sea and at one time was a prominent city. It is now a mass of ruins. Cornelius—A common Roman name. Centurion—A captain over a hundred soldiers. The Italian band—The Roman procurator, or governor, has a body guard, and it is probable that the soldiers that composed it were brought from Italy. Cornelius was not a high officer, but he was in a responsible position. 2. A devout man—He gave careful attention to the interests of his soul. He was not a pagan, for he feared God and worshipped Him. With all his household—He had a wholesome religious influence over his family and taught them about the true God. It seems also that this influence extended to the soldiers under his care. Gave much alms—His devotion to God led him to perform acts of charity to the people of Caesarea. Prayed to God always—It seems probable that Cornelius received some knowledge of the true God from the Jews among whom he lived. He had regular times for prayer. He was in earnest to know God's will and to do it.

3. He saw in a vision—As Cornelius desired to know spiritual truth, the Lord opened the way to a clearer revelation of Himself. It is evident that he was awake when this vision was seen by him (v. 30). It came to him while he was fasting and praying. The ninth hour—Three o'clock in the afternoon. It was the time of the evening sacrifice and the evening hour of prayer. An angel—A man "in bright clothing" (v. 30), a supernatural messenger. 4. He was afraid—When Cornelius realized the nature of his visitor, he was startled and amazed. What is it, Lord—His question indicated a desire to know what the Lord would impart to him and a submissiveness to the divine will. Thy prayers and thine alms are come up—They are likened to the incense which is offered up in the temple. For a memorial before God—The prayers of Cornelius and his deeds of charity had not been unnoticed. God rewarded them and in His own time sent the answer. 5. Send me to Joppa—Joppa was nearly thirty miles south of Caesarea on the shore of the Mediterranean. Simon—Peter, one of the most prominent of the Lord's apostles. Human agency was to be employed in answering Cornelius' prayers. 6. Simon a tanner—We note with what detail the messenger gave direction to Cornelius. The occupation of a tanner was considered in a sense unclean by the Jews, for there was of necessity contact with the dead bodies of animals. By the sea side—The Jewish law was that a tanner should be at least fifty cubits from the city. Simon's house was outside the city and close to the sea. The traditional house of Simon is still shown in Joppa. He shall tell thee—The Lord would employ Peter to impart to Cornelius the needed and desired information. 7. A devout soldier—Naturally Cornelius would select a devout soldier to go with his household servants on this important mission, since spiritual interests were involved. 8. Declared all these things unto them—Cornelius told the messengers of the message that had been divinely sent to him.

9. On the morrow—Cornelius had sent the three messengers to Joppa and on the next day he was to receive them. They reached the place at about noon the next day. Upon the housetop—The roofs of Oriental houses are flat and are much used as places of rest and retirement. Sixth hour—Twelve o'clock noon. 10. Would have eaten—Cornelius had sent the messengers to eat their first meal late in the forenoon and it is likely that Peter had eaten nothing that day. While they made ready—While those in the house were preparing food. He fell into a trance—He was not in his natural condition of wakefulness, nor was he asleep. He was in a state in which there were revealed to him objects, which, though not real, impressed themselves vividly upon his mind. 11. Heaven opened—There appeared to be an opening in the sky and heaven was seen to be the source from which the sheet came. A certain vessel—Something that would contain many animals. It was like a great sheet let down by cords attached to the four corners. 12. All manner—To the Jews beasts, birds, fish and creeping things were of two classes, clean and unclean, and both classes were mingled in this great vessel. 13. There came a voice—Peter recognized it as God's voice (v. 14). Kill and eat—Before Peter fell into a trance, he was hungry; now the means of satisfying his hunger is presented to him by the Lord. 14. Not so, Lord—Peter's Jewish training forbade his eating any animal food except that which was legally clean. He could not bring himself to consider it right to use unclean animals for food. Common or unclean—That food was looked upon as common which was used by the Gentiles, who had no respect for Jewish laws. The Jews held every act of life as religious. Unclean animals were those which Jews were forbidden to eat. 15. What God had cleansed—The heaven-sent voice re-voiced what had been enjoined from heaven at the giving of the law. The power which made the restriction can remove it. That it would be removed Christ had indicated (Matt. 23: 19). Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man. The old dispensation is now to give place to the new. Peter is taught by the vision that he are not to make such distinctions and separations for themselves.

16. This was done three times in all. Peter might be deeply and impressively with the truth of God's obedience (vs. 17-23). Cornelius had passed, Peter

was considering its meaning. Just then the messengers from Cornelius arrived at Simon's house and were inquiring for Peter. At the same time the Holy Spirit told Peter that three men were seeking him and he should not hesitate to go with them, for they were divinely sent. The messengers explained to Peter what their mission was and gave some account of Cornelius and his vision. Peter was fully obedient to the directions of the Spirit. The messengers from Cornelius remained at the house of Simon, the tanner, that night and the next day set out with Peter and six brethren (Acts 11: 12) for Caesarea. The vision of Cornelius and that of Peter fitted together perfectly in every part. The two men were honest and earnest in their purpose to do the will of God; and when they were convinced in what direction duty lay, they were ready to go, although they could not see fully the reasons for the steps they were taking.

IV. Gentiles receive the gospel (vs. 24-48). Cornelius called together his relatives and near friends to meet Peter and hear his words. The centurion received the apostle most cordially, prostrating himself before him. Peter told the company how the Lord had taught him that he should call no man common or unclean. After Cornelius had related his vision, Peter preached the gospel to those who were assembled with Cornelius. While he was speaking, the Holy Ghost came upon all who were present. The Jewish Christians were astonished because the Spirit came upon the Gentiles as well as upon themselves. The Gentile converts were baptized in the name of Jesus. Peter had learned the truth, "God is no respecter of persons" (vs. 35). This standing up in the Christian council at Jerusalem to speak in defense of the Gentile Christians. He related his experience in finding out that Gentiles were included in the gospel scheme.

Questions.—Where was Caesarea? Who was Cornelius? Who appeared to him? What was he told to do? Where was Peter? Who went with Peter to Caesarea? Whom had Cornelius called together? What had led Peter to see that God was no respecter of persons? Whom does God accept? Give an outline of Peter's sermon. What occurred while Peter was speaking? Why were the Jews astonished?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Christianity interpreted.

I. In its general scope to Peter.

II. In its saving power to Cornelius.

1. In its general scope to Peter. The second part of early church history is here begun. The great thought of the gospel, the conversion of the Gentiles, began to be accomplished. Thus the infant church took a new departure and entered upon its world-wide mission, henceforth to pursue a new line of progress. The apostle Peter received a symbolic revelation of the fact that the restrictions of the Mosaic law were removed and that the distinction between Jew and Gentile was abolished. God provided special teaching for him before he could enter upon this work to which he was called. It was a hard task for Peter to surrender his Jewish exclusiveness. He had been brought up to believe that the law was eternal in its minutest details, ceremonial and judicial. It was difficult for him to comprehend the counsel of God with regard to the calling of the Gentiles and to see that the narrowness of Judaism was contrary to the all-embracing spirit of gospel grace. Though he found it difficult to wear himself from the old covenant, he was God's chosen instrument to begin his work among the Gentiles. Heathenism was knocking humbly at the door of Christ's kingdom. Peter's resistance was characteristic. It required a miracle to induce him to open the door for the Gentiles to come into Christ's kingdom. All his convictions, instilled by training, ingrained by habit and deepened by narrow, but intense thought, suddenly gave way. His vision opened up a new era. It delivered him from the prejudice and custom which had incapacitated him for transition from the old to the new. Peter realized divine teaching in the vision while he was perplexed about the scope of it.

II. In its saving power to Cornelius.

It required a special divine interposition to prepare in the Gentile world an audience for a gospel sermon. Peter received a vision intended to break down his exclusiveness, while Cornelius received divine instruction to send for the apostle. Just when God was stirring large thoughts in Peter respecting the universality of the gospel, he was also working in Cornelius a desire for fuller knowledge of salvation. Cornelius was devout. He recognized the reality of religion. He revered God in his household. He practised known duties with diligence and zeal. With yearning heart he had penetrated to the true elements of the Hebrew religion. With all his excellence he was still unregenerated. The truth-seeker and the truth-teacher were drawn together. The servant of Christ and the soldier of Caesar met face to face. It was a happy meeting, divinely brought about and fraught with blessing. God's great sermon to the world was spoken by lips prepared to speak to hearts prepared to receive. It affirmed that the whole world was free to receive the message of the gospel. The two conditions which Peter laid down were repentance and faith. Cornelius received the gospel and embraced Christ without hesitation. A praying Gentile was the first uncircumcised person admitted into the Christian church. A praying apostle was the instrument to bring about the happy consummation. To Peter was given the distinguishing honor of bringing in the first Gentile convert. All barriers of race or rank were broken down. While Peter preached to Cornelius and his assembled household, the Holy Ghost was poured out in confirmation of the truth spoken, in confirmation of the genuineness of the faith of the Gentile converts and in confirmation of their fitness for church fellowship. The conversion of Cornelius created more astonishment than any other one conversion because of the new principle it embodied and the new policy it served to inaugurate. What Judaism had done ceremonially for one nation Christianity was to do efficiently for all nations. Cornelius



The food which is taken to nourish the body and keep up vigor and strength becomes a poison to the system when digestion fails. You feel drowsy after meals, lose appetite, suffer from constipation, have pains in the bowels and through the body. Instead of being digested, the food ferments and gives rise to gas or wind on the stomach, which crowds about the heart, causing suffocating feelings and derangements of the heart's action.

Resort to aids to digestion cannot afford more than temporary relief, for the trouble is caused by torpid, sluggish action of the liver and bowels. These organs must be awakened so that they will filter the

poisons from the blood and remove from the system the accumulating waste matter. Here lies the cause of indigestion and dyspepsia, and neglect only leads to chronic and complicated derangements, which destroy all comfort and shorten life. The ideal treatment for indigestion is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, because they promptly and positively remove the cause of trouble. Acting directly and specifically on the liver, kidneys and bowels, they cleanse the system of all impurities, and their occasional use keeps these filtering and excretory organs regular and active. The blood is purified, pains and aches disappear, and such derangements as indigestion, constipation, biliousness, back-ach and kidney derangements are cured.

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Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

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his stood at the head of Gentile Christianity. His conversion marked the beginning of a new epoch. Springing forth from the bosom of Judaism the followers of Christ were at first regarded as a Jewish sect, amenable to Jewish ecclesiastical law and discipline. While the infant church was surrounded by dangers, its nearest and greatest danger arose from the church from which it had itself sprung. The union of Jew and Gentile was one of the questions of serious debate. Only as the church kept united could the outside difficulties be met.—T. R. A.



FARM GARDEN

SPRING TREE PLANTING.

There is a difference of opinion as to choice of spring or fall for planting trees. The argument in favor of fall planting is that the earth becomes fully settled around the trees, and the following spring finds them ready to start and grow with vigor. The advocates in favor of spring planting claim equally as good results from careful work. They make early purchases of trees, deeming it absolutely necessary for frequently unscrupulous or careless dealers do not hesitate to dig up trees from the nursery even after buds have commenced their growth.

Young trees should be planted, as they are slower to grow, have more and better small fibrous roots, will adapt themselves quicker to the soil and location, and with equal watching and care will grow so vigorously as to exceed older trees both in abundance of fruit, size, health and earliness of bearing. It is a mistake to choose standard apples, pear, plum or cherry trees that are more than two years old, and dwarf trees one year old.

Too great care cannot be taken in choosing the soil. A soil that is sandy is leachy, contains no moisture, and is liable to draught. A very heavy, clayey soil is directly opposite—too wet, tough and adhesive; few or no fruit trees do well in it. A gravelly soil is hardly more desirable. But a deep, loamy, or alluvial soil may always form a good choice.

The land should be well drained. Trees should not be planted where there is the remotest chance for water to settle and stand near the surface. Such land will surely ruin the tree and blight all hope for fruit.

In starting large orchards two teams are generally used. The first team plows to the depth of one foot a strip six feet or more wide. The second team follows with the subsoil lifter and stirs to the depth of two feet. A strip of the same width is then cross-plowed in the same manner.

of the roots. Many inexperienced persons lose their trees from too deep setting. No tree should be set lower in the earth than its original position.

Where the ground has not been plowed and ensoiled the planter must invariably dig his holes two feet deep and four or more wide.

Before the earth is put back in the hole and is placed around the roots of the tree the earth should be mixed with a good compost of ashes, well-rotted stable manure and chip manure. Leafmold, muck and lime may all form part of the compost. Let a large portion of the compost be placed beneath, but not in contact with the roots of the tree, and the remainder on the surface of the ground, to act as a mulch. The quantity will vary, according to the size of the tree, from a half-bushel upward. The effect will be most marked and the growth astonishing.

Should any of the roots become mutilated or bruised they must be pared off with a sharp knife to prevent decay—cut back on the underside until the sound wood is reached. Nearly all trees that come from the nurseries have lost some of their roots and their branches must be shortened in the same proportion. At the time of planting all branches should be pruned back to three or four buds from the base of each branch.

All large trees require stakes, while young trees will not, if firmly set. Where stakes are used, they must be fastened in the ground first and the tree planted by the side, and carefully tied so they will not chafe.

Mulching is almost indispensable. The earth should rise like a small mound toward the trunk of the tree, and over this should be a mulch two inches deep of hay, half-composed manure, sawdust or tan bark. It not only saves the labor of cultivation, but prevents the moisture of the soil from evaporation, renders the temperature more uniform, and prevents injurious effects from frost. The mulch should extend beyond the tips of the roots.

The ground should be cultivated carefully, never allowing grain crops nor root crops of an injurious nature to grow in the field. Neither should grass nor weeds be permitted. The cultivation and manuring incident upon the growing of some kind of judicious crop between the rows, at potatoes or beets, or turnips, will always prove beneficial. Where no crop is grown there must be frequent cultivation, stirring the soil two or three inches in depth. A thorough mellow stirring of the soil is nearly equal to manure.

When securing trees from a distance, the trees are often dried. They may be restored by immersion for a day or two in water or thick mud. No water should be used in planting, as it tends to harden and bake the surface of the earth, and has always proved injurious. All the moisture necessary will be supplied by mulching.

When buying trees, obtain them from some reliable nursery. Never patronize traveling swindlers. Examine the branches and roots carefully and continually for insects.

worms, or borers. This should be done several times during each growing season.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Barnyard manure is highly desirable where the soil is rather thin or close. The manure supplies both humus and plant food, and for that reason is economical. It is a waste product at the barn, but valuable to the gardener.

Preparedness for the orchardist and the gardener consists in having a spraying outfit with poisons and other materials ready to attack at the first provocation. This will maintain the crop and be a means of honorable peace.

The garden not only saves living cost, but it affords a living worth while. With a good garden, a home orchard, meat and bread, all of which may be raised on the farm, there is little likelihood that the farmer will starve.

Every gardener and grower of small fruits should have a spraying outfit and be ready for war in time of peace. This is the kind of preparedness that pays; it is the preparedness that insures fruits and vegetables. After insects get a start it is too late to spray. Spraying should be done when the first insects are seen and before they sprayer is handy this may be done, reproduce their young. When the but if one must wait several days till one may be ordered it may be too late. Arm yourself and be prepared. Should there be no need of spraying, you will have your outfit for future use.

Montana wool growers made \$1,000,000 more from their 1915 wool clip than from that of 1914, though the 1915 crop was 4,000,000 pounds less than in 1914.

A writer in Inland Farming relates some strong facts about the horse and the way he sleeps. Even when not confined in stalls horses seldom lie down for more than an hour each night—that period being usually about midnight. The horse seems to prefer to rest standing up; stablemen have reported that some horses in their care have never been seen to sleep lying down. One animal had never been seen to lie down for more than 15 years. It is said that the horse sleeps "with one eye open" and is constantly on guard. His ears are continually turning and twisting so as to catch the slightest noise; not even an Indian in moccasins can approach a sleeping horse undetected.

SET RIGHT.

Green—What is a sense of humor? Brown—A sense of humor is that which makes you laugh at something that happens to somebody else which would make you sorry if it happened to you.—Tit Bits.

A girl doesn't always return a man's love when she returns his presents.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. Apples, bbl. 3.00 5.00. Potatoes, bag 1.90 2.10. Eggs, new-laid, doz. 0.25 0.28. Butter, good to choice 0.25 0.35. Chickens lb. 0.20 0.28. Owl, dressed, lb. 0.20 0.23. Ducks, lb. 0.15 0.20. Geese, lb. 0.15 0.23. Turkeys, lb. 0.25 0.30. Spring turkeys, lb. 0.30 0.33.

MEATS—WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters, cwt. \$9.50 \$10.50. Do., hindquarters, cwt. 12.50 14.00. Do., choice steers, cwt. 11.00 12.00. Do., common, cwt. 9.00 10.00. Veal, common, cwt. 8.00 10.00. Do., prime, cwt. 10.00 12.00. Shop hogs 13.50 14.50. Do., heavy 11.00 12.00. Spring lambs 12.50 14.00. Mutton, light 14.00 16.00.

SUGAR MARKET. Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto deliveries: Royal Acadia granulated 100 lbs. 7.41. Lantic granulated 100 lbs. 7.51. Redpath granulated 100 lbs. 7.51. Lawrence granulated 100 lbs. 7.41. Dominion granulated 100 lbs. 7.41. St. Lawrence Beaver 100 lbs. 7.48. Lantic Blue Star 100 lbs. 7.40. Lentic brilliant yellow 100 lbs. 7.11. Redpath yellow 100 lbs. 7.11. Acadia yellow 100 lbs. 6.88. Darl. yellow 100 lbs. 6.88. 20 lb. bags 11c over granulated bags. 2 and 5 lb. packages, 30c over gran. bags.

LIVE STOCK. Toronto, April 6.—Trade in cattle of good quality was fair at the Union Stock Yards today, but the medium and common grades were neglected. Receipts were: 471 cattle, 29 calves, 1,776 hogs, 34 sheep. Export cattle, choice 8.25 8.50. Butcher cattle, choice 8.00 8.25. Do., do., medium 7.50 7.75. Do., do., common 7.00 7.25. Butcher cows, choice 6.75 7.00. Do., do., canners 5.50 5.75. Do., bulls 4.75 5.00. Feeding steers 7.25 7.50. Stockers, choice 7.00 7.25. Do., light 6.00 6.25. Milkers, choice each 60.00 100.00. Springers 60.00 100.00. Sheep, ewes 11.00 12.50. Bucks and culls 6.00 8.00. Lambs, 11.00 12.50. Hogs, fed and watered 11.00 12.50. Calves 9.00 10.25.

OTHER MARKETS

LONDON WOOL SALES. London—The dispute between wool merchants and buyers has been settled and the third series of auction sales will be opened next Tuesday, it was announced today. Buyers desired an extension of time for payment owing to transportation difficulties entailing increased charges. The merchants to-day extended the period of settlement to three instead of two weeks.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS. Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close. May 1.25 1.24 1.24 1.24. July 1.29 1.28 1.28 1.28. Oct. 1.37 1.36 1.36 1.36. Oats—May 0.43 0.43 0.43 0.43. July 0.43 0.43 0.43 0.43. Oct. 0.43 0.42 0.42 0.42. Flax—May 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03. July 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05. Oct. 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Wheat—May, \$1.19 3/4; July, \$1.20 3/4; No. 1 hard, \$1.24 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.18 1/4 to \$1.19 3/4; No. 3 yellow, 75 to 76c; Oats—No. 3 white, 42 to 42 1/2c; Flour unchanged; shipments, 73,715 bbls. Bran, \$18.25 to \$19.00.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.22 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.19 5/8 to \$1.20 1/8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.15 1/8 to \$1.16 1/8; Lard—Cash, \$2.13 to \$2.13 1/2; May, \$2.13; July, \$2.14.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 100 head; steady. Veals, receipts 20 head; active, \$4 to \$10.25. Hogs, receipts 3,500 head; active and steady; heavy and mixed \$10.25 to \$12.50; stags \$6.50 to \$8.00. Sheep and lambs, receipts 3,000 head; steady; heavy and mixed \$10.00 to \$12.00; yearlings \$6.50 to \$10.00; weathers \$9 to \$9.50; ewes \$4 to \$8; sheep, mixed, \$8.75 to \$9.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago, April 6.—Cattle, receipts 4,000. Market steady. Native beef steers 7.90 8.90. Stockers and feeders 6.00 8.70. Cows and heifers 4.10 8.00. Calves 6.00 8.50. Hogs, receipts 23,000. Market strong. Light 9.40 9.90. Mixed 9.40 9.90. Heavy 9.40 9.90. Rough 9.40 9.90. Pigs 7.50 9.00. Sheep, receipts 13,000. Market steady. Weathers 8.25 9.10. Lambs, native 9.00 11.25.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Liverpool, April 6.—Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 Manitoba—78s. No. 2 hard winter wulf—11s. 6d. No. 2 hard winter clover—12s. 2d. Corn, spot quiet. American mixed, new—10s. 6d. No. 1 hard Duluth—14s. 1d. Flour, winter patents—4s. 1s. 8d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—4s. 15s. to 15s. 15s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—89s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—71s. Clear bellies 14 to 15 lbs.—72s. Long clear middles, heavy, 28 to 34 lbs.—88s. Long clear middles, light, 35 to 40 lbs.—88s. Short clear backs, 17 to 20 lbs.—88s. 6d. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—72s. Lard, prime western, in tins, new—11s. 6d.—72s. American refined—78s. 2d. Butter, good F. S. in boxes—74s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—102s. Colored—104s. Australian in London—50s. 2d. Turmeric, spot—56s. 6d. Resin, common—20s. Petroleum, refined—11 1/4d. Linned Oil—50s. 6d. Cotton Seed Oil, half refined, spot—46s. 6d.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal, April 5.—Calves were one to two cents a pound dearer at the live stock market than yesterday. Cattle receipts twenty-five cents a hundred pounds down, sheep and hogs being steady. Butcher steers, best 88 to 89c; good 78 to 80c; fair 72 to 74c; medium 67 to 69c; heavy 62 to 64c. Butcher bulls, best 67 1/2 to 70c; medium 62 to 64c; common 56 to 58c; canners 52 to 54c. Receipts 20. Hogs, select \$1.25 to \$1.75; roughs and mixed lots \$1.00 to \$1.10; common \$0.75 to \$0.85; 6 to 8; lambs 9 to 12. Receipts 20. Calves, milk fed 7 to 9. Receipts 1,900.

"HE SWOPPED."

Once when W. G. Grace, the famous English cricketer, was playing at Brighton a school-boy brought him an autograph-book and a fountain-pen and asked for his signature, which was promptly given. A few weeks later at Lord's the same boy approached with the same book, the same pen, and the same request. The doctor recognized him, and pointed out that he had given him his autograph a month before. "Yes," replied the boy, "but I swopped that for Dan Hess and a bishop."

# "TWIXT LOVE AND PRIDE

"Poor old fellow!" she said, softly; whereupon Eddie Trevanion, in spite of his twenty years, fairly broke down, and buried his face on his arms, and burst out crying.

This was too much, even for "the queen's" stoicism; she repented her righteous anger immediately, and, putting her arm round his neck, proceeded to press her lips lovingly to the only portion of his ear at all visible, while Mildred, with tears in her soft blue eyes, told him to cheer up and have courage, and "may be they'd manage it somehow, you know," with a good deal more to the same purpose.

As the girls hung round him in this fashion, and petted the sining Eddie, until a looker-on would have deemed him a suffering angel at least, Denzil Young sauntered up-stairs in his mud-stained scarlet coat. Entering the picture-gallery on his way toward his dressing-room and not seeing very clearly, in consequence of the fast-approaching darkness, he came upon the tableau at the end of the apartment almost before he had time to collect his senses.

The three figures looked gray and ghost-like to his bewildered eyes, but one thing was distinctly evident, and that was Eddie Trevanion's unmistakable distress.

"I beg your pardon," Denzil said, hastily. "I'm awfully sorry, Miss Trevanion, to have intruded in this rough manner, but unfortunately I did not perceive you until I was quite close. However, as I have committed my blunder, can I—may I—try to be of assistance?"

Mabel looked up eagerly. Here was a golden opportunity! Here was a rich young man with nothing on earth to do with his money, and unquestionably good-natured!

"Could he be of some assistance?" Of course he could—the greatest—Mildred would only look up and answer him. Mildred did look up and answer him—answered him very distinctly, indeed, though scarcely in the spirit that Mabel had hoped for, having intercepted "the queen's" glance and interpreted it correctly.

"You are very kind," she said, steadily—"very kind indeed, but this is a matter in which I fear, you can be of no help to us."

"Let me try," he implored, eagerly. "Impossible," she returned, coolly: "you do not understand; it is a case in which no stranger can take part. Thanks very much all the same."

When Miss Trevanion said that, of course there was nothing left for the young man to do but to bow and go on his way, which he accordingly did, with a wistful, hurt, rueful look in his breast, engendered by that one word "stranger."

"What a stress she had laid on it! How obviously it had sounded as applied by her to him. How coyly distinct had been her voice when speaking it! Well, it wasn't her fault, he supposed, that she was gifted with neither heart, nor gracious manner, nor anything else tender or womanly—only with a gorgeous face and figure, which, of course, did no good to any one and only made one—Where the deuce had Connor put his brushes? That fellow was growing more confounded careless every day; and how abominably that brute of a horse he had given one hundred and fifty pounds for last week, had taken that last water-jump this morning, just when the entire field was looking on, too! On the whole, it hadn't been so very pleasant a day as he had fancied in the first heat of the moment, when it was all over, and he was discussing it during the homeward ride with old Appleby. Hanged old nuisance that old Appleby was, by the bye!"

And so on and indefinitely sped Denzil's reflections, while the cause of them all still stood in the gallery where he had left her, with her kind little white hand on Eddie's shoulder.

"Hadin' you better go and get yourself ready for dinner, dear?" Mildred suggested, tenderly.

And then came told her that it was of little use for him to go and clothe himself in broadcloth and fine linen when he knew that the first bite he ate would infallibly choke him.

This seemed dreadful to Miss Trevanion. He must be very far gone indeed in misery when he could refuse to accept the goods the gods dole out, and she was just beginning to argue with him on the subject of that presupposed strangulation, when Mabel broke in suddenly.

"Mildred," she said, "I have an idea." And Mildred appearing sufficiently struck with the novelty of this announcement, Mabel went on: "I have a plan, so say nothing further other of you about this matter to any one until to-morrow evening, and leave everything in the meantime to me."

"But won't you tell us your plan, whatever it is?" Miss Trevanion asked anxiously, rather taken aback by this unexpected prospect of rescue from their slough of despair. "I think it will be wiser of you to let us hear it," upon which "the queen" said: "No, I won't," very emphatically indeed, and marched out of the room with colors flying.

At eleven o'clock the next morning Mabel Trevanion said to Wilmot, the footman—

"Tell Jenkins to bring my horse around."

And Wilmot, the footman, having scrupulously and on the instant delivered that measure to Jenkins, the groom, it so happened that ten minutes later "the queen" of King's Albert was riding away on the high-road to Blount Grange, with her sister's little nondescript, black-coated dog at her heels.

When at length she had reached the

wished-for massive iron gates, and had traveled all down the long line of stately elms that in the summer-time proved the glory and comfort of the Grange avenue, and had evoked a servant in answer to her impatient summons, she asked, eagerly.

"Is Mr. Blount at home?"

"Yes—the master was at home just then, the man told her; whereupon Mabel jumped from her horse, desired a groom, summoned by the butler, to take her horse round to the stables, and gathering up her skirts, entered the spacious hall, her little bright-eyed follower still close behind her.

She went up one flight of low broad stairs and paused.

"In the drawing-room?" she asked, and nodded her head in the direction of that apartment.

"No, 'm, not there; in the library, I think. But, if you will be so kind as to sit down for a few moments in the drawing-room, I will inform the master of your arrival," said Dick Blount's most gentlemanly butler, with a majestic wave of the hand, after which he proceeded solemnly to open the door for her.

On the mat, precisely outside that very identical door, lay a large dog—a large and hungry-eyed dog—that fixed his glistening orbs on Boski's smooth sleek sides, and moved his lantern-jaws with greedy anticipation, and uttered a savage growl.

Mabel stooped hurriedly and caught the tiny black creature in her arms.

"Dear me," she said, fearfully, "what a very unpleasant animal!"

The butler administered a kick more serious than playful to the huge-boned Growler, which sent him to a considerable distance, whence he snarled viciously to his heart's content, while his conqueror turned to Mabel, and reassured her gracefully.

"No fear, 'm," he said, still solemn, still the essence of good breeding—"no fear, I assure you, 'm. He's Mr. Roy's dog, and his bark is worse nor his bite."

After which piece of gratuitous information Mabel was allowed to proceed without further molestation, and presently the door was closed behind her.

She was still in a state of uncertainty as to whether it was Mr. Roy or his dog whose bark was of a character to out-herod his bite, when the butler at length had succeeded in ushering her into the "drawing-room." When, however, in a moment or so, she had recovered from her fit of abstraction, she became aware that a bright fire was burning in the large old-fashioned grate, and before the fire, with a foot on either side of the topmost bar, and a newspaper held before his nose, sat a man—a man with dark brown hair and a gray coat, and no whiskers to be seen—a man horribly unlike old Dick Blount, or any one else she had ever seen—and who took no notice whatever of her entrance.

The room was a long one, the carpet of the thickest, most sound-disguising texture; and so it was evident that the owner of the boots that were frying so peacefully on the bar had heard the door neither open nor shut.

CHAPTER VIII.

"Here's a pretty go!" thought Mabel to herself—she was given to slang in moments of excitement—"here's a pretty go, to be sure! I, all alone in a bachelors' establishment, without a chaperon of any description whatsoever, and the very first thing I meet is a young man, who, of course, will ask everyone far and near who I am. Oh, if papa hears of this, won't there be somebody to pay, and no mistake! I'm in for it regularly. Well, at all events, if this man turns and sees me, and asks me a single question, I feel that I can summon up courage and tell him a lie."

So, fortified in thought, she coughed slightly and dropped her whip, upon which the brown head turned lazily, and the handsome hazel eyes in that brown head saw her.

When he saw her, he said, "Good heavens!" quite loud, and, drawing his feet from the bar, stood up in double-quick time, newspaper in hand, and had the grace to blush a good deal.

"I really beg your pardon," he said; "I had no idea there was anyone in the room. Won't you come over to the fire and warm yourself? You must be quite frozen over there."

Miss Mabel bowed, summoned up a gracious air, and advanced a few steps; then, remembering her ill-used whip, she stopped suddenly, and glanced interrogatively, first at him, and then at the prostrate article in question.

Standing so, Mabel Trevanion was, of all things that could be seen, the prettiest that day. She was flushed and warm from riding, slightly confused also at the turn affairs had taken, and a little wave of hair had come undone of its own sweet will; having made its escape without permission, it hung down abashed and penitent at one side of her oval face, a rich, sweet piece of loveliness that greatly enhanced the beauty of its owner.

The tiny black dog she still held closely in her arms, while one hand supported the heavy folds of her riding habit in such a manner that, unconsciously to herself, it revealed to the stranger's admiring eyes one of the smallest, dearest little feet imaginable.

He picked up her whip and placed it on the table; and just at that moment it occurred to him, oddly enough, that a certain Grace Gordon of his acquaintance was by no means as good-looking a girl as he had hitherto believed.

"Won't you come over and sit here?" he asked, again, indicating the comfortable arm-chair from which he had a minute before extricated himself.

"No—only thinking."

"About Blount? That a lucky old fellow he is, I almost think I shouldn't much mind being Blount myself, if I could get some people to think about me. What a very charming little dog! Is it your own? May I know its name?"

"Boski; and it is not my own, but my sister's. Poor little creature!

"It's by far the pleasantest article in the house."

"Is it?" said Mabel, and forthwith proceeded to make herself at home among the cushions. "I dare say it is, really; but then it is scarcely polite of you to say so, because—where is Mr. Blount?" added Mabel, breaking off abruptly.

"Well, he is out of the house just at present," said the young man with charming unconcern.

"Out!" exclaimed Mabel.

"Yes—gone on a tour of inspection with some old tenant, who came for him about half an hour ago—dreadful sort of person, you know, with a disagreeable nose, who, Dick tells me, is always wanting him at the wrong time. Shouldn't wonder, from his general appearance, if he insisted in taking Blount to the extremest end of the plantations."

"At that rate he can't be back for hours," said Mabel, half rising, and looking disconsolately pretty; "and so perhaps I had better mount my horse again, and go and find him out myself."

"I am afraid you couldn't possibly do that," observed her companion, with decision. "In the first place, you would never hit upon the right direction, and, in the next, if there is a thing on earth Blount is particular about, it is his young trees. He'd be awfully angry, I'm certain, if you went crashing through them with a horse. If you will allow me to offer you my advice, I would suggest your sitting quietly here for a little time, and probably in twenty minutes or so he will turn up. But perhaps I can assist you—can I? Pray make any use of me you like."

"No, thank you," Mabel said, hesitating slightly, and coloring; "it is Mr. Blount himself I wish to see. I have some business with him; and then she felt that this young man was staring at her, and doubtless wondering naturally what business sufficient interesting she could possibly have with a bachelor to bring her from her own home at half-past eleven in the morning."

Who could it be? She puzzled her brains to try to remember anybody she had ever heard of answering to the name of Roy, and failed. Of course he was one of those Bilton officers come over for a day's amusement, and happily must be utterly ignorant of anything connected with Clifton. The latter place found the military element at Broughton, which was eight miles nearer than Bilton, quite sufficient for their needs, and so associated little with any of the other surrounding barracks; only Dick Blount, who was in the habit of enlarging the circles of his acquaintances, at times brought over to the Grange a strange man or two, to scatter powder among his game.

This man, "the queen" concluded, must be one of those occasional visitors, and if so, the incident might end very disagreeably indeed for her. Stories travelled with railway speed in that part of the country, and certainly lost nothing in their travelling, whatever they might gain. Although personally unacquainted with the Trevanions, he was probably in the habit of hearing the name mentioned two or three times a week in the course of conversation, and so would understand perfectly who she was once he discovered her identity with the baronet's family. Then, if he repeated this escapade of hers, as in all likelihood he would, what was to prevent the story spreading, until it finally reached Sir George's own ears?

Mabel knew well how seriously annoyed both her father and mother would be if they heard any rumors of that sort—how she would be questioned and cross-questioned, until the whole truth was elicited, and Eddie's shortcomings as well as her own brought to light. She determined at all hazards to keep her name a secret—or would it not be better to get some other cognomen altogether, and so put this young man off the right track completely? Not Stanley—her friends called that name were at her father's, and it might possibly get them into some scrape—but Manvers; they were cousins of old Dick's, and nobody would think it in the least extraordinary that they should ride over to see and question him about their affairs; besides, whether or no, this troublesome young man would not have time to prosecute any very deep researches into the truth, as she had heard last week that the present regiment stationed in Bilton sailed for India on the 14th.

So far so good—the only pity was that it had not sailed on the 1st, and then all this uneasiness might have been spared her. But now how was she to bring matters to a crisis, and leave him under the full conviction that her name was Manvers? Dick Blount would never betray her—that was one thing certain, and surely—

"Asleep?" said the voice by her side.

"No—only thinking."

"About Blount? That a lucky old fellow he is, I almost think I shouldn't much mind being Blount myself, if I could get some people to think about me. What a very charming little dog! Is it your own? May I know its name?"

"Boski; and it is not my own, but my sister's. Poor little creature!

"What, Sancho? I'm sure I'm awful sorry. I won't keep that brute any longer, I think; he wants to devour everything he sees—myself included, at times—and isn't worth half the trouble he gives. But—with a smile—"how did you know he belonged to me? You didn't see any resemblance, I hope?"

"No, it wasn't in that way I made my discovery; but Mason, when he was driving the dog away, said he was 'Mr. Roy's'; and—and that's you, isn't it?" said Mabel, with a beautiful upward glance and smile.

"Yes, that is my name," he answered, after which he laughed, a little curious, intensely amused laugh, that puzzled "the queen" a good deal, and the young man willfully led on by the expression of her eyes, said, softly—

"And yours?"

"The queen" was at heart essentially truthful; indeed, up to this, she had never, in the whole course of her existence, uttered a deliberate falsehood, and consequently, the sin being new to her, she blushed. She did more—she grew actually and hopelessly crimson, and hesitated unmistakably for a moment; after which, having passed her Rubicon, she said, slowly and distinctly—

"Manvers," repeated the man named Roy; and when he had repeated it again, he stopped short to stare at Mable Trevanion in a manner that betrayed the most open and extravagant amazement; but she, with her eyes bent upon the lowest portion of the fire, could not see the expression of his—could only hear the somewhat questioning tone of his voice.

"Yes, Manvers," she declared, for the second time, but did not find that repetition made the lie easier.

"Of what?"

"Yes," Mabel answered, rather more faintly this time, and without raising her eyes.

Her companion appeared mystified beyond all conception, and seemed utterly unable to remove his gaze from the face of the girl before him. He attempted no further conversation, but stood there as though moonstruck, watching now poor Mabel's restless hands, as they lay unquietly upon her lap, now her disconcerted, ever-changing features, as she sat in silence and contemplated the burning coals. Presently she roused herself with an impatient shrug, and rose to her feet.

You are not quite yourself, are you, after the fright you got, while you were Do you know what your great dog outside the door did his very best to eat my poor pet, and frightened it almost to death?"

"What, Sancho? I'm sure I'm awful sorry. I won't keep that brute any longer, I think; he wants to devour everything he sees—myself included, at times—and isn't worth half the trouble he gives. But—with a smile—"how did you know he belonged to me? You didn't see any resemblance, I hope?"

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"Am I to stay here all day?" she asked fretfully, almost angrily. "Is Mr. Blount never to return, I wonder? It seems to me that I have been idly sitting here for hours and hours and hours."

(To be continued.)

## KEEP CHILDREN WELL

To keep little ones well the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. Nine-tenths of childhood ailments are caused by derangements of these organs. Baby's Own Tablets never fail to regulate the stomach and bowels—that is why thousands of mothers would give no other medicine to their little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Chas. A. Turner, Marie Joseph, N. S. writes: "We have been using Baby's Own Tablets off and on for the past year and a half, and have found nothing to equal them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wanderings of Minor Planets.

The "mislaming" of the minor planets is sometimes due to their actually failing to keep their appointments at the places where, according to calculation, they ought to be. An instance is the case of No. 153, otherwise known as Hilda. Dr. Palisa discovered her in 1875 and calculated her orbit. But attempts to find her again failed, and she was almost given up as lost until Dr. Palisa found her again in 1879—a long way, however, from where she had been expected. The discrepancy was caused by the effect upon Hilda of the attraction of Jupiter, of whom she is a comparatively near neighbor.

For these little planets are scattered over a wide belt. Hilda gets within 33,000,000 miles of the orbit of Jupiter, and Aethra, at times actually comes nearer to the sun than Mars ever does.—London Chronicle.

## The Things That Come Hard.

"I am happy because it is so easy for me to write," said a beginner to one of the great masters of French prose.

"Go home and pray," said the master, "that it may come hard."

It is so of writing, so of thinking, so of life. The easy thing is barely worth doing. The hard thing is worth doing, though the end be failure. A goal, to make which one fairly tugs at life and yet misses, is better than a victory softly won.

So often the man who speaks easily tells us least, while the sparing words of one wrenched from a taciturn speaker are imbedded in thought. Shakespeare said that Gratiano talked more than any other man in all Venice. But he compared his speech to a bushel of chaff in which lay hidden a single grain of wheat and that not worth the finding.

## Science Short Ones.

A California man has a watch which is kept running on the principle of a pedometer by the action of the feet in walking.

When interviewing first became a feature of journalism in the United States, English writers denounced it as the most dreadful form which American impertinence had yet assumed.

Ladybirds are of great service to the gardener by reason of their destruction of plant lice, among which they lay their eggs, and as the larva come to life they feed on the lice.

The action of the surf is now explained by jets of compressed air released at points below the surface from pipes leading from a compressor on the shore.

A loaf is better than no loaf.

## ZAM-BUK CURED IN 2 MONTHS

### After 2-Year Useless Treatment

The healing power of Zam-Buk is so much greater than that of other ointments, that it has cured in many cases when all other ointments have failed. One such instance is that of Mr. Earle E. Gardiner, of Marquis, Sask., who writes: "For two years I suffered with a bad attack of salt-rheum on my feet. During those two years I tried every known remedy, but could find nothing that would cure the disease. Then I heard of Zam-Buk, and commenced using it. After the first few applications I notice an improvement, and this encouraged me to continue. Although I had suffered for two years, after only two months' treatment with Zam-Buk I am completely cured."

Zam-Buk is equally good for eczema, ulcers, abscesses, blood poisoning, piles, cold sores, chapped hands, chilblains, eruptions, etc. At all drug stores, 60c box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

## ANTIQUES

One of the best regarded objects, in an collection of antiques, is the clock, and it would be a fairly safe argument to give the "time-keeper" credit for having started more antiquarian collections than any other of the articles of absolute necessity in every household.

"Timekeepers" mark the subdivisions of a day. The ancient Persians divided the day into twenty-four hours, with sunrise as the commencement of each day. The Athenian day began at sunset. Astronomers count the hours continuously from one to twenty-four, beginning at noon. Our day begins at midnight, and is divided into two equal periods of twelve hours each. A shadow seems to have been the earliest form of time recording, but heat and water were early requisitioned for same purpose.

"Water-clocks" of very remote antiquity were known to the Egyptians, Babylonians and Phoenicians, and were used throughout the ages even to as late a date as the seventeenth century.

One form of water-clock was simplicity itself, just a bowl of water placed so that the water could trickle through a spout into a receiver marked to show the time by the depth of the water received.

Southern India had a "water-clock" worked in the opposite way; a thin copper bowl shaped like the half of an egg shell, with a small hole at the extremity, was floated upon water, and could be regulated by the size of the hole and the temperature of the water, to fill and sink at a given time.

Sermons and speeches seem to have been "clocked" by the sandglass in very early times, but the degree of accuracy by this medium seems to have been determined by the manner of preparing the sand; one curious prescription for this involving the preparation of ground black marble dust, which had been boiled in wine, and after being thoroughly dried the grinding to be repeated nine times.

It is not known exactly when wheels actuated by weights came into use as clocks. As early as 606 A. D. we hear of a command for "clocks and dials to be set up in churches to distinguish the hours of the day," but possibly these were of the "sun-dial" order.

As the word "clock" signifies a kind of bell or mechanical contrivance of some kind must have superseded the "shadow" method when it was coined.

A thirteenth century contrivance described as "resembling internally a celestial globe, in which figures of the sun, moon, and other planets, formed with the greatest skill, moved being impelled by weights and wheels," is sufficient proof that the clock was in evidence at that period.

Contrivances for telling the time by the striking of a bell seem to have been in use before the "dial" made its appearance as part of a clock, but we hear of clock dials early in the fourteenth century.

Some of these forerunners of the "Wag of the wall" and the "grandfather's clocks," gave opportunities to artist and craftsman to exercise their skill and ingenuity, but the "antiques" just named very materially widened this road to greater advantages for all.

## LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE.

In one of the Southern States the negroes are great patrons of a matrimonial agency. One negro, anxious to find a wife for his son, went to this agent, who handed him his list of "advertisements." Running through this the man came upon his own wife's name, entered as desirous of obtaining a husband between the ages of twenty-eight and thirty-five.

Forgetting about his son, the darky hurried home to announce his discovery to his wife. She was not at all disturbed.

"Yes," she said, "I done give him my name. I puts it down when you was so sick in de winter and de doctor says we must prepare for de worst."

## Tibetan Penal Code.

The Tibetan penalty code is curious. Murder is punished with a fine varying according to the importance of the slain; theft by a fine of seven to one hundred times the value of the article stolen. Here, again, the fine depends on the social importance of the person from whom the theft has been committed. The harboring of a thief is looked upon as a worse criminal than the thief himself. Ordeals by fire and by boiling water are still used as proofs of innocence or guilt, exactly as was the custom in Europe in the middle ages. And if the lamae never inflict death, they are adepts at torture.

## GHOSTS OF THE LIVING.

### A Case That Throws Light On the Problem of Apparitions.

It is not at all necessary to resort to the supernatural as the only sufficient explanation of apparitions. In truth, there is one insurmountable obstacle to regarding them as supernatural manifestations, and that is the simple circumstance that the ghosts wear clothes. It is quite conceivable that there really may be ghosts of persons, but nobody who gave the matter a second thought would contend for a moment that there can be ghosts of clothes. Nevertheless apparitions are always clothed and sometimes in garments of such modern cut that they were unknown at the time the person seen as a phantom lived on earth.

Aside from this, there is the interesting and by no means unimportant circumstance that apparitions are sometimes haunted by apparitions not of the dead, but of the living. I know of one case in which a gentleman entering a drawing room at 4 in the afternoon saw seated on the sofa a young lady with reddish gold hair, who appeared to be reading a book. There were two other persons in the room, one seated beside her on the sofa, and the visitor was surprised to find that they did not offer to introduce him to the young lady—did not, in fact, seem to see her. Later a guest at a week end party saw the same apparition in the same house, and it was seen a third time by one of the servants.

No light was thrown on the strange affair until, a year afterward, the wife of the son of the family arrived from Australia to pay a first visit to her husband's relatives and was immediately identified by the servant as the figure she had seen. The two visitors who also had seen the apparition subsequently made the same identification.

Since it is incredible to suppose that a person can be in two places at the same time—so that a lady can be both in Australia and in a house thousands of miles from Australia—it is a legitimate inference that phantasms, whether of the living or of the dead, are devoid of objective reality, are, that is to say, always and only hallucinations.—Metropolitan Magazine.

## SPEED OF PROJECTILES.

### How the Velocity of Cannon Balls and Bullets is Measured.

How fast does a bullet travel? The highest velocity ever given to a cannon ball is 1,626 feet per second. This is equal to a mile in little more than three seconds, or nearly twenty miles a minute.

A rifle bullet does not travel so fast as a cannon ball, the average rate being 1,275 feet per second. This matter of speed is tested in a very interesting way.

A long wooden shed is used, in which a distance of exactly 100 feet has been carefully marked off. At each end of this space is a stand something like a target with a large circular opening where the bull's-eye would be. Across each opening is stretched a small electric wire, connected with a delicate instrument in another room.

The rifle from which the bullet which is done is so aimed that the bullet which flies from it cuts both wires. Obviously the difference in time between the cutting of the two wires marks the speed of the bullet through that 100 feet.

When the first wire is cut an electric current is broken and a rod falls, moving a pointer on a slide in its descent. The breaking of the second wire acts in the same manner on another set of rods, slides and pointers.

The difference in the marks made by the pointers on the slides makes it possible to estimate the difference in their time of falling, and from these calculations accurate figures as to speed are obtained.—London Answers.

## Science Short Ones.

Japan has fifty-eight coal mines.

Sweden has 5,600 co-operative societies.

In Denmark there are 10,000 women unionists.

The billboard is prohibited in Manila by legal enactment.

The olive crop of California is worth \$2,000,000 annually.

The iron ore deposits of Sweden are estimated at 1,300,000,000 tons.

All steel trolley cars are now running between New York and Boston.

Nearly 300,000 persons are employed on the electric roads of the United States

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**MADAM LAVAL'S Cotton Root Compound Tablets**

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

**SALIENT IS GIVEN UP**

**French Withdraw to Make a Continuous Line at Verdun.**

**New Front at Bethincourt Withstands Furious Assault by Crown Prince's Forces—Evacuation of Bethincourt Has Effect of Flattening Salient on Western Bank of the Meuse—Germans Sought Weak Spot.**

PARIS, April 10.—The village of Bethincourt forming the apex of the salient on the western bank of the Meuse, against which the Germans have been pounding for days with heavy artillery and with frequent infantry attacks, was evacuated by the French Saturday night, and Sunday the new line withstood the most furious assaults which have been made by the Crown Prince's army in many days.

As now established, the French line in this sector runs from the Avocourt redoubt along the wooded slopes to the west of Hill 304, follows the Forges creek to the north-east of Haucourt, and joins the positions already held to the south of the crossing of the Bethincourt-Esnes and Bethincourt-Chattancourt roads. The evacuation of Bethincourt, in itself only a small, ruined village, has had the effect of flattening the point of the salient, although the successful holding by the French of the line on the Forges creek to the west of Bethincourt and the line just south of the village, leaves a still very pronounced salient projecting into the German lines, with the two very important hills, 304, east of Haucourt, and Le Mort Homme (Dead Man), south-east of Bethincourt, within it.

Bethincourt lies in the Forges valley at its juncture with a valley running into the Forges valley from the south, and was at the mercy of the German guns on the hills at three sides. The new French line skirts the higher ground to the south.

From the incomplete information now available it seems probable that the violent German attack on the western side of the river Sunday made simultaneously with the two extremely heavy assaults on the eastern bank, thus practically covering the whole Verdun front, was undertaken by the Germans as soon as they learned of the withdrawal from Bethincourt in the hope of finding the new French line in this sector not yet strong enough to resist them. The evacuation of Bethincourt has been regarded by military experts for some days as a military necessity, since it was evident that the group of ruins representing the village was so situated as to make it practically untenable under the protracted fire of the German heavy artillery. The German commanders, anticipating the withdrawal, appear to have timed their attack, which might almost be called a general assault on the Verdun front, to coincide with the evacuation. But the evacuation had been safely completed in the night, and the troops were waiting in the new trenches at the rear when the attack finally was made Sunday morning.

Sunday's attack was centred against two sectors on the western bank of the river, one extending from the Bois Avocourt to the Forges stream, and the other from Le Mort Homme to Cumieres.

Details of the fighting have not yet been received, but the official announcement indicates that it was of a most violent character.

**ALIENS TO AID FARMERS.**

**Arrangements Are Made for Temporary Release of Prisoners.**

WINNIPEG, April 10.—A meeting in connection with the proposal to release a large number of interned aliens from detention camps in order that they may aid farmers in the operations of the present year was held on Saturday afternoon in the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, J. Bruce Walker. Those present at the conference included Major-General Sir William D. Otter, K.C., who is in general charge of the detention camps of the Dominion; officials of the C.P.R., C.N.R., Bankers' Association, and Grain Growers' Association. It was arranged that as the list of available men in the camp at Brandon was exhausted, special trains would be operated from Cochrane west, and if necessary 2,000 men would be brought from the camps near that place to Brandon. The cost of this transportation may be borne by the Federal Government.

Farmers using this labor will be required to take each man for a period of seven months, to pay the current rate of wages, and to report once a month to the commandant of the camp.

**Only One Crater Retaken.**

LONDON, April 10.—The three-day assault by the Germans against the positions captured from them by the British on March 27 did not profit the enemy much. Sir Douglas Haig reports under date of Sunday: "At St. Eloi our troops hold a considerable portion of the ground gained March 27, including three out of four of the main line craters." The British communique also reports the capture of a hostile Fokker monoplane. The pilot, who was unwounded, was made prisoner.

**Treason Charge Made.**

AMSTERDAM, April 10.—Director Conchebeux, of the St. Louis Church School, and a teacher named Truevens have been arrested for treason, according to a Brussels despatch. They are charged with assisting young Belgians to join the army.

**Tent on U-Boat Rammaged by Russian.**

PETROGRAD, April 10.—The torpedo-boat destroyer Strogli has rammed an enemy submarine near the spot where the hospital ship Portugal was sunk (in the Black Sea), according to the official announcement last night.

**ATHENS PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT**

The following is the honor roll of Athens Public School for March. The standard is as usual, 75 per cent of the total, and a minimum of 40 per cent on any subject for honors; 60 per cent of the total, and the same minimum for satisfactory standing. Names follow in order of merit:

**Room I**  
I Sr.—Honors—Jim Bright, Frances Hawkins, Steacy Fair, Howard Burchell, Beatrice Bulford, Bernard Steacy. Satisfactory—Doris Bental, Orvall Hollingsworth, Kathleen Taylor, Coral Porcell.

I Jr.—Honors—Kenneth Gifford, Satisfactory—Ivan Dillabough, Edna Wing, Edna Evans, Erma Blancher. Primary A—Honors—Rhea Kavanagh, Mabel Taylor. Satisfactory—Ross Robinson, Stuart Rahmer, Howard Stevens, Howard Putnam, Sinclair. Primary B—Satisfactory—Beatrice D'acolon, Jessie Hawkins, Joey Gairford.

Average attendance—26.  
Ada L. Fisher, Teac he

**Room II**

Jr. III—Honors—Leonard Bulford, Sydney Burchell and Alvin Judson, Irene Gifford, Leonard Johnston, Velma Lee, Ada Leadbeater, Harvey Dillabough, Francis Wiltsie, Berney Porcell. Satisfactory—Arthur Shaw, Kenneth Putnam, Chaney Hollingsworth, Lyman Judson, Stella Bigalo.

Sr. II—Honors—Henry Bigalo. Satisfactory—Mary Duffield, Francis Sheldon, Howard Holmes, Gerald Wilson.

Jr. II—Honors—Robert Raymer, Dora Mulvenc, Knowlton Hanna, Marion Robinson, Ruth Claxton, Vernon Robeson. Satisfactory—Irwin Stevens, Ernest Hawkins, Harold Bigalo, Charlie Miller, Thelma Parish, Glenn Flood.

Average attendance—40.  
Gladys Johnston, Teacher

**Room III**

Sr. and Jr. IV—Satisfactory—N. Mulvenc, L. Pattimore, D. Kendrick and H. Topping, G. Gibson, G. Yates and G. Knowlton, R. Taylor and H. Swayne, M. Flood, G. Claxton, and L. Cowan.

Sr. III—Satisfactory—B. Kelly, D. Pest, Z. Topping, M. Horworth, M. Gifford, H. Smith, E. Eaton, R. Layng, K. Bulford, B. Duclouin.

Average attendance—37.  
S. J. G. Nichols, Principal

Neuridia  
Nightweats  
Droopiness  
Indigestion  
Mysteria  
result from  
Nervous Exhaustion  
Take the new remedy

**Asaya-Neurall**

(TRADE MARK)  
which contains the form of phosphorus required for nerve repair.

Free sample bottle, containing treatment for one week (ample to prove its merit in your case), and booklet explaining formula sent upon request to Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

**RAW FURS WANTED**

We are the recognized Muskrat Kings of Canada. We are absolutely reliable.

If you want the highest possible price, ship to us direct, and save the middlemen's profits.

Pay no attention to the fakers who are sending out price lists quoting nearly twice as much as they pay.

**1,000,000 Muskrat Skins**

We are known all over the world as  
**The Honest Fur House of Canada**

We buy all kinds of Raw Fur in Season. Write and tell us what you have for sale.

**GEORGE MONTEITH FUR CO.**  
21 JARVIS STREET  
TORONTO, ONT.

Show this advertisement to interested friends.

**DAVIS LIVER PILLS FOR CONSTIPATION**  
Gentle but Effective  
40 Pills, 25c.  
Davis & Lawrence Co., Props., Montreal.

**Death of Mrs. R. G. Wright**

Mrs. Charlotte Wright died on April 11 at her home at Plum Hollow after a two-weeks illness of pneumonia, in her 79th year.

Deceased was born in England and came to this country about 45 years ago. Her husband, who predeceased her several years ago, was a harness maker, and carried on business in several places in this section. She is survived by one nephew, Edward Dowden, with whom she lived.

The funeral will take place at the residence, Plum Hollow, where service will be conducted by Rev. W. G. Swayne at 2.30 Thursday. Interment will be made at Leeds.

Anyone who is thinking of taking a course at the Brockville Business College can save \$5 by calling at The Reporter Office. We offer a tuition certificate each year at a reduced rate.

**Old People** suffer from attacks of sudden exhaustion, weak heart action and prostration. The best aid is Ferrovin, the invigorating tonic, which stimulates the digestion and strengthens the whole body. Large bottles \$1.00. Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

**AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING**

Owners of automobiles are asked to note that I shall be glad to overhaul and repair cars, act as chauffeur, or do any of the numerous things required in this line.  
151f **JOHN ROSS**, Athens  
Sub-agent for McLaughlin Automobiles

**WANTED**—A girl to learn typesetting. Light, congenial employment for a girl with a fair education. Athens Reporter Office.

**PRINTER WANTED**

An all-round printer or a two-thirder to do newspaper- and job-work. State experience, wages expected, and when can come. The Athens Reporter.

**LOST**

A black and tan fox hound, Finder please communicate with  
**HERBERT STEVENS**  
151f Bell phone Athens

**TENDERS WANTED**

Tenders addressed to the Clerk will be received by the Council of Rear Yonge and Escott up to April 20th for crushing the stone which the Council to use for road purposes in 1916.  
The township crusher can be used, or tenderer can furnish the whole outfit.  
**R. E. CORNELL**  
Rear Yonge and Escott, Athens

**HOUSE TO RENT**

Brick house near the High School.  
131f **G. W. BROWN**

**STRAY DOG**

There has strayed to my premises a fox terrier with black ears, black spot over hip. Owner may recover by paying for advertising.  
**CLIFFORD BLANCHARD**, Athens, r. r. 2

**OLD PAPERS**

Old papers done up in bundles, 25 pounds for 25 cents. Reporter Office.

**DID YOU DO ANYTHING TO BEAT GERMANY LAST YEAR?**

**You can do something THIS YEAR**

**ENLIST NOW WITH THE 156TH BATTALION**

**THE MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company of New York.**

**INSURE, BECAUSE---**

A few dollars invested from year to year will mean comfort to your wife and family.

District Agent, **H. B. WILLSON**, Athens, Ont

**Production and Thrift**

"CANADA from her abundance can help supply the Empire's needs, and this must be a comforting thought for those upon whom the heavy burden of directing the Empire's affairs has been laid. Gain or no gain the course before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be in store for us all before this tragic conflict is over, but not one of us doubts the issue, and Canadians will do their duty in the highest sense of that great word."—**HON. MARTIN BURRELL**, Minister of Agriculture.

"MODERN war is made by resources, by money, by foodstuffs, as well as by men and by munitions. While war is our first business, it is the imperative duty of every man in Canada to produce all that he can, to work doubly hard while our soldiers are in the trenches, in order that the resources of the country may not only be conserved, but increased, for the great struggle that lies before us. "Work and Save" is a good motto for War-time."—**SIR THOMAS WHITE**, Minister of Finance.

**THE CALL OF EMPIRE COMES AGAIN IN 1916**  
TO CANADIAN FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS, GARDENERS

**WHAT IS NEEDED? THESE IN PARTICULAR—**

WHEAT, OATS, HAY, BEEF, PORK, BACON, CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY, CANNED FRUITS, FRUIT JAMS, SUGAR, HONEY, WOOL, FLAX FIBRE, BEANS, PEAS, DRIED VEGETABLES

We must feed ourselves, feed our soldiers, and help feed the Allies. The need is greater in 1916 than it was in 1915. The difficulties are greater, the task is heavier, the need is more urgent, the call to patriotism is louder—therefore be thrifty and produce to the limit.

"THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK FOR 1916" is now in the press. To be had from The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

**THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA**

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE