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The Reporter Office
Athens, Ont.

The Athens Reporter

AND

COUNTY OF LEEDS ADVERTISER.

TALK

TO
the people of the
Athens District
through the medium
of the
REPORTER

Vol. XXXI. No. 4

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1915

G. F. Donnelley, Publisher

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

Annual White Sale

Come to the Great White Sale. Wonderful values in beautiful white undermuslins, all new stock, at greatly reduced prices. All our laces, embroideries, linens and other lines of white goods at reduced prices. Sale last till February 13. Be sure to come and see the displays. The values and variety are wonderful.

Immense Stock of Whitewear all at Reduced Prices

- Ladies' Slip Over Night Gown—Good cotton, kimono style, with linen lace around neck and sleeves. Sale Price.....49c
- Ladies' Slip Over Gowns—With embroidery around neck and heading around sleeves. Sale Price.....59c
- Ladies' Kimono Gowns—Scalloped around neck and sleeves, with neat eyelets and ribbon. Sale Price.....89c
- Open Front Gowns—With V neck of embroidery insertion and tucks with ribbon, 3/4 sleeves with embroidery. Sale Price.....89c
- Corset Covers—Good cotton, Dorothy style, with deep lace yoke and front drawn with ribbon, all sizes. Sale Price.....25c
- Corset Covers—Deep lace yoke, or with embroidery yoke and lace edging. Sale Price.....29c
- Drawers—Good cambric, hemstitched frill. Sale Price.....22c
- Princess Slips—Clearing lot, real good cotton with frill of deep embroidery and embroidery yoke finished with narrow lace. Regular price \$1.15. Sale Price.....69c
- Drawers—Of fine nainsook with embroidery frills, others with deep ruffles of lace, regular prices up to \$1.50. Sale Price.....79c

White Goods of all kinds much under Regular Prices

- Linen Lace—Strong and serviceable, washes beautifully, from 2 to 3 1/2 inches wide. Regular prices 1/2 to 1 1/2 yard. For.....5c
- Val Lace—2,000 yards French narrow val laces and insertions. Reg. price 4c to 8c yard. Sale Price, dozen yards.....5c
- All Laces and Embroideries at Reduced Prices.
- Corset Cover Embroidery—Our very best quality, fine Swiss make. Regular Price 69c yard. Sale Price, per yard.....39c
- Corset Cover Embroidery—200 yards of our special 25c embroidery. Many patterns. Sale Price, per yard.....19c
- Handkerchief Samples—300 travellers samples of fine real Irish hand embroidered ladies' handkerchiefs, great variety, all Half Price—50c for 25c, 40c for 19c, 35c for 18c, 25c for 12c.

ROBERT WRIGHT CO. Limited
BROCKVILLE CANADA

THIS IS THE MONTH

for startling values in Footwear. The large Christmas stock always leaves a surplus of winter goods which must be sold to make room for spring shipments. Pay us a visit and let us show you these unusual values.

KELLY'S

The Shoe Store of Quality
Next Door West of Robert Wright's. BROCKVILLE

FURS! FURS!

This is Fur Weather and every piece of Fur in this store is now offered at a

BIG REDUCTION

All Furs must be cleared before Inventory day.

R. DAVIS & SONS

BROCKVILLE

Fire Insurance

E. J. PURCELL

Agent for the Royal, Monarch, Waterloo and Fire Insurance Companies. Risks Insured.

Residence, Henry Street, Athens

Warning

The law prohibits piling ashes or wood on the streets.

G. W. BROWN

Chief of Police

DEATH OF JOHN B. BARRY

A prominent and esteemed resident of Elizabethtown passed over to the silent majority on Friday night last. Reference is made to the death of Mr. John B. Barry of New Dublin. While it was known that he had not been in the best of health for some years past, his death has nevertheless come as a great shock to the bereaved family and many friends. He was taken suddenly ill on Thursday and despite the best of medical skill and most careful nursing, he succumbed, the vital spark going out peacefully as he was surrounded by his devoted wife and members of his family.

The deceased was a native of that township. He was a son of the late Edward and Elizabeth Barry, who came to Canada from Ireland and settled in Elizabethtown. He was born 69 years ago about a mile north of the village of New Dublin, where he conducted a prosperous farm until thirteen years ago when he retired and took up residence in the village. He took an active part in all movements for the betterment of the section where he lived, and for sixteen years discharged the duties of township clerk to the satisfaction of all.

He was an ardent Anglican in religion, and a member of St. John's church, New Dublin. For years he represented the congregation as delegate to the sessions of the synod of Ontario Diocese. He took a deep interest in educational matters and was for many years a public school trustee. He was also a member of the Orange Order and Past Master of L. O. L. No. 220. He was a member of the Masonic craft, having joined Salem Lodge No. 365 and also St. Lawrence Chapter.

Some years ago he married Miss Eva L. Dake, daughter of Wm. Dake of North Augusta, who survives together with one son, Edward D. Barry at home, and one daughter Mrs. L. Glenn Earl of Athens. He also leaves one brother Edward Barry of Gouverneur, N. Y., and three sisters, Mrs. Joyce New Boyne; Mrs. Thos. Pettem, Lynn, and Mrs. G. H. Rowson, Manahad. He was a staunch Conservative in politics and his advice and sound common sense were frequently sought and freely given to that party. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon last to New Dublin church.

OBITUARY

Lieut. Col. Wm. Hayes Jackson

An old and highly respected citizen of Brockville died on Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock in the person of Lieut. Col. W. H. Jackson in his 87th year after a long, useful and honored life. He was born at Brockville March 31, 1828, his father having been Henry Page Jackson, Esq., who was born at Herefordshire, England, and his mother being Martha Seaman, daughter of Rhemia Seaman, a United Empire Loyalist who served as a militiaman during the war of 1812-14. In 1849 Col. Jackson married the second daughter of the late Enos Beach, a U. E. Loyalist. One child was born to them, Dr. W. F. Jackson of Brockville. The late Col. Jackson was high in the Masonic Order having been made District Deputy Grand Master of the St. Lawrence District in 1890. He was connected with a number of organizations in an executive capacity, including St. Peter's Anglican church, Brockville Building and Loan Association, Brockville General Hospital, etc.

Col. Jackson had a long and honorable military career, retiring on the 30th of June, 1888, three months after having reached the age limit of sixty years, with the rank of Lieut. Col., Deputy Adjutant-General. He saw service in the Fenian Raids and Northwest Rebellion, serving in the active militia for thirty-three years. He was a great marksman and won very many prizes for his skill at military competition.

Col. Jackson, for his advanced age was remarkably strong and robust and his erect military form and commanding presence was a familiar and welcome figure on the streets. Death came not as a result of illness but rather as the end of the life when full of years and honor, his peacefully departed. His life was one of uprightness, christian charity and kindness and his memory will be cherished by many friends as an example worthy of being emulated.

The funeral will leave his late residence, 82 Pine street east, on Thursday, Jan. 28th, 1915, with services in St. Peter's Anglican Church at 3 p. m.

MISSION CIRCLE

A Mission Circle was organized on Sunday afternoon in the basement of the Methodist church by Mrs. T. S. Kendrick, with the following officers: President—Miss Gertrude Cross; Vice-President—Miss Mabel Black; Rec. Secretary—Miss Lily Gibson; Corres. Sec.—Miss Mary Sheldon; Treasurer—Miss Wilma Steacy; Supt. of Christian Stewardship—Miss Emma Bottomley; Supt. of Mite Boxes—Miss Irma Culbert.

Organist—Miss Florence Williams; Ass't Organist—Miss Vera Hanna. The first meeting of the Circle will be held at the home of Miss Blanche McLean on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3 at 7.30 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all the girls of the church to join in the good work.

'HOCH DER KAISER'

Post cards on which are printed poems such as the following, are being sold at various points in Canada. The proceeds are given to the Patriotic Fund.

Der Kaiser von das Fatherland
Und Gott und I all dings command:
Ve two—ach! Don't you understand
Meinself—and Gott!

Vile some men sing der hower Divine,
Mein soldiers sing "Die Wacht am Rhein,"
Und drink der health in Rhenish wine
Of me—and Gott!

Dere's France, she swaggers all around,
She's aussgepieldt—she's no aground;
To much we think she don't amount,
Meinself—and Gott!

She will not dare to fight again;
But if she should, I'll show her blain
Dor' Elsass and (in French) Lorraine,
Ate mein—by Gott!

Dere's Grandma dinks she's nicht
schmall beer,
Midd Boers und such she interfere;
She'll learn none own dis hemisphere
But me—and Gott!

She dinks, good Frat, from ships she's
got
Und soldiers midt der scarlet coat,
Ach! We could knock dem, Poof!
like dot,
Meinself—midt Gott.

In times of peace brebare for wars,
I bear der helm and spear of Mars,
Und care not for den thousand Czars,
Meinself—midt Gott!

In fact I humor efray whim,
Midt aspect dark and visage grim;
Gott pulls midt Me and I midt Him,
Meinself—and Gott!

ENTHUSIASM

Enthusiasm is the emblem of energy, not an epitaph of ended effort. Enthusiasm is business itch. Enthusiasm tells whether you are in a class or outclassed. Enthusiasm is "energy on the job."

Enthusiasm predicts your position to-morrow. The man that lacks enthusiasm has paralysis of the think-tank, has mud in his mental make-up. His place is in history. If you lack enthusiasm get out of the way, and let some fellow run that can show speed.

Enthusiasm is what gets you home from third—the power that compels you to stick in the home stretch. The slogan of the best salesman is enthusiasm. Enthusiasm is the zeal that puts zero in competition.

Cash can buy but it takes enthusiasm to sell.

Enthusiasm is the witchery of really wanting to do. Enthusiasm is earnestness of purpose, eagerness to be up front.

Self-reliance, self-confidence, hope, expectations, are some of the pillars of man's prosperity.

Every big battle is first lost, then won by an enthusiast.

Enthusiasm is the biggest word in business-to-day.—N. Y. C. Bulletin.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ketner*

Our January Sale

is now in full swing, hundreds are reaping the benefit of our Low Prices on seasonable and up-to-date merchandise—Are you getting your share?

This Week will be a Great Week in Waists

- \$1.00 Fancy Waists, odd sizes.....39c
 - \$1.00 Tailored Waists in Linettes, vestings, etc.....59c
 - \$1.50 Tailored Waists in all white, black and white, in all the English Vestings, Bedford Cords, etc., every size, regular \$1.50, for.....98c
 - Silk Voils and Fancy Waists—All our pretty silk voile and fancy waists, we have divided in two lots for this week selling values—up to \$3.00 for \$1.98; values up to \$6.50 for.....\$2.98
- Every size, every color, every style and about Fifty Waists to choose from.

C.H. POST

Phone 54

BROCKVILLE ONTARIO

OUR BIG

Slaughter Sale

IS Now On

Extraordinary cut prices on all Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats, Odd Pants Underwear, Coats, Sweaters, Caps, etc.

We will refund your fare on purchases of \$15.00 up.

GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE

The Store of Quality

BROCKVILLE ONTARIO

SUITS

That Stand Out

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

M. J. KEHOE

Clerical Suits Specialty.

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HEALTH WRECKED THROUGH LA GRIPPE

It Generally Leaves the Patient Debilitated and an Easy Victim to Other Diseases.

One of the foremost medical writers says: "It is astonishing the number of people who have been crippled in health for years after an attack of la grippe or influenza." The real danger from this disease, which sweeps over Canada every winter, is during convalescence, when the characteristic symptoms, the fever, the catarrh, the headache and the depression of spirits pass away. Grip leaves behind it weakened vital powers, thin blood, impaired digestion and over-sensitive nerves—a condition that makes the system an easy prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, rheumatism, nervous prostration and even consumption. It is a condition that calls most emphatically for a tonic for the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic especially adapted to meet this need, as they purify and enrich the blood. They tone up the nerves and give vigor, strength and health to the debilitated system. Mrs. Howard H. Chaffey, Indian Island, N. B., says: "For several winters in succession I was attacked by the grippe, which left me weak and badly run down. In each case I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with the most beneficial results. Last winter when the trouble was again prevalent I took the precaution of fortifying my system with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and escaped the trouble, while many of my neighbors were down with it. In fact, I enjoyed the best of health all spring and feel sure this medicine will so fortify the system as to prevent the trouble."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE CALL

By a Canadian Soldier.

(From the London Daily Mirror.)

I hear the clear note of the bugle And the roar of the marching drum, And I feel the swing of the marching men.

And a deep, deep voice says, Come, For the arrow of duty points forward. Though the heartstrings quiver and break,

Yet the voice of my calling country Is not to be forsaken. For my manhood needs and listens And bends an attentive ear, And though war's alarm may bring me harm,

My road lies plain and clear, It stretches wide from my own fire-side. At the far end stands the foe; And though grim death meets my eager breath,

I am ready and glad to go. For England asks for the sons she lent To the East, West, South and North, And who stands by when a mother's cry

Is bidding her sons "Stand forth!" The shades of the past stand clear at last.

For the flag by land and sea; That was duty for Wellington, Nelson and Moore

Is doubly duty for me. For they handed down the hard-won crown That is made for deeds of valor and ashore

Is one to remember now. Then God send England the strong right arm,

And show that the sea-girt island Is backed by the Empire's might.

—Queen's Own.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, box W, 8 Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother a scientific home treatment, with full instructions. Send a money order, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't name the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people who suffer with urine difficulties by day or night.

OUR NAVAL LOSSES.

(London Star.)

The great battle between the British and German navies is now being fought in the air. The German navy is being annihilated by the British navy. The British navy is being annihilated by the German navy.

PRACTICAL ROMANCE.

(New York Sun.)

Show the world's most important news in the first issue of the new romance. The romance is a story of love and adventure. It is a story of a man who falls in love with a woman who is a princess. The man is a prince and the woman is a princess.

ONLY TWO COURSES.

(London Star.)

The Housekeeper

To make the task of ironing easier dissolve a small piece of white laundry soap in the hot starch. Before ironing, sprinkle the clothes with hot water. The iron will run smooth and the clothes will have a delicate gloss.

To clean velvet, stretch it out, pile upward, over a basin of boiling water. As the steam rises through the velvet have a second person brush it briskly with a clean brush.

To keep soot, take out any soot in a warm pan and place it on a warm but not hot, fire, and let it melt gradually. When quite melted pour it into a pan of cold water. When quite hard, wipe it dry, wrap it in white paper, and when wanted for use it may be rubbed on a grater.

If a calendar seems too pretty to destroy, paste a piece of sandpaper over the calendar pad and use it as a match scratcher.

One of the best acids for cleaning fingernails is lemon juice—a dessert spoonful of the juice to a cup full of warm water. This will remove stains.

Polishes are good for brasses. Tanbark is ivory knife handles may be removed with salts of lemon.

To frost a bathroom window, dissolve Epsom salts in vinegar, making as strong a solution as possible. Apply this to the inside of the window panes with a brush and when dry give it a coat of white varnish.

Always use a knife dipped in boiling water to cut frosted cake.

Tommy-Pop, what is cleverness? Tommy-Pop—Cleverness, my son, is merely not attempting to do the things we know we can't.

He Wants All The World to Know It

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED JEAN BAPTISTE TAPP.

Quebec Man Who Suffered From Kidney Disease for Many Years is Again a Robust, Healthy Man.

I, Anse-a-Valleau, Gaspe Co., Que., Jan. 24, 1915, Special Agent, I am happy to tell you that Dodd's Kidney Pills made me well. So says Jean Baptiste Tapp, a well known and highly respected resident of this place. And so thankful is Mr. Tapp for the benefits he has received from Dodd's Kidney Pills that he wants the whole world to know it.

He wants others who suffer as he did to know the cure.

For many years I suffered from kidney disease. Mr. Tapp says, "It started from a cold, and gradually grew worse. My skin had a harsh, scaly feeling, my appetite was the slightest, I perspired freely with the slightest exertion. I had flashes of light before my eyes and I was always tired and nervous."

Finally rheumatism was added to my troubles, while attacks of sciatica and neuralgia followed. The doctor who attended me and the medicines tried, failed to help me. Till I decided to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took four boxes in all, and to-day I am a robust man in excellent health.

All Mr. Tapp's troubles came from sick kidneys. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured them.

Concours in Chile.

The majestic condor is, in all eyes, the greatest flying creature in the world. It is a symbol of strength. The following is one of the native devices for killing it.

The hunter, having covered himself with a coat of a very slimy oil, would lie on his back on the ground, while his companion would hide in a hole. The condor, seeing the hunter, would come to feast upon the carcass, but the hunter would then strike the condor with a strong gloved hand, that held the bird's prisoner. Then the hunter would break cover and stay the condor with what chance he could. As a result, the condor would be killed and the hunter would be safe.

MILITARY TRAINING.

(All-India Review News.)

From the educational standpoint military training means physical precision, discipline, and independence, besides the development of a sense of duty. Such training will make men more efficient in their work as well as in war.

THE EDITOR KNOWS.

(Kingston Standard.)

With due humanity we quote the following as being what the Japanese consider the secret of the covered home. The secret is that the covered home is a place where the wind can't get in. The wind can't get in because the house is built on a hill. The hill is built on a hill. The hill is built on a hill.

OUR BASIC INDUSTRY.

(Stratford Beacon.)

Industry in agriculture seems to be the only one that is not being ruined by the war. The war is ruining industry in other ways. The war is ruining industry in other ways.

RELIGION WAXES IN WAR.

(New York Sun.)

Danger Signals Warn You of Approaching Paralysis

Slowly and Surely Exhaustion Goes on Until Collapse of the Nerves is the Natural Result.

You may be restless, nervous, irritable and sleepless, but you think there is nothing to be alarmed at. You have no appetite, digestion is impaired, and there is weakness and irregularity of other bodily organs. You feel as if you were tired in body and mind, and find that you lack the energy to attend to the daily task.



MRS. ALLAN.

You may not realize that these are the symptoms of a form of nervous prostration and the danger signals which warn you that you are in the next step of development.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most successful restorative for the nerves that has ever been offered to the public.

MISUSE OF NATIONAL NAMES

"Indignant Scot" Takes Up the Old Story of Use of "English."

(Montreal News.)

"A Ballantyne" writes to The Evening News: "once again protesting against the constant use of the word 'English' in the war campaign when the word should be 'British' or 'Canadian' for British and Canadian."

Like "A Loyal Scot," London, I have lived in the South of England for a number of years, and experienced the same annoyance caused by the use of the words 'English' and 'British' for British and Canadian."

As I have lived in the South of England for a number of years, and experienced the same annoyance caused by the use of the words 'English' and 'British' for British and Canadian."

How is the wrong to be righted? Well, it might be in many ways, some of which are very drastic, but until the milder efforts fail, I need not mention them, nor advocate their application.

One way I suggest for the consideration of the Scotch people is this—make absolutely sure that no one but a patriotic Scot represents you in the British Parliament. It is pledged to do at all times and under all circumstances bring the attention of the powers that be to the abuses of the word 'English' in the British Parliament.

The Scotch people are not to be taken in by the word 'English' in the British Parliament. It is pledged to do at all times and under all circumstances bring the attention of the powers that be to the abuses of the word 'English' in the British Parliament.

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THE BRITISH NOTE.

(Chicago Tribune.)

The British may not have set the facts forth accurately, but, if they have, it must be conceded here that their nation's policy demands the fullest use of protective measures. Great Britain has taxed itself for generations to enable it to adopt such military measures as might be necessary to carry the war into the other nation's territory. Each has succeeded in its programme.

Battles are fought almost everywhere except in German territory. Battles are closed except as the British permit them to be open. The United States cannot expect Great Britain to give up its advantage unless a case free from equivocations and doubts is presented in a hand trade we may as well expect that the word will be interference with other trade.

Painting the Lily.

The stalwart youth in civil garb was strolling down the Strand, When the Dear Old Busbody button-holed him out of hand.

"For shame, my fine young sir," she said, "to waste your hours in play! Are you idle when your King and country call you to the fray?"

"Yes, I'm a bit o' work just now," said he, a twinkle in his eye, And the Dear Old Busbody heaved a sigh.

"Oh, no, my dear young man, and let me drive you straight," she said, "To the next Recruiting Station!" but he grinned and shook his head.

"Then do let me persuade you," she implored in accents wild, "To join the Territorials!" Again the stranger smiled.

"Now, I can't just nah, me lily, for to tell the cly truth

"I've a gammy arm that ain't well yet," returned the stalwart youth, "Where did you get that hurt?" she asked. He answered her again, "Why, I got it in the firin' line upon the bloomin' Aisne!"

—Gilbert H. Collins, in London Opinion.

GERMAN VS. BRITISH.

(Buffalo Courier.)

It may be that, in spite of its horrors, in spite of the terrible toll exacted by the pending stuporous war, the people may awaken in the minds of the peoples of even neutral nations the importance of setting their houses in order in harmony with the precepts and principles of Christianity and civilization.

And it may be that the time will come when mankind will regard and treat the great beneficent products of the soil and of what we indefinitely call nature with the fondness, the fidelity and the simple good sense to which they are entitled as the basis of all human life and human achievement in all fields of human activity. May God speed the day!

—M. J. Collins, in London Opinion.

Showing the Vast Difference Between the Officers.

Many of the German wounded, it is reported, are suffering from small wounds in the back, believed to be the result of genial prods from their officers designed to keep them up to their work. An amusing story told by Sir Evelyn Wood illustrates the different practice obtaining among British officers.

The hero of this anecdote was Sir James Scarlett, who was in command at Aldershot in 1870. On one occasion at manoeuvres he got so far in advance of his men that Sir Evelyn, then a young officer attached to his staff, felt moved to vent a respectful protest—though at first without any effect. The amusing sequel of the incident may be narrated in Sir Evelyn's own words. Three times I respectfully pointed out that he was very far forward, to be rebuffed only with a curt expression beginning with an oath. On the third occasion he turned round and said, "Young man, have I not ordered you twice to hold your tongue? If I like to lead my skirmishes, what the— is that to you?"

Said I, respectfully, "Ten thousand pardons, sir, but it is the enemy's line in retreat you have been leading for the last ten minutes." He was short-sighted, and did not wear glasses, so was unable to see the distinguishing mark, a sprig of heather worn in the shako of the troops he was attacking. Modern conditions of warfare would hardly admit of the most intrepid leader repeating this exploit, but at Balaclava this same James Scarlett had led the Heavy Brigade, himself far in advance of his front line, against a force three times as large.

Kidneys Wrong?—

If they are you are in danger. When through weakness or disease the kidneys fail to filter the impurities from the blood, trouble comes at once. Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Gout, Stomach and Bowel Disorders are some of the results of neglected kidneys. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills contain a most effective diuretic which strengthens and stimulates the kidneys so that they do their work thoroughly and well. Try

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

GERMANY AND IRELAND. (Buffalo Express.)

Even assuming that the allies are to lose, what has Ireland to expect from the conquerors? True, Germany has given on promises, and sundry assurances that she will not invade Ireland to stay or to rule, but thoughtful Irishmen must realize that the day of such nations is past. If Belgium could not maintain herself, how could Ireland stand with a substantial guarantee of Belgium had? Germany is to rule Europe, she might maintain Ireland, but she would not, but there would be eternal friction between the neighbors and no peace or prosperity for the latter.

HEROISM IS WORLD-WIDE.

(Montreal Evening News.)

It is not peculiarly British to be heroic in all nations in the great war. Fighting valiantly and dying gallantly, every race has its roll of honor. But certainly the British, in every theatre, have shown themselves to be the most heroic of all nations. They stand forever in world repute for their heroism.

WEAKENING GERMANY.

(London Advertiser.)

The great number of thousands of prisoners which the Germans claim to have taken are because of the drain on the already pinched resources of their captives, as good as an army corps to the Allies.

SUNDAY EXERCISE.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times.)

While the strictest moralists say it is wrong to play golf on Sunday they think it is right to shovel snow or to baby carriage. The man who says he wants to take exercise can generally be found around loose.

GIANT PLANES.

Those of Russian Armies Will Carry Twenty Men.

A great deal has been heard concerning the British and German aeroplanes, but the great Sikorsky biplanes used by the troops of the Czar have been overlooked.

These machines, invented by a famous Russian named Sikorsky, are by far the biggest aeroplanes being flown in the war—in fact, they are the largest in the world. They stand 16 feet high, and are about 100 feet wide.

The Sikorsky can carry almost as many passengers as a Zeppelin airship. Twenty men can be accommodated in the large passenger cabin, which is constructed of metal and contains numerous windows. In this machine three engines are fitted, which give a total of nearly 1,000 horsepower, for, owing to the Sikorsky biplane weighing in its full load a half ton, and having so large a crew to carry, demands high power to pull it off the ground and keep it in the air.

The weight of the machine has necessitated an elaborate landing-chassis composed of numerous springs and pneumatic tires, so that the huge biplane can alight safely on rough ground at a speed of sixty miles an hour.

ISSUE NO. 4, 1915.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN SEWING at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charge prepaid. Send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

Painting the Lily.

The stalwart youth in civil garb was strolling down the Strand, When the Dear Old Busbody button-holed him out of hand.

"For shame, my fine young sir," she said, "to waste your hours in play! Are you idle when your King and country call you to the fray?"

"Yes, I'm a bit o' work just now," said he, a twinkle in his eye, And the Dear Old Busbody heaved a sigh.

"Oh, no, my dear young man, and let me drive you straight," she said, "To the next Recruiting Station!" but he grinned and shook his head.

"Then do let me persuade you," she implored in accents wild, "To join the Territorials!" Again the stranger smiled.

"Now, I can't just nah, me lily, for to tell the cly truth

"I've a gammy arm that ain't well yet," returned the stalwart youth, "Where did you get that hurt?" she asked. He answered her again, "Why, I got it in the firin' line upon the bloomin' Aisne!"

—Gilbert H. Collins, in London Opinion.

GERMAN VS. BRITISH.

(Buffalo Courier.)

It may be that, in spite of its horrors, in spite of the terrible toll exacted by the pending stuporous war, the people may awaken in the minds of the peoples of even neutral nations the importance of setting their houses in order in harmony with the precepts and principles of Christianity and civilization.

And it may be that the time will come when mankind will regard and treat the great beneficent products of the soil and of what we indefinitely call nature with the fondness, the fidelity and the simple good sense to which they are entitled as the basis of all human life and human achievement in all fields of human activity. May God speed the day!

—M. J. Collins, in London Opinion.

Showing the Vast Difference Between the Officers.

Many of the German wounded, it is reported, are suffering from small wounds in the back, believed to be the result of genial prods from their officers designed to keep them up to their work. An amusing story told by Sir Evelyn Wood illustrates the different practice obtaining among British officers.

The hero of this anecdote was Sir James Scarlett, who was in command at Aldershot in 1870. On one occasion at manoeuvres he got so far in advance of his men that Sir Evelyn, then a young officer attached to his staff, felt moved to vent a respectful protest—though at first without any effect. The amusing sequel of the incident may be narrated in Sir Evelyn's own words. Three times I respectfully pointed out that he was very far forward, to be rebuffed only with a curt expression beginning with an oath. On the third occasion he turned round and said, "Young man, have I not ordered you twice to hold your tongue? If I like to lead my skirmishes, what the— is that to you?"

Said I, respectfully, "Ten thousand pardons, sir, but it is the enemy's line in retreat you have been leading for the last ten minutes." He was short-sighted, and did not wear glasses, so was unable to see the distinguishing mark, a sprig of heather worn in the shako of the troops he was attacking. Modern conditions of warfare would hardly admit of the most intrepid leader repeating this exploit, but at Balaclava this same James Scarlett had led the Heavy Brigade, himself far in advance of his front line, against a force three times as large.

Kidneys Wrong?—

If they are you are in danger. When through weakness or disease the kidneys fail to filter the impurities from the blood, trouble comes at once. Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Gout, Stomach and Bowel Disorders are some of the results of neglected kidneys. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills contain a most effective diuretic which strengthens and stimulates the kidneys so that they do their work thoroughly and well. Try

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

GERMANY AND IRELAND. (Buffalo Express.)

Even assuming that the allies are to lose, what has Ireland to expect from the conquerors? True, Germany has given on promises, and sundry assurances that she will not invade Ireland to stay or to rule, but thoughtful Irishmen must realize that the day of such nations is past. If Belgium could not maintain herself, how could Ireland stand with a substantial guarantee of Belgium had? Germany is to rule Europe, she might maintain Ireland, but she would not, but there would be eternal friction between the neighbors and no peace or prosperity for the latter.

HEROISM IS WORLD-WIDE.

(Montreal Evening News.)

It is not peculiarly British to be heroic in all nations in the great war. Fighting valiantly and dying gallantly, every race has its roll of honor. But certainly the British, in every theatre, have shown themselves to be the most heroic of all nations. They stand forever in world repute for their heroism.

SANATIVE SHAVING

Self Shampooing



With CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted in case of irritation of the skin or scalp by light applications of Cuticura Ointment, mean up-to-date care of the skin and hair.

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FRENCH STORY OF TWO MONTHS OF GREAT WAR

A Review of the Struggle From Nov. 15, 1914, to Jan. 15, This Year.

OFFENSIVE GONE

And German Defensive Will Follow Suit—Patience Only Needed.

Paris Cable.—There was given out this afternoon an official statement under the caption of "The War From Nov. 15 to Jan. 15," reading as follows:

"Since the 15th of November, in other words, since the conclusion of the Battle of Ypres, and up to the complete resumption of the great German offensive movement against our left wing, the war has taken the character of a siege. In such a warfare it generally is expected that the advantages obtained by one side or the other virtually offset each other. But in this case it can be said that with one exception, we alone have gained ground. With this one exception the Germans everywhere have gone back.

"The following recital of points gained makes it possible to get an idea of the progress on either side: By the Germans: destruction of the market, of the cathedral and of the hospital of Ypres; destruction of the town of Neuport and of the Neuport bath; and the bombardment of Arras; the bombardment of Soupir and of Soissons; recapture of Hill 122 and of an eminence near Crouy, and a gain of from 1,200 to 1,800 yards to the north of Soissons; advance of 300 metres in the Argonne along a front of 800 metres at a point near the Brook des Mourisins; bombardment of a church at Nancy, and of the hospital at Thann.

THE FRENCH ATTAINMENTS.

"Results obtained by the French: From the sea to the Lys, recapture of all the left bank of the Yser between Knoeke and Hetsas and an opening on the right bank between the sea and St. Georges. The installation of a bridge-head four kilometres (two miles and a half) into this region, and the installation of a bridge-head to the south of Dixmude. Capture of St. Georges and of the house of the ferryman, and of Korteker. The general extension of our front around Ypres; the succession of Wybren and the cessation of the attacks of the enemy's infantry.

"From the Lys to the Oise, the capture of the chateau and of the village of Vermelles and of Rutoire; the capture of numerous German trenches between Aix-Neulette and Carency; the partial recapture of Saint Laurent and of Blangy, near Arras; the capture of La Boisselle; the capture of German trenches at Lihons; the capture of Quesnoy-En-Santerre the end of October, and progress to the east, followed by the general extension and consolidation of our front.

"From the Oise to Rheims — The capture of the German trenches at Nampcel and of the plateau of Noubron; the taking of Spur No. 132 and the eminence at Crouy, both of which, however, we lost again; the destruction of numerous pieces of German artillery; the reduction by four-fifths of our previous percentage of infantry losses, thanks to the greater efficiency of our artillery, and the consolidation of our defensive system.

MANY ATTACKS STOPPED.

"From Rheims to the Meuse — Advance of one kilometre (two-thirds of a mile) in the region of Prunay; advance of more than two kilometres in the region of Perthes and the stopping of 17 German counter-attacks; advance of nearly one kilometre in the Argonne, in the forest of La Grurie and of Bolante, and the repelling of numerous counter-attacks; the extension of our front in the neighborhood of Verdun, and the destruction of numerous German batteries.

"From the Meuse to the Swiss frontier — Important advances in the forest of Consonvive, in the forest Apremont, in the forest of Ailly, in the forest of Montouray and in the forest of Lezardre; the checking of all the German attacks here; progress to the northeast of Nancy, in a locality called the forest of Parroy; progress to the north and to the south of Senones and in the entire neighborhood of the Fort de Sarr; the capture of the Fort de Vieux, which commands Saint-Mandé and of the Fort de Faux; the capture of 24 counter-attacks delivered by the enemy; the capture of Aspach and of Steinbach and of the heights to the east of the last-mentioned place; and progress in the direction of Munster, Gernay and Altkirch.

"Summing up, we get ten general advances on the part of our troops which were distinctly perceptible at certain places as compared to 20 general withdrawals on the part of the enemy, always with the exception of the situation to the northeast of Soissons. This is a comparison of the last two months. To complete it, it should be added that, first, the German offensive in Poland has been restrained for a month past; second, the Russian offensive continues in Galicia and in the Carpathian Mountains; third, the Turkish army in the Caucasus has been in no measure inhibited; fourth, any has expected her resources.

average of 12 officers to a regiment), and will not in the future be able to develop her resources in effective men except at the expense of the existing units; fifth, the armies of the allies, on the contrary, are finding it possible further to strengthen themselves to a measurable degree.

"It can consequently be affirmed that to obtain final victory it is sufficient that France and her allies know how to wait for it and at the same time prepare for it with inexhaustible patience. The German offensive has been broken; the German defensive will be broken in its turn."

NO ALLOWANCE

Soldiers' Brides Will Get No Patriotic Fund Money.

Toronto Report.—The question of a separation allowance from the National Patriotic Fund for the wives of soldiers who are married after enlisting for overseas service has been considered by the executive committee of the trustees, and their decision given to the effect that under such circumstances these wives are not entitled to draw on the fund. This decision is one of some importance, since marriages of soldiers in camp have been of fairly common occurrence, and a number of applications have already been made for assistance on the part of these soldiers' brides.

Another matter upon which a ruling has been given by the military authorities is the case of a wife withdrawing her consent to her husband going abroad after this has once been obtained. It is now stated that once the consent of the wife has been obtained there can be no release for the husband, nor can the wife of a soldier who has married after enlistment obtain her husband's discharge by refusing to consent to his leaving. The military authorities explain the necessity of this by pointing out the serious disorganization in the forces which might take place just prior to departure for overseas, particularly as by that time the troops would be quite highly trained. The two infantry battalions in camp and the divisional cyclists' corps are now being trained in the last stage of their musketry practice, after which they will be considered capable of doing efficient work if needed. The three units, in addition to practice with service ammunition at the outdoor targets, are given an hour's work each day in rapid loading by means of cartridge clips or "charges" and dummy cartridges.

TORPEDOED

German Submarine Sank a British Steamer.

London Cable.—The British steamer Durward, says a Rotterdam despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, has been torpedoed by a German submarine. The crew was saved.

The Durward was bound from Leith to Scotland, and was struck by the torpedo, according to the Reuter correspondent, while twenty-two miles off the Maas lights. The crew took to the boats and reached the lightship, from which a Dutch pilot conveyed them to Rotterdam.

The Durward was a vessel of 1,200 tons, and was built at Glasgow in 1895. She was owned by G. Gibson & Co., of Leith, Scotland.

PASSPORT CASE

Conspiracy to Defraud U. S. Government is Charged.

New York Report.—A complaint charging conspiracy to defraud the United States Government, in connection with the issuance of false American passports to German reservists, was filed by the Government authorities yesterday against Maurice Dieches, a New York lawyer; Carl Rude, Hans Adam Von Axel, four German reservists, and others involved in the case.

This action was taken after Federal Judge Hand sustained writs sworn out on behalf of three reservists, and their counsel, contending that the original complaint failed to designate any overt acts. The prisoners were re-arrested on the new complaint, which affirms the old one by charging that Rude delivered a false passport to the defendant, Heinrich Sachs, and that Von Wedel rented a room at the Elks Club, in this city, for the purpose of securing passports for German volunteers.

A QUEER YARN

Cologne Hears France Tried to Make Peace.

Berlin Cable.—The Cologne Gazette today publishes the following: "In September France had sincere wishes for peace, and she instructed an eminent neutral diplomat to introduce preliminary proposals to this end. This diplomat has previously occupied an official position in London and he was under the secret to the British Ambassador in Paris, causing an enormous sensation in London. Lord Kitchener was sent to France. He threatened a bombardment of the French coast and forced from the French Government the well-known treaty not to conclude peace except England consented."

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

British People Are Complaining of Increased Cost of Food Supplies.

NEW MINE VICTIM

The German Cruiser Karlsruhe Reported Off San Juan, Porto Rico.

The Russians inaugurated a new plan of campaign.

Persecution by Turks led to wholesale flight of Jews from Palestine.

British airmen, it is reported, flew over Essen and destroyed some buildings.

Mr. James Ballantyne was re-elected Mayor at the nominations in Montreal West.

The British Columbia Legislature was opened by Lieutenant-Governor Barnard.

Col. James H. Bredin, prominent in military and public affairs, died at Cornwall.

Stubborn fighting for possession of trenches was continuous in Flanders and France.

Dr. Oliver Boyd has been chosen liberal candidate for the Federal riding of Medicine Hat.

Prof. Benzinger, late of the University of Toronto, was granted permission to leave Canada.

The trial of the directors of the defunct Union Life Insurance Company continued in the Toronto Assizes.

Deputations from the city and the unemployed asked the Government to relieve the labor situation.

The Provincial Government is circulating all hotelkeepers to ascertain how many soldiers in uniform patronize the bars.

Chief Thompson, of the Toronto fire department, tendered his resignation to the Board of Control to make way for reorganization.

Welland town, in a two-day campaign for the Patriotic Fund, raised more than \$21,000, being about \$4 apiece for each citizen.

A brigade of mounted rifles is to be sent to Egypt made up of one regiment of Canadians at Salisbury and the rest from the second contingent.

The Swedish steamer Drett, according to a Cooch-Bagen despatch, struck a mine off Raumo, Finland, and sank. The captain and five of the crew were drowned. The others were saved.

There is a general outcry in Great Britain against the raising of the price of bread and other commodities, which is popularly believed to be entirely unnecessary, notwithstanding the war.

A blacksmith shop, owned by H. McRow at Burr Creek, near Kingston, was wrecked when a stick of dynamite which had been placed by a fire to thaw out, exploded. Fortunately no one was in the building at the time.

Hon. Martin Barrill, Minister of Agriculture, who went to Eindhoven, North Carolina, just before Christmas, after suffering from an attack of congestion of the lungs, is expected back in Ottawa. Mr. Barrill has thoroughly recovered.

The United States Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, after receiving a cablegram reading "Trinidad, Tabriz, missionaries well, and understood that it felt justified in sending out the assurance that all the missionaries in Persia are safe."

The death is announced in Ireland of Lord Ardilaun (Arthur Edward Guinness), who was famous for his charitable and philanthropic works, and who at one time was the heir of the great Guinness breweries, which he and his brother, Edward, inherited. He was born in 1840.

The captain of the steamship Canino, of the New York and Porto Rico Navigation Company, from New York, reports encountering the German cruiser Karlsruhe off San Juan, Porto Rico, Wednesday morning. He says that the cruiser refused to answer his wireless greeting.

Despatches from Vienna state that black snail-bite is spreading alarmingly, and that 151 fatal cases have been reported within a week. Many civilians have been struck and the epidemic is hard to combat because most of the physicians are at the front.

Lieut.-Col. Shannon, assistant adjutant-general of the first divisional area, with headquarters at London, Ont., received word to-day of his temporary appointment to the position of commanding officer of the divisional area, succeeding Brigadier-General Hedgcock, now acting adjutant-general of the Dominion.

AN AWFUL NIGHT

Stratford Child, Stripped, Imprisoned in Snow.

Stratford, Ont. Des.—To spend the night imprisoned in a box and covered with snow, without shoes, stockings or mitts, was the terrible fate last night of little Jack McDougall, the four-year-old son of Mrs. Thomas A. McDonald, of this city.

It is alleged that these little playmates stripped and buried him in the snow, although several times throughout the night while the search was in progress one of the youthful miscreants declared that he knew nothing of the disappearance of the child. Rising early he released the prisoner. The child was found in a stupor later in the morning on the street and rushed to his home. Medical men found that the feet were frozen and the cheeks frost-bitten. He may recover.

PRINCESS PATS

Some Promotions Made in Canadian Regiment.

London, Cable.—Captain Cuthbert Fairbanks Smith, of No. 4 Company, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, whose interesting experiences in the trenches were related by him to a correspondent on Tuesday, has been gazetted major. At present he is recuperating at his country home while awaiting an operation on his injured leg, his nervous system having been unequal to the ordeal after he was brought back from the trenches. Other promotions in the regiment are: Major C. W. Ward, formerly of the Rifle Brigade; Captain Fitzgerald, formerly of the Royal Irish Fusiliers; Captain Carr, formerly of the 5th Gurkhas. This list is interesting, as being the first promotions since the formation of the regiment. Major J. H. McKinney is invalided on sick leave.

ONLY SAFE WHEN IN THE TRENCHES

British Private Sought by German Shells Elsewhere.

Now He's in a Hurry to Rejoin His Regiment.

New York Report.—The seemingly charmed life of Private Leaske, of the first battalion of the London Scottish, has attracted considerable attention in England, according to letters recently received here. Private Leaske has been invalided home, with a severe flesh wound in the thigh, and notwithstanding his desperate experiences, is now reported to be recovering.

When the war began Private Leaske was in business in Antwerp. There he remained until the investment of the city by the Germans, and refused to leave when the bombardment commenced. A German shell destroyed the house in which he lived, and when the fortress fell he beat a hasty retreat to England.

Having served in the London Scottish, he re-joined the first battalion, with which he was sent to France later. During an engagement when the regiment was first under fire, three bullets pierced his great coat, but did him no injury. The following day, however, a fourth bullet wounded him in the thigh, and he was carried off to a hospital.

It appears that Leaske was in Belgium, and that he was taken to a field hospital near Ypres. The Germans shelled the place, and Private Leaske was removed with the remainder of the regiment to another hospital farther to the south. This building also the Germans shelled, and the young soldier had a very narrow escape from flying fragments of shrapnel before he was carried from the building in safety.

Fortunately his next place of retreat was far beyond the range of the German artillery, the distance being a more effective protection than the Red Cross emblem from German shells. There he remained until with several other he was taken to England. It was believed that he would be harassed no more, and would be left in peace until his wound was healed.

Such was not the case, however, for he was sent to a hospital in Hartlepool. He had not been in the institution 24 hours before the German raiding cruiser squadron appeared off the coast of the city. With unerring accuracy the German guns speedily searched out the hospital, which was one of the buildings struck. Private Leaske then came to the conclusion that it would be much wiser to make progress toward recovery. He says he will not feel really safe and comfortable until he rejoins his regiment at the front.

HAD POOR YEAR

Great Lakes Protective Association So Reports.

Detroit, Mich. Report.—The consideration of annual reports and the election of officers for the coming year composed the principal business before the Great Lakes Protective Association, in session here today.

The association came through last year without the total loss of any steamer enrolled in its membership. This favorable result was attributed to the care exercised in navigation, to the wise adoption of separate courses for east and westbound vessels, and a strict observance of the rules of navigation in fog.

A proposition to increase hull insurance from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of a ship's valuation was expected to bring out a lively discussion. The year 1914 was a lean year for great lakes vessels owners, which showed a decrease of 34 per cent from that of 1913, according to a report of William Livingstone, president of the Lake Carriers' Association. Besides the lack of business, 54 sailors lost their lives in shipwrecks, which was "a rather high average," in the words of the president. Twenty-five vessels were lost during the season.

ALLIES FINANCIERS TO MEET.

Paris Cable.—The Matin states that David Lloyd-George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and P. Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, are coming to Paris shortly to confer with Alexandre Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, with a view of the organization of closer financial cooperation between the allies.

BRITISH REPLY IN DACIA CASE

Vessel May Be Seized, But Cargo Will Be Respected.

Reassures U. S. re Movement of Cotton.

London Cable.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, to-day submitted to Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, the reply of the British Government to the State Department's request that the former Hamburg-American Line steamer Dacia, which now flies the American flag, be permitted to make a special trip to Germany with a cargo of cotton without establishing a precedent as to the validity of the change in the vessel's register. As soon as it could be put in code the reply was forwarded by Mr. Page to Secretary of State Bryan.

While Great Britain in reply does not find it possible to promise that the Dacia will not be thrown into a prize court on her first trip, concessions are made concerning her cargo in that two alternatives are offered. Great Britain offers either to purchase the cotton at the German price upon the seizure of the Dacia or to have the cargo placed on another boat and forwarded to Rotterdam at the expense of the British Government.

EXPEDITE COTTON MOVEMENT.

Every effort is made in the reply to reassure the United States about the Dacia's cargo, and a full explanation is made that Great Britain wishes to expedite the cotton movement, but that she cannot abandon the position that belligerent ships must not be permitted to escape the effects of belligerency by transferring to another flag.

The English papers recently have carried many despatches stating that both Greek and Italian firms are negotiating for the purchase of interned German and Austrian ships in the Mediterranean. The Greek Legation in London says it is without any advisers concerning such prospective purchases, and the British Foreign Office has received no information on the subject. But Great Britain and her allies, it is stated, would do everything possible to prevent any enemy ships escaping the penalties of war by transfer to the flag of any neutral country.

NO OTHER COURSE FEASIBLE.

Great Britain's position concerning the provisional trip of the Dacia has been known generally since the United States made its request concerning the vessel. It has been stated without hesitation that Great Britain could not permit the Dacia to escape the prize court if she undertook the trip, but the refusal of the United States Government to insure the ship has given rise to rumors that the Dacia will not sail. The rumors brought expressions of pleasure from prominent officials, who declared they would regret any friction which might rise from the seizure of the ship under war conditions or by reason of the prolonged and somewhat heated public discussion of the case.

The Foreign Office continues the compilation of statistics for the final reply to the American Government's note of protest concerning delays to American commerce, but no intimation has been given as to when the reply will be submitted.

DETERMINED TO SAIL.

Washington Report.—The British Government, announced to-night through its Embassy here that if the former Hamburg-American Liner Dacia proceeded to sea she would be captured and taken to a prize court. Her cargo of cotton will be purchased by the British Government or forwarded to Rotterdam without further expense to the shippers, according as the owners may prefer.

The State Department has communicated the information informally to the owners of the Dacia as a result of a message from Ambassador Page, and was notified in reply that the vessel was loading at Galveston, and would be put to sea notwithstanding the British Government's position. It was said that the owners had resolved to test the issue in a prize court.

THE FARN CASE

Is Seized Boat Now British or German?

Washington Despatch.—Both the British and the German Embassies here are displaying interest in the fate of the collier Farn, now known as the K. D. 3, and have asked what disposition is going to be made of this ship, which now lies in the harbor at San Juan, Porto Rico, practically in the custody of the United States collector of customs there. The British Embassy called attention to the fact that the Farn was not taken before a prize court after her capture by the German cruiser Karlsruhe. This is expected to be the basis of a contention that the collector of customs must regard the Farn as still a British ship, not subject to the control of the German lieutenant, and the prize crew who brought her into port.

The German Embassy, saving no instructions from the Berlin Foreign Office, so far contented itself with calling upon the State Department for information as a basis for representations. Meanwhile the State Department has suspended execution of its original purpose to release the ship and intern the crew in order to permit of further consideration of important questions involved.

PANAMA KICKS

Objects to Presence of Anglo-Japanese Fleet.

Washington Despatch—Advices to the Panaman Legation here to-day said that the presence of five British and Japanese cruisers, with several colliers and other auxiliaries, in or about the harbor of Puerto Finas, Panama, for five days, and the sending ashore of detachments, formed the basis of the recent protest by Panama to Great Britain and Japan.

A protest, it was said, had been filed with the British Minister in Panama, while the complaint to Japan is on its way here, to be presented to the Japanese Embassy.

A detailed report of the circumstances to the Minister explains that on Dec. 10, two Japanese cruisers anchored in the harbor of Puerto Finas. They were followed by several colliers, and during that night by other warships, among them the British cruiser Newcastle, and seven auxiliaries. A fifth cruiser joined them, Dec. 12.

After coaling in the harbor and sending ashore a detachment of men, who, the report says, took bags of sand belonging to a German named Zdrak, two cruisers left on the morning of Dec. 15, a cruiser and two auxiliaries came again and anchored in the harbor. The last of the vessels left on the afternoon of Dec. 15.

GLOATING OVER THE AIR RAID

German Barbarians Glory in Their Recent "Feat."

Britain Will Not Retaliate in Like Manner.

Berlin, Cable.—The first page of all the newspapers published in Berlin this morning were given to news of the attack made by Zeppelins on the English coast, and the scanty reports from the eastern and western war theatres occupied inconspicuous places on inside pages.

With remarkable unanimity the German press appears to expect that this raid will be followed shortly by others. While the amount of damage done by the bombs dropped from the airships is not yet known here, satisfaction is expressed in the fact that all the Zeppelins returned safely and in the belief that "the moral effect of the bombardment cannot fail to be very great, especially as it follows so closely the recent bombardment of the Hartlepool and other points on the eastern coast of England by German cruisers.

The German official version of the airship raid on the English east coast is as follows:

"Our airships, in order to attack the fortified town of Great Yarmouth, were obliged to fly over other towns from which it is stated, they were fired at. These attacks were answered by the throwing of bombs.

"England has no right to be indignant, as her flying machines and ships in broad daylight have attacked open towns, such as Freiburg, Dar-es-Salaam and Swakopmund.

"Aircraft are acknowledged to be legitimate weapons in the carrying on of modern warfare, so long as their operations are conducted in accordance with the rules of international law. This has been done by our dirigibles. The German nation, forced by England to fight for its very existence, cannot be compelled to forego the employment of legitimate means of self-defence, and will not do it, relying upon her good right.

It is notable that the German statement ignores the fact that the airships bombarded Yarmouth before and not after, flying over any of the other towns. Concerning the bombardment of Freiburg, the contention of the allies has been that the bombs were thrown at military positions, such as an aviation hangar and a railroad station.

SHEER WANTONNESS.

London Cable.—The Times assumes, commenting on the German aerial raid, that it was a trial trip made to ascertain what counter-attack, if any, had been prepared. The Times adds:

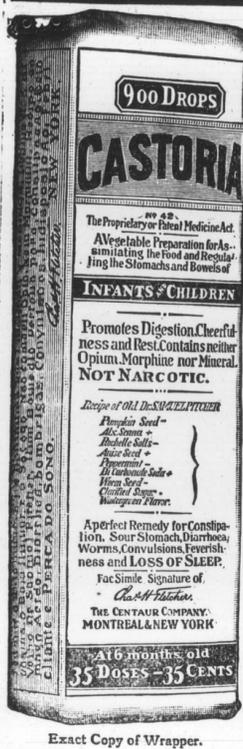
"They destroyed innocent lives through sheer wantonness, but will come again to destroy on a large scale. They are pressing their attacks with increasing boldness and further inland."

The Times sees no cause for astonishment over the gross violations of international law, and says: "The acts of savagery in Flanders, France, Poland and at Scarborough have shown that we are confronted with a recrudescence of brutality such as the world has not witnessed in a thousand years. The best answer we can give is not to emulate Germany's best for blind destruction, but to hasten forward our preparations for helping to relieve France and Belgium of the blight which has fallen upon them. When we strike we will not strike our hands with these shameful crimes; but will fight honorably in assurance that victory will be ours and that the earth will be buried of these rapaluses into barbarism."

GERMANY'S STEEL CARTRIDGES

Paris Cable.—A despatch from Copenhagen says the Germans are substituting a kind of soft steel known as Siemens Martin metal for copper in the manufacture of cartridges.

Berlin, Cologne, Karlsruhe and other cities are seizing all copper objects and sending them to the military authorities. Two thousand Schlegel guards each gave up all their cartridges but ten.



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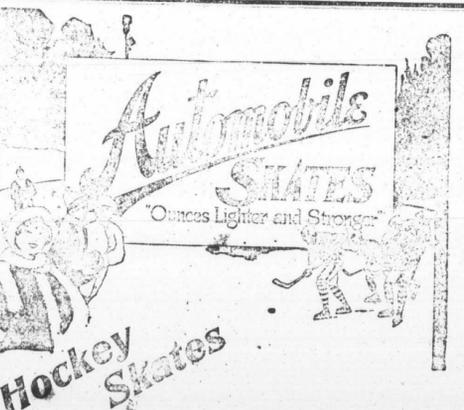
To the Athens Young Man or Young Woman who this winter is out of work or working where there are slim chances of advancement, we recommend a term at our Business College.

To the Young Man on the farm who would like to improve himself, we recommend our cheap winter course.

To the Young People who would like to get Government appointments we recommend our Civil Service Courses.

New 1915 Term now opening. Send for rates.

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GAIN PROVES USELESS NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

German Advance But Are Driven Back to Their Base.

Almost the Entire Western Battlefront is the Scene of Terrific Battles Without Marked Advantage Being Reported in the Bulletins—Alsace Conflict Is Only in Its Initial Stages Thus Far.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Germans were checked after a temporary gain and pressed back until the fighting was carried up to their own base in upper Alsace yesterday, according to the French War Office statement received from Paris last night. Bitter fighting is progressing in front of Nieupoort, in Belgium, the forest battle in the Argonne rages with undiminished fury, and terrific artillery duels have been fought all along the line, according to reports from the western front.

The battle in Alsace has only begun. Severe fighting is likely to continue for some time. The Germans are still bringing up reinforcements in the hope of checking the almost interrupted series of small French successes.

Where the French established themselves on the eastside of Steinbach after the memorable victory in the fight for that town, the Germans Saturday advanced from their infantry base at Uffholtz in an attack which was preceded by a violent bombardment. So strong were the invaders and so furious the character of their assault that they carried the advanced positions of the French. The dislodged Frenchmen rallied to the counter-attack, and fell upon the Germans with vigor, routing them from their newly-gained trench and forcing them back. Last night's communication states that the French now have carried the fighting into the region of Uffholtz, which is about two miles to the east of Steinbach.

The German artillery is bombarding Thann, where the French have removed all traces of the 40-year German occupation. The devastating ruin of the German 8-inch shells has set the town partially on fire.

The following official communication was issued by the War Office Sunday night:

"There has been an intense bombardment by the Germans in the region to the north of Zillebeke (Flanders), and lively rifle firing near the Chateau d'Honnin, but no infantry attacks. Some shells have fallen on Arras and firing occurred to the north of the town.

"In the region of Albert the enemy has discharged a number of bombs against Laboisselle, but our artillery forced him to cease this attack.

"Active skirmishing has occurred near Carnoy.

"In the Argonne, fighting in the region of Four-de-Paris has come to an end. We have conserved all our positions except about 50 metres of a trench, which was destroyed by the heavy bombs of the enemy.

"In Alsace the struggle is in progress to-day in the region of Uffholtz, and in that of Hartmanns-Wellerkopf, where we are in contact with the wire entanglements established by the Germans, but as yet there is no news of the operations of the day."

"In the Argonne, fighting in the region of St. Hubert and Fontaine Madame an infantry engagement continued in a portion of an advance trench, which has been taken, lost and retaken several times during 48 hours.

"Between th Meuse and the Vosges a thick fog has prevented operations.

"In Alsace in the region of Hartmanns-Wellerkopf we have, in spite of the extreme difficulty of the ground made progress on our right. Near Steinbach an attack of the enemy directed from Uffholtz and prepared for by a violent bombardment made him for a short time master of one of our advance trenches, which has been retaken by a vigorous counter-attack."

The following communication was issued by the War Office Saturday night:

"In the Argonne the fighting continued all night at Fontaine Madame and St. Hubert. All the attempts of the enemy were repulsed, but an engagement was resumed this morning."

British Casualties Heavy.
LONDON, Jan. 25.—There has been given out in London an officers' casualty list, covering the period between Dec. 30 and Jan. 12, which shows that the British lost 12, which in these thirteen days lost a total of 251 men. Of these 92 were killed and 133 wounded. Thirty-two were reported missing. Added to the previous totals, the records of the last fortnight give officers killed 1,256, wounded 2,416 and missing 662, or a total casualty list in officers since the beginning of the war of 4,344 men.

Steamer Shortage Causes Delay.
OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—The Postoffice Department has investigated complaints about the delays in transmission of mails for the Canadians at Salisbury Plain, and it states that nothing has been left undone to expedite that forwarding of these mails. The delays in several cases investigated were due to the absence of mid-week mail steamers from either Halifax or New York because the British Admiralty has requisitioned so many steamers.

Woman Slain; Husband Arrested.
OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—Noe Piche, a laborer, residing with his wife in Ottawa East was arrested yesterday following the discovery of the woman's dead body in her home. Indications point to murder, probably in a fight. The woman had been dead several hours when the body arrived in response to a call from Piche, who admits he was with her when she died, but refuses to make any further statement.

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Harmonics Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper—A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.
Bert Hume, 17 years old, employed at the London Foundry Co. plant, was instantly killed last night when he fell two storeys down an elevator shaft.

A despatch from Copenhagen says the Danish Government has decided to confiscate all wheat in Denmark of foreign origin to the value of \$500,000.

Emperor William has issued an order that the untrained German reservists no longer shall be permitted to serve as guards of honor at the burials of prisoners of war.

The Kingston Service Utilities Commission will again ask Sir Adam Beck what offer he has to make Kingston for cheap power. The Board of Trade is pressing the matter.

There is no truth in the report published in the United States that the German steamship "President" was sunk off Havana last night by the British cruiser Berwick, says a Havana despatch.

Gen. Otter has announced that the principal detention camps for alien enemies in Ontario will be located at Petawawa, Kopskasing, between Hearst and Cochrane and Hurritcau, on Lake Abitibi.

Restitution of the double subsidy paid by the Dominion Government to the Valley Railway of New Brunswick, is likely to be demanded as a result of the investigation conducted by R. A. Pringle, K.C.

Dr. Maloney, district medical officer of health for Brockville district, said yesterday that he would call on the provincial sanitary engineer, F. A. Dallyn of Toronto, to investigate the entire local typhoid situation and report his findings.

WEDNESDAY.
According to a despatch from Copenhagen The Berlin Tageblatt states that Rumania has purchased in the United States \$9,650,000 worth of war supplies.

A Venice despatch to The London News says that the official Giornale d'Italia fully confirms reports that Hungary is attempting to make peace apart from Austria.

The Kingston police commissioners will take up charges made against Chief of Police Wm. Baillie, by Ald. Hugh Nickle. He declared that the police system is very lax.

Geo. Frothingham, the original "Friar Tuck" of the old Bostonian Opera Company, died suddenly yesterday in Burlington, Vt., of heart failure. He was 75 years of age.

Mrs. Robt. H. Sheppard, the author, known as Irene Osgood, was granted a divorce yesterday in London from her third husband, Robt. H. Sheppard, on the ground of misconduct and cruelty.

A. W. Wheatley, general manager of the Canadian Locomotive Co., left Kingston yesterday for Europe. Mr. Wheatley will visit Russia in an attempt to secure contracts either for locomotives or shrapnel.

Total casualties, officially reported, among the Canadians at Salisbury Plain so far number 57, 20 of them due to meningitis. Nothing has yet been heard of the Patriotic's casualties aside from the death of Capt. Newton.

Sir William Osler, Regius Professor at Oxford has offered his services to aid the McGill Base Hospital, which with students and professors from McGill and nurses from local hospitals, will leave for the front in the spring.

THURSDAY.
A British Red Cross party left London for Montenegro yesterday in charge of Doctors Clemow and Burnham, of Canada.

Henri C. Chapleau, a Montreal letter carrier, who pleaded guilty to theft from the mails, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Leitch to four years in the penitentiary.

Word has been received by Mrs. E. Burns of Moose Jaw, of the death of her husband, while fighting at the front in France. Burns was a Socialist lecturer in Moose Jaw.

Lieut. C. E. Parker, King's Royal Rifles, formerly Sixth Duke of Cornwall Rifles, Vancouver, is now reported as missing, and is believed to have been killed at the front.

At an executive meeting of the South Waterloo Reform Association, it was decided to contest the riding in the bye-election necessitated by the death of George Clare, M.P.

While on his way to a eucure held in the Orange Hall at North Bay, Archie Smith, a prominent Orangeman, and an engineer of the T. & N. O., dropped dead with heart failure.

The U. S. Senate yesterday, by a vote of 40 to 38, refused to suspend the rules and permit a vote on Senator Sheppard's Prohibition amendment to the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill.

Fourteen German soldiers were killed yesterday when a German military supply train fell into a canal between Hasselt and Turnhout in Belgium, where the invaders had previously blown up the bridge themselves.

FRIDAY.
George Thebaud, a well-known French publicist, died yesterday. He was born at Toulouse in 1850.

Robt. Hall, postmaster at Hepworth, Ont., for many years, died suddenly while going about his duties.

Maj. James Hiscott, of St. Catharines, ex-M.P.P. for Lincoln, received numerous congratulations of friends on attaining his ninetieth birthday.

W. J. Baker, of the College Inn Cigar Store, Kingston, received word yesterday that he has been left \$23,500 through the death of a relative in Quebec.

Capt. Robt. Bartlett, commander of

CRUISER BLUCHER SUNK

Big German Warship Was Leading Raid on British Coast.

Attempt to Repeat Harlepool Bombardment Is Nipped in the Bud by Rear-Admiral Beatty and Strong Patrolling Squadron and Ends in Inglorious Flight of Enemy—Two Other German Cruisers Disabled.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—An attempt by a German cruiser squadron to repeat the attack recently made on Scarborough, the Harlepool and other British coast towns was frustrated yesterday by the British patrolling squadron, and in a running fight the German armored cruiser Blucher was sunk and two German battle cruisers were seriously damaged.

The British ships suffered only slight injury, and so far as known only 123 of the Blucher's crew of 885 were saved.

A battle also occurred between the light cruisers and destroyers accompanying the bigger ships, but the result of this engagement has not yet reached the Admiralty.

The British were superior in ships engaged, weight of armament and speed, and the flight of the German ships into the mine and submarine-infested field possibly saved them from further losses.

The Blucher as a cruiser of 15,000 tons displacement, and although commissioned in 1908 was completely re-rigged last year. She was not classified as a battle cruiser but was in the first class to those formidable fighters. With her were the Derfflinger, Germany's latest battle cruiser, which had just left the builder's hands, and the battle cruisers Seydlitz and Moltke, the latter a sister ship of the Goeben, formerly of the German but now of the Turkish fleet, which was recently reported damaged by the Russians in the Black Sea.

The British squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, who also was in command at the battle of Heligoland last August, consisted of the battle cruisers Tiger, Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable. The first three of these cruisers mount eight 13.5-inch guns each, and even the New Zealand and Indomitable to those of the Derfflinger, the only one of the German ships that had better than 11-inch guns.

The official report issued by the press bureau gives the following account of the engagement:

"Early this morning a British patrolling squadron of battle cruisers and light cruisers, under Admiral Sir David Beatty, with a destroyer flotilla under Commander Tyrwhitt, sighted four German battle cruisers and several light cruisers and a number of destroyers, steering westward and apparently making for the English coast.

"The enemy at once made for home at high speed. They were at once pursued, and at about 9.30 a.m. action was joined between the battle cruisers Tiger, Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable on the one hand, and the Derfflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke and Blucher on the other. A well-contested running fight ensued. Shortly after one o'clock the Blucher, which had previously fallen out of line, capsized and sank.

"Admiral Beatty reports that two other battle cruisers were seriously damaged. They were, however, able to continue their flight and reached an area where dangers from German submarines and mines prevented further pursuit.

"No British ships have been lost and our casualties in personnel as at present reported are slight, the Lion, which led the line, having only 11 wounded and no killed.

"One hundred and twenty-three survivors have been rescued from the Blucher's crew of 885, and it is possible that others have been saved by some of our destroyers. No reports of any destroyer or light cruiser fighting have yet been received at the Admiralty, though some have apparently taken place.

"Their lordships have expressed their satisfaction to Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty."

Commodore Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, who also took part in the battle off Heligoland, commanded the light cruisers and destroyers which accompanied Vice-Admiral Beatty's battle cruisers.

The Germans were observed some time after dawn proceeding in the direction of the British coast. When they sighted the superior British fleet they turned and made at full speed for home waters, and it was only after a stern chase that the faster British ships got within range of them. For more than four hours the running battle lasted, the firing being plainly heard in North Holland, where it was judged the fight took place north of the Islands of Ameland and Schiermonnikoog.

The Blucher which was slower than the other German cruisers, fell behind and succumbed to the heavier guns of the Lion, which was leading the British squadron. The other German ships, within the mine and submarine area, were of them in a badly damaged condition and it was dangerous for the big British battle cruisers to follow.

The fact that only 11 men were wounded aboard the Lion, which led the line, indicates that the British casualties were light. It is possible that more of the Blucher's crew were picked up by the British destroyers. The Blucher, the largest and the newest of all armored vessels yet lost in the war, was built in the Kiel dockyard.

Will Stay in Berlin.
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.—A private despatch from Berlin declares Gen. von Hohenborn, who succeeded Von Falkenhayn as German Minister of War, will not go to either front but will remain in Berlin. Lt.-Gen. von Wandel will be in command in the western theatre.

Well Off Belgians Begging.
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.—A Belgian refugee from Antwerp who has made his way across the frontier into Holland declares that the situation in Antwerp is rapidly growing worse. The supply of provisions is inadequate and many inhabitants of the city who were formerly well-to-do are daily begging in the streets.

Biggest Battle Yet.
Naval Action Off Coast Must Have Been a Terrific One.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Daily News naval expert says: "Yesterday's fight by far the biggest of the war, and its results, even if none of the enemy's light craft was accounted for, were certainly not the least important. Once again the battle cruiser as a type has distinguished itself and with it Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, who thus for the second time, has made a magnificent use of the splendid vessels under his command.

The fight must have been a terrific one, owing to the enormous size, power and speed of the vessels engaged. No action between Dreadnoughts has even been fought before, and while we may regret that our success, measured by ships sunk, is not greater, it must be admitted that it came out of it exceedingly well.

Although the full story is not yet available, what happened would seem to be fairly obvious. The Germans were coming over with the intention, presumably, of bombarding more undefended towns. As soon as they sighted a force capable of giving them battle they made off. The Blucher was three knots slower than her consort, and, instead of starting to protect her, the bigger vessel made off and left her to her fate. Strictly speaking, it was the proper thing to do, for had the Derfflinger, Seydlitz and Moltke remained to help her they would most assuredly have shared her fate.

As it was, the sacrifice of the Blucher probably saved them, allowing them to make off while the British ships were settling her account, but, even if this was left to the slower British ships, while the 28-knotters kept up the pursuit of others, the result would probably have been the same, since there was little to choose between the speed of the first three ships on either of the lists. Nearly four hours elapsed before the Blucher was accounted for. It may at first seem an unduly long interval, but it represents a distance of less than thirteen miles.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

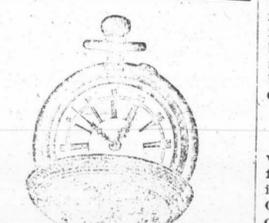
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NAMING A TOWN.

Concord Was Selected After Fifty Years of Controversy. The name of Concord, N. H., was given to the town after a controversy which lasted fifty years. In 1726 the land now within its bounds was granted to the colonists under the name of Peacock by the colony of Massachusetts. This claim was disputed by the colony of New Hampshire, which two years later granted this same land to the township of Bow, 1733 Massachusetts incorporated Peacock into a township named Rumford, and for more than forty years a fierce legal controversy was carried on. No agreement could be reached, and the matter was taken to the authorities in England, but even then there was no satisfactory nor permanent settlement. In the face of an evident leaning toward the claims of Bow, both in England and in America, the little band of colonists in Rumford fought on valiantly, and in 1765 an act of incorporation was granted to the inhabitants of Rumford. This was still highly unsatisfactory because it only made them a parish in the town of Bow.

The controversy continued until 1774, when it was finally settled and an independent town was formed under the name of Concord. It was due to the devotion of the little band of settlers to their cause and the unity which existed among them that the independent incorporation of the town was finally obtained, and it was eminently fitting that the concord which existed between them during the struggle of nearly fifty years should be memorialized in their town's name. Ladies' Home Journal.

DODGED THE WASPS.

Simple Trick by Which the Woodsman Escaped a Stinging. A man on his first trip into the wilds and marshes of an unknown country with the United States drainage engineers was struck by a unique method they have to escape from the attack of wasps and hornets. The country traversed is generally covered with thick undergrowth, and a path has to be cut through this all along the line. So when a big wasp nest is reached there is very little warning, sometimes the axmen cutting into a big one with their machetes. The person relating this experience was some sixty feet behind the axmen with the instrument when all at once the two axmen dropped in their tracks as if they had been struck by a thunderbolt. The man behind and the two chaimen did likewise. While they were lying prone on the grass and wet marsh they heard what sounded like bullets zinging over their heads. One after the other they came with angry zips. When things had quieted down a bit work was continued, and the new man found that to escape from wasps or hornets the thing to do was to drop instantly. The insects seem to be so mad that they fly in straight lines along a level and do not have time to hunt around for you.

It is said that hornets are not so prone to follow this rule as wasps, but the wasps never vary. Men have been stung to death by hornets, and horses and mules likewise. Chicago Record-Herald.

A Record in Fletcherizing.

If they learn the art of chewing even people whose food expense is only threepence a day can make their meals last a long time. A chever, according to dietetic experts, is one who chews all things so long as they have any taste left in them. Gladstone, we are told, used to take thirty-two bites to every mouthful of food. The modern school of chevers would regard this as dangerously rapid eating. "I have tried chewing conscientiously," writes Mr. Eustace Miles. "A banana has cost 800 bites, a small mouthful of bread and cheese 240 bites, a greedy mouthful of biscuit (while I was walking on a Yorkshire moor) over 1,000 bites. It still seemed to taste about as much as at first, but I knew that taste by then, so I swallowed." London Chronicle.

Comforting.

"Mr. Chairman," said the orator, who had already occupied the platform for twenty minutes, amid many interjections from the audience. "Mr. Chairman, may I appeal on a point of order? There is really so much desultory conversation going on in parts of the hall that it is impossible for me to hear a word I am saying." Voice from the back of the hall: "Don't be downhearted. You're not missing much." New York Globe.

Where the Trouble Came.

"Well, how did you get on at your first appearance?" asked a man of an ambitious friend who had just joined the theatrical profession. "Oh, I got on well enough," was the reply, "but I couldn't get off half quick enough." London Mail.

Tip For a College Graduate.

"My son has just graduated from college. What would you advise him to read?" "The help wanted column." New York Times.

Alike.

"My dear, having your father to live with us won't work." "But he's my father." Baltimore.

The Greater Courage.

Men have offered up their lives by the thousands upon the field of battle, but in the struggle for existence woman is continually offering up her life for man. If there is a mission of mercy to perform she undertakes it. If there is suffering or distress to succor her willing hand is always ready. If wretchedness and misery need a comforter she is present. The faintest whisper of pain brings her as a pilgrim to its couch, and in the chamber of death she takes her place, assuaging the hopeless sufferer with the comforting assurance that there is a home beyond the grave free from the agony of pain. She suffers herself without a murmur or complaint, and the man that would in the slightest degree add to it and increase the anguish that it is her lot to bear is beneath the level of the brute. If she should happen to possess defects and faults, which every human being has in a greater or less degree, let him compare them with her virtues, and especially with his vices, and every impulse of his better being will prompt him to overlook them and make due allowance therefor. -Isidor Rayner.

Belgium's Postmen.

A Belgian who has money owing to him often hands the account to his postman, who passes it through the office, to be presented to the debtor in whatever locality the latter may reside, and if payment be made the creditor receives it from his postman on the following day, with but a trifling deduction for commission. As to newspapers, almost all regular subscribers to a journal pay their money to a postman, and two or three days before the subscription expires that official presents the notice for the renewal of the subscription during a fresh term.

All this makes of the Belgian postman a kind of subverting general agency and bank of deposit, and the man is obliged to have a desk lying in front of him and to carry a locked and chained portfolio under his arm for valuables, but he gets through his work satisfactorily, because his rounds are short. -Pearson's Weekly.

Why Do Seals Swallow Stones?

No nature student seems yet to have discovered for what reason seals swallow stones, though the fact is a well established one. Certainly the stones are not taken in for ballast, for the empty seals keep down as easily as the others. They are not swallowed for the purpose of grinding up food, for they are found in the stomachs of nursing pups. They are not taken in with the food because they are found in the stomachs of both young seals and in those that live in the open sea and feed on fish. Yet it is evident that these things are not swallowed haphazard, but are selected with considerable care from the articles strewn along the shore, and that a preference is exhibited for rounded objects. This is shown by the fact that, as a rule, only articles of one kind are found in any one seal's stomach.

The Night Writers.

Writers who habitually work at night, and all night, frequently get strange nervous fancies. Huxley said, "When I am working at night I not only hear burglars moving about, but I actually see them looking through the crack in the door at me!"

Wilkie Collins was a habitual night worker until he was frightened out of it by the appearance of another Wilkie Collins, who sat down at the table with him and tried to monopolize the desk. There was a struggle, and the inkstand was upset. When the real Wilkie Collins came to himself, sure enough, the ink was running over the writing table, proof enough of a struggle. After that Mr. Collins gave up night work.

On Business Bent.

"Can you make me a sheet iron mandolin?" "I might, but it wouldn't have much tone. What do you want of a sheet iron mandolin, anyhow?" "I'm trying to serenade a girl, and they have a bulldog. I've busted several instruments on him. Next time I smash him I want to smash him good." -Kansas City Journal.

Oh, That's Different!

"I thought you told me that you would not contract any new debts without my knowledge," howled Mr. Gabb as he tore up a bunch of dunning letters. "I haven't, my dear," replied Mrs. Gabb. "I merely expanded some of the old debts." -Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cherry Wood.

Cherry is the wood most used as a backing for the metal plates from which illustrations are printed in magazines and periodicals. It is chosen above all others because it holds its shape, does not warp or twist, works smoothly and does not split.

Handicapped.

Dr. Curen - You will find your dyspepsia greatly alleviated, Mr. Peck, by cheerful and agreeable conversation at your meals. Mr. Peck - That's good advice, doc, but my income will not permit me to eat away from home. -Terre Haute Express.

Rigs in Scotland.

In Scotland the corn and grass fields are divided into spaces twenty to thirty yards wide by a furrow made by a plow. These are termed rigs.

Tropical Medicines.

In the order named quinine, calomel, castor oil, tincture of iron, opium and brandy are the medicines most used in the tropics.

"War Bread" of Soldiers.

The commissary departments of the armies of Europe in supplying "war bread" to troops have sought to give to the men a bread ration of the highest nutritive value as well as of the highest degree of palatability. The war bread is not the bread which is regularly baked in the field bakeries for issue and consumption within the customary time, but is bread that is issued to troops to be eaten when fresh bread cannot be had.

The war bread of the German soldier is made of wheat flour, potato flour, rice, eggs, milk yeast and salt and is flavored with cinnamon and nutmeg.

The war bread of the Austrian soldier is made of wheat flour, potato flour, eggs, milk, yeast and salt and is flavored with cinnamon and nutmeg.

The war bread of the Belgian army is made of wheat flour, sugar and eggs. The war bread of the French soldier is made of flour, yeast and water, and the war bread of the British army is thoroughly baked wheat flour put up in airtight tin boxes, which, like the first aid packets, are not to be opened until needed. -Washington Star.

What "S O S" Means.

In talking with the wireless operator many ship passengers ask the meaning of the three letters used in the distress signal, "S O S." There seems to be a general opinion that the letters are the initial letters of three separate words of a definite meaning. Persons of an imaginative trend will tell you that the letters stand for "Save our ship," "Send out succor," "Sink or swim" or some such meaning. The letters signify nothing but that a ship is in distress and in need of assistance. The call is used by all nations as a universal code, so that any wireless operator, regardless of the language he speaks, can immediately interpret the call of distress, inasmuch as the call is in use by all countries, it can be seen that the signal can have no meaning in any language. The character of the code makes it a call that can be picked out easily from other signals being composed of three dots, three dashes, three dots. -Ocean Wireless News.

The Way to Boston.

Earlier in the day he had been six miles from Boston. He was now only eleven miles away. The condition of his pockets was such that there was no way for him to reach the city without further wear on his shoes. Several automobiles had rushed past him to ward the city, but although he had noted at their passing, the drivers had made no sign that they were willing to help the footsore pedestrian. He drew a little better as he put one foot to rest on the other foot down on the dusty road. Finally he was halted by the driver of a car that bore a Pennsylvania license number. "They, there, do you know the way to Boston?" "Yes, I do. Just follow me. I am going there." The driver grinned. The tramper reached Boston in twenty minutes. -Youth's Companion.

Round Shouldered Boys.

Head up, chin in, chest out and shoulders back is a good slogan for a boy scout who desires an erect figure. One can scarcely think of a round shouldered scout. Yet there are such among the boys who desire to be scouts.

There is no particular exercise that a boy can take to cure round shoulders. The thing to remember is that an exercise that is taken should be done in the erect position, then the muscles will hold the body there. An erect body means a deeper chest. A room for the important organs to work and thus affords them the best chance to act.

A few setting up exercises each day in the erect position will help greatly to get this result. -Boy Scout Handbook.

He Got There.

The man was reading the front page of the newspaper as he walked across the busy street. "Gee," he mused, "I'd like to get my name in big type on the front page of a newspaper." Just then a street car bumped into the man. He got his name on the front page of the next edition of the paper. But he missed the story. -Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cromwell's Seal.

The seal of Oliver Cromwell, now in the possession of a prominent family in Wales, is a plain, gold mounted corundum stone five-eighths of an inch in diameter. It dates from 1653 and was used on several of Cromwell's deeds. All the Lord's prayer is engraved on it. -London Globe.

Natural Anxiety.

Lawyer (to hesitating client) - Revenge is sweet, remember. We'll fight this case to the bitter end. Client - But you'll get the bitter end, the other fellow or me? -Chicago News.

Two of a Kind.

"Bald heads remind me of kind words." "Why so?" "They can never dye, you know." -Boston Transcript.

Cautious.

"I wish I had your voice!" "Yes, no doubt you do." "Yes, if it belonged to me I could stop it when I liked, you see." -

Fusillers.

"Fusil" was the old name for the watchlock, and fusillers were those who carried them. -

Cooling by Fire.

It is hard to appreciate widely different degrees of burning heat. The extreme heat of fire, of burning alcohol is actual cooling purposes in one may light because the alcohol is nearly so hot as the point of the center of the searchlight. A good searchlight needs a lamp as small as possible, nearer it is to just a point though still having intense heat. The degree of heat of source, such as an electric arc, intense heat is likely to result in the whole apparatus. The above searchlight is highly concentrating the light and then to prevent this light from melting everything alcohol vapor is fed round it. Alcohol vapor burns of course, but naturally burns at a temperature far lower than that of the electric arc it acts something like the water jacket of an automobile engine and prevents the metal and glass of the searchlight from becoming excessively hot. -Saturday Evening Post.

Beautiful Kashmir.

It has been said that India is the brightest jewel in the British crown. But one cannot realize the brightness of the gem to the full until one has sojourned for a space in that verdant dreamland situated in the wedge of mountains forming the north center boundary of that peninsula. No other country in the world can boast of such a diversity of scenery or is so full of beauty spots as the valleys and uplands of Kashmir. Snow covered mountains, pine clad hills, rushing torrents, clear streams, limpid lakes and broad alluvial plains all combine to make up this wonderful land, which forms the summer haunt of many jaded playmen from the sultry cantonments of India. Of late, alas, the ubiquitous globe trotter has discovered it, and his excessive supply of cash brings higher prices, silk socks and white waistcoats into a paradise where "billed shirts" and other appurtenances of an early civilization should never have been allowed to penetrate. -Wide World Magazine.

Yes, He Was In.

The collector was after a deadbeat, and there were rumors that he was in more serious trouble even than owing debts. The collector was told to get after him at once and run him down before anybody else got hold of him. So he chose a time of day when the deadbeat would be most likely to be at home and went to his house and rang the bell. The man's wife came to the door. "Your husband is in?" he said sternly. "He made a statement rather than a question of it. She looked scared and answered, "Yes, sir." "I want to see him at once," he went on, very severely. "Why, you can't see him?" she answered. "He's in, and yet I can't see him? I'd like to know why I can't." "Because he's in for six months!" she sobbed, and shut the door in his face. -Argonaut.

Lyddite.

Lyddite, the powder that has enormous explosive force and can be fired from a gun easily carried about, does not, as has been widely supposed, take its name from a man, but from an ancient town near the coast of Kent, England, the town of Lydd, where there is a government artillery range, where the tests were made that resulted in the preparation of this explosive. Lyddite has extraordinary qualities aside from its explosive force, since its fumes are so suffocating as sometimes to be intolerable. Lydd shares the notoriety that attaches to the name of Dum Dum, that other peaceful city in Bengal, where are manufactured the expanding bullets that attract so much unfavorable comment in war.

Penetrated His Disguise.

The last minstrel stopped at a back door and said to the housewife who greeted him: "Give me something to eat, fair dame, and I will tickle your ears with a merry tale of romance." "But why not tell me the tale first?" the dame suggested. "No, I must have the food and drink before I talk." Thereupon the dame slammed the door with the tart retort: "You're not a merry minstrel. You're an after dinner speaker." -New York Globe.

Wellington's Reports Voluminous.

In the campaigns of the past our generals had much more time to write dispatches than now. Wellington, for instance, was able to write a detailed account of the battle of Waterloo on the night following its occurrence. And to read the whole of his dispatches in his various campaigns you would have to wade through twenty bulky, closely printed volumes. -London Chronicle.

The Worm Turned.

Coal Merchant - I say, Premium, I want to insure my coal yard against fire. What's the cost of a policy for \$10,000? Insurance Agent - What coal is it? Same kind you sent me last? Merchant - Yes, it is. Agent - Oh, I wouldn't insure it if I were you. It won't burn. -London Express.

A More or Less Dry Remark.

"I've invented a boat made entirely of cork." "Who will man it?" "Oh, I am the cork's crew." -Philadelphia Ledger.

Without Danger Danger Cannot Be Surmounted.

Without danger danger cannot be surmounted. -Publius Syrus.

extend one of the loaded w... avoid fruit... footballs, reminding one of... forest whose trees bore a... solid gold, while the few... left perfume the air with the... grant aroma. -Exchange.

Low Countries in Fiction.

Both Belgium and Holland, in the guise of the low countries, as they used to be called, figure very prominently in English fiction. Thackeray in particular placed very many scenes there, as every reader of "Esmond" and "Vanity Fair" will recall. Namur deserves a very special place in literary affections from its association with "Tristram Shandy." It was the fortifications of this city that My Uncle Toby, assisted by Corporal Trim, spent his time in constructing in miniature replica. It was also My Uncle Toby, it is interesting to recall, who was responsible for that classic phrase, "Our troops swore horribly in Flanders." -New York Telegram.

Old Time Fire Prevention.

In the early days in this country fire hazards, a wholesome respect for fire hazards. Way back in 1761 an ordinance was adopted in New York city demanding "more effectual prevention of fires." To that end it was required that every building in the city "south of Fresh Water shall be made of stone or brick and roofed with tile or slate." It would be hard to find any legislation in any of the large cities of this country at the present time which contains such rigid provisions for preventing the spread of fire in congested districts. Truly, progress in fire prevention is slow. -Chicago News.

Giant Cuttlefish.

The giant squid is by far the largest of the cuttlefishes. A full grown specimen weighs 10,000 pounds, its body is fifty feet long, and besides eight smaller tentacles it has two great ones for purposes of attack, each of them 100 feet in length. Thus the total length of the creature is not less than 150 feet. Swimming backward in its customary manner by expelling water from its siphon, with its huge tail out of water and the long tentacles undulating over the waves behind, this formidable monster can easily be taken for a sea serpent. Though it appears at the surface very rarely, it may be a not uncommon species far down below.

Foiled.

Noiselessly, but with all his might, the burglar tugged at the dressing table drawer. In vain. "Give it another jerk," said a voice behind him. The burglar turned. The owner of the house was sitting up in bed and looking at him with the deepest interest. "Jerk it again. There's a lot of valuable property in that drawer, but we haven't been able to open it since the damp weather began. If you can pull it out I'll give you a handsome royalty on everything that's in it." But the burglar had jumped out through the window, taking a part of the sash with him. -Exchange.

He Did.

"I believe we are all ready," said the young man who was about to officiate as the bridegroom. "All right. I will join you in a moment," replied the clergyman, rising. -Chicago Tribune.

John's Great Loss.

"For goodness' sake, Harriet, why so sad?" "The cook's left, but that isn't the worst of it. She took with her the recipe book for all the things John's mother used to make." -Brooklyn Life.

Exactly Gaining Dignity.

"If Alaska were a British possession the governor could have a fine sounding title." "What's that?" "They could make him 'keeper of the seals.'" -Exchange.

Mortified.

"A burglar broke into my room the other night!" "Were you frightened?" "No, not frightened. I was embarrassed. He was so distinguished in appearance and so condescendingly elegant in manners that I was ashamed to have so little to offer him." -Washington Star.

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HARSH COMMENT ON GERMAN RAID BY U. S. PAPERS



HELPING BRITAIN

Will Aid Recruiting—Tentative Course Raises Public Opinion for the Allies.

New York despatch—Following are some American editorial opinions of the air raid of the Germans on non-combatants in undefended English towns:

The Brooklyn Eagle: "The net result of the raid, apart from the temporary panic, the insignificant loss of life, and the damage to private property, will be a stiffening of the national resolution to 'see the war through.' Neither England, nor any other belligerent for that matter, can be terrified or disheartened by the slaughter of civilians and the destruction of homes. Other aerial raids may do this, but the military gain to the aggressors will be nothing unless they direct their attacks against fortified positions, military depots or warships. In fact, they are only giving an impetus to British recruiting, and pulling up to their own huts in neutral countries a volume of hostile public opinion resentful of the barbarous and useless killing of non-combatants. With her air fleet, Germany might attempt raids that would be entirely legitimate and reflect credit upon her organization and the individual skill of her pilots. Instead, she is employing her aerial resources in a war of fruitless savagery, in which the victims are the innocent and the help- less."

The New York Evening Sun: "The raid, in so far as it is possible to judge of it at present, was as wanton and as insignificant as the recent naval raid—even less purposeful... for the attack on Scarborough may have been undertaken in the hope of drawing out a part of the grand fleet and leading it into mine fields previously prepared, while the air raid could not have been undertaken for any purpose beyond pure destructiveness. The one thing certain is that the raid, whether by airships or flying machines, whether for the purpose of creating panic or of doing damage, was a miserable failure."

THE EVENING POST: "The raid in which German bombers have been undertaken in the hope of drawing out a part of the grand fleet and leading it into mine fields previously prepared, while the air raid could not have been undertaken for any purpose beyond pure destructiveness. The one thing certain is that the raid, whether by airships or flying machines, whether for the purpose of creating panic or of doing damage, was a miserable failure."

THE TRIBUNE: "But one purpose could possibly have demerited the expedition—the desire to terrorize England and raise a panic in the streets of London. A wanton and brutal disregard of human rules and humane principles, the raid belongs with the worst acts of German militarism in the present war—with the invasion of Belgium, with the burning of Louvain, with the bombardment of Paris and Antwerp, with the destruction of Rheims, and with the Scarborough-Whitby bombardment."

THE ZEPPELIN A FIZZLE: "Certainly the English will get over the fear of Zeppelins. What the Zeppelins dirigibles may do in future is unknown, but as far as the airship as a war machine is a fizzle. To drop bombs that kill old men, children, and nurse maids or make a splash in the sea somewhere is not a warship and then be driven away by nimble aeroplanes or terrestrial gunboats—these are not effective exploits of war. And the feebleness of the airship, after all its antecedent proclaiming of its dread possibilities, ought to reassure our English friends."

THE BOSTON EVENING TRAVELLER: "If the raid is the best or worst very even, it is in the way of England, aerially invading the people of England, and has been fearing that the worst is yet to come, may now breathe more easily."

THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE: "The German air raid on the North coast can hardly be considered a very gratifying to its projectors, if their object was an attempt on the lives of the British sovereign and his queen or the serious destruction of towns and inhabitants."

THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE: "Aircraft Tuesday night, damage private property and injure men, women and children who are not participants in the fighting."

THE PITTSBURGH SUN: "The raid was just what England had been expecting for some time, and the damage was very little, but the good probably a great deal more, as it is likely to stimulate recruiting."

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FIELD CROPS IN 1914

Final Canadian Report Shows Unfavorable Season.

Drought in Northwest Cut Yield Per Acre.

The census of the Statistics Office has issued its final report. The report states that, in marked contrast to 1913, the season proved particularly unfavorable to the growth of grain. Persistent drought throughout the greater part of the Northwest Provinces resulted in a yield per acre of the chief cereals lower than in any season since 1910, and lower than the average of the six years ended 1913. In Ontario and Quebec, though the grain crops suffered from a dry season, the conditions were not so unfavorable, whilst in the Maritime Provinces a favorable season resulted in good returns.

YIELD OF GRAIN CROPS. For the whole of Canada the area estimated to be sown to field crops was 25,102,175 acres, as compared with 25,375,430 acres in 1913; but owing to the drought the total productive area in 1914 was reduced to 23,440,975 acres. Upon this area the total production of grain crops in bushels was as follows: Wheat, 161,230,000, as against 231,717,000 in 1913; oats, 313,078,000, against 404,669,000; barley, 36,201,000, against 48,219,000; rye, 2,016,800, against 2,300,000; peas, 3,562,500, against 3,951,800; beans, 797,500, against 793,200; buckwheat, 8,626,000, against 8,272,000; mixed grains, 16,382,500, against 15,792,000; flax, 7,175,200, against 17,539,000, and corn for husking, 13,324,000, against 16,758,000 bushels.

VALUE OF CROPS. Computed at average low market prices, the values of these crops in 1914 were as follows: Wheat, \$106,418,000; oats, \$151,811,000; barley, \$21,557,000; rye, \$1,679,200; peas, \$4,895,000; beans, \$1,884,200; buckwheat, \$6,213,000; mixed grains, \$10,759,400; flax, \$7,368,000, and corn for husking, \$9,808,000. For all field crops including root and fodder crops, the total value amounts to \$629,661,200, as compared with \$652,771,500 in 1913, the increase of \$86,289,800 being chiefly due to the enhancement of prices, which has thus more than counterbalanced the low yields of grain in consequence of the drought.

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, IN THE NORTHWEST. In the three Northwest Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production in 1914 of wheat is placed at 140,958,000 bushels, compared with 209,262,000 bushels in 1913; of oats at 150,843,000 bushels, compared with 242,412,000 bushels, and of barley at 19,535,000 bushels, compared with 21,069,000 bushels. The wheat production of 1914 in Manitoba was 38,605,000 bushels, from 2,616,000 acres; in Saskatchewan, 73,494,000 bushels from 5,348,200 acres, and in Alberta 28,859,000 bushels from 1,571,100 acres.

PRINCESS PATS. Drummer Tells of Their Spell in the Trenches. London Cable—Writing to his parents under date of January 15th, William Miller, first drummer in the Princess Patricia's, son of ex-Provost Miller, says: "On the evening of the 6th we marched over eighteen miles, tired and hungry. We were nearing the battlefield, getting closer to the guns, and had to be very careful going into the trenches, as that is when most of the casualties occur. It must be done in the dark and every precaution taken to get in as quickly as possible. I am glad to say that we got in without losing a man. The Germans have what we call light bombs, which they throw into the air by hand lighting up a radius of 500 yards. When we were going in the trenches we had to lie flat on the ground. When one of the bombs was thrown in the air, the enemy would spring and quieter demands."

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle receipts 7,000. Market weak. Steers, native, 100 to 120; 120 to 130; Western steers, 100 to 120; Cows and heifers, 100 to 120; Hogs, receipts 12,000; Market weak. Light, 100 to 120; Heavy, 120 to 140; Pigs, 100 to 120; Bulk of sales, 100 to 120; Sheep, receipts 10,000; Market strong. Native, 100 to 120; Yearlings, 100 to 120; Lambs, native, 100 to 120.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 400; dull; active, 4.00 to 4.25; Veals, receipts 100; active, 4.00 to 4.25; Hogs, receipts 4,000; fairly active, 6.00 to 7.00; 7.00 to 7.25; 7.25 to 7.50; roughs 6.10 to 6.25; stags 6.50 to 7.00; Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot, 23.60.

WATSON & BATELOR REPORT. Watson & Batelore report getting delivered on 100,000 unaltered Scotch steers, 1-4c; Irish, 16 3-4c to 17 1-2c; to 18 3-4c.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for 'FARMERS' MARKET' and 'WHOLESALE MEATS'. Items include Eggs, Butter, Ducks, Chickens, Turkey, Geese, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Celery, Cranberries, Onions.

SUGAR MARKET.

Table with columns for 'SUGAR MARKET'. Items include Extra granulated, Do, 20-lb. bags, Do, 5-lb. bags, Extra S. G. Cane, Dominion, No. 1 yellow.

LIVE STOCK.

Table with columns for 'LIVE STOCK'. Items include Butcher cattle, Do, medium, Butcher cows, Do, medium, Do, light, Feeding steers, Stockers, Do, light, Milk cows, Steers, Sheep, Swine, Hogs, Calves.

OTHER MARKETS.

Table with columns for 'WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS'. Items include Wheat, Oats, Corn, Flour, Bran.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table with columns for 'MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET'. Items include Minneapolis—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, No. 2, No. 3, Oats—No. 3 white, Flour—Fancy patents, Bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Table with columns for 'DULUTH GRAIN MARKET'. Items include Duluth—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, No. 2, No. 3, Oats—No. 3 white, Flour—Fancy patents, Bran—Unchanged.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 3,000 bales, mostly merinos. The demand was strong, and West Australian and New South Wales wools sold at 2d. 2d. Americans secured a few lots of the best grades of greasy. Cross-breeds were in small supply and strong. Prices generally were in favor of sellers.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Table with columns for 'LIVERPOOL PRODUCE'. Items include Wheat, spot firm, No. 1 Manitoba, No. 2 Manitoba, Futures—Nominal, Corn, American mixed, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Short ribs, Beef, extra India mess, Pork, prime ham, Bacon, Cumberland cut, Short ribs, Clear bellies, Long cut middle, Heavy, Short clear bellies, Shoulders, Lard, prime western, Lard, prime western, Lard, prime western, American, refined, American, refined, Cheese, Canadian, Colored, new, Tallow, prime, Turbot, Resin, common, Petroleum, refined, Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined.



TO GUARD AGAINST ALUM IN BAKING POWDER SEE THAT ALL INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL...

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL



"It grieves me very much to see you here, Hurst, even for a few days. But it can only be for a few days...

"Are you a Christian, Benjamin?" "Yes, my lord, however unworthy to bear that name."

"Then you must not be a fatalist. You will be acquitted, Benjamin. But I wish you to be more than acquitted..."

"Oh, yes," said Benny, immediately recollecting the name of the young lawyer who, years before, had so successfully defended him...

"My poor boy, by letting me serve you as much as I wish to do," said the earl, caressing the thin, pale, fettered hand that he held between his own...

"Forgive this weakness, my lord, I have not been used to such kindness except from one."

"There, there, it is perfectly natural. You are not physically strong, and you have been severely tried. Now let us look beyond the dark present to the fair future, not so far off. When you are fully acquitted and vindicated, both by the court and the press, we must see to giving you a fresh start in life. You are not fit for service, Benjamin. You must not go into it again. You must select some profession that will be more to your taste. You are quite young enough to study law or medicine, or if you prefer it, as all England is arming now for the Crimean war, you might enter the army. It would give me the greatest happiness to purchase a commission for you in some good regiment, or to enter you at some law school or medical college."

"Too much, too much, my lord! You—you—Benny began, but his voice was checked with emotion."

"Ah, Hurst, if you would but keep in mind that we are the sons of one father, you would not then think or feel that I, the fortunate brother, could do too much for you, the unhappy one," said Lord Wellrose.

"He spoke, of course, of the universal brotherhood, yet Benny's pale face flushed at the words."

"Benny," said the earl suddenly, with great gentleness, "do you remember the time when we first met?"

"In London, my lord?" inquired Benjamin.

"No, in Brighton."

"A smile lighted up the wan features of the young man as he answered: 'Oh, yes, my lord. I remember well the little gentleman who emptied his own pockets and levied contributions from the purses of his little sisters to buy shoes and stockings for the barefooted boy they met on the Esplanade. I remember, well, my lord, I remember, also, how a few days later, the little angel, as they called me then, had me brought off from the dark, smoky sidewalk...

into their bright, warm parlor, and gave me a piece of their Twelfth-day cake. I remember all the incidents of that evening. Such bright spots in my dark life were too few to be forgotten. I remember, my lord, the first time I saw you in London I recognized you at once. But it was not for me to speak."

"I very soon recognized you also, Hurst. And now remember, my boy, that this friendship of ours began in our boyhood. And trust me as an old friend," said the young earl with a smile. And then he gave place to the almost forgotten chaplain, who came and sat down by the young prisoner and talked with him for a few moments, and then proposed prayer, in which Lord Wellrose joined them."

"When they arose from their knees the young earl, looking around upon the bare, comfortless cell, said: 'I see, Benjamin, that you require a good many articles here to make you decently comfortable. I will call on the governor and obtain leave to fit up this place for you. I will also send you some books to while away the tedious hours. Mr. Melliss, your counsel, will call this afternoon. I hope you will confide entirely in him. And another faithful young friend of yours will come to see you to-morrow. She bade me tell you so, with her love.'

"Ah, my lord, how is she? I have been wishing to ask you all this time, but could not bear to breathe her name in a place like this. How is she?" earnestly inquired Benny.

"She is suffering from the shock she has received, of course. But she hopes to be well enough to come to see you to-morrow."

"Does she think me guilty of this murder?" inquired Benny, with quivering lips.

"No. She would stake her life upon your innocence. She will tell you so when she sees you to-morrow. Keep up your spirits, Benjamin," said the earl, in the cheerful, encouraging tone which he had maintained during the whole interview.

"Oh, I thank Heaven that she, at least, does not think me guilty!" said the young man exultantly.

"Very few people can believe you to be so, Benjamin," observed the earl.

"Does she suspect who did the deed?" inquired the young prisoner, hesitating anxiously.

"No; but she suspects that you know who did it, and will not tell even to clear yourself. She suspects that you are shielding the real murderer, even at the risk of your own life," said the young earl, gazing wistfully into the face of the prisoner, who started, turned white as death, and met the earl's gaze with a look so conscious, that in an instant, as by a flash of revelation, Lord Wellrose knew who it was that Benjamin Hurst was shielding—Suzy's brother, who had fled and left Benjamin Hurst to suffer for him—possibly even to die for him!

The convict's face was so sudden and overwhelming that the young earl felt himself obliged to sit down again to recover from the shock.

And at the same moment the door was opened by the guard and Mr. Percy Melliss entered.

CHAPTER XXV. The Earl of Wellrose aroused himself from his preoccupation and presented his counsel to the client.

And then, having promised to visit the prisoner again on the ensuing morning, he bade good-day to both, and, attended by the chaplain, left the cell.

with his life, and that the murderer was William Juniper.

And yet, when he came to review the evidence given before the coroner's jury, he could find nothing whatever to connect young Juniper with the crime, while there was very much to criminate young Hurst.

When Suzy had been arraigned by Mr. Stuart Fitzroy, it was not William Juniper, but Benjamin Hurst, who became fired with just anger. When Stuart Fitzroy left the house in a state of intoxication that rendered him incapable of taking care of himself, it was not William Juniper, but Benjamin Hurst, who attended to him.

And finally, when the body of the murdered man was discovered within three minutes after the fatal deed, it was not William Juniper, but Benjamin Hurst, that was found standing over the corpse.

And yet in the very face of these facts the Earl of Wellrose felt convinced, not only of Benjamin Hurst's innocence, but also of William Juniper's guilt.

Under these circumstances, how should he proceed? Should he denounce Suzy's brother to the proper authorities, and thus become the fatal agent in bringing him to trial, and perhaps to condemnation and death?

It was a horrible thought. But even if he could bring himself to accuse William Juniper of the murder of Stuart Fitzroy, what evidence had he to put forward in support of his accusation?

None whatever, except his own firm moral conviction. And moral conviction, however firm, is not legal evidence.

But yet, believing and feeling as he did, should he leave poor Benjamin Hurst to suffer for William Juniper, the innocent for the guilty?

His painful reverie was interrupted by the dressing bell, and by the entrance of his valet, who brought him the duchess and went down to the drawing-room, where he found his mother and sisters, the still beautiful duchess and her fair daughter.

They were discussing some matter of very distressing interest, for even their fair, calm faces bore signs of much disturbance.

"How very shocking!" murmured the duchess, with pale cheeks.

Lord Wellrose thought his mother was referring to the recent murder in Piccadilly, and as she had not addressed herself to him, he did not feel called upon to make any comment.

The next words undeceived him. "How many did you say were injured, mamma?" inquired Lady Hester.

"There were thirteen, unfortunately killed outright, my love, and thirty-nine dangerously wounded," answered the duchess, with a shudder.

"Shocking, indeed! Why, I had not heard of it!" said the earl.

"The news came by telegraph to the evening papers. There are but few particulars given. But I suppose we shall see all about it in to-morrow morning's papers," replied the duchess.

And at that moment the sliding doors were run back and the groom of the chamber, and said, "Her grace is served."

"My father does not live at home to-day?" inquired the earl, as he gave his mother his arm to lead her in to dinner.

"No, he is at Windsor. There is a cabinet council," answered the duchess, and the subject was dropped.

DRY, IRRITATING HACK OF BRONCHITIS INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY "CATARRHOZE"

No Failure, Cure in Every Case Treated by Catarrhoze.

Catarrhoze can't fail to cure Bronchitis; it's so healing, soothing and balsamic that every trace of the disease flies before it. When you inhale the pure piney vapor of Catarrhoze, you send healing medication to the spots that are diseased and sore.

For three years I was bored by a bronchial cough night & day, would awaken with a terrible feeling in my throat, coughed up anything, but coughed my throat into a raw, inflamed condition. Once I got an Ozone Inhaler I was all right to bed, and if an attack came on a few minutes' use of the Inhaler I strongly urge every weak throat to use it regularly.

gram from the manager of the Theatre Francais, inquiring what has delayed my agent, that he does not come to treat him according to agreement. Now, what do you think of that, Lord Wellrose?"

"He may have been taken sick on the road," suggested his lordship, doubtfully.

"So he may, but then he would have written, or he would have got someone else to write," said Suzy. "And oh, Lord Wellrose, there has been a most awful railway accident in France!" she added, growing paler.

"I know it, my love; a very horrible catastrophe indeed, profoundly to be deplored. But it does not concern your brother in the least."

"But, my dearest, your brother was travelling, if I understand you, from Dover to Paris. And this accident happened between Paris and Marseilles."

"Yes, I know; I thought of that; but still—" She paused and sighed.

"Still!" echoed the earl with an inquiring smile.

"Still I fear—I know not what or why. Perhaps I am a poor man naturally born to fears," as poor Constance says. And where there is doubt or danger, I fear the worst, rationally or irrationally."

As she spoke the carriage drew up before the gloomy walls of Newgate.

Upon the earl's application they were at once admitted within the building, and conducted first to the chaplain's room.

The venerable man received the young earl with grave respect. And when the latter presented Suzy, he shook her hands with much kindness of manner.

"At the earl's request, he willingly consented to accompany them to the cell of the prisoner Hurst.

He rang for the proper person to attend the party, and then immediately went thither.

"I found the young prisoner in consultation with his counsel, who had arrived about an hour before."

"We interrupt you," said the chaplain, who preceded the party into the cell.

"Not at all, I was just leaving," replied Mr. Percy Melliss, gathering up his papers to go.

Yes, even if he were my own brother, I should still implore you not to sacrifice yourself for him, but to clear your own innocent name and fame by giving him up to justice," said Suzy, uttered unsuspecting that it was her own brother for whom the poor young man was offering himself up.

"Dear Suzy," said the prisoner, "if you really care for me, speak no more of this. I cannot stir from the ground I have taken."

"Then you admit that you are shielding someone?" enquired the weeping girl.

"No, I do not admit anything of the sort," said Benny gently. "But his name, Suzy, I am in no sort of danger of conviction. My counsel assures me that the prosecution has no case to go upon at all—that I shall be certainly acquitted by the jury."

"Oh, Benny, yes; but will you be acquitted by public opinion? Will not you still suffer and continue to suffer for the guilt of another?"

"Suzy, even if your theory were correct, which I do not admit, still, would it not be wiser that I should suffer some suspicions than that another, more unfortunate than guilty, should suffer the extreme penalty of the law; and all connected with him should be plunged in unmerited shame and sorrow?"

(To be Continued.)

Rompers From Old Skirts. Not every mother knows that she can make perfectly good rompers for the baby out of her husband's old colored shirts.

No matter how expensive the material of which the shirt is made, it soon rusts through at the collar, leaving the rest of the garment practically unworn. The material is much more expensive and usually prettier than the chambray or shirtings which the average mother buys for the rompers which go on two wears, regardless of sex.

There is a saving of time as well as material for the pattern may be so laid on that the buttons down the front of the shirt come at the back of the romper. This leaves only the buttonholes in the seat to be made. The little sleeves come out of the big ones.

By taking care to make them long enough in the seat the rompers may be outworn and outgrown at the same time. Another great advantage is that in winter they accommodate the baby's skirts. On hot summer days these may be dispensed with entirely. A romper pattern with pleats should be selected, so that piecing if necessary may be invisible.

THE GERMAN POTASH MENACE. What are the gardeners and farmers going to do without potash? Practically all of it came from Germany and the supply is cut off; the little there is in the country being held at prohibitive prices and import having ceased. The German Potash Trust, which has in the past handled the Canadian supply, has closed its doors, and it will probably be some time before it resumes activity. War has also interfered with the importation of bone, nitrate of soda, sulphite of ammonia and basic slag, causing rapid increases in prices. This is a serious question that agriculturists have to solve or have to solve for them. Something must be done to free Canada from dependence upon this German Government controlled trust. It is all very well to say, farmers must plow deeper, look more carefully after their crops, take care in turning under vegetable matter and give more frequent cultivation. Careful tillage and the best farming practice are desirable at all times and such methods restore certain necessary constituents to the soil, but they mean time and money. They make plant food in the soil more available and to some extent take the place of certain elements of the necessary fertilizer, nevertheless the question will not do.

While other forms of fertilizer are available, such as nitrogen, in the form of dried blood and fish, excrement, and very important phosphate, Canada must have potash. Formerly in Ontario there were a number of phosphate mines, operated in the counties of Leeds and Frontenac, notably in Crosby, near the new line of the Canadian Northern and it is to be hoped that this industry will be revived by present conditions. It must be pointed out, however, that no one fertilizer ingredient can be substituted for another and most of our soils need more potash.

From time to time reports of the discovery of potash in Canada have been received, but so far nothing of economic value has been found apart from the contents of Feldspar, which has not necessitated the attention of the Government. The Kelly, which is found in groves along the Pacific coast.

The recently reported discovery of potash along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway in Saskatchewan draws attention to the fact that for a number of years, German interests have kept a close watch on all such prospects and have traced up every case where potash discoveries have been reported in order that they may be in a position to secure such deposits and retain control of the world's

A MOTHER'S WORRY

Most mothers are anxious about their little ones are teething, and this time the baby's stomach gets out of order and there is a grave danger of convulsions. This anxiety can be ended, however, if the mother keeps a supply of Baby's Own Tablets in the house and gives an occasional dose to her teething baby. The Tablets are the very best medicine in the world during the teething time. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, promote healthful sleep and make teething painless. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Short and to the Point.

A coal merchant who was a man of few words once wrote to an agent the following brief letter: "Dear Jones— In due time the agent's reply came as follows: "Dear Mr. Sinclair—"

The coal dealer's letter, translated, said, "See my coal on," which is the semicolon expressed verbally. The agent informed the dealer that the coal was shipped by saying simply, "Colon."

FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

UNION BANK CLOSES A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

Net Profits \$712,000.00. Gains in Public Deposits, Current Loans, Note Circulation and Total Assets.

The shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada who attended the annual meeting held in Winnipeg on Oct. 31, 1914, had no reason to be disappointed over the report presented to them. The record showed that a half century of careful business had resulted in the building up of a strong reserve, the accumulation of assets totalling over \$81,500,000, and in the establishing of the bank in a leading position among the banking institutions of the country.

Net profits for the year 1914 amounted to over \$712,000.00 as compared with \$750,000.00 for the previous year. This contraction of \$38,000.00 in net profits was to be expected, owing to the world-wide business depression which included Canada in its sweep, and affected the earnings of all banking institutions. Apart from this one decrease the general showing made by the bank was satisfactory, while a number of gains were registered. Note circulation showed an increase over the figures for 1913, while current loans in Canada were \$4,000,000.00 more than in 1913. Total assets are over \$1,000,000.00 greater than in the previous year, and now stand at \$81,500,000.00.

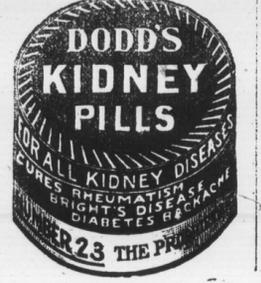
The increase of \$4,000,000.00 in current loans is rather exceptional and indicates that the bank has not been curtailing credit to its customers, but on the other hand has been doing its full share in catering to the business needs of the communities in which its branches are located. At the same time this generous policy was pursued, the bank was careful to maintain an unusually large proportion of its assets in quickly available form. The liquid assets amount to 34.90 per cent. of the bank's total liabilities to the public. Public confidence in the bank is further shown by the fact that public deposits show an increase of over \$2,500,000.00 while the amount of bonds, debentures and stocks held by the bank shows an increase of \$1,212,000.00.

With the \$90,000.00 brought forward from the previous year added to the net earnings of \$712,000.00 makes \$1,612,000.00 available for distribution. Dividend requirements absorbed \$450,000.00, the rate paid during the year being at the rate of 8 per cent. with a bonus of 1 per cent. The sum of \$1,162,000.00 was set aside for depreciation in securities; contribution to the Reserve Fund absorbed \$25,000.00, while the officers' pension fund amounted to \$10,000.00, leaving a balance to be carried forward of \$1,127,000.00.

The addresses of the President and General Manager were characterized by conservative optimism. They both took full recognition of the business depression which prevailed throughout Canada, and which affected the earnings of the bank, but at the same time expressed their confidence in the future of the country. President Galt pointed out that there was an increase in the land ready for crop next year, amounting to twenty per cent and concluded his address with the statement that "Hard work, courage and intelligent economy will undoubtedly bring us safely through the present ordeal." Although the report presented at the annual meeting should prove satisfactory to the shareholders.

ACHING BACK GETS QUICK RELIEF! ONE RUB WITH "NERVILINE" CURES

Every bit of Stiffness and Soreness Goes When "Nerviline" Is Used. Pain in back or side is awful hard to root out. In the tissue is a congested or strained muscle. It is a long way for a liniment to go. Liniments you have used have not done it. The pain bothers you moving or lying down. What a pity you haven't tried "Nerviline". Penetrating, you ask, powerful, too. Nerviline strikes deeper than any application ever used. You might pay a dollar ten dollars, a hundred, for that matter, but you could not buy Nerviline, either in strength, quickness of action, or permanency of relief. If you think this too much to pay for Nerviline, try it, and be convinced. If you receive from Nerviline even a little relief from pain that is not due to your money back. Nerviline is the best medicine in the world. It is Nerviline—nothing else. Buy it from any druggist everywhere. It costs a bottle, or a box of Catarrhoze Co.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, BRONCHITIS, DIABETES, BACKACHE. 23 THE PHARMACY

Merchants Bank of Canada

NOTE THE FOLLOWING

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

Your DEPOSITS are SAFE in the MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

MONEY LOANED on favorable terms.

Branches and Agencies in the district. CHEESE CRY cheques cashed as par on all local branches, and at FRANKVILLE if desired. Number of branches in Canada 228. Sub-Agencies at Frankville and Addison—open every day.

ATHENS BRANCH JOHN WATSON, Manager.

Local and General

—Poultry Wanted—alive or dressed—O. H. Willson.

Mrs. D. Johnston and Miss R. Morris spent Friday in Brockville.

Mrs. M. Johnston of Oak Leaf was a visitor in Brockville last week.

The January session of the Counties Council opened yesterday.

Miss Nellie Kelly spent the weekend with friends in Frankville.

Miss Bessie Johnston of Lyndhurst spent Sunday at her home here.

The time table on the B. & W. does not change as was advertised last week.

Mrs. E. Thorpe of Brockville is visiting her brother, Mr. Fred Booth.

—Wanted—at once a quantity of elm wood. Reporter Office.

Carnival at Lyndhurst on Saturday evening next.

Mr. W. H. Brouse of Moosejaw, Sask., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. M. C. Arnold, this week.

Mrs. M. A. Niblock of Frankville is spending a few days with her sister, Miss Margaret Kelly.

Rev. Wm. Usher conducted services in St. John's Presbyterian church, Brockville, on Sunday.

Miss Usher entertained a number of young ladies on Saturday afternoon last at a thimble party.

Mr. Johnson Morris and Mr. Morley Earl were visitors at the Ottawa Winter Fair.

Brockville trimmed Smith's Falls in a fast, clean hockey match on Wednesday night last by a score of 11 to 6.

Mr. H. B. White, district agent for The Sun Life Insurance Co. was in town this week.

Joseph Hudson & Son of Lyn won first prize and bronze medal in Ayrshire class at the Ottawa Winter Fair.

Rev. G. Wilfrid Latimer of Brantford was in town on Tuesday, a guest of Mr and Mrs R. C. Latimer.

There was a fairly large attendance at the hockey dance on Monday evening, the weather and roads being ideal.

Mr. Edmund Rouns had the misfortune to be wounded in the leg by the accidental discharge of a revolver.

The Devil is not as black as he is painted, and the Kaiser couldn't be painted as black as he is.

A number from Athens attended the hockey match at Brockville last Wednesday evening between Brockville and Smith's Falls.

The spread of typhoid in Brockville is assuming large proportions. Many citizens are seeking protection by injections of anti-typhoid serum.

Mr. Grant Darling who has been a typhoid patient in Brockville has recovered sufficiently to return to his home here.

About ten members of the I. O. O. F. here were guests on Tuesday of the Lansdowne Lodge, the occasion being installation of officers.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Thompson, Mrs. C. F. Yates and Miss Usher attended the anniversary services at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Toledo, on Sunday.

The A.H.S. Cadets put on The Spy in Toledo on Friday last under the auspices of the Patriotic Association. They had a fair house and were courteously treated and entertained during their stay.

The Ottawa & St. Lawrence Electric Railway meeting in Toledo town hall on 14th inst. was well attended. Mr. N. H. Stinson occupied the chair. At the close of the meeting several bought shares.

Mr. H. C. Phillips underwent a serious operation at St. Vincent de Paul Hospital on Monday. Despite his advanced age, the operation was successful and his condition is satisfactory.

On Sunday evening, Rev. Wm. Usher will speak on a subject of great interest, "The Catacombs of Rome, and their connection with early Christianity." On Monday evening at 8 p.m. the Young People's Guild will meet. Prof. Hittman will speak. Everybody is welcome.

—Fresh oysters, fruit, confectionery—Maud Addison.

On Saturday evening Miss Alma Coon entertained a number of friends. A very pleasant evening was spent with games and a novel dressing competition. Supper was served for the guests.

Sunday evening next in the Methodist church will be a musical evening. The A.H.S. Orchestra, the Athens Male Quartette and the choir will render special music. A short address will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. Geo. Edwards.

A young man of the township after spending the night in the lockup, appeared before Police Magistrate Purcell Tuesday morning on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was fined \$20 and costs.

Communities have at various times been terrorized by Black Hand Societies. We have no Black Hand here but can it be possible that the Sons of Mars are carrying on their mysterious business in our midst. We hope to be able at an early date to announce the result of an exhaustive investigation now being undertaken.

The January meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the Institute rooms on Saturday, Jan. 30 at 2.30. After the transaction of business the following programme will be rendered: a paper on "The Schools that made Denmark Famous," by Miss Hazel Washburn; piano duet by Mrs. Judson and Miss Loverin; violin solo by Mr. Clarence Washburn.

The second lecture of the H. S. series will be given in the assembly room of the school on Thursday evening, 28th inst. Prof. W. E. McNeill of Queen's University will speak on Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. The chair will be occupied by H. H. Arnold, Esq., and a short musical programme will be rendered. Admission 25c. Course tickets for remaining lectures 80c. All tickets may be had at the door.

Tackaberry—Connor

At the Methodist parsonage, Frankville, on Wednesday last, Rev. A. E. Hagar united in marriage, George Tackaberry, son of the late Nathaniel Tackaberry, to Miss Olla M. Connor, daughter of the late Sydney Connor. The bride and groom, who are held in the highest esteem by the residents of Frankville, left on a wedding trip to Smith's Falls and Ottawa. On their return they will reside at Addison.

Fire at New Dublin

At an early hour Monday morning a serious fire destroyed the frame residence recently built, owned by Chas. Bolton at New Dublin. Mr. Bolton who resides alone had built a fire in the stove and was busy performing other duties in the barn. On his return to the house he found the building in flames which were not extinguished until the building was totally destroyed. There is a small insurance on the house and contents which does not nearly cover the loss.

Patronize the Library

The effort of our Library Board to place good reading within the reach of all is being appreciated and already a goodly number of books are in circulation. Anyone holding a membership ticket is allowed to take two books at a time if he so desires and can keep them for a term of two weeks. After the expiration of this time, unless an extension of time is asked for, a fine of one cent a day will be charged until the book is returned. Library open Tuesday from 3 to 6 p. m., Saturday from 7 to 9 p. m.

GLEN MORRIS

Mrs. C. B. Howard and children are visiting friends in Delta and Westport.

Mrs. Covey, Athens, was the guest of her son, Ronaldo on Sunday.

Messrs D. Heffernan and C. Howard attended the Westport races, and during their stay in Westport were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Howard.

Mr. Johnson Morris and son, Roswell, were in Ottawa last week attending the winter fair.

Mrs. Wm. Whaley paid a visit to Brockville friends on Wednesday last.

Mr and Mrs. B. Flood, Ballycanoe, visited friends here recently.

CHARLESTON

Mr. George Grant left on Monday to join his regiment for training at Ottawa.

Miss M. Finley spent the week end at her home here.

The entertainment in the school house on Friday evening was a success and brought forth a full house. The play, "My Awful Aunt" was much enjoyed. Those who played the different roles were: Miss Flossie Heffernan as Carrie Benton; Miss Katie Halladay as Alice Hazelton; Lawrence Botsford as Frank Hazelton; Bennie Slack as Arthur Wallace; Bennie Heffernan as Dave; Willie Green as Pete, the negro servant; Roy Heffernan and John Ward as policemen; Florence Heffernan as Aunt Matilda Johnson, that awful aunt. A dialogue, "Going to a New Home," was much appreciated by the audience. Those taking part were: Flossie Heffernan, Katie Halladay, Willie Heffernan, Harry Webster, Willie Green and Lindsay Slack.

Another dialogue, "A Practical Joke," Marjory Goodkin, Jennie Palmer and Albert Baile taking part; a song by Howard Latimer, "Just a little bit of green" and a song by George Grant and Lawrence Botsford were loudly applauded. A tableau, "Women's Rights" and "The Cost of One Drink" were excellent. The National Anthem brought the entertainment to a close. The proceeds are for the Red Cross Society.

PHILIPPSVILLE

The funeral of the late R. M. Stevens whose death was briefly noted in the Reporter last week was largely attended. Rev. W. S. McAlpine, pastor of the Baptist church, officiated, assisted by Rev. B. Calvert of the Methodist church. The remains were placed in the vault at Delta. The pall bearers were: Wm. Tackaberry, Thos. Moulton, Herbert Klowton, Edward Freeman, Frank Seed and John Davis, all of whom were neighbors and personal friends of the deceased.

Mr Stevens was of U. E. Loyalist descent. The Stevens' were the pioneers of Bastard township and were among the first settlers in Leeds county, having emigrated from Vermont in 1779.

In politics Mr Stevens was a staunch Liberal. He will be greatly missed in church circles as he was a member of the Baptist Church and an energetic Sunday School worker giving his services freely to both Baptist and Methodist schools.

WE WANT TO KNOW

The Reporter is your paper—your home paper—and we want you to extend it homelike courtesies, and to accept all the homelike privileges it offers.

We desire to publish all the home news it is possible to gather, and the co-operation of our readers is requested in this regard. Any effort to assist us in collecting the social and personal items, that always have been such a home interest, will be greatly appreciated.

Let us know by telephone, by mailed missive, or by personal call, anything that may occur in your own home or social circle. Let us know about the new brides and the new babies, about visitors to and from the town, about this reception and that anniversary. Let us know, in short, about the hundred and one things that, though perhaps seemingly small in themselves, all go to permeate the pages of the local paper with that intimate, homelike spirit that entertains and cheers the multitude.

We want to know. Won't you help us to get to know?

SALE REGISTER

On Saturday, Feb. 20, Lucas Tackaberry will sell at his premises 2 1/2 miles west of Athens, 11 head cattle, 11 sheep, 3 horses, brood sow, 3 shoats, 70 hens, farm implements, hay, grain, and 12 cords dry wood. E. Taylor, auctioneer.

On Wednesday, Feb. 10, John Slack will offer for sale by public auction at his premises 2 miles from Lyndhurst, commencing at 1 o'clock, 12 cows, 4 two-year heifers, 4 calves, three-year old colt, stallion, thoroughbred Tamworth boar. J. W. Russell, auctioneer.

On Wednesday, Feb. 10, W. Lorne Steacy will sell at his farm 1 1/2 miles south east of Athens, 30 head cattle, 6 horses, 2 brood sows, 4 shoats, pure-bred Yorkshire hog, a 13 h.p. Waterloo steam engine, farm implements, 70 fence posts, some squared timber, 600 bushels roots. E. Taylor, auctioneer.

FOR SALE

I have a choice cow for sale. J. K. Redmond 4 t.f.

Any Headache

—Sick
—Nervous
—Dyspeptic
—Monthly

Cured by Zutoo

"Let the wearer be served"

January Sale of Trousers

250 pairs Men's Tweed and Worsted Trousers on sale at big reductions.

In our buying for spring we noticed the price of Odd Trousers advanced from 10 to 20 per cent and the manufacturers are experiencing some difficulty in procuring materials from the mills.

A golden opportunity for our customers to save from 25 to 50 per cent.

\$2.00 Trousers\$1.85
\$2.25 Trousers 1.48
\$2.50 Trousers 1.88
\$3.00 Trousers 2.18

Robt. Craig & Co.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
KING STREET BROCKVILLE

VINOL THE MODERN TONIC
BUILDS YOU UP—GIVES YOU STRENGTH
\$1.00 per Bottle

F. R. CURRY - CHEMIST
The "REXALL" Store
FULFORD BLOCK - BROCKVILLE

An armful of COLUMBIA Records makes an evening full of pleasure.

COLUMBIA RECORDS
Note the Notes

MADE IN CANADA FOR SALE BY
W. B. Percival, Athens

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

DIRECT ROUTE
To
Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Boston and the Atlantic Seaports

VANCOUVER Express No. 3. Toronto to Pacific Coast 10.20 p.m. daily. Imperial Limited No. 1 from Montreal 9.45.

NEW Fast Express to Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Six trains Smith's Falls to Toronto every week day.

FAST Train for St. John, N.B. and Halifax leaves Montreal daily except Saturday at 6.35 p.m.

SEE Bulletin-Board in Office Window for Steamship Sailings, all lines—and the day's probs.

GEO. E. McGLADE, CITY AGENT
Office: City Ticket and Telegraph Office, east corner King St. and Court House Ave.

MADAM LAVA'S Cotton-Root Compound Tablets
A RELIABLE REGULATOR

These pills are compounded with care from the most reliable scientific sources and are being used by the most celebrated physicians. They are a specific for all cases of irregularity to which the female sex is subject. Price \$2 a box. Sold at all drug stores.

Eaton's GROCERY

is the place to get the finest quality of Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat and other popular breakfast cereals, plus a great variety of general groceries, including confectionery, at attractive prices.

Eaton's RURAL PHONE

The People's Column
Farm for Sale

The John Dockett farm, about two miles south of Athens, consisting of about 100 acres. First-class dairy farm, well watered, good buildings. Immediate possession. Apply to T. R. BEALE, Athens 43-t.f.

Cattle and Horses
For Holstein cattle any age, pure bred or grade; also horses, any style for any purpose—Apply to S. HOLLINGSWORTH, Athens

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

E. Tavior, Auctioneer, has opened a Real Estate Agency at his office in Athens and has now several desirable properties in village and country for sale at very reasonable prices.

If you want a residence in Athens or a farm in this vicinity, or if you have any property for sale, consult
The Athens Real Estate Agency

Horses Like Our 5-A BLANKETS

The kind that never slip or slide off. Going now at **REDUCED PRICES**

Hasten to us for your **ROBES**

We have the "Best Bargains" to offer.

Ours is the place for Mitts and Gloves for men and boys.

SELLING our Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases, at 20 per cent. Discount.

S. R. RUDD & CO.
BROCKVILLE

Canada's Highest Grade Business School

offers superior courses in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Civil Service, General Improvement and all Commercial Subjects.

Our graduates secure best positions.

Particulars free.

H. F. METCALFE, Principal

FURNITURE

Good Furniture

There are two kinds of furniture, but we keep only the best, made by reliable manufacturers. We carry a good line of

Parlor Suites
Bedroom Suites
Dining Room Suites
Rockers, Couches, Easy Chairs and you can get what you want here at **REASONABLE PRICES**. Good value and your satisfaction goes with every sale.

T. G. Stevens
PICTURE-FR NG

A Poor Workman is known by his Tools

When you allow your eyes to be furnished with cheap glasses you have a poor workman in your employ.

Toric Lenses

are the best assistants your eyes can have. The deep curve towards the eye corresponding to the shape of the eye gives a larger field of vision, prevents irritating reflections and divides power equally over all the lens surface.

We have a large assortment of frames and mounts of reliable quality. Let us show them to you. Most modern methods of Eye Examination. Satisfaction assured.

H. B. KNOWLTON
Jeweller and Optician

We Want Now A Good Salesman

For every town and district where we are not represented.

Fruits are bringing high prices and nursery stock is in demand.

MAKE BIG MONEY NOW

by taking an agency. **BEST TIME** for canvassing is during the summer months. Experience not necessary.

Free equipment, exclusive territory. Highest commissions paid. Write for full particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON
Fonthill Nurseries
Toronto Ontario