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# The Athens Reporter

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 Prompt Service Athens Ont.

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## THE FIGHTING HOPE

By Virginia L. Wentz, from Wm. J. Hurlbut's Play

is guilty. I know that you are not. I have found that out."  
 "Ah, you needed to be told!" He was speaking more to himself than to her. It was the protest of his heart against the blindness of his heart's princess.  
 "No, nobody told me; I found it out myself. I— I read that letter you put there—in the safe. I thought it might be something that would clear my husband—"  
 "Poor little wife, poor little wife!" was Temple's only comment.  
 "—and it was just the opposite," she went on, struggling to finish her confession. "Sun and moon and stars and all the lights of heaven and earth they



"AH, YOU POOR, POOR LITTLE MOTHER!" HE SAID GENTLY.

got frightened and left me in darkness somehow. Oh, it was dark, and I—I was groping! I heard my children calling, and I could not reach them because I had failed, because I had given them a father who was a thief. And then—I saw the flames beckoning in the grate, and I burnt the proof of their father's guilt—burnt it to ashes."  
 "You burnt"—His sentence would not finish itself. The woman buried her face in her hands that she might not see the agony in his eyes.  
 Temple continued to stand before her, grappling slowly with the horror, which loomed larger and darker, as it closed in on him. He stared from the safe, then back again. He, too, drew his hands across his eyes to cut out the picture of the woman who sank now on her knees before him, sobbing bitterly, convulsively.  
 "I didn't think, you see. I couldn't think," she moaned. "I saw only my boys' names branded through life."  
 Still he did not speak.  
 "Oh, why—why don't you say something? Why don't you curse me?"  
 A vast, overwhelming pity surged up in Temple's heart. Suddenly he forgot himself, his own horrible future, in the picture of the woman he loved so abased.

"Ah, you poor, poor little mother!" he said at last very gently. He laid his hand on her bowed head. "Please get up," he said hoarsely.  
 Anna rose and stepped back, her hands clasped closely against her breast. A light, akin to worship, shone in her eyes as she looked at him.  
 "That's what you have to say to me," she breathed—"that? It is like the magnanimity of God. I came into your life, deceiving you, spying upon you, cheating you. I've destroyed the one priceless thing that stood between you and prison, and now your thought is for me—my suffering and shame!"  
 Impulsively she raised his hand to her lips and held it there for an instant. It was not a caress, but a benediction.  
 "Oh, you prince of princes among men," she said reverently. "I have no words in which to tell you how I honor you."  
 Temple smiled sadly, remotely.  
 "I—I think I can understand why you came, why you deceived me, why you did this terrible thing. You were fighting for your children and the man you believed in, and you fought to the bitter end. It was natural, I suppose. I think I understand."  
 "No!" Anna's voice was low, but steady now, and she spoke with a sort of introspective finality. "No, it was not wholly natural. I—I had to fight to do it all. It wasn't easy, this deceiving you, this spying upon you. I had to go against my instinct every time—give the lie to my impulses. From the moment I saw you I must have been believing in you, I think. And every day since I've been here I've been believing more and more. No, you see, it wasn't wholly natural. I was fighting against hope."  
 "But the hope fought, too, didn't it, dear?" he asked solemnly.  
 A light leaped into her eyes.  
 "Ayay!" said she. "It was a fighting

hope. It fought, and it has won," she whispered half to herself with trembling lips, looking far, far past him. And it was a joy to the man to see the smile in her eyes. "I know now with every faculty what my heart must have known from the first. I know that I—yes, I know," she slurred. "but I mustn't say it."  
 "You love me!" cried he. "No, don't say it." He swallowed painfully. "But it will be a comfort to think sometimes that a scrap of the very best that is in you is mine. That can do no harm, can it?"  
 She could not answer for fear that her heart might tear from its moorings.  
 When she spoke it was an eminently practical thing she had to say:  
 "There's some way at least, thank God, in which I can repair a little the injury I have done you. When your case comes up for trial I can give my testimony. I can tell what became of that letter. I can repeat it, word for word, the foul thing. My testimony would have weight, would it not? It would have weight because it would be against my interest."  
 "It would have weight with the jury, yes," Temple nodded. A pause. "But"—he hesitated, then went on bravely—"no one knows of your having burned this letter?"  
 "Mrs. Mason knows. She's an old friend of my mother's. I found her here by chance. She knows, but she won't speak. She's on Robert's side. Oh, but she must speak! She must!" cried Anna, with sudden resolve. "She must help in this. She must help undo the wrong I have done. King for her, please. I want her."  
 "Mrs. Mason," said she when the housekeeper entered, taking in the situation at a glance. "I've got to go to court and tell what I've done. I've got to tell the truth. My testimony means Mr. Temple's liberty—and more."

The old New Englander had been almost prepared for this. Nevertheless she turned toward Burton Temple in indignation.  
 "Surely you won't ask her to do this!"  
 He shook his head gravely.  
 "I shall ask nothing," he said.  
 "You see, Anna. He'll not require it of you."  
 "I know," returned Anna dully. But Mrs. Mason didn't like the gleam that shone in her eyes. She attacked it first by cunning.  
 "You wouldn't have the heart to send your husband back to prison just as he's about to be pardoned or acquitted?"  
 "But he's guilty, you see, guilty as hell!" She leaned back in her chair with half closed eyes.  
 "Well, it's one thing to send a guilty husband to jail," continued Mrs. Mason, "and it's another thing to send your children's father there, branded a felon by their mother!"  
 She saw by the spasmodic clutch of Anna's hand on the arm of the chair how directly her shaft had gone home.  
 "You told me awhile ago that you'd failed in helping them," she pursued. "You needn't fail. Why, I'd let every man on earth go to prison and stay there before I'd forget that I was a mother and had two boys with two names to carry through life!"  
 "I'll teach them to make their names over. I'll look out for my boys," Anna stirred on her chair tiredly.  
 "You'll teach them to make their names over? Why, Anna Graeger, you told me only a half hour ago sobbing in your room how their father's disgrace would be thrown in their faces all the days of their life!"  
 "Oh, I know, I know," moaned the woman on the chair.  
 "Well," concluded Mrs. Mason, "that's the thing for a mother in your place to remember, right or wrong. Learn it by rote if it isn't already born in you. Your duty is to your boys, to give your boys an honorable name."  
 "Ah, if I could! If I only could!" cried Anna bitterly. "But I can't give them that, you see."  
 "You can give them at least the appearance of an honest name whether their father is honorable or not. I'm not pleading any longer for Robert, the scamp. Let the men out of it, both your husband and—Mr. Temple."

She of the Puritan conscience nodded coldly to one side to where the big financier stood silently, taking no part in the discussion. "After all," she added, "I suppose Robert's no worse than a good many other men in the world of finance. You shouldn't judge him so harshly, Anna."  
 Anna's delicate brows twitched. When she spoke it was in an odd, faint voice. Mrs. Mason and the whole room seemed to be moving out of her vision.  
 "I don't know many men," she said

(Continued on page 4)

### Purely Personal

Baltimore Cal-Ship, Fresh Oysters at Mat Addison's Henry street

Mrs. Lea Lillie is nursing six patients at Mr. Henry Woods, Jasper, where every member of the family is down. Doctor's are unavailable and Mrs. Lillie is helping by going from house to house in the neighborhood administering to those who are in need of aid.

The Council of the Rear of Yonge and Escott meets on Monday, March 1st, at one o'clock, for general business.

John Mulvena, Main street, has leased his farm on the Delta road to David Young, Hard Island.

Arch. Mulvena held a sale of stock and implements on Tuesday, and is moving to Mrs. A. L. Fisher's Central street house.

Allie Thornhill has purchased the Wellington street property of Mrs. George Evans, Greenbush.

John Bigalow and family are moving to Norman Hawkins' Wiltse street residence.

D. L. Kavanagh, Glen Elbe, is assisting at the Farmers' Club warehouse, and intends moving into the village when he can procure suitable quarters.

The village assessor, George Gainford, is paying official calls.

George Flood, whose tinshop was destroyed by fire about two months ago, has leased a part of the Mulvena building for his business.

Motion pictures, put on in the town hall on Thursday evening of last week for the benefit of local students, were well patronized and much enjoyed. Complimentary tickets in limited numbers were issued so that many outside the school had the opportunity of being in attendance. Pictures of this nature are of a real educational value.

The De Alva British entertainers played here to a good house on Friday and Saturday evenings of last week. It was a "medicine show," but the stunts put on by the different characters afforded considerable merriment. Their stay here was cut short, as the powers that be assembled Saturday night and put the lid on public gatherings for the present.

The Epworth League entertainment for Thursday evening, with Tom Hamilton, Ottawa, as star attraction, and a picture show billed for Saturday night, both had to be cancelled.

Reeve M. B. Holmes returned Saturday night from a business trip to Toronto. The customary crowds in evidence everywhere gave no indication of a smallpox scare or an influenza invasion.

Mr. Leslie Earl returned to Kingston on Tuesday to pursue his studies, after having fully recovered from a recent attack of measles.

Mr. Andrew Thomson, tailor, who has rented the store in the Parish block, will open his tailoring establishment on Saturday, February 28, and will carry a full line of suitings and coatings at reasonable prices. Come in and get measured for your new spring suit and overcoat. Mr. Thomson can give the very latest in style, fit and material.

Rev. E. R. Nichols and family have taken up residence in their new home here on Reid street. We extend a hearty welcome to Rev. and Mrs. Nichols and family and trust they will find their surroundings most pleasant.

Mrs. S. C. A. Lamb returned to her home here last week after an absence of about ten weeks in the Brockville General Hospital. We are glad to see Mrs. Lamb in our midst again and hope her complete recovery may be speedy.

Mr. W. C. Smith is in charge of Mr. Dave Johnston's store during Mr. Johnston's absence, caused by sickness.

The four doctors are busy, and many inquiries for nurses are coming in daily.

Miss Gertrude Vickery, who sustained injuries recently in Ottawa, is at her home here. Although badly shaken up and bruised, Miss Vickery is progressing favorably and hopes to

be able to resume her normal course shortly.

Much regret is expressed at the demise in Ottawa of Miss Mary Brown, formerly of this place, where she was held in the highest esteem because of her amiable disposition and her willingness to use her splendid musical talents to assist in the various enterprises of the church and community. Funeral services were conducted at Delta on Saturday last.

Anson Brown, Wellington street, has received intelligence of the death in the West of his brother, John Brown, for many years an active business man in Delta.

Mrs. Fred. Pierce returned from Brockville last week after spending some time with relatives in the County Town.

Mrs. Fred. Latham and family, of Brockville, came out to spend the week-end, guests of the former's father, Malcolm Brown.

George Drummond, Toledo, a former high school student, is home from Detroit where he has been spending the past few months, and is here a guest of his sisters, Mrs. M. Lyons and Mrs. C. Yates.

Rev. Mr. Robeson, Enterprise, is here for a few days the guest of his mother, Mrs. (Rev.) J. E. Robeson. On Sabbath evening he occupied the Methodist pulpit, delivering an energetic address, full of spiritual uplift.

Miss Ada Leadbeater has returned to her home, after spending a week as guest of her brother.

WANTED—Two good tailresses, to begin work at once; steady employment. Apply by letter or personally to A. Thomson, Tailor, Athens, Ont.

FAREWELL PARTY TO MR. AND MRS. G. LEE.

On Friday evening, Feb. 20, the people of Elvida met at the home of Mr. George Lee for a farewell visit, as he is leaving here next week to make his home in Ottawa, where his son now resides.

A delicious supper was served and much enjoyed, after which the following address was read by one of the ladies and the presentation made by one of the gentlemen. The address was replied to by both Mr. and Mrs. Lee in well chosen words.

A very pleasant evening was brought to a close by the singing of "God be With You Till We Meet Again."

The Address.  
 Dear Mr. and Mrs. Lee,—  
 We regret exceedingly that you have decided to leave us, for during the time you have been our neighbors we have learned to esteem you highly for your excellent qualities and for your gracious kindnesses at all times and in all places.

We shall miss you at our Sunday services, and when we want a favor we shall be sorry you are not here to grant it, and our pleasant visits over the phone will always be bright in our memories. Some of us remember the time when you were just starting out in married life, and your faces were bright with joys of youth and you were as happy as if the whole world were made for your enjoyment, and you painted the pictures of future success in glowing colors.

Now, after the lapse of years, we find that you have made a success of handing down to posterity your good qualities, for two bright, clever young men call you "father" and "mother," and several nice children call you "grandpa" and "grandma." Your faces are bright and happy still; we sincerely hope that your lives shall grow brighter and brighter until they end in "Perfect Day."

We trust that wherever you go you shall find as appreciative friends as you are leaving, and that all things shall work together for your good.

Now that we have come to the parting of the ways, we ask you to accept of these small tokens of our affection for you; and as memory only brings back the roses of the past, carefully concealing the thorns that surround them, we trust that sometimes memory will bring you pleasant visions of your friends and neighbors of Elvida.

Signed on behalf of your friends.  
 Mrs. C. Crummy,  
 Mrs. M. Henderson.  
 Elvida, Feb. 20, 1920.

### ARMENIAN RELIEF.

The Women's Institute beg to acknowledge the following donations:—Women's Institute, \$25; Mrs. John Wiltse and daughter, \$7; and \$5 each from the following ten: Joseph Thompson, Geo. W. Beach, Geo. W. Judson, F. W. Clarke, H. Knowlton, A. Taylor & Son, W. G. Parish, Rev. T. J. Vickery, Wilson Wiltse, and Chas. F. Gates; also \$2 each from Mrs. Ada Fisher, M. B. Holmes, W. F. Earl, H. H. Arnold, W. C. Smith; and \$1.00 from Mrs. C. C. Slack.

Mrs. Clara Chant is selling her entire Household Effects on Saturday, February 28 at one o'clock sharp. A.M. Eaton, Auctioneer.

### Sheldon's Corners

Heber Cowles and family are sick with the flu.  
 School attendance has been rather slack during the past week or more, owing to the poor condition of the roads and sickness in the neighborhood.

Mrs. M. Hollingsworth met with a painful accident Sunday when an icicle fell from the barn on her head. Hyle Newsome spent the latter end of last week visiting friends at Throopstown and Brockville.

Friends and relatives in the neighborhood were grieved to learn of the serious illness of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mavey, of New Dublin.

Miss S. Niblock spent a few days last week visiting friends in Athens.

### Plum Hollow

Mr. Edward Dowden is confined to his home with la grippe.

The Mission Circle held a social evening at the home of D. M. Kilborn on Friday evening last.

The Ladies' Aid met at Mrs. Dowden's on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wiltse spent Saturday in Brockville.

We understand that C. M. Moulton is to return again for the dairy season.

We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Moulton and family back again.

Miss Irene Lillie is ill at Delta with influenza, at the home of her aunt.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Holiday, Philipsville, spent the week-end at W. B. Newsome's.

The snowstorm blocked the roads so our mail carrier didn't get through until Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Baker entertained a number of their Frankville friends on Thursday evening.

Miss Evelyn and Mr. Omer Kilborn are both ill with la grippe.

### DR. PAUL

Physician and Surgeon  
 Post-Graduate New York Hospitals.

Office and Residence in the home formerly occupied by Mrs. Norman Brown, Reid St., Athens.

WANTED—A Competent woman for general housework, good wages and fare paid to Toronto. Address, Mrs. Donald Spittal, 15 Montclair Ave., Toronto.

### Good Reputation

This year has been a record one for Auction Sales and in this connection we might say that Mr. H. W. Imerson has a reputation for the busiest man in the business. During the past month he reports only three idle days.

Mr. Imerson has a good reputation as a Pure Bred Live Stock Auctioneer and during the past week landed two High Class Pure Bred Stock Sales, 1 at Belleville March 9th and the other at Kingston on March 17.

### IN MEMORIAM.

BROWN—In loving memory of Edith Estella Brown, who died February 29th, 1916.

Four years have passed and still we miss her.

Never shall her memory fade;

Her loving smiles and gentle face.

No one else can fill the vacant space.

SISTERS.

### For Sale

FRAME HOUSE—and Lot for Sale on Wiltse St. Athens—Apply to A. G. Palmer or J. Chapman, Plum Hollow.

ONE ROAN MARE—coming 9 years old apply to John Ross, Athens.

### IMERSON—The Auctioneer

Write or Phone early for dates or call the Reporter and arrange for your Sale.

H. W. IMERSON, Auctioneer

### AUCTION SALES

On Friday, February 27, at 10 o'clock, on the farm of W. C. Stevens, one mile east of Philipsville, all his Farm Stock and Implements.

H. W. IMERSON, Auctioneer.

On Tuesday, March 2nd, on the farm of A. W. Merriman, one mile northwest of Elgin, on the Newboro road, entire Farm Stock and Implements, at 12 o'clock sharp.

H. W. IMERSON, Auctioneer.

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WANTED—A Competent woman for general housework, good wages and fare paid to Toronto. Address, Mrs. Donald Spittal, 15 Montclair Ave., Toronto.

## 22 Horses For Sale

Saturday, March 6th, 1920

### McVEIGH'S HOTEL, Athens

H. W. IMERSON, Auctioneer

Used in Millions of Tea-Pots Daily Its intrinsic goodness in Tea Quality - makes it the most Economical in Use - -



THE JEWISH PEOPLE

Always Believed That They Would Possess Homeland Again.

The Jews are the only race, so far as history records, that have carried with them through centuries of dispersion what they firmly believed to be a divine promise that the homeland of which they had been dispossessed should at some indefinite period, again come into their possession.

That this long-deferred hope promises are long to reach its realization is evident from a written statement from Lord Curzon, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, read at the other evening at a mass meeting in New York. "I have great pleasure," read the statement, "to assure you, if such assurance is necessary, that no change has taken place in the policy of British Government of a Jewish national home land in Palestine."

When, however, the matter came up before the Peace Conference for adjudication both Syrians and Arabs set up an insistent claim for possession of the original homeland of the Jewish people. Great Britain's championship of the Jewish cause they warmly resented, and as a last resort pleaded for the right of self-determination. The conference, however, decided that Palestine should become a guaranteed state. In other words, that it should become the homeland of the Jewish people.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen, - I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe, and a large swelling came over it. I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. AMOS T. SMITH, Port Hood Island.

MEAN BRUTE! (Cincinnati Enquirer.) "Do you think it is safe to trust money to mail?" asked Mrs. Gabb. "A blame safer than trusting it to the females," growled Mr. Gabb.

principal interest, of course, lies in its religious associations, an interest which is alike shared by Christians and Mohammedans as well as by Jews. The exports of the country are about \$3,000,000 and the imports \$4,000,000.

According to a statement made public during the first year of the war, the Jew is prepared to colonize the land, to develop it, and to make life there healthy and prosperous on a scale which no other nation is likely to attempt. It does not follow, however, that for at least a long time to come, Palestine will become, in the true sense of the term, politically independent. In fact, there are few, if any, Jews advocating it. Palestine, in all its history, has seldom been able to stand alone, and now, with its need of large capital expenditures, for any thing of the divergent races which occupy it, its need of an over-riding power, such as that of Great Britain, is an absolute necessity.

A recent estimate places the number of Jews in the world at 14,500,000. In Canada there were at the last census 74,564, compared with 16,401 ten years before.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Treasure-Trove.

An ancient story of the greed of kings has been resurrected by an erudite member of the Institut de France, Mr. Adrien Blanchet. The fact is there is some prospective work on hand for the utilization of the Phone water power. Thus do ancient history and modern enterprise combine to hobnob in the revue des etudes anciennes. The story tells how the



THE WALKER HOUSE. TORONTO CANADA

King of France, Charles IV., coming one day to Arles, saw the Roman sarcophagi and wished them his. He did not covet long, for the next act in this kindly episode was the shipping of the most perfect of Rome's monuments en route for the capital city. This may have furnished a last-act of the King of France, namely Louis XIV., with the president for the removal of the statue of Messalina from Bordeaux; not that that monarch ever needed either precedent or encouragement for his actions. The sarcophagi started on their journey. It was in the year 1565. They had unfortunately not gone beyond the famous Pont-Saint-Esprit, before the boats sank beneath so unusual and weighty a load. Now the congress for the development of water power, which sat in February this year, discussed among other schemes, the transformation of the Pont-Saint-Esprit. The question is—and it will be admitted to be an absorbing one—during the excavations in the bed of the Rhone will those sarcophagi, lost nearly four centuries ago, be recovered?

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Shaddock.

Florida, the land of sunshine and perpetual summer, is noted for its pine apples and oranges, but many tourists do not know that there grows in the land that Ponce de Leon discovered a gigantic orange-like fruit which sometimes weighs ten pounds. This fruit has not the orange flavor, but is similar to the grapefruit, which is sometimes called "pomelo," and it looks so nearly like a grapefruit that one who is not an expert cannot tell the difference. It is not called a grapefruit by the natives, but "shaddock," and is found south of Fort Pierce, and is well known in Miami, Homestead, Palm Beach, and the Florida Keys.

All shaddock does not grow to weigh ten pounds, but many a one can be purchased in the markets of Florida which will easily tip the scales at half that weight, and if one wants it to go out in the Everglades he can easily gather all the shaddock he cares to eat or ship back up North to his friends there, as these shaddock trees have been growing there for hundreds of years, and have no owners, save the beasts of the jungle like hummocks and the Seminole Indians, who still roam the Everglades undisputed by the white man.

MEAN BRUTE! (Cincinnati Enquirer.)

"Do you think it is safe to trust money to mail?" asked Mrs. Gabb. "A blame safer than trusting it to the females," growled Mr. Gabb.

WOODEN HEELS.

Their Making is Now a Big Industry.

The word shoes naturally brings to mind leather, but there are made nowadays great numbers of women slippers, pumps and shoes designed for house and for dress wear that are made with uppers of silk, satin, velvet and cloth, as well as of kid, calf and fine leathers and which have wooden heels.

These wooden heels cost less to make than leather heels, but they are put on the finest as well as the less expensive shoes because they are lighter than leather heels of the same size, because in the tall, slender shapes, and especially in the high narrow necked French heels, then stand up better under weight, and because, being rigid, the covering on them remains smooth and perfect.

These wooden heels are made of hard maple. First a block is grooved, put in a machine that cuts in that shape under the instep, the little incising sweep that gives the heel carving there, and then the block goes into a moulding machine that cuts it into heel shape. The knives in this machine work rapidly and smoothly, and as the heel comes out of it may seem perfectly smoothed and finished and ready to be covered, as it is if the material to be used in the covering is comparatively thick, but if the heel has an extension in front under the instep

THEIR FINAL DANCE.

Vernon Castle's Last With His Wife.

"I have taken out all that seemed too sacred to be made public and locked it tightly in my heart."

These words appear in the preface of a poignant human document, "My Husband," written by Irene Castle, the dancing partner of young Vernon Castle, who sacrificed a salary of \$5,000 a week, and later his life, to serve his country in the Royal Flying Corps.

Vernon Castle, whose sunny nature won him friends in all parts of the world, was killed in the air in February, 1918, at the age of 29, while attempting to save the life of a flying pupil he was instructing.

In the story of his life, written by his widow, Vernon Castle appears in the role of the ideal lover. The young couple started life together practically penniless, their only asset being their art. From a varied career in dinky cabarets in Paris, the couple danced their way to fame and fortune, which was at its height when war and separation came.

Here is the account of the great parting: "Swallowing hard, I waded feebly out of the window as the train moved from the platform, leaving him standing at the salute, every bit a soldier. Once out of sight I sobbed to my heart's content, and as the fields and hills rolled by hastily I wrote this lit-

tle prayer for him. It's poor, I know, but I quote it because he wore it tied around his neck with a dirty little string for the next nine months:

"Almighty God, if Thou art there, Listen to my humble prayer, And keep him safe. Keep him in your care always, Watch o'er him this weary day, And keep him safe. Make him feel my love and sorrow, Bring him back some near to-morrow, And keep him safe."

The last dance of the dancing partners took place while Vernon Castle was on leave. "On the night of the benefit he danced divinely. At the close of the performance many beautiful flowers were handed to us over the footlights.

"In the wings Vernon nervously kisses my hand and there were tears in his eyes. I wondered if he guessed? We had danced our last dance, and the last ring of applause for us was still. The world had been very good to us. Together we tasted success, fame and money. Thank God that at no time during that night did I dream it was the end."

In summing up his career, Mrs. Vernon Castle says:

"Vernon was so like a little boy. He was interested in everything. I have heard of no one who disliked him. In spite of the money he made he never had any. He loved spending it. You simply could not persuade him to save for the future. I am happy now that he spent and enjoyed the money he had to the fullest degree."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1920.

W. G. Gleason, Notary Public. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

Developing a New Type of Sheep.

Several results of importance to Western sheep men have been ascertained by experiments at the Government sheep ranch near Dubois, Idaho, which has been in operation two years. Formerly it was customary for range sheep men to discard ewes which did not bear lambs when two years old. Extensive investigations by the Department of Agriculture have developed that such ewes are just as valuable for future breeding as those which bear lambs at 2 years old.

Individual records are kept on the Government sheep ranch relative to the weight of fleece, fineness of fibre and mutton quality of each animal while detailed account is maintained of the offspring of each ewe. The particular utility of the results obtained arises from the fact that the flock is handled just as are all similar bands of sheep in the hands of Wyoming stockmen.

Experiments are being conducted to develop a type of sheep more suitable to the Western range conditions than the types now prevalent.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

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THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Protective Measures During Air Raids.

How the treasures of the British Museum were protected during the recent epidemic of air raids is related in the report dealing with the Museum for the year ending 1918, issued as a White Paper. When it became known that air raids were likely to take place in greater force and with heavier bombs, the most important among the portable objects in the department of antiquities (including the frieze of the Parthenon, the best of the Greek vases and bronzes, the chief Assyrian bas-reliefs, the Rosetta Stone, and the finest objects of mediaeval art), together with practically the whole collection of coins and medals, were transferred to a station on the newly completed Postal Tube Railway, some fifty feet below the surface of Holborn. Fifteen vaults

Many a Canadian Beauty owes her exquisite complexion to the use of 'Baby's Own Soap'

Cleansing—Healing—Fragrant

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ASTHMA

If you have Asthma, don't imagine that you must always suffer untold misery. Relief quick, sure and safe is guaranteed in even the worst cases by using

TEMPLETON'S RAZ-MAH CAPSULES

We are so certain of results we will send you a free sample of the capsules, confident that you will find them all we have claimed. Write to Templetons, 142 King St. W., Toronto.

It goes to a scouring machine to be finished on that extending part, and it is to be covered with silk or satin, very thin material, the entire heel is polished on a buffer to a perfect silky smoothness. The heel is bored and plugged to reinforce and strengthen it, and then, finished in the wood, is ready to be covered.

Many materials are used in covering wooden heels, and they may be used in almost endless variety of colors or shades. Some shoe manufacturers buy the wooden heels and cover them in their own factories; some have wooden heel manufacturers cover and finish the heels completely, sending the covering material to the shoe cut, as the case may be, and receiving from them heels ready to go on the shoe. Any wooden heels are commonly made to order, for they are required of many sizes and of many shapes, with the fashions always changing.

The coverings are cut out by hand, though they are knife cut; many at a time, but each cover must be stretched or glued to each heel by hand. Then there is glued into the groove of the heel, completely covering that surface, a piece of split leather of precisely the color and also of the same style of finish as that of the bottom of the shoe, which the groove faces, and now there is nailed to the bottom of the heel a thickness of leather like a layer on any heel. The leather protects the wood from wear, kills the sound that the wood would otherwise make in walking and also protects the lower edge.

The trim little semicircles of tiny brass nails that are seen in heels are really pieces of brass wire, sections from a coil of wire cut up on a machine which thrusts the end of the wire through the leather, and into the wood. It then cuts off the wire and drives the next nail in the same manner, and so around.

From this the heel goes to a trimming machine. The leather may project a trifle beyond the heel's covering. It must be made so that its edge surface is absolutely smooth and flush with that covering. This is done in red, leather colored or black.

The heel next proceeds to a buffer on which the bottom of the leather is smoothed and polished. Then it may be colored artificially, or if it is not to be colored the bottom of the leather may be finished with a velvet finish. The finish, whatever it may be, is made to be in accordance with the finish of the sole or the shoe on which it is to go, and with the final finishing of the leather the heel is completed.

Through the latter process the heel has been handled with its covering on and the bottom of the leather is smoothed and polished. Then it may be colored artificially, or if it is not to be colored the bottom of the leather may be finished with a velvet finish. The finish, whatever it may be, is made to be in accordance with the finish of the sole or the shoe on which it is to go, and with the final finishing of the leather the heel is completed.

SNUFFS OUT A COLD IN A FEW MOMENTS

Clears the Nostrils, Stops Sneezing, Heals the Throat Quickly.

Catarrhooze Works Wonders

Lots of people used to let their colds "work off" by suffering a whole lot, sneezing around the house, till the whole family finally caught the infection.

Nowadays colds are cured by Catarrhooze before they really get a good start. This healing vapor, full of pure essences, gives instant relief. It fills the breathing organs with a healing, soothing vapor that relieves irritation at once. Ordinary colds are cured in ten minutes. Absolutely sure for Catarrh, and in throat trouble it works like a charm. Catarrhooze is a permanent cure for bronchitis and throat trouble. Not an experiment — but a cure that's guaranteed. Get "Catarrhooze" today, and beware of substitutes. The dollar outfit is guaranteed, and small size 50c; trial size 25c, at all dealers.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Protective Measures During Air Raids.

How the treasures of the British Museum were protected during the recent epidemic of air raids is related in the report dealing with the Museum for the year ending 1918, issued as a White Paper. When it became known that air raids were likely to take place in greater force and with heavier bombs, the most important among the portable objects in the department of antiquities (including the frieze of the Parthenon, the best of the Greek vases and bronzes, the chief Assyrian bas-reliefs, the Rosetta Stone, and the finest objects of mediaeval art), together with practically the whole collection of coins and medals, were transferred to a station on the newly completed Postal Tube Railway, some fifty feet below the surface of Holborn. Fifteen vaults

BEANS

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of the most precious literary and artistic treasures were transferred to the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth, and a small selection of exceptionally valuable printed books was housed by Mr. C. W. Dyson Perrens in the strong room of his house near Malvern.

Other articles were placed in the strong rooms in the basement of the Museum, and the sculptures which were too heavy for removal to the Tube were protected by sandbags. Much of the glass and china which could not be removed was protected against the risk of concussion by being stored in packing cases. As soon as the armistice was signed, the restoration of the Museum was at once taken in hand, and the return of the collections from Aberystwyth, Malvern and the Tube station began in December.

As a protection against air raids the study collection of small mammals was sent to the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter; the Sloane Herbarium and a number of type specimens and original drawings of plants of historical value, as well as a number of meteorites, were, by the kindness of Lord Rothschild, housed in his museum at Tring. Since the cessation of hostilities all the specimens have been safely returned without loss or mishap.

Here is What the Principal Learned

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ARE THE REMEDY FOR KIDNEY ILLS.

Principal of Saskatchewan Schools Tells Out of His Own Experience What to do When the Kidneys are Diseased.

Webb, Sask., Feb. 23rd.—(Special).—That there is one sovereign remedy for kidney disease and that remedy is Dodd's Kidney Pills is the outspoken opinion of Mr. George Hutchings, principal of the public schools here.

"I suffered for two years from diseased kidneys," Principal Hutchings states. "I was advised about a year ago to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. They have helped me more than any remedy I have ever tried. I find that my health has been greatly improved."

"I can conscientiously recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from kidney disease. I would not be without them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys. They help the kidneys to do their full work of straining all the impurities out of the blood. The result is new health and energy all over the body. Ask your neighbors about Dodd's Kidney Pills.

FREQUENT TREATMENT.

A negro mammy had four boys who were so polite and well-behaved that they excited the interest of the mistress one day. "Mammy," said the mistress one day, "how did you manage to raise your boys so well?" "Ah! tell you, missus," replied Mammy. "Ah raise dem boys with a barrel stave, and Ah raise 'em frequent."

A FLEETING GLIMPSE.

"You will be able to see Mr. Blifton in a few minutes," said the private secretary. "Thanks," replied the persistent visitor. "As Mr. Blifton is a man of such large affairs, I was afraid I would not be able to get an interview so easily."

"Oh, Mr. Blifton will be leaving for the golf links. He told me to tell you to take a good look at him as he passed out."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

NIGHT.

(D. Anderson, in Presbyterian, and of Westminster.)

There's sobbing on the moon-lit shore, You hear it in the hush of night, Water sobbing, softly washing, On the shore.

All else is quiet and still, But the sobbing never ceases, In the night.

The moon looks down with kindly face, And sheds its gleams of silvery light

On placid lake, and leafy wood: Calm and bright.

And all is quiet and still, But the sobbing never ceases, In the night.

There's sobbing in the human heart: A sobbing softly, deep and low; Hearts are aching, breaking, praying For the light.

Loved faces, calm and still— And the sobbing never ceases, In the night.

Burlington, Ont.

Even the still small voice of conscience may be demanding a flirtation system.

DO YOU KNOW WHY?

that old sore or skin disease of yours breaks out again? It's because the remedies you have been using do not get to the root of the disease, but remain on the surface.

Try Zam-Buk! It penetrates to the underlying tissues, destroys all germs and cures from the "root" up. Hence Zam-Buk cures are lasting. All dealers, 50c. box.

Zam-Buk

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—24 ACRES OF VALUABLE FRUIT LAND, 100 YARDS FROM GRIMSBY BEACH AND RAIL STATIONS ON TAVRIA ROAD. Apply to Chas. N. Rutlan, Grimsby East, Ont.

\$13,000—21 ACRES FULLY BEARING, 14 acres grapes, balance tree fruits, frame house and barn, 12 miles from Hamilton on the C.P.R. Station. Records for a number of years show this to be a money making property. J. D. Biggar, 205 Clyde Block, Hamilton, Ont. (Regent 35).

\$7,000—20 ACRES, 10 MILES FROM balance large plus acre under plow, pasture, heavy sand loam, level, orchard, room frame house, bank barn, stock foundation, 8x55. Will take good city property in exchange. J. D. Biggar, 205 Clyde Block, Hamilton, Ont. (Regent 35).

100-ACRE FRUIT FARM, 60 ACRES bearing, 10 acres wheat, 2 elaborate homes with grounds and shrubberies, 4 tenant houses, four-100 feet greenhouses, elaborate office building, large barn and silo, brick storage building, double garage, numerous sheds, chicken house, hog pen, blacksmith shop, water system in all buildings, piped below and offices. This is one of the best show places and is a money-making proposition, being offered as a going concern at a great sacrifice. J. D. Biggar, (Regent 35), 205 Clyde Block, Hamilton, Ont.

AN IDEAL DAIRY FARM—IN THE famous dairy county of Oxford, near Norwich and Hatchley; a beautiful place of 135 acres, all under-drained; pasture from station; two houses; clean barn; out-buildings; and a creek well known as the Penny Dairy Farm; close to school, church, milk condenser and cheese factory; will name attractive price for immediate sale of this valuable farm. Robert Penny, R. R. No. 1, Hatchley, Ont.

\$13,000—21 ACRES BEARING fruit, cherries, plums, grapes, currants, and berries, vineyard of 15 acres in best condition and best varieties. Frame house, best and good barn, convenient to station and radial, 12 miles from Hamilton. Returns from this property show profitable investment. J. D. Biggar, 205 Clyde Block, Hamilton, Ontario. Regene 34.

180 ACRES—STRONG SAND LOAM, 20 acres hardwood timber, mostly large body trees, 16 acres pasture land, 5 rooms rough cast house, bank barn, cement floor hog pen, other out-buildings, silo, rack lifter, 100 acre orchard 1 mile from churches and school, on gravel road adjoining stone road north and west from Waterdown, 15 miles from Hamilton. J. B. Biggar, 205 Clyde Block, Hamilton, Ontario. Regent 34.

\$4,000—NEAR BEAMSVILLE, 30 acres bush and pasture land, 7 rooms brick house, stone foundation, good cellar, frame kitchen and wood shed, veranda, good barn, 2000 bush wheat, shilohs, churches, etc., in Campville, 3/4-mile away. Will take city property in exchange. J. D. Biggar, 205 Clyde Block, Hamilton, Ontario. Regent 34.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

APPLES EGGS POTATOES

I buy any quantity of Apples, Eggs, Potatoes, Parsnips, Carrots, Turnips. Will quote you prices on any other vegetables or good butter. D. S. GORDON Cor. Mary Street, Hamilton, Ont. (Phone Regent 3893)

FOR SALE

KNITTING YARN, ALL WOOL, SAME quality as we made for Red Cross. Grey only. One dollar thirty per pound. Sample skein thirty cents. Ask for sample of our fine Lambwool colored yarns. Georgetown Woolen Mills, Georgetown, Ont.

FOR SALE—1 CANT BROS. 35 BAND saw, No. 118; 1 Cowan 24 x 10 revolving bed planer; 1 Goldie McCulloch power motor, with boring attachment; above machines nearly new; 1 two-spindle shaper, good condition; 1 4 x 14 horizontal boiler; 1 forty horse steam and compound engine; 2 pumps. J. Hender, Com. Blenheim, Ont.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND HOP Stop Cylinder Press 31 x 52. Good condition. Price on application. Also motor if wanted. McDonald Printing Co., Hamilton, Ont.

BOOK BARGAINS—OLD SECRETS and New Discoveries, six valuable books combined, 250 pages, worth \$1.50, only 25c postpaid. Write Promotion Service Co., Dept. 8, 1103 Joliette, Montreal.

FOR SALE OATMEAL MILL

Capacity 140 barrels. Owner retiring from business. Apply, 39 Front Street East, Toronto.

HELP WANTED

MARRIED MAN WANTED. MANAGE fruit and vegetable farm, also chickens and bees. Apply H. G. Cockburn & Son, Guelph, Ont.

WANTED

FIRST CLASS KNITTER. EXPERIENCED on Dubied Flat Fashioning Machine. Good wages paid to capable man. Best working conditions in daylight mill. Mercury Mills, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

POULTRY WANTED.

HENS WANTED ALIVE, 27 CENTS A pound, any kind, any size. No deduction for shrinkage. I pay express from any station in Ontario. Ship collect on delivery for full amount in crate or boxes or I will send crates free. Albert Lewis, 688 Dundas street west, Toronto, Ont.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VILLAGE INN, WELL located, at Township seat, leading highway, fourteen rooms. Large stable, also good space for general store and large refreshment room. Orchard garden. Good water. Apply H. C. Cockburn & Son, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF Castorville, a large frame dwelling with a general grocery store and post-office in connection; stock included in store; house and store equipped with natural gas; good barn; 1919 model Ford ton truck; 5-passenger McLaughlin car; new ice house, with 28 loads of ice, 6 acres of land. For further particulars apply by letter or personally to Thos. Price, Castorville P.O., Ont.

# ALLIES' REPLY TO WILSON PAVES WAY TO COMPROMISE

Note Will Not be Published Until a Favorable Decision as to Fiume

Terms Largely Conciliatory--Turkish Peace Parleys Mean Much

London cable says: Andrew Bonar Law, Government spokesman, denied in the House late to-day, in answer to a question by Sir Edward Carson, that a "harsh" reply to President Wilson's Adriatic note had been originally drafted, but later revised. He added that all Allied statesmen were fully awake to the importance of maintaining a good understanding with the United States. This was greeted by a volley of cheers.

Washington despatch: The Allies' reply to President Wilson's note, wherein he informed them that if they persisted in their Fiume settlement such action would lead him to consider withdrawal of the Peace Treaty from the Senate, was received here to-day. It was immediately sent from the State Department to the White House, and it will be answered by the President.

The terms of the note are understood to be largely conciliatory. It is not at all sharp, and while it is argumentative in the diplomatic sense, it nevertheless paves the way for a compromise, according to the impression here.

The Allies' note was not made public, and in fact, none of the notes are expected to be made public until a favorable decision is reached. Then, perhaps, the complete text of all the correspondence will be available to the people. It is understood, though, that this Government has requested permission from the Allies to make the correspondence public.

One of the reasons that argues against publication of any of the notes at this time is the internal condition in Italy. Italy is in a bad way now, and anything calculated to excite unduly the Latin temperament is best left unsaid in the opinion of the men who are striving to find a way out of the Fiume muddle. The situation, so far as facts and not fancies are concerned, is this:

The poet, d'Annunzio, who has received the plaudits of Italian militar-

ists ever since he entered Fiume and assumed control of the city, is still there. During his occupation two plebiscites have been held, both of which have indicated that the inhabitants have desired d'Annunzio to retire. He has declared both elections invalid.

Personally, according to well-informed sources here, he would welcome an opportunity to leave Fiume but the opportunity must be of such a nature as to vindicate in a measure his action in seizing the city. And this is where Italy is left in the lurch. Even though all efforts to compromise failed, and she fell back on the Pact of London, she will not receive Fiume.

In connection with the Fiume imbroglio, however, it developed to-day that the United States will probably participate actively in the Turkish peace negotiations, which will soon be opened in Paris. Such participation, it is believed, indicates a desire on the part of the President, to re-engage more actively in European affairs.

It was explained to-day that all of the decisions reached by the Supreme Council at its last meeting in London were entirely tentative and dependent on what transpired at the Turkish peace negotiations. As the United States was not at war with Turkey, the President is undecided as to whether this country should be represented by a plenipotentiary or as an observer. The fact, though, that the United States is not going to accept a mandate for Armenia lessens the necessity of her association in the treaty making, but the fate of Armenia alone which is slowly assuming the form of the greatest tragedy in history, will cause the President to take an active part, it is believed. The Armenians unable to defend themselves, are hemmed in by relentless enemies, whose only wish is to see them exterminated. Their defenceless position is aggravated because they are split into two sections, and the Tartars and Kurds are between them.

though it may be disapproved by the present French Government, was actuated by patriotic motives.

**BASIS OF THE ACCUSATION.**  
The accusation, which in the opinion of many forms the most terrible indictment against the ex-Premier, is based upon:  
1. Private notes in Caillaux's handwriting discovered in a safe deposit vault at Florence, Italy, and in which he outlined a scheme by which he would resume office on a platform of immediate peace with Germany. His plan was to become virtual dictator of France by means of a coup d'etat.  
2. Cable messages from the German Minister at Buenos Aires, Argentina, sent to Berlin through Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff. These messages are said to tell of Caillaux's relations with Herr Lipscher, a Hungarian, during the war, and with German emissaries. To the latter he is said to have given the impression that he was ready to negotiate peace with Germany and to foster a Franco-German entente.  
3. Caillaux's acquaintance with many suspected men in France, Italy and the United States, including Count Minotto, husband of the daughter of a millionaire meat packer of Chicago.  
4. Caillaux's alleged declaration in Italy to ex-Minister Martini, representing France as exhausted and ready to make peace on a basis of the evacuation by Germany of Belgium and the invaded French areas, against territorial and other compensation to Germany from Russia.

**SEVERAL OUTSTANDING FEATURES.**  
From a spectacular viewpoint, the trial of the former Premier may be divided into several outstanding features, which will be chronologically:  
A—Caillaux's speech in his own defence, which is expected to be sensational.  
B—Disclosures of his relations with Count Minotto.  
C—Fresh sidelights on the Bolo Pasha case and Caillaux's relations with that "cause celebre."  
D—Echoes from the Lenoir treason case.  
E—Caillaux's relations with the newspaper Bonnet Rouge.  
F—The story of Caillaux's trip to Italy.  
Opinion is divided as to Caillaux's activities in Italy. Some Italian politicians assert he actually invited Italy's aid in the prompt conclusion of peace, while others, equally prominent, positively deny this.  
The prosecution is conducted by Judge Mornet, the man who convicted Mata Hari, the beautiful German woman spy.  
The Senate chamber was crowded to overflowing at to-day's opening of the trial. All the senators were present. Leon Bourgeois presided. The diplomatic corps was widely represented. New stalls have been erected to accommodate the new Alsatian representatives.  
Caillaux sat somewhat isolated in a velvet armchair behind his counsel, while in his rear several places had been reserved for the witnesses. The latter will include ambassadors, chancellors, ex-premiers, publishers and other high placed personages, making

up the most distinguished list of witnesses on record in a French trial.

There is no more effective vermifuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the digestive system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

## JELICOE'S REPORT.

None to Admiralty Yet—Waits On Dominions.

London cable: The First Lord of the Admiralty stated in the House of Commons to-day that Admiral Jellicoe had made no compromise report to the Admiralty on the naval defence of the Empire, but had made a series of reports to the Dominion Governments on local naval defence problems. The House would receive information, but must wait until it was known what the dominions proposed to do.

The Merchants Shipping Amendment Bill, a minor measure, and the Public Utility Capital Issues Bill to relieve public service undertakings, like gas and water, from restrictions on raising capital, were read a second time.

The Coinage Bill, reducing silver coinage intrinsic values, was, though opposed as unjustified and tending to further inflation of the currency, and consequently higher prices, read a second time.

The House debated at length a motion condemning Trade Union action in restricting and opposing employment of ex-service men.

## GIVEN TIME TO REDUCE FORCES

Germany is Allowed Until July 10

To Cut Army Down to 100,000 Men.

London cable says: Germany has been allowed a concession from the terms of the Treaty of Versailles with regard to the speed with which her military forces must be reduced. Premier Lloyd George, it was learned to-day, has notified Dr. St. Hamer, the German envoy, that the date when her army must be reduced to 200,000 men has been fixed as April 10, while she is allowed till July 10 to bring it down to the 100,000 limit.

"I have the honor to inform you for the information of the German Government," said Mr. Lloyd George's letter to Dr. St. Hamer, "that the attention of the Supreme Council has been drawn by the President of the Commission of Control in Berlin to the difficulty with which the German Government will be confronted if the Allies insist on strict fulfillment of the article of the treaty requiring a reduction in the German army to 100,000 not later than March 31.  
"As this article was drafted on the assumption that the Treaty of Versailles would have been ratified at a much earlier date, the Supreme Council decided to permit that the German forces should be reduced to 200,000 by April 10, that is to say, three months from the coming into force of the treaty as provided for in Article 163, and to 100,000 by July 10.  
"I have the honor to request that you will communicate this decision to the German Government."

## TOBACCO GOES UP IN BRITAIN

Sewing Cotton Also, and Taxi Fares Likely.

Parcel-Post Rates Expected to Go Up.

London Cable — An actual and prospective increase in prices announced to-day include one penny to two pennies increase on cigars and an ounce of tobacco and a half-penny increase on a package of cigarettes. Sewing cotton is increased 2-4 pence a reel.  
The recent increase in the price of petrol, which caused a one day's strike of taxicab drivers, is expected to bring an announcement of higher fares to-morrow, when the Home Secretary will receive a deputation representing the taximen.  
In consequence of the increase in railway freights, the belief is growing that parcel post charges will be raised in the near future. The postal employees demand higher wages, involving an aggregate of about £11,000,000 yearly, and it is expected that a half-penny extra will be placed on letter postage.

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Farnie's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

# ULTIMATUM BY WILSON ON ADRIATIC QUESTION

President's Note Says U. S. Will Withdraw From Pact if Present Plans Stand

Officially Disclaimed as a Threat, But the Meaning is Clear

Washington Despatch — President Wilson in his note to the Allies on the Fiume question, has, after all, informed them that if they proceeded with their settlement of the Adriatic situation he would consider the withdrawal of the Peace Treaty from the Senate.

While the President's action has been officially disclaimed as a threat, the fact remains that he set forth specifically to the Allies the full consequences of any action taken on the Fiume matter without his knowledge or consent.

The President's note was not made public at either the White House or the State Department to-day. In addition to mentioning the Peace Treaty, however, it is understood that he may have indicated to France a similar necessity that would compel him likewise to withdraw from the Senate the Franco-American defensive alliance pact, wherein the United States promises to go to France's protection in case of an unwarranted attack against her by Germany.

All told, the President's action—which, with the exception of the text of the note, was revealed almost entirely to-day—is the strongest move he has yet made to impress Europe with the knowledge that he has not given up the treaty fight, that he does not concede the treaty beaten, and, furthermore, that he will not accept ratification of the treaty unless Article X is intact.

His note, in brief, informs the Allies that he will not brook any action at this time, without either his knowledge, consent or approval, which may later, on the assumption that the United States will ultimately be a member of the League of Nations, commit this country to responsibility in connection with upholding decisions to which it was not a party.

**OUTLOOK NOT HOPEFUL.**  
Washington Despatch — The best friends of the peace treaty in Washington were not very hopeful to-night of the possibility of agreement between Republicans and Democrats in the Senate on the reservations.  
"It looks as though we might come out at the same hole as we went in," was the description applied to the situation by Senator Hitchcock, Democratic leader in the Senate. He added that the Republicans evidently wished to avoid any compromise on the matter. On the other hand, he declared that there would be no ratification unless there was first a compromise.

It is generally agreed that the debate will be allowed to run its full course without any effort to hasten a roll call on ratification.

**COUNCIL MEMBERS REPLY.**  
London Cable — The American Embassy is engaged to-night in coding and forwarding to Washington the reply of the Supreme Council to President Wilson's Adriatic note, which will be in the hands of the Washington Government to-morrow.

The Council made it known in its daily semi-official communication to the newspapers that it does not propose to make public the correspondence, so that the question of whether the text of the notes will be given to the world, rests with President Wilson.

Since the main facts are public property, namely that the President strongly objects to the solution of the Italian-Jugo Slav problem by the application of the treaty of London thereto, and objects so strongly as to contemplate America's withdrawal from the Versailles compact as a possibility, and that the Council objects to the re-opening of the question, the arguments exchanged shall be published while the controversy is hot on the anvil.

The statement from Washington confirming the first reports that the President had intimated that rejection of his policy might be followed by diplomatic reprisals furnished another surprise to the politicians and the public, who outside of a small but important circle which meets twice daily in Downing Street, and the advisers in the confidence of this group experienced the greatest surprise because it came close on the heels of other Washington messages, intimating that only American retirement from its part in policing the Adriatic was interdicted.

The council issued an emphatic denial on its own behalf of French newspaper reports that it was persuaded to modify and soften the first draft of the note to President Wilson by intervention exercised by Viscount Grey, Lord Robert Cecil and Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The susceptibilities of the non-British members of the council were one of the factors behind this denial because the story was calculated to give the impression on the continent that the British were dominating the conference.

The feeling at Italian headquarters in London with respect to the President's action is strong. Unofficially it is spoken of as an attack upon Italy, and his memorandum is described as an ultimatum. The Italians also feel that Italy's claims to consideration for her part of the war and the sacrifices made have never been quite appreciated by her allies.

The feeling in the Jugo-Slav camp is equally strong, but has the element of elation that the Slavs have a strong champion. They feel that they are at a disadvantage because Minister Trupitch is outside the councils of the powers, and, like the Italians, have their own grievance in that they consider that the fact they were in the war from the start and that their country was practically ruined is not to be given the weight it deserves.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

## DRIVEN OUT OF IRKUTSK

Bolsheviki Ousted By Czechs On Jan. 30.

Interfered With Czecho-Slovak Evacuation.

Vladivostok Cable — Consular officials report that, because the Bolsheviki forces interfered with the evacuation of the Czecho-Slovaks from Irkutsk, the city was taken over by the Czechs on Jan. 30.

The Bolsheviki forces took Admiral Kolchak as their prisoner with them when they were driven out, but left the State gold treasure behind. Gen. Voltzkeffsky, with a remnant of the Kolehak army, has reached Irkutsk, and Gen. Semenov, commander-in-chief of the all-Russian forces, was reported by the consuls as sending reinforcements and supplies from Chita, his present headquarters.

Reports received by the Vladivostok headquarters of the Czecho-Slovaks from Irkutsk since Feb. 1 confirmed the foregoing advice, their reports being that all was quiet in Irkutsk, the city remaining in their hands, and their evacuation proceeding orderly.

The British mission arriving here Feb. 4 reported Gen. Voltzkeffsky 200 versts west of Irkutsk.

The local revolutionary staff announced the following wireless despatch had been received from Irkutsk, via Ootok:  
"Armistice with Czechs signed by regular army Soviet Government of Russia. The last Czech echelon left Salari, westward of Irkutsk, Voltzkeffsky taken prisoner, army nearly annihilated, many prisoners, cannon and machine guns captured. Everybody in Irkutsk taking arms, exceptional enthusiasm. All shops and warehouses closed. Everybody joining army. Red army Irkutsk communicating directly with Soviet Russia. Decrees and instructions being received from Moscow. Signed Sosonoff."

A Prime Dressing for Wounds.—In some factories and work-shops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

## WILSON WANTS TO TAKE HELM

May Call Cabinet Any Day Now.

Doctors Disagree As to Physical Ability.

Washington Despatch — The fact that President Wilson has thrown his hat in the ring—not as a third-term candidate—but as the principal performer in the most sensational "come-back" staged in the history of the nation, kept official and political circles in Washington agog with interest to-day.

All eyes were on the White House, and every person entering through the main gates or by way of the Executive offices was watched and questioned. Reports were going about that the resignations of other Cabinet officers might be expected, as an aftermath of the Lansing incident.

Two other points of interest in the unusual situation were in the foreground, namely, whether the President would call a meeting of his Cabinet to-morrow or Friday, and the real status of the President's

health. Up to a late hour no definite information could be obtained at the White House concerning the chances of a Cabinet meeting being held to-morrow.

If the President had his way there would be no doubt about how quickly the next Cabinet meeting would be staged. Unofficial reports are to the effect he feels he is fit to plunge into the exacting work of taking over the full direction of Governmental affairs. But that his physicians are willing to have him do so is another question.

No one seems to doubt, however, that the President will be openly in full charge again within a short time.

Dr. Dercum, of Philadelphia, visited President Wilson on Saturday and was quoted as saying that the President was mentally fit. Admiral Grayson said that Dr. Dercum was "very much pleased with the President's condition and progress toward complete recovery." On the other hand, Dr. Arthur D. Boyan, of Chicago, is quoted as stating that the "disease of the arteries is a permanent and not a temporary condition," and that a patient in this condition "should under no circumstances be permitted to resume the work of such a strenuous position as that of President."

This led to speculation as to the danger of the President suffering a relapse. Official circles were kept in a turmoil of emotion and the situation which has been created formed the principal topic for a discussion that extended from the White House to Capitol Hill and into the cloakrooms of the Senate and House of Representatives. That the President has been deeply stirred by some information which his investigations lately have brought him, is pretty generally accepted.

## AIRMEN GUARD PERSIAN ZONES

Britain Relies On Planes to Keep Out Bolsheviki

From Mesopotamia and Its District.

Washington Despatch—Great Britain relies largely upon her air forces for the defence of Persia and Mesopotamia, according to official advice received here. Winston Churchill, British War Minister, recently informed Parliament that air bases have been established at Bagdad and Karachi, the latter a port on the Arabian Sea, and the terminus of an important railway.

Military experts here attach great importance to the announcement, because it is an innovation in military strategy in two important particulars. It is the first time, authorities say, that air forces have been relied upon to so large a degree purely for defence. Also, the impossibility of conducting operations in desert regions has been overcome by carrying on the operations in the air.

British authorities have feared that Bolsheviki troops, which have penetrated Turkestan, might enter Afghanistan and attack Persia from the flank. It is believed that the aerial forces have been organized partially to meet this threatened danger.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Care an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

## POLICING THE DARDANELLES

Details Not Worked Out By Supreme Council.

Bosphorous Also to Be Internationalized.

London Cable — The Internationalization of the Dardanelles, which has been forecast, was decided upon definitely by the Allied Supreme Council to-day. The details of the control of the waterways, however, have not been worked out.

One of the big questions to be decided is the policing of the Straits, and a knotty problem is as to who will furnish the necessary troops. Further than deciding that Constantinople is to remain under Turkish control, the Council has not drawn a definite boundary line. Details such as the exact frontiers remain to be decided.

Three commissions were set up by the council to-day in connection with the Turkish peace. One is to decide upon the boundaries of the Armenian Republic, another is to report on the Turkish finances, and the third is to examine into the Greek claims in the Smyrna territory, which were dwelt upon at length by Premier Venizelos in his statement of yesterday. All the commissions are expected to report to the council the latter part of the week.

At the afternoon session the council decided that the Bosphorous should be internationalized the same as the Dardanelles.

The preliminary consideration of the whole Turkish question was completed to-day and the drafting of the treaty will be started immediately. Many deaths yet remain to be cleared up, as had been forecast, and the reports of the commission appointed to-day to investigate certain phases of the peace problem.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

## BITTER FIGHT SURE AT TRIAL OF CAILLAUX

Ex-Premier of France Charged With Betraying His Country.

DIRTY LINEN

In Political Life of France to Be Aired in the Contest.

Paris Cable — Confronted by his peers assembled as a High Court of Justice in the French Senate to-day, Joseph Caillaux, ex-Premier of France, husband of the woman who did not hesitate to commit murder for love of him, had nothing of the detected appearance of a man whose life depends upon his ability to clear himself of the charge of treason. On the contrary, he appeared as one thoroughly sure of himself and ready to take up the treason debate on the floor of the Senate in a spirit of equality with the men appointed by the nation to judge him.

Dramatic tenseness marked the opening of the trial, the outcome of which is to solve the three years' riddle that has been puzzling the statesmen of all Europe, whether this former Premier, universally conceded to be one of the keenest brains of the continent, did or did not betray his country to the enemy in the midst of the war's grapple for life or death.

Elegantly attired, his head held high, Caillaux replied in a clever voice to the formal questions at the opening of the hearing. His fingers toyed with a pair of pearl grey gloves as he listened attentively to the reading of the long indictment. Now and then he passed a whispered word to his counsel, Judges Glaffier and Moutet, both members of the Chamber of Deputies, and Judge Demange, a venerable member of the Paris bar, especially appointed to watch the legal proceedings to see that the code is strictly adhered to.

Certain passages of the indictment called a sardonic smile to Caillaux's lips. This smile, together with his entirely detached attitude, was criticised by his political enemies as "bluff" while his friends chose to characterize it as proof of a clear conscience.  
Caillaux is charged with having endangered the security of the state by plots and machinations calculated to lead to a premature peace, contrary to the interests of the country. He is expected to make a great speech of defence, probably Friday, in which he will fully develop his own theory and attempt to prove that his policy,



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William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1920

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**WANTED**

Athens High School wish to erect a permanent memorial to ex-students who died while serving King and Country during the Great War. They wish to have this list as complete as possible. The following information regarding ex-students is desired, Name in full, age, rank, unit, where killed, date of death, honours won. Address replies to Jas. E. Churchill, Sec'y of Memorial Committee, Athens Ont.

**\$100—REWARD—\$100**

One Hundred Dollars Reward will be given by the Charleston Lake Association for information that will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who this winter broke into cottages at Charleston Lake.

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**WANTED**

WORK WANTED by Mrs. Wm. Roberts. Either home or out.

WANTED—Good farm, capable of carrying 20 head of milkers. Apply to A. W. Johnston, Post Office Athens.

WANTED—One set of two-ton Bolster springs. Submit best offers to the Reporter Office.

**THE FIGHTING HOPE**—From Page 1 measuredly. "I never did judge Robert by a general standard. I judged him by the standard I held out to him before I married him. It was a pretty big one, but he knew it and God forgive him, he knelt beside me and swore it was his own.

"And now"—again that spasmodic twitching of the brows, while the low, measured voice went on—"and now it's not only against my standard that I balance him. I weigh him against one who is my standard's standard."

**CHAPTER IX.**  
BACK FROM PRISON.

TO Mrs. Mason's narrow, unbending, short-sighted code everything in life was prepared in advance—a man's political convictions, a woman's religious convictions, a child's nursery stories, the babies' prayers. Her puritanic soul was outraged wholly now, and, flushing angrily, with an instinctive shrinking back of her whole person, she attacked the woman before her.

"May the Lord have mercy on such women as you, Anna Granger! You're wicked, flagrantly, deliberately wicked, to utter such thoughts. Isn't it enough to have the unlawful feeling?" She wheeled suddenly to Temple. "Oh, I've seen for a long time that you loved her. Every one has seen it. But I thought her sense of decency—"

Temple stepped forward at that, his eyes blazing. "Mrs. Mason," he said forbiddingly, "don't you think you have gone quite far enough? Have you no pity, no sense of womanliness?"

The housekeeper winced at the man's tones. The words escaped her. Anna had risen. Very white and still, she stood for a second. Then:

"Mr. Temple, I must leave this house, leave it at once. But you may count upon me. When your case comes up for trial I shall be there. I am going to clear you. Mrs. Mason thinks—her eyes traveling slowly to the elder woman—"that it's not because you're innocent that I insist upon giving my testimony. She thinks it's because I love you. I do. But you at least know I've nothing further to hope from this. I am Robert Granger's wife till death!"

Temple bowed. "Yes, I know," he said simply. "I want you—in my soul I want you—to be always as you are now—right and loyal."

"That is what I longed to hear you say, just those words," said she, with a little, quick, sobbing breath.

Mrs. Mason was forgotten. For a brief moment they two were alone, removed from the rest of the world. The silence was eloquent, yet never had Burton Temple felt farther from the woman he loved than now after she had made her heart's confession. He adored her inaccessibility, her code of honor as wife and mother.

It was she who broke the silence, and when she spoke the great nobility of her voice sank into his troubled soul and quieted him.

"It had to come some day—the awakening. Will you try to believe me when I say it is not all a loss, because we will not allow it to be a loss? Because we are going to do right, you and I?"

She smiled up at him with trembling lips and eyes running over. Then she lifted one hand and placed it upon his dark head, even as he a little while ago had placed his upon her own. And in this case again it was not a caress, but a benediction, and he understood.

She turned and moved evenly toward the door. There came a sharp rap, a feverish, insistent, wild sort of rap, and she paused. Cato looked up alertly from his nap and threw back his ears.

Temple stepped quickly to the door and threw it open. Then, in amazement, he stepped back. "Granger!" he exclaimed. "What are you doing here?"

A little white faced man, wearing a long ulster and carrying his hat in his hand, entered. It was not his close cropped hair and subservient hangdog manner alone which witnessed to the late prison life and discipline; the timid, interval spaced movement of the lockstep bore its witness as well.

He cast but one sickly glance of confusion at Burton Temple. Then he turned to the woman who stood stone still at one side of the door staring at him piteously.

"Anna, I've been pardoned," he said, coming to her quickly. "I came here at once, you see. I want to speak with you for a moment alone." His words were hurried, furtive, like the jailbird accustomed to sneaking whispers in the prison line to his pal. Involuntarily the wife shivered.

"There's no need, Robert," she answered dully. "There's nothing to conceal now; they know who I am." Wearily she turned to Temple. "The pardon has been granted," said she.

Temple bowed, without speaking. "Yes," broke in Granger with nervous haste. "They've been working for a pardon for some time, you know. You've seen it in the papers, haven't you? You see, the public felt that I was innocent, unjustly condemned, so—"

He paused, seeing a slight, beseeching gesture of his wife to Temple. The big financier understood and, turning, quit the room quietly, leaving man and wife together. Mrs. Mason, whose curiosity was quite as alive as her conscience, stayed. It wouldn't do to miss this meeting. Maybe it was her duty to stay!

"I want you to leave this house, to come away with me at once. There's no longer any need for proofs of vindication, you see," Granger said to Anna, hastily kissing her.

She submitted, battling down the shudder of disgust which the touch of his lips reached her. After all, he was her husband.

"Yes, I'll go with you," she said lifelessly. She wondered how she could live with this thief all the rest of her days.

"You see, Anna, every one knew I was innocent; every one believed in me. Now I must get away to some place where I can rest, where no one will ask me questions or harry me, for I'm tired to death—to death. Oh," still catching no responsive light on the immobile face before him, "it was your belief in me, Anna, that gave me courage all along."

She looked at him, shuddering. "But I don't believe in you, Robert," she said. "I know."

Under the man's prison pallor rose a sort of grayish fright.

"Know! Know what?" he asked sharply.

"I know that you are not innocent, Robert!"

At those words all the bravado went out of Granger, as a tiny spark suddenly goes out touched by a block of ice.

"Sh-h-h! What do you mean anyhow? I am innocent; I am." He did not whisper now; he almost shrieked, even as he had in court that day when the jury pronounced him guilty. And now, as then, he fancied he saw over his head the cruel Roman symbol of vengeance, the faces and the ax—saw, too, the calm women who spin the thread of life, crouching on the shadowy frescoed wall of the courtroom, a naked skull at their feet.

Something seemed to grip his throat. He strangled an instant, then he coughed and spat. He drew his hands across his eyes and pulled himself together.

"I am innocent, innocent!" he insisted.

"Don't! Don't, Robert!" cried Anna, pity at the shameful sight of her perjured husband rising in her heart. "I know the whole of it. I've read the letter you wrote to Cornelius Brady, you see."

He shook as a man seized suddenly by some deadly disease. Then instinctively, fearfully, he looked toward Mrs. Mason.

"She knows all," said Anna quietly. "Who has that letter? Where is it? Has Temple got it? My God, why don't you tell me?"

"There is no letter now, Robert. I read it, and I burned it without thinking."

"You destroyed it? Then it can't be used against me! Oh, Anna, you're a trump!" He seized both her hands and kissed them in a frenzy of relief. Even in that pivotal moment, though, when the weight of months had fallen from him and left him light, a suspicion came to him, a jailbird suspicion.

"But you said 'without thinking.' Without thinking what, Anna?"

"Without thinking that as well as convicting you that letter was the only evidence to vindicate Mr. Temple," answered she calmly.

Then Mrs. Mason, with a sneer, made it plain.

"Maybe your wife feels that an innocent man mustn't be sent to prison. Mr. Granger, or maybe she feels some stronger motive. I remember that you were adverse to her staying on here the day that I saw you. Now, I believe, she thinks of giving evidence about the destruction of that letter."

At the last sentence the ugly, condemning, vindictive expression which had come into Granger's face at her incriminating words vanished.

"Anna, it's not true! It couldn't be true that you would expose me!" he gasped in a sort of terror. "You are not going to tell about that letter? Why, I am your husband, Anna—your husband! I did certify that check. Yes, I did. But, good God, why should you want to ruin me?"

He sank at her feet in pitiful, abject appeal.

"Anna, as your husband, as a man who loves you and whom you once loved, I say, forgive me. Great heavens! I've repented. I've paid thrice over again for my folly. What can I do now? I can't undo what's been done. It's you who must wipe out the stain; help me to begin over again. Your forgiveness would be absolution. Anna, you will forgive me?"

Curiously the woman touched his shoulder. Instinctively she wanted to feel just a little bit alive. But she might as well have touched a post of wood. It seemed as though the very faculty of feeling had been obliterated within her.

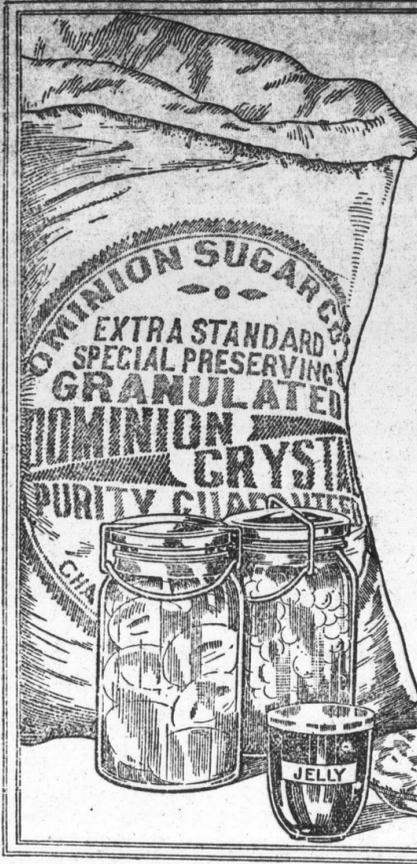
"Forgive you? I suppose I must, Robert," she said lifelessly. "All women forgive. They were put into the world like priests or governors, I think. Only we are not supposed to give penances or sentences." Her voice trailed off wearily.

"You see, Anna," Granger went on, trying to excuse himself. "I knew I hadn't made the success of my life that you'd expected. It touched my pride to the quick to see you living in that narrow way—you, who might have been a queen among women." A look of cunning came into his face. "And then, the boys—"

"But, Robert, didn't you know that I would sooner have worked my fingers to the bone and my brain to a little white spot than have you do this awful thing? Didn't you know I would sooner have worn rags than have you steal?" She made a pitiful little gesture and ended with a half sob.

"I know, I know," said he. "It's easy now to see what a mad idea it all was. But I had that chance to get a fresh start in life. With money I could do big things; I could make myself all that you wanted me to be. The boys were growing up. We needed more for

(Continued Next Week)



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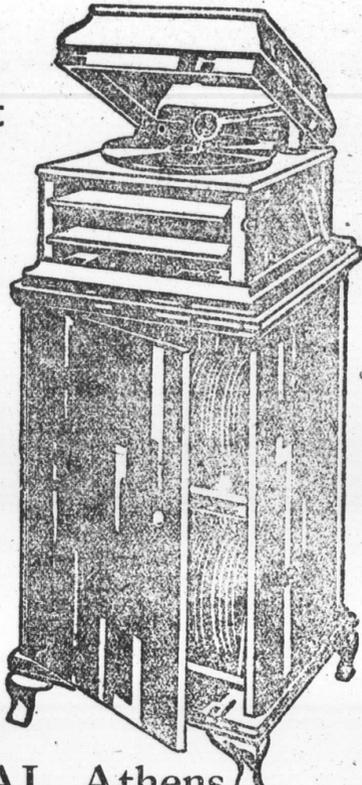
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Hamilton, Ont.—"I have suffered with rheumatism for the last five years and I have only taken three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Anuria (anti-uric-acid) Tablets and three bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and am nearly cured. I also had that dread disease, Spanish Influenza, leaving me in a terrible condition. Only those who have had it know what an awful condition it leaves one in. I am sure if it had not been for Dr. Pierce's medicines and advice I certainly would have died.

"I want to recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines to any sufferer who has kidney trouble or to anyone run down after having the 'Flu'. Also try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for constipation."—MRS. ESTELLE GRANBY, 54 1/2 James St. North.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IX. Feb. 23, 1920. Peter writes about Christian living. Temperance lesson.

I. Peter 2:1-5, 11, 12-19-25.

COMMENTARY—1. Growth in Grace (vs. 1-5). I. Therefore—this word connects what the apostle is about to say with the preceding chapter. The eternity and potency of the word (1 Peter 1:25) is the foundation for exhortations which follow. Laying aside—Put off once for all, as one lays aside a garment that is discarded. Malice—A disposition to injure another to gratify personal anger, hatred or jealousy. This and the other dispositions or acts mentioned in this verse are utterly out of harmony with the love to which we are exhorted in v. 22 of the preceding chapter. Guile—The disposition to practice deception. Hypocrisies—Acts of deception. Envy—Envy is ill-will toward another because of his superior ability or possessions. Evil speakings—Malice delights in another's hurt; envy pinches at another's good; guile imparts duplicity to the heart; hypocrisy (flattery) imparts duplicity to the tongue; evil-speakings wound the character of another—Augustine. 2. As newborn babes—Christians have been born again, as told in v. 23 of the preceding chapter. Desire—Long for. Sincere milk of the word—The infant desire the nourishment that nature provides for it, so they who are born of the Spirit long for, and are nourished by, the word of God. That ye may grow thereby—It is God's plan that His children should grow in grace, and he has fully provided for that growth. It only remains for them to co-operate sincerely with Him in that plan. 3. If so be ye have tasted—As they were born of God, and had tasted His goodness, they would naturally desire the same pure, unadulterated milk of the word.—Clarke. 4. To whom coming—Coming to Christ; not once for all, but continually coming to him for the supply of spiritual needs, a living stone, disallowed indeed of men—Reference is here made to Isa. 28:16. Christ, the only sure foundation, was rejected by those whom he came to save (John 1:11). Chosen of God—God's only begotten Son. Precious—Christ was despised and rejected by the world, but in the sight of the Father most precious, and the time will come when before Him every knee shall bow. He now has a name which is above every other name. He is precious because of His deity, precious because of His consecration, precious because of His redemption. 5. We also, as lively stones—We also, as living stones.—E. V. —They who are born again partake of the nature of their divine Master. They are spiritually alive and are built into Christ's spiritual temple of which He is the chief corner stone." II. Christian Temperance (vs. 11, 12). 1. Be sober—Peter is about to exhort the church earnestly to show themselves genuine followers of Christ and to address them with these exhorting terms. Beware—Entreat. As strangers—As sojourners. 2. V. Christians are spoken of as being in a town or country not their own. They have no citizenship there, for they are citizens of the heavenly country. Pilgrims—Travelers. They are making their journey to Mount Zion. Abstain from fleshly lusts—These are enumerated in Gal. 5:19-21. The child of God is warned against the gratification of every appetite to an extent that would hinder his entrance into the divine life and against every course that would injure His soul. He should use moderation in things that are lawful and abstain from all that is harmful. This exhortation would prohibit the use of alcoholic liquors, tobacco and habit-forming drugs. War against the soul—The interests of the soul suffer when undue atten-

tion is paid to eating and drinking, and the gratification of other bodily appetites, and to the accumulation of wealth. 12. Conversation—Conduct, behavior. Honest—Proper, commendable. Among the Gentiles—The Christian is carefully watched, and his conduct will preach the Gospel if it is Christlike. As Evidences—The pagans among whom Christians lived looked upon them as disregarding their customs, and hence they gave them the reputation of being lawless. III.—Patient endurance (vs. 19-25). 19. Thankworthy—Commendable for conscience toward God.—The Christian has high regard for the voice of his conscience. He recognizes it as divinely given to guide him aright, endure grief, suffering wrongfully.—One who obeys his conscience is liable to be misunderstood and misrepresented. Unnumbered thousands of God's saints have suffered at the hands of the enemies of Christ for no other reason than because they would obey the voice of God speaking through their consciences. 20. Butted—The word means to strike with the hand or fist, to cuff or knock about. faults—Sins, or wrong-doings, take it patiently.—There is no "glory," or virtue, in enduring with patience the punishment that is deserved. This is acceptable with God.—When one carefully and conscientiously obeys God, and because of this obedience suffering is inflicted upon him, and he bears it patiently. God is pleased with the course he has taken and will grant him his blessing. 21. even heretofore were ye called.—The Christian is called into fellowship with Christ, to be like him in character and behavior, and to share in his sufferings. He left us an example of patient endurance under suffering. 22. who did no sin—Christ was absolutely sinless. There was no guile in him, yet he suffered as an evil-doer. 23. when he was reviled—He was broken against during his ministry, during his trial and during his sufferings on the cross. reviled not again—He did not return evil for evil.

24. bare our sins in his own body—He had no sin for which he deserved to suffer, but he suffered the punishment our sins deserved, and on the cross poured out his precious life for us, being dead to sins—Having the life of sin destroyed, should live unto righteousness.—He whose sins are pardoned through the atonement of Christ lives to please God. He lives in accordance with the principles of righteousness, by whose stripes ye were healed.—See Isa. 53: 4, 5, 25, as sheep going away—Those to whom Peter was writing were once wandering in ignorance and sin and doomed to eternal loss. They then accepted no shepherding care. Shepherd and Bishop of your souls—Jesus is called "the good shepherd" because he has a tender care for his flock. The word bishop has in it the idea of oversight. Under Christ's protection, guidance and oversight his flock is secure.

Questions—Who was Peter? What commission was given to him in common with the other apostles? Name several places in which he labored. To whom did he address the First Epistle? How are Christians to grow in grace? From what should they abstain? What honors are conferred upon them? How should the Christian act under persecution? What example is set before him? Why Christ spoken of as a Shepherd and Bishop of souls?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Ideals for Christian living. 1. Ideals for personal life. 11. Ideals for associated life. In the lesson we pass from apostolic history to apostolic teaching. The genuineness of the Petrine Epistles has been acknowledged from the beginning. They were evidently written shortly after Peter's martyrdom (2 Peter 1:14), which was by crucifixion at Rome about 64 to 65 A. D. There is an interval of fourteen years between the council at Jerusalem in the year 49 till his appearance at Rome, during which we have no account of his activities. His epistles were addressed to the dispersed Jews and proselyted Gentiles. They are general in their scope and are designed (1) to explain more fully the doctrines of Christianity, (2) to direct and persuade to holy living and the faithful discharge of personal and relative duties, (3) to encourage to patience and perseverance in the faith in the midst of persecutions.

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tion is paid to eating and drinking, and the gratification of other bodily appetites, and to the accumulation of wealth. 12. Conversation—Conduct, behavior. Honest—Proper, commendable. Among the Gentiles—The Christian is carefully watched, and his conduct will preach the Gospel if it is Christlike. As Evidences—The pagans among whom Christians lived looked upon them as disregarding their customs, and hence they gave them the reputation of being lawless. III.—Patient endurance (vs. 19-25). 19. Thankworthy—Commendable for conscience toward God.—The Christian has high regard for the voice of his conscience. He recognizes it as divinely given to guide him aright, endure grief, suffering wrongfully.—One who obeys his conscience is liable to be misunderstood and misrepresented. Unnumbered thousands of God's saints have suffered at the hands of the enemies of Christ for no other reason than because they would obey the voice of God speaking through their consciences. 20. Butted—The word means to strike with the hand or fist, to cuff or knock about. faults—Sins, or wrong-doings, take it patiently.—There is no "glory," or virtue, in enduring with patience the punishment that is deserved. This is acceptable with God.—When one carefully and conscientiously obeys God, and because of this obedience suffering is inflicted upon him, and he bears it patiently. God is pleased with the course he has taken and will grant him his blessing. 21. even heretofore were ye called.—The Christian is called into fellowship with Christ, to be like him in character and behavior, and to share in his sufferings. He left us an example of patient endurance under suffering. 22. who did no sin—Christ was absolutely sinless. There was no guile in him, yet he suffered as an evil-doer. 23. when he was reviled—He was broken against during his ministry, during his trial and during his sufferings on the cross. reviled not again—He did not return evil for evil.

24. bare our sins in his own body—He had no sin for which he deserved to suffer, but he suffered the punishment our sins deserved, and on the cross poured out his precious life for us, being dead to sins—Having the life of sin destroyed, should live unto righteousness.—He whose sins are pardoned through the atonement of Christ lives to please God. He lives in accordance with the principles of righteousness, by whose stripes ye were healed.—See Isa. 53: 4, 5, 25, as sheep going away—Those to whom Peter was writing were once wandering in ignorance and sin and doomed to eternal loss. They then accepted no shepherding care. Shepherd and Bishop of your souls—Jesus is called "the good shepherd" because he has a tender care for his flock. The word bishop has in it the idea of oversight. Under Christ's protection, guidance and oversight his flock is secure.

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MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Moneyham's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, sometimes I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go about and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—MRS. PEARL MONEYHAM, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

forbearance in our relations with our fellows (Phil. 2: 4). The supremacy of the kingdom is supremacy of suffering and service. Christianity teaches the purest and highest patriotism. It inculcates respect for properly constituted authority (vs. 12-15). We are commanded to pray for the rulers and those in authority. Christian liberty is not license, nor to be used "as an occasion to the flesh." The ideals of Christianity are the most elevated, its incentives the strongest and its results the most beneficial.

W. H. C.

BIG GAME

(By Katharine Tyra.) The man who had been Mendel's prisoner simply happened to get too near the borders of Abyssinia, hunting lions in Somaliland, and was imprisoned for a month to teach him better manners. It was a very easy captivity, and he had a delightful goaler in an Abyssinian of rank, who looked on his prisoner with an easy toleration. "What do you want to shoot tigers and lions for? For the skin? I will send some of my hunters out, and they will bring you many skins." And again: "What do you want to shoot elephants for? For the tusks? Come with me, and I will show you many tusks." Saying which, he led him to a courtyard where there was a pile of elephant's tusks. "Any of these you can take away with you," he said.

A FOREST DINNER. Once, when he was in the depths of Basutoland with a friend, they were told there was another white man lion-shooting, somewhere in the forests. They tracked him down with some difficulty, and found that he was a certain Russian, Prince Boris, shooting big game on his own, solitary except for his hunters. But they found him living in considerable luxury, carrying about with him these things that go to make up a civilized meal—table silver and linen, and some champagne. He gave them quite a splendid dinner, and they asked him to dine in return. He came, somehow or other the hunters had got flowers—from the desert, they had a shirt which they spread for the tablecloth; but there was a small stock of champagne kept in cases of illness, which they produced, careless of the consequences; best of all, they had a couple of bottles of soda-water, and they had whiskey. They gave instructions to the native servants that they should offer whiskey and soda all round, taking care that only the guest had the soda while they had water. At the end of the meal—antelope, shot for the occasion—the guest said: "You are luxurious fellows. I think of your splashing soda around like that! Why, I haven't seen soda since I came out."

TIGERS. "You want to hear about rounding up the tigers in the caves? Well, it was like this. The tigers used to lurk in certain caves in the hillsides—(It was a Ceylon)—so I used to go up with half a dozen 'boys' armed with tridents, (in the prongs of which were rotten wood, which were used for torches. The caves were formed by great boulders which had fallen down from the hillsides, and they went sloping backwards. "When we went up there at night the boys lit their torches and stood in a semi-circle round the lairs, or rather holes. It was their business to see that the tigers didn't slip out and get behind us. I, with my rifle loaded in two barrels, stood in the middle, the barrel of the rifle hanning on the shoulder of one of the boys. When the torch gleamed on the eyes of the tiger I fired. "The worst of it was that the concussion extinguished all the torches. Of course they lit them again as quickly as possible, but meanwhile we were in the darkness, and no knowing if

the tiger was wounded or not hit or if perhaps there were two or three tigers coming for us; perhaps behind, having escaped in the confusion; in which case there would only be time to lower the rifle and fire sideways at the ground. ROGUE ELEPHANT. "Elephant-shooting? Oh, yes, I've been on elephant shoots. You can get them in the head, avoiding the brain if you don't want to kill them. If you wound them in the body they run away probably to die miserably. Yes, the rogue elephant is a dangerous brute. Sometimes they become rogue (savage) and separated from the tribe. I know one case. "An elephant strolling out by himself, with no special harm in him came upon a native who happened to be carrying a basket of sweets. The native ran away, and the elephant ate all the sweets. Then he went round prospecting for more, and when the next man put up some figs the elephant killed him. After that he started on his career of murder, and we had to make an expedition and shoot him. "I remember one time in Ceylon the elephants took to knocking down houses as fast as they were built. No matter how strongly they were put up along came the elephants and razed them to the ground. There was a stump in building in Ceylon that year."

Medical historians, seeking traces of influenza epidemics back through the centuries, have gone back to 412 B.C., when an epidemic described by Hippocrates and Livius. After that time, however, there is a long break in the history of the disease, if it is the same malady which caused the old epidemics, and the next authentic record is dated 1173 A.D. In that year the illness spread over England, Germany and Italy. For fifty years the disease existed only in sporadic form or in mild epidemics, for it is not until 1557 that another severe epidemic occurred. Since that time there have been frequent visitations in every century and recorded in the histories of many nations.

In the chronicles of 1510 we find the first mention of a pandemic, which spread all over Europe. It had its apparent origin in Africa, and the illness of that year took only a mild form. In 1557 occurred the epidemic in the history of which is found the mention of the spread of the disease to America. In 1580 there was another pandemic of influenza, which was followed by epidemics in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. One of them ceased in 1737 and it was currently reported that no more members were known. "Influenza," of Italian origin and means simply "influence." The Italians ascribed the disease to the influence of certain malign stars. The French name, "la grippe," came into use in 1743, and the names "petite peste" and "petit feu" were also used. In 1780, the widespread character of the epidemic gave it the name "general." Ancient and medieval medical works contain accurate descriptions of the disease with its symptoms, course and spread.

A curious fact that is recorded in the histories of influenza is that it occurred at sea, on ships and in fleets, but had no recent communication with land. In 1782 the English squadron commanded by Admiral Boscawen, spent several months at sea with the French coast guard to England because the influenza disabled so many members of the crew. Medical history says that the disease never disappears. It exists always, somewhere on earth, but some of the epidemics are far more severe than others. Probably the one that is best remembered by the present generation, before the now obscure days of the United States and is probably a continuation of 1913, was that of 1889-90, which spread itself all over the globe. The disease was also in 1893-94 and in 1905, and some authorities say that these latter visitations were only recurrences of the epidemic of 1889-90, not new epidemics. Between 1890 and 1891 there was a break which was caused, it is believed, by the summer weather. The great pandemic of 1889 and the subsequent years was often called the "Russian epidemic," because it began its course in Borkhara, in Asiatic Russia. From Borkhara it spread to Siberia, and then went eastward. It appeared in many cities simultaneously.

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The handling of the prisoners is pure Japanese, however. Delivered at the court house for trial, the prisoners are marched from the police wagon in single file, handcuffed and tied together by a stout rope that circles each man's waist and is twisted through his obi. Their jail kimonos are of a dull drab and on their sockless feet are grass sandals, in which they flop through the corridors.

The most unusual feature of all to a stranger is the fact that each prisoner has his head covered by a wicker mask, more like an inverted wastepaper basket than anything else, the object of which is to prevent recognition of the prisoner, to permit him to hide his shame under the disguise, and, very possibly, to prevent the who file from making a blot for liberty. The sight of a prisoner so arrayed is ghastly, the mask bringing up the suggestion of the hangman's cap. Once in the prisoner's box, however, the masks are removed, while the prisoners sit with deeply bowed heads in an attitude of the utmost humility.

The people who count their chickens before they are hatched are mighty lucky even to have eggs.

JAPANESE JUSTICE A Japanese criminal court is almost as difficult to get into as a spectator, as it is difficult to get out of as a prisoner, but there are enough unusual points to make at least one visit instructive, if not profitable. Criminal trials in Japan are public, but not blatantly so, and idleness is not encouraged. To be permitted to enter the grounds surrounding the court buildings one must secure the formal permission of the stern police official at the gate, and that permission is only secured through the presentation of some good reason why the solicitor should be permitted to pass. Once past the guardian of the gate, however, one may proceed into the courtroom itself without trouble, provided always that he removes his hat immediately he enters the building removes his overcoat if he happens to be wearing one, walks quietly and holds his remarks and questions down to a faint whisper. In the main courtroom in Tokio, which houses the Supreme Court, and the various local courts, the corridors are lined during the sessions by beswordedgendarmes, between the rows of which the one with business before the Judge warily walks. No chance is lost to impress upon everyone the fact that the dignity of the law in Japan is something which must not be trifled with. Ordinary police court cases in Japan are disposed of in the police stations themselves and the police inspectors in charge have the power to exercise a wide discretion. Ordinary drunks, of whom there are very few considering that almost every corner grocery store and every tea house and restaurant sells intoxicants, and there are ankle straps every hundred yards on almost every

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street, are simply kept long enough to sober up and are discharged with a stern warning. Domestic squabbles are settled by the policemen on the beats. Street brawls are rare, and offenders are usually made to perform profound apologies to each other and the police and are let go, and other minor offenders are punished by the score the inspectors are always able to throw into them, while the more serious violators of law are passed on to the headquarters of the metropolitan police and hence into the local courts.

Once he has been sent to headquarters a prisoner's troubles commence. As a preliminary to all else he is photographed and finger-printed, a decided reversal of the principle which bars a man from the Rogues' Gallery until he has been convicted of a felony. A suggestion that a prisoner be "mugged" in America before conviction would set every syllable of the constitution quivering, but in Japan "it is an order" and as such goes. To question a police order is neither according to etiquette nor the dictates of prudence, and the records contain no instances of any one ever doing so. From the photograph room and the ink pad the prisoner passes on for his "examination," a legalized third degree, held in an underground room where, without benefit of counsel, he is sweated perhaps for several days in succession, although the law prohibits the holding of a man without a definite charge for more than twenty-four hours.

A similar law is evaded in the United States by re-arresting the prisoner at the end of each day, but the process is simple in Japan. Here they keep the fact of a suspect's arrest a secret, and there is no hooking to help enquiring friends, if any are foolish enough to run their own necks in a noose by making enquiries. The examinations are legal, however, and are always held in camera, following which the prisoner is either released or committed for trial. There is nothing else corresponding in any way to the Canadian grand jury system. Then after waiting his turn the prisoner goes to the local court, where he faces a bench of usually four judges and who does all the questioning of the witnesses. On the bench also sits the prosecuting lawyer, with the lawyer for the defence occupying a desk and seat immediately facing the head judge, but on a level about four feet below that of the bench. Judges and lawyers are all gowned, with stiff black crepe costumes, and the collars and chests liberally decorated with embroidery, the judges and prosecuting officer in red and the members of the bar in white. All wear caps of black crepe, somewhat resembling a Scotch bonnet without the tall ribbons. Everything is solemn, everything is decorous and, without a jury to impress, there are none of those flights of oratory with which the lawyers call upon heaven to witness either the scandalous nature of the prisoner's crime nor the halo of innocence so plain to the attorney for the defence. The handling of the prisoners is pure Japanese, however. Delivered at the court house for trial, the prisoners are marched from the police wagon in single file, handcuffed and tied together by a stout rope that circles each man's waist and is twisted through his obi. Their jail kimonos are of a dull drab and on their sockless feet are grass sandals, in which they flop through the corridors.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKET

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WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE. The Great English Preparation. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Used for Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Dependency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Fading Memory, etc. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. A safe, reliable, regulating medicine. Sold in three sizes: 60¢, 1.00, 1.50. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Whitaker.)

DR. WARD The Specialist 79 NIAGARA SQUARE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK. Men, Are You In Doubt As to your trouble? Have you some skin eruption that is stubborn, has resisted treatment? Is there a nervous condition which does not improve in spite of rest, diet and medicine. Are you going down hill steadily? ARE YOU NERVOUS and dependent, weak and debilitated; tired mornings; no ambition—lifeless; memory gone; easily fatigued; excitable and irritable; lack of energy and confidence? Is there falling

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SIR WILLIAM'S WILL

CHAPTER XXX.

The days, the weeks, the months, dragged along wearily for Jack, and he was given every opportunity of realizing the grim fact that success and wealth cannot of themselves bring happiness.

They had found gold in even larger quantities than Chocho had expected, and Jack's third share already amounted to that which in less plethoric days than these would have been considered a fortune.

Chocho was, naturally, in a state of continual satisfaction, and every night, as they sat beside their fire and smoked, he indulged in the anticipatory joy of planning the delightful future which his wealth would secure for him.

He was going back to England when all the gold had been got, going to have a high old time in London, then buy a farm and settle down as a country gentleman.

"I suppose you'll do the same kind of thing, Douglas," he remarked one night. "A man can't do better with his money than settle down in the dear old country; and you're just cut out for that line; you're a gentleman already made, whereas I shall have to learn the part. I can see you in a big old mansion of a place, married to a nobleman's daughter, or some such kind of swell, hunting the hounds and sitting on the Bench. Yes, you will be in your proper place, then."

Jack always evaded these questions with a shrug of the shoulders, and deftly changed the subject. He knew that no return to England was possible for him, and that he should probably end his days at Parraluna or Silver Ridge; he would never go back to claim Clytie, to exact of her the consequences of her sacrifice.

Jack was not given to brooding at the worst of times—few healthy men are—and, indeed, there was too much occupation for his mind to permit of much musing. The work was incessant, and the overseeing of it, which he shared with Chocho, entailed a large responsibility, and, in addition to the ordinary cares of so great an undertaking, the two men were harassed by a larger influx of lawless and rowdy element to Red Gulch.

Against this large number of desperadoes the Silver Ridge men had all they could do to hold their own. Depredations were frequent, and theft, large and small, was always occurring; sometimes the offenders were captured in the act, and Jack and Chocho were compelled, by the necessity of the case, to see that justice was promptly done.

There was a kind of guerilla warfare between the two camps. The ruffian Snyder, with whom Jack had thrice come in contact, had disappeared; but other ringleaders had taken his place, and had, so to speak, organized the villainy of Red Gulch. Jack had found his greatest difficulty to lie in the conveyance of stores, machinery and similar things from Parraluna to Silver Ridge.

It was not always possible to send sufficient escort to protect them from parties of the Red Gulch desperadoes, who somehow or other contrived to learn the dates on which the stores were dispatched, and now and again succeeded in intercepting the wagons and making off with the more portable property.

Jack and Chocho had issued a notice, in the shape of a warning, that these highwaymen of the backwoods would, if caught in the act, and in the event of their offering any resistance, be shot on the spot; and the notice had for a time restrained the gang. Great caution was used also in starting the wagons secretly, so that a large escort should not be necessary, for every man was wanted at the diggings. And Jack was beginning to flatter himself that no further attempt need be made to hold up the supply.

But his confidence was rudely dispelled. One evening, just as the men had knocked off, Chocho came into the hut with a disturbed countenance which told Jack that something was the matter.

"Anything wrong?" "Yes," replied Chocho, going for his gun and hurriedly putting on his riding-boots. "Those fellows at Red Gulch have found out by some means or other that the wagon started last night. Teddy brought me the news. Sharp lad, that boy. He was scouting round their camp before dawn this morning, and he saw four men, the

worst of them, ride out of the camp. They went eastward, but Teddy, knowing that they could have no business in that direction, started to strike the Parraluna road, and presently he saw my gentlemen coming onto it; they had made a round to divert suspicion. Teddy made for home for all he was worth, and has just brought me the news. The boy was pretty nigh worn out, and I gave him some grub and made him turn in. Teddy will find his wages raised from next Saturday, eh, Douglas?"

"There is a future before 'Teddy,'" said Jack, quietly, as he got his gun and filled his cartridge-belt. "I told them to get your horse ready," said Chocho, "and I've got two men, old Parraluna hands, waiting with it under the clump of trees in the hollow. And I told them to hold their tongues. We want to work this little affair quietly, and to down these fellows red-handed. We'll tie 'em up and send them to the nearest magistrate."

"It's rather a heavy lot of supplies we expected, isn't it?" said Jack. Chocho nodded gravely. "Yes, things we want badly. Are you ready?" "Quite," said Jack, cheerfully, "and I'm looking forward to the fun. We don't get too much diversion, as the Irishman would call it, and it will be a pleasant change."

They found the two Parraluna men waiting for them under the trees, and, almost in silence, they rode in the direction of Parraluna. It was not long before they came up with the tracks of the Red Gulch men, and they put their horses to a quicker pace. They were running over with suppressed excitement, but presently they received a check. The horse of one of the Parraluna men went lame, and grumbling and swearing fearfully, the man had to return to the camp.

"Three will be enough," remarked Chocho, with unabated cheerfulness. Jack rode by his side, the cool night air fanning his cheeks. For the moment he had forgotten the work in which he was engaged, and was feeling the soft breeze of the Cornish coast, as it filled the sail of the boat in which Clytie sat so close to him that he could touch her. His thought of her was very vivid that night, and he started from his dream of that happy past, when Chocho exclaimed, as he bent forward in his saddle and peered through the mist:

"There are the wagons!" They rode up quickly, then pulled up agnast. The wagons were there right enough, but they were huddled together; some of the horses were browsing on the short turf with their cut harness hanging to them, and a group of men were bending over something lying in their midst. Jack rode up to them and they sprang up from their knees.

"What's happened?" he asked, as he dropped from his horse. "We've been held up, Mr. Douglas," said one of the men. "Took by surprise coming through the trees there, or they wouldn't have got the best of it. We put up a right, but they'd drawn on us first, and one of us was shot."

Jack knelt beside the man who had been wounded and examined him. He was unconscious. "I don't know this man," said Jack. "No, sir," was the reply. "He is a stranger; he came with the ladies."

"Ladies? What ladies?" Jack asked, glancing toward one of the wagons which had a tilt to it. "Three ladies from Parraluna," replied the man. "They were coming on to Silver Ridge with him."

"Oh?" said Jack. "They are in that wagon, I suppose? I'll go and speak to them; they will be frightened out of their lives."

"They are not there," said the man, reddening and biting his lip. "They've been carried off."

"Carried off!" he said. "Who were they—Mrs. Jarrow?" "Who were they—Mrs. Douglas," replied the man; "three lady visitors, from England, I think. They came with this man."

Jack leaped on his horse and went to Chocho, who was examining the wagons and the harness. "They have got the money, the money I wanted to pay the men," began Chocho; but Jack cut him short. "They've taken three women," he

said. "We must be after them at once. Chocho, you and I will be enough; the others can help with the wagon. The hurt man must be put in the tilt one. There is no time to lose; three women and those devils!" Chocho looked up at the sky with the sharp gaze of an experienced scout. "There is just light enough to track them," he said. "Come in!"

They had to proceed slowly at first, for the mass of hoofmarks around the spot where the fight had taken place made the track difficult; but they spotted it presently, and were soon keen upon it.

"The old hut!" said Jack, meaning a hut which had been used by outriders. Chocho nodded. "It's almost possible for us to get there before they do," he said. "Who are the women?" Jack shook his head. "I don't know," he replied; "some of the diggers' sweethearts or wives, I expect. These scoundrels will hold them up for ransom."

"Or worse," said Chocho, between his teeth. After a while the ground grew broken, and they had to go cautiously. They were passing through a pine-wood when Jack laid his hand on Chocho's arm, for Jack's quick ear had caught the sound of the tap-tap of horses in the open space beyond the wood. The stopped to listen, and a faint cry, in a woman's voice, for help, was wafted toward them. With a rush, they got clear of the wood, and there, in the plain below them, they saw a group of riders, consisting of four men and three women; one man was riding some little distance in advance, leading a horse with a woman on it; behind the other two women were led and guarded by the three men.

"We've got 'em!" said Chocho, exultantly, "you take one of the men to the left, and I'll take the one on the right; shoot your man or his horse, I don't care which; it's not a time to stand on etiquette; they deserve all they'll get."

He fired almost as he spoke; his man reeled in the saddle and yelled, but kept his seat. Jack fired and brought down the horse of one of the other men. Cries for help rose from the two women, mingled with yells of alarm and warning from the men. Jack raised his gun again; then dropped it suddenly from his shoulder and uttered a cry of amazement and incredulity.

"I know them—the women!" he said brokenly. "One of them is Mary Seaton, the other is—Merciful Heaven, what do you mean!" He struck his spurs into his horse and tore toward the group. Chocho shouted in a kind of frenzy. The three men, no doubt thinking that their pursuers outnumbered them, released the horses of their prisoners and took to the hills; but the man who was in advance, looking over his shoulder and seeing that only two men emerged from the wood, still held his captive's bridle, and, urging the horses to their topmost speed, kept on his course.

Jack was the first to come up to the two women, who had been released, for Chocho had waited a moment or two to take aim at the ruffian in front, but missed him. The two women had slipped from their horses and were clinging together, and Jack almost rode onto them, for he was scarcely conscious of what he was doing.

"Mollie!" he cried. "Mollie! You here! Am I mad! Mary!" Mollie flung herself upon him, half-frantic with terror, but not on her own account. "Jack, Jack!" she cried. "Yes, we are here, but come to you! But Clytie!" She looked in the direction in which Clytie had almost disappeared, and wrung her hands.

"Clytie!" he echoed hoarsely, his eyes following hers. Then, springing on his horse and shouting over his shoulder to Chocho, "Take them back to the wagon to Parraluna!" he started in pursuit of Clytie and her captor, feeling as if he were moving, and with only one desire, a desire that burnt in every fibre of his being like a consuming fire—to gain her side, to save her. (To be continued.)

Sentenced to Immediate Death

It happens every time you treat a corn with "Putnam's"—Corn dies—never returns. Nothing so certain and painless as Putnam's Corn Extract. Try it. Fifty years' success guarantees its merit. 25c bottles at all dealers.

THE COTILLION IN MULLIGAN'S FLAT

(By Mr. O'Rafferty, Boot and Shoe Artist.)

Ye may talk of yer great balls at London or Paris, Of New York's 'four hundred,' an' 'stille, an' 'all that; But of all these great functions not wan to compare is Wid our big cotillion in Mulligan's Flat!

Chorus— Whack fal-al fal-a-lay, falladilly! Whack, hurroo fer Mulligan's Flat! On that festive avenu' the big village tavern, From which the Invites Mistress Mulligan sint, Was blazin' wid lamps loike Aladdin's bright cavern, To welcome the guests of that mighty event!

Chorus— Thin to see the elect of the district a pranchin' In the rooms av our hostess up on the first floight, The bowin' and smollin', the drinkin'— The huggin' an' squazin', was just out av sight!

Chorus— The "imparial nectar" the tavern provided Wint down jist as quick as a man cut say sint! And most of the guests was a bit undec'ded

FACE WAS FULL OF PIMPLES

For Three Years, Hard and Awfully Sore, Disfigured. Cuticura Heals.

"I had been suffering with a pimply face for three years. My face was full of pimples and they were hard and awfully sore. They festered and dried up, and were scaly, and disfigured my face. They caused me to lose a lot of sleep, and were awfully itchy, making me scratch and irritate my face. I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) Clifford Yeomans, East Chesham, N. S.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without stung.

When they woke up next mornin' jist where they were at! Chorus.

Thin to see Mistress Mulligan start the cotillion.

A boundin' around loike a swate rubber ball, With the "nectar" an' dancin' her face was vermillion, As she chassed around in that gay festive ball! Chorus.

An' to see Mither Bumble, the great an' the wilty.

Who weighs half a ton, but can skip loike a rat; Oh, he capered around so nimble an' hilly. Wid swate Biddy Doolan, the belle av the Flat! Chorus.

Oh, the stolle an' refinement av that charmin' mattin.

The "verve an' engrammoug," cotillions an' chat, The boundin' an' squazin', the drinkin' in an' attin, Av the crame de la crame in Mulligan's Flat! Chorus.

When I woke up next mornin', me fate on the pilly.

Me cat in the stove, an' me shoes in me hat, I found that the rapture had knocked me quite silly. Of our great cotillion in Mulligan's Flat! Chorus.

Reginald Gourlay.

"JAZZ"

Where Did the Word and the Music Come From.

Etymologists, whether they are musically inclined or not, says the Portland Oregonian, will follow with interest a promising controversy over the origin of the word "jazz." As noun, verb and adjective it has found a place in the American language and may be expected to find its way into the dictionaries in due course. About the only issue upon which recent contributors to the discussion seem to agree is that the word probably was born in or near New Orleans. Lieut. James Europe, a negro officer with U. S. troops in France, says that the first "jazz band" of record was conducted by a Mr. Razz, whose name survives in altered form. But another historian has discovered that the name of the leader of the band was Brown. And, according to an earlier authority, the verb "to jazz," in the sense of "speeding up things," is older than jazz music itself. Lafcadio Hearn is credited with having found it in a creole patois. The patient seeker after the ultimate roots of words will suppose that the quest at this point has only begun.

Jazz music, however, is admittedly a recent product. The ancients probably would not claim credit for it if they could. We are willing to accept the explanation that it owed its existence to pure love of the "peculiar," but it is difficult to follow Prof. Lois Morrison Patterson, who declared that "the laws that govern jazz rule in the rhythms of great original prose, verse that sings itself, and opera of ultramodernity." One of the interesting disclosures made by Lieut. Europe, who led a jazz band in Europe, is that he found it necessary to hold daily rehearsals in order to prevent the musicians from adding to their music more than I wished them to. Jazz obeys no law, apparently. Like vers libre, it represents chiefly the quest of the "different." This is found in the character of the original orchestration, no less than in the little mechanical tricks to which it owed its further development.

The colored musician is convinced that negroes should write negro music. "We have our own racial copyings," he says, "and if we try to copy whites we make bad copies." Jazz music does not appear to be so deeply rooted that there is no hope that we shall some day hear the last of it. Its present vogue has continued four or five years, which is less than half the time that ragtime, the immediate predecessor of jazz, was the popular rage. We are picking in our taste for entertainment. It is safe to predict that the jazz band will last only until some daring originator succeeds in devising another novelty to take its place.

And when a man you sometimes find, Who often knows what I suffered. As though about to flee; While by his side a lovely dame, With scarlet cheeks, and eyes of flame, Converses loud and free. You may infer that man's good wife Has found out something in his life Not just what it should be.

And when you see a man to stand Outside a stately mansion grand At midnight's hour so drear; A man who mutters, "I'm all right! Detained at offish! Ballash night! I'm really sorry, dear!" You may infer that guilty man Is putting up a useless plan To fool his wife austere. —Reginald Gourlay, Picton, Ont.

A MAN OF PARTS.

Census Taker—What's your husband's business? Mrs. Dibkins (who takes in washing)—He's a contractor. Census Taker—What line? Mrs. Dibkins—He contracts debts cold and a jag whenever he gets a change.

SURE SIGN.

Payke—"What would you say is the first indication of insanity?" Ike—"When a fellow believes that two can live cheaper than one."

Some Desert Reptiles.

Quaint and curious are the ways of some reptiles of the desert, as revealed by the famous naturalist, Mr. C. L. Camp, who has been studying them in the Colorado Desert.

He tells of some reptiles—the burrowing snake sonora, the gridiron-tailed lizard, the ocellated sand-lizard, and the desert "horned toad"—which actually swim into the loose sand by the strong lateral movements of their heads. The gridiron-tailed lizard is very swift and agile, and when chased will race over the sand at fifteen miles an hour.

Most of the desert reptiles of the Colorado Desert are colored like their surroundings and are difficult to detect. Others can change their colors to suit their surroundings, while not a few of the desert lizards are able to part with their tails very rapidly when they are seized.

There is humor in the ways of desert tortoises. When one meets another—unless both are males, when a fight invariably takes place—each nods his head rapidly up and down as though in salutation, and sometimes noses are touched as they pass. —Tit-Bits.

Studying Far-off Nyanzas.

Rev. John Roscoe, for many years a missionary in Uganda and author of two standard works on the people of the region, left England last April to conduct an expedition into the territory west of Victoria Nyanza, for the purpose especially of studying the diverse pastoral tribes that occupy the elevated grasslands between Victoria Nyanza and the Western Rift Valley. The cannibal tribes about Mt. Elgon may also be visited. The expedition is expected to be in the field for two years. It will be supervised by a committee of the Royal Society. Sir James G. Frazer, the eminent anthropologist and folklorist, has been the leading spirit in launching this undertaking.

THE BEST TONIC FOR NERVOUS PEOPLE

Increase Your Nervous Energy by Building Up the Blood With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Nervous people who have not yet developed a disease that will be recognized and treated by the medical profession have the greatest trouble in finding relief. Irritation, headache, sleeplessness, nervous indigestion, all these discomforts make life miserable but are endured rather than run a doctor's bill without hope of recovery. Every such sufferer should know the danger of such a condition to the nervous system. Nervous debility and even paralysis may result if the tone of the nerves is not restored by building up the blood. As a tonic for the blood and nerves Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been used with the greatest success. They have a direct action on the blood and therefore enable it to carry to the nerves the elements they need to fully restore their normal function—and at the same time improve the general health. The benefits that follow the use of this medicine is shown by the statement of Mrs. Jenny Marr, R.R. No. 3, Port Rowan, a well known school teacher, who says: "Some years ago I became greatly run down, and was in this condition for nearly a year. A doctor whom I called in said I was suffering from complete nervous prostration. It would hardly be possible to tell all the symptoms of my case, but anyone who has passed through a nervous breakdown will know what I suffered. As I did not seem to improve under the doctor's treatment, I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the decision was a fortunate one for me, as I soon found some relief through the use of the pills, and after taking eight boxes I was fully restored to health. To-day I am strong and hearty, without an ache or pain, and feel I am indebted to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and can heartily recommend them to anyone suffering from nervous troubles."

You can procure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or they will be sent you by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SPANISH SALAD. Peel and slice one large Spanish onion and one fresh cucumber; slice three tomatoes, and take out the seeds; arrange carefully in a shallow earthen pan, tier upon tier, salting and peppering each to taste, pouring in plenty of oil and vinegar. Last of all, let the salad lie in a cool spot for an hour or two, then sprinkle over it two handfuls of bread crumbs.

EFFECTS OF FROST ON FOOD. And breaks its shell. Apples contract so much that a full barrel will shrink until the top layer is a foot below the chine. When the frost is drawn out the apples assume their normal size and fill the barrel again. Certain varieties are not appreciably injured by being frozen if the frost is drawn out gradually. Apples will carry safely in a refrigerator for weeks where the mercury is registering fully 20 degrees below zero.

Potatoes, being so largely composed of water, are easily frozen. Once touched by frost they are ruined.

Record Novels.

Nowadays the shorter novel is in vogue as well as the short story. Occasionally a novel runs to 100,000 words, and sometimes a little over, but 30,000 is about the limit as a rule.

Martin Chuzzlewit and Dombey and Son probably run to 400,000 words. The longest novel in the English language is Richardson's "Clarissa Harlow," published in 1749. It was originally issued in eight volumes. It runs to over 800,000 words! But even this is far surpassed by Mile. de Scudery's famous novel of the seventeenth century, La Grand Cyrus. This ran to ten volumes, and was translated into English and appeared in five folios of 500 pages each. Yet it was read widely.

Then there was La Capricieuse, who wrote Cleopatra. This novel, which found hosts of readers, actually ran

EVIDENTLY IN LOVE. (Louisville Courier-Journal.) "I fear the bookkeeper is in love," said the teller. "Why?" "He just passed me a gush poem to be certified."

Keep the warmth IN and the cold OUT. Have a cup of hot Oxo every day. It will warm you through and through—fortify against fatigue—ward off colds and chills—and keep you A. I.

DISHES FOR INVALIDS

It is not an easy thing to tempt the appetite of the invalid, because the diet of the convalescent is naturally restricted to simple dishes, but variety is just as essential on the invalid's tray as on the dinner table, so here are a few suggestions that may make the lot of the home nurse a bit easier for another week of convalescence:

HAMBURG CREAM. A dainty dessert is this made from the yolk of an egg, one and a half tablespoonsful of lemon juice, one tablespoonful of sugar and a pinch of salt. Cook all this over boiling water or in a double boiler until it thickens and add the beaten white of the egg. Serve cool.

HOT CHOCOLATE. So often hot chocolate, though a very soothing drink for invalids, cannot be served because the boiled milk has a tendency to constipate. Here is a way to make it so that it will not have any harmful effect: Boil about half a cup of water and add to it a teaspoonful of cocoa and one of sugar, mixed thoroughly. Let this all boil up well, add a pinch of salt and a dash of nutmeg, and lastly the cup of milk. Don't let the milk come to a boil, but remove it just before the boiling point. If the milk is not rich enough add a small lump of butter to the boiling water, sugar and cocoa. Instead of nutmeg, a few drops of vanilla will make it very tasty.

ORANGE MILK AND EGG. A refreshing and nourishing drink for between meals is made in this way: Squeeze the juice of one orange into a glass, beat up the yolk of one egg with a teaspoonful of sugar, add half a cup of milk and add to the orange juice in the glass. Now add last the beaten white of the egg, mixing it very carefully through the rest of the liquid. Pour into a fresh glass and serve cool, but not too cold.

BAKED APPLE SURPRISE. Peel a medium-sized apple very thin, remove the core carefully so that there is not a bit of the hard tissue left. Let the apple bake slowly, sprinkling just a bit of sugar over it to make a syrup. When finished, take the space left by the core put a spoonful of orange marmalade or currant jelly, and top the apple with a dab of whipped cream and a candied cherry.

Peel and slice one large Spanish onion and one fresh cucumber; slice three tomatoes, and take out the seeds; arrange carefully in a shallow earthen pan, tier upon tier, salting and peppering each to taste, pouring in plenty of oil and vinegar. Last of all, let the salad lie in a cool spot for an hour or two, then sprinkle over it two handfuls of bread crumbs.

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TEMPLETON'S RHEUMATIC CAPSULES. For fifteen years the standard specific for Rheumatism, Neuritis, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia. Many doctors prescribe them. Write to Templeton, 140 King St. W., Toronto, for free sample. Sold by reliable druggists everywhere for 6.00 per box.

YOU PAY NOTHING FOR THE HASSLER SHOCK ABSORBER. Pays for itself in extra mileage from tires, in reduced upkeep of the car, in extra mileage from gasoline, in the increased resale value of the car over and over again in comfort it gives you. Endorsed for the Ford touring, roadster, of commercial cars by nearly a million users. An economic commercial necessity for the Ford truck. The Hassler Guarantee. "Absolute satisfaction or your money back." For sale by W. L. RENTON & CO. 16 JARVIS ST., HAMILTON, ONT.

**A Bank Account For Your Wife**



More and more, are the wives of today running their homes on a business basis—systematically and efficiently. Many wives have a monthly allowance for household expenses. This, they deposit in a Savings Account in The Merchants Bank—settle bills by cheque—and thus have an accurate record of bills paid. Such a business-like method also gives a woman the feeling of happy independence in having a bank account of her own.

**THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA**

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ATHENS BRANCH. F. W. CLARKE, Manager.  
Branches also at: Delta, Lansdowne, Lyn, Elgin, Westport.  
Sub-Agency at Frankville open Thursdays.  
Sub-Agency at Rockport open Wednesdays.

**Hot Water Bottles**  
GOOD ONES

You don't have to worry about the value in these Bottles. They are O.K. in every detail, if one should not turn out to be as we guarantee it, bring it back and get a new one or your money.

A big line of Atomizers, Fountain Syringes and all kinds of Rubber Goods—Prices Right—Inspection Invited.

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We have a Large Stock of

**Alladin Lamps**

In Both Table and Hanging style, and a complete line of accessories for them.

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THE HARDWARE MAN



Eye Glass Perfection



Resolved to Start the New Year

By having our Eyes examined and fitted with serviceable and becoming glasses at a moderate expense, at

**H. R. Knowlton**

Jeweller & Optician Athens, Ontario

**Junetown**

Mrs. Alvin Avery left last week to spend some time with relatives at Newmarket and Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Best, of Soperton, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Flood.

Mrs. W. H. Foley, Lansdowne, and Mr. Robert Foley, Tilley, spent a day last week at Mr. Claude Purvis's.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Herbison are in Ottawa for a week visiting the latter's brother, Mr. John Summers.

Mr. W. H. Rowsome, Athens, is here visiting his daughter, Mrs. Harold R. Fortune.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McCrea, of Mitchellville, spent a couple of days last week at Mr. J. A. Herbison's.

Born—Feb. 20th, at Newmarket, Ont., to Dr. B. T. and Mrs. McGhie, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Green, Kilkenny street, spent a day last week at Mr. Francis Fortune's.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, of Athens, have moved into Mr. Eli Tennant's house.

Mrs. Theo. Summers, Mitchellville; Mrs. Walton Sheffield, Athens; Mr. James Warren, Rochester, N.Y.; Mr. George Warren, Winnipeg; Mr. Joseph Warren, Lyn; Mr. Leland G. Warren, Smiths Falls, were here last week attending the funeral of their father, the late Mr. Jacob Warren, whose death occurred here on February 13th.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lee and daughter, Kathleen, of Mallorytown, were recent visitors at Mr. Joel D. Bigford's.

Miss Myrtle Purvis has returned from spending the past two weeks with relatives in Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Purvis and Miss Jean, of Purvis Street, were recent visitors at Mr. J. S. Purvis's.

Mr. James Warren, of Rochester, left for home on Friday last after spending the past week with relatives here.

Mr. George Warren spent the weekend in Lyn with his brother, Mr. Joe Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. Leland G. Warren and sons, Donald and Russell, of Smiths Falls, returned home on Thursday, after spending the past week with the former's mother, Mrs. Jacob Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Earl and Mrs. John Herbison, Rockfield, were visitors at J. A. Herbison's on Monday.

Mr. Jacob Warren.

The subject of this brief sketch died on Feb. 13th, at his home, having been born here July 29, 1833, in his 87th year. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Warren, one of those early pioneers of the township, and was the last survivor of a family of five boys, namely, Benjamin, of Lansdowne; William and John, of Rockfield, and Joseph, of Mallorytown; and four sisters: Ann, wife of John Herbison, of Junetown; Katharine, wife of Thos. Foley, and Mary, wife of John Foley, of Rockfield; and Ellen, wife of Benjamin Baile, of Brockville. One sister, Eliza, wife of the late Norton Mallory, of Escott, is left to mourn his loss.

He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Isabel Purvis, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Purvis, who predeceased him in 1831, and of this marriage six children survive, namely, Eliza, wife of the late Theo. Summers, of Mitchellville; Ira, at home; James, of Rochester, N.Y.; Lucy, Mrs. Wm. Tennant, of Saskatchewan, Joseph, of Lyn, and George, of Winnipeg.

His second wife, who was Miss Annie Tennant, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tennant, of Caintown, who with four children survive him—Leah; Mrs. Walton Sheffield, of Athens; Leland, of Smiths Falls; Arden and Miss Fern at home.

In religion the deceased was a Presbyterian, and has been an elder of St. Paul's Presbyterian church for the past forty years. He was a member of Macey Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Mallorytown, and he was a life-long Liberal.

The funeral was held on Monday afternoon at two o'clock from his late residence, Junetown, to the Caintown Presbyterian Church, where the funeral services were conducted by the Rev. D. M. McLeod, of Lyn, in the presence of a very large crowd, who testified by their presence the popularity of the deceased. The body was conveyed to the vault at Yonre Mills, to await interment in the spring. The pallbearers were four nephews of the deceased, Mr. Loftus Foley and Wesley Warren, of Rockfield; Erwin Mallory, Escott; Fred Warren, Pine Hill; and Mr. Eli Tennant and Ira Tennant, Caintown.

**ROD AND GUN FOR FEBRUARY.**

"Laws of the Herd and Flock" is the title of an engrossing nature ar-

icle in ROD AND GUN IN CANADA for February. George R. Belton, the well-known western writer, is the author of this article, which is only one of ten stories and articles in this issue of Canada's leading sportsmen's monthly. A few of the other stories are a "Northwest Mounted Police Dog," by Don Kello; "Silver Tip," by H. Mortimer Batten; "Luck Don't Count," by Richard K. Wood, and "Old Squaws," by F. V. Williams. The introduction of reindeer into Canada is discussed in an able manner by Harry Bragg. The usual interesting departments dealing with the activities of rod, gun and trap are contained in this issue, which is now on sale at the news stands, W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Publishers, Woodstock, Ont.

**Charleston**

Mrs. E. Latimer is ill of jaundice.

W. Johnson, A. Ralph, Mrs. Warren, H. Botsford and J. A. Flood are all ill.

On account of the heavy snowstorm last week no mail came here from Saturday until Wednesday.

Early Wednesday morning our pathmaster, J. Webster, had a gang of men out opening up the roads. They are now in a fair condition.

Quite a number from here attended Mr. Singleton's sale at Soperton on Saturday.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Beale, who died on Monday morning, Feb. 16th, was held on Thursday morning at 10.30 o'clock to Trinity church, Oak Leaf, where the services were conducted by the rector, Rev. Mr. Code. The pall-bearers were George, Roy, Bennie, Willie and James Heffernan and Hubert Beale, all grandsons of deceased.

W. Halliday returned on Wednesday from Toronto. Owing to the illness of his daughters, Mrs. C. T. Ross and Miss Katie Halliday, Mrs. Halliday was unable to accompany him home.

Miss Nellie Hudson is home from Massena, N.Y. She recently recovered from an attack of the "flu."

J. Kelsey is sawing wood here with his sawing machine.

There has been considerable sickness here for the last couple of weeks. T. Hudson, Miss Sarah Hudson, J. Kavanagh, little Miss May Kavanagh, May Latimer and A. Beale have all been ill.

Mrs. B. Beale is very low and little hopes are held out for her recovery.

M. Heffernan, of Queen's, Kingston, is home for a few days.

Miss Glenn, Westport, is spending a few weeks at T. Heffernan's.

Mrs. R. Foster is spending a few days in Brockville.

**Guideboard Corner's**

Mr. H. W. Coleman and daughter, Dorothy, Brockville, visited at "The Lilacs" on Friday afternoon.

On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. John Wiltse, Plum Hollow, spent an hour at the bedside of their uncle, Mr. Geo. P. Wight, who is yet unable to leave his room.

We sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Weatherhead, Hard Island, in the loss of their infant daughter.

Miss Marie Wight spent Thursday of last week with her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Robeson.

A number from here attended the St. Valentine entertainment at Eloida, and enjoyed a merry evening amid hearts and Cupid's darts, much laughter, and good things to eat.

Miss Mabel Wight is still in attendance on her grandfather, and in her intervals of rest enjoys the exercise of short tramps on snowshoes over the banks which are now piled up very high.

Messrs. David Johnston and Ormond Green, Athens, were calling around last week in the interest of the Forward Movement.

Mrs. M. L. Dunham very pleasantly entertained Miss Mabel Wight at tea last Friday evening.



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