

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXII. No. 32

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1916

3 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

Most Extraordinary Sale
—OF—
Panama Hats

\$3.00 to \$4.00 for
\$1.89

The ROBERT WRIGHT CO. Limited
BROCKVILLE — CANADA

Davis' Big Linen Sale

\$3,000 worth of High-class Linens guaranteed old stock, and all pure linen will be put on sale during August at Special Prices.

This is a rare chance for you to buy Table Linen, Napkins, Towels, Towelling, Ladies' and Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, Handkerchief Linen, Pillow Case Linen, and Hand Embroidery Madeira Linens. All guaranteed at the old prices.

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Were it a struggle between Philistia and the sons of Moab, or between any other nations of any age whose God is the work of men's hands, we would not wonder, or at least, we could partially excuse them. But, this giant conflict was precipitated and is being contested by nominally Christian nations, and is being prosecuted on such a vast and scientific scale, that the common, finite mind cannot comprehend it. Why all this? Why this bloody strife between Christians that will cause the wholesale slaughter of millions! Hosea, the prophet, went out to the hill top, and cried, "O Israel! thou hast destroyed thyself! Why! She had a mighty standing army; she occupied the most fertile land in the world; she was in every way independent (humanly speaking); but said Jehovah of Hosts: "Thou hast forgotten the God of your fathers, thou hast broken my law by running after other Gods."

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If we Christian nations revere and trust Him, even now in our Armageddon He may help us; at least, we may escape the fate of the frivolous sons of Eli.

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BROILERS, DUCKLINGS, HENS, ETC.
Express your poultry early in the week. We pay spot cash.

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

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Eye Rest for Tired Eyes

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

H. R. KNOWLTON
Jeweler and Optician
ATHENS

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VII., August 13, 1916. The Grace of Giving.—2 Corinthians 9: 1-15.

Commentary. I. Liberality of the Corinthians (vs. 1-5). 1. Ministering to the saints—Paul refers to the collection for the church at Jerusalem, mentioned in 1 Cor. 16, 1-3. It had been his plan to help in relieving the distresses of the poor Christians there (Acts 11:29, 30). There were several reasons why the Christians at Jerusalem needed help. They were looked down upon by the Jews, and it is probable that many of them did not have employment on that account. Many strangers had remained at Jerusalem after Pentecost and were in poverty. A famine prevailed in that region in the days of Claudius, Superfluous for me to write to you—Paul apostle commended their spirit of benevolence and did not wish to be understood as urging them to give. He believed that it was only necessary for him to make a suggestion and the contribution would be ready at the proper time. 2. The forwardness of your mind—Your readiness.—R. V. for which I boast of you to them of Macedonia—Paul was then in Macedonia, and it would appear that he was asking the churches there to contribute to the needs of the poor. Aschaia—That portion of Greece in which Corinth was situated. A year ago—Or last year. Your zeal hath provoked very many—The example of the Corinthian Christians in giving had called forth a spirit of liberality in others. Provoked her means to stir up, in a good sense. 3. Sent the brethren—There were three, one of whom was Titus, but the names of the other two are not given (8:6, 18, 22).

4. Haply—Perchance, by any possibility. Come with me—There was some likelihood that Christians from Macedonia would accompany Paul to Corinth. We (that we say not, ye) should be ashamed—In a very delicate way Paul throws out the thought that not only he himself, but the Corinthians also, would be embarrassed if they were not ready with their collection, inasmuch as he had told in Macedonia of their generosity. 5. When ye had notice before—What had been promised before. Bounty—The gifts of the Corinthians are called a blessing, because they are so to others, and because they call down a blessing on those who impart them.—Cam. Bib. The offerings should be freely made. II. Rewards of liberality (vs. 6-11). 6. He which soweth sparingly—He calls it sowing in order that we may learn by the figure of the harvest that in giving we receive more than we gave.—Chrysostom. 7. The figure is an impressive one. He who sows little, will have a small harvest. He who sows nothing, will have no harvest. The harvest will be in kind and in amount according to the sowing. Soweth bountifully—The farmer or the gardener sows more seed than he expects will grow and reach maturity. He makes allowance for the destruction of some of the seed by insects and supposes that some of the seed will not germinate. In Christian liberality there need be no fear that giving will go unrewarded. 7. As he purpeth in his heart—The heart of the Christian giver is to decide the amount of the gift. Not grudgingly. Not out of grief; not giving when one does it because he thinks he must. Gifts thus bestowed do not bless the giver, but may benefit the receiver. God loveth a cheerful giver—He who considers himself one of God's stewards is glad to give as the Lord prospers him. The Greek word translated cheerful is that from which our word hilarious comes. The cheerful giver is one who is joyous and happy in his giving.

8. God is able to make all grace abound toward you—God is not limited in all resources. If we give to the poor and to his cause, he is able to make us abound in his gifts to us. No one should shrink from giving for fear of being himself impoverished. God will bless his obedient, trusting children with temporal and spiritual gifts. Always having all sufficiency—The language is exceedingly forceful. Here is great encouragement for us to trust God. We are blessed according to our faith. Abound to every good work—God's plan is to bestow abundance upon us that we may impart temporal and spiritual good to others. 9. As it is written—The quotation is from Psa. 112: 9, and is here introduced to substantiate what has just been said. The man bestows the good things with which the Lord has blessed him upon the needy with which he shall not lack the means with which to abound in good works toward others. 10. He that ministereth—God. Shall supply and multiply your seed (R. V.)—This is a promise that the Lord who furnishes seed and supplies our wants will grant to us an increase of ability to serve him by serving others. 11. Being enriched in every thing—This verse expresses impressively the truth that those who give in his name will be abundantly rewarded. Bountifulness—the apostle makes free use of the words that stand for abundance, sufficiency and ability. Causest through us thanksgiving to God—Those who give should thank God that they have the ability to do it, and those who receive are thankful to God and to his children who give.

III. Thankfulness for gifts (vs. 12-15). 12. The administration of this service—The bestowment of this public benefaction. Paul has referred to the service that was being rendered to the poor saints at Jerusalem by the gifts made by the church at Corinth. Thanksgivings unto God—This service would accomplish two things. 1. It would relieve the needy. 2. It would draw the attention of the givers, as well as the recipients, toward the Lord and would call forth thanksgiving to him. 13. Whiles by the experiment of this ministrations—Through the evidence afforded by the service thus rendered. They glorify God—Those who are to receive the gifts will praise God for the faithful-ness and devotion of those who, in the name of Christ and His gospel,

bestow them. They will see that the Corinthian Christians not only professed faith in Christ, but they also exemplified that faith. For the liberality of your contribution unto them." R. V. 14. And by their prayer for you—in addition to the thankfulness to God on the part of those to whom the gifts would come, there would be prayers for the benefactors and a desire to see those whose Christian love and liberality had found expression in the gifts so freely bestowed. 15. Thanks be unto God—The apostle expresses his gratitude to God for all that grace had accomplished for and through the Corinthian church.

Questions.—What was Paul's purpose in writing the Second Epistle to the Corinthians? What collection is Christian in this lesson? Why did the Christians at Jerusalem need help? What was the disposition of the Corinthian Christians with regard to giving? What is it to be a cheerful giver? How does giving in Jesus' name affect the giver?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Christian beneficence. I. Its value. II. Its motive. III. Its reward.

I. Its value. Very remarkable was the tenderness, consideration and delicacy of feeling with which Paul addressed the church at Corinth. In his directions for collecting their contributions he recognized their merits. He respected their reputation. He studied their convenience. He not only gave credit for what they had done, merely as a matter of policy or politeness, but as a matter of justice. Other virtues had failed under the pressure of worldliness and carnality. They had maintained the benevolent enterprise of helping the poor. God honored that trait in them. Paul had been made glad by the report which he had received concerning the more spiritual faith in human nature under the influence of Christian grace. The ground of Paul's fear was the influence which the troubles and conflicts through which the Corinthian Church had been passing, would have upon the matter of external interests. Enemies of Corinth were earnestly endeavoring to undermine Paul's authority and destroy his influence. If they regarded the collection of Paul's affair, they would declare against it. Paul sought to overcome that malign influence by his kindly pleading and by sending messengers who would make it clear that the collection was a matter of public concern, and not one of personal profit to Paul. The matter was wholly under the regulation of the various Gentile churches as their united contribution to the mother church at Jerusalem. It was an indication of brotherhood between Jewish and Gentile Christians. It was the connecting link in the chain that was to bind them together. It was a strong testimony to the divineness of the gospel. The Corinthians had received Paul's reports and counsels with right feeling. They had cleared themselves of all complexity with the doings of the unworthy member. Paul felt sure they were cherishing proper sentiments concerning Christian brotherhood and charity, and of the duty of the strong bearing the infirmities of the weak.

II. Its motive. Paul proceeded on the principle that nothing so inspires God's people to give to him as the remembrance of what God had given to them. He never lost sight of the one inspiring motive, the love of Christ toward us and his divine sacrifice in our behalf. After speaking of lesser gifts, Paul called attention to God's supreme Gift, showing that Christianity lays the basis for human duty in divine acts. Such duty requires the habitual ordering of character and conduct by the highest aims and models set before us, in a life regulated by the steady action of true principle. There was no appeal to selfishness in Paul's simple statement of a divine law in harvest. For cheerful giving, he teaches that it is necessary first of all that the heart should be free from the spirit of covetousness, since God measures all giving by the motive prompting it. God's abounding gifts were to be regarded by the Corinthians as the example and means for their own. Their giving would be ennobled by doing it at the right time. A check in the progress of charity would be harmful to them. Paul did not state how much a Christian should give.

III. Its reward. Paul taught that all true service has its reward. He affirmed that the liberal helper was in every respect the wealthier and distinguished himself as those to whom giving brings keenest and purest pleasure with spiritual improvement. To such a higher manhood is awakened in the soul. It exercises in them the power of moral discipline. The certainty of a divine regard to the true giver rests on the direct promise of God. For every sacrifice made for others there comes closer fellowship with God. The fruits of righteousness will infinitely surpass the deeds done. The liberality of God extends through every stage of individual life and through every period of church history. Paul ranked cheerful giving among the evidences of Christianity.

T. R. A.

THE CUT LEMON.

If You Have One Around Do Not Waste It. Do not let part of a cut lemon go to waste. With salt sprinkled on the surface, it will be found excellent for cleaning brass and other metal. Rub the metal well with it. Sparkling glassware and immaculate porcelain are obtained by washing in cold water with lemon juice added. Bisque figurettes and ornaments are also easily cleaned this way. Silverware first rubbed with lemon and then with alcohol and common whiting mixed, will have a high lustre. The method is both time and labor-saving, as well as satisfactory. White clothes are washed with less difficulty if lemon juice is used to soften the water in which the clothes are allowed to stand overnight. It also helps to remove the grease and dirt, but should not be used on colored clothes.

Making Poultry Pay

GREEN FEED FOR POULTRY. One of the most valuable crops for summer green feed is rape. This gives an abundant yield and row of all kind are very fond of it. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills. When sown in drills it should be cultivated until the ground is well covered. If the ground is at all rich and the top soil has been well worked the result-crop will surprise those who have never grown it before. If you have never tried it put in a small patch this season and be convinced of its value.

For winter succulence mangels are unsurpassed. They are easily grown, keep well and nothing is relished more. Care should be taken to select a suitable variety. Some of the sugar beets are hard and are not so readily eaten as the mangels that are, although crisp, softer in the flesh. The sunflower is another crop that may be grown to advantage. An American poultryman, writing of this, says: "We have been feeding our poultry sunflower seeds for eight years, and find them an excellent feed for the fowls. The grain has a sort of nut-like flavor and is rich and juicy; hence is not only very palatable and nourishing, but acts as a gentle laxative. We usually feed them to the poultry in the heads, or if hulled we scatter them in the litter so that the birds will have to work for them."

TIMELY REMINDERS. Be sure that there are no male birds running with the flock after you are through breeding. Send them to market, or if there are any that you want to hold over for another season pen them away from the hens. The surplus hens should all be marketed by this time, but there are always a few that have been left; dispose of all these that you do not wish to retain as breeders, as occasion offers.

All the cockerels of the light-weight varieties should be sold as broilers. There is no money in holding them till the fall and it only helps increase the glut in the market at that time. Moulting time will soon be here. Don't forget that a little sunflower seed is a great aid at that time. Be sure you are supplying plenty of tender green food to both the laying and the growing stock. If you are so situated that you can obtain milk plus your faith to it; nothing produces better results with fowl—youth or old. Have you ever raised any capons? If not, you had better caponize a few of your cockerels this year. If you have not a market for them at hand, try them on your own table and then convince your customers how much better they are than ordinary chickens.

Do you realize the amount of money you lose every year through the depredation of cats? A cat that can be depended on is invaluable, but a dog is more dependable where there are chickens. No dog is better for this purpose than a Scottish terrier. It is patient, intelligent, and game to the core.

GEORGE ROBERTSON. Central Experimental Farm.

POULTRY PROSPECTS. To anyone who has not carefully followed the direction of poultry development in Canada, an understanding of the status which the poultry industry has now reached, whether constitute a distinct surprise. Viewed from the standpoint of the farmer or of the produce trade it is now one of the best organized and most progressive of any of our live stock industries. Cooperation amongst farmers in marketing is improving the product, and realizing for them a higher price than they have hitherto been able to obtain. The reorganization of methods by the trade is providing against loss in handling, is assuring to the consumer a better article and establishing our export business upon a firm basis.

—CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

STORY OF A WEATHER VANE. Why a Grasshopper Tops the Royal Exchange in London. If you ever go to London among the places of interest there you will visit the public buildings known as the Royal Exchange. There is a cupola at the top of that building. Rising from that cupola is an iron rod with a huge grasshopper on it for a weather vane. And there is an interesting story connected with that grasshopper. It is this: One day, more than 300 years ago, a mother in England had an infant, a few months old, which she wanted to get rid of. So she wrapped it up in a shawl and laid it down under a bush in a field and left it there to die unless some one should find it and take care of it.

Shortly after a little boy was coming home from school. As he passed by the place he heard a grasshopper chirping in the field. He stopped a moment to listen to it. Then he climbed over the fence to get it. But just as he was about to catch it he caught sight of the baby close by. He let the grasshopper go and, taking the baby in his arms, carried it home to his mother. She took charge of the baby and brought him up. He turned out to be a good plous boy. He was always decided in doing what he knew was right and in not doing what was wrong. When a young man he went to London and entered into business there. He was successful in business and became rich. He was not only rich, but great. He was knighted and his well known in English history as Sir Thomas Gresham. The Royal Exchange was built in honor of him. And he had the grasshopper put as a weather vane on the top of it in memory of the wonderful way in which when an infant his life was saved by the good providence of God.—Richard Newton in Bible Models.

SUNDAY AT HOME

THE KEY TO HEAVEN. Oh the heart is but what we make it, By the love that is there enshrined; And the soul that is blessed with the love that is best, Has its share of the Divine. Oh the soul is but shaped as we shape it, By the tools that God hath given; And each soul holds within its folds, The key that admits to heaven. —H. E. Stone, Erie, Pa.

HOW GREAT IS THY GOODNESS. Since the beginning of the world men have not heard, nor perceived by the ear, neither hath the eye seen, O God, beside thee, what he hath prepared for him that waiteth for him. Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by His Spirit. Thou wilt show me the path of life; in thy presence is fullness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore. How excellent is thy loving kindness, O God! therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wings. They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house; and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures. Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come.

DREAMS. Shall we ever have a hydrographer who can make up a chart of dreams? Dreaming is a solid fact; we all dream; we do not always remember our dreams. This fact throws us back on the original constitution of the mind, which is a part of our make-up, a standing proof of our immortality. We used to sing: "Saviour, breathe an evening blessing Ere repose our spirits' seal." We do not sing that any more, because it is not true. Repose does not seal and throw out of gear our mortal machinery; it does quite the reverse; it sets us going on sweet and terrible journeys, so that we are sometimes afraid to go to bed. We beat the bats, we soar like eagles, we dive like dolphins. Are there laws

that govern here? Oh, for a code-Napoleon, to show us the chart, and give us a pilot. Does thought come and go, and is there a law for periodicity? Is it a fact that an image once presented to consciousness tends to recur, without voluntary effort, at the end of a specified period. This theory has been put forth by Dr. Herman Swoboda, of Vienna, who has been studying some interesting data bearing on the cause and significance of dreams.

This scientist believes that impressions and events are again brought into the field of consciousness after certain specified intervals, in the case of men after twenty-eight days. Thoughts and recollections, on the other hand, have a periodicity which is apparently not explained in any way by examination of the customary train of ideas. The reproduction of impressions and recollections is so regular that Dr. Swoboda has frequently succeeded in predicting the appearance of certain dreams at specific times. He himself always has the well-known "flying-dream" twenty-three days after he has been skating, and it is probable that continual use of our arms and legs in other than a normal manner, as in dancing, skating, bicycling, etc., will, after a period of twenty-three or twenty-eight days, produce the "flying-dream."

Dr. Swoda tells of a case of a physician who dreams that he is called upon to see a sick child. The third of January the physician made a visit to the child under discussion, and the night of the 27th and 28th of March he had his dream. During his visit of the 3rd of January he had received his impressions, which after the triple lapse of the period of twenty-eight days were again presented in the dream. At the same time the physician had his dream the mother of the child had a dream which represented the former visit of the physician, in the case of a presentation that he dream created a premonition that he would be called to see the child, while with the mother there was suggested the advisability of calling in the physician.

A much more remarkable case, however, is that of a written correspondence carried on by Swoboda with a person at a distance. One day Swoboda's correspondent declared that he had foreseen in a dream the arrival of Swoboda's letter, and upon investigation it developed that the letters were written exactly twenty-three and forty-six days apart. From the time of starting the correspondence the time for the two writers was the same, a fact which indicates that the spontaneous recollection would lead the one who owed a letter to write the same, and the one who was to receive a letter to expect it, the next time the case being reversed. This fact will also explain why the letters written by the two men often crossed.

Dream on and on till the dreams come true, And the haunting songs their trills renew, Rising from deep and rolling, foaming sea, Timeless, mysterious, ever to be.

A space on the wall and the ever-dread finger, Smarting the soul not a moment to linger, A pause in the tempest and then a brief spell, Another the tumultuous, tremulous swell.

Songs in the night, great children of sleep, They climb in their play and laugh till they weep, Songs mixed with tears and joys mixed with dread, Ah! fatherless crying for shelter and bread.

Ah! dreamer of dreams, why do you dream? 'Tis a flap of the infinitis' wonderful gleam, A swift gliding arrow launched from the bow, Bidding us rise from this sad life below.

Dreams build the bridges all spanned with dew, Spanning the gulf from the old to the new, Tripping from peak to peak dazzled with gold, Leaving the head lands frowning and bold.

Light as the air, our spirits are free; Dream-ships are sailing o'er glorious sea. —H. T. Miller.

Stars by Daylight. It is worthy of remark that but for the brightness of the sky the stars could be seen in daylight. Even as matters stand some of the brighter of them have been seen after sunrise by explorers on high mountains, where the air is very clear and the sky dark blue. If we could go above the atmosphere the sky would appear perfectly black and stars would be visible right close up to the sun. Astronomers observe bright stars in daytime by using long focus telescopes, the dark tubes of which cut off the side light, and persons in the bottom of deep wells have noticed stars passing overhead, the side light being reduced by the great depth of the wells.

The Primrose. The primrose has suffered injustice from the poets, who seem to regard it as a floral weeding. Shakespeare wrote of "pale primrose" that die "ere they can behold bold Phoebus in his strength." Spencer regrets "no fair a flower" should perish through "untimely tempest." Milton laments the "rathe primrose" that have written of it in similar strain. The primrose is a hardy plant and can exist on the mountain heights of Europe and Asia and even on the highest ranges of the Himalayas. And Disraeli recognized its color in the fried eggs upon his breakfast table.—London Notes

"He died for the sake of others." "How so?" "Choked to death on a sneeze he was smothering rather than spread grip germs in public."—Detroit Free Press.

Young Husband—Darling, I have a confession to make: My salary is 80 per cent. less than I told you before we were married. Young Wife—Oh, that's all right, Tom; I calculated on 50!—Judge.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. Potatoes, bag 1.70 1.90 Eggs, new laid, doz. 0.35 0.35 Butter, good to choice, lb. 0.27 0.25 Spring chickens, dressed, lb. 0.35 0.35 Onions, dressed, lb. 1.50 1.50 Cherries, sweet, 11-qt. 0.25 0.25 Do, sour, 11-qt. 0.05 0.05 Raspberries, doz. 0.25 0.30 Gooseberries, 11-qt. 0.05 0.05 Red burrants, per box. 0.50 0.75 Raspberries, box 0.11 0.12 Onions, crate 0.25 0.25 Tomatoes, Can, bkt. 1.50 1.75 Cabbage, new, crate 2.75 3.25 New potatoes, bushel 1.50 1.75 Cucumbers, basket, 0.75 0.75 Cauliflower, bushel 2.00 2.50 Beans, 11-qt. 0.50 0.60

FRESH MEATS, WHOLESALE. Beef, hindquarters, cwt. \$15.00 \$16.00 Beef, choice sides, cwt. 12.50 13.50 Beef, forequarters, cwt. 10.50 11.00 Beef, medium, cwt. 10.50 12.00 Beef, common, cwt. 8.50 9.50 Mutton, cwt. 12.00 15.00 Lambs, spring, lb. 0.24 0.25 Veal, No. 1 14.00 15.50 Veal, common, cwt. 12.00 13.50 Dressed hogs, cwt. 13.50 14.50 Hogs over 150 lbs. (not wanted) 12.00 13.00

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar are: Royal Acadia granulated, 100 \$7.88 Lantic granulated, 100 lbs. 8.00 Redpath granulated, 100 lbs. 8.00 St. Lawrence gran., 100 lbs. 8.00 Dominion granulated, 100 lbs. 8.00 St. Lawrence Beaver, 100 lbs. 8.00 Lantic Blue Star, 100 lbs. 7.98 No. 1, 100 lbs. 7.98 Dark yellow, 100 lbs. 7.98

LIVE STOCK. Cattle were in better demand than for some days. Export cattle, choice \$ 8 10 \$ 8 40 Butcher cattle, choice 8 00 8 35 do., do., medium 7 50 8 00 do., do., common 6 25 7 00 Butcher cows, choice 6 75 7 25 do., do., medium 5 75 6 75 do., do., canners 4 00 4 50 do., do., bulls 6 00 7 25 Feeding steers 7 00 7 50 Stockers, choice 6 75 7 00 do., light 6 00 6 50 Milkers, choice, each 70 00 90 00 Springers 70 00 90 00 Sheep, ewes 7 00 8 50 Bucks and culls 4 00 7 00 Lambs 11 50 12 50 Hogs, fed and watered 12 00 Calves 5 00 12 00

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG OPTIONS. Wheat—Open High Low Close. Oct. 1.20 1.24 1.24 1.24 Dec. 1.25 1.29 1.29 1.29 May 1.27 1.29 1.29 1.29 Oats—Oct. 0.42 0.43 0.43 0.43 Dec. 0.42 0.43 0.43 0.43 May 0.42 0.43 0.43 0.43

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.34 3-8; September, \$1.29 1-4 to \$1.00; No. 2 Northern, \$1.29 3-8; No. 3 wheat, \$1.19 1-2 to \$1.26 3-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.1-2 to \$1.12; No. 2 white, \$1.12 to \$1.08. Flour unchanched, Bran, \$1.75 to \$1.20.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—No. 1 hard, \$1.32 7-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.30 to \$1.31 7-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.25 7-8 to \$1.27 7-8; September, \$1.29 7-8.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Skipped, Ont.—At today's cheese board 800 boxes were offered; 750 sold at 16 15-16c; balance refused. Campbellford, Ont.—At the regular meeting of the cheese board held here today 600 boxes of white were offered; 450 boxes sold at 16 9-16c; and balance at 16 1-2c.

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts 18,000. Market weak. Natives beef cattle 6 70 11 35 Western steers 6 65 8 40 Stockers and feeders 6 00 7 90 Cows and heifers 3 50 9 15 Calves 8 50 12 00 Hogs, receipts 30,000. Market steady. Light 9 35 9 90 Mixed 8 75 10 00 Heavy 8 50 9 85 Rough 8 80 8 95 Bulk of sales 7 75 9 40 Sheep, receipts 16,000. Market unsteady. Wethers 6 75 8 15 Lambs, native 7 25 11 10

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts, 100; steady. Veals, receipts 50; active, \$4.50 to \$13.00. Hogs, receipts, 1,600; active; heavy and mixed, \$10.60; yorkers, \$10.25 to \$10.60; pigs, \$10.25; roughs, \$9.15 to \$9.25; stags, \$6.50 to \$8. Sheep and lamb receipts, 100; active and unchanged.

MONTREAL MARKETS. Butchers' steers, choice, \$8.25 to \$8.50; good, \$7.75 to \$8; fair, \$7.25 to \$7.50; medium, \$6.75 to \$7; common, \$6 to \$6.50; butcher cows, good, \$5 to \$5.25; fair, \$4.50 to \$5.75; common, \$5 to \$5.25; butcher bulls, best, \$5.35 to \$7.50; good \$6 to \$6.50; fair \$5.50 to \$6; canners, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Sheep, 6 cents to 7 1/2 cents; lambs, 10 1/2 cents to 12 cents. Calves, milk fed, 8 cents to 10 cents; grass fed, 5 cents to 6 cents. Hogs, select, \$12.50; rough- and mixed, lots, \$11 to \$11.75; sows, \$10 to \$10.50, all weighed off cars. Receipts last week at the east end market were: Cattle 1,000; sheep 1,600; hogs, 900; calves, 700.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 Manitoba—12s, 2d. No. 2 Manitoba—12s, 1d. Corn, spot quiet. American mixed, new—10s. Flour, winter patents—47s. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—24, 15s, to 45, 15s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—6s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—6s, 6d. Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—Nominal. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—8s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—8s. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—8s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—5s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—6s. Lard, prime western in tiers, new—70s, 6d; old—71s, 6d. American, refined—72s, 6d. American, refined in boxes—71s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—8s. Colored—8s. Australian in London—48s, 4 1-2d. Turpentine, spirits—42s. Resin, common—20s. Petroleum, refined—1s, 1 1-4d. Lined Oil—2s, 6d. Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—4s.

CROSS PURPOSES

"Something makes you very grave, Mr. Leicester," she said, with a slight smile.

"I was thinking." And Frank fairly stammered over this brilliant reply.

"So deeply that it was a shame to interrupt you." In fact, I was thinking—I was afraid you would find this place very stupid—I was wondering what we could do that you would like.

"You were thinking about that?" Mrs. Austin, who had thought Frank very boyish and sulky at dinner, looked up at him now with sudden interest. She was surprised and a little touched, for there was no mistaking Frank's sincerity.

"But, Mr. Leicester," she said, "there is no occasion for this terrible anxiety. I assure you I'm not a difficult person to amuse. What made you think I was?"

"No; I didn't think it," said Frank. "But if there is nothing at all, how then?"

"Come, it isn't so bad as that. There must be soft walks, for instance."

"Oh, well, yes, there are some walks," Frank admitted, rather grudgingly. "I didn't know whether you would care for walks."

"Yes, in moderation. Not what you call walking, I dare say. And drives?"

"Yes," he said; "you can drive as much as ever you like; only I don't exactly know what there is to drive to."

"You are not encouraging," said Mrs. Austin, with a little laugh.

"There is a ruin," said Frank. "Tiny and I were thinking that perhaps you would like to go to-morrow afternoon, if it is fine. But it is nothing of a place," he continued, fixing his brown eyes despondently on the floor, as if he saw the whole thing in the compass of an Indian rug.

"Ruined too much, or not ruined enough?" she inquired.

"Oh, ruined quite enough—too much if anything."

"I like a neglected ruin; I hate restorations. I am sure I shall like to see this one," said Mrs. Austin, graciously. "And what is this building, or rather, what was it?"

"Well," Frank replied, "it's a bit of a little tower—Culverdale Castle some people call it." (He had invariably called it so himself till that evening.)

"Perhaps," he added, with a fine irony, for he was growing more fluent, "it might have been the fashion to have your castles small when this one was built; or perhaps it wasn't quite full-grown when it began to fall to pieces—I don't know. But Culverdale Castle—O Lord!"

Frank's tone as he spoke of his little ruin conveyed contemptuous disgust, as if it were no more than a decayed tooth.

Mrs. Austin slowly turned a ring on her finger. "I don't know that I'm so very particular about the size of the ruins," she said; "some people are, I believe. I remember going once to see the remains of a Roman villa with some friends. I think they expected to find it standing up with a knocker on the door, and they were very much disappointed; in fact, they said it was a swindle. I won't say your ruin is a swindle, Mr. Leicester, especially after all your warnings."

"You may if you like," said Frank, gloomily. "I think myself a thing ought to be a decent size. What did you say just now—that you didn't like 'em restored?"

"No, I don't. Why? Has this been restored?"

He shook his head. "It's all right then. I only thought that if you would have liked a little more of it, I might have gone over to-morrow with a hod of mortar and a barrow, load of stones and done it up for you. Only then you couldn't have driven there till Saturday."

"Thank you," said Mrs. Austin, smiling; "I think I would rather go to-morrow, and see it as it is."

"Well, only you won't expect anything, will you?"

"No, I won't. Do you always depreciate Culverdale and everything belonging to it in this fashion?"

The point-blank question, asked in the quietest of tones, was not easy to answer. "I don't know; not particularly," said the disingenuous young man. "It does well enough for me, you know."

"I suspect it would do well enough them nowadays?" said Mrs. Austin, replied. "That was rather a pretty road I came by from the station this afternoon—you shall not run everything down so unmercifully." Frank colored with pleasure to hear her defending Culverdale. He felt as if she were taking his part against himself.

"And, by the way," she went on, "there is one thing I want to see which you do not propose to show me, apparently."

Frank emerged from the depth of his despair. "What is that—tell me?"

"Why," said Mrs. Austin, "I want you to show me over your house. I am sure you have all manner of delightful old things stored away here. I caught sight of a lovely old cupboard at the top of the stairs, as I came down, which looked as if it ought to be a perfect mine of wealth."

"What sort of old things?" Frank inquired, anxiously. "Old china, do you mean, and pictures, and old work—do you care for them?"

"Why, yes; don't we all care for them nowadays?" said Mrs. Austin, with something which, though hardly so much as a smile, was like soft sunshine while she spoke. "I'm not conspicuously behind the age, Mr. Leicester—I'm very like other people."

"That I don't believe," muttered Frank, under his breath. It was doubtful whether his companion caught the words or not. Her eyes rested on him with a faintly inquiring expression, and he went on hurriedly, "Let me show you, then. You shall see all that there is."

"That will be very good of you. I should like it very much. I suppose you know everything in the house by heart?" said Mrs. Austin, furling and unfurling her fan, and looking up kindly at Frank.

"All those things? No, indeed I don't," the young man answered, half laughing and half confused. "I know there are a lot of old pictures and heirlooms about the place. I've always been meaning to learn all about them, but I never have. But I'll find out," he added, courageously.

"It doesn't sound as if you would be a very trustworthy guide."

"Oh, try me first!" he exclaimed. "Then, when you have exhausted my stock of information, you can have somebody else who knows more; and then—"

"And then?" she repeated, when he paused.

"Why," said Frank, blushing like a shy school boy, "when I think you had better teach me."

"Mrs. Austin looked at him smilingly. "It would only be common gratitude, wouldn't it?" she said.

"But when? Candle-light isn't any good, you know. Will to-morrow morning do?"

She answered that to-morrow morning would suit her perfectly, and looked past Frank in a way that made him turn and discover Mr. Gilbert South at his elbow, smiling agreeably, and holding a piece of music. He promptly announced the nature of his errand.

"Miss Vivian has sent me to ask if you will sing this with her."

Frank hesitated; looking at the song, at Mr. South, at Tiny, who from her music-stool surveyed the scene, and waited the result of her embassy.

"Pray do," said Mrs. Austin. "Especially as I see that Miss Vivian has chosen a song which happens to be a favorite of mine."

"All right!" said Frank, and taking it from Mr. South, he went to the piano. He had had his back to Tiny during his talk, and now that he walked toward her it was with a clouded face. He had suddenly recollected that there was no occasion for him to amuse Mrs. Austin. South had been invited on purpose to do that. "I dare say she was wishing for him all the time!" thought Frank, with a bitter throb of jealousy. "Well, I don't care. I'll show her the house to-morrow. It's my house—it's all I have, and I will have that, at any rate! And he shouldn't come with us either; the others can take him round if they like."

"Aren't you very grateful?" said Tiny, in a whisper, looking up at him with a sunny little face, and arching her delicate brows as if to point the question. "I saw how good you were, and I knew how you must hate it!"

"Our eyes are very sharp," Frank replied.

She nodded. "Oh, but it wasn't only then," she said, "settling up the music before her, and flattening the page with a touch of her soft little brown hand. I looked at you at dinner time, and I saw you didn't like her. I can always tell whether you like people or not."

"Can you? What do you think if I behave to anybody just as I do if you?"

"I shall not answer that question," said Tiny, firmly. "You seem to have forgotten that we are never to talk about anybody but people in general, and you didn't behave to her just as you do to me, so that has nothing whatever to do with it. Do you know, I think I have the best of it this evening."

"I said I shouldn't like her, and I don't; but he is rather nice."

"Rather nice, is he?"

"Yes," Tiny answered, "he is. Now, are you ready?"

Mrs. Austin, listening to her young friend's performance, decided that he had a pleasant voice, sadly in want of a little training. "Do you sing now?" she asked Gilbert South.

The "now" marked a remembrance that he sung of old.

"Not to-night," he answered hastily; "to-morrow, perhaps."

"Dear me! Everything seems to be for to-morrow," said Mrs. Austin, leaning back in her chair and looking down.

"I should rather have said that everything had been yesterday," South answered, in a low voice.



turned quickly to the piano. "Thank you; that is a charming song." He went back to Tiny Vivian, while Mrs. Austin, softly murmuring her thanks, rose and returned to Mrs. Leicester, who roused herself from a state of drowsy contentment to entertain her.

Frank had no further opportunity that evening. Perhaps had one presented itself he would hardly have taken advantage of it. When the party separated for the night, he lingered at the door, and caught a glimpse of Mrs. Austin going up the shallow steps of polished oak, and that moment taught him that his old staircase was a fitting background for a picture. Coming back, he took up his accustomed position on the hearth-rug, so absorbed in his own thoughts that he seemed almost sulky. He was glad that Mr. South was tired, and would not stay to smoke and talk. He bade Tiny a brief good-night; he stood looking heavily at his mother as she wandered about the room, gathering up her scattered possessions.

"You don't like these people, do you?" she said.

Frank muttered something to the effect that South was well enough.

"No, but you don't like them. I didn't much suppose you would; but I thought you wouldn't mind for once. We don't, often have anybody you don't like."

"All right," said Frank. "I didn't complain, did I?"

"No; and it was very nice of you to go and talk to Mildred Austin this evening. You did go and talk to her? I didn't dream it, surely? I was half asleep, I think."

"Yes; I talked to her."

"And you know it is only for poor Carrie's sake—a fancy of mine. It won't be for long, Frank."

"No," said Frank, "I don't at all suppose it will be for long."

"Mildred was always considered very good-looking," Mrs. Leicester remarked, in a musing tone, standing still with a work-basket in her hand.

"Of course she has gone off a good deal—though really not so much as one might have expected—since I first knew her. But I know she isn't your style of beauty, even if she were older, as you and Tiny were saying this afternoon. Oh, you young folks!" Mrs. Leicester ended her little reminiscence.

There was a pause before Frank opened his lips. Since the time was just long enough to permit of making an appeal to high Heaven, it may be hoped that it was so employed. "I'm sure I never said she was my style," he answered; and added, in a lower voice, "I know very well she isn't!"

And with that he turned on his heel and went away to bed.

It was evident that young Leicester might dream his new dream with little fear of discovery, unless Gilbert South should detect his secret. Mrs. Leicester and Tiny Vivian had both perceived that Frank did not like Mrs. Austin. Tiny, being keener sighted than the elder lady, might possibly reconsider the matter; but such a conviction is not lightly set aside. Life is long enough for many changes; but it is not long enough to allow of our recognizing many changes in our friends. Having once settled what they must be, which is easily done, since there is but one really complicated human being in the world, it is obviously necessary that they should always be what we have determined they are. How otherwise could we go through life with any feeling of security? It would be little less intolerable than if the hills and valleys, fields and high-roads around us, should shift about and journey in different directions, under a sky whose stars were playing hide-and-seek with the astronomers.

II.

If Frank had discovered Mrs. Austin's supreme loveliness and charm in the soft lights and shadows of the evening, it was appropriately reserved for Mrs. Austin to perceive that she must be what she is easily done, since there is but one really complicated human being in the world, it is obviously necessary that they should always be what we have determined they are. How otherwise could we go through life with any feeling of security? It would be little less intolerable than if the hills and valleys, fields and high-roads around us, should shift about and journey in different directions, under a sky whose stars were playing hide-and-seek with the astronomers.

"Clouing o'er the new-born day
With regrets of yester-morn,"
a little disinclined to recommence the monotonous journey from dawn to dusk, which after all seemed to lead to nothing very splendid, one would have said that Frank Leicester was alive and glad with all the life and gladness of the newly-wakened world. He was not in the breakfast-room when Mrs. Austin came down, but, before she had well answered Mrs. Leicester's questions about her night's rest, she heard that he had been out and about for a couple of hours. "He was here a minute or two ago," said Tiny Vivian, herself a radiant, bright-eyed, early riser; "he will be back directly. He only went into the garden." And as the words were uttered Mrs. Austin looked out, and saw Frank emerging from an opening in the tall yew-hedge which bounded the view on one side, and coming up the path, with the sunshine glistening

on the short waves of his brown hair, and his dog leaping at his lifted hand. If there was a touch of something rustic about Frank, it was an unmixt charm just then, as he opened the glass door and stepped in, fresh as if he had been steeped to the heart in the air and sunshine of "the country green." He brought a breath of the sweet morning with him, telling how he had brushed through leafy ways and looked across his level meadows before his guests were ready to lift their tired heads from their pillows. He had gone to bed with a heavy heart, but he came forward now, happy and hopeful in spite of himself, and prodigiously hungry.

Breakfast over, Mrs. Leicester excused herself on the plea of orders to give to the housekeeper. "That means an hour's gossip," said Frank to a family portrait.

It means your dinner, you ungrateful boy!" Mrs. Leicester replied, as she opened the door.

There was a brief silence after her departure. The four who remained, and whose duty it was to amuse and to be amused, seemed a little uncertain how to set about it. Tiny was the first to make an effort. A suggestive remark, aimed at Mr. South, brought him to her side where she stood at the window; a dialogue on gardens followed as naturally as possible, and in less than five minutes the pair were setting out to study the example which lay before them, basking in the yellow September sunshine. Mrs. Austin, meanwhile, was glancing over the Times, and young Leicester, as he leaned against the chimney-piece, penciled figures on the back of an envelope and added or subtracted in a curiously haphazard fashion. He never once looked at Mr. South and Tiny, and Tiny was apparently unconscious that Mrs. Austin and he were alive. When the couple were fairly gone, and the sound of their footsteps and voices had died away, Frank drew a long breath, glanced at his bit of paper as if he did not think much of arithmetic in general, tore it across, and stood waiting his companion's pleasure and reflecting on the advantages of early rising.

While Mrs. Austin was yet half asleep Frank and Tiny had held a consultation on the lawn, under the tulip trees. Starting from the ascertained fact of his dislike to the strangers, he struck Tiny as very nice of him to say that he would show Mrs. Austin round the house after breakfast. But, knowing that even Frank was mortal, she was not surprised that he set a limit to his self-sacrifice. "Look here, Tiny, I can't stand both of them," he had said. "You'll have to take your friend South away somewhere. You like him best, you say—well, I don't. Besides, I expect I shall have enough of him to-morrow. Take him round the grounds, can't you?" And when Tiny hazarded a smiling reference to the story they had heard the day before, he stopped her rather abruptly.

"Oh, let my mother mind her own match-making—it's no concern of ours. We've only got to keep the secret. And don't you see, Tiny, it would look rather queer if you said that he would go and left them to themselves?" Tiny saw that. "They'll have time enough and to spare," said Frank, finally.

"So they will," she assented. "This afternoon, when you are out of the way."

"Yes," said Frank, gazing intently at a weed in the turf, "they'll have this afternoon." And so it happened that, while the afternoon was reserved for Gilbert South, Frank had the morning.

(To be continued.)

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(To be continued.)

Painful Swellings Reduced
Muscular Strains Ended

Such Troubles Now Quickly Rubbed Away by Powerful Remedy.

If you have any muscles that are strained and weak, that are frequently subject to rheumatic pains; if you have any painful swellings with Nervilline. This is the very sort of trouble that Nervilline is noted for curing quickly.

I simply wonder in reducing a hard, painful swelling. It followed an injury I received in my left leg and caused me great pain and discomfort. The muscles were strained and sore, and no other remedy gave the ease and comfort I got from rubbing on Nervilline. There is a soothing, pain-relieving power about Nervilline that touched the root of my trouble. Nervilline reduced the swelling, it destroyed the pain, it brought my limb back to perfect condition." The experience of Mr. Bowen, whose home is in Middlesex, is not unusual.

Thousands are proving every day that muscular pains of every kind, chronic rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia and sciatica will yield to Nervilline when nothing else can possibly cure. Nervilline is an old-family pain remedy, used nearly forty years with great success. The large family size bottle costs 50c, trial size 25c, at all dealers.

Nations That Left No Sign.

There are two great nations of antiquity whose inscriptions cannot yet be read—the Etruscans and the Hittites. The Etruscans occupied a part of Italy corresponding roughly to what is known as Tuscany. The Hittites at one time occupied a part of Palestine and united with the Canaanites to resist the invasion of the Israelites under Joshua.

The Etruscan and Hittite inscriptions have thus far defied the attempts of scholars to decipher them, though no one knows when some one may stumble on a bilingual inscription which will serve as a key, just as the Rosetta stone, discovered in Egypt in 1797, served as a key to the Egyptian hieroglyphics. In the new world the so-called Maya inscriptions, found on the ruins in Yucatan, are also a puzzle to scientists.

Louise—Don't you get awfully hungry when you cook? Julia—Horribly! Sometimes I'm almost willing to eat what I cook myself.—Life.



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SWANS TAUGHT TO SWIM

The Black Necked Variety Are Afraid of Water When Young.

Your's acquainted with the proverbial phrase, "Like a duck takes to the water." That may apply all right to ducks, but there are some water birds which have to be taught to swim, just as we do. They hate the water at first just as much as a boy hates the bathtub. One of these birds, which takes swimming lessons from its parents, is the black necked swan.

The swan babies are called cygnets. They are hatched in an elaborate nest which the parent swan builds along the edge of a pool. The little cygnets are able to walk and run as soon as they are out of their shells, but they can't swim.

So the mother swan takes them for a little ferry ride. She puts them on her back and starts on across the pond. The baby swans, frightened at first, soon get used to seeing water all around them.

One day the mother swan turns her long neck and gives her babies a gentle push into the water. Such a scramble and splash! The babies flounder around and try their best to get back on their mother's dry feathers. Finally they learn that their feet are webbed paddles, given to them for swimming purposes, and they are able to glide over the water as gracefully and as easily as their parents.

Misery loves company, which may explain why some people are never so happy as when they are alone.

Why People Feel Depressed in the Cold Weather

Why is tiredness and languor so prevalent just now? A physician explained that the cold of winter drives blood from the surface of the body to the liver. Normally one-fourth of the whole blood supply is in the liver, and when more blood is accumulated in that organ everything goes wrong.

No better remedy exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills which are composed of such vegetable extracts as Mandrake and Butternut, and possess wonderful liver stimulating powers. It's a marvel the way Hamilton's Pills clear the blood of the poisonous humors. They put new life into worn-out bodies, build up the appetite, bring back a reserve of nerve energy, tide folks over the cold days of spring. For your health and body comfort take a 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today.

MYSTERY OF STEEL.

Our Modern Civilization is Based On a Freak of Nature.

If it were not for one tiny, erratic break in nature's orderly progression we should never have had the machinery that has brought about modern civilization. For we should not have had steel. It is true we should have had iron. But pure iron is almost useless. It is only when a small quantity of carbon is added to it that it becomes hard enough to take a cutting edge. Then it is called steel.

Why steel hardens is an unsolved problem. The Scientific American reproduces some extracts from an address before the British Institute of Mechanical Engineers, delivered by Professor Arnold, who has for many years been investigating the chemical and mechanical relations between iron, carbon and other metals, and Sir Robert Hadfield's experiments that called attention to this "break" in the order of nature which alone makes steel possible.

Nickel and cobalt are so closely related to iron in their properties and in their position in the periodic classification—atomic weights, specific gravity, fusing point and valence being almost the same—that it might be expected they would behave identically when united with carbon. Not so, however. Sir Robert Hadfield found that when the "steel" made of nickel and cobalt was heated or hammered the carbon came out of the composition and was precipitated as graphite. If iron behaved this way too steel would turn to cast iron as soon as heated. And it is on the fact that it does not—a seemingly quite erratic departure on nature's part from her orderly plan—that modern manufacture is founded.

The Septuagint.

Septuagint means seventy. The septuagint version of the Old Testament originated, according to Aristæus as follows: Ptolemy Philadelphus (248-247 B.C.) when engaged in making a collection of the laws of all nations for the great Alexandrine library was advised by his librarian to have the Jewish Scripture translated into Greek, and the King had the work done by seventy (or seventy-two) learned Jews from Jerusalem. The letter of Aristæus is probably mythical, but the substance of the story it tells is probably quite true.

WHEN CANNING. Some Pointers for the Busy Housewife.

Be sure that everything used about canning is perfectly clean. That means the kitchen floor must be free from dust and dirt. The table, the kettles, holders and dishcloths must be clean. A speck of dust can carry enough germs to start fermentation in a ton of fruit or vegetables.

Throw away any spoiled fruit that you find among the fresh fruit. A few pieces of fruit that are mouldy or have rotten specks will lower the quality and destroy the fine good taste of a whole kettle of fruit that otherwise would be delicious. Sometimes fruit is so overripe that it is beginning to spoil, which makes it take on a rather bitter taste when cooked.

See that your jars, tops and rubbers are perfectly clean and that they have been sterilized, i.e., boiled and kept boiling hot until you are ready to use them. Then fill the jars with fruit up to the top, just so that they do not run over. These points are most important if you want your fruit to keep perfectly and be free from mould. Put the fruit in the jars and seal as quickly as possible to keep any stray yeast plants that are floating around in the air from settling in the jars.

Never take any risks with old rubbers or lids of jars when the screw tops are cheaper than spoiled fruit. Have a fruit funnel to use in putting hot fruit in jars. It is inexpensive, and with proper care will last a dozen years at least. These same hints apply to canning vegetables.

IN FULL OPERATION

The old C. P. R. station in Toronto has been leased to the city for the nominal rate of \$1 per annum. The new north-end station is now in full operation, and, with its modern facilities and accessories, it giving great satisfaction to the public.

The district in which it is situated has grown enormously during the past few years. The C. P. R. believes not only in accommodating present needs, but in anticipating those of the future. That is why it builds largely and substantially in all large centres of population, where there is promise of growth and development. What with the north-end station in Toronto and the new station and terminal on Front street, which will be finished next year, Toronto is being rewarded at last with that attention which seems to have been denied the Queen City for many years.

Remarkable Remarks.

(Collected by The Independent.)

Champ Clark—We never will arbitrate the Monroe Doctrine.

Ed. Howe—Topeka is hypocrite headquarters of the United States.

Mary Garden—I am in a frenzy because women cannot go to war.

Gen. Brusiloff—Observe the bayonet's glitter and its slender contour. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg—The German never hesitates to say what he thinks.

Major-General Leonard Wood—No wolf was ever frightened by the size of a flock of sheep.

Carolyn Wells—What makes a book a phenomenal success? Much bad, much bad, and much ad.

Bishop Greer—The proportion of good husbands as against bad husbands is greater than it has ever been.

President John Grier Hibben—There has been too much talk in times past in our country of the rights of man.

Mrs. Vernon Castle—I don't think I have ever seen so many handsome men in my life as there are now in London.

Lillian Russell—As the eye mirrors the soul, so also the complexion reflects the condition of the digestive apparatus.

Keep in the Sunshine.

There are only two kinds of people in the world—the people who live in the shadow and gloom and those who live on the sunny side of the street. These shadowed ones are sometimes called pessimists, sometimes people of melancholy temperament; sometimes they are called disagreeable people. But, wherever they go, their characteristic is this—their shadows always travel on before them. These people never bear their own burden, but expose all their wounds to others. They are all so busy looking down for pitfalls and sharp stones and thorns on which to step that they do not even know that there are any stars in the sky. These folks live on the wrong side of the street. And yet it is only twenty feet across to the other side—walk, where sunshine always lies.—Newell Dwight Hilts.

The man who falls in love successfully isn't always the one who practices on himself.

Operations Failed to Cure

Kidney Disease

Mr. John E. Pumphrey, Farmer, Viceroy, Sask., was twice operated on in an English hospital for kidney disease. Urinary troubles grew worse and caused excruciating pain. He now states positively that he has been cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and is enjoying excellent health.

This is further proof that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, by their combined action, cure the most serious and complicated ailments of the kidneys. Prove this for yourself.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

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

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- White Flannel Trousers, regular \$3.75 for ... \$2.90
- White Flannel Trousers, regular \$4.50 for ... \$3.45
- Khaki Trousers, regular \$1.50 for \$1.10
- Khaki Trousers, regular price \$1.25 for 90c

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RUSSIANS MEET CHECK

Slight Halt Occurs in Drive in Volhynia.

Gen. von Linsingen Delivers a Big Counter Blow Within Twelve Hours of News That von Hindenburg is Given Command of Eastern Battle Line—Teutons Starting to Fight for Lives.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—For the first time since the initiation of General Brusiloff's offensive on June 3 the Russians have suffered a slight check. Friday night's Petrograd War Office statement admits that the Muscovite forces attacking the great Volhynian railway centre, Kovel, from the west were driven from the village of Rudka-Nirvankaia, nineteen miles from Kovel, and compelled to retire between 400 and 600 yards to the east.

This first successful counter-blow by Gen. von Linsingen came within less than twelve hours after an official bulletin from Berlin had given the news that Field Marshal von Hindenburg had been placed in supreme command of the entire battle line in the east. The Teuton success is believed to usher in a huge counter-offensive with a view to saving the four cities now seriously menaced by the Russians: Kovel and Vladimir-Volhynski in Volhynia, Lemberg, capital of Galicia, and Stanislaw, in the south-eastern part of the Crown land.

Rudka-Nirvankaia is a small town situated on the Stavok River, a tributary of the Stokhod. The battle which resulted in the Russian withdrawal raged throughout the night. It was at this point, between the Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rovno railways, that the Russians stood nearest to Kovel after crossing the Stokhod. The Teutons attacked the town from three sides, "delivering continuous counter-attacks," in the words of the Petrograd statement.

A violent battle is raging south of Brody, on the Rivers Sereth and Graberki, where the Russians are trying to break through toward Lemberg. Petrograd asserts officially that General Sakharoff, who is in command of the Russian army operating on this front, took 1,300 prisoners. "Gen. Sakharoff is engaged in hot fighting," the Russian announcement says.

Friday's Austrian official statement gives no details of the latest fighting, merely saying that the Russians were repulsed near Zaloeco.

A Vienna despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The announcement that the German field marshal von Hindenburg had been appointed commander of the Eastern front brought no joy in Austria-Hungary. Three Budapest papers were suppressed, owing to adverse criticism of the appointment."

"It is stated here that the new Commander-in-Chief has already ordered the recall of a number of Austrian generals, who will be replaced by Germans. It is added that Austria, in accepting the appointment, made the stipulation that von Hindenburg should appoint a number of Austrian officers to his staff, but it is learned that only one such appointment will be made."

Quick Pneumonia Cure.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 7.—Treatment of pneumonia cases that should end the sickness within four to six days was described Thursday before the annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association by Dr. C. V. Fulham of Frankfort, Ind. He told of the observation of a large number of such cases in which osteopathy was used, in practically all of which cures were effected in five days. "Pneumonia treatment is mismanaged if it continues longer than six days," Dr. Fulham said.

Auxiliary Held Up.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Aug. 7.—The Dutch steamship Gallia arrived at St. John's Friday, four days out of New York, with a cargo of gasoline. She was held up in the belief that she is the mother ship with a supply of gasoline for the German submarine Deutschland, now on her way across the Atlantic from Baltimore. Her only necessity for calling at St. John's was an alleged shortage of water.

Bulgars and Roumanians Clash.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—An attempt by Bulgarian soldiers to seize an island in the Roumanian waters of the Danube River close to the town of Guirgevo has caused a sensation there, according to reports received by Bucharest newspapers. Roumanian frontier guards discovered the Bulgarians and raised an alarm. After a lively exchange of fire the Bulgarians fled.

Belgian Bank Director Deported.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Director of the Belgian National Bank at Antwerp has been deported by the German authorities, said a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague Friday, "because of his refusal to pay them 400,000,000 francs in exchange for a mere paper receipt."

Bad Storm at Cornwall.

CORNWALL, Aug. 7.—Cornwall was Thursday night visited by one of the worst thunder and lightning storms in years, which resulted in a great loss of property.

New Russian Minister.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7.—Count Bobrinsky was Friday appointed Minister of Agriculture in the Sturner Cabinet in succession to A. N. Naumoff.

CAINTOWN

Aug. 1st

Mr. W. W. Powell, Brockville, spent a few days at his old home here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kincaid spent one day last week visiting friends in Athens and Temperance Lake.

Mrs. Burton Poole and children, spent one day last week visiting Mrs. George S. Duncan.

Miss C. Welsh has returned home to Montreal, after spending a few weeks guests of Mrs. J. L. Scott.

Miss Beatrice Dickey is now enjoying her holidays at home here.

Mr. Malcom Scott is now the guest of James L. Scott.

Mrs. Geo. S. Duncan and son Charles was the guest of Mrs. James A. Ferguson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Graham spent Sunday at B. B. Graham, Purvis street.

FRANKVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Richards, and Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Richards attended the funeral of the late Mr. Willard Goodfellow of Smith Falls on Friday.

Mrs. A. B. Rabb and daughter Maud Brockville, spent last week here visiting friends.

Mr. Roy Kilborn, Kirgston, was here this week on business.

Mr. Wm. Hewitt lost a valuable horse on Sunday.

The death occurred at his home in Frankville on Friday, July 28, of Mr. John Reynolds at the age of 81 years, after an illness of several months. Deceased was a farmer who had lived most of his life in this section.

Surviving him are two daughters and one son, namely; Miss Louise at home, Mrs. Alfred Ireland, Frankville, and William at home.

The funeral was conducted in the Roman Catholic Church, Toledo by Rev. Father Hanley. Interment was made in the church cemetery.

LEEDS

Aug. 7th

Nearly all the farmers have finished haying and some have commenced harvesting.

Congratulations to Miss Blanche and Mr. T. Wills for having passed their examination on entrance to Normal.

Mrs. Albert Brown, Chantry, is a visitor at David Gamble.

Baby Jean Brown has returned home from Kingston General Hospital much improved in health.

Mrs. Will Lloyd and family are visiting friends at Elgin this week.

Rev. W. H. Smith, Lyndhurst rector of St. John's Leeds Church, has purchased a new Chevrolet car.

Rev. Waddell, Seely's Bay, made few pastoral calls through here last week.

Mr. Ross Gamble and family motored to Cushendale and spent Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Scott, of Watertown, N. Y., spent a few days at Miner Sweet's last week.

CASTORIA

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

Farm Laborers' Excursions 1916

The numerous reports that have come from the West concerning the outlook of the crop for 1916, show that if this one is not as big as last year, it will nevertheless surpass all expectations. If the weather conditions which have prevailed in the various districts of the Prairie Provinces for the past few weeks, keep up till the maturity of the wheat, the Dominion will, as in 1915, show a record in its grain production.

The only thing that might handicap the western farmers this year in their fall work, is the scarcity of farm hands. Consequently, to avoid delay in harvesting, they appeal to all laborers in need of employment, guaranteeing them high wages. Many thousands of these harvesters will be required to put in the crop.

As in the past years, the Canadian Pacific will run in the near future farm laborers' excursions to Winnipeg and more western points. Conditions will be the same as usual and dates of departure with full particulars will be given shortly.

\$100 Reward \$100

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

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA.

Don't Miss the Great Values in

Ladies' Summer Wearing Apparel

C. H. POST
BROCKVILLE.

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

Violin and 'Cello Music

All the whimsical witchery—haunting restlessness—dreamful exaltation of the world's finest violin and 'cello music caught for you with an exquisite sense of reality in

COLUMBIA RECORDS

- Have your dealer play these for you:
- Kathleen Parlow—A5412—\$1.50
 - Humoreske (Dvorak) orchestra accompaniment.
 - Melodie (Tschaiowsky) orchestra accompaniment.
 - Fabio Casals—A5649—\$1.50
 - Largo (Handel), with orchestra.
 - Melody in F (Rubinstein), with orchestra.
 - Jules Falk—A1110—85c.
 - Ave Maria (Schubert) with Traumerel (Schumann).
 - Charles D'Almeida—A1712—85c.
 - White Cockade; Jigs and Reels Medley with Harrigan's Reel (Prince's Orchestra).
 - Eugene Ysaey—36525—\$1.50
 - Caprice Viennois, Op. 2 (Kreisler).
 - Eugene Ysaey—36524—\$1.50
 - Hungarian Dance in G (No. 5) (Brahms).

Columbia dealers gladly play these and any other of the thousands of Columbia records without thought of obligation. Complete Record List from dealers or mailed by us.

COLUMBIA

Graphophone Company
Canadian Factory & Headquarters
Toronto, Ont.



THE ATHENS REPORTER
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To Canadian points—\$1.00 per year in advance. \$1.25 if not so paid.
To United States—\$1.50 per year in advance.
Transient or legal advertisements inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
Business notices inserted in local columns for 5 cents per line every insertion.
No advertisement published for less than 25 cents.
Small advt. card per year, such as Societies Business, etc., \$4.00.
All advertisements measured by the scale of solid nonpareil, 12 lines to the inch.
Advertisements without special directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly. Subscriptions may commence with any issue. The paper will not be discontinued unless notice is given. No subscriptions will be cancelled unless all arrearages are paid.
AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP.

When the Cow Strays

At one time, very few years ago, indeed, farmers were given to cussing, with much fervor, automobiles as they whirled past in haughty grandeur or tore along in a cloud of dust. They thought they had a grievance. Why should these shining hulks be allowed to destroy the roads they had made, and scare the horses they drove?

It was the march of civilization that farmers were unknowingly execrating. In time they absorbed a more progressive idea of living. They took their money out of the banks, and bought for themselves these swift-running vehicles of destruction. They joined that great class of plebeians—motorists. It is only right that they who make or pay for the roads should enjoy them.

There is a number of things which detract from the pleasure of motoring, but the kindly-eyed milch cow is perhaps the most commonplace. Cattle, turned out on the highways to graze, have been the bane of motorists in this district all season. It is a common practise, even in our village streets; although law-makers have been at much pains to pass laws against it. Last year a local motorist ran into a cow on a country road not far from Athens, damaging his car in the collision. He brought suit against the owner of the cow, and was awarded \$45.

As many of the farmers who allow their cows so much freedom on automobiles, it is hoped they will be more thoughtful and courteous in this regard to their brother motorists.

GREENBUSH

Aug. 7th

Miss Ella Reid, who has been staying at Mr. Wm. Connel's for the past few months, has secured a position in Ottawa and will leave here in a few days.

Miss Annie Stevens, of Regina, Sask., is spending her holidays with her sister, Mrs. Walter Olds.

The Epworth League Social held on the 1st was a success in every way. The Rev. Charles Curtis accompanied by his wife and daughter, Dorothy, were present and gave an interesting resume of the war. The singing by Mr. J. Kirley, of Gosford, was well received. The grounds were illuminated by acetylene gas and decorated in the national colors making a very pleasing appearance. The proceeds amounted to \$125.

On the following evening a patriotic social was held to use up the remains of the good things provided which contributed eight dollars to our local patriotic league.

Mrs. Dr. Smith, of Carleton Place, is a guest at the home of Mr. Edward Smith.

Mrs. Walter Olds spent last week with her brother, Dr. Stevens at Westport.

Miss Gladys Odell, Prescott, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hewitt.

Miss Mazie Frye, Delta, visited Mrs. Bert Forsythe last week and Mrs. Forsythe accompanied her on her return.

Miss Mabel Smith spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Len Kendrick at New Dublin.

Mrs. Seymour Wylie was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Gifford last week.

Miss Bernice Taplin motored to Arnprior in company with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Boyce last week.

Little Douglas Kerr had the misfortune to fall off a high step and break his collar bone.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Loverin spent a couple of days at Delta last week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Arnold.

Miss Gladys Bolton is visiting at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Jas. Hicks.

Misses Wilma and Bessie White are at North Augusta for a few days.

Miss Olive Patterson and brother, of Kemptville, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Tackaberry.

KING RENEWS PLEDGE.

Message to Allied Rulers Marks Anniversary of War.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—King George sent the following message to the sovereigns and heads of the allied States, dated Aug. 3, tonight:
"On this day, the second anniversary of the commencement of the great conflict in which my country and her gallant allies are engaged, I desire to convey to you my steadfast resolution to prosecute the war until our united efforts have attained the objects for which we in common have taken up arms."

"I feel assured that you are in accord with me in the determination that the sacrifices which our valiant troops have so nobly made shall not have been offered in vain, and that the liberties for which they are fighting shall be fully guaranteed and secured."

"GEORGE R. I."

Simultaneously The King sent a message to the King of the Belgians as follows:

"On this, the second anniversary of the day my country took up arms to resist the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, I desire to assure your Majesty of my confidence that the united efforts of the Allies will liberate Belgium from the oppression of her aggressors and restore her to the full enjoyment of national and economic independence."

"I also desire to convey to your Majesty my deep sympathy in the grievous trials to which Belgium has been so unjustly subjected, and which she has borne with such admirable fortitude."

"GEORGE R. I."

The King also sent a message to General Smuts expressing his appreciation of the skill and courage with which the operations in East Africa had been conducted.

GOVERNOR OF MANITOBA.

Sir James Aikins Secures Coveted Post in Western Province.

OTTAWA, Aug. 7.—Lieut.-Col. Sir James Albert Manning Aikins has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. He succeeds Sir Douglas Colin Cameron, whose term of office expired some time ago.

Sir James Aikins was born in Peel County in 1851, educated at Toronto University, and was admitted to the bar. From 1879 until 1896 he was counsel for the Justice Department; in 1880 he was one of the Royal Commissioners to investigate and report upon the administration of justice in the North-West Territories, and in 1900 was appointed counsel for the Manitoba Government. He has been solicitor for the Canadian Pacific Railway in Winnipeg, and for many large corporations and banks, loan companies, etc., in Western Canada, and is also a director of many of them. He was elected for the Federal constituency of Brandon in 1911, but withdrew from Dominion politics last year, when the Manitoba Provincial elections were held. In becoming Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba Sir James holds a position which was once filled by his father, Hon. James Cox Aikins, in 1882.

TAX ON ALIE NBONDS.

Canada Will Penalize Investments in Foreign Securities.

OTTAWA, Aug. 7.—In view of the large purchases made in Canada of Anglo-French and other Government bonds issued in the United States and the serious effect which the continuation of such purchases will have upon the exchange situation between Canada and the United States, it is now regarded here as certain that at the next session legislation will be introduced imposing special income taxation upon all non-Canadian securities held by Canadians.

The effect of such legislation, which will be along lines somewhat similar to that in force in England, and enacted for the same purpose, will cause the liquidation of the securities specially taxed. This liquidation will tend to benefit the exchange situation and preserve the Canadian market for purely Canadian issues. There is abundance of money in the United States to take up all these securities, the proceeds of which have been expended in the United States.

Italy Terminates Treaty.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 7.—A despatch to The Handelsblad from Berlin says Italy has given notice to Germany of the termination of the German-Italian commercial treaty of 1891, which would have expired at the end of 1917.

A despatch from Paris quoted The Petit Parisien as saying it understood that Italy had denounced the commercial treaty with Germany, thereby leaving the way clear for a declaration of hostilities between Italy and Germany. The newspaper said also that the existence of the treaty was the only reason which had prevented Germany from declaring war on Italy.

Brussels Refuses to Pay Fine.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The city of Brussels has refused to pay the fine of 5,000,000 marks imposed by the Germans in consequence of the demonstration which took place in the Belgian capital on July 21, the national fete day, says a despatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company. A serious crisis is expected.

Acting Burgomaster Lemoumier, the despatch adds, has sent a letter to Gen. von Bissing, the German Governor of Belgium, flatly declining to pay the fine. He says it was imposed on the public because of its patriotic sentiment, and therefore is illegal and inadmissible.

A Reliable Agent Wanted

In every good town and district in Ontario, where we are not represented. Territory reserved for the right man. Highest commissions paid. Attractive advertising matter.

Splendid List of New Specialties for Season 1916-1917

Including the NEW EVERBEARING RASPBERRY—ST. REGIS.

STONE & WELLINGTON

The Fonthill Nurseries (Established 1837) Toronto, Ontario

Home-seekers Excursion

Into the very heart of the Canadian West over the old reliable Canadian Pacific every Tuesday by regular trains Winnipeg and return \$38.50, Calgary \$46.50, and proportionately low fares to other points. Tickets good for 60 days and good to stop over. Liberal ticket conditions.

LUMBER

Now on hand, a stock of plank and dimension lumber suitable for general building purposes and a quantity of rough sheeting lumber. Any order for building material will be filled on short notice. Present stock includes a quantity of

FOUNDATION TIMBER SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.

A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

F. Blancher
ATHENS

Electric Restorer for Men

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

An Advertising Expert

Charles T. Jeffrey, president of the Thomas B. Jeffrey Company, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, has this to say of advertising:

I HAVE always been a great believer in consistent advertising. There are many reasons why I advertise, any one of which would be sufficient. For example, I advertise because advertising is the greatest starter of conversation, and it's conversation that makes a thing well known.

"All people like to own things that are well known. Ask a man what car he drives, the brand of his haberdashery, or his hat, and 99 times out of every hundred he mentions those that are extensively advertised."

"The newspapers are in a class by themselves. I advertise in them because they are flexible mediums, capable of giving the quickest action. That is, they provide the means for us to concentrate our forces on a certain city or commodity. They make possible a fine art of advertising strategy. And they get quick action when it comes to sales."

"The newspaper is undoubtedly the most personal medium one may use. I mean by that, that they get nearer to the people. The newspaper is the greatest purveyor of facts in existence. And since advertising is nothing more than one process of conveying facts, attractively arranged, it follows that no advertising campaign is complete without including certain newspapers."

EATON'S



COMING!

OUR BIG FALL & ARE YOU ON

The biggest and best **EATON CATALOGUE** is about to be issued. Almost all of your everyday needs are listed in this big book, and the prices we quote are of more than usual interest because of the pronounced saving they afford. If you do not know **EATON** values, or for some reason you have not bought regularly from our Catalogue, we ask that you make sure you get this latest book. We want the **NAME AND ADDRESS RIGHT NOW** of those who have not received **EATON'S** Catalogue during the last six months. A copy will be sent you before the end of August if you

SEND YOUR REQUEST NOW!!

WINTER CATALOGUE

OUR MAILING LIST?

LOOK FOR THE CHAIN BARGAINS

There are over 500 pages in our Big Fall Catalogue, many of which show goods in their actual colors; for example, Women's and Children's Dresses, Coats, Men's Clothing, Dress Materials, Carpets, etc. There is also a wonderful list of Chain Bargains, two of which we show in this advertisement. Don't put off sending for this Catalogue. It is to your best interests to get a copy. Send your request now. The demand will be great.

CHAIN BARGAIN

2-PIECE BLOOMER SUIT

AN EATON-MADE SPECIAL THAT IS A PRONOUNCED BARGAIN

86-691x Child's Bloomer Dress of Striped Percale. Has short sleeves and collar of self material, with finish of plain Percale. Dress opens full length, making it easy to launder. The front shows embroidered scalloped edging and the pleated skirt is joined to the waist by belt of plain percale. Detachable bloomers of the striped percale are made with waistband and elastic at knee. This Bloomer dress represents extraordinary value and should be included in your order. Colors Pink and White, Sky and White, Tan and White. Sizes 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

BARGAIN PRICE 51c

DO NOT MISS PROCURING ONE OF THESE DRESSES

A BIG BARGAIN

2.25

52-116.x Exceptional value, patent leather, with cloth top, up-to-date heel and toe. Every pair a money saver. Sizes 2½ to 7. Price 2.25

STATE SIZE CHAIN

CHAIN BARGAIN

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

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

Women As Brave As the Men

THEIR STRUGGLE SHOWS A REMARKABLE SPIRIT.

Talk of the bravery of men, but where can you find a finer spirit than among the half-sick women who are fighting and struggling to do their duty against the terrible odds of ill-health, and who will not give up.

One woman in every three is struggling against weakness. Most of them are not exactly sick, but oh, how miserable!

The burden and misery of it all has its foundation in the blood which is thin and watery. The red cells are too few. The few streams of life is reduced in vitality. Weakness and inevitable ill-health are the certain result.

Every ailing or weak woman can quickly regain her health in this very simple way. By filling the system with the nutrition that comes from rich red blood, a quick change for the better will result. To accomplish this, take two chocolate-coated Ferrozine Tablets after each meal. You'll feel better immediately for the simple reason that Ferrozine renews the blood. It gives you vim, vigor, endurance, restores a tired, worn-out system very quickly.

You'll feel like new all over once you get Ferrozine working through your blood. It puts the color into faded cheeks, brightens the eye, quickens the step, brings back that wonderful feeling of youth.

One of the finest things Ferrozine does is to make you eat lots and digest it as well. With keen appetite, sound sleep, strong nerves and lots of nourishing blood you're bound to regain robust health. Any sickly girl or ailing woman that Ferrozine won't make well must be incurable. There is a secret power in Ferrozine and it is worth a trial at all events. Fifty cents per box, six for \$2.50. At all dealers in medicine or by mail from The Catarrhozine Co., Kingston, Ont.

ANCIENT FLOATING PALACE.

The Wonderful Ship Built for Hiero, King of Syracuse.

The antiquity of ships may not be gauged, for in Genesis it is recorded that ships were even old on the Mediterranean in the days of Jacob. Fully 1830 years before Christ, Amon built long and tall ships with sails, on the Red sea. Ninety years later the ship Argo was built, "the first Greek vessel which ventured to pass through the sea without sight of land, being guided only by the stars."

The wonderful vessel built for Hiero, King of Syracuse, excited curiosity and wonder. The craft was constructed under the direction of the celebrated mathematician, Archimedes, by a ship-builder at Corinth, from wood cut on Mount Etna. Her decks were paved with small and odd tiles, on which were depicted with wonderful art scenes from Homer's "Iliad."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Bradstreet's Trade Review

Toronto—Underlying conditions of trade are prosperous. Factories and foundries are active. The buying power of the public continues good. The wholesale trade is better than at this time a year ago. In some lines of dry goods the season has been disappointing. The earlier cool weather impaired the sale of washed goods. Business has been good in light underwear. In some lines of dry goods deliveries to wholesalers have improved. The movement of print goods from wholesalers has been heavy. The grocery trade is just fair for the time. Prices of hardware are still on the upward incline. In raw materials, however, the tone of the market remains easier. Collections in most branches of trade are satisfactory, in some cases exceptionally prompt.

Montral business concerns are passing through a period of seasonal dullness. In dry goods houses, however, sorting orders have been of fairly large volume, and substantial fall orders are coming to hand. Cotton mills have more than they can do to meet demands on them. Boot and shoe firms continue busy, some houses showing well ahead of last year. The grocery trade is quiet, but prices are steady. A moderate hardware trade is passing. The purchase of building materials improves. Remittances average fairly good. Money remains steady.

Winnipeg—The promise of a great yield is higher than ever. The country's best authorities state that conditions never were better, thus far.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free DR. SOPER & WHITE 23 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

Firms that make and handle agricultural implements state that the growth of their business this year over last has been enormous. A brisk demand comes for boots and shoes and all leather goods. The grocery situation remains about the same.

Calgary—Business is good, with retailers buying freely in the chief western cities, such as Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Regina.

Vancouver—The wholesale trade is fairly active. The industries are busy. Hamilton—Business keeps ahead of last year at this time and in the big industries apace with every month this year. Wholesalers have had a good season. Outside business is on the increase.

London—Trade conditions are healthy. Most branches of the wholesale trade are doing well. Sorting orders in dry goods houses have been fairly liberal and placing orders satisfactory.

Quebec—In the city retail dry goods report a good demand for seasonable wear. Groceries and provisions report a quietness. Hardware and building trades are fairly busy. Industrial conditions are thriving, manufacturers in all lines have orders ahead. Crop reports continue favorable and an abundance of fruit is reported. In some quarters collections are on the slow side.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Fortunes in Farthings.

It is well known that shopkeepers make pounds by ignoring farthings or by giving something for them that is worth far less than a farthing, but where shopkeepers make the pounds, banks and the English Government make their hundreds of pounds. If a farthing is due from you in taxes you are charged one penny. On the other hand, you are never paid one penny for a farthing.

The same principle is applied to fractions of pounds. Banks in reckoning interest for themselves call any part of £1 a full pound, whereas in reckoning interest for your odd shillings are left out of account. Thus for a deposit of £99 9s. 11d. you would receive interest on £99 only.

It is amazing how the state profits by not paying fractions of pence. The Government has a special fund in which are placed the fractions of pence withheld in paying dividends on Government stock. This fund amounted to more than £150,000 in ten years before being used for other purposes. As far as the Government is concerned, farthings mean a lot.—London Answers.

GOOD DIGESTION A SOURCE OF HEALTH

When the Stomach is Out of Order the Whole System Suffers.

Indigestion is one of the most distressing maladies afflicting mankind. When the stomach is unable to perform the work nature calls for, the result is severe pains after eating, nausea, heartburn, fluttering of the heart, sick headache, and often a loathing for food, though the sufferer is really half starved. People with poor digestion, too, frequently try all sorts of experiments to aid the process of digestion, but there is only one way in which the trouble can actually be cured, that is through the blood. That is why the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cures even the most obstinate cases of indigestion. They make rich, red blood that strengthens the stomach and the nerves, thus enabling it to do its work. The process is simple, but the result means good appetite and increased health and pleasure in life.

In proof of these statements, Mrs. Albert Hall, Sonya, Ont., says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with wonderful results. For two years I was a great sufferer from indigestion, which almost made me a physical wreck. At times my sufferings were so great that I was unable to attend to my household duties. I had smothering spells at times and was afraid to lie down to rest. After every meal, no matter how sparingly I ate, I suffered great distress. I tried several doctors, but their medicine was of no avail. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised to cure this trouble and decided to try them. I had not been taking them long when I felt somewhat improved. This improvement continued, and after taking ten boxes I could eat and digest all kinds of food and felt better than I had done for years. You may be sure I am very grateful for the wonderful relief these pills have given me. I know they are also a cure for anaemic sufferers, as an intimate friend of mine was badly affected with this trouble, and after taking several boxes she was entirely cured."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Buildings.

Buildings are contrivances which surround trouble, despair, pleasure, entertainment, business, indolence and plumbing.

Buildings are built with brick, mortar, cement, wood, steel and mortgages. It also takes sand to build buildings, but they should not be built on sand.

Some buildings are public and some are private. Public buildings are usually very imposing, and usually the public has been imposed upon to build them. Private buildings are frequently private in name only, especially if occupied by several inquisitive women. Such buildings are made up of a large number of stories and most of them are without foundation.

Rats, mice, fires, earthquakes and rent collectors are buildings' worst enemies.

Gray—How are you getting along in the stock market? Green—Well, I'll tell you. I traded a lot of money for experience, and now I'm trying to reverse the process.—Boston Transcript.

1 BOY AND 10 HOGS MADE \$350 AT OUR 1915 SHOW The Same Chance for a Bright Boy at the SEVENTH ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO December 8th and 9th, 1916 Premium List With Many New Classes Now Ready C. F. TOPPING, Secretary Union Stock Yards, Toronto

THE FAMOUS PRODUCTIONS OF FLORENCE AND ROME ARE REPRODUCED IN THE NEW ART STONEWARE NOW ON VIEW AT ROBERT JUNOR'S 62 King St. East HAMILTON, ONT. OUR REAL NATURE. True Instinct of the Human Race is to Loaf.

We deplore strikes, lockouts, industrial disputes of all kinds. Were we omnipotent in this best of all worlds, we should abolish them by a rearrangement of affairs that would give to every man a portion of labor sufficient to flavor his rest; an hour a year, for example. Cultivation of the art of loafing—too much neglected as things now are—would be the principal pursuit of mankind. There would be universities to impart its higher mysteries to those to whom they appealed; common schools to teach the proper methods to those who aspired only to be practical loafers; efficiency experts to tell the wasteful loafers how to conserve and improve all their opportunities; boards of control to enforce loafing on restless, dissatisfied spirits. The jails would open only to the weak and willful, who dissipated in labor, neglecting chances to practice indolence, and thus disturbing the serenity of the restful community.

Labor is fat and kicks. In the last six months there were more strikes than in the whole of the preceding year. In spite of a contrary and malforming training, men have shown the true instinct of the race. For a long time it has been almost impossible for a healthy man to escape work. Scheming, plotting employers have laid traps for him in the highways, pursued him along the lanes, lured him from the true luxury of improvidence. With fair words and glittering promises, they have sought him out, and persuaded him to bend in toil the unwilling back, to calous his pick and hammer and hands that should be given only to fishing. A general conspiracy has been in operation to deprive the lazy of his birthright, to expel the rest from the world, to make lying late abed impossible. Subjected to this imposition, robbed of the privilege of indulging in slothfulness, it is to be wondered that great hearts and clear minds have rebelled, and set forth on the crusade against toil?

But the curse of Adam is on us.

MEATLESS DINNERS. A Few Mid-Summer Menus With Well-Balanced Food Values.

- During the hot summer months it would be better for all of us, writes Lunce Cleaves in Mother's Magazine, if we ate less meat, but the prospect of providing a satisfying meal without meat is a burden to most cooks. Here are some well-balanced food values are giving below: Egg and Cheese Canapes, Cream and Almond Soup, Fish Cutlets, Cucumbers, Lima Beans, Lettuce Salad, Toasted Wafers, Pimento Cheese, Angel Cake, Ice Cream, Still another nourishing menu is this: Sardine Canapes, Cream of Mushroom Trimboles, Scalloped Tomatoes, Asparagus Salad, Tapioca Cream, Simple menu with the following: Mushroom Canapes, Cream of Asparagus Soup, Cornish Buns, Summer Squash with Green Peas, Celery Hearts, Strink Bean Salad, Chilled Chicken, Here is a satisfying menu: Cream of Celery Soup, Hollandaise Sauce, Boiled Artichokes, Scalloped Potatoes, Endive Salad with Russian Dressing, Prune and Nut Souffle with Whipped Cream

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

A Deadly Industry.

One of the most deadly callings, and one of which very little is known, is that of the workers in champagne cellars. The work, which is light, and without any obvious elements of risk to health, consists of turning over the bottles of champagne so that the wine may be clear and transparent and absolutely free from sediment. The men who do this work spend eight or ten hours a day in the dark wine cellars turning over bottles by the thousand. This monotonous duty they discharge day after day in semi-darkness, in a high temperature, unhealthy atmosphere, and absolute solitude. These combined conditions affect the nerves and health of the workers so seriously that few of them can continue at their posts until middle age.

In cleaning earthenware crocks and bowls Old Dutch saves a lot of work

SWAYED BY THE WEATHER. Some Persons Are Greatly Influenced by Climatic Conditions

Weather influences on man may be roughly divide into two classes—viz., those which are direct and obvious and those which are the more or less indirect and obscure. The influences belonging to the second class have been during the past decade or so the subject of immense research.

Some persons are pronounced "meteoropaths," abnormally subject to "weather neuroses." Friedrich Nietzsche was one par excellence. Such persons, as a rule, are more especially "cyclonopaths." The passage of cyclonic depressions accompanied by certain characteristic types of weather is reflected in their sensation and in the mode of operation of their bodily and mental functions.

The gross change of barometric pressure pertaining to a cyclone, or "low," is not in itself an important factor in producing these manifestations since it never exceeds that experienced in the ascent (without the effort of climbing) of a good-sized hill. Indeed, many "lows" do not expose us to greater pressure of changes in the course of twenty-four hours than we experience in a couple of minutes in riding to the top of an average office building.

Sore Corns Go! Absolutely Painless

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

ARTIFICIAL MILK.

Free From All Disadvantages of Cow's Milk and Quite Wholesome

Synthetic milk, containing all things needful, is the latest product of the laboratory. The discovery, which is expected to be of great interest to mothers, is a process of manufacturing a pure and wholesome milk of high nutritive value, possessing all of the virtues of the natural product, none of its many dangers. It can be made up in proportions desired; that is, with more or less casein, fat, sugar, or salts, and thus can be supplied to children and invalids according to a medical prescription.

The discovery originated many years ago as the result of the ingenuity of a Chinese, who saw a possible substitute for milk in the native drink prepared from the soya bean. His efforts, however, met with only partial success, owing to the fact that the fluid penetrating and—to western palates—disagreeable taste. It was left to a German chemist, to lay the foundations of the present synthetic milk by suggesting a composite fluid made up of all the ingredients of cow's milk in correct proportion.

The fluid, as far as its appearance is concerned, is indistinguishable from rich cow's milk. It is delightfully smooth to the palate. On the other hand, the taste seems to some persons slightly different from that of ordinary milk. It is said that even this slight "taste" can be removed at will.

The advantages of the new milk are obvious. It is, of course, free from all suspicion of being contaminated with "milk borne" disease, like tuberculosis, scarlet fever or diphtheria.

She—How did they ever come to marry? He—Oh, it's the same old story. Started out to be good friends, you know, and later on changed their minds.—Fall Mall Gazette.

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1894.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients, always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant

Yours truly, DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

Divorces in Ancient Rome.

In the earlier period of the Roman republic divorces were quite unknown and were rare right up to the time of the Sullan wars. In the old days the husband and wife who wished to separate appeared for the last time before the common hearth, a priest and priestess being present. As on the day of marriage, a cake of wheaten flour was presented to the husband and wife, but instead of sharing it between them they rejected it. Then instead of prayers they pronounced formulas of a strange, severe, spiteful character, by which the wife renounced the worship and gods of the husband. From that moment the religious bond was broken, and the community of worship having ceased to exist, the marriage without further ado was forever dissolved.—Exchange.

Definition of an Ohm.

An ohm, as defined by the International congress on electrical units and standards, is the resistance offered to the passage of an electric current by a column of mercury of uniform cross section having a mass of 223,0248 grains and a height of 41,8505 inches at the temperature of melting ice. In the bureau of standards at Washington are four standard ohms so perfectly made and kept that when tested recently their average deviation from their mean value was less than .00001 ohm.

ISSUE NO. 32, 1916 HELP WANTED.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

PERSONAL.

\$25.00 REWARD WILL BE PAID conditionally, where Creola fails to prevent Appendicitis. Positive cure for Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia. Write for particulars and testimonials, John Galbraith, 91 Cronyn Ave., Toronto.

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

WANTED Platen and Cylinder Press Feeders Steady Work; Union Wages. APPLY: TIMES JOB DEPARTMENT Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE A HIGH BRED, SOUND BAY HACKNEY Well broken, thoroughly reliable, a lady can drive; also complete outfit, including phaeton and runabout. Apply, J. M. EASTWOOD, Times Office, Hamilton.

RABBITS FOR SALE RUFUS RED BELGIAN HARES; Grey Flemish Giants. Fully pedigreed. All ages. D. C. Waters, 176 Jackson street west, Hamilton, Ont.

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

The prize list of the seventh annual Toronto Fat Stock Show is now out and contains many new classes with attractive prizes. Among these is the boys' steer feeding competition, open to the boys entered in the intercounty baby beef competition, conducted by the Department of Agriculture. The management are offering a good prize and this class should be a popular one.

The Charge of the "Limb" Brigade.

Half an inch, half an inch, Half an inch shorter, Whether the skirts are for Mother or daughter, Easier the dress is sewn, Fuller the ripples now, While whisking glimpses show More than they oughter.

Forward the dress parade, Is there a man displayed, No—from the sight displayed, None could be sundered, Thiers not to make remark, Clergyman, clubman, clerk, Gaping from noon till dark At the Four Haudrig.

Flashed all their ankles there, Flashed as they turned in air— What will not women dare? "Though the exhibits show Some of them blundered," All sorts of shoes and pegs, Broombsticks, piano legs, Here and there fairy shanes, Just built to walk on eggs, Come by the hundred.

When can their glory fade, O—the wild show they made, All the world wondered, Grand dame and demoiselle, Shop girl and Bowery Belle— Four Hundred, H'm, Oh well, Any old hundred.

—ANON, in "The Clausman" official paper of the 173rd Highland Battalion, C. E. F., of Hamilton.

Self-esteem is a poor life-preserver, many a man has been carried under by the weight of his own dingy.

The Joy of a Vacation may be turned to the sorrow that comes from indigestion. The battle with hotel menus is a losing one for the man with a weak stomach. Happy is the man who listens to the call of the wild—who goes fishing, hunting and canoeing—who takes with him Triscuit, the Shredded Whole Wheat wafer. Triscuit is made of the whole wheat, steam-cooked, shredded and baked. A tasty Summer snack, supplying the greatest amount of nutriment in smallest bulk. Delicious with butter, soft cheese or marmalades. Made in Canada

SIXTEEN GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED BY THE FRENCH

Assault After Assault In the Somme Region Heavily Defeated.

The Enemy Losing a Division Daily---Has 25,000,000 Men There.

AWFUL LOSSES.
London Cable.—On the Somme front both sides were content to rest to day after a month of the most terrible fighting the world has ever seen. This afternoon for the first time intimations began to leak from the rival War Offices on the tremendous destruction of the conflict. All previous estimates of the toll shrank into insignificance before these figures. An official estimate made in Paris sets the German losses for the first two weeks of the Franco-British offensive on the Somme at 20,000 men a day, a total of 280,000 men in a fortnight. The losses since have also been serious. Berlin grand headquarters sets 550,000 men "as a cautious estimate" of the allied casualties.

Paris, Aug. 1.—The efforts of the Germans last night were directed mainly against the extreme right wing of the French troops operating in the Somme region. From Sunday evening to last night the Germans launched not less than sixteen regular attacks against the line between the Hem wood and the Somme. In the Hem wood and in the region of the Monacu farm the fighting was particularly desperate. On Sunday night the enemy succeeded by an enormous effort in taking the Hem wood for the third time, but two hours later the French counter-attacked brilliantly and recovered the wood. The renewal of the German attack on Monday morning failed completely, one battalion losing a third of its effectives.

The railway station at Hem, on the outskirts of the forest, on the road to Marcourt, passed from hand to hand four times yesterday morning. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the French lost it again, being beaten back by two Saxon regiments, but at 4 o'clock a splendid French charge recovered it. The French are now organizing at the outskirts of Maupes, Ginchy and Guillemont. The French losses in all this fighting were much less than those of the enemy. One regiment, which led the attack on July 30, and whose advance was the most rapid, lost about 300 men, of whom 75 per cent. were only slightly hurt. The small number of serious injuries is attributable to the precision and efficiency of the supporting artillery.

2,500,000 GERMAN TROOPS.
The German army on the western front, according to authoritative sources here, consists of 122 divisions, comprising much more than half the German forces in the field. The precise strength of the divisions is unknown, some consisting of two brigades and others of three. Two brigade divisions on a war footing have 14,000 men, and three brigade divisions 21,000, hence the total strength of the force on this front is assumed to be somewhere between 1,700,000 and 2,500,000.

Numerous prisoners recently taken are of the 1917 class, that is from 19 to 20 years old. It appears that Germany transferred 23 divisions from the eastern to the western front at the conclusion of the Russian campaign in the autumn of 1915. Only four divisions were withdrawn from this front in June and sent to Galicia to help hold back the Russian invasion. The simultaneous pressure on both fronts by the Entente Allies thus prevents the transfer of troops from one frontier to another.

NET RESULT OF BRITISH OFFENSIVE.
The net result of the British offensive on the River Somme from the 1st to the 15th of July and stated officially to-day to be that the whole first German position between Ovillers and Montauban, and the greater part of the second German position, fell into British hands. Seven villages were retaken and 12,000 officers and men were made prisoner. The military material seized included 35 field guns, a naval gun, an anti-aircraft gun, several large howitzers and an enormous quantity of machine guns, trench cannon and munitions.

Twenty-one enemy aeroplanes were brought down beyond question. A dozen were seen falling head downwards to earth. The German losses in men, the statement says, must have been serious. The Germans have had to call numerous reserves and have brought to the Somme front within the period treated 12 divisions, which were depositing or in other sectors. The average loss is consequently estimated at about one division daily.

GERMANY'S POWER CRUMBLING.
The Bulletin Des Armees, the official journal of the soldiers of the French army, publishes an order of the day issued by Gen. Joffre to the French army on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the war. The order of Gen. Joffre follows:

"Soldiers of the Republic: Your third year of fighting has begun. For two years past you have been supporting with unflinching strength the weight of an implacable conflict. You have caused all the plans of our enemies to fail. You vanquished them on the Marne; you checked them on the Yser, and you

beat them in the Artois and in the Champagne at a time when they were vainly seeking victory on the plains of Russia. Then your victorious resistance during a battle of five months' duration broke the German effort in front of Verdun.

"Thanks to your stubborn courage the armies of our allies have been enabled to manufacture arms, the weight of which our enemies to-day are experiencing over their entire front.

"The moment is approaching when, under the strength of our mutual advance, the military power of Germany will crumble. "Soldiers of France, you may be proud of the work you already have accomplished. You have determined to see it through to the end! Victory is certain!

(Signed) "Joffre."
STILL FOOLING THEIR OWN PEOPLE.
An official statement issued by Berlin to-night says:

"A month has elapsed since the great Anglo-French thrust called in England, 'the great sweep,' during which, according to the enemy's previous announcement a decision had to be obtained under all circumstances by the enemy.

"On a 28-kilometre (17 miles) front the enemy advanced four kilometers (2½ miles) in the average, but after his experiences of July 20, 22, 24 and 26, he will not affirm that the enemy line has even been shaken at any place.

"This 'success' cost the British at least 230,000 men, according to a very cautious valuation. For the French losses there are no accurate foundations, but since the French had to do the biggest part of the job and even taking into consideration their superior fighting skill, the total enemy losses will reach 350,000. The German losses cannot be compared to these figures.

"As the result of the slow progress made by the offensive, we have had time to construct new fortifications behind our actual lines identical to those lost. In order to illustrate the facts mentioned in the foregoing it is stated that in the first month of the fighting at Verdun we gained double the amount of territory while the German casualties were no larger than we could afford."

NEW BRITISH THRUST.
London Cable.—The British official communication issued at 10 o'clock this evening says: "Between the Ancre and the Somme the situation is unchanged. Elsewhere on the British front there has been no important incident."

An earlier report read: "There is no change in the general situation to-day. North of Bazentin-le Petit a hostile attack on our line was successfully repulsed. There was heavy artillery fire on both sides during the night. Elsewhere on the British front there is nothing to report."

BRITISH REPORT.
A semi-official Berlin despatch says: "On the western front the British, according to German war correspondents, appear to be on the point of reattempting the task which they found impossible on July 1—namely, to crush the German front north of the Ancre brook in an attempt to reach Bapaume from the west. The British artillery fire on the front between Gommecourt and Beaumont-Hamel on Saturday and Sunday was apparently preliminary to a new onslaught against the heavily fortified line upon which the British divisions dashed themselves valiantly, but vainly in the first days of their storming attack. Simultaneously the British artillery was extremely active on the front eastward from Thiepval."

FRENCH REPORT.
Paris Cable.—Tuesday night's War Office report reads: "South of the Somme a small operation between Estrees and Belloy-en-Santerre resulted in the capture of a German trench. We captured about 60 prisoners.

"On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment during part of the night, the Germans this morning launched an attack against our positions west and south of the Thiaumont work. All their attempts to advance were broken up by our barrier and machine gun fire. Some detachments which had advanced as far as our trenches were driven back by vigorous counter-attacks. At the end of the day we made progress south of the Thiaumont work by a grenade attack. The Germans, at about the same time, delivered an attack on the Vaux-Chapitre-Chenols front. At the latter point they succeeded in gaining a footing in some of our advanced trenches, but were driven out shortly afterwards. Elsewhere our fire stopped their attacks, inflicting heavy losses.

"On the rest of the front there was intermittent cannonading."

FREED FROM HUNS.

International Socialists' Plans for Stricken Countries

London Cable.—The complete re-establishment of the independence of Belgium and Poland, and a democratic federal union of the Balkan states, were the points unanimously agreed upon at the opening of the International Socialist Conference at The Hague yesterday, according to a detailed account of the session received here.

Pieter Jelles Toolstra, head of the Dutch delegation, who delivered the principal address, said that national differences among the belligerent Socialists to speedily realize the tasks confronting them, and to see that the development of Socialistic tendencies produced by the war was not used for the strengthening of absolutism and bureaucracy.

The Swedish delegate Branting warned against the exaggeration of disarmament, but advocated a reduction in military burdens. The question of Belgian independence was raised when a letter was read from Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Minister of Munitions. Minister Vandervelde, who is one of the leaders of the Socialist party in Belgium, insisted that the conference should declare itself unreservedly for the restoration of his native land. There was no opposition to this, but it was decided not to attempt to deal with the thorny question of Alsace-Lorraine.

HUNS ASSAULT ABOUT VERDUN

Heavy Attacks Were All Costly Failures,

While the French Themselves Progressed.

London Cable.—The Germans have noted their furious attacks against Verdun to-day. Throughout the day division after division was sent forward in violent assaults against the French defences northeast of the fortress. The offensive was delivered on a front of three and a half miles, extending from west of Thiaumont to the district of Vaux. The French War Office to-night claims the uniform defeat of every German effort, and in addition declares that the French were able themselves to make progress south of the powerful Thiaumont work.

The Germans at midnight opened a strong bombardment along almost the entire front northeast of Verdun. At dawn the Crown Prince sent forward his soldiers in the first attack. This was delivered west and south of Thiaumont work, and collapsed before the French shrapnel and machine gun fire.

Throughout the forenoon the Germans continued their attacks in this sector, and suffered severe losses, without having any gains to show. In the afternoon they diverted their attention to the other end of the front, and felt out the French lines there. Then, just before sundown, after a furious bombardment, the greatest attack of the day was delivered on a short front, comprising the Chenols and Chapitre woods, and extending into the Vaux sector. The assault carried the Germans forward into advanced sections of the Chenols defences, but failed elsewhere. And, before the conquered ground could be organized for defence, Gen. Nivelle sent his troops out in a great counter-attack. Every inch of the ground was regained.

AIR RAID WAS FLAT FAILURE

Wanton and Useless Damage Its Only Result.

Zeppelin Crews Had Lost Their Course.

London Cable.—It was officially announced this evening that there were no casualties whatever as the result of the projectiles dropped by the Zeppelins last night. A correspondent, who explored the districts visited by the Zeppelins last night, writes:

"The damage done was wanton and indiscriminate. The whole of it was of little value, and certain of no military importance. "Directly the airships struck the coast they separated for various points of penetration. When anti-aircraft guns were drawn out the Zeppelins immediately turned tail seaward. Their pilots seemed to be mystified."

An official statement issued to-day by the German Admiralty staff announces that during Monday night several naval airship squadrons successfully attacked London and the Eastern counties of England. Abundant bombs, the statement says, were dropped on coast works, anti-aircraft batteries, and industrial establishments, important from a military viewpoint. Despite heavy firing which was begun as soon as the naval forces approached, all the airships returned undamaged.

Following the publication here of the German official statement regarding the Zeppelin raid of last night, the British Press Bureau gave out the following statement: "From the official despatch it is clear that those on the airships had no idea of their course or else that on their return to Germany their report was falsified deliberately. In either case there need be no surprise."

WARM DEBATE OVER IRELAND IN COMMONS

Premier Asquith's Presentation of the Case as It Stands Now.

REDMOND PROTESTS

Bitterly Objects to the Continuance of the Old "Castle Rule."

London Cable.—In bringing the Irish situation to the front again in the House of Commons to-day by the introduction of his motion urging the Government to disclose its plans for the Government of Ireland during the war, John Dillon said he had entered into negotiations with David Lloyd George for a solution of the Irish question most unwillingly, knowing the enormous difficulties they had before them in getting their own supporters to agree to any terms for a compromise. Besides this there was the enormous opportunity it would give various factions in Ireland that had been assailing the power of the Nationalist leader to make the Government of Ireland hopelessly impossible if he could not secure the support of the Irish people for the settlement.

Lord Lansdowne, continued the speaker, by remaining in the Cabinet after the Unionist members of that body had declined to accept the condition that the Nationalists should remain in their full number at Westminster, gave the first impression mainly responsible for the breaking up of negotiations. Only after the Ulster Nationalists had accepted the terms had Lord Lansdowne publicly announced his views. The Premier had said there should be no coercion of Ulster. The same principle should be applied all around, and there should be no coercion of the Nationalist portion of Ireland, which was to be excluded from home rule.

Premier Asquith, taking up the subject to-day, said that he was as much a party as Mr. Lloyd George to the agreement, but that John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, had been constantly informed that they were not plenipotentiaries, and that the decisions reached were subject to revision by the Cabinet. Reiterating his view that Ulster could not be brought in without her consent, and that home rule, being on the statute books, could not be taken off, the Premier continued that he was mostly anxious that the House should not pass away from the atmosphere engendered in the last debate. The negotiations, although they failed, had revealed an approximation of an attitude which had hardly been expected or hoped for. A milestone on the road had been passed, and it was the patriotic duty of all to do nothing to revive ancient bitterness.

A MAKESHIFT AGREEMENT.
The Premier admitted that the present military control in Ireland was a makeshift arrangement, but it had succeeded in maintaining peace. It was not right to say that Lord Lansdowne was responsible for the in-sistence in the reduction of representations in the Imperial Parliament, as all the Unionists in the Cabinet had adopted the same attitude. Dealing with the release of those arrested during the rebellion, Premier Asquith said that it must not be supposed there was no prima facie cause for the arrests of those liberated. In regard to the destruction in Dublin, the Premier said he hoped for a loan from the Treasury which would enable the undertaking of the arduous task of restoration.

From one viewpoint the state of Ireland is very satisfactory, the Premier said, but from another viewpoint the state of Ireland is very unsatisfactory. The country was in a very prosperous state, and there was a remarkable absence of ordinary and agrarian crime. Among the unsatisfactory things had been the recrudescence of Sinn Féin movements in most aggressive form in some districts. Moreover, there had been deplorable manifestations of sympathy with Great Britain's enemies, but the Premier asserted he had no fear of armed rebellion. He believed the vast majority of the people were loyal, but there were anarchistic forces which required vigilance. The Government would not tolerate, he declared, a repetition of the recent events.

MARTIAL LAW NOT IN FORCE.

Martial law, he said, never had been actually in force. All proceedings had been taken under the defence of the realm act. He hoped the form of continuance of martial law would be short, and paid a warm tribute to the tact and discretion of General Maxwell, who, he said, always leaned to the side of mercy.

Under existing circumstances, the Premier asserted, it would not be right to reduce substantially the military force in Ireland, which was put there for the protection of the population against the misguided action of irresponsible persons, but changes in its composition might become necessary owing to the exigencies of war. Premier Asquith said it was necessary to have the civil Executive in Ireland responsible to Parliament. The scheme of a Provisional Council to advise the Chief Secretary, he asserted, was impracticable. He reminded the House that they were dealing with a period of transition, for he had not abandoned hope that in a short time, shorter than some people imagined, they would be able

to arrive at a permanent arrangement.

KEEP LORD-LIEUTENANCY.
The Premier thought, therefore, that during this period it would not be advisable to attempt ambitious experiment. The Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland would be maintained, but it was not urgently necessary to nominate a Lord-Lieutenant at present. The important thing was to get an effective head of the civil Executive. It was proposed to appoint a Chief Secretary in the Cabinet who would spend the bulk of his time in Ireland. The Government sought someone who was broad-minded, with firm administrative capacity, sympathy with the Irish people and a desire for a settlement. The Premier thought those qualifications should be found in Henry E. Duke, member of Parliament for Exeter.

Murmurs of dissent were heard from the Irish benches, while John Dillon, Nationalist member for East Mayo, exclaimed: "You ought to have Middleton as Lord-Lieutenant," this being a cynical reference to Viscount Middleton, one of the die-hard Unionists opposing home rule altogether. Premier Asquith continued, saying he hoped Mr. Duke would start his duties with the good-will of the House. His first business would be carefully to survey the administrative system and factors which made for good and ill. Every arrangement would be of a strictly provisional character for the duration of the war, and if an agreement were reached it would be for a still shorter period.

JOHN REDMOND PROTESTS.
John Redmond said that if Sir Edward Carson stood by the agreement as the Nationalists stood by it they would, in effect, shake hands on the floor of the House. The Premier, he said, who only last week announced that Dublin Castle rule was dead, now stated his intentions of setting up Castle rule again. The Chief Secretary for Ireland and the Attorney-General, Mr. Redmond continued, were the real rulers of Ireland. The Government, therefore, was setting up a parallel Executive, and that was an undoubted outrage of the feelings of the Irish people. The Government, he asserted, was going to put into the Castle an Executive of the home rulers, and they refused even to set up a coalition Executive. Mr. Redmond declared that he protested in the name of the Nationalist party against such a proposal. The Government in making the proposal was taking on itself the full responsibility, and the Nationalist leader said, it left the hands of the Nationalists free to watch, criticize and oppose, if necessary, the coalition Government's administration how and when they pleased.

AN UNANSWERABLE CASE.
Lord Hugh Cecil, member for Oxford University, contended that the Ulster case had not been answered and was unanswerable. He said he was most surprised, considering the difficulty of enforcing law and order in Ireland, that the Unionist members in the Cabinet, and Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, went as far as they did. It was impossible to settle the Irish problem by round-table conferences. They were up against a closed door, and it was useless to knock each other. Nothing, Lord Hugh added, ought to be settled until after the war.

Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, followed. He said it was Lord Lansdowne's personal opinion that although it was undesirable to put the Lloyd George proposal into force, it might be possible after the war. Ulster could be brought into the operation of the home rule bill only by convincing her or by coercion, and if the Nationalists considered coercion undesirable they were on the same ground as the Unionist members of the Cabinet. There was never any doubt that it was intended the excluded areas should remain until it was prepared to come in, and the moment he understood what the Nationalists meant he had told the Premier that he could never agree to the retention of Irish members in full strength in the House of Commons.

DILLON'S MOTION CARRIED.
Nobody, the Secretary continued, could foresee the distribution of the parties after the next general election. If the Nationalists would judge all questions on their merits he was not strongly opposed to a full Irish representation, but the Nationalists themselves had admitted that they would support whatever party backed them. The Unionist members of the Cabinet were willing to allow the home rule bill to come into force now, in order to get rid of the feeling of suspicion which existed in Ireland.

Mr. Bonar Law conclude by saying that he hoped from the bottom of his heart that every party in the House would remember the struggle the nation was now engaged in, and the words of Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon, who declared they were heart and soul in the war and would do nothing to interfere with the conduct of the war. After a speech by John Devlin the debate lost interest, and eventually Mr. Dillon's motion was formally agreed to without division.

TURKEY IS NEXT.

U. S. President to Call Sultan to Time.

Washington, Report.—It was stated in official circles to-day that President Wilson is going to call Turkey sharply to task for her mistreatment of the Christian population of Syria and for the cruelties practised upon the Armenians. Turkey has not replied to the United States note of July 5, Turkey was warned that continued failure to meet the requests of this Government would put a severe strain on her friendly relations with the United States. Some officials believe President Wilson in the next note to Turkey will insist that provision be made for the relief of the persecuted Christian population of the Turkish Empire or that the United States sever diplomatic intercourse with that Government.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

British Fleet Bombards Moullebit, On Asia Minor Minor Coast.

FROST AT WOODSTOCK

Sir Wilfrid is Better, but His Teeth Still Bother Him.

Serious losses were inflicted on the foe by the Italians in the Astica Valley.

The license of the Campbell House, Bradford, was suspended for sixteen days.

Arnold Cross, aged 27, was drowned near his summer home on Lake Simcoe, above LeRoy.

A British fleet has bombarded Moullebit, on the coast of Asia Minor, and landed a small detachment.

A Belleville-Prescott road is proposed, and representatives of municipalities interested are called to a meeting.

Frost was reported by a gardener at Woodstock Wednesday morning, where the thermometer on Sunday registered 95 degrees.

Japan is supplying the major part of the munitions being used in the Russian offensive, according to the Ambassador who is now visiting Toronto.

Port Colborne has been chosen by the International Nickel Co. as the site of a refinery to refine all the nickel Great Britain will require.

Four steam trawlers were sunk by German submarines in the North Sea, Lloyd's announced. They were the Braconank, Titania, Rhodesia and Helvetia.

The Norwegian freighter Athos, from Sydney, N. S., to Newfoundland, is fast ashore on the banks of Newfoundland, close to the point where the Arachne grounded some weeks ago.

Louis Gouin, aged 14, of Tecumseh, who was struck by a Grand Trunk freight train while standing near the railroad tracks at Tecumseh, died at the Hotel Dieu, Windsor, several hours later.

Gavin Wallace was charged at the Brantford Police Court with setting fire to the King's Hotel on Sunday morning last. The evidence was not complete and an adjournment was made.

While prying open a freight car at Pilkington Glass Works, St. Catharines, Thorold J. Eligara, a Roumanian, was struck on the head by the crowbar he was using. He died a few moments afterwards.

The agreement between the Government and the owners of the Quebec and Saguenay, Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix, and Lotbiniere and Megantic Railways for the taking over of the three roads was finally signed.

Major Hamilton Gault, of the Princess Patricia's, underwent a further operation in London, found necessary for the comfort of his amputated leg. He has been making satisfactory progress and has been going out for frequent drives.

Geo. Mason, a G. T. R. brakeman, residing in Belleville, was killed in the east G. T. R. yards here. He was engaged in assisting to make up a freight train when he stepped upon the westbound track and was struck by the international express as she was coming into the station.

HOLLAND CALLS GERMAN BLUFF

And Dutch Shipments to Britain Will be Safe.

Threat to Close Eastern Border Did the Trick.

London Cable.—The German Government has given a pledge to Holland not to destroy or molest Dutch ships carrying foodstuffs to England, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Express. This decision is the result of a visit to Berlin of Cornelius J. K. Van Aalst, president of the Overseas Trust, and another Dutch commissioner. The Express says Van Aalst presented an ultimatum to the authorities in Berlin to the following effect: "Unless Germany agrees not to interfere with Dutch ships bound for England with food cargoes, Holland will close her eastern frontier. Otherwise the Entente may stop Dutch imports from America and the Dutch colonies."

The trip of the Dutch commissioner was the result of representations by the Entente that Holland was selling large quantities of foodstuffs in Germany, while her food trade with England had almost ceased. Holland replied that trade with England was made dangerous by German submarines. Van Aalst, fearing reprisals by the Entente, then undertook the trip to Berlin, and after a series of conferences obtained Germany's acceptance of his demands.

Wigg—At the eleventh hour she flitted the fellow she was going to marry and eloped with his best man. Wagg—Ah, that is one of the few instances where the best man wins.

CEDAR SHINGLES

Extra Values.

Special Cow Provender, made of Corn Barley and Oats \$31 per ton. Try it.

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

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Harvesters' Excursion
The C. P. R. advertises Harvesters' Excursions leaving this end August 15th and 29th, at rate of \$12.00 to Winnipeg plus one-half cent per mile from that point to any station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but not west of Calgary, Edmonton or McLeod. Returning harvesters, after having performed at least 30 days' work at the harvest will be ticketed back to Winnipeg at one-half cent per mile plus \$1.00 from Winnipeg to original starting point. The C.P.P. is the shortest, quickest, and most direct route to all principal points in western Canada. No change of cars and no delays. Trains leave Brockville at 6.30 a.m.; 2.30 p.m.; and 6.20 p.m.; on the above dates. See Geo. E. McGlade, City Passenger Agent, for complete information and tickets.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

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

TUESDAY.

A big Dutch steamer was mined near the Straits of Dover. Arab rebels gained further successes against the Turks. Several drownings were reported from various parts of the Dominion. Richard Kelly fell in a fit at Belleville, his brain being fatally injured. Premier Asquith said there would be a Treasury loan to defray the expenses of restoring Dublin. British casualties in the month of July in all the war areas totalled 7,084 officers and 52,591 men. Several Hamilton factories have reverted to standard time, and the street railway men are urging the company to do the same. Seventeen children are now reported suffering from infantile paralysis in Windsor and adjoining municipalities, but all the cases are of a mild type.

Lieut.-General Smuts reports that Lieut.-Colonel Vanderventer occupied Dodona, on the German Central Railway in German East Africa, on Saturday. Two Canadian privates, James Andrews and Herbert Graham, were warmly commended by the Folkestone Coroners' jury for rescuing four occupants of a capsized boat. The boatman was drowned. In a revolutionary outbreak in Hankow Sunday night a large district was burned and looted and many natives were killed and some Russian women injured before foreign volunteers checked the uprising. General Sir Sam Hughes says arrangements have been made that N. C. O.'s and men of the Canadian expeditionary force will be entitled to wear good conduct badges after two years from the date of mobilization.

WEDNESDAY.

The war is now costing Russia half a billion dollars a month. German politicians admit that the execution of Captain Fryatt was "a mistake." Andrew Findlay died at London as a result of a heat stroke on Monday at the city gas works. The International and British-American Nickel Companies are to erect refineries at once in Ontario. The business section of the town of Blind River, Ont., was wiped out by fire, which broke out at midnight. The 103rd, 109th, 112th, 115th, and 116th Battalions, with drafts and details, have arrived safely in England.

An Iowan has been invited to fill the pulpit of the City Temple, Rev. R. J. Campbell's famous church in London, Eng. The Hydro service in Toronto was interrupted from 7 until 10 o'clock last night owing to a switch blowing out at Niagara. Mrs. Alice Barrett Smith, of Hamilton, died as a result of taking bichloride of mercury in mistake for a headache tablet. The Moor Line steamer Clodmoor reached Montreal from Genoa, damaged, but the victor in an encounter with a hostile submarine. Joseph Southwell, ten years old, was drowned at Whitby owing to falling into the water when exhausted by swimming and diving. A new nickel steel process patented by two Canadians, one of whom is at the front, will, it is stated, be put in operation at Hamilton. Hon. G. Howard Ferguson and Toronto Commissioners R. C. Harris and D. Chisholm left for the fire district to make a survey of the situation.

THURSDAY.

Hail south of Saskatoon destroyed 2,000 acres of crop. The Dutch steamer Zeeland was reported sunk by a German torpedo. New Zealand has decided in favor of a compulsory military service bill. Morton Allen escaped from Sandwich jail without tampering with the bolts or bars of his cell. Arnold Cross, aged twenty-seven, was drowned near his summer home on Lake Simcoe, above Lefroy. A British fleet has been reported sunk on the coast of Asia Minor, and landed a small detachment. Frost was reported by a gardener at Woodstock yesterday morning, where the thermometer on Sunday registered 95 degrees. The Berliner Tageblatt has been suspended by the German military authorities. This is the second time since the beginning of the war. W. Dube of Quebec, fireman on the steamer Modjeska, is believed to have been drowned by falling off the dock or while swimming in Hamilton Bay.

Japan is supplying the major part of the munitions being used in the Russian offensive, according to the Ambassador who is now visiting Toronto. Maple seeds have been sent from Ottawa to be planted in Kew Gardens, the young trees from them to be set out after the war around the graves of Canadian soldiers. A German air raid on Britain yesterday was carried out by six or seven airships. A considerable number of bombs are reported to have been dropped at various places in the eastern and south-eastern counties.

FRIDAY.

The Austrians claimed the capture of a large Italian submarine. Another futile air raid was made on England by the Germans. Seven steamers, three of them British, were reported destroyed. Reports of black rust in Moose

Jaw district are declared without foundation. Sir James A. M. Alkins has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Mayor E. K. Barnsdale of Stratford died in a hospital in Buffalo at the age of 67. Nominations were held in British Columbia, 118 candidates being proposed for 46 seats.

Albert E. McLeod, Manager of Public Utilities and Superintendent of Public Works at Kenora, is dead. Sir Thomas White has arranged for the funding of Canada's temporary war debt in England at Imperial rates.

A large ballot has been cast in the United States in favor of a general railroad strike. The 125th (Brantford) Battalion left Camp Borden yesterday afternoon to go east, being given an enthusiastic send-off. Renfrew Town Council will develop 1,500 horsepower on the Bonaventure River, and Mr. M. J. O'Brien will develop 5,000 horse-power at Calabogie. With the approval of King George the £100,000 which his Majesty presented to the nation some months ago will be devoted to general purposes in connection with the war. The Swedish steamers Pitea of 644 tons gross, and Temis of 608 tons gross, both bound for Raumo, Finland, with a cargo of general freight, have been seized by German warships.

James A. Norris was again nominated by the Conservative party in South-West Toronto, and laid down a policy favoring wine and beer licenses in Ontario, upon which he accepted the nomination.

SATURDAY.

Belgian troops made further progress in German East Africa. British aviators carried out a successful raid on German depots in Belgium. Official assurance is given that there is no black rust in Saskatchewan or Alberta. The Government of Prince Edward Island proposes new taxation to meet war expenditures. The Northern Volunteer Firemen's Association held its twelfth annual tournament at Parry Sound. John English, a lodger at 9A Beverley street, Toronto, died from fumes when the house was being fumigated.

Constantinople and the suburbs of Kartal and Penbik were recently bombed by a submarine from the Sea of Marmora.

Harry Bolls, of Belleville, 30 years of age, a good swimmer, was drowned while swimming with three soldiers of the pier at Oakville.

The Electrical Development Company applied to the Attorney-General for a fiat to attack the Hydro legislation passed at the last session of the Legislature.

The Parliamentary Reconstruction Committee decided to ask the Duke of Connaught to lay the cornerstone of the new Parliament buildings on September 1st.

Sir Robert L. Borden and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux were the chief speakers at a patriotic meeting in Montreal marking the second anniversary of the war.

A more severe electrical storm than that of three weeks ago passed over Cornwall and vicinity, destroying barns, with hay and animals, the loss being placed at \$5,000.

Samuel Redford, ten years old, was drowned while bathing in Collins' Creek, near St. Catharines, and Frank Huges, a young Syrian merchant, of Massena, N.Y., lost his life similarly in the St. Lawrence at Sutton's Point.

Report Exaggerated.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 7.—Taken as a whole, the reports wired in by crop representatives of the Manitoba Government go far to relieve anxiety about rust and heat damage. Central and Northern Manitoba have escaped damage entirely, and should harvest not less than a good average crop. Even in several of the southern districts known to be affected by black rust it is claimed that there will be a return of 12 to 15 bushels and more.

J. D. Baskerville, right on the international boundary, says that where he looked for a 30-bushel crop he now cuts down to half that, and does not expect his district to average as much, this being one of the worst sections in the Red River valley, right across from North Dakota. It is doubtful whether the crop in this rich valley between Morris and the boundary will average over ten bushels.

Bombarded Suez Canal Shipping
LONDON, Aug. 7.—A bombardment of shipping on the Suez Canal by hostile aeroplanes was announced Friday in an official statement. The attack was carried out by two machines over Lake Timsah, 45 miles south of Port Said. The town of Ismailia, on the lake border, also was bombarded. No damage was done by the bombardment in either case, according to the official statement, which says: "Two enemy aeroplanes dropped a large number of bombs in an attack on shipping on Lake Timsah and the town of Ismailia on Thursday. No damage was done. "An aviatik was brought down and wrecked in a combat with a British machine on Wednesday near Salmania."

Sakharoff's Troops Nearer Lemberg.
PETROGRAD, Aug. 7.—General Sakharoff's troops continue to advance south of Brody and toward Lemberg. Petrograd reports the capture of 1,300 Austro-Germans in a "hot attack" on the line of the Sereth and Graberki Rivers. All attempts of the Teutons to assume a counter-offensive in this region have proven futile.

PLUM HOLLOW

Aug. 7

Misses Ida and Edna Sweet have gone to Lyndhurst after being guest of their sister, Mrs. J. R. Wiltse.

A large number from here went to Brockville to-day to the celebration.

Mrs. J. A. Reed and children, Smith Falls, are guests of her mother, Mrs. A. W. Eyre.

W. B. Newsome has been confined to his home through illness but is able to be out again.

Miss Gladys Kilborn, Delta, is holidaying here guest of her grandmother, Mrs. N. Kilborn.

Miss Zaida Sweet is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. R. Wiltse.

Geo. Tackaberry has erected a fine new drive house.

Thursday evening on invitation about 90 friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Palmer, and favored their only daughter Lusy, to a notion shower in honor of her marriage to Private Ernest Bogart of 156 battalion. A pleasant evening was spent in social intercourse after which a dainty luncheon was served. One chief feature of the evening was the reading of the following address by Mr. Claude Gifford and presentation of a gold military wrist watch by Mr. Mr. Percy Gifford.

Dear Ernest—We have known for some time of your intentions to leave us and deep regret has been expressed on all sides at the separation, at the same time we are proud that you have done the King's uniform and will often think of you while you are absent from us, and wonder what part of the battle line you are on. We send you away loaded with the best wishes a community ever bestowed. We have appreciated your happy disposition and geniality and know that you will remember us and the home of your boyhood. We sincerely trust you will run the gauntlet with flying colors and safely return.

Please accept this watch.

Your friends.

PHILIPPSVILLE

Owing to lack of help, the farmers are having a hard time trying to take care of the heavy crops of hay; but they will not be troubled with the heavy crops of silo corn, and many are filling their silos with hay, as the corn is a failure.

W. A. Coon has cut and filled his large silo with sweet clover with a small amount of red clover. He put it all through the corn cutter. We hope it will be a success as tons of sweet clover can be grown on an acre.

Many of the orchards that had good crops of apples last season are nearly failures this year.

The dry, hot weather is having a serious effect on late sown grain. Many of the farmers put in buckwheat, but owing to the weather, it is not making a very rapid growth.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Seed and daughter have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm for some weeks. Mr. Seed left by boat for home, but Mrs. Seed and Miss Nora will remain until the first of September.

Miss Adelia Haskin, of Appleton, Wisconsin, is spending her vacation with her sister, Mrs. Horace Putnam.

Auldjo King received a visit from from his brother, Orasio King, Swift Current. It is about twenty years since he went west.

Mrs. Harry Coon went to the hospital in Smith Falls a few weeks ago for treatment. Word was received Saturday night that she is not improving as fast as her husband and friends could wish.

Mrs. Baker has been confined to the house for months by the result of a slight stroke. She is not improving.

Mrs. E. A. Whitmore has so far recovered from her illness as to be able to walk across the street.

Mr. W. W. Phelps of Delta, spent a day with his sister, Mrs. Whitmore.

Disagreeable.

Aunt—I can tell at a glance what other people are thinking of me. Nicee (absentmindedly)—How very disagreeable for you, auntie!

For Your Aching Head

Take one ZUTOO TABLET and in 20 minutes, the pain is gone and you feel fine. ZUTOO will stop any Headache, Sick, Nervous, Dyspeptic or Monthly—in 20 minutes by the clock. 25c at dealers.

TEACHER WANTED

Qualified teacher for S.S. No. 10 Bastard. State salary and experience. Apply to J. E. BARLOW, Sec. 32-33 Delta, Ont.

NOTICE

It is requested that all bills due and past due the Plum, Hollow and Elodia Rural Telephone Co., be settled at once and so save unnecessary expense. G. D. McLEAN, Collector Athens, Ont.

WAR NEWS

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

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

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

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

NOTICE

Spring Civil Service Examinations will be held in Brockville in May.

Spring Term opens April 3rd.

Fall Civil Service Exams in November. Students enrolled at any time.

Demand for capable graduate stenographers, book-keepers very strong.

Send for catalog and boarding-house list.

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

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FARM LABORERS \$12 To WINNIPEG
Plus 1-2 cent per mile beyond
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FARE RETURNING: 1/2c per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18 to starting point.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST ON THE C.P.R.

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