

# The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXI. No. 34

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, September 8, 1915

3 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

## NEW COATS!

The very best time to see our great new stock of Ladies' and Misses' Winter Coats and Suits is right now while the assortment is complete.

In the Ladies' Coats we are showing handsome Zepelines, Blanket Cloths and Tweeds in the newest cuts. The military Flare being prominent. The prices range from \$25.00 to

**\$15.00.**

Misses Neat Norfolk Coats in Mixed Tweeds at \$10.00; handsome Chinchilla cloth at

**\$8.50.**

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

## SPECIAL

25 NEW SUITS, Ladies' and Misses' Styles, no two alike, all sizes, Misses 14, 16 and 18; Ladies' sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42.

NORTHWAY'S GARMENTS, made of all Wool Serges, New Fall Styles.

For style, service and shape-keeping these Suits are unequalled. Special this week \$15.00. Visit Our Store. New Goods Arriving Every Day.

**R. Davis & Sons**

Brockville's Silk Store



APPLY IT FOR  
**BOWEL TROUBLES**  
**CHILLS**  
**CRAMPS**  
**SPRAINS**  
**CHILBLAINS**  
**SORE THROAT**

25c. & 50c. Bottles

## SUITS

**That Stand Out**

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

**M. J. KEHOE**

Clerical Suits a Specialty.

### Weighing Cheese in Factories

The Montreal Produce Exchange has the following rules governing the weighing of cheese in factories:

1. That the weighing shall be done on a beam scale only, such scale to be submitted for inspection of the officers of the government as frequently as the law provides for such inspection.

2. When averaging or weighing cheese an allowance of one half lb. per box over and above the balance of the beam must be made to ensure good weight, and to cover grease, cloth, etc. Actual weights must be shown on certificates.

3. Any differences of two pounds or over, between the actual weights of butter or cheese and those marked on the packages shall not form part of the average, but all such packages shall be set aside, re-marked and so recorded on the certificate. This rule shall not apply when there is a regular or uniform gain or loss of two pounds or over, in which certificate shall be given accordingly, without re-weighing the lot, unless either of the parties interested should request that the whole lot be re-weighed.

4. All butter to be weighed net, that is, all salt, pickle, cloth, paper, and package, etc., are to be removed before weighing and upleam only shall be considered good weight.

5. Not less than five packages of butter and cheese, nor more than ten per cent. of each particular lot shall be weighed, except in the case of any discrepancies in the marked weights, in which case the whole parcel may be re-weighed at the request of either of the parties interested, but at the expense of the party making the request.

### Blowing Money

Kingston Standard: Seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars was blown around the corner of Brock and Wellington streets yesterday by the wind and the citizens in that part of the business section felt that a bank had been cracked. The bills were blown into the air and many into the faces of pedestrians.

The event happened in a most unusual manner. A local merchant was walking down to the bank with the \$769 in a paper bag. When in front of Carnovsky's, wind disturbed his hat. He put up his hand containing the bag to stay the hat and in so doing the temporary bank was broken.

The bills, mostly of small denomination, were soon flying in all directions and here and there men and boys were scrambling for the money. It is a singular fact, that all the money was recovered with the exception of a ten dollar bill which could not be found. It is most likely that the stray bill is lodged in the eaves of one of the buildings. The merchant is more than delighted to get his money back and will likely carry it in a hand bag in future.

Constipation should be promptly corrected. Use Davis Liver Pills which are gentle but effective. 40 pills 25c. Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

### Gold Discovered Along Line of N. T. R.

Cochrane, Sep.—A rich gold find near the Transcontinental Railway, about three hundred miles west of here, has just been made. For some time rumors of the find have been in circulation but remarkable secrecy as to the location of the discovery has been observed. It now transpires that the find was made near the Kawthgama River. Several prospectors have made mysterious visits to the locality, and have returned, showing samples richly in gold. One large sample shown to a local jeweler is said to contain at least \$500 worth of gold.

Smaller samples are equally rich proportionately. A rush for the new goldfields started with the departure yesterday, and several residents of the town, including Mayor Ben. Rothchild, left for the scene of the discovery, the nearest railway point being Kowksb, about forty miles west of Grant, on the T. C. R. Several of the townspeople engaged the services of a young prospector to proceed to the spot and stake claims for them. A big rush is expected in the course of a few days.

### For Autoists.

A local man was fined in Smiths Falls recently for carrying passengers in his automobile without a license, observes the Perth Courier. The law states that no person shall for hire, pay or gain, drive a motor vehicle on a highway unless he is licensed to do so, and no person shall employ anyone so to drive a motor vehicle unless he is not so licensed, and no person under eighteen years of age is eligible to drive a motor car. The statutes also regulate the speed at fifteen miles out of town. Local motorists are still complaining that people driving with horses are not giving half of the road to cars when passing.

### Johnston—Gardiner.

A quiet wedding took place yesterday morning in St. John's church, Smith's Falls when Edythe, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gardiner, became the wife of Mr. Milton Johnston, of Greenbush.

The ceremony took place at ten o'clock, the Rev. Canon Bliss officiating. The couple were unattended, the bride brought in by her father, who gave her away. Her gown was of white silk embroidered net over white silk. She wore a bridal veil with mop cap effect, and a wreath of orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white carnations and white asters.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the bride's home, Smiths Falls avenue, the guests being only the immediate friends of the young couple. The table was decorated with cut flowers and a centre, i.e. of maiden hair fern, streamers of bridal ribbon extending to the corners of the table, altogether making a pleasant effect. A pretty arch of flowers and vines had been arranged and in the drawing room standing beneath this Mr. and Mrs. Johnston received the congratulations of their friends.

The happy couple left on the afternoon train via C. N. R. for a wedding trip to Hamilton and Toronto. The bride wore away a battleship grey suit, military style. With it was worn a white satin blouse and a black plush hat with white mount.

The groom is a prosperous farmer of Greenbush and is held in high esteem by all who know him. He has a comfortable home in readiness for his bride. The bride is one of Smith's Falls' most popular young ladies and has a host of friends from whom many beautiful gifts were received.—Rideau Record.

Does Your Back Ache? Don't experiment with imitations but get the genuine "The D. & L." Hazol Menthol Plaster. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co.

### Peddle Flasks to the Soldiers after Closing

Kingston, Sep. 2.—If the Provincial License Board expect to enforce the spirit of their new regulation closing Kingston bars at 7 p. m. so as to keep the overseas troops stationed here away from temptation, they will have to detail a special force of constables to stop the illegal selling of bottled goods by enterprising civilians after hours.

For a few days the closing of the bars four hours earlier than usual had a very noticeable effect in the reduced number of drunks, but during the past week or so the drunks have been as numerous as before.

The bars cannot be blamed for being responsible for the number of soldiers "under the influence", for it is the private sale of flasks that is the cause of the drunkenness.

### Attempt to burn Residence

Thursday night after the family of Alex. Miller of Brockville had retired an attempt was made to destroy his recently built residence on the Front road east of Brockville by fire. An entrance was gained through a cellar window, and a fire was started in the cellar. Rev. B. J. Lehigh of Oswego, N. Y., who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, was the first to smell smoke, and awakening Mr. Miller the two were in time to check the flames before any serious damage resulted. This is the fourth time an attempt has been made to burn Miller out. He is a respected citizen, and says he has no known enemies.

### Shot Bear and Cub

D. W. Porteous, who resides in the township of Mountain, was a very much surprised man when he was cutting a field of oats recently to see a big bear followed by two cubs jump over a fence and began eating his oats. Being of Scotch descent Mr. Porteous objected to this kind of interference with his grain and he "shooed" bruin and the cubs away. But the oats were too great an attraction and bruin returned. So Mr. Porteous sent for his rifle, and taking deliberate aim, and no doubt imagining the bear a German foe, sent a ball through a vital part, and bruin after a few kicks was no more. Mr. Porteous then sent another ball through one of the cubs, but the other one escaped. The bear weighed something over 300 pounds.

Women's Nerves are so delicate it is no wonder they frequently break down. Take occasionally Asaya-Neural, the new remedy for Nervous exhaustion. Write for free sample to Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

### Thaw Sues for Divorce

Pittsburg, Sept. 1.—Harry K. Thaw, through his attorneys, this afternoon filed a petition in Common Pleas Court asking a divorce from his wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, charging misconduct with John Francis, of New York.

We are now showing the advance styles in

## Women's and Misses' FALL SUITS

FIFTY MODELS

Productions from the famous "Sommer" factory

High Grade. Not High Priced

We invite your inspection.

**C. H. POST**

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop

## BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS

Our School Suits have unusual merit.

They are made by reliable makers according to our instructions. Every fabric is chosen by us and every point in the making is perfect.

We are showing nice new lines for Fall and Winter. The new Fancy Styles, with Belt or plain Double-breasted Coat, in Plain Blue and Fancy Tweeds.

Boys' New Sweater Coats, Shirts, Stockings, Caps, etc.

## GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE

The Store of Quality

BROCKVILLE

ONTARIO

We are clearing out 97 pairs of Ladies'

## SHOES

at \$1.00 a pair (Odd Lines)

See our window

## KELLY'S

The Shoe Store of Quality

Next Door West of Robert Wright's.

BROCKVILLE

## PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

MARION & MARION.

## Fire Insurance

E. J. P. URCELL

AGENT for the Royal, Monarch, Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. Risk promptly effected. Office and residence, Henry Street, Athens.

## A REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

—FOR—

THE OLD RELIABLE.

Fonthill Nurseries! To Sell in Athens and District.

A chance of a lifetime to do a big trade among the farmers in Fruit Stock, as well as Ornamental business in the town. Exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit. Highest commissions. Write for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON TORONTO, ONT.

## CANADIAN NORTHERN RLY

TORONTO EXHIBITION

EXCURSIONS FARES FROM ATHENS

\$7.10—Good going Aug. 30th to Sept. 8th, inclusive.

Return limit 7 days from date of sale until Sept 14th.

\$8.35—Good going Aug. 28th to Sept. 7th, inclusive.

Return limit Sept. 15th, 1915.

For full particulars apply to

W. SMITH, Station Agent.



# Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases. To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

## Dr. Chase's Ointment

### WINNIPEG'S NEW WATER SYSTEM

When Completed, Will be Adequate for a Long Time.

Will Ensure Supply for Surrounding District.

Owing to the rapidly increasing growth of Winnipeg in the last few years the well system now in operation has for some time been considered inadequate for the future demands of the city, not only on account of increasing need, but also because of the extreme hardness of the water.

In 1912 the Greater Winnipeg water district was incorporated, comprising the City of Winnipeg, the City of St. Boniface and all or portions of five other municipalities surrounding the City of Winnipeg. The object of the corporation is the supplying of water from any permanent source, whether within or without the province for the use of the inhabitants of the said district for all purposes.

A board of consulting engineers was appointed to make investigation as to the most suitable means of securing a permanent source of supply, and after an exhaustive study of the problem, Shoal Lake, a branch of Lake of the Woods, was chosen as being the most feasible. A practically inexhaustible supply of water can be obtained by a gravity line about 100 miles in length from this source. The estimate of cost of this work was approximately \$1,750,000 for a supply of 85,000,000 imperial gallons daily, which appropriation was authorized by the board and by a vote of citizens of Winnipeg.

The administration of the district is handled by a permanent board, consisting of the Mayor of the City of Winnipeg as chairman and the mayors and trustees of the various other municipalities of the district. S. H. Reynolds, chairman, and J. H. Ashdown are commissioners, whose duties are the making of the undertaking. W. G. Chace is chief engineer, and James H. Fuertes, of New York, is consulting engineer for the project.

The main engineering features of the system which is some 97 miles in length comprise a construction railway with 105 miles of track, including nine sidings, spurs to gravel pits, yards and so forth; a dyke in Indian Bay and a channel for the diversion of the brown water of Falcon River into Shoehoe bay; a concrete cut and cover gravity aqueduct with an unbroken works 85 miles in length from the intake at Indian Bay to a site chosen for a future 250,000-gallon reservoir southeast of Transcona; 9.8 miles of 60-inch steel pipe between this reservoir and the Red River; a tunnel under the Red River, 23 miles of 48-inch cast iron pipe between the Red River and McPhillips street reservoir (the city reservoir now in use). The difference in elevation between Shoal Lake and Winnipeg is approximately 230 feet; the location chosen for the aqueduct distributes this head in a remarkably uniform manner along its entire length.

In the fall of 1912 active work was begun and survey parties were put into the field to find the most economical line. At the same time the designing of the aqueduct was in progress to discover the types of construction most suitable and grades proper for the conditions of the country through which the line passes, which country contains numerous swamps. The work progressed favorably and in the spring of 1913 an aqueduct was established with the exact line let for clearing the right of way, which varies from 200 to 500 feet in width. A large part of this right of way was obtained by grants from the Dominion government.

The year 1914 was spent in building a standard gauge railway along the route, north of the right of way between Shoal Lake and Winnipeg, and also in building the dyke across Indian Bay. This dyke is approximately 7,000 feet long and contains about 230,000 yards of material. A large number of drainage and offtake ditches were necessary in order to drain the right of way properly before actual construction of the aqueduct was commenced. Railway water tanks, miscellaneous railway buildings and engineering quarters were built. Contracts for the aqueduct proper were let during the year 1914.

In the spring of 1915 the aqueduct construction commenced and this will be pushed forward with all possible speed until final completion, which is expected in the fall of 1918. For the work contracts were let in five sections to local contractors and at satisfactory unit prices.

The sand and gravel for the concrete is furnished by the district from that area.

material in first passed through a screening plant and assorted as to the various sizes and then remixed into suitable proportions so as to make the strongest and most watertight concrete available.

When this work is completed the Greater Winnipeg water district will have a water supply system of permanent character which will supply a very high quality of water in abundance for years to come, or until the population reaches about 1,000,000. When these requirements are exceeded the quantity supplied by gravity may be greatly increased by pumping, prior to the installation of a second aqueduct.—Christian Science Monitor.

### ARCHIMEDES' LEVER.

The Feat of Raising the Earth From a Scientific Viewpoint.

"Give me a fulcrum and a place on which to stand and I will raise the earth from its place!" That is a saying popularly attributed to Archimedes. If the required conditions were possible the feat might be performed, but in addition to providing a fulcrum and a place on which to stand Archimedes would also have to be furnished an indefinite lease of life.

To raise the earth a height of one inch by the force which Archimedes would have been capable of exerting would take not only an extremely long lever, but an extremely long time, as can be readily shown.

We shall assume the following data in our calculation: That the earth is a sphere 7,926 miles in diameter and 5.5 is its mean density; also that the lever has no weight. Should we design a real lever it would be of such enormous size and weight that Archimedes' weight would be a negligible quantity.

If the earth is 7,926 miles in diameter the volume is about 261,000,000,000,000 cubic feet, and if the density is 5.5 the weight per cubic foot would be about 344 pounds, which multiplied by the volume would give as the weight of the earth 13,209,500,000,000,000,000 pounds. We shall assume, further, that Archimedes weighed 150 pounds and that "the place on which to stand" was some distant star; then, if the fulcrum is one mile from the point of application of the lever to the earth, the length of the power arm of the lever, or the distance of Archimedes "standing place," would have to be 88,064,000,000,000,000,000 miles.

To move the earth a distance of one inch Archimedes' end of the lever would have to move through a distance of 1,328,000,000,000,000,000 miles. Now, if Archimedes should take hold of the end of the lever and apply his weight of 150 pounds to it and should move off into space with the velocity of light, or 186,000 miles a second, it would take him 237,000 years to finish the job he proposed, so that now, nearly 2,300 years after making the famous dictum, he would hardly have started the undertaking.—O. Sandstrom in Scientific American.

### Making Matches.

The manufacture of matches is a complicated and elaborate process, in which are used a succession of ingenious machines and devices which must work at all times with the utmost precision and delicacy. It is now possible to turn out from a single dipping machine about 600,000 square matches an hour. A green log is made into matches and packed for shipment in less than two hours.

### CHILDHOOD DANGERS

No symptoms that indicate any of the ailments of childhood should be allowed to pass without prompt attention. The little ailment may soon become a serious one and perhaps a little life passes out. If Baby's Own Tablets are kept in the house minor troubles can be promptly cured and serious ones averted. The Tablets can be given to the new-born babe as well as the growing child. Thousands of mothers use no other medicine for their little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Ocean Temperatures.

The steamer Albatross, which is used by oceanographers, makes records of deep sea temperatures. These temperature observations prove that the ocean has a far more limited range of heat and cold than the land, its maximum surface temperature being about 85 degrees F., and its minimum about 29 degrees F. In the most frigid depths, the "cold puddles" between Greenland and Norway. The average ocean temperature at a depth of six or seven hundred fathoms is 35 degrees F. One of the mysteries of the sea is a regular nightly temperature rise of half a degree at a depth of 100 fathoms. This unaccountable temperature variation has been observed by the Albatross over and over again.—American Magazine.

### Just Ornamental.

Customer (looking at auto)—What, the lamps not included in the advertised price of the machine? But the lamps are shown in the illustration. Salesman—My dear sir, so is a very beautiful woman, but we're not giving a lady with each car.—Boston Transcript.

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL

23 THE PROPRIETOR



## TORONTO'S MOST POPULAR SUMMER DISSIPATION IS CITY DAIRY ICE CREAM

the demand has spread from year to year until it is now on sale in nearly every town in Ontario. There seems to be something about the climate of Canada that makes it the confection that everybody craves in warm weather—infants, invalids, children or grown-ups, it makes no difference what your state or station. City Dairy Ice Cream is most refreshing, nourishing and digestible.

For Sale by discriminating shopkeepers everywhere

**City Dairy**

Look for the Sign.

**TORONTO.**

We want an agent in every town.

### A Giant Among Dwarfs.

The intellect and genius of Franklin were perhaps never more manifest than when, as the colonial agent of Pennsylvania, he appeared before the British House of Commons in order to undergo an inquiry into the taxation questions which were brooding the trouble which subsequently resulted in American freedom. No fewer than 300 questions were propounded to him by some of the acutest legal and political minds of the old country. To each and every one of them he replied in a masterful manner. Edmund Burke in commenting on the matter said that Franklin reminded him of "a man being examined by a parcel of school-boys," while Charles James Fox remarked that his inquiries were "dwarfs in the hand of a giant."

Millard's Liniment for sale everywhere

### A Preserving Table.

Fruit.	Heat.	Time.
Plums	185 degrees F.	.25 mins.
Damsons	185 degrees F.	.25 mins.
Peaches	194 degrees F.	.30 mins.
Apricots	194 degrees F.	.20 mins.
Cherries	194 degrees F.	.25 mins.
Cocoberries	194 degrees F.	.25 mins.
Currants	167 degrees F.	.25 mins.
Blackberries	194 degrees F.	.25 mins.
Remarks:	Cook slowly.	
Raspberries	167 degrees F.	.25 mins.
Remarks:	Cook slowly.	
Pears	212 degrees F.	.25 mins.
Remarks:	Peel and core; cook in halves.	
Apples	212 degrees F.	.45 mins.
Remarks:	Peel, core and halve.	
Tomatoes	158 degrees F.	
Remarks:	Add water and salt.	

Millard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

### AN ARMY AND A MOB.

It's Discipline That Makes the Difference Between Them.

An army is not an army, but a mob, unless every item in it can be trusted to do the same thing at the same moment at the word of command. So obedience is not a virtue in a soldier, but a necessity, for unless he learns it, he cannot attain to the military virtues. It has been proved, for instance, again and again that obedience is the way to courage.

When it is a habit with men they face danger as they form fours because they are told to, and the habit of obedience is stronger in them than their natural fears. It is, in fact, part of a soldier's technique, and unless he has learned it he is an amateur liable to stage fright.

There may, of course, be an irrational discipline which destroys a soldier's intelligence, as irrational technique destroys intelligence in any craft. But the fact remains that soldiers have to learn obedience by means of a training specially designed to teach them obedience, just as a musician has to practice scales. When he has learned it he can exercise his intelligence far better than if he had not learned it because he is braver and cooler for having learned it.—London Mirror.

### Regulating Bread Prices.

A simple plan for the regulation of bread prices was in vogue in England from the time of Henry III. to the beginning of the nineteenth century. The "assize of bread" was set every week by the authorities of every borough and manor, when the price of the loaf was regulated by the ruling price of wheat, the margin of reasonable profit being left to the baker and miller. The departure from the official price was newly punished.—London Mirror.

### Men Eat More Than Women.

That men eat 5 or 6 per cent. more than women—not because they are gluttons, but because they actually require that much more nourishment—appears as a result of an investigation made in the nutrition laboratory of the Carnegie Institute at Washington by Francis G. Benedict and L. E. Barnes, says the Literary Digest. The reason for the discrepancy seems to be that women have a smaller proportion of active tissue than men of the same weight and are more inactive materially, such as fat. The investigation disclosed that the average woman generates only 1,355 heat units in the twenty-four hours as against 1,633 produced by the man, or about 2 per cent. more for the latter per lb. of body weight. When groups were compared after careful selection of individuals of nearly the same height and weight the men were found to produce about 12 per cent. more heat than women.

### A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the stomach, nervousness, sense of faintness or unnatural enlargement of the breasts, or any of the above, it is a sign of internal organ weakness, and you need a course of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are the only medicine that will cure these troubles. Write to-day, and you will receive a free trial box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 3, Windsor, Ont.

### Lonely.

I have night to come, for I dread it, I am sorry the work hours have flown. That stairway in sickness, I have found— I shudder to think I'm alone.

Alone in the home—there's no feeling akin to such aching as this— Alone to my bedroom I'm stealing, No babies to cover and kiss.

Now come are the joys and the gladness This made it a haven of rest, Now heavy its halls at the best, And dreary its rooms at the best, I answer each night with a groan, For this unto me it is speaking: "Old man, you're at home and alone!"

I have night to come with its bedtime, I shudder to think through the day, That home, with its terrible dream-time awaits—and the children away, For home, the is filled with the laughter And prattle of innocent mirth, From cellar to top shelf and rafters Is the loneliest spot on the earth.

### Quick Return.

"Yes, sir, I came upon a huge bear track and spent all of three hours trailing the beast to the rocks he was lurking in his den in the woods."

"And then what?"

"Then I spent five minutes getting home."—Houston Post.

**DRS. SOPER & WHITE**

Specialists

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

Call or send history for free advice. Medicines furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

**DRS. SOPER & WHITE**

55 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Page.

### NOBEL'S GREAT GIFT.

Yearly Prizes That Come From the Fund He Left to Posterity.

Alfred B. Nobel, the Swedish scientist and inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, leaving his fortune, which was estimated at \$9,000,000, to the founding of a fund of which the interest should be yearly given as prizes to those persons who had during the year contributed most to "the good of humanity." The interest is divided in five equal shares, awarded as follows:

One to the person who in the domain of physics has made the most important discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of medicine or physiology, one to the person who in literature has provided the most excellent work of an idealistic tendency and one to the person who has worked most for the fraternalization of nations and the abolition or reduction of standing armies and the calling and propagating of peace congresses.

The value of each prize is, on an average, \$40,000. The awards for physics and chemistry are given by the Swedish Academy of Science, that for physiological or medical work by the Caroline Institute (the faculty of medicine in Stockholm), that for literature by the Swedish Academy of Stockholm and the peace prize by a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian storting.—Philadelphia Press.

### Sleep Without Drugs.

"Doc, how can I get to sleep without using dope?" asked a man troubled with insomnia of a noted physician.

"On going to bed assume a comfortable attitude in which every muscle is relaxed," said the doctor, "but not the attitude in which you are accustomed to go to sleep, though something resembling it. Every movement, even coughing and yawning, must be strictly repressed, especially the desire to turn over. Maintain the same attitude without change, constantly resisting the longing to move or turn over. As a rule, by the end of fifteen or twenty minutes of this you will find yourself growing very drowsy and then, just as the desire to roll over become absolute, luteally uncontrollable turn with the least possible effort and assume the position in which you habitually go to sleep. This method seldom fails. Give it a thorough trial at least before resorting to a drug to bring sleep."—Buffalo Express.

### Women With Weakness Find New Strength

For all special weakness from which girls and women suffer, no surer remedy exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they maintain that bracing health every woman so earnestly desires, they uproot the disease and bring strength that lasts till old age.

The blood is richly nourished by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Appetite increases, weakness and secret ills give way to surplus energy and reserve vigor.

No pale girl, no ailing woman can afford to miss the enormous good that comes from Dr. Hamilton's Pills; get a 25 cent box to-day.

### Perfection of Womanhood.

Upon the silent sands She stands, And for some thousand years has stood, The sign of perfect womanhood. A suffragette! Not yet; For this far she has never tried To swat man's pride; Nor by her freuzied deeds Upset his creeds; Nor ever cast a vote, Nor put on pants, Nor had the whiskers grow On that severe expanse Of face she shows To every man who goes Her way.

In all the years and years and years Of history—hopes and fears— Oh, ladies, how in silence all, The sphinx has never talked at all, THE SPHINX HAS NEVER TALKED AT ALL!

Aye, there she stands Upon the silent sands, And for some thousand years has stood, The sign of perfect womanhood.—Roseleaf.

### Ames of Russia's Ice Palace.

Probably the most remarkable building constructed wholly of ice was the one built on the Neva by the Czarina Anne of Russia. Large blocks of ice were cut and squared with great care and laid on one another by skillful masons, who cemented the joints with water, which immediately froze. The building, when completed, was fifty-six feet long, seventeen and one-half feet broad and twenty-one feet high. It was of but one storey. The facade contained a door surmounted by an ornamental pediment and six windows, the frames and panes of which were all of ice. An elaborate balustrade, adorned with statues, ran along the top of the facade and another balustrade surrounded the building at the level of the ground. The grounds were further adorned with a mahout on his back. A stream of water was thrown from the elephant's trunk by day and a flame of naphtha by night.

A tent of ice contained a hot bath, in which persons actually bathed. There were also several cannons, and mortars of ice, which were loaded with bullets of ice and iron and discharged.

War will never yield but to the principles of universal justice and love, and these have no sure root but in the religion of Jesus Christ.—Wm. Ellery Channing.

### ISSUE NO. 36, 1915

### AGENTS WANTED.

CASH IS YOURS, AND EASY TO GET if you take on this agency. All automobile owners want cheaper tires. We offer tires cost to our privileged members. Membership fee in only five dollars. You save it on purchase of one tire. If you had agency for your territory you must be alert and write at once for particular and plan. When you show the plan you book the business. If you own a car you should become a member yourself. Acme Tire Club, 2 Wood street, Toronto, Ont.

### FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF CHOICE land in Huron County; good buildings, convenient to school, church and station. For price and particulars, apply to Jan A. Vancamp, Belgrave, Ont. R. 5, No. 1.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### WAR IS HELL

So is cooking with coal or wood. Turn your old coal stove into a modern gas range by installing one of the OIL-GAS BURNERS, burning fuel or gas oil at a saving of about 25 per cent. over coal. Be installed in your own stove or furnace. We want District Managers in every county. Will be shown at Exhibition OIL-GAS BURNER CO., 108 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

### Bad Spellers.

Lord Wolseley noted that spelling had been the weak point of many great commanders. He was defending Marlborough against the charge of illiteracy, brought by Lord Chesterfield for one, who said he was "eminently illiterate," wrote bad English and spelt it worse." Wolseley replied that a great many of Marlborough's distinguished contemporaries, such as Lord Chancellor Somers, spelled quite as badly and that Wellington and Napoleon also were among those who could never learn to do it properly.—London Telegraph.

### GREAT SALE OF ORGANS AND PIANOS

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont., are offering 56 organs at a great reduction in price. Instruments bearing the names of such well-known makers as Bell, Doherty, Karn, Dominion and Uxbridge are being sold as low as \$15 to \$30. Good practice pianos from \$50 to \$200. Write for complete list of prices and terms.

### The Robins.

"The robins are not good solo singers," wrote Lowell, discussing of his garden acquaintance, "but their choruses, as like primitive fire worshippers they hail the return of light and warmth to the world, is unrivaled. There are a hundred singing like one. They are noisy enough then, and sing, as poets should, with no after thought. But when they come after cherries to the tree near my window, they muffle their voices and their faint pip, pip, pop! sounds far away at the bottom of the garden, where they know I shall not suspect them of robbing the great black-walnut of its pepper-rind store. They are feathered Pecksniffs, to be sure; but then how brightly their breasts, rather shabby in the sunlight, shine on a rainy day, against the dark green of the fringe tree! For my part I would rather have his cheerfulness and kindly neighborhood than many berries!"

### 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...

### Sickroom Clothing.

Clothing used in the sickroom never should be put in the laundry bag at once it is used. Place it in a clothes closet at once and cover with boiling water and soap solution and allow to come to the boiling point. Clothing used in infectious diseases should be treated this way for three successive days. This not only kills matured bacteria, but any undeveloped spores as well. When the sickroom clothing is of thin, delicate fabric one washing in the soap solution and hot water, followed by rinsing in hot water, will be sufficient. In such material the heat of the iron in ironing will complete the sterilization. It is advisable always to have some of the soap solution ready for use. Cut the soap in small pieces, cover with cold water and set on the back of the stove to dissolve. For one boiler of clothes use enough solution to make a thick suds.—To-day's Magazine.

### Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

**White Man's Graveyard.**

Africa is a remarkably beautiful country. Its coast lines are picturesque, graceful, fascinating, alluring. Its seaport towns and cities are usually clean, pretty and reasonably healthful. Equatorial Africa has, until the last two decades, been called the white man's graveyard, but clean living, quiet, mosquito netting, sobriety and sanitary improvements have made Africa a place where one can not only exist, but live in as much comfort, take it all in all during the year, as in the city of New York.—New York Times.

### How to Keep Things.

- Keep meal and flour in a cool, dry place.
- Keep yeast in wood or granite vessels.
- Keep fresh lard in granite ironware vessels.
- Keep vinegar in wood, glass or granite ironware.
- Keep crusts and pieces of bread in a granite ironware bucket, covered closely, in a dry, cool place.



BACKDOWN IS EVIDENCE OF GERMAN NEED

London Press Thinks Concession to U. S. Shows Internal Weakness of the Enemy.

PRAISE WILSON

President Has Won a Victory Which Will Strengthen Him in Final Reckoning.

London Cable.—The Daily News, commenting on the situation between Germany and the United States this morning, says: "It is much more than a decisive triumph for the United States; it is a revelation of the internal position of Germany, faced with the choice between retreat and war, Germany has chosen to retreat. President Wilson may well take satisfaction in having re-established the law of humanity without throwing himself into the conflict."

The Daily News considers the illness of Admiral von Tirpitz the strongest possible confirmation of the belief that the real crisis was not in Washington, but in Berlin, and that it was fore-boding omen which compelled a change of front. It has been reported Emperor William supported Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, and today's news gives this report intense significance.

The Daily Express supposes Germany was glad to have an excuse for abandoning a method of warfare which cost more than it was worth, and which covered the German name with "ignominy."

The Chronicle supposes the sinking of the Arabic was a "try-on" to discover how much America would stand, and that the outburst of American anger finally decided the German government to yield something. The paper criticises somewhat severely President Wilson's policy, which it considers concedes to Germany the right to sink all enemy merchantmen except liners without notice, "thus for the first time giving quasi-international sanction to practices never before sanctioned by international law."

The Standard assumes, in an editorial, that the word "liner" will cover broadly all passenger-carrying vessels, and rejoices unfeignedly in the triumph of Mr. Wilson's calm persistence and unhurried firmness, and also in the evidence thus given of the moral force which the United States exercises in the affairs of the world. It says that since the British navy now has the submarine menace well in hand it is not profitable to inquire whether Germany made a virtue of necessity.

"It should be borne in mind," the Standard says, "that the President's aim was not to be a ruler and judge over nations, but to protect the lives and property of American citizens. The ethical question remains unsolved, but President Wilson went as far in his demands as his position as a neutral enabled him to go, and his success establishes a principle which will be extended beyond its present limits. For that all humanity may thank him. He has won a position which will make the voice of power in the world on the basis upon which international relations stand come to be reaffirmed after the war."

NEW YORK PRESS VIEWS.

New York Report.—The New York Times prints the following article regarding the Berlin pledge to the United States:

"President Wilson is in a position to say, with the fervor of full conviction, that truth is mighty and will prevail. The great diplomatic triumph which, with aid and fortune assistance of Secretary of State Lansing, he has achieved in the long controversy with Germany is one for which the world will award him great credit; it will bring him high distinction, but it is a victory as well of truth and of the many sacred principles of justice and humanity, for which in the various notes dispatched to Berlin he has contended with so much firmness and ability. He stood upon the very rock of truth when in the first Lusitania note, that of May 13, he called the attention of the German Government to the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of unarmed merchantmen. Germany yields to President Wilson, she accepts and promises to honor and obey the principles of law upon which our protests have been based."

The Tribune says: "There seems now no reason to doubt that the crisis in our relations with Germany has passed. The note of Count von Bernstorff to Mr. Lansing patently furnishes satisfactory evidence of the change in the German submarine policy. So far as it is possible to judge, and there can be no desire to minimize the value of the Ambassador's words, Germany now accepts the principle which has been the point of departure of American diplomacy, that submarines shall exercise the right to visit and search before attacking passenger ships. In a word, Germany has consented to live within the law, which is all that the United States has ever asked."

PEACE TERMS UNALTERED.

Berlin Cable.—(By Wireless).—The Overseas News Agency says: "The Frankfurter Zeitung remarks, in an article which evidently is inspired, that if the London Economist's opinion that Sir Edward Grey's letter indicates a readiness to begin peace negotiations is correct, Germany calmly awaits further developments. The only basis upon which Germany will find it possible to conclude peace remains unchanged."

HERO'S V. C.

Received by Parents of Late Lance-Corp. Fisher, Montreal.

Montreal Report.—The Victoria Cross won by the late Lance-Corporal Frederick Fisher, of the 13th battalion, at St. Julien, where he was killed, has been received by the hero's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fisher, 576 Lansdowne avenue, Westmount, accompanied by a letter of appreciation from the British War Office. The deceased soldier earned the distinction of the cross by gallantly assisting with a machine gun, in covering the retreat of a battery, and later bringing his machine gun into action, under very heavy fire, in order to cover the advance of supports. It was while doing this he was killed. He was only 20 years of age.

CHECK TO HUNS IN WORST SPOT

Russian Victory in Galicia a Bad Blow to the Teutons.

Breaks Confidence of Already Wounded Invaders.

(By Frederick Bennett.)

Petrograd Cable.—Today's news shows more than a steady slowing-up of the German advance. The Russians now hold the Germans on the entire front, except in the neighborhood of Riga, where the enemy has again returned to the River Misa, from which he was lately thrown back to the River Aa.

On the Vilna front the Russians have advanced on the right bank of the Wylla, but this move, while proving a successful reply to the German attempt to outflank Vilna from the south, is unlikely to be continued.

More significant is the very considerable Russian success in Galicia, where 3,000 prisoners, with many guns, were taken between the Zloczow and the Strypa. The locality of this success adds to its importance. General Pflanzer, who, about five army corps, attempted to attack with flanks of the Russian army in Galicia, with the clear object of forcing it away from the Roumanian frontier. The Russian victory occurred just where the Germans would least have desired it. Its effect will be to give, both as an encouragement to the Russians and as lessening the confidence of the already weary Germans. It must not, however, be supposed that this will alter the general plans of the Russians' strategic retirement, the accomplishment of which it will make easier, but not unnecessary.

GERMAN FORCES EXHAUSTED.

In an interview accorded me, General Mikhnovitch, head of the General Staff in Petrograd, said:

"There is no doubt that the German army is being exhausted by the drawing out of its communications. According to the testimony of those at the front, all the German soldiers of the best age have been used up, and the enemy's army consists now mainly of youths and men well advanced in years."

"If the Germans retain the upper hand it is because of their technical superiority and because their army follows their artillery, while our artillery follows our army."

"The Russian retirement was imperatively required by the general plan of the chief of command, but it should not for a moment shake the confidence of the public in final victory. The vital forces of Russia stand incomparably higher than those of Germany. All necessary measures now have been taken for the immeasurable development of the Russian technical resources and the increase of her output of war munitions. As soon as the requirements of the army in this respect are satisfied the Russian advance and the German retreat will begin."

A London Times despatch says, in confident vein: "The New York Herald emphatically denies the possibility of the Germans ever reaching Kiev, Moscow or Petrograd."

It is assumed the Austro-German offensive on the Galician front will cease automatically with the halt of the retreating Russian forces, whose armor-piercing shells have been undoubtedly scattered by their latest victory.

The Riga correspondent of the Bourze Gazette reports that several large bodies of German prisoners captured in the Mita region passed through there on August 29. The inhabitants are now being allowed to return to Riga.

WANT A SALARY

Ontario Police Magistrates Appeal to the Government.

Toronto Report.—With a request that the police magistrates of Ontario be placed upon a salary basis, a committee representing the Associated Police Magistrates of Ontario waited upon the Government yesterday. The committee, which included President S. J. Andrews, of Clinton; W. W. Patterson, of Goderich; W. E. Kelly, of Goderich; P. C. Telford, Hanover; W. Eger, Morrisburg; G. L. Allen, Mount Forest, presented resolutions passed recently by the association.

It was pointed out that there were in Ontario at least 200 police magistrates who receive only a pittance for hearing cases that sometimes last two or three hours. Hon. W. H. Hearst accepted the committee that the Government would take up the matter.

WAR'S ORIGIN CLEARLY LIES WITH GERMANY

British Foreign Office Replies to Recent Statements Made by Berlin Headquarters.

CONFERENCE

Its Refusal by Germany Came Before the Russian Mobilization.

London Cable.—In reply to recent German statements, relating to the origin of the war, the British Foreign Office has issued the following:

"First—The Germans maintain that the reason which led to the rejection of the proposal for a conference was the mobilization of Russia. In Paper No. 43 of our White Book, Sir E. Goschen (British Ambassador at Berlin) reported a conversation with the German Secretary of State, refusing a conference.

"The Secretary of State said that the suggested conference would practically amount to a court of arbitration, and could not in his opinion be called together, except at the request of Austria and Russia. He maintained that such a conference was not practicable. He further said that if Russia mobilized against Germany the latter would have to follow suit. As when he refused a conference he referred to the possibility of Russian mobilization it cannot now be maintained that the reason for the refusal was the fact that Russia was mobilizing.

"As a matter of fact, the proposal for a conference was made July 26, 1914, and was refused by Germany July 27, 1914, while it was not until July 31 that orders were given for a general mobilization in Russia. On that day Germany presented an ultimatum to Russia requiring an undertaking that within twelve hours the Russian forces should be demobilized.

"Second—Doubt is thrown in Germany on the assurance we gave Belgium in 1913 that we should not land troops in that country except in the case of violation of its territory by another power. Assurance was not given to the Belgian Minister, but Sir E. Villiers gave Sir Edward Grey's record of it to the Belgian Government at the time. This assurance appeared in the collected diplomatic documents. Why is it doubted? It is because the Germans have not allowed the reproduction of the document which is damning to their case.

"Third—The final interview between Sir Edward Grey and Prince Liebnowsky (German Ambassador at London). This interview, purely private, was held at a private house and no record was made of it. But Sir Grey is certain that he never made the statement quoted by the North German Gazette with regard to the decisive factor in Great Britain's participation in the war, nor did he speak of mediation in favor of Germany. If need be, a fuller statement will be made in Parliament on the subject.

"Fourth—The immediate cause of this war was the dispute between Austria and Serbia, which then turned into a dispute between Austria and Russia. Yet it is worthy of note that it was Germany who declared war against Russia and France. The Austrian Ambassador remained in Petrograd after the German Ambassador left. Germany declared war on Russia on Aug. 1, and Austria on Aug. 6, 1914."

STRANGE DEATH

Detroit Woman Inhaled Poison Fumes Leaving No Trace.

Detroit Report.—Criminologists profess to be able to discern in the unusual circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. William Winn in her home, 205 Buena Vista avenue last to-day a venue of possibilities hitherto unexplored by the use of which those so inclined might, without exposing themselves to danger, cause the "removal" of persons whose presence in life was undesirable.

Mrs. Winn, 40 years old, was found in her bathroom, the discovery being made by her husband. She was lying quietly on the bathroom floor, and so natural was her pose that Sir refused to believe his wife dead until informed by a physician that life was extinct.

The detective department in the course of its investigation of the case to-day called in several prominent medical men, who, after the circumstances were explained, pronounced death to have been caused by the fumes arising from a dish of poison which had been used as an exterminator for cockroaches.

Analysis of this fluid showed it was composed of a mixture of sulphuric acid and cyanide of potassium, which breathed in by a human being in a closed room will cause death within a very few minutes, leaving absolutely no trace behind. The members of the family had been warned of the danger, but Mrs. Winn awakened in the early morning evidently had forgotten and entered the "death room."

The brave make every crime their country.—Motto of Lord Balfour.

NOT CHOLERA

Disease on Steamer at N. Y. Not the Asiatic Scourge.

New York Report.—An examination into the nineteen suspicious cases aboard the steamship President Lincoln, in the Hamburg-American dock at Hoboken, practically convinced Dr. Louis L. Williams, Chief Medical Officer at Ellis Island, and Dr. J. J. O'Connell, health officer of the port, that the illness was not Asiatic cholera, as first was feared. Still the quarantine on the President Lincoln will be maintained until the physicians have completed their examination.

The illness of the men on board the vessel was such that Dr. Joseph Stack, Health Commissioner of Hoboken, felt justified in imposing a quarantine on the 260 persons aboard her.

GAS ATTACKS WERE FOILED

French Drove Back the Germans Who Attempted Them.

Preparing for Anniversary of the Marne Battle.

Paris Cable.—For a week the French have been pouring an avalanche of shells into the German lines in the west. It is not believed that this ammunition would be used simply for the purpose of damaging the German trenches, and, therefore, an early general offensive is looked for.

Asphyxiating gas was used without success by the Germans in an attack against Linge and Schatzmaennle, in the Vosges, last night. After releasing the gas the Germans charged the French positions, but were driven back. Elsewhere on the French front there were no infantry actions, though heavy cannonading occurred at several places. German aviators violated Swiss territory yesterday for the fourth time. Five German military aeroplanes flew inside the Swiss frontier opposite the French town of Delle. Although under fire from French artillery, the aeroplanes turned back. One damaged machine came down near the Swiss village of Buix, but afterwards took to the air and escaped towards Alsace.

The Municipal Council is making arrangements with the Government for an official commemoration of the Battle of the Marne, in which the German advance through France in the early weeks of the war was ended. The celebration will be held on September 12th.

The following official communication was issued by the War Office to-night: "Artillery actions have occurred in the sector to the north of Arras and in the regions of Roye and Quenelles. The enemy has thrown some shells on Soissons and Rheims, and our artillery has directed a very effective fire against the enemy trenches on the front of the Aisne and Champagne."

"In the Argonne the Germans during the course of the day bombarded our front on several occasions with bombs, throwers and guns of various calibres, particularly in the ravine of La Houette and Lafontaine-aux-Charmes. Our batteries and our trench guns replied and silenced the guns of the enemy. In the Vosges there has been a rather violent cannonading in the Ban-de-Sapt and at Combekopf."

"On the night of August 28-29 our aeroplanes bombarded the German installations at Ostend, the cantonments at Middelkerke and the station at Thourout. Enemy aeroplanes have dropped bombs in Luneville. It is reported that there were some victims among the civil population."

FRENCH LANDED ON ASIA MINOR

Detachment From Fleet Takes a Blockhouse Unopposed.

Paris Cable.—An official communication issued by the Ministry of Marine to-night says:

"The island of Roud (Syria), lying between Latakiah and Tarabulus, has been occupied by a detachment from the French squadron, which holds the blockhouse and the station there. The French flag was hoisted at 9 o'clock this morning. There was no resistance, the population according to the troops a warm reception."

The island of Roud lies two miles off the coast of Syria. Its population of some three thousand is largely engaged in navigation and sponge fishing.

CLAIM CRUISER FOUNDERED.

Berlin Cable.—A report was given out by the Overseas News Agency to-day that a cruiser of the allies had met with disaster off the coast of Asia Minor.

"A telegram from Smyrna states that two hostile cruisers bombarded the city of Smyrna and the coast of the gulf to the south of the city," says the news agency. "One cruiser foundered. The second ship attempted to go to the rescue, but was prevented by Turkish artillery."

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Sir E. Grey Leaves Foreign Office for Vacation—Earl Crewe to Fill Post.

INOUEYE IS DEAD

Admiral Von Tirpitz Suffering From Overwork is to Take a Holiday.

New Ontario as a home for settlers is to be widely advertised.

Dominion technical educationists will press their request for Federal aid. Acting Chief Smith refused the job of Toronto fire commissioner at \$3,500 a year.

Bread dropped in Brantford Wednesday from 7 to 6 cents for a 1 1/2-pound loaf.

Ten Turks with knives assaulted two Italians, wounding them seriously, in Toronto.

Children's Day at the Toronto Exhibition was a record breaker, with an attendance of 111,000.

Marquis Kaoru Inouye, one of the elder statesmen of Japan, died Wednesday at the age of 80.

Regina ratepayers are to vote on abolition of Sunday street cars as a means to reduce the annual deficit.

A rich gold discovery is reported at Kowliash, on the National Transcontinental Railway, 300 miles west of Cochrane.

The Toronto Board of Control recommended that Judge Denton be asked to investigate the Roden-Meredith charges.

Sir Edward Grey is leaving the Foreign Office for a short vacation. During his absence the Marquis of Crewe will be in charge of the Foreign Office.

Stratford and Perth county branch of the Speakers' Patriotic League has vigorously condemned the criticism of Prof. Riethdorf and warmly commended his work.

The Grimsby trawler steamer Cineira, with nine men aboard, is believed to have been sunk by a German submarine. She was given up for lost Wednesday.

It was announced Wednesday by the Russian Embassy at Tokio that Russia has not requested that troops be sent from Japan to her assistance in the European war.

Clear, mild weather, with no frost anywhere, still prevails throughout the West, and threshing is becoming common. Grain cutting is in the concluding stages in many districts.

Forest Wednesday had a very successful campaign for a machine gun, over the \$1,000 being subscribed. This makes two machine guns from there, the other being given by the Town Council.

Admiral Von Tirpitz is suffering from overwork, says a report from Berlin, and at the advice of his physicians, who say that he is bordering on a state of exhaustion, will take a few weeks' vacation.

A Zurich telegram to the Munich Nachrichten vividly describes a Dantesque scene in the Brest-Litovsk district, where the country for miles around seems to be in flames. Infuriated cattle are careening wild over the blackened fields and 50,000 people in the district are homeless.

The barn and stables of Mr. Samuel Clarke, who resides about two miles west of Gananoque, were totally destroyed by fire Wednesday afternoon, together with his season's crop of hay and grain, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars.

Over 100 coalhandlers struck at Halifax Wednesday, demanding increased pay. They have been getting 30 cents per hour day and 35 cents night, and are asking for 35 cents day and 40 cents night. They also demand some change in regard to working conditions, as to pay for time they are kept waiting on barges before and after their coal-handling work.

HUGE RUSS. LOSS

Germans Claim They Have Been Terribly Weakened.

Berlin Cable.—An official statement to-day says: "During the month of August the number of prisoners taken by German troops in the eastern and southern theaters of war, and the quantities of war materials captured during the same period, totalled more than 2,000 officers and 269,839 men taken prisoners, and 2,300 cannon and 500 machine guns taken."

"Of these, 20,000 prisoners and 827 cannon were taken at Kovno about 90,000 prisoners, including 15,000 officers, and 1,200 cannon and 150 machine guns, were taken at Novo Georgievsk. The counting up of the cannon and machine guns taken at Novo Georgievsk has not yet been finished, however, while the count of machine guns taken at Kovno has not yet begun. The figures quoted as totals, therefore, will be considerably increased."

"The stock of ammunition, provisions and cats in the two fortresses cannot be estimated."

"The number of prisoners taken by German and Austro-Hungarian troops since May 2, when the spring campaign in Galicia began, therefore, increased to considerably more than one million."

SIX-INCH GUNS

The Limit of Defence on Ships Under U. S. Laws.

London Cable.—Come doubt having existed in the minds of British shipping men regarding the position under American laws of ships using defensive armament, the Imperial Merchants' Guild to-day publishes rules adopted for the guidance of officers of the American Government, who are charged with the duty of determining the peaceful character of particularly armed vessels. The rules are summarized occupy half a column in the newspapers. They show that ships may carry guns up to the six-inch calibre variety, providing owners of vessels are able to show the investigators that such armament is intended only for defence.

MORE GAINS IN THE CAMEROONS

Germans, After Series of Defeats, Retreat in Disorder.

Their Deserters Attack and Rout Former Comrades.

Paris Cable.—Fighting continues in the Cameroons, the German colony in Western Africa which the British and French have been attempting since the early part of the war to wrest from the Germans. The Ministry of Colonies gave out a statement to-day announcing further victories. It follows:

"French forces in the eastern and south-eastern Cameroons are continuing a vigorous offensive in the direction of Yaunde, capital of the colony. The German troops were defeated in a series of engagements and are retreating in great disorder."

"Many of the native German troops surrendered, with their arms and other equipment. A party of these deserters while on their way to our post at Aradmakel encountered a company of Germans, who attempted to bar their way. The deserters defeated the Germans, and also attacked a German post at Sangemeling."

"Our right column, coming from the north, attacked July 23-25 the strongly-fortified positions at the Dume station, simultaneously with an attack from our southern column. The Germans were defeated completely. They abandoned their positions, and in retreat threw most of their supplies into the river and allowed natives to pillage other abandoned stores. In evacuating Dume the enemy set it on fire, making a stand on a hill overlooking the town. This position, which was defended with artillery and machine guns, was carried by assault by one of our officers and by prisoners."

"On the 26th, the German column, which had been retreating from Dume, was again defeated. The Germans were completely routed, and in retreat threw most of their supplies into the river and allowed natives to pillage other abandoned stores. In evacuating Dume the enemy set it on fire, making a stand on a hill overlooking the town. This position, which was defended with artillery and machine guns, was carried by assault by one of our officers and by prisoners."

STILL GAINING UPON AUSTRIA

Italian Official Report Again Tells Of Advances.

Enemy Is Using Inflammable Shrapnel Now.

Rome Cable.—The official statement issued by the Italian general headquarters to-night says:

"On the Upper Noce River our artillery opened fire on the enemy entrenchments constructed opposite the position recently conquered by us at the head of the Strino Valley. Well placed shells damaged the entrenchments and compelled the defenders to abandon a portion of them. The enemy's artillery at Monte Panarotta, in Val Sugano, renewed the bombardment of Borgo, now deserted, and batteries posted in the environs of Cuneo, in the Cordevole Valley, opened fire on Capri, damaging the hospital."

"In the Plezzo basin our adversary has thrown in a number of inflammable shrapnel on the houses, causing fresh fires. During the night of the 31st the enemy began an attack on our positions on the slopes of Beaubon, but did not go beyond directing an intense artillery and rifle fire on them."

"On the Carso front late on the night of the 30th, during a violent storm, the enemy made two attacks by the light of volleys of brilliant rockets, but our troops were able, thanks to a well controlled fire, to repulse both attacks. During reconnoissances pushed well up to the enemy's lines we were able to observe that the enemy was engaged in re-equipping the men lining the trenches with fresh troops, who arrived during the last few days. The unaccustomed activity shown by the enemy in the use of artillery and rifle fire and bomb-throwing seems intended to mask a movement of troops."

FATAL AUTO SMASH.

Rochester Report.—Two people were killed, one badly hurt and five others more or less seriously injured late last night, when an automobile struck the guard rail at the turn of the Scottsville road near here and overturned. The killed are Geo. Cook, of Pavillion, and a Miss Luttrell, of Leroy.

The Evil One has left, the evil ones remain.—Goethe.



**Children Cry for Fletcher's**

# CASTORIA

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

## What is CASTORIA

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

**GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS**  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*  
**In Use For Over 30 Years**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

**We Get The Trade Because We Saw The Demand Coming**

**SPORTSMEN** are critical buyers. When they go into a store for a Rifle or Shotgun, or for ammunition, they want to be sure of finding assortments responsive to their demands.

Right there you have the reason why more sportsmen every year are coming to us for their Rifles, Shotguns and Ammunition.

Ever since we began in business we have been selling Remington-UMC—

Making our display of Remington-UMC Rifles and Shotguns, our assortments of Remington-UMC Shot Shells and Metallics our bid for the trade of Sportsmen in this country.

We are glad to say that we are getting that steady trade of more sportsmen every year.

Come, see for yourself how well we are prepared to serve you.

**The Earl Construction Co.**  
ATHENS, ONT.

# SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

The paint that protects the outside of a house should not be the same as the paint for a floor or a door or a wall. Different surfaces require different finishes. There should be but one thing in common—*Sherwin-Williams quality*—the quality that makes each paint, varnish, stain, enamel or other finish just right for its purpose.

If you know the paint and varnish you are using on your house or in your home are made by the same maker in the same sure, careful, painstaking way as the paint used on iron bridges, steel buildings, railroad cars and automobiles, we believe you will have more confidence in them.

**E. J. PURCELL, Agent**  
Reporter Advt's Bring Results.

## TWENTY-SIX PERISHED

### Death List on Hesperian Greater Than at First Believed.

One First, Six Second, and Six Third-Cabin Passengers, and Thirteen Members of Crew Lost Their Lives When a German Submarine Torpedoed Allan Liner on Saturday Night.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 7.—Six second-cabin passengers, six third-cabin passengers, and thirteen of the crew of the Hesperian, torpedoed 150 miles off Queenstown Saturday evening, were unaccounted for last night, according to the revised official figures issued by the Allan Line. This brings the probable death list, including Miss Carbonberry of St. John's, Nfld., whose body is here, up to twenty-six. An eleven-month-old baby of Mrs. Jenkins, a passenger, is among the missing.

The captain of the stricken liner remained by his ship until it sank. He declined to comment on the disaster for publication; hence the official statement as to whether he believes his ship was a victim of a torpedo or a mine must come from the Admiralty, although the captain is quoted as having told an Allan Line official to-day that the Hesperian was torpedoed.

Most of the survivors, passengers and crew, will leave Queenstown to-day by special train and boat for Liverpool.

Captain Main and the officers who remained aboard the steamer while efforts were being made to tow the liner to port were able to save some of their effects before the ship plunged to the bottom at 6.47 this morning seven or eight miles southwest of Fastnet, where the scene of the attack, taking with her 3,545 bags of mail, much of it originating in neutral countries.

The flooding of the forward compartments, which caused the Hesperian to sink so much by the head as to throw the propellers out of the water, made the task of towing the liner to Queenstown impossible in the rough sea.

About 30 Canadian soldiers, who were wounded in battle in Flanders, were going home to recuperate. Most of the other passengers were Canadians, returning from a visit to England, or English people on their way to Canada to settle.

The torpedo struck the Hesperian in the forward engine-room, and the ship immediately began to settle by the head. Captain Main ordered the passengers and crew into the boats, but with his officers remained on the bridge, although at that time he must have felt sure that his ship would go down.

The discipline was perfect, but one of the boats, the falls of which became jammed, capsized, and those in her were thrown into the water. In the darkness confusion naturally prevailed, but all were picked up, and, with other passengers and the crew, were transferred to the rescue steamer which arrived in answer to wireless calls for assistance.

A despatch from Queenstown says: "Rescue boats with passengers and members of the crew of the Allan Line steamer Hesperian arrived here Sunday and told of the torpedoing of the liner Saturday evening by a German submarine off the south coast of Ireland."

"The passengers were unanimous in declaring that the Hesperian was attacked in the gathering night without warning. The only person aboard the steamer who actually saw the underwater boat was a man on watch, who got a glimpse of it in the distance and reported the fact to Captain Main."

"The passengers declare that the steamer was down by the head when they last saw her, but that she was making her way slowly to Queenstown under her own steam."

Among the invalided Canadian soldiers on their way home was one who had lost his eyesight. The boat into which he was helped had previously capsized through the falls getting jammed and someone cutting the rope. This man was a good swimmer. He went down at first, but quickly came up and struck out bravely. Suddenly a cry from the half-darkness was heard: "I can see! I can see!" And it was true, the man regained his eyesight.

All of the passengers pay the highest tribute to the efficiency of the crew and the coolness of Captain Main.

"Major Barre, of the 15th Canadians, who was accompanying 12 officers and 38 men who had been wounded back to Canada, said that there was no warning. He was corroborated by his wife, who was traveling with him, and by the invalided soldiers he was in charge of."

## CANADIANS HONORED.

### Medals Conferred for Gallantry and Devotion to Duty.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The following Canadian military honors were officially announced last night:

Major James Arthur Hesketh received the D.S.O. for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at a munitions magazine.

Distinguished Conduct Medals are awarded as follows:

Pte. H. T. Cameron, No. 3 field ambulance, 1st Division, for great bravery and devotion to duty at Festubert. He was the first volunteer to assist in collecting the wounded at the Orchard.

Squadron Sergt.-Major C. S. Collins, Strathcona's Horse, for gallantry when he assisted Major Hesketh.

Pte. Gledhill, 1st Battalion, for bravery at Givenchy, when he handed the captured German trench.

Lance-Sergt. W. E. Hart, 4th Battalion, for gallantry, ability, and devotion to duty at Langemarck, when he carried messages under fire.

Color-Sergeant J. Hay, 8th Battalion, for gallantry at Festubert, when he took command of his company after the officers were killed.

Private E. H. Hester, 3rd Battalion, for gallantry and resource at Festubert, when as a bomb-thrower he did exceptionally good work.

Corporal S. G. Hobday, same Battalion, for gallantry at Givenchy, when he dug out a party of seven buried in a shell explosion.

Lance-Corporal H. W. King, 10th Battalion, for gallantry at Ypres in operating his field telephone.

Sergeant J. McDonald, Princess Pats, for gallantry near Hooge, for extricating wounded from a destroyed trench.

Private J. W. McKie, 5th Battalion, for gallantry and resource at Festubert, when he attended to wounded and rendering first-aid under very heavy fire.

Sergeant D. Morris, King Edward Horse, for gallantry near Festubert. At a critical moment he brought up his section of Grenadiers to the assistance of a battalion which had lost a majority of its bombers.

Sergeant F. A. Mote, 3rd Battalion, for gallantry at Festubert, when he rescued an officer.

Company Sergeant-Major C. Owen, 1st Battalion, for gallantry and ability at Givenchy. When all the officers were killed he took command.

Corporal J. E. Palmer, 10th Battalion, for gallantry and ability at Festubert, when he took a machine gun to an advanced position.

Private H. Vincent, 1st Battalion, for bravery and devotion to duty at Givenchy, when he operated a machine gun on his back and later dragged it to safety.

## BOMBS DROPPED ON METZ.

### French Air Squadron Takes Revenge for Luneville Attack.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—As a measure of reprisal for the bombardment by the enemy on Sept. 1 of the open town of Luneville, 40 French aeroplanes yesterday morning bombarded the station, works, and military establishment of Saarbrücken, east of Metz. The aviators noted that the results attained were considerable. It is officially charged that the four German airmen who bombarded Luneville, which is an open town where there is absolutely no military installation to destroy, clearly aimed at the populous section, and selected for the execution of their operations the day and the hour of the market. As a consequence there were many people killed, for the most part women and children. A German aeroplane has been obliged to land at Calais. The aviators were taken prisoner. Enemy aeroplanes have dropped bombs on St. Die without causing either loss of life or damage.

Violent artillery fighting continued Sunday night in the vicinity of Arras, Roelincourt, and Bretoncourt, both German and French batteries taking part. There were also artillery exchanges in the Champagne district. Yesterday artillery duels continued along the whole front. In the sector to the north of Arras French batteries have inflicted heavy damage on the German trenches. In the Vosges combats by means of big bombs have been carried on.

The fact that the great artillery duel has continued for a fortnight unabated leads to the belief in some quarters that it may mean preparation for an allied offensive before the approach of cold weather. The lavish use of shells by the French would seem to indicate some great undertaking, but the plan is not yet apparent to the general public.

"PATIENCE" THE WORD.

Germans Face Disaster in Russia, Says French Critic.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Writing in Preparation, an Italian military organ, Colonel Barone, the great military critic, who recently visited Gen. Joffre, makes the following disclosures:

"Some people, among them the French supreme command, think that in the present circumstances a general offensive on the western front can be delayed without inconvenience in order that once it is begun it can be carried out thoroughly without interruption."

"There also is an impatient minority, headed by some of the most prominent politicians, who believe that it is best to act quickly."

"The former are right. By pushing her advance into Russia Germany is marching to disaster, and it is far better for the allies to await this event and then strike."

"That is how the Franco-British commanders reason, and, far from believing that they are abandoned to their fate, the Russian General Staff think so, too."

"Joffre is not asleep. He deserves our entire and illimitable confidence."

# SMUT!

## A WARNING to FARMERS!

Farmers have lost thousands of dollars this year through Smut in Wheat, Oats and Barley.

This loss can be prevented in ONE WAY ONLY and that is by Treating the Seed. Be sure, therefore, that your Fall Wheat is properly treated before it is put into the ground this fall.

There are two methods of treating the seed, as follows. These methods will prevent Stinking Smut of Wheat, Loose Smut of Oats and Covered Smut of Barley:

- Mix one-half pint of formalin in 21 gallons of water. Place the seed to be treated in a coarse sack; a bran sack is excellent for the purpose. Fill the sack about three parts full and immerse in the formalin solution for twenty minutes. During the treatment raise the sack up and down several times in the solution to insure wetting every grain that it contains. After treating spread the grain out thinly on a clean floor or canvas where it can be stirred and allowed to dry sufficiently to be sown. The sooner it is sown after treatment the better. Twenty gallons of the solution will treat about 20 bushels of grain. Several treatments may be made with the same solution; each lot will require to be immersed for twenty minutes.
- Mix one pint of formalin with 40 gallons of water. Place the grain to be treated in a heap on a clean canvas or floor. Sprinkle the formalin solution over the grain, then shovel the grain over into another pile so as to mix it thoroughly, then sprinkle and shovel again. Repeat this until every grain is moistened by the solution; then cover the pile with sacking and leave for three or four hours. At the end of this time spread the grain out thinly to dry; shovelling it over three or four times will hasten the drying. Forty gallons of the formalin solution is sufficient to sprinkle between thirty and forty bushels of grain.

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Sub-Agencies at Frankville and Addison—open every Wednesday.

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Our graduates have no fear of being turned down, because they have the confidence which comes from an actual business training.

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Our record of first place four times at the Semi-Annual Civil Service Examinations has not been equalled. Successful graduates sure of appointments.

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# THE ATHENS REPORTER



RIGA AGAIN IN DANGER

Russian Baltic Port Menaced by German Advance.

Germans Still Hold Important Bridgehead Which Cuts Off City's Railway Communication With the South—Frederick Rennett Says Teutonic Drive is Slackening Under Russian Resistance.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The menace to Riga, the important Russian seaport in the Baltic, is becoming more serious. The Germans still hold the bridgehead at Friedrichstadt, the occupation of which effectively cuts off Riga's railway communication to the south, while German aircraft are active in the gulf, perhaps presaging another naval clash as part of a concerted German move from land and sea to complete the isolation of the city and force its abandonment by the Russians.

According to an unofficial Berlin despatch, received by way of Copenhagen, the Germans claim possession of the gulf, the Russians having abandoned Dago, the northernmost of the three islands just outside the gulf.

Fighting on both wings of the eastern front proceeds with much greater vigor than the struggle in the centre, where the invaders apparently are having difficulties in trackless swamps. In the south near the Gallician border fortune fluctuates, first one side and then the other claiming successes. The main offensive, however, still lies with the Austrians and Germans.

Frederick Pennett, cabling from Petrograd, says:

There are signs of a temporary check to the German advance. Possibly the Germans are expending the last force in their wave of advance in the extreme localization of all actions. These are limited to places where either the Russian or German line departs from a general due north and south direction.

The Emperor has left to join the army in the field.

The Germans are projecting to the east near Riga and the Russians are moving to the west at Grodno and in the extreme south. In the latter area the Russians are completing a planned retirement most successfully. They are again able to report the capture of more than 3,000 prisoners.

The main interest yesterday centered in the attempt of the Germans to cut off the Russian forces at Grodno. Simultaneously with the cutting of the Grodno-Vilna railway at Orany and the advance from Bielosok on the railway running south from Grodno the position seemed serious. The Russian advance along the Vilna, however, made it serious for the northern group of Germans. It also seems clear that unless the Germans succeed in reaching and crossing the River Rospa as well as the Niemen, their attempted encircling movement will fail, if it has not already failed. The number of Russians still operating in the Grodno district has been greatly exaggerated.

In the Riga district the German advance to Friedrichstadt on the Drina has been answered by the Russians recrossing the river 15 miles lower down.

The Germans are far east of Riga, but in so narrow a wedge they must feel uneasy about their communications.

We are likely to witness a determined effort on their part to strengthen their position south of Friedrichstadt as for the moment that is more important to them than the eventual occupation of Riga. Wherever the Russians think it advisable to make a stand or advance they are fully able to do so, the strength of the opposing armies rapidly approaching equality.

TO ATTACK SMYRNA.

Italians Will Take Steps to Stop Persecution of Christians.

ROME, Sept. 7.—The Italian Premier has returned from the front. He will shortly preside at a most important Cabinet Council, which will be the prelude to imminent developments in the Aegean, especially at Smyrna, where terror reigns. Despatches from there indicate that the Turks are desperate, savagely persecuting the Christians who have been interned, as well as all Europeans. Massacres are looked for at any moment.

Owing to the coal famine the city of Smyrna is in total darkness at night. Railway communications are partly stopped. The Anglo-French forces have been mysteriously reinforced recently, and their operations have been intensified along the coasts of Asia Minor. Aeroplanes and torpedo-boat destroyers are incessantly bombarding the ports. The destruction of barracks and signal stations will compel the Turks to withdraw to the interior, it is expected.

Fell Under Train.

ST. MARY'S, Sept. 7.—Richard Birch, a prominent farmer living at Anderson, a few miles from here, was killed at the Grand Trunk station here Saturday night as he attempted to alight from passenger train No. 37 as the train was pulling out of the station. Birch, who was returning from Toronto, where he had been exhibiting live stock at the National Exhibition, lost his balance and fell under the wheels.

Baby Found Drowned.

AURORA, Sept. 7.—A sad drowning accident occurred at Sutton, when Floyd Montgomery Scott, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Scott, Aurora, lost his life. The little had along with his parents had been spending a few days at Sutton and went down to the river to play, and in some way fell into the river, and when found was floating on the water, dead.

GREENBUSH

Mr and Mrs Jas. Hewitt accompanied Mr and Mrs H. Watts on an auto trip to Toronto Exhibition. Leaving Greenbush Wednesday morning, they arrived in Toronto at 5 p.m.

The marriage took place last Wednesday in Smith's Falls of Mr Milton Johnston to Miss Edith Gardner. Their many friends wish them a long and happy life.

Mrs Geo. E. Judson of Athens spent the past week the guest of her brother, Byron Loverin.

Mr and Mrs E. N. Smith are visiting friends at Sherbrooke, Que.

Among the past graduates of Greenbush Public School who are leaving for the purpose of attending High School are the following: Clifton and Ruley Johnston and Hattie Horton who go to North Augusta, Arnold Loverin and Bernice Maud to Athens, Gladys Smith to Carleton Place.

Rev Mr Meredith has returned from a vacation with friends and relatives at Toronto and London.

Mrs Fred Olds who has been in the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, has returned home somewhat improved in health.

The August Citizenship meeting of the Epworth League took the form of a spelling contest. Miss Hattie Patterson who was here spending her vacation gave out the words and the prize was won by Miss Mildred Smith.

Lewis Blanchard has gone to the Canadian West on the Harvesters' Excursion.

Miss Myrtle Hanna is at present staying at her father's here.

Miss Irene Johnston who recently graduated in nursing at Brockville General Hospital, is taking a well-earned rest at her father's home.

Born—On Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1915, to Mr and Mrs Harry Carter, a son.

Mrs Robt. Sterling has returned to her home in Toronto.

Roy Davis has purchased a Ford car.

Mr and Mrs W. H. Tackaberry spent Sunday at Newbliss.

—When in want of a Trunk, Club Bag, Suit Case or a Valise, call at Steacy's Harness Shop, Athens, cheap est place in town to secure these.



Martin—Elliott.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. S. Elliott, Prescott, on Monday evening, August 30th, at eight o'clock, was solemnized the marriage of their second daughter, Eleanor J., to Chas. D. Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Martin of Spencerville.

At the appointed hour the bride entered the drawing room on the arm of her father, who gave her away. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William Howitt, pastor of the Methodist Church, under a marriage bell of white asters.

They were unattended. The groom is well known in Prescott, being Dominion Inspector of Customs.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party and about thirty-five guests were escorted to the dining room where a dainty supper was served, the room being prettily decorated with pink mauve and white asters.

On their return Mr. and Mrs. Martin will reside in Prescott.

More than 1,700 skilled iron and steel workers have been picked out of some 15,000 applicants all over Canada by British Commissioners, and have gone to Great Britain to work on munitions.

Feeling is running high between French and Irish Roman Catholics in Ottawa over the dismissal of English-speaking professors from Ottawa University.

SHERWOOD SPRING

September 4

Mr and Mrs Geo. Clow spent Sunday, Aug. 29th with relatives in Caintown.

Miss Fanny Latham was a guest of Mrs George Stewart last Wednesday. Miss Edith Avery, Yonge Mills, called on friends here on Thursday.

Misses Evelyn and Lera Empey were guests of Mrs Annie Eligh, last Thursday.

Mr and Mrs W. J. Clow, Brockville, spent a day recently with the former's mother, Mrs H. Clow.

Our school did not open this week, as there has been no teacher hired as yet.

Mrs H. Clow was a visitor last week at the home of her daughter, Mrs A. Eligh.

Rev Mr Bradford has returned from a short visit to Toronto, and conducted service in the school house on Wednesday evening.

Mr A. Empey treated a few of our young people to an afternoon on the river in his new boat during the week.

Those who draw their milk from here to Yonge Mills factory, had the pleasure of seeing the 8th Mounted Rifles en route from Mallorytown to Brockville, on Saturday morning.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, I. a. s. Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1915. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Found Horse and Buggy

In Kitley township in a bush belonging to Peter Heffern, Mr Whiting found a horse, buggy and harness on Monday. The horse was unharnessed and tied to a tree and the harness and buggy were close by. It was such an unusual find that Mr Heffern communicated with Chief Phillips at Smith's Falls and learned that an outfit corresponding to the one found, had been missing from Belleville since last April. On the 17th of that month, a soldier named Keating hired a horse and buggy from John Johnson Bros. liverymen of Belleville, and nothing had been seen of him since. The horse was a small sized black one, blind of one eye, and the one found in Heffern's bush is a black one with an eye missing.

Extension of Parliament

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—With the approaching return of Sir Robert Borden, the question of an extension of the Parliamentary term is being canvassed, the consensus of opinion here being that an extension is the best solution of the political situation which has arisen since the out-break of war.

An extension by agreement of the parties—and this would, it is believed, be easy of arrangement—would conform to the wishes of those who are opposed to a general election during the war. The present Parliament is approaching its fifth year. It has been the practice of all governments to go to the people during the fourth year of the parliamentary term or earlier. This is the fourth year.

There is a strong sentiment against the holding of an election and in favor of an extension of the term. On the other hand the Liberal design appears to be to maintain in the present situation until the end of the five year term sends the Government to the country automatically, the object being to take the Ministry at a disadvantage. Conservative co-operation in the realization of this design will not be forthcoming. Some different course seems necessary and the extension of the term is regarded as the fairest. Talk of coalition is of course outside of the realm of discussion.

Miss Alice Smith, who left her sister's home in Hespeler for Limerick, Sask., in May, did not arrive there, and her disappearance is a mystery.

THE BIG OGDENSBURG FAIR SEPT. 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, '15

- A MERRY MIDWAY OF FUN AND ENJOYMENT. All sorts of Attractions that are Clean. Nothing Objectionable Permitted. MOTOR CYCLE RACES ON RACE TRACK. DANCING PAVILION. \$1,000 STAKE RACE AND CLASS RACES EVERY DAY. HORSE SHOW OF UNUSUAL STANDARD. SPECIAL GRAND STAND ATTRACTIONS not seen elsewhere in Northern New York. AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITION, largely represented by makes of cars used in this section. DAILY CONCERT BY OGDENSBURG BAND. 1,000 CLASSES IN POULTRY. LARGE ENTRY LIST IN CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE. EDUCATIONAL. SCHOOL FAIR HELD IN CONNECTION WITH BIG FAIR. PREMIUMS OF \$10,000.00.

REMEMBER THE DATES.

Special Rates on All Railroads and Steamboats

A. IRVING, President.

L. C. NASH, Secretary

CHARLESTON

Dr Lillie and bride are enjoying their honeymoon at their cottage, Frances Lodge.

Rev Mr Edwards has been at Mr Jacob's cottage.

Misses Olga and Shirley Kuhn of Brockville, who have been holidaying with their cousin, Miss Mary Johnson, returned home on Monday.

While stepping into a buggy on Thursday evening, Mrs Chas. Slack fell, striking on the wheel and breaking two of her ribs. Dr Kelly of Delta, attended her.

Mr and Mrs Wattenburg are breaking camp this week and returning home.

Mrs W. W. Giles and son have left their cottage, Rev. Mr Giles remaining for a few days.

Mrs Chas. Slack received a letter from her son Lindsay who left on August 19 for Sedley, Sask. He said he enjoyed the trip. The coach he occupied was very quiet and comfortable but in one of the rear coaches the men fought all the first night, two being killed and on a train passed at Renfrew another man had been killed. It was not until nearing the end of his journey that Lindsay was aware of these tragic happenings.

Mrs W. J. Berry and son Hilliard were visitors last week at E. Webster's.

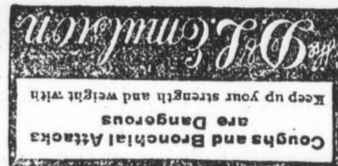
The W. A. of Trinity church held their monthly meeting at Oak Leaf Hall on Thursday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson

Looses Leg

Mr "Tom" Garland, one of the most familiar figures among commercial travellers in Eastern Ontario, had to have one of his legs amputated in an Ottawa hospital on Monday. Mr Garland's friends state that he contracted blood-poisoning as a result of cutting a corn on one of his toes. He first had to get all of the toes of one foot amputated, then the poisoning found its way up into the leg, which had to be taken off at the knee. "Tom" Garland has been "on the road" for a cigar firm for years. He is a most picturesque figure, resembling in style of dress and beard, the famous "Buffalo Bill." His home is at North Gower.



Zutoo

Cures headache in 20 minutes by the clock. 25c per box.

MADAM LAVAL'S Cotton Root Compound Tablets

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

The Earl of Aberdeen and Lady Aberdeen have arranged to visit Canada this fall.

ANSCO CAMERAS & FILM

HERE'S Box Buster Brown for the kids, and for grown-ups, too. Takes a picture 2x3 1/2 inches and costs only \$2. Other Anscos up to \$55. We'd like to show you the entire line. Our photographic department has established quite a reputation for developing, printing and enlarging. Come in, won't you?

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FROM BROCKVILLE.

Going, all trains Sept. 15, and a.m. trains Sept. 16, Return limit, all trains Sept. 16 and 17, \$1.75.

Going Sept. 10 to 17. Return limit—5 days from date of sale, \$2.20.

Homeseekers' Excursions

To the Canadian West Every Tuesday Very Low Fares.

CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS.

\$94.80 Return—Variable Routes.

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Electric Restorers for Men

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

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Bronchitis Contains no Opium or other harmful drugs.

Croup is palatable—doesn't nauseate.

Childrens Bronchial Especially recommended for tight, hard Bronchial Colds in Children.

25c., 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Props., MONTREAL



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This insures your getting the same pure Cane Sugar of extra quality that you would get in the Lantic 2 and 5 pound Cartons. You can also get Lantic Sugar in 100 pound bags—either fine or coarse granulation as you prefer. Don't risk your Preserves. Make sure that they will turn out right by using Lantic Sugar.

Labels Free Send your address and small Red Bell Trade Mark from bag or top end of carton and we will mail you book of 20 assorted Fruit Jar Labels, printed and gummed ready to put on. The Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited MONTREAL



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XI. September 12, 1915. Elijah's Flight and Return.—1 Kings 18: 8-18.

COMMENTARY.—1. Elijah fleeing from Jezebel (vs. 1-3). Jezebel had remained away from Carmel and had kept the priests of Asherah away also. Ahab told her of the fruitless efforts of the followers of Baal to obtain an answer from their god; of Elijah's mocking them; of the calm faith of the prophet; of the descending fire, which consumed the sacrifice, the wood, the altar, the dust and the water; of the cry of the people, "The Lord, he is the God"; of the slaughter of the prophets of Baal and of Elijah's prediction of rain. Jezebel was so angry upon hearing these things, that she took a most solemn oath that Elijah should be put to death before another day was over, and sent the prophet a message to this effect. It may have been fear on her part that kept her from sending an executioner to take his life at once. The message gave Elijah notice of conditions and ample time to make his escape. The message showed that his life was in danger at the hands of this angry and fiendish woman, and prudence led him to do his part in securing his own safety. The record does not show that the Lord had anything further for the prophet to do in Jezreel at that time. He fled to Beer-sheba in the southern part of the kingdom of Judah. Here he was beyond the jurisdiction of Ahab. Beer-sheba was nearly one hundred miles south of Jezreel. It was one of the earliest settled places in Canaan. The name which means the well of the oath, was given by Abraham to the well he dug there; for an oath was taken by Abraham and Abimelech, that the well was the property of the former. Beer-sheba still exists and is inhabited by Mohammedans, who are especially fanatical. A Christian mission is now maintained there.

II. Miraculous food (vs. 4-8). 4-7. Elijah wished to be alone; he therefore left his servant, who had been with him at Carmel and had accompanied him thus far on his journey, and went alone a day's journey into the wilderness. He sat in the shade of a juniper tree, a shrub ten or twelve feet high, on the edge of the desert. The bold prophet had become disheartened. The marvellous display of power on Carmel had not been followed by the widespread reformation he had expected. He was worn and faint from his labors and journey and from hunger. He felt as if he had done all he could. In wishing that he might die he showed human frailty. His grief and weariness induced not sleep. Twice an angel wakened and noted to food that was miraculously provided for him, as they had been repeatedly before. Cherish and Zarephath. Even if Elijah had made a mistake in fleeing from Jezreel, his journey was to be turned to good account for him. 8. Meat—Food. Forty days and forty nights—Moses had twice fasted the same length of time, and Jesus also fasted forty days.

III. At Horeb (vs. 8-18). 9. Unto a cave—A ruined chapel covers the rock on which the prophet is supposed to have rested. The granite rocks enclose it on every side, as though it were a natural sanctuary.—Stanley. What does this here—The Lord by this question brought a tender reproof to Elijah, and revealed to him a deeper revelation of Himself than he had ever before received. 10. Jealous.—He had defended the honor of Jehovah. Forsaken thy covenant, etc.—These charges are made, disobeisance, sacrifice and murder. 11. Oily arm.—Elijah was the only one on Carmel to defend the God of Israel, and in his despondency and ignorance he thought he was the only one in the nation loyal to Jehovah. They seek my life.—In the prophet's belief the true religion was all but stamped out. 11. Go forth.—The Lord was now ready to teach Elijah his much-needed lesson. He would first gain his attention and then give instruction. Wind, earthquake—These were but the manifestations of God's power, and Elijah recognized them as such. 12. A fire.—A constant blaze of lightning. The Lord was not in the fire.—He might have spoken by means of the fire, but the earthquake or the fire, but the Lord would not be presented in that way. Still small voice.—With the voice came the conviction to the prophet that God was speaking directly to him. 13. Wrapped his face in his mantle.—An act of reverence and awe. He waited to hear what the Lord would say further to him. He heard the question recorded in verse 9 repeated, and answered it in the same way. 14. Shalt thou anoint.—The Lord thus disclosed to his servant something of the future. 15. Go return.—Elijah had traveled three hundred miles on foot to receive his orders, and must return the entire distance to carry them out. Damascus.—The capital of Syria. Anoint.—An important commission was given Elijah. "It is the word of the Lord foretelling the agency by which the wicked house of Ahab shall be destroyed."—Whedon. Elijah anointed Elisha to be a prophet in his stead, but we have no record that he anointed Hazael or Jehu, yet he may have done so privately. His successors performed these offices.

17. Hazael, Jehu, Elisha.—The sins of Ahab and Jezebel were to be avenged and a Gentile king, an Israelitish king and a prophet of the Lord were to have part in the punishment to be inflicted. 18. yet will I leave me seven thousand (RV.)—Elijah was the only representative of Jehovah on Mount Carmel and he thought he was the only one in Israel, but the Lord let him know that there were thousands who were true to him and would remain true. They had not forsaken God nor had they bowed down to Baal, nor kissed him.—It is a common practice for idolaters to kiss their idols or kiss their hands at them.

IV. Calls Elisha (vs. 19-21). Elijah's northward journey must have been a joyous one compared with that of Horeb. His mission to Elisha was entirely successful and that young man at once prepared to follow him after Elijah's mantle had been thrown upon him. Elisha became his constant attendant, after he had returned to his home and had made a farewell feast for his people. Elijah had told him to go back to his home and in doing so had brought a test upon him. Elisha was convinced that a divine call was upon him, and he went with Elijah and was associated with him until Elijah's translation. He was the great prophet's worthy successor.

Questions.—Describe the scene of Elijah at prayer for rain. Describe the journey to Jezreel. What was Jezebel's feeling toward Elijah as she learned what had been done at Carmel? Where did the prophet go from Jezreel? For what did Elijah wish? How was he fed in the wilderness? Describe Elijah's experience at Horeb. Upon what mission was he sent from Horeb? What did Elisha do after Elijah had cast his mantle upon him?

PRACTICAL SURVEY

Topic.—God's gifts to Elijah.

I. Restoration. II. Revelation. III. Reconciliation. Elijah had no time to magnify himself after his triumph on Mount Carmel. Jezebel's triumph to him displayed only determined and increased hostility. It was harder to bear than all his previous hardships. Not being present on Carmel, Jezebel had received with skeptical scorn the report from Ahab. In a passionate fury she declared her purpose to withstand Elijah. This was the apparent blighting of Elijah's long-expected hopes, after prayer and waiting and mightiest effort. It was at that time God suffered him to pass through a most severe mental conflict. It was a spiritual crisis in his life to meet a spiritual necessity. It prevented self-exaltation in the triumphs of God's cause, and prepared Elijah to accept of different methods as God presented them. For the time his depression seemed almost overwhelming. He looked for better fruit of his ministry than he could discern. He dwelt in bitter sorrow upon the conditions as he saw them, that God's covenant had been forsaken, his altars thrown down and his prophets slain. That was the darkest hour in the prophet's history. God alone could understand and rightly judge him. God controlled Elijah's conduct by gentle agencies. His pity was as evident as his knowledge. God's first care was to give Elijah rest and sleep. His strength had endured a terrible strain on Mount Carmel.

11. Revelation. God's further method of relief included a manifestation of himself. Elijah needed special communication from God. His need was to be corrected in his judgment as to his own labors and the cause of truth. He needed the divine assurance that his labors had accomplished more than he had supposed, that God had seven thousand witnesses to the fact, who had been strengthened by his heroism. Elijah overwhelmed with anguish of soul was like the worldling which prepared the way for the soft whisper of heavenly peace. A question from God suggested his responsibility. When the still, small voice fell upon his ear, he was smitten to the heart and humbled at Jehovah's feet. God's question was adopted to convince, reprove and humble Elijah. He told God all that pressed upon his heart. The still, small voice which only a hearing man could hear, was more divine and mightier than all that Elijah had witnessed before. There was a great difference between God's power and God's presence. Amid the war of elements the prophet was unmoved by fear. The still, small voice caused him to cover his face with his mantle and bow in humble worship in the recognized presence of God.

111. Reconciliation. God addressed Elijah by name. He still had confidence in him. He was not cast aside, condemned. God had more work for him to do. He was to be strengthened and cheered by companionship. Continued isolation was not necessary. Though disappointed, Elijah might live and do good work for God, not by continuation of Carmel's triumph, but by other means. Just as the hurricane and the earthquake may be still, small voice more impressive and subtler than Elijah's ministry had done its work thus far. Invasion, revolution and judgments from God were to do their part in Israel through other instruments than Elijah. The prophet was delivered from his depression by a visitation from God by the assurance of success and the appointment to future work. For his sake and the good of others he must be up and doing. With renewed physical powers, new occupation, prospective companionship and the association of faithful prophets in Israel, Elijah left his mount with his views all changed, with his thoughts of God corrected. Through Israel's under the thralldom of idolatry Elijah could be content to be God's minister and know that God was over all. After this wholesome discipline and humiliation Elijah could go forth with renewed strength and courage and with clearer vision.

T. R. A.

MONTREAL WOMAN HONORED.

Montreal Report.—Madame Rosa T. Thibadeau, for many years president of the Notre Dame Hospital, and connected with many of the city's charities, has been awarded the decoration of Lady of Grace by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Since the war began Madame Thibadeau has been indefatigable in ministering to the needs of wounded soldiers.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' LOSSES.

London Cable.—It is estimated that the war has cost the insurance offices in the British Empire \$27,500,000. The number of claims of the British life offices are not available, but as for the industrial offices their claims now number 45,000, which is four thousand more than a month ago.



ORCHARD EXPERIMENTS.

An extensive series of orchard experiments was started by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Pennsylvania State College, in various sections of the State, in 1907-1908. These experiments, as a whole, cover nearly all the important phases of apple production, but the present discussion is confined largely to the results occurred in young orchards during their first seven years.

The first of these experiments has shown after 11 years' growth in the orchard, that there is practically no difference in efficiency between the various methods of propagation now generally used in nurseries. The results of experiments elsewhere lead to the same conclusion. On the other hand, a number of considerations indicate the desirability of eliminating the seedling root entirely—thus permitting the standardization of the root systems as well as the tops. Further work is now planned on the latter point.

An experiment on the value of selecting scions from trees of apparently superior qualities, shows some indications in favor of the process, but they are not yet sufficient to warrant definite approval of the practice. A material enlargement of this experiment has been made recently.

Another experiment shows that Paragon and Tolman are among the best stocks in use for top-grafting such varieties as Grimes and Tomkins King, to secure better trunks and longer-lived trees. They should also be satisfactory stocks for general use in case the selection of scions proves desirable.

Dynamiting in four experiments, in both young and old orchards, has failed to show any appreciable benefits during a three-period and on a hardpan soil.

The best soil management in a young orchard is the one which conserves the moisture and carbonic fruiting under most conditions. The moisture is conserved most efficiently by a good mulch of straw manure or other plant materials, which should be accompanied by proper protection against mice. Where sufficient mulching materials are not available, proper tillage and cover-crops should give satisfactory results.

The use of tillage implements, such as potatoes, corn, beans and peas, during the first seven years, has resulted in no injury to the adjacent trees ever a poor soil, and has brought in returns of \$40 to \$50 an acre in some years. The best practical method of orchard development.

Among the annual cover-crops, buckwheat, hairy vetch and rye, rank high. Some financial returns can also be secured from the first, by high cutting or heading, and probably without materially reducing its favorable influence on the adjacent trees. This makes possible a combined cover and inter-crop system, which apparently is a new idea in orchard development.

A combined mulch-and-inter-crop system is also possible on suitable soils, by the use of alfalfa while the trees are young. This plan is not only capable of furnishing an abundant supply of mulching material for the young trees, but under favorable conditions it may also afford a considerable surplus for hay. The mulch, however, should be heavy enough to keep down the direct competition between the alfalfa and the principal tree roots. In our experiments, this system has given better results than any kind of annual tillage during the first seven years, and it is especially well adapted to large acreages.

In the older bearing orchards, where the much-producing area is small, three courses are available. Mulching materials may be brought in; a tillage system, preferably by discing, may be adopted, or it may be possible to replace both by a proper system of fertilization.

The general system of fertilization found best in our older orchard experiments is the use of a mixture of either stable manure, at the rate of about six or eight tons per acre, or a commercial fertilizer carrying about 6 per cent of nitrogen, 8 per cent of phosphorus and 4 per cent of potash, and applied at the rate of about 500 pounds per acre.

The manure may be applied at any time during the spring, but it seems best to apply the fertilizer some time after the fruit has set. This incidentally gives an opportunity to vary the amounts applied somewhat in proportion to the size of the crop set.

On young trees applications of plant food have given, as a rule, but little benefit. Such benefits as have appeared were largely in those cases where the moisture was especially well conserved or else was naturally abundant. In a few cases some actual injury has apparently resulted to young trees from rather heavy applications of commercial materials, especially rich in the more soluble plants of potash. Hence a good mulch of manure is probably the best general application for young trees. If manure is not available, moderate surface applications of the general fertilizer stated above should be satisfactory.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

In the evidence of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner before the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture, England, there appear figures on cold storage temperatures which should be of interest to many. The safe storage temperatures for different commodities are:

- Apples (long storage), 31-34 degrees.
- Apples (short storage), 40-45 degrees.
- Butter (long storage) 10 degrees.
- Butter (short storage), 20-25 degrees.
- Cheese (cool cured), 60 degrees.
- Cheese (ordinary cured), 35-40 degrees.

Eggs, 40-45 degrees. Potatoes, 36 degrees.

In answer to a question, a member of the committee stated that cheese which has been allowed to reach a temperature of 75 to 90 degrees for a few days while it is maturing develops certain fermentations which give rise to bad flavors, and the cheese must be placed in a low temperature afterward to prevent these bad flavors developing.

The most common error in feeding horses is to give too much hay. Not more than one pound per day for every 100 pounds weight of the horse should be fed. The best hay for horses is clear bright timothy hay. Prairie hay is good, also. Hay should be given in two feeds, with the largest feed at night, when the horse has time to eat and digest it.

Young pigs need dry, clean quarters. The farrowing sows should have dry, clean pens, preferably with hard floors, and very little bedding. Many more young pigs are overlaid and smothered by their mothers through getting tangled up in the bedding than are injured by lack of bedding.

The brood mare will do almost as much work in twelve months as the gelding. She will pay for herself several times over in colts in a few years. A mare is not half so much to care for as a dairy cow. The colts are worth more than a litter of pigs. Keep brood mares on the farm; it means dollars.

Professor Alva Agee, chief of the extension department of the New Jersey Experimental Station, declares that the productiveness of much land is limited by the lack of lime. The day will come when all land must be limed, for it is the tendency of lime to get out of the soil. Professor Agee recommends 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of fresh burned lime or double the amount of limestone for each acre of land.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, sawy water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

An old asparagus bed can be renewed in vigor by covering it freely with stable manure in late fall or early winter, removing the coarse part in the spring, such as would impede the cultivator. When spring comes cultivate, but not too deep, with the horse cultivator and clear out the weeds and grass with hoe, being careful not to cut off the new growth which springs up very early in the spring. Perhaps it would be better to weed the patch out by hand rather than to endanger cutting off the young shoots. A slight scattering of salt along the row would do no harm.

GERMAN TAFFY FOR U. S. HEAD

Berlin National Zeitung Eulogizes President Wilson

FOR HIS COURSE IN THE LATE SUBMARINE CRISIS.

The National Zeitung publishes to-day a leading article under the heading "Wilson, Bryan and Roosevelt," which is noteworthy for its friendly tone, and for the ungrudging admiration expressed for President Wilson.

The article begins by saying that discussions of the Arabic affair have been in a quiet tone since Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, presented his request to the American Government to delay action until Germany had had the opportunity of presenting his side of the case. Even the anti-German newspapers admitted the justice of this request, the article says, and there now remains no obstacle to friendly discussions of differences which, while real, are by no means of such a nature as to prevent a satisfactory compromise.

The personality of President Wilson has been illuminated more strongly than ever before, the National Zeitung says, during the exciting days through which America has just passed. The President will appear to many in a new light. Never was his position more difficult than during the Arabic crisis, when Mr. Bryan was calling on Americans for peace at any price, and Col. Roosevelt was summoning them to war against Germany.

President Wilson is pictured in the article as standing between the two rivals, whose activities threatened to bring about such a situation that the President might take his attitude toward Germany dependent on domestic political considerations. "That President Wilson withstood this temptation, and may be counted on to withstand it further, must be acknowledged," the newspaper says, "notwithstanding the fact that the German people certainly have reason to be dissatisfied with his attitude in the matter of submarine warfare."

Mr. Wilson is characterized as a more clever politician than "the unlucky Bryan and the astute politician Roosevelt."

The article is concluded with the statement that Germany has always friendly relations with the United States, and that it may be hoped the Arabic case will serve to clear up misunderstandings on both sides. It must be possible to reach an understanding, inasmuch as the points in dispute are matters of principle and not of conquest, victories or defeats.

THE POULTRY WORLD

WORMS AND POULTRY.

The crop, stomach and intestines of a fowl often become infested with worms, which either cause serious disease or affect the nutrition so that the birds become weak, bloodless and unproductive. A farmers' bulletin, issued to the department of agriculture, Washington, discusses the subject of worms in fowls at length. The nature of the condition is determined by examining the birds that die or by killing one that is very thin and weak. The intestines, the stomach and the crop should be opened and their contents carefully examined. If a considerable number of round-worms or tapeworms are found, the remainder of the flock should receive appropriate treatment.

The remedies which are used to dislodge these parasites should be given when the birds are fasting. They should have a light feed at night, and should be given the medicine the following morning. Two or three hours after giving the medicine, they should have a purgative which may be Epsom salts, forty grains for a small quantity of moist mash, and so distributed that each bird will get its share, or they may be given two or three teaspoonfuls of castor oil. An hour later a light ration may be given.

One of the best remedies is oil of turpentine, which may be mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil, and twenty to thirty drops of the mixture given at a dose. This is followed in two hours with two or three teaspoonfuls of castor oil. Thymol is especially active in the case of round-worms, and one grain of it may be made into a pill with a little bread and butter and given to each fowl. It should be followed by a purgative, as in the case of other remedies.

The remedies which are particularly efficacious for tapeworms are powdered area nut, thirty to forty-five grains; powdered male fern, thirty to sixty grains; kamala, thirty to forty grains for each fowl. These are followed by Epsom salts, castor oil, or male fern and kamala. Area nut, male fern and kamala may produce bad effects in turkeys and geese, and must be given to these birds in comparatively small doses.

Preventive treatment must be carried out at the same time as the medical treatment, or the birds will be immediately reinfested by eggs or embryos or worms taken with the food or drink. Ponds or puddles of stagnant water should be drained or filled with earth; houses and runs (if small) should be cleaned and disinfested with a five per cent creosol solution; feeding troughs and drinking vessels should be cleaned daily and disinfested with the same creosol solution or with boiling water; the manure should be collected daily, mixed with an equal quantity of freshly slaked lime, and put where the fowls will not have access to it.

It is considered preferable by some poultrymen in the case of a badly infested flock, to kill off all the birds and begin a new flock on fresh ground with chickens hatched in incubators or with fowls from a flock known to be healthy.

FOR GROWING STOCK.

Feed plenty of grain along with this mash and your chicks should grow:

- Wheat bran ..... 100 lbs.
- Ground oats or oatmeal feed. . . 50 lbs.
- Middlings ..... 50 lbs.
- Leaf scraps ..... 20 lbs.

270 lbs. This same mash can be moistened and fed once a day in troughs. The feeding of the mash moistened instead of dry will induce quicker growth. Moistened mash, however, must be fed very carefully. Never feed too much. Just give the chicks what they will pick up clean shortly after being fed.

If sour milk is available the quantity of beef scraps in the mash can be reduced. Sour skim milk makes an excellent drink for poultry, and may be kept before them all of the time. If sour milk is not available then the birds must be supplied with clean water always. The method of feeding should be such as to induce the chicks to take plenty of exercise and it should also promote good growth.

THE GEESSE STOCK.

Geese do not attain to full maturity till they are two years old, and both the geese and the gander should not be under this age. A year-old bird should be mated with two-year-old geese, and vice-versa. This will have a much better effect upon the goslings, making them harder and more vigorous, and causing them ultimately to attain a greater size. Unmated stock birds should be used, and those only that are in perfect health.

NOTES.

Caponizing must be performed when a bird is young, the weight being 1 1/2 to 2 pounds. They must be kept entirely without food and water for 40 hours, and a bright, sunny day is required unless one has a physician's head reflector. The losses will be about 2 per cent, in fairly good hands.

In an experiment in mating some hens that had not been with males previously were put into a breeding pen. In eight days 85 per cent of the eggs were fertile. After a period the males were removed, and for twelve days the fertility of the eggs was very little affected.

It is now amply proven that hens lay quite as many eggs without a male. To keep cocks, except in breeding pens, is therefore a waste of food. The idea that dark-shelled eggs are richer than white ones is a chimera; in fact, the average of white-shelled eggs, when produced by mixed breeds on a farm, are richer than the brown

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Eggs, Butter, Spring chickens, Poultry, Turkeys, Apples, Blueberries, Peaches, Strawberries, Potatoes, Onions, Tomatoes, Cantaloupes, Watermelons, Cauliflower, Corn.

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb.

SUGAR MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Extra granulated, Do. 20-lb. bags, Do. 10-lb. bags, etc.

LIVE STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Export cattle, Butcher calves, etc.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flax.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Minneapolis-Wheat, No. 1 hard, etc.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Duluth-Wheat, No. 1 hard, etc.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Madoc—There were 410 cheese boarded; all sold at 13 5/8c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Cattle receipts, Hogs, etc.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Buffalo receipts, Hogs, etc.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal Report—Trade at the east end market this morning was but quiet and any material change in prices was few of the best cattle were sold at about eight cents per pound, medium 5 3/4 to 7 3/4 and common 4 1/4 to 5 1/2.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Corn, etc.

WHEAT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes No. 1 Manitoba, No. 2 Manitoba, etc.

CORN.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes American mixed, Flour, etc.

BAKING POWDER.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Baking powder, etc.

COFFEE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Coffee, etc.

TEA.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Tea, etc.

SPICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Spices, etc.

WAX.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wax, etc.

A burned child dreads the fire, but that doesn't seem to prevent divorced people from marrying again.



# Jocelin's Penance

His very heart yearned for the cheer and warmth of a home; the soothing touch of a woman's hand, and that pride and joy of possession which fills and thrills a father's heart as he watches his wife with a child upon her bosom. So intense was his gaze that Rohese felt and resented it, and turned upon him, knitting her white brow beneath its dusky hood. Jocelin, moved by that frown, broke forth with suppressed passion:

"Nay, madam, frown not on a poor shaveling, who but seeketh to imprint thine image on his starved and empty heart!" Startled at his vehemence, Rohese shrank from him, and turned her horse toward her companions. But Jocelin had no opportunity to say more, for around the angle of the abbey wall came the gleam of torches, and the rattle of accoutrements, and Abbot Samson, accompanied by attendants, came toward them, rode a large black mule, with gilded bridle and saddle and housings rich in jewels, which sparkled in the light of the cressets. The Abbot sat his steed well; a portly, martial man, with ruddy face, piercing, bushy-browed eyes, and eagle-beaked nose, with grizzled russet beard falling upon his purple gown, over which he wore a rich fur cloak, clasped with one blazing ruby set in gold.

Jocelin drew rein like one stunned at this unlooked-for appearance, and Rohese and her train did likewise. The Abbot's face was stern, and his eyes gleamed angrily beneath their peat brows. But Rohese, undismayed, bent low in her saddle at his "Benedicite," and in smiling sauciness cried out, "God bless our Lady and Holy Father, what came ye forth to seek?" The Abbot started at the sound of her clear, young voice and glancing at her lovely merry face, his brow cleared, and he answered in a tone he meant to be kindly:

"Madam, I find a fair vassal where I sought a disobedient monk! Here he darted a lightning glance at Jocelin, who shrank under his rebuke, and drew back into the shadow of the trees, murmuring, "A renegade, a renegade!"

"Had thy vassal e'er seen thy kind face, my Liege, she would not have tarried over night to prepare such poor woman's gauds with which she sought to win favor in the sight of her dread Lord," answered Rohese softly, moving her horse to the Abbot's side, and modestly bowing before him that he might touch her head in blessing.

"It was not needful, my daughter," smiled the Abbot; "the swan needeth to borrow no feathers," and he took her rounded chin in his hand and looked straight into her clear eyes.

"Thou art somewhat like thy father, child, but thou hast thy mother's own look in thine eyes," and he kissed her gravely on the brow, with a muttered blessing and a half-suppressed sigh; and Rohese looked trustfully into his strong face, and felt that here she had found a shield and a buckler for her orphaned heart, with intuitive wisdom realizing the advantage she had gained over any possible savior in rallying so strong an ally, and she murmured to Mary, who had now drawn near, with hastening Nicholas and Gilbert, "Papa! well we'll no man, save at your will."

When the Master of Horse and Gilbert had been received by the Abbot, the former fell behind with Rohese's attendants, and Jocelin, of whom none took notice, spurred his steed among his brother monks, and rode with them to the Abbey, giving scant answer to their eager questionings.

The Senechal rode up beside John O'Dice, his brother, and after a fraternal greeting, the monk, nodding his head toward Jocelin, asked, "And what delayed the youngster?"

"Some woman's tripping stayed our lady, brother John, and the monk tarried at her command to escort her."

"Go, it is not the first time a monk tarried at the command of a fair lady," Gilbert, chuckled the other with a dig in the ribs of his redoubt relative which nearly unseated that worthy.

"How now ye Abbey lads grow so rough?" he protested peevishly. When he had righted himself again, he queried:

"But the Abbot seemeth wroth. Is it the way of his to so rage as such a small disobedience?"

"Nay," answered the monk, "our father ever rebuketh his anger; but for some reason, he will not thy lady at Bradford now, and Jocelin should have returned to the Abbey ere his Highness, the Prince, came. But this delay, the untimely arrival of the prince and queen-mother, hath sorely displeased his lordship."

"What! the Prince and Queen at the Abbey? Zounds! and old Gilbert straightened himself, involuntarily, in the saddle. "By the death of the saint, John O'Dice, then we are really going to court!"

"Nay, oldster, at a right grand sight it is, for our Abbas Dominus keepeth open house, more like unto some rich and mighty lord, to my mind, than the miser of a handful of sack-dusted bread."

"But their coming was brought to an end by the arrival of the envoys at the gates of the Abbey, whose presence seemed to their monks with a 'Benedicite' and the monks entered and dispersed to their various quarters."

The Abbot and the rest of the party soon arrived; the brothers' Hospitality was forth and the steeds dismounted. If by magic, Rohese's train gladdly following a good horse to the refectory, must make mine excuses, daughter," said the Abbot, "for not receiving thine homage, but indeed the hall parlors, chambers; yea, even the

butteries and kitchens, of Bradford house are thronged like a beehive, for Prince John and the Queen have large retinues."

"Ah, madam," whispered Mary, giving her lady's arm a squeeze, "perhaps 'tis the prince himself the Abbot intends thee for. By your lady, thou art good as queen already." Rohese only shook her head at her "impossible" forewomen, but a red spot glowed on her fair cheek, and there was a flash in her eye which boded little good to the husband forced upon her, be he prince or peasant.

Surrounded by bowing courtiers, the Abbot led his ward up the marble steps into the arched vestibule of Bradford house. They crossed a great hall; it was eighty feet long, with three aisles, and far down the vista Rohese could catch a glimpse of a dais half curtained from the rest of the hall, where the Prince and Queen Eleanor sat with their lords and ladies about them, while music and laughter filled the air.

In the upper part of the hall there was a hurrying to and fro of richly dressed servants, pages and gentlemen, and a few passing monks, nailing to look on the scene with wistful eyes. Along the walls on either side were brazen sconces holding great waxen tapers, and the Abbot signed with a finger, whereon the pontifical ring flashed like a tiny star, to an attendant, who took one from its socket, and went before them into the Abbot's private parlor; a small, but elegant room, hung with purple damask, embossed with the episcopal insignia. Here the Abbot, having aside cloak and cap, seated himself, first drawing a stool near his own chair for Rohese. Mary withdrew to the other side of the parlor, he began in a low voice:

"My daughter, it vexeth me sore that thou art come hither this day. Had Jocelin returned as I bade, I could have prevented thy coming."

"Nay, Father, I did but in courtesy beg that he wait, as I was desirous to come at once. Child he not or an unimportant happening; what matters a few hours?"

"Important, sayest thou?" The Abbot frowned and tugged at his beard. "By my signet ring, Lady Rohese, thou thinkest as light of disregarding the wishes of thy Suzerain as thy forced word of answering not a page's whistle. The sternness of his tone somewhat disconcerted Rohese, but she only sighed, and looked down upon her folded hands as if to say, "I am an orphan maid; 'tis cruel to be unkind to such an one." Perhaps she conveyed this idea to Abbot Samson by that mysterious way women have of impressing men without the aid of speech.

"Be it as it may," he continued in a milder tone.

"Man proproseth and woman deeth as she will. 'Twas ever thus; one of the soft and gentle sex will wreck a kingdom and wonder if men smile not thereat."

"Rohese, the Queen is here, and Prince John, too, with his disolute followers. Think'st thou Bradford a fit place for a maid, so filled with ramagious courtiers and pot-leachers?"

"Surely, my lord, her Majesty will give me protection, and place me among her ladies?"

"Hesitant, my poor lamb, that thou shouldst fall into such a wolf den," the Abbot murmured to himself. "But it matters not now; thou art here, and the court is here, and we must entertain them with all due ceremony and patience—I must say patience; 'tis enjoined by our order. But I like not their visits," said the Abbot, rose and paced the parlor for a few moments, a regal figure in his rich robes, far removed from the lowly monk who, travel stained, emaciated, naked of foot, and coarsely clad, once lay in the Abbey prison.

"Thou needst rest and food. Will sup with me, child, in this parlor," Rohese, pleading fatigue, declined, and he rang for a page.

"Conduct the Lady de Cokfield and her firewoman to the gate chamber, and send proper refreshments thither," and mistress and maid, having received his lordship's benison, followed their sprightly young guide through narrow corridors up a stair, and finally came to a long, new chamber which fronted the gateway. Adjoining this were sleeping rooms for Rohese and Mistress Mary, and here the page let them to arrange their belongings, which they found piled there.

He soon returned, however, with a small basket, some delicate tarts, and a goblet of hot spiced wine, which he set forth, and with an impudent wink to Mistress Mary, and a low bow to Rohese, was soon in the corridor outside their door. But ere he went whistling away, he paused to say knowingly, with a nod toward the hall below them:

"Thy lordship, the Abbot, hath ordered this corridor door close barred."

CHAPTER X.

Stern as was the Abbot's reprimand, and keenly as Jocelin felt his displeasure, he entered into a penance of a ten days' fare of bread and water, and banishment from the Abbot's court, almost gladly; for, after all, rewards and punishments are from within, and the real punishment of the young monk consisted, not so much in remorse for his disobedience, but for the state of mind which prompted it.

The Abbot's rule was despotic, based in absolute awe and reverence by his inferiors, he was obeyed unquestioningly, and served, in all humility, as a mightiest spiritual ruler. As a temperate lord, his power was hardly less great; within the four crosses that bounded his wide domain, land and water were his; men, women and children his vassals, and mighty barons must uphold his standard, and obey his mandates, only second to the King's.

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142  
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The townsman paid for pasturage on his commons; market men could not sell their goods until Abbey buyers picked, and even the Portknots was presided over by an alderman who held his horn of office from the Abbot.

Jocelin's failure to return to the Abbey was a grievous mistake, which by reason of frustrating the Abbot's plans, bade fair to change the whole life of one for whom the monk would have sacrificed everything. But unaware of the result of his delay, and in his ignorance attaching no significance to the presence of Prince John at Bradford, Jocelin, in his cell, pondered on his stay at De Cokfield castle, and his enamourment of Rohese, until in a few days he began to be ashamed, and despised the sudden gust of passion which had so bent him.

"I am no better than a reed shaken by the wind," he told himself, and finally having come to regard the whole happening as a temptation of the devil, he began to liken himself to St. Anthony, and become wonderfully uplifted and exalted in spirit. After a day of such contemplation and much prayer, Jocelin felt that peace had once more come upon his perturbed spirit, and he set to work upon a special manuscript for the library. Having written the Canticles on a tinted parchment, he had begun to illumine a border of pomegranates and passion flower around each page of these love songs of Solomon.

"My fault atoned for by fasting and prayer," he told himself, as he painted a royal purple petal, "reinstated in my Father's favor, I can meet and greet the fairest of the land without an added heart beat. Verily the flesh is weak, but the spirit is the conqueror." But here Jocelin fell into the common error of inexperience, in imagining that any effect ever dies. A misdeed, be it ever so small, leaves a scar on the character of the committer, which time cannot remove. Thoughts and deeds write life's history in indelible characters, which tears nor blood can erase. Jocelin also erred in thinking that the flame of passion once kindled in a virgin heart can be quenched by any amount of reasoning or pious meditation. Love is a natural law, and whoever falls beneath its power must work out his own salvation for good or ill. Heredity, environment, mental and moral training, may elaborate the relations of man and woman, but ever the male will seek his mate, and the female yearn for hers, as truly as two fluids separated by a membrane will mingle by the law of osmosis.

As Jocelin painted and moralized, he passed to read a line of the text. Beneath the light of a beautiful young woman had awakened in him visions of new possibilities in life, Jocelin had often wondered why it was said that the Rabbins of old forbade the young men of the synagogues the reading of the Canticles. Now he knew. Every word of the lover's passionate appeal started forth on the page, as if in letters of fire.

"Thou art fair, my love,  
Thou hast dove's eyes within thy locks;  
Thy lips are like a thread of scarlet."

Rohese's flower-like face came between him and the page again, and again, till it so blurred beneath his eyes that he could not see to paint upon it; and in despair, he threw aside the brush and went out in the garden.

It was golden mellow day. A few leaves fluttered down now and then in gorgeous bouquets of scarlet and gold, the trees and sod still retained a tinge of green, and a golden haze seemed to mingle and melt into the rich landscape. Yet the sadness of adieu was in the air, as if the earth was mourning the passing of the fair summer, and the pale blue sky seemed to bend low over the Abbey garden.

From the forest sounded faintly the "all hand of the chopper's axe, and the acrid, pungent scent of burning leaves came from the orchard, where Brother Tristan, his rough brown robe well fitted above his bare shanks, raked and burned the fallen leaves and the long scree frasses, droning a plaintive chant as he worked.

Jocelin paced up and down the walk with bowed head, unconsciously keeping time with the dirgelike song of old Tristan. His mood of religious exaltation had passed into one of fierce rebellion against the existing order of

things, and a passionate crying out for the joys denied him by reason of the oath he had sworn at the high altar of St. Edmunds; though the training of a lifetime aided him in sternly resisting this new evil which assailed him and threatened to uproot its deepest teachings from the young monk's heart. "We are betrayed by what is false within," and false or true, this new inclination fought against all old ideas and feelings, and when Jocelin was most sure that he had defeated it, it threatened to conquer him. Thus he passed to and fro, the warning of the singer falling unheeded on his ear—

"Men are like grass,  
Our lives they pass,  
As swiftly as the river flows  
Love's flower lifts up its dew-rimmed head."

It buds and blooms,  
And then 'tis dead,  
Till all at once we feel a cold,  
And know that we are growing old."

But what dreamer or lover ever heeded warning until too late, when the dreams fade, leaving him still stranded on the cruel rocks of reality. So Jocelin fought the fight with himself; the bitter battle of the spiritual arrayed against the natural man, until a brother came down the colonnade and called to him; but he was so engrossed that the other spoke several times before he lifted his head.

"Jossa, Jossa! my young brother," cried Walter the Medicus, in a peevish tone; "where art thy wits wool gathering? I have come but late from Bradford house, and our lord has designed to forget thy little indiscretion, and wills that thou appear in his hall to-day to attend on him. His highness holdeth court."

"Nay, not to-day, Brother Walter; not to-day," impatiently murmured Jocelin, scarcely knowing what he said; "I must pass the time till complicity in meditation and self-irrogation. I pray thee have me excused for this day from attendance at Bradford."

"How now?" exclaimed Walter, testily. "If thou showest not appreciation of the Abbot's forgiveness, thou goest to pot. By our Lady, art verily ruined and wasted! Our lord is not a patient man, young shaveling, and we oldsters had much ado to bring about this pardon. 'Twas by our intercession this revokement was made."

"If she had not wish me to love her, she should ne'er spoke me so fairly," muttered Jocelin, "thine eyes, greatly scandalized; his little light eyes narrowed to points with curiosity; "what sayest thou, my nones?"

"This brought Jocelin to his senses. "What say I, my frere? I but murmured a line of the Canticles. Depart in peace; I thank thee and thy conferees for their intercession, and will attend on his lordship anon." Brother Walter trotted away in the rapid jerky paces peculiar to him, muttering to himself as he went, "I am little learned in the scriptures, but I vow a candle to our Lady that young Jocelin ne'er learned such sayings from the great Solomon."

(To be Continued.)

**Inefficiency of Broken Steel.**

Experience has shown that the end of a bar of steel that has been broken the bok was severed from its bindings off should never be used for the working or cutting end of a die or punch. The fibers in the end of such a bar have been so severely strained in breaking that the steel is unsuitable for performing the work done by a punch or die. The broken end should be made the shank of the punch, while the end of the bar that was cut off should be used for the cutting end of the tool.

**For Collars.**

There's transparent muslin.  
It appears as sheer as chiffon.  
And it is of the double width.  
Per yard, it is a matter of 75 cents.  
One simply bastes around the desired shapes, has them hemstitched and then cuts out the pieces.

A shaped piece must finish the neck side of the collar, so that it will fit invisibly around inside the neck of the dress or coat.

Oil of sassafras, applied full strength, is excellent for chibblains.

## BEATEN GERMANY

Failed in All Points and Cannot Win This War.

(New York Times.)

The German campaign in Russia is without parallel in the history of warfare in respect to the magnitude of the operations and the demands that are made upon the nervous, physical and moral reserves of the fighting human unit. It seems impossible that the pace can be continued; it seems more than men can endure. But the limit is unknown. The dramatic fact is that Germany cannot stop. She must go on, and at this heart-breaking pace, like a runner who holds his breath. She desperately seeks what has so far eluded her on both fronts, and without which every conquest over space is a mocking triumph, namely, a decisive action. If now she fails to get it in Russia, if Grand Duke Nicholas does not slip in walking backward, then Germany definitely will have lost the war. That would still be true, rather more than less, though the German army, in seeking a decisive battle, had made clean conquest of all Baltic Russia up to Petrograd. Every kilometer further that Germany penetrates the Czar's domain and merely pursues his army, without beating it weakens Germany not only towards Russia, but toward all the world.

In the admiration one has been compelled to feel for the headlong, heedless manner in which the German fighting machine has overcome great obstacles, one has been touched a little more or less by a superstition of its invincibility, and has perhaps too lightly considered the irreparable failures of German strategy. There is a way of saying that the Germans so far on points have won everything in Europe. But, on the contrary, they have lost the very points on which they counted most.

They lost the opportunity for a decision in France, and that was to have been won first of all before anything else could happen. Instead they hold a line, 500 miles long, through France and Flanders, on which the condition is one of stalemate. Frontal attacks are of prohibitive cost. If, in fact, they are feasible at all, and flanking attack upon a line that begins at the English Channel and ends on the Swiss frontier is, of course, impossible. In any event, the Germans cannot put an additional battalion on this line without reducing their strength in Russia; the Allies, on the other hand, can increase their numerical strength on this line, and are steadily doing so.

The irony of this situation for the Germans is that if they had persisted last autumn in their original design to force a decisive result in France and had not been diverted by the Russians' attack on the other side the story might now be very different. The Russians struck with unexpected swiftness. Most military experts agree that if, instead of transferring troops from west to east to stop the Russians, the Germans had brought a few more battalions into action against France, a decision could have been obtained. So much for the west.

Having failed in her first intention Germany turned to her second, which was to crush Russia. She attacked her from Galicia to the Baltic Sea, on a line 1,000 miles long, determined to pierce it in several places, to bend the ends back, to surround the pieces, in short to destroy the Russian resistance and be done with it. And in more than a year of the most desperate fighting on a large and continuous plan that has ever occurred in the world she has failed really to break that Russian line at any point. She has whipped it back. She has made it writhe. She tried to pinch it in two on the Polish salient. She took Warsaw and all of Poland in the pinching process, but she did not break the Russian line. So intent was the German mind upon the main object that the fall of Warsaw was hardly celebrated. Before the city was formally occupied the sheer momentum of pursuing the Russian forces had carried the German invaders beyond. They cannot stop. The further they go the longer and thinner is their own line and the greater the necessity of engaging the Russian forces in a decisive action. Napoleon failed in that.

If the Germans should push on until they had taken Petrograd they would have conquered a large amount of rich territory, but to hold it after losing 65,000,000 people would have to defend a frontier of more than 1,000 miles in a conquered country against 172,000,000 people on the other side. Germany might want to keep Poland, or set it up as an independent buffer state; she could not want a frontier of 1,000 miles in Russia against the Slav

people, though on her side of it were the Baltic provinces, and all the Baltic ports. She must have it before cold weather or lose the war. A desperate necessity urges her forward.

To deal the immediate blow, to obtain the decisive result, to beat the enemy before he was ready—these were the cardinal principles of German military strategy. For that kind of warfare Germany was prepared. On its success she staked great odds in human life, casting away two men for one, if need be, to gain the instant advantage. But exactly wherein its strength was supposed to lie the German plan has failed—altogether—in France, so far in Russia. In the meantime, in striving for the only kind of success that was possible, the Teutonic allies have been using up one kind of material faster than it can be produced. That is human life. For one man that comes to fighting age each year in Germany and Austria-Hungary two reach the war age in England, France, Italy and European Russia.

Germany is at the peak of her effective fighting strength. There cannot be any doubt of this. Her military theory required her to exert her utmost power at first. She has done it. She cannot produce new fighting units, she cannot make good the wastage in those that now exist. On the other side, France alone among the Allies has put

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forth her maximum of battalions with just enough reserve to make their wastage good, England and Italy can produce new units. Some of those produced by Italy have been sent to join in operations against the Dardanelles, which, when opened, will give Europe access to Russia's unlimited supply of men. Men and time will win the war. Germany with all her magic cannot forsotheren time or find substitutes for men. Besides, the tradition of a German being worth one and one-half or two other men in war is unsupported by casualty statistics.

## THE GRAND FLEET

Archbishop of York's Praise After a Visit to Britain's Navy.

Speaking at a meeting at the Mansion House, York, recently, the Archbishop of York said he was permitted a short time ago to spend an ever-memorable fortnight among all sections of the grand fleet. I realized, he said, as never before, the debt which we here at home owe to those sleepless guards of our island shore. You will realize that these men have been out, not for three months or six months, but for 12 months; that during certain five of these months they have suffered hardships which it is difficult for me to describe, spending practically the whole of the time at high speed on wild seas, unable to find any secure place of refuge or of protection. Yet I find, the Archbishop continues, in every part of the fleet, from the commander-in-chief downwards, the same spirit of cheerfulness and readiness and determination. It was to me a great privilege to be allowed to bring to them a message, which I hope was read and was sincere, that though our fleet is necessarily out of sight it is never out of mind. I am sure, from the way you take these passing words, that I at least rightly interpreted the feelings of the city of York. My business was to tell these men that their country was standing by them, and was grateful to them, but I am bound to say that, having visited them, I feel it is more incumbent upon me to bring some word to the people, and to ask our fellow-countrymen at home whether we really are standing by them, whether our sacrifices, our determination, our unity are in any degree comparable to theirs. All I can say that if the citizens here at home are filled with the same spirit of devotion, comradeship, and unity as fills our guardians of the fleet, then, humanly speaking, we need have little fear of the result.—Christian Science Monitor.

## WORTH ALL IT COST.

"The most powerful restraint in my life is the memory of what my father and mother sacrificed to send me to school."

So said a young man of my acquaintance, a few years out of college, who is making good in an unusual degree.

There is probably no finer chivalry in modern life than that which marks the firm resolution of devotedly ambitious parents of moderate means that their boy shall have an education. All the while he is growing up, small sums are put by, petty economies are practised, careful habits are adhered to in order that when the boy gets big enough he may go to college.

The feeling of these parents rosethen in their own sense of deprivation and loss that circumstances did not allow them to go to college, and justice manages its retribution by planting this high resolve in their breasts.

Sometimes it doesn't pay. Sometimes it doesn't, and people say rightly who love to point the finger at the lapses of those born in comfortable homes and say: "If my boy wishes to go to college he may go; but he'll pay his own way there."

It is not my thought to try to prove that boys who go to college are better off than boys who do not go, or that those whose parents save to send them are always wise.

There are two great advantages to the process in question that should not be overlooked.

In the first place what higher success is there in life than to plant a noble resolution, a restraining obligation, an inspiring impulse in the heart of a boy?

I do not say that saving to send a boy to college always does this, but the declaration of my young friend shows that it sometimes does. I believe it does often.

And shall we rob the home of its cavalry even if it doesn't always pay? Are there any finer parents, any more wholesome homes than those that sacrifice and scrimp for the sake of the young life growing up in them? So, go on, good friends! Do your best for the boys and girls. Let us hope they will be grateful and worthy. They usually will. But whether they are or not, you cannot afford not to live for their sakes.—Editorial in Woman's World for September.



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Now on hand, a stock of plank and dimension lumber suitable for general building purposes and a quantity of rough sheeting lumber.

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**REAL ESTATE AGENCY**

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

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

**The Athens Real Estate Agency**

Subscribe for the Reporter

**Local and District News**

We want everybody in this district to read **THE REPORTER**.

The service in the Methodist church will commence next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

The Rev Mr Claxton filled the pulpit of the Methodist church on Sunday morning last in the absence of the pastor.

Stacey's Harness Shop has a full supply of Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Threshers' Mitts, etc.

The Rev. W. W. Giles preached his annual sermon in the Methodist church here last Sunday evening. He was heard by a very large audience.

The date of the patriotic concert has been deferred for a short time owing to the need of time to prepare a more elaborate programme and to make necessary costumes. Watch for next week's notice.

The anniversary services in connection with the Methodist congregation of this place will be held on Sunday, Sept. 19th. Rev Dr Baker, principal of Albert College, Belleville, will be the speaker.

Mrs R. E. Cornell informs us this morning that she picked from her garden a raspberry stem on which were a number of ripe and green berries. Also blossoms are on some trees in the village.

Miss Mulvaugh will have her Millinery Opening on Saturday, Sept. 11, showing all the latest hats, babies' bonnets, children's hats and fancy silks, velvets and ribbons. Call and see them.

On Sunday next in St. Paul's Presbyterian church, there will be Communion service and sermon at 10:30 a.m. Preparatory services will be held on Friday evening at 7:30. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

After Motoring, golfing or driving, apply Dylcia Toilet Cream and preserve your complexion. See bottles. Send for sample to Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

Capt. A. D. McConnell, who spent the early years of his life in Athens and vicinity, is serving overseas as quartermaster of No. 1 Field Ambulance Corps. He is a graduate of the Athens high school and of Queen's University.

A patriotic concert will be held in Delta Town Hall on the evening of Wednesday, Sept. 22 under the auspices of the Delta Women's Institute at which, besides the varied musical programme, a farce entitled "My Neighbor's Wife," will be given.

On Wednesday last Smiths Falls new separate school, costing \$85,000, was formally opened. It is a red brick building, 50 ft. by 79 ft., three stories in height and is situated on the north side of the church grounds. It will be in charge of five sisters, formerly of Kingston; sisters Martina will be principal.

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**20 Years Experience in the Work Satisfaction Guaranteed.**

Call and see me when in Brockville.

**Purely Personal Items.**

H. H. Arnold returned last week from his western trip.

Mr Bert Wilson of Ottawa, was in Athens over Labor Day.

Mrs W. C. Booth, Brockville, is the guest of Mrs C. H. Willson.

Mrs W. G. Parish was last week a guest of Mr and Mrs Arthur Parish in Brockville.

Martin Foester, Athens, has enlisted in the 33rd Overseas Battery, C. F. A.

Lloyd Willson of Gananoque, is a guest of his parents here during his vacation.

Miss Adda Hunt spent last week at Selby, near Napanee, a guest of Mrs J. C. Hudgins.

Richard Halladay of the Merchants Bank staff, is spending his vacation at his home in Elgin.

Mrs O. L. Monroe was visiting her daughters, Mrs Kirc and Mrs Giffen, in Brockville last week.

Miss Fern Cross is enjoying a pleasant outing with friends encamped on the banks of the Rideau near Smith's Falls.

Mrs Keitha Richardson and daughter Edesee of Boston, are guests of Mr N. D. McVeigh at the Armstrong House.

Miss Leita Kilborn of Brockville, spent a few days here last week, a guest of her grandparents, Mr and Mrs James Ross.

Dr Ernest McLean of Brockville, who has enlisted for overseas service, was a week-end guest of his parents, Mr and Mrs A. E. McLean.

Hubert Cornell returned on Wednesday last to his home here after spending the summer in Nova Scotia with an I.C.R. survey party.

Mr T. S. Kendrick and family and Mrs Ada Fisher enjoyed an auto trip to Kingston recently where they spent a couple of days visiting relatives.

During the camp meeting at Lake Elzoida Mrs (Rev) Chamberlain sustained the fracture of an arm by falling down the stairs in one of the cottages.

Miss Addie Wilson wishes to announce the new styles of fall hats, having visited the openings at Ottawa and Montreal. Be sure and call before purchasing.

Miss Florence Donahue of Newboro, left Buckingham, Que., on Saturday last to visit her aunt at San Ana, California, and attend the exposition at San Francisco and San Diego. She will meet her aunt at San Francisco.

**Handy in the House as a clock.** Davis Menthol Salve cures quickly a great many of the simplest ailments such as cuts, skin injuries, insect bites and stings. 25c a tin at druggists.

The C.P.R. is making low rates from Brockville to the big Ottawa Exhibition as follows: for tickets going by all trains Sept. 15th, and morning trains Sept. 16th, and good to return following day, \$1.75; for tickets going any day Sept. 10th to 17th inclusive and good for five days from date of issue, \$2.20. Write to or call on Geo. E. McGlade, City Agent, Brockville, for programs of the Exhibition and tickets.

Repairing of all kinds in connection with the harness trade, done promptly and at reasonable prices, at Steacy's Harness Shop, Athens.

**Grier—Dixon.**  
A quiet wedding was solemnized on Wednesday, Sept. 1st, at high noon, at the home of Mrs. T. Begley, Kemptville, when Miss Elsie, only daughter of A. M. Dixon, was united in marriage to Mr. Bruce Grier, of Lansdowne. Rev. John Webster officiated. After the ceremony a dainty luncheon was served.

The happy couple left on the afternoon train for New York, where they will visit Mr. C. S. Dixon, uncle of the bride.

**Brown—Stout.**  
A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday, Sept. 1st, by Rev. C. J. Curtis at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Jas. Stout, Crosby, when her daughter, Mabel W. Stout, was united by marriage to Mr. Kenneth E. Brown of Portland. The happy couple took the afternoon train for Toronto, New York and other points for an extended trip.

**Sunday School Class Picnic**  
On Monday afternoon the Sunday School classes of Miss Belle Wiltse and Mrs W. C. Smith joined together and held a delightful picnic on the lawn of the Methodist church. This is an annual event and is always anticipated with pleasure by the little folk. The swings that had been erected were very much enjoyed and into the various games and amusements the children entered with hearty zest. A table was spread on the lawn at which twenty little girls sat down and all partook heartily of the good things provided. The only thing occurring to mar the pleasure of the party was the dark cloud appearing in the west which caused the little ones to scatter for their homes an hour or two sooner than was expected.

**Local and District News**

Subscribe for **THE REPORTER**. Send in any news items you may have.

Rev. Wm. Usher will recommence public services in Glen Morris school house Tuesday next at 7:30 p.m.

For Sale—A rubber tired baggy, almost new. Can be seen at the garage of The Earl Construction Co., Athens.

A potato plant grown in Edward Duffield's garden, reached the unusual length of eight feet. The tubers were an average size.

The only place in Leeds County where you can procure hand made Harness is at W. Lorne Steacy's, Athens.

The ladies of the Women's Institute have decided to again attend the school fairs at Plum Hollow and Athens and conduct a refreshment booth in aid of Red Cross work.

Herb Foster of Athens, John Leeder of McIntosh Mills, Harvey Condis of Smith's Falls and Misses Pearl and Grace Delong of Elgin, are among the early fall enrollees from this district at The Brockville Business College.

Mr. M. O'Brien of Peterboro, for the past fifteen years Separate School Inspector for Eastern Ontario, will take up his residence in Toronto as a consequence of receiving an appointment as secretary of the Educational Council of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ontario.

Mr A. E. Putnam has rented the store on Elgin street of Mr George Robinson and will be ready to-morrow (Thursday) morning to serve the public in anything they require in the grocery and provision line.

Stacey, the Harness Man of Athens, carries a full line of Whips, Blankets, Fly Nets, Plush and Shawl Robes and everything required for the horse and stable.

T. D. McMullan and Edgar H. Parkinson, two Government spotters, who asked for bottled liquor at Pembroke hotels and who were refused and subsequently arrested, were arraigned before a magistrate Saturday morning. They were allowed to go and apparently were glad to get off so easily.

Mr Vermilvee, representative of the House of Holberlin, "Tailors to the Canadian Gentlemen," is on the way to Athens with samples and models for the present and coming season. He expects to have the pleasure of seeing you on Sept. 16th and 17th at G. W. Beach's store. Give him a call.

The following from an exchange is well worth considering by young men: Let a young man at twenty years of age put twenty dollars at interest, instead of expending it for tobacco, then at the beginning of the next year repeat it, and include also the principal and interest of the preceding year, and thus continue to do from year to year, until he has reached the age of seventy; the amount he would realize would exceed thirty thousand dollars. How many of our young men will try it.

George Gallagher was electrocuted at the Steel Plant of Canada, Hamilton.

**Mrs Mary Howard Dead.**  
Mrs. Mary Howard died Wednesday morning at two o'clock at the home of Mrs. George Gray, Soperton, of a complication of diseases.

Deceased whose maiden name was Miss May Judge, was born at Toledo 75 years ago. She was a Methodist in religion, and is survived by one adopted daughter, Mrs. G. Gray.

**Card of Thanks**  
Through the medium of the Reporter, we wish to express our sincere gratitude to the many friends and neighbors who showed us so many acts of kindness during the illness and death of our son Rupert.

**REWARD.**  
A reward of Twenty Dollars will be paid for information that will establish the identity of the person or persons who, accidentally or otherwise, broke a plate glass in the window of H. H. Arnold's Store, on or about August 10th, last. FRANCIS BLANCHER, Village Officer.

**FARM FOR RENT.**  
That well known Dairy Farm, comprising 200 acres, situated about a mile from Athens and known as the "John Wiltse Farm." Possession given 1st March, 1916. For particulars apply to IRWIN WILTSE, Athens.

**FOR SALE.**  
The property of the late Samuel Hollingsworth, Sr., situated about one-eighth of a mile from Sheldon's School House. Terms cash. For particulars see P. Y. HOLLINGSWORTH, Athens, Ont.

**Farm for Sale**  
The John Dockrill farm, about two miles south of Athens, consisting of about 100 acres. First-class dairy farm, well watered, good buildings. Immediate possession. Apply to T. R. BEALE, Athens

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

"Let the wearer be served"

# FALL OPENING

Visit our Fall Opening Display of Furs, Men's Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.

## The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

KING STREET BROCKVILLE

# THE MUTUAL LIFE

Insurance Company of New York.

## INSURE, BECAUSE---

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

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

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

**DR. C. M. B. CORNELL.**  
COR. GARDEN AND PINE ST  
BROCKVILLE  
PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR

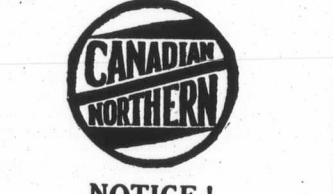
**DR. T. F. ROBERTSON**  
COR. VICTORIA AVE. & PINE ST. BROCKVILLE ONT.  
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.

**J. A. MCBROOM**  
Physician and Surgeon  
X-Rays and Electricity employed in treatment of cancer and chronic diseases  
COURT HOUSE SQUARE - BROCKVILLE

**F. C. ANDERSON, B.A., M.B., M.D.**  
C.M., Post Graduate Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital and London Throat Hospital England.  
**SPECIALIST**  
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, 169 Lisgar Street near the Normal School, Ottawa.

**DR. A. E. GRANT**  
VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST  
Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College  
MAIN STREET - ATHENS

**DR. H. R. BRIGHT**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR  
OFFICE HOURS: (1) Until 8 a.m. (2) 1 to 3 p.m. (3) 7 to 8:30 p.m. ATHENS



**NOTICE!**  
**A CHANGE OF TIME WILL BE MADE SEPT. 8th.**  
For particulars apply to R. BLAIR, Station Agent.

**VILLAGE COUNCIL**  
At the monthly meeting held on Sept. 4th, 1915, at which the Reeve and Councillors were all present, the following accounts were ordered paid: Samuel Gifford, work on road, \$4.50 F. Blancher, 1 month as officer, \$15.63 F. Blancher, lumber, \$1.20 John Biglow, 1 mos. as janitor, \$6.25 Wilfred Coon, watching fire during night at Ferguson's, \$1.50

A motion was also introduced and carried, to provide a limited number of gasoline street lights like those already being tested.

A. M. LEE, Clerk

Fire completely destroyed the barns and sheds on Samuel Clark's farm, near Gananoque, on Wednesday. The fire originated from a thrashing engine, and, although the residents nearby did gallant work as a bucket brigade, the flames were not to be denied and licked their way until every combustible article was burned. The loss is only partly covered by insurance.

**FURNITURE**

# Good Furniture

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

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

**T. G. Stevens**

**PICTURE-FRAMING**

**Elderly People**  
Who are weak, chilly and easily exhausted should take as required.

# FERROVIN

TRADE MARK  
The Invigorating Tonic



**Watches, Clocks, Jewelry**  
Cut Glass, Silverware and Kindred Lines. . .  
Strictly High-Grade Goods and the prices surprisingly low.  
Repairing of Watches and Clocks given prompt attention.

**ATHENS AGENCY**  
**R. J. Campo - Main St.**

**Summer Resort Burned**  
Brockville, Ont., Sept. 1.—The summer resort on the Rideau, near Portland, known as Anglers' Inn, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. How the fire originated is a mystery. The inn closed today for the season, the housekeeper, Miss Magill, left for Montreal, and an hour later the building was completely burned. Anglers' Inn was erected about forty years ago and has been one of the best-known resorts on the Rideau. It was owned by I. C. Ogden, comptroller of the C. P. R. Montreal, and was valued at \$12,000.

Advertise in the Reporter—it Pays

# DICK'S BAZAAR.

## Great ALTERATION Sale FOR ONE WEEK.

We are making alterations in our store and in order to make room for arrival of new fall goods, we will offer special inducements in any line in our store for one week.

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

### China and Glassware, Crockery and Stoneware, Notions of all descriptions

AT PRICES THAT ARE POSITIVELY THE LOWEST.

We carry a choice selection of Confectionery.

If you want a smoke that is a smoke look over our line of Cigars and Tobaccos.

**R. J. CAMPO, - - Proprietor.**

The Store the People are all Talking About.