TRY AGAIN TO SETTLE IRISH CASE

British Government Will Make Another Effort to End Troubles.

ULSTER IS WARNED

Bonar Law Says They Must Be Ready for Sacri-

London cable says: In the course of a debate in the House of Commons to-night on a resolution offered by to-night on a resolution offered by Sir James Henry Dalziel, Liberai, urging the Government to make another attempt to settle the Irish difficulty, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchaquer, announced that the Government already had decided to make such an attempt. The Dalziel motion ernment aireary nad decided to make such an attempt. Ine Dalziel motion accordingly was voted down. The Nationalists, considering that they had already stated their position, did not participate in the debate, which manifested a strong desire for a setnot participate in the debate, which manifested a strong desire for a settlement on the part of all the Union-ist and Liberal speakers, with one exception. The exception was Lord Hugh Cecil who declined to believe that war-time was favorable to such an attempt

an attempt.

The Dalziel resolution urged the The Dalziel resolution urged the Government to take immediate steps to bring about a settlement of the Irish question. Sir James argued that Ireland was a weak spot in the great task before the country, and said the thought the Government ought to appoint a commission to endeavor to reach a settlement of the Home Rule controversy. Creat Britain had entercontroversy. Great Britain had entered the war for a scrap of paper, he added, but he was unable to forget the existence of an Irish scrap of paper, which was endorsed by the will of the British people

the British people.

It would be impossible for the Gov-It would be impossible for the Government to persevere with its motion to extend the life of the present Parliament, Sir James continued, if there was a solid body of opinion in the House of Company organist there and House of Commons against them, and every day's delay was recruiting a supporter to the physical force party

in Ireland.

Rowald McNeill, Unionist member for Kent, on behalf of Ulster County, entered a strong protest against the suggestion of John Dillon, one of the Nationalist leaders, in the House on Tuesday night, that there had been negotiations between the Ulster leaders and Baron Kuhlmann. He denegotiations between the Ulster lead, ers and Baron Kuhlmann. He declared that this was a trumped up charge and that it would prove a great obstacle to a settlement of the loome Rule question. He further expressed the belief that the statesmen of the Dominions "would refuse to fouch this Irish commission with touch this Irish commission with a

Bonar Law welcomed the tone of the debate, He declared that far from desiring a general election on the Irish question, as had been sug-gested, he would detest such an idea. The present situation, however, was a blemish on British statesmanship, besides being a namifcap in carrying on the war. All parties agreed that it was impossible to impose a settlement on Ulster by force. The Government, the Chancellor continued, was anxious for a settlement on the continued. ernment, the Chancellor continued, was anxious for a settlement, but sacrifices must be made on all sides. He hoped Ulster would prove less adamant and if the Nationalists would openly avow their readiness to act with the same spirit of the British parties the task would prove a much easier one

"M'we make another attempt and fail," said Mr. Bonar Law, "the position will be worse. But we have decided in spite of the risk, that it is worth while for us who are responsible to make that attempt."

sponsible to make that attempt."

Mr. Bonar Law's announcement was received with loud cheering.

"The House knows the difficulties, and therefore we hope it will not press us for particulars, but will give us time for consideration."

Former Premier Asquith having expressed profound gratification at the announcement of the Chancellor, said: "I think it better to make the attempt and fail than not to make it at all, and I am certain the Government will have not only the sympathy but the active co-operation of the whole liouse."

EX-EMPEROR IN PETROGRAD

Submits Fully to Decision of Germany.

One of the causes of their move, it New Government.

Return to Old Conditions is Impossible.

London cable says: The former Emperor of Russio, Nicholas Roma-Emperor of Russia. Nicholas Romanoff, has arrived at the Tsarskoe Selo Palace, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd.

would have been used as evidence by the prosecution. The second reason for the step was believed to be the fact that a letter which one of the defendants sent to a

"Allghting from the train at Tsarskoe Selo," says the correspondent. "Nicholas appeared calm, but was haggard. He wore the flowing unform of the Sixth Kuban Regiment of Cossacks and a black busby. Around his shoulders was a purple muffler, and he had a cossack dagger in his belt. Pinned on the breast of the former monarch was the Order of St. George. Nicholas was accompanied by Prince Dolgouroff.

"Nicholas was awakened while aboard his train at nine o'clock on Thursday morning and entered the dining salon about ten o'clock. He

invited his suite to have morning coffee with him and conversed -with them for an hour. He then bade farewell to his suite and servants, kissing all of them. The servants kissed him on the shoulder, Addressing those about him, Nicholas said: 'I thank you for your services, Farewell.'"

The four commissioners from the Duma, whom the Government sent to Mohilev to arrest the former Emperor, were received by General Alexi-

"I am ready to go anywhere, and submit to any decisions."

The various formalities occupied about an hour. Rear Admiral Niloff wished to travel with the former Emperor, but the commissioners refused to permit him.

A silent chowd witnessed the de-parture of the train, which consist-ed of ten cariages, and a group of offi-cers paid their respects to the former

Monarch.

The following statement was mader-The following statement was made by Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in the Caucasus, to the newspaper corre-spondents at his headquarters in Tiflis, rans-Caucasia:

"A return to the old regime is impossible and I would never consent to such a retrograde step. I look for-ward to ultimate victory in the war, but a necessary condition, in the inthe Government will be able to prevent anarchy, but only with the support of

20 U. S. SAILORS **WERE DROWNED**

American Tanker Healdton Torpedoed Unwarned

By German Sub. in North Sea, Consul Reports.

London cable says: Germany is believed to have added other American lives to her roster of death in her intensified submarine campaign. The American tank steamer Healdton has been sent to the bottom by a torpedo in the North Sea, One of the crew is known to have died in a small boat which put away from the sinking vessel, and 14 others are believed to have been killed by the explosion ce leved to have added other American have been killed by the explosion cethe torpedo. Only seven of the crew of 33 are known to have been landed. A boat containing seven of the Healdton's crew has reached Ter-schelling (North Sea). the

The steamer Healdton, of 4,480 tons, sailed from Chester, Pa., on January 26, for Rotterdam, with 2,187,711 gallons of refined petroleum. The Healdton was owned by the Standard Oil Company, and was commanded by Captain Christopher. She carried a crew of 38 men.

Thirteen members of the American steamer Healdton's crew have ar-rived at Ymuiden, Holland. They say the steamer was sunk without warning in the so-called "safe zone," and express the belief that nineteen men aboard the vessel were drowned.

TWENTY WERE DROWNED. Washington report says: American Consul Mahin, at Amsterdam, cabled the State Department to-night that the American steamer Healdton, sunk by a submarine yesterday off Ter-schelling, Holland, was torpedoed without warning, and that 20 of the crew were drowned.

crew were drowned.

The steamer Maryland, of Milwaukee, Philadelphia to London, has been posted by Lloyd's as missing, according to State Department advices today from Consul-General Skinner at

London. No details were given. advised the State Department to-night advised the state Department to-night of the cinking by gunfire from a German submarine of the Dutch tank steamship Lacampine, with an American captain, Gustav Claude, on March 13, in the North Sea safety zone. The crew was saved after being buffeted 26 hours in a lifeboat.

HAD THEM RIGHT.

Why Spy Bureau Heads Pleaded Guilty in N.Y.

New Yory despatch: The reasons were assigned to night by Covernment officials for the unexpected pleas of guilty entered by Charles N. Wunnen-berg and Albert O. Sander, indicted for engaging in a military enterprise against a power with which the United States is at peace, in carrying on which they sent spies to England to obtain information for the benefit of

said, was the knowledge that Fedis said, was the knowledge that Federal agents raided their offices yesterday and seized papers declared to be highly incriminating. When what appeared to be blank papers were treated with a solution of chemical tablets dissolved in vinegar the authorities found, they asserted, secret writing in German. Translations were unde and would have been used as evidence by the prosecution.

BRITISH ADVANCE RAPIDLY; 40 MORE VILLAGES TAKEN

peror, were received by General Alexieff, to whom they showed their mandate. Their arrival caused no excitement at headquarters. Nicholas was aboard the Imperial train, where the Dowager Empress hade him farewell. General Alexieff informed Nicholas of the commissioners' arrival, and he replied:

Gen. Haig's Forces Have Reached Points Ten Miles East of Somme.

Disgusting Tactics By the Huns In Their Abandonment of Territory.

London cable says: Since the Allied deliberately converted into a mass of much. There is now no Bapaume. When in future Germans talk of the world's need of their culture, Bapaume and Peronne should silence them.

There is much in Bapaume to make pursuit of the retreating Germans, on Saturday, the enemy has given up over 1,700 square miles of French soil and 325 towns and villages, and the vast retirement still continues, stirred on by the British and French cavalry, airmen and infantry, and hammered by the artillery, the positions being organized by the allies as fast as they are conquered.

London, March 21.—Again the British are moving rapidly against the retiring Germans. Forty more villages have been taken by the British in the districts south and southeast of Peronne. To the north, between Nurlu and Arras, the Germans at a number of points are beginning to resist the British vigorously, but despite this, their rear guards are being steadily driven back, and the progress of the British continues.

The communication from British

headquarters in France says:
"South and southeast of Peronne we have advanced rapidly during the

last 24 hours and reached points some ten miles to the east of the River Somme. We have occupied another forty villages in this area.

"Between Nurlu and Arras the enemy is beginning to develop considerable resistance at a number of places. Nevertheless, his rear guards are being steadily driven from their positions, and our progress continues."

CLAIM SUCCESSES. The German headquarters report

The German headquarters report Issued to-day says:
"Western theatre: Owing to rain and a snowstorm there has been limited fighting activity. Between Arras and, Bertincourt and northwest of Ham and north of Soissons our protecting troops forced some mixed detachments of our adversaries to retreat with losses."

UNSPEAKABLY FOUL. British Headquarters cable says: Opinions as to where the enemy will stop are merely opinions. What are not mere opinions is the last evidence of the base conduct of the Germans in the country from which they have No Europeans but Germans would have acted at the dictation of such a deprayed, unclean and mali-cious policy. One feels that these men were defiled at the source of their origin, and are ignorant of whatever keeps humanity on a common level with the general sense of what is right behavior.

I can understand national moun-I can understand national moun-ments being removed as war material, but I cannot understand the smearing of filth over the portraits of children. At Bapaume yesterday proof of the enemy's curious national traits was seen in the city itself, which had been

world's need of their culture, Bapaume and Peronne should silence them.

There is much in Bapaume to make the mind and stomach sick, but among broken mirrors, crockery, smashed furniture, plaster, old papers, in what had been a stationer's shop a photographic enlargement of a group of three little girls, evidently once a family treasure, but made foul by a German trooper, was a trivial but ultimate plece of sickening evidence. The destruction of the orchards, killing of trees, throwing ordure and sheep dip down wells, defiling books and portraits of little things in homes which were not worth looting turns one in disgust from the name of German. If he could even win the war he could never win he same man. If he could even win the war he could never win his name from being anything but an insulting epi-thet.

South of Peronne the villagers are South of Peronne the villagers are still being found by our troops. In one place our men released some hundreds from barns in which they were locked by the Germans. Groups of old men, women and children to whom the British were only a myth welcomed the advanced guard with tears.

comed the advanced guard with tears.

"Are you many?" asked one woman doubtfully of a staff officer.

"We are 2,000,000 now," said the officer. The woman's relief and joy were fine to see. What these people wanted was food. They had hardly had meat, butter or fat for two months. They say that the German soldiers are getting less to eat now, soldiers are getting less to eat now, and grumble a good deal.

At Nesle the inhabitants told us that At Nesle the inhabitants told us that the Boche began preparations to go only ten days ago, and seemed glad of retreating to what they called the Hindenburg Line, because, apparently he thinks he will be safe there. When the French troops arrived at Tergnier where the Compagnie du Nord had large workshops and locomotive sheds they found everything destroyed with dynamite.

large workshops and locomotive sheds they found everything destroyed with dynamite.

A Berlin telegram which describes the movements of the German withdrawal, beginning with the evacuation of Grandecourt, says the greatest consideration was paid to the inhabitants. The road from Chauny to Noyon was one continual stream of refugees from villages beyond Chauny, sacked and burned by the Germans. The refugees consisted exclusively of women, babies and small children. For weeks past the Germans had expelled them from village to village, in preparation for retreat. When the final moment came, the houses were sacked, then burned before the cyes of the refugees, who were left belpless and without food to await the French advance.

At Noyon, owing to the fact that the Germans had concentrated there 10,000 women and children refugees, they promised to leave the American the Germans had concentrated there 10,000 women and children refugees, they promised to leave the American the Germans had concentrated there 10,000 women and children refugees, they promised to leave the American the Germans had concentrated there 10,000 women and children refugees, they promised to leave the American the Germans had concentrated there 10,000 women and children refugees, they promised to leave the American the Germans had concentrated there 10,000 women and children refugees, they promised to leave the American the Germans had concentrated there 10,000 women and children refugees, they promised to leave the American the Germans had concentrated there 10,000 women and children refugees, they promised to leave the American the Germans had concentrated there 10,000 women and children refugees, they promised to leave the American the Germans had concentrated there 10,000 women and children refugees, they promised to leave the American the Germans to prove the horacing of the Germans and two potatoless days weekly in all restaurants and hotels, and to forbid more than five downers and two potatoless days weekly in all restaurants and hotels,

Relief Commission sufficient supplied to feed them. Nevertheless, the last patrols to leave Noyon completely sacked the American Relief storehouse of all eatables, then dynamited the building, and finally turned on the canal water, with which they flooded that part of the city in ruins.

Whistler Before Whistler.

Mortimer Menpes told the following story of Whistler, who was to deliver an address one day to the Society of British Artists: "The master at length British Artists: "The master at length entered, faultlessly dressed, walking with a swinging, jaunty step, evidently quite delighted with himself and the world in general. He passed down the gallery, ignoring the assembled members, and walked up to his own picture. And there he stayed for quite fifteen minutes, regarding it with a satisfied expression, stepping now backward, now forward, canting his head and dusting the surface of the glass with a silk pocket handkerchief. head and dusting the surface of the glass with a silk pocket handkerchief. We watched him open-mouthed. Suddenly he turned round, beamed upon us and uttered but two words—'Bravo, Jimmy!'—then took my arm and hurriad me, out of the rollery. and hurried me out of the gallery, talking volubly the while."

FOOD CRISIS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Two Meatless, Potatoless Days Weekly Likely.

Food Hoarding and Traders' Schemes Must End.

London cable says: Thee food question is pressing daily with increasing stringency on the British public, and according to authoritative reports, a few days will see new and drastfe steps on the part of the Food Comtroller, Lord Devonport, to meet the situation and prevent exploitation of the public by traders.

The Controller announced in the House of Lords to-day that although voluntary rations had brought about excellent results, much more in this direction was required, otherwise it might be necessary to resort to compulsory rationing, which would be a national calamity. He was very depulsory rationing, which would be a national calamity. He was very desircus of avoiding this, owing to the tremendous machinery needed. This machinery, however, was ready, he declared, if required, and a great reduction in bread and sugar was still imperative. The Controller also intended, he said, to introduce a strong measure to prevent the hoarding of defended on this ground.

DESTRUCTION BY THE HUN

May Have a Political Motive in Ruining Freed Territory.

THREAT TO FRANCE

That All Held Ground Will Be So Treated If Negotiations Fail.

London cable says: Germany n her work of devastation which is turning the abandoned territory on Northern France into a desert may have a political motive in the direction of a threat thus to treat all occupied territory unless France enters into peace negofations, was the theory advanced by Major-Gen. F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, in his weekly talk to the Asso-ciated Press to-day. "The extent of the German retire-

ment was no surprise to us," he said, "and you may feel that I prepared you for it. Just where the new line will be formed it is impossible to say. It is by no means certain that the Germans will again offer battle on the

Cambrai-Laon line. Theories as to the ultimate with drawal are purely speculative, as, for instance, pivoting on Lille the Ger-mans may extend their defence from Cambrai. On the other hand, while using the same pivot, they may form a line along the lower slopes of the Ardennes."

General Maurice then showed a number of photographs of ruined and burning villages taken before they were actually abandoned by the Ger-mans, showing an almost total destruction. With reference to these villages he said:

"Some, were never under our artill lery fire. Of course, destruction die tated by military necessity is permis-

wanton destruction of buildings, homes and splendid chateaus cannot be defended on this ground.

"When a military motive is lacking we must look for a political, unless the Germans are animated by a pure love of savagery. This political motive may be a threat to France that unless may be a threat to France that unless peace negotiations are entered into the remainder of the occupied terri-tory will be turned into the same sort of a desert now marking the German retreat. Of course, the primary object of the destruction is a desire to avoid battle at any cost until the enemy is securely fixed in another line where

securely lixed in another line where he can resume the initiative after compelling us to make new preparations on the devastated terrain.

"Unofficial reports of fires and explosions north of Arras have been verified and may mean a retirement in that direction as similar actions." in that direction, as similar in that direction, as similar actions marked the preliminaries of the pres-

"Stronger resistance by the enemy on both flanks of the German with-drawal" is quite natural. At these drawal is quite natural. At these points the Germans have the support of their guns and do not show the same disposition to avoid battle.

The lack of reports of prisoners taken or of the capture of material is not surprising in view of the fact that oops are too busy wit! more important operations to send back detailed reports covering any-thin except the most vital move-

REFUGEES IN SYRIA HELD

Teutons Refuse Guarantees to U.S. Vessels.

British Advance Their Only Hope Now.

Washington despatch says: Turkey again notified the State Department to-day that neither German Lor Au tria-Hungary had indicated a willing.

tria-flungary had indicated a willingmess to give assurances for the safe
passage of the American craiser Dos
Moines and the American craiser Dos
Moines and the American craiser Dos
Moines and the American naval colfler Caesar from Alexandria, Egypt, to
Beirut to deliver reflef supplies to the
destitute Syrians, and to bring out
1,000 or more American refugers.

The plight of the Americans stranded at Beirut is causing increasing concorn here, for officials feel they virtunily have exhausted every siplematic resource to reace them. Ambassador Elkus is expected to renew his
efforts for a safe conduct, but in the
face of the growing seriousness of the
situation between the United States
and Germany there is little bope that
any guarantees will be given making
it safe for the American vessels to proceed through the mined and patrolled
waters to their destination.

Turkey some time ago consented to
give such a guarantee for heresif, but
Germany and Austria apparently have
been procrastinating while their effecences with the United States were solving themselves.

ing themselves.
What the Americans at Bairu: may be saffering meantime is unknown here, though it is hoped the British advance soon may extend far enough to free some of them.

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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP'R

What is the matter-no measles yet?

Those long lines of street lights are hard to believe. But "facts is facts"there they are.

Whether or not prohibition had anything to do with it, the fire tanks of Athens are now marked with special signs -- "Tank" in black letters on a white ground

Speaking of signs, autoists tell us that the speed-limit boards at the boundaries of the village can not be read at a glance. They are a first class idea, and should be made efficient.

It is to be hoped that the municipality will make a grant toward the new Charleston wharf. Most Athens peop'e will use it. If they do not, they miss half the joy of life,

Street name p'ates will do away with the brain fag and mental contortions incident to directing strangers around beautiful Athens. The fact that strangers seldom lose their way and land up in pastures green has always been a source of wonder. Little things like name plates are conducive of a goodly amount of town pride, of which there is much need.

The world held its breath as long as it could watching the bubble of U-boatism. But the beautiful bubble is being banged about so unmercifully by the British navy that its about due to burst. The United States liners with quick-firers and naval gunners will aid in the puncturing.

Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission, made a strong attack on the McKenzie and Mann and other interests, last week in the legislature. He declared, "there is a blight upon the public men and public life of this country which we must remove. Sir William Mackenzie and his associates are responsible. I say it absolutely. I have been threatened with libel I seek no protection from this house. I am pre pared to face these men in the courts and on the platform, to discredit the men who should be discredited, even at, the sacrifice of my public life." Sir Adam has the entire confidence of the people of Ontario, and his public life will not be endangered if he flays right earnestly the interests that have long been viewed with disfavor.

READING HISTORY.

The One Way to Acquire a Real Knowl-

Henry James once told me that the only reading of which he never tired was history. "The least significant footnote of history," he said, "stirs me more than the most thrilling and passionate fiction. Nothing that has ever happened to the world finds me indif-

I used to think that ignorance of history meant only a lack of cultivation and a loss of pleasure. Now I am sure that such ignorance impairs our judgment by impairing our understanding by depriving us of standards, of the power to contrast and the right to estimate. We can know nothing of any nation unless we know its history, and we can know nothing of the history of any nation unless we know something of the history of all nations.

The book of the world is full of knowledge we need to acquire, of lessons we need to learn, of wisdom we need to assimilate. Consider only this brief sentence of Polybius, quoted by Plutarch, "In Carthage no one is blamed however he may have gained his wealth." A pleasant place, no doubt, for business enterprise, a place where young men were taught how to get on and extravagance kept pace with shrewd finance; a self satisfied, self confident, money getting, money loving people, honoring success and hugging its fancied security, while in faroff Rome Cato pronounced its doom .-Agnes Repplier in Atlantic Monthly.

OOD AND BAD MANNERS.

And the Brand Used in the Privacy of the Home Circle.

There are three sorts of manners—good, bad and the sort that are used in the privacy of the home circle. The last named sort are usually the worst. Good manners seldom come naturally to any male. This is proved by the fact that they must generally be hainmered into small boys with a large, robust cane, the flat of the hand or the rear side of a hairbrush. As the boy grows to manhood he displays his native bad manners by telling his wife what he'd like to say to the tiresome folk who come to call and the people who give parties which he is expected to attend. His early training, however, prevents him from exhibiting his bad manners in public. Occasionally a male child is blessed with good manners from birth, but he usually expires with exceptional thoroughness shortly before or immediately after his fifth birthday.

Men with bad manners are generally very successful in life because their competitors and opponents lose their tempers, thus making it easy for the persons with the bad manners to defeat them. Before a bad mannered person becomes wealthy he is known as a selfish boor. Afterward he is said to be eccentric.

There is grave danger that while a bad mannered person is still in the boor class some strong minded and strong muscled individual may resent his bad manners and spread his features hither and you over his face with a few brisk and well directed blows of a pair of No. 11 fists. If one cares to run the risk, bad manners are great things on which to gamble.-Kenneth L. Roberts in Life.

HIS SMUGGLING TRICK.

Mexican Trader's Way of Evading the Customs Inspectors.

There are ways of evading duty down on the Rio Grande impossible to the port of New York. The Mexican found a way. He was a merchant just on the other side of the Mexican border. He had two vases which had caught the fancy of an American customer, but they were dear, and with the duty added-not to be thought of. The customer told the Mexican so. The Mexican fell \$5. But the price was still too dear. The Mexican fell again. But still there was the duty staring the customer in the face. Then sud-denly, without explaining how, the Mexican guaranteed that the vases should be delivered free of duty on the other side of the Rio Grande next morning at breakfast time.

"And," the Mexican add in a characteristic manner, "I' will be there to collect."

At breakfast next morning, as the customer was eating leisurely, the Mexican appeared.

"Where are the vases?" the customer inquired. "In the next room, senor," replied the

Mexican, smiling blandly. "And the duty?"

"There is no duty, senor." "How in thunder did you manage it?" asked the American, amazed.

"I paid a greaser a dollar, senor With the vases strapped to his back, he swam the Rio Grande. See, senor -hurrying to bring in a vase from the next room and touching it gently with his fingers-"they are whole, per-fect,"

Courtesy and Work.

When I want to find fault with my men I say nothing when I go through their departments. If I were satisfied would praise them. My silence hurts them more than anything else in the world, and it doesn't give offense. It makes them think and work harder.

Many men fail because they do not see the importance of being kind and courteous to the men under them. Kindness to everybody always pays for itself. And, besides, it is a pleasure to be kind. I have seen men lose important positions, or their reputations which are more important than any position-by little careless discourtesies to men whom they did not think it worth while to be kind to-Charles M. Schwab in American Mag-

The Land of the Kurds.

Kurdistan appeals to the archaeologist. It was ruled successively by the Persians, Macedonians, Parthians, Sassanians and Romans and is exceedingly rich in antiquarian remains, most of which are still unexamined. The Kurds are a wild, pastoral, partly nomadic people, are mostly Mohammedans and are very hostile to Christians, their cruel massacre of the Armenians being only too well known. Kurdistan belongs to both the Turkish and the Persian monarchies, though chiefly to the former.-London Chronicle.

Object of the Visit.

"Did the titled foreigner call on you to ask your consent to his marrige with your daughter?"

"I don't think so," replied Mr. Cumrox. "My impression is that he came to look me over and decide whether I ws.s sufficiently good form to be invited to the wedding."—Washington Star.

He Got the Job. "I understand that you told my clerk

you were seeking employment?" "Your clerk misinformed you. I told him I was looking for work."
"Take off your coat."—Houston Post.

Stewards Must Live. Knicker-Smith regards himself as the steward of his wealth. Bocker-That's just the trouble; he expects tips. -New York Sun.

It is well to value people for what they are without expecting perfection.

Watchful Waiting

It Proved Effective In Time.

By OSCAR COX

Miss Imogene Danforth, believing in the equality between women and men, was one day expressing her opinions to her cousin, Jack Fearing.
"Tut." he said. "That's all well

enough for women who can't get husbands. It's no use for those who can." "Do you mean to assert that I can't get a husband?" she demanded, bris-

"Not at all, being well aware that I

have proposed to you six times."
"And I have as many times told you that woman must choose between independence and marriage. I choose independence. I have leased an island on the New England coast, which I propose to colonize with girls of strong character. There I shall prepare them for the propaganda for woman's rights and send them forth to teach their sisters."

"I presume you will pick out the homeliest girls you can find." Imogene was ruffled. She declared

that in order to show him that the cause of woman's rights was not limited to the support of unattractive women she would select comely girls. Jack, the scamp, in this way introduced the cankerworm that was to eat into her apple.

Imogene located her colony on the 1st of June with twelve girls, all fair to look upon. She did not organize her school for those who had been converted to the cause. She expected to train them to that end. There was a house on the island large enough to contain them all, so no great preparation was needed. No man being allowed on the island, the servants were

One morning soon after their arrival Imogene convened her flock in a wood near the water and, arranging them in a semicircle, proceeded to lay down the causes that had rendered woman subordinate to man. She opened with woman's primeval condition as a servitor to fighting man and was proceeding to trace her career in eastern nations when she paused and looked down on a patch of water revealed between the trees. A yacht that had been luffed up into the wind was mov-ing slowly toward the landing near by. The girls, turning, saw the yacht and

dozen young fellows, not counting Jack Fearing, the owner, on her deck, each man made more handsome by a becoming yachting costume.

Imogene frowned; the girls looked pleased. But it must be remembered that they were novices and had not yet been trained to consider man their enemy. The fellows secured the yacht to the landing and advanced to the lecturer and her class, each man with cap in his hand and all resembling rather slaves to the women than wo-

men's masters.
"We have come," said Fearing, "not to interfere with your course of instruction, but to invite you to take a cruise with us when the present lecture is concluded."

"Thank you for your invitation," re-plied Imogene, "but it is declined. May beg that you will depart?"

"Most assuredly, since you wish it," eplied Fearing. "Your commands replied Fearing. shall be obeyed."

He led his men back to the landing. They all got aboard, unloosed the painter and, raising a jib, withdrew for a few hundred yards from the where they dropped anchor

"How obedient!" "What handsome fellows!"

"Surely. Miss Danforth, these young nen seem ready to serve us instead of to oppress us "

These were some of the remarks made by the young ladies. Imogene disdained to reply. Instead she resumed her lecture. But she might as well have lectured to the trees, for it was evident that the girls' minds were on the yacht, and under the circumstances man's tyranny did not interest them. Seeing this, Imogene brought her discourse to a close and, looking down on the anchored vessel herself, wondered what the men meant by remaining where they were.
"I think," said one young lady, "that

they're showing their obedience."
"Nonsense!" exclaimed Imogene.

"Perhaps," said a little miss with a soft voice, "they're going in for watchful waiting."

"You've hit the nail on the head, Susie," said Imogene. "There are just as many of them as there are of us," remarked another young lady. "If we were to pair off there would be a fellow for each girl."

"Gwendolen!" said Imogene sternly.
"If you and the others harbor such thoughts our school will be broken

"How long, Miss Imogene," asked Susie, "will we have to withstand the watchful waiting?"

"I don't know. Why do you ask?"
"Because," was the meek reply, "I'm afraid I can't stand it very long. "Girls," said Imogene, "in order to help you to get your minds off this con-temptible effort to break up our school I will call your attention to the impossibility of our going on a cruise. Is there one among you who would do an improvement of the control o

do an improper act?" "No!" cried every girl at once.
"Very well. We could not go with them without a chaperon, and we baven't a chaperon."

"Why wouldn't Mrs. Markham do?" asked the gentle Susie. Mrs. Markham

was the housekeeper.
Imogene looked troubled. Elements of weakness were popping up among her flock, and it was beginning to appear to her as impossible to keep them down as to hold corks under water. One thing was apparent-she must get the girls away from a view of the yacht. She ordered them to the house. She was obeyed, but while on the way they were continually turning their

heads for one more look. Between 12 and 3 p. m. was the period for dinner and rest. At 3 o'clock there was a study period of an hour. during which the girls were expected to prepare themselves from books that had been provided on arguments in favor of woman's emancipation, with a recitation at 4. At 5 the girls were allowed to wander about the island at will. This period till supper time was a matter of deep concern to Imo-She could not well deprive the girls of their outing, and she feared the yachtsmen.

"Young ladies." she said after 'the recitation, "I shall have to ask you this afternoon to avoid going near the landing where the yacht is anchored. Indeed, it would be immodest for you to do so.

"We won't," said all the girls at once, though in a faint voice. "Very well. I'll trust you."

The girls straightway proceeded to scatter over the island and, true to their promise, avoided that part of the shore off which the yacht was an-chored. Imogene herself remained within doors. Suddenly she heard a sound that filled her with hope. The young men on the yacht were getting up the anchor. Were they going to abandon the siege? Imogene went to a cupola on the roof of the house, where she could see all over the island and the waters beyond. The sails were hoisted, there was a fair breeze, and the yacht instead of sailing away began to make the circuit of the is-

Imogene's heart sank. Her scattered flock preferred the shore and every-where were amusing themselves throwing stones or sticks into the water, and some of them had discarded their shoes and stockings and were wading in shallow places. Round and round sailed the boys, keeping near the shore, and every now and again Imogene saw them toss a package. These packages were picked up by the girls, the wrappers torn off, revealing pasteboard boxes, and several fair hands were at once thrust within and removed to as many pairs of rosy lips.

"Candy!" groaned Imogene. "We are Running downstairs, she seized a

trumpet that had been provided for transmitting orders and sounded a re-The girls came in, but very slowly,

every girl munching sweets. Imogene thought it prudent to say nothing about the yachtsmen or the ammunition they had used. She kept the girls indoors till supper time, then instead of letting them out again in the long June twi-light she proposed that they spend the evening dancing, for which purpose a piano had been provided.

Meanwhile the yacht had come to anchor again, and the watchful waiting was resumed. After supper the yachtsmen sat on deck and after a smoke began to sing, accompanied by couple of mandolins and a guitar Imogene sent one of the girls to the The chorus from the yacht rich and strong, came up in competition with the tinkling piano. Several of the girls started in to dance to-

Now, it must be admitted that a dozen girls dancing with one another to music of a poorly tuned piano while listening to the songs of as many young men who would be glad to dance with them made but a sorry There was no elasticity in the girls' steps. The musician played with-

Then came Jack Fearing with a mandolin in his hand and very subserviently offered the services of the stringed instruments of the yachtsmen to furnish music for the young ladies' dancing. Imogene cast her eyes over the girls standing about and saw mutiny

in every girl. "It's no use for me, Jack," she said, "to carry on this struggle any longer. Bring up your instruments and your yachting party too. The girls are crazy for a real dance, and I suppose they must have it."

Jack poked his head out of a window and yelled, "Come up, fellows!"

The men jumped into the small boats like frogs plunging off a log, pulled to the shore and in a jiffy were in the dancing room. The musicians struck up a tango, and in another moment couples were whirling like mad. Jack went up to Imogene and asked her to dance. Pouting, she tapped him on the cheek with her an, and they sailed away among the others.

After a couple of hours' dancing refreshments, which Jack had provided especially for such a purpose, were ordered up from the yacht, and the evening or, rather, the morning was finished with a supper. Then Jack led Imogene out on to the porch and said

"Tomorrow we sail away and leave you to continue uninterrupted your instructions on the tyranny of man."

"I shall do no such thing," was the reply. "The heads of these girls have been turned by this visit, and they will not listen to me. I shall continue the camp for pleasure only, and I hope that you and your crew will remain as long as you like."

The crew accepted the invitation, and before the season was over seven of the twelve girls were engaged to as many yachtsmen. Imogene and Jack were married on the island before the party broke up.

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Some can bear arms Some can produce food Some can make munitions Some can give money

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This is NATIONAL SERVICE Are YOU doing your part?

LL EYES turn now to the Canadian Farmer, for he can render the Empire SPECIAL SERVICE in this sternest year of the

> But-our farms are badly undermanned-25,000 men are needed on the land.

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VITY and TOWN can help.

Municipal Councils, Churches and Schools, and other organizations, both of men and women, can render National Service by directing all available labour to the Land.

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Were you raised on a farm? Can you drive a team? Can you handle fork or hoe? If you can't fight, you can produce. Spend the Summer working on the Farm.

Let every man, woman and child in the Dominion who has access to Land, no matter how small the plot, make it produce Food in 1917.

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OTTAWA, CANADA. HON, MARTIN BURRELL, MINISTER.

MODERN ARMY RIFLES.

Evolution of the Old Smooth Bore Muz-

zle Loading Musket. The gun is the little brother of the cannon. Artillery was made first, but it was easy to see that something a man could carry was negled, and in the fourteenth century the Flemings were the proud possessors of hand cannon, small copies of the bigger weapon fitted to a stock. They were interesting more than effective, how-ever, and did little damage beyond scaring badly every one who faced them for the first time.

Improvements came in the course of time, and the arquebus, also called the caliver and which was modeled somewhat after the crossbow, came on the market. The work the Spanish did with the new weapon was not a joke. And under the Duke of Alva, a little later, they also introduced the musket, an improvement on the arquebus, but still a clumsy affair, fired by a match and so heavy that it could only be aimed from a rest. It had a tremendous bore, however, and could stop a horse at 500 yards, so it soon became the universal military arm.

Early in the eighteenth century the flintlock displaced the matchlock. The Charleville musket, introduced by Lafayette and the first regulation gun in the hands of American soldiers, was of this type.

A Scotch clergyman, Alexander Forsythe, was responsible for the next big advance, the percussion cap, which he invented in 1807. The Prussian needle gun was the first successful military breechloader, although the principle was not new-the Spanish had them

aboard the ships of the armada.

Rifling also is very old. Gaspard Koller of Vienna and August Kotter of Nuremberg were rivals for the honor of the invention about 1520. As has been pointed out, however, these improvements had to be laid aside until a day of better workmanship.

Most of the fighting up to 1850 was done with smoothbores, even Napo-leon discarding the rifle. Breechloaders were used near the close of our own war, and very soon the muzzle loader became a curiosity.

Winchester, an American, invented one of the first successful repeating rifles, and the Turks used them against the Russians in 1877. Then all the great military powers began rearming their troops with small caliber repeaters, using high power smokeless powder. One of the best is our own Springfield rifle.

No one need wonder what the weapon of the near future will be. All war departments of the world are eagerly searching for the perfected automatic rifle, which will be a terrible weapon indeed—a miniature machine gun.

Teutons and Slave.

A Teuton is one of an ancient German tribe that dwelt north of the Elbe and first appeared in history along with the Ainbie, about 300 B. C. The German people in general are called Teutons. The name means "the peoas opposed to foreigners.

A Slav is one belonging to any of the Slavonic groups of Aryans. These are all domiciled in Europe except the Russians of Siberia, and a large number of emigrants settled in America. They are divided into three groups, eastern Slavs or Russians, northwestern Slavs and southern Slavs. They are the most numerous race in Europe. Their orig inal habitat seems to have been the basins of the Vistula and other rivers to the northeast of the Carpathians.

Maids of the Mist.

The old Maid of the Mist passed through the Whirlpool rapids once. She was built originally to cruise about in the comparatively quiet waters at the foot of Niagara falls. Becoming involved in debt and being threatened with seizure, her owner tried to escape with her through the rapids and did so, ugh she was badly battered and lost her smokestack. This happened in 1864, and she never tried to ascend the rapids. The name, given by Sir Walter Scott to the heroine of "Anne of Geierstein," has been taken by succeeding boats which cruise about the foot of the falls.

Free Trip For Him.
"The best thing about this trip," said

the retired merchant as he lay back luxuriously in the comfortable chair on the porch of a twelve dollar a day hotel, "is that it is not costing me a "How's that?" asked an envious

spectator

"It's all coming out of what I'm going to leave to my heirs," said the man, smiling happily.

Encouraging. "Did the doctor give you much encouragement?"

"Said you would soon get well?"
"Not exactly. But he told me I could pay his bill when I got the money."

Not Far Wrong. "A-u-t-o-c-r-a-c-y," spelled Tommy, reading aloud. After a pause he pro-nounced it triumphantly—"autocrazz."

And he wondered why his father laughed .- Chicago Herald.

Partly True.

"James told me that he gets \$200 a week from the concern he works for." "So he does-to put in the bank for them."-Baltimore American.

"I'm saddest when I sing," said she. "I share your grief, my dear," said he.-Boston Transcript.

A failure establishes only this, that our determination to succeed was not strong enough.-Bovee.

March 19 Miss Annie Cughan Athens, is visiting her cousin Miss Ettie Cughan.

Miss Arlev Purvis spent last week with Mrs. Walton Sheffield, Athens.

Mrs. Jane McGuire returned on Friday from visiting friends at Jone's Falls and Athens.

Mrs. Wallace Green and children, of Tillsy, spent a few days last week with Mrs. Norris Ferguson.

Mrs. C. Philips, Escott, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Arnold Avery on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Claude Purvis and Miss Myrtle Purvis spent Friday last in Athens.

Miss Mary Ruttle, Quablin spent a ew days last week with Mrs. Fred Mrs. Harry Vollich and children,

Mr. John Guill, Kingston, is spendng a tew days at Mr. E'i Tennan's.

Athens were at W. H. Ferguson's last

PURVIS STREET

Miss Beatrice Dickey spent Sunday t her home in Caintown

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gibson and son Donald spent Sunday at Mr. Lampson's, Caintown.

Mr. and Mrs. James Manhart and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chick attended the concert at Mallorytown on Satur-

Mrs. Norman Baile spent a few days visiting friends in Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton Graham and Velma spent Sunday at Caintown, guests of Mr. John Kincaid.

Mrs. James Pottenger is expected home this week from the hospital much improved in health.

CHANTRY

Mrs. Henry Halladay was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Sandy Elliott.

Mr. Sandy Elliott has purchased a ew binder.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Gallaway have taken up residence here.

Miss Pearl Seed has returned from Westport where she spent a few days, Our cheese factory opened on the

15 h for the coming season. A number in this vicinity are tapping their bushes.

Mrs. John Imerson, one of our oldest residents, passed away on March 17, after a long illness. The funer: 1 service was conducted at the family residence on Monday.

Messrs, Sandy Elliott, Carman Eyrc, and J. M. Davis were called to Brockville on the 20th as jurymen. They returned the following day as there were no cases.

THE HOLLYHOCK.

A Flower That Is Intertwined With

Our Colonial History.

The hollyhock gets its name from two words that indicate its origin in the Holy Land and its membership in the mallow family. But apparently it known in India cheerful banners to the air in Pales-

Wherever its first home was, it has become thoroughly acclimated in New England. We think of it as a characteristic New England flower. It decorates our colonial history almost back to the days of Governor Bradford and Roger Williams. It is forever peering out of the pages of New England fic-tion and poetry. There is no flower that more completely embodies the spirit of our eighteenth century ro-

Some of the old colonial blos shy and modest, but the hollyhock has the courage of its convictions. It knows its beauty, as it should, and has no mind to hide it under a bushel or beneath a hedgerow. It is the province of loveliness to display itself, not vauntingly, but with a due sense of its worth. And the hollyhock, the state-liest of our "old fashioned" flowers, aspires unabashed.

In two books of "popular quotations" there is no reference to the hollyhock. though the holly has its fair share of space. But it can afford to be thus os-

When You Feel It Coming

—When that old Headache sends its warning that you are going to suffer—take ZUTOO. When you feel a Cold coming on take ZUTOO. At the first sign of a pain—at the first feeling of sickness—take ZUTOO.
You will be all right in 20 minutes if it's a headache, or the next morning if it is a cold. Pain all gone, and the whole bedy refreshed.

refreshed.
Don't wait—don't take chances. Get
ZUTOO Tablets to-day—and have them
ready to take at the first sign of a Headache or cold and TAKE THEM.
25c a box—at dealers or by mail postpaid
B. N. Robinson & Co. Regd., Coaticook, Q

On the Line "You say you have spent hours over single line?"

"Yes; and sometimes days." "Then you're a poet?" "No; I'm an angler."

Unusual Behavior. Lerret—You look worried, old chap. Yadilloh—Yes; I'm afraid my wife is sick. She stayed at home all yesterday afternoon.-Life.

Remembered Too Well. Howard—Did your aunt remember you in her will? Henry—She sure did. Directed her executors to collect all the oans she had made me.-Puck.

Holding His Own. "Stingy, isn't he?"

"You've said it. Why, he holds fast to everything he gets his clutches on and even bolts down his dinner."

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 and has been made under his perand 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 Diarrhea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacca—The Mother's Friend.

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Keep hens this year

EGG and poultry prices, the like of which have seldom or never been experienced, certainly make it worth anyone's while to start keeping hens. By doing so you have fresh eggs at the most trifling cost. At the same time you have the splendid satisfaction of knowing that you are doing something towards helping Britain, Canada and the Allies achieve victory this year.

Increased production of food helps not only to lower the high cost of living, but it helps to increase the urgently needed surplus of Canada's food for export. It saves money otherwise spent for eggs and poultry at high prices, and saves the labor of others whose, effort is needed for more vital war work.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture will give every possible assistance by affording information about poultry keeping. Write for free bulletin which tells how to keep hens (address below).

"A vegetable garden for every home"

Nothing should be overlooked in this vital year of the war. The Department earnestly invites everyone to help increase production by growing vegetables. Even the smallest plot of ground, when properly cultivated, produces a surprising amount of vegetables. Experience is

On request the Department of Agriculture will send valuable literature, free of charge, giving complete directions for preparing soil, planting, cultivation, etc. A plan of a vegetable garden, indicating suitable crop to grow, best varieties and their arrangement in the garden, will be sent free to any address.

Address letters to "Vegetable Campaign," Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Ontario Department of Agriculture W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agricultur Parliament Buildings

Toronto 11

urniture

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Any order for building material will be filled on short notice. Present stock includes a

quantity of FOUNDATION TIMBER SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.

A large quantity of slabs and

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Your Easter Outfittings

We've many handsome styles in new Easter suits, the new Norfolk or Pinch-Backs for dressy young men. Nice conservative styles and neat patterns for men of quieter taste. Nice Easter Shirts, swell Easter Ties, the very latest Easter Hats, Caps, Gloves, etc. A very big range of Boys' Suits in Norfolk, Pinch-Back and Buster styles.

You will find our goods are up-to-date in every way and prices are very moderate. Orders for suits taken this week will be ready for Easter.

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The New Suits & Coats For Women and Misses

Another large shipment of Suits and Coats just came to hand, our stock is now overflowing with the season's new models. Just that difference about them from those you see

It severy woman's aim, consciously or unconsciously, to be different. You will find individuality about our garments. "There's a bouch and a go" and swing of spring in every coat or suit on view.

Suits for Women and Misses in all new shades, ····· \$15.00 to \$40.00\$5.90 to \$30.00

H. POST

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The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

Boys' Clothing

Choose His Spring Suit at Craig's and He Will be Doubly Delighted

The more discriminating his taste the more it will please him. There are dozens of new patterns and styles here, and no matter what you choose for him you can't go wrong.

Our BOYS' CLOTHING DEPT. is replete with the finest stock of Boy's Clothing ever shown in Brockville.

Plain Norfolks, pleated Norfolks, pinchback models, Priced from \$5.00 to \$15.00

Several of these styles have two pairs of bloomers. Boys' Blouses 50c., 60c., 75., and \$1.0c.

The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd. Brockville, Ont.

LESSON I. April 1, 1917. Jesus Gives Sight to the Blind .- John

9: 1-38.

Comentary.—I. A blind man healed (vs. 1-7). 1. as Jesus passed by—It was the Sabbath and it is natural to suppose that Jesus was going to or from the temple. This was stortly at-ter his discourse to the Jews upon the ter his discourse to the Jews upon the subject of soul freedom. he saw a man... blind from his birth—Jesus did not turn his eyes away from those in destress. He "saw" the afflicted man at the pool of Bethesda and healed him. He "saw" the blind man and gave him his sight. He sees us in our biladness and desires to make us see. There are six of Christ's miracles of healing the blind recorded, but this healing the blind recorded, but this is the only instance of his giving sight to one who was born blind. There are many in the east whose eyes are diseased, many who are blind. There are several causes that, working together, contribute to this condition. The brightness of the sun, the dust car-ried by the wind and lack of knowiedge of how to care for the eyes of some of these. The unsanitary way of living tends to cause these affection. of the eyes and to spread them from one to another. The cases of those born blind are not numerous.

2. who did sin ... that he was born blind—The theory that special afflic-tions are the consequences of particular acts of transgression is an ancient one. Job's friends who came to com-fort him in his affliction could not see why he should be afflicted as he was, unless he had grievously sinned. God's words about him forever exploded that theory. Suffering is in the world because of sin, but particular cases of because of sin, but particular cases of affliction are not generally traceable to particular sins. The disciples ques-tion shows that they connected the man's blindness with some one's previous sin . Their question shows that they were in confusion, for the man was born blind, and he could not have sinned previous to his birth. It is scarcely supposable that the disciples had in mind the theory of the transmigration of the soul. 3. neither hath this man sinned nor his parents— Jesus does not recognize a connection between suffering and sin in individuals. In this reply he declares that the state of blindness in the man was not the result of his sin or that of his parents. He is not to be understood as saying that they had never sinned works of God... made manifest in him—Not that this man was born blind for the color arrangement. for the sole purpose that a miracle might be wrought, but that his blindness furnished the occasion for Jesus to perform the divine work of healing, and thus to show himself to be God.—
Binney. The works of God include his
miracles and all those acts in which
he manifested himself.

4. The works of him that sent me—

Jesus does not let us forget the fact that he was sent by the Father into the world, and that, too, for a definite purpose. He was constantly em-ployed in the work the Father gave him to do. While it is day—Night and day here mean, as so often in litera-ture of all kinds, life and death. Plummer. It is not improbable that these words were special toward evening and if so, they would be especially forceful. Jesus' earthly ministry was to be of short duration and much must be crowded itno those few years. The night cometh—Christ rea! ized how soon opportunities would pass and wisely improved every one. pass and wisely improved every one. What an example of diligence has he left to the world! It is a lamentable fact that multitudes of his professed followers come far short of working "while it is day," and "the night cometh" and finds their work undone. As long as I am in the world—Jesus intimated that he would not here. the question turned. It caused a fresh outburst of Jewish hatred against the world—Here there is special reference to his giving light both to the mans eyes and to his soul. The Pharise est evidence of Christ's divine missees prove the truth of the saying that "the darkness comprehended it not."—Cam. Bib. He is the Light of the company of the compan

va was applied to the eyes by afflicted persons as a curative agency very gen-erally. In this instance Jesus used e means, not as a curative y, but to encourage the blind faith. Jesus put the clay upon the man's eyes, but as yet there was no vision. 7 Go, wash in the pool of Siloam—Jesus placed upon the blind man a test of his faith and obedience. The pool of Siloam was in the valley of Jehosophat, just southeast of the walls of Jerusalem. The water supplied from a spring a little further up the valley northward. The name Siloan means "sent," perhaps because of the water's being sent from the natural apring, just mentioned. "The word 'sent' is so frequently used by Jesus of himself that we naturally apply it here also to himself as if the noiseless stream which their fathers had disabled the stream which their fathers noiseless stream which their fathers had despised (16a, 8:6), and which they could trace to its source, was a fit, type of him whom the Jews rejected breause they knew his origin, and because he had no external force.

-Exp. Greek Test. Washed, and came cecing. The man had faith enough to obey the Lord's command and was heeled. He went, a blind man, but he "came seeing." Neither he nor ethers thought he received his sight by natural means. The power of Jesus by natural means. The power of Jesu gave him sight.

II. A clear testimony (vs. 8-12). S. Neigabors...eaid—The afflicted maked been blind from birth and he and his condition were well known to many. Moreover, he was a beggar, and hence a familiar object to those who went about the city. Beggar, then, as they do now, took their places, cice to buildings used for worship, expecting to receive gith those who attended. The people those who attended. The people quickly recognized him as the man who had been blind, 9. Some said—Opinions differed alightly. Some were A clear testimony (vs. 8-12), 8 nee of his identity and others

hesitated to say it v seemed impossible. I healed man had no hesita-ing that he was the man. ing that he was the man. It were thine eyes opened—The people could not understand how such an extraordinary thing could take place, and they were eager to learn, 11. He answered and said, etc.—He told at once all he knew of his cure in a clear, straightforward manner. He was positive that he had received his sight. He did not know much about 16608. But he knew that he had been 16608. Jesus, but he knew that he had been instrumental in opening his blind eyes. 12. He could not tell where Jesus was when the people asked him him.

eyes. 12. He could not tell where Jesus was when the people asked him.

III. The questioning Pharisees (vs. 13-34). This miracle made no small stir among the people. The Pharisees had the cured man before them and questioned him. He gave a clear account of his healing, but they would not accept his statement regarding his blindness until they had questioned him. He gave a clear account of his healing, but they would not accept his statement regarding his blindness until they had questioned his parents. They declared that he was their son and that he was born blind. They referred them to their son for a statement as to his healing. They feared that they would be put out of the synagogue if they acknowledged Christ. The healed man gave a positive testimony and declared that Jesus must be a prophet or He could not open the eyes of one born blind. The Pharisees said Jesus could not be of God because he had healed Him on the Sabbath. The man maintained his testimony and was cast out by the Pharisees.

IV. Believing in Jesus (vs. 35-38). 35. Dost thou believe on the Son of God—Jesus would not leave the man without giving him soul benefit. Sight had come to his eyes and he had testified of Jesus' power. For his testimony he had been cast out by the Pharisecs, Jesus would have him realize the full benefit of believing on Him. 36. Who is He—Here is a striking example of a heart open to the truth. He was in earnest to believe on Jesus. 37. It is He that talketh with thee—Jesus declares definitely His Messiahship. 38. Lord, I be lieve—Not only his cure, but the bearing of Jesus called for him to beneve. Worshipped Him—The man believed that Jesus was divine and worshipped Him as God.

Ousettons—With feest had Jesus

believed that Jesus was divine and

believed that Jesus was divine and worshipped Him as God.
Questions.—What feast had Jesus come to Jerusalem to attend? What discourses clid He deliver? What was the condition of the man whom Jesus saw What question did the disciples ask? What reply did Jesus make? What did Jesus do to the afflicted man? What command did Jesus give? What was the result? What was the healed man's testimony? Why did the Plarisees find mony? Why did the Pharisees find fault? What faith had the man who was healed?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-The works of God.

1. Disproved human philosophy. II. Attested Christ's divine mis-

sion.

I. Disproved human philosophy. Jesus was passing out of the temple to avoid stoning, but without fear or hurry. He saw the blind man before his disciples saw him, and his look awakened their interest. This man vividly reminded Jesus of His mission to earth. His esstoration would evidently and glortously be the work of God. He saw what the man would become under divine grace. In response to a speculative question Jesus unveiled His deepest motives in bestowing an unsought blessing. He did not find fault with His disciples for their inquiry. He asserted that they had entirely misapprehendciples for their inquiry. He asserted that they had entirely misapprehended the philosophy of the poor beggar's history. Beneath that unpromising exterior Jesus saw the elements of a noble character and set about to bring them forth. In an unusual way the man was wrought into the plan of Christ's ministry. It was his recompense after years of weary blindness to be permitted to be the instrument through whom "the works of God should be made manifest." performance of the cure on the Sabbath day was the pivot upon which the question turned. It caused a fresh outburst of Jewish hatred against Jesus. On the ground of their allegi-Cam. Bib. He is the Light of the world to illuminate man's pathway to heaven.

6. When he had thus spoken—The discourse of Jesus was preliminary to the performing of the miracle. His words declared his divinity and his works would shortly declare the same truth. Made clay of the spittle—Salitude. Salitude was applied to the eyes hy afflicted to do was made void, that Jesus intions of men, by which the word of God was made void, that Jesus infringed on the rules of the Talmud and struck a blow at their prejudices. II Attested Christ's divine mission. | riddle

CIGARETTES Everywhere Why? The blending is exceptional

The healed man, having nothing The healed man, having nothing to conceal, gave a simple recitation of what had taken place. His conduct stood in sublime contrast to that of his parents or the Jewish rulers. In defiance of the Sanhedrin he declared that Jesus was his healer and that that Jesus was his healer and that according to their own doctrine, no one without divine authority could perform miracles. He set his practical conviction of the claims of Christ against their speculative doubts concerning him. His general argument from scripture denied the assertion of the Pharisees that Jesus was a sinner. They desired to obliterate a fact by a They dearled to deared under God's curse, undertaking to teach the recognized guides of the sabbath law. They were aghast at the assumption of a person whom they considered under God's curse, undertaking to teach the recognized guides of Israel. They confronted unpassworphed Israel. They confronted unanswerable logic with the language of insult.
They cast him out for exercising the They cast him out for exercising the right of private judgment, for respectfully expressing his honest convictions and for defending the truth. A coming Messlah was a fundamental Jewish doctrine. The miracle was one of those which the Jews were especially taught to expect in the Messiah's time. The profound interpretation and lofty significance of the event perfectly harmonized with Jewish belief. Nevertheless, they thrust out the man Nevertheless, they thrust out the man who accepted and declared the Christ. The final cause of the man's blindness was not reached when the wonder o the heating had been wrought. temple where he was using his new eyes a fresh benediction met his be-lieving soul. He beheld Jesus, and in that interview the purposes of Christ's love were fully accomplished. He lifted the man's thoughts above the circumstances of the hour. His fidelity to truth had been manifested amid sore temptations. Against them all he was loyal to his beneractor and true to himself. Such fidelity was too rare and too precious to fail of its reward. Jesus knew his further necessity and met him at the point of conscious need ready to compensate his positive, repeated, consistent testi-mony. He required only an answer to one question, implicitly to credit the record of God concerning his Son. He had displayed insight in apprehending Christ's character, courage in resisting Christ's adversaries, and now his faith and gratitude were evidenced in ack-nowledging Christ's claim. Faith fol-lowed upon Christ's words. Confession followed faith; worship followed con-

Plants That Give Heat.

T. R. A.

We do not as a rule think of plants as giving heat, yet at certain times some flowers show an astonishing rise of temperature. Most remarkable in this respect are certain kinds of Arum. Just at the opening of the flower in these cases there is a great liberation of heat. This is due to the fact that the respiration, or breathing, is at such times. times very vigorous. Some very in-teresting experiments have been car-ried out in connection with these Arums by means of placing a ther-mometer just inside the spathe. One of the most remarkable cases was old. Instead of keeping them until fully mature, the common custom is to use them freely as yearlings and 2-year-olds. and then get rid of them because they may get cross. We can hardly blame the built for getting. Good breeding will not make well-degrees! At that time the legrees! At that time the which when expanded are scentless, gave out a fragthat of a species growing on the Medi-terranean coast and known as Arum was 60 degrees at the time of the experiment. That inside the spathe was 110 degrees! At that time the blossoms, which when expanded are practically scentless, gave out a fragrance suggestive of wine. It is said that plants of this kind are particularly common in Mexico.—Exchange.



IMPROVING THE DAIRY HEHD.

The wise farmer is constantly on the alert to improve his dairy conditions. Much of this improvement can be made (and in the least time and with the least cost) by the use of a pure bred sire. But it is not only important that he should be a pure bred animal, but that he should represent a strain of good milkers. There sent a strain of good milkers. There should be a history back of that sire. It is foolish to go back five or six generations for this history. The important point is, what is the reputation of his immediate ancestors? Arothey, or have they been heavy producers? Did his dam, and his grand-dam on his stresside, worders wilk or ducers? Did his dam, and his grand-dam on his sire's side, produce milk, or butterfat, or both in large quantities: If the immediate family history is first class in every way, the question of pedigree is largely settled, it is im-mediate ancestry that counts.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE BULL. Professor Trueman, of Storrs Experiment Station, in referring to the

periment Station, in reterms sire, says:

The bull cheen should be a good invidual as well as have a good pedigree. It is not wise to use a poor animal simply because his ancestors have been good, for he will be one of the ancestors of the succeeding generations.

The bull should be vigorous as shown by a bright eye a wide awake, active disposition, a full crest, broad chest, fine silky hair and soft hide. He should have a large deep body, with well sprung ribs, indicating feeding capacity. He should not be coarse and beefy. The hind quarters should not be peaked, but should be comparatively light. The thighs should not be overloaded with fat, and he should bo well cut up in the twist. He should have a fine, straight-a-ay walking bull should be vigorous as have a fine, straight-away walking gait, not cross-legged. When you find one just right, buy him, and do not be too particular about the price.

This buil should be used on the best cows that can be selected from those available. They need not be pure-breds. In fact many men will get better results to stick to grades. It does not require as much skill to breed way grades as it does to breed. It does not require as much skill to breed good grades as it does to breed good pure-breds. The pure-bred bull will be prepotent over the grade cows, and the calves will be more than half-blood in actual characteristics. The strong blood of the pure-bred bull impresses the offspring much more than does the weaker blood of the grade, so that the bull becomes more than half the grade herd. On the other hand, in breeding pure-breds together, great judgment is required to get the two currents of strong blood to mix well; otherwise the results may be, been tested. That means that bulls are not ready for general or extensive use until they are three or four years old. Instead of keeping them until fully mature, the common custom is to

legitimate to get a good ration at low cost as possible, but nothing but failure can come from trying to save money by feeding a poor or insufficient ration.

A woman is a paradox. No matter how plain she may be, she is still a riddle.

The blood of the good bull may be more strongly impressed upon the grades by closer inbroeding than is

advisable when raising pure-breds. A strong bull bred to grade cows gets strong helfers, and he may be bred again to his own with a strong likelihoow of getting good results. This method gives 75 per cent. If the blood of the sire in the heifers of the second generation. It is not wise to inbred too much when raising pure-breds, but it may be practised with excellent results in the case of grades. The average daily ration fed 2-year-old heifers in the Storrs College bara during the winter of 1908 was as follows: Hay, 8 pounds; silage, 20 pounds; grain, 1½ pounds. The grain mixture was made up of 300 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of cornneal and 100 pounds of linseed meal.

The ration fed milking cows was made up as follows:

varied according to the size and condition of the cow. The grain varied from 6 to 12 pounds.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. Notice the fruit trees carefully. See time and matures a high grade fruit. Notice the trees that are shy bearers, the tender trees susceptible to disease and insect injury. It is highly desirable that the fruit-grower become thoroughly familiar with the tendencies of the various trees, so he will know how to treat them. Trees are much like animals. A person can aiways get better results with animals if he understands their peculiarities. Furthermore, one always wants to know the good trees and the poor trees. The poor will need be replaced as soon as practical. The desirable trees bearing large crops of highlydesirable fruits may be reproduced.

These who have had any experience in handling sheep will know how difficult it is to get them into a harn or shed after dark. The interior is dark and they are afraid to enter, Of course, it is possible to catch one or two and carry them inside but even they the carry them inside, but even then the rest will not follow. A lantern placed where the sheep can see it frightens them away instead of entleing them inside. But a lantern placed just inside the door and to one side, illuminates the interior of the barn and does not frighten the sheep. The sheep will readily and quietly enter a barn lit up in this way.

Propagation should be from the best.

in this way.

Conl ashes are of far less value as a fertilizer than wood ashes are, yet they have a value especially on a soil inclined to clay. They change the soil, making it lighter and more easily handled, and besides this it becomes more productive, because of the mo-chanical change made to the toil. There also is a slight element of fer

tility in these aches.

That horses have their peculiar tastes in selecting the most palatable feeds is shown by recent investigations at the Ohlo Experiment Station. in which some hays were eaten with great relish, while others were partly consumed. Mixed clover and timothy seemed to satisfy their appetheir liking. Timothy hay third. None of the horses were fond of tail out grass, while bluegrass and redtop were also near the bettom of the list of palatuble grasses.

The first thing to do with scoured calves is to remove the cause and there give them lime water in the milk. Two tablespoonsful twice a day for a calf 2 months old, and for larger calves half a cupful. Make the lime water by butting a hand fuelf lime into a pai of water. When it has slacked and sei-eled, pour off the clear portion and bottle it for future use.

It seems strange that there are so many farms where fruits are not grown. Most people like fruits, and there are very few localities and farms where some kind of fruits cannot be grown. Let every manager consider the value of a good orchard and then start one on his farm the first oppor-

One Little Hour.

Content of the conten

Our little hourshow short a time. To wake our wors, to fix our hates. To take our armored crime.

To take our armored crime.

To troop our banners, shorn the gates. Blood on the sword, our eyes blood-red. Filled in our puny reign of power.

Do we forget how soon is reed our little hour?

Our little hour-how soon it dies:
How short a time to tell our bends.
To chant cur feeble Litanies.
To think sweet thoughts, to do good deeds.

To think sweet thoughts, to do good deeds.

The altar lights grow pale and dim.
The bells hang silent in the tower—
So passes with the cying hymn
Our little hour.

Leslie Coulson.
(Sergeant Coulson, of the City of London Regiment (Royal Fusilers) met his death leading a charge against the Germans in October last. He joined the army in September, 1914, and served in Egypt, Malta, Gallipoli and France.)

Flatbrush—I see in Russia there is a heavy penalty for putting a declaration of love on a postal card. Benson-hurst—What is the penalty? "Marriage."—Yorkers Statesman.



TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKET.

	TARMERS MARKET.	
	Dairy Produce Butter, choice dairy \$0.42	
	Butter, choice dairy \$0 42	\$0 45
	Eggs, new-laid, doz 0 42	0 45
	Cheese, 1b 000	0 30
	Do., fancy, 1b 0 00	0 30
	Dressed Poultry—	
	Turkeys, 10 0 33	0 35
	Cooco Coning	0 27
	Dacklings 11	6 22
	Spring chicken the control of 25	0 27
	Fruits-	0 32
	Apples, Baldwins, bbl. 400 Do., Spies, bbl. 359 Do., Greenings, bbl. 359 Do., 6-qt., bkt. 049 Do., 11-qt. bkt. 065 Rhubarb, bunch 010 Veretables—	6 00
	Apples, Baldwins, bbl 4 00 Do., Spies, bbl 3 59	6 00
	Do., Greenings, bbl 3 50	5 00
	Do., 6-qt., bkt 0 40	0 60
	Do., 11-qt. bkt 0 65	0 75
	Rhubarh hunch 0 10	0 121/2
	Vegetables	0 1-78
	Beets, per bag 2'00	2 50
	Do. per peck 0.50	0 60
	Carrots per hag 9 95	2 50
	Cabbages, each 0 10	0 40
A	Herseradish th 0.00	6 15
B	Leeks, bunch 0 10	0 40 6 15 0 40
d	Lettuce, doz. behs. smail 0 25	0 40 0 30 0 50 0 10 1 50 3 00
-	Do., doz. bchs., large 0 40	0.50
	Onions, bundle 0 05	0 10
8	Do., 11-qt. bkt 0 00	1 50
d	Do., bag 8 00	3 00 .
-	Potatoes, per bag 3 00	3 50
	Do., per peck 0 00	0 60
-	Parsnips, per bag 000	2 50
-	Do., per peck 0 00	11 67
h	Radishes, per bunch 0 15	6 20
	Hage, bunch 0 15	0 20
	Savory, bunch 0 05	6 10
-	Turnips, bag 0 90	1 10
Ď	Do. 11-qt. bit. 0 65	0 25
-	MEATS-WHOLESALE.	
0	Reef forequarters out \$14.00	\$16 00
0	Do hindauarters 18 00	
		19 50
a	Careases, choice 15 50	18 50
	Careases, choice 15 50	18 50 17 00 12 50
2	Careases, choice	18 50 17 00 12 56 11 50
	Careases, choice 15 50 Po., common 11 50 Veals, common, cwt 89 50 Do., medium 13 00	18 50 17 00 12 50 11 50
2	Carcases, choice 15 50 Do., common 11 50 Veals, common, cwt 89 59 Do., medium 13 00 Do., Erime 18 50	18 50 17 90 12 56 11 50 13 50 20 08
0	Careases, choice 15 50 Do., common 11 50 Veals, common, cwt. 89 50 Do., medium 13 00 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50	18 50 17 90 12 56 11 50 13 50 20 00 16 50
2	Careases, choice 15 50 Do, common 11 50 Veals, common, cwt 89 59 Do, medium 13 06 Do, prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 00	18 50 17 00 12 50 11 50 13 50 20 00 16 50 20 00
0	Careases, choice 15 50 Do., common 11 50 Veals, common, cwt 89 50 Do., medium 13 00 Do. prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 00 Abattoir hogs 19 50	18 50 17 00 12 50 11 50 13 50 20 00 16 50 20 00 20 50
0	Careases, choice 15 50 Do., common 11 50 Vesls, common, cwt 89 59 Do., medium 13 00 Do., prime 15 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 00 Abattoir hogs 19 50 Mutton, heavy 10 00	18 50 17 00 12 56 11 50 13 50 20 00 16 50 20 60 20 50 12 00
0	Careases, choice 15 50 Fo, common 11 50 Veals, common, cwt 89 59 Do, medium 13 06 Do, prime 18 50 Heavy hoss 14 50 Shop hogs 19 50 Abattoir hogs 19 50 Mutton, heavy 10 00 Do, light 15 00	18 50 17 00 12 50 11 50 13 50 20 08 16 50 20 90 20 50 12 00 17 00
0	Careases, choice 15 50 Do. common 11 50 Vesls, common, cwt 89 59 Do. medium 13 00 Do. prime 15 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 60 Abattoir hogs 19 50 Mutton heavy 10 60 Do. light 15 00 Lannis 1b 0 21 Carnis 1b 10 Carnis 1b 10 Carnis 1b 10 Carnis 10 Carnis	18 50 17 00 12 56 11 50 13 50 20 00 16 50 20 90 20 50 17 00 18 00 19 00
0	Carcases, choice 15 50 PO., common 11 50 Veals, common, cwt 89 59 Do., medium 13 06 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 00 Abattoir hors 19 50 Mutton heavy 10 00 Do. light 15 00 Lambs, lb 0 21 Do. Spring 11 00	17 90 12 55 11 50 13 50 20 09 16 50 20 90 20 50 12 00 12 00 14 00
0	Carcases, choice 15 50 PO., common 11 50 Veals, common, cwt 89 59 Do., medium 13 06 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 00 Abattoir hors 19 50 Mutton heavy 10 00 Do. light 15 00 Lambs, lb 0 21 Do. Spring 11 00	17 90 12 55 11 50 13 50 20 09 16 50 20 90 20 50 12 00 12 00 14 00
0	Carcases, choice 15 50 PO., common 11 50 Veals, common, cwt 89 59 Do., medium 13 06 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 00 Abattoir hors 19 50 Mutton heavy 10 00 Do. light 15 00 Lambs, lb 0 21 Do. Spring 11 00	17 90 12 55 11 50 13 50 20 09 16 50 20 90 20 50 12 00 12 00 14 00
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0 8	Carcases, choice 15 50 PO., common 11 50 Veals, common, cwt 89 59 Do., medium 13 06 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 00 Abattoir hors 19 50 Mutton heavy 10 00 Do. light 15 00 Lambs, lb 0 21 Do. Spring 11 00	17 90 12 55 11 50 13 50 20 09 16 50 20 90 20 50 12 00 12 00 14 00
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0 8	Carcases, choice 15 50 PO., common 11 50 Veals, common, cwt 89 59 Do., medium 13 06 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 00 Abattoir hors 19 50 Mutton heavy 10 00 Do. light 15 00 Lambs, lb 0 21 Do. Spring 11 00	17 90 12 55 11 50 13 50 20 09 16 50 20 90 20 50 12 00 12 00 14 00
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F 0 8	Carcases, choice 15 50 PO., common 11 50 Veals, common, cwt 89 59 Do., medium 13 06 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 00 Abattoir hors 19 50 Mutton heavy 10 00 Do. light 15 00 Lambs, lb 0 21 Do. Spring 11 00	17 90 12 55 11 50 13 50 20 09 16 50 20 90 20 50 12 00 12 00 14 00
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100	Carcases, choice 15 50 PO., common 11 50 Veals, common, cwt 89 59 Do., medium 13 06 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 00 Abattoir hors 19 50 Mutton heavy 10 00 Do. light 15 00 Lambs, lb 0 21 Do. Spring 11 00	17 90 12 55 11 50 13 50 20 09 16 50 20 90 20 50 12 00 12 00 14 00
F 0 8	Carcases, choice 15 50 PO., common 11 50 Veals, common, cwt 89 59 Do., medium 13 06 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 00 Abattoir hors 19 50 Mutton heavy 10 00 Do. light 15 00 Lambs, lb 0 21 Do. Spring 11 00	17 90 12 55 11 50 13 50 20 09 16 50 20 90 20 50 12 00 12 00 14 00
100	Carcases, choice	17:000 17:500 11:5500 11:5500 11:5500 11:5500 11:5500 11:5500 11:5500 11:5500 11:5500 11:5500 11:5500 11:5500 11:5500 11:5500

OTHER MARKETS

OTITION	TILETALLIZATION.				
WINNIPEG	GRAIN	V EXC	HANG	GPL.	
Wheat-	Open.	High.	Low	Close.	
May	1 8716	1 88%	1 8634	1 863	
July	1 841	18 5	1 8314	1 831	
Oct	1 5016	1 5114	1 59	1 51's	
Oats-					
May	1.0 63	0 6314	0 6234	0 623	
July	0 6216	0 621/2	0 621/2	0 6211	
May	2 6714	2 6514	2 651/2	2 5.	
May July a—To \$1.87 3-9	2 71	2 7134	2 69	2 7615	
4-To \$1.87 3-9	sold.	b-To	62 3-4	e gold.	

u—To \$1.87 3-8 sold. b—To 62 3-4c sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, \$1.87 3-4;
July, \$1.81 to \$1.81 1-8; cash—No. 1 hard.
\$2.68 2-4 to \$2.04 3-4; No. 1 hard.
\$2.68 2-4 to \$2.04 3-4; No. 1 hard.
\$2.68 2-4 to \$1.90 3-4.
\$1.97 3-4; No. 2 do., \$1.89 3-4 to \$1.99 3-4.
\$1.97 3-4; No. 3 yellow, \$1.11 to \$1.12. OatsNo. 3 white, \$5 3-8 to 59 3-4c. Flour—Chehanged, Bran—\$34.59 to \$85.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAUOUS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat-May, \$1.87 2-4;
July, \$1.81 to \$1.81 1-8; cash—No. 1 hard,
\$2.03 3-4 to \$1.97 3-4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.23
3-4 to \$1.97 3-4; No. 2, co., \$1.89 3-4 to
\$1.90 3-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.11 to
\$1.12. Octs—No. 3 yellow, \$1.11 to
\$1.12. Octs—No. 3 yellow, \$1.14 to
\$1.12. Cols—No. 3 yellow, \$1.15 to
\$1.12. Cols—No. 3 yellow, \$1. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.-Wheat-No. 1 hard. \$1.93; I northern, \$1.90; No. 2 northern, May, \$1.88 bid; July, \$182, asked. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo. Despatch—Cattle recipts 12; active and steady.

Veals, receipts 50; active; 53 to 515.

Hogs, receipts 500; active; 53 to 515.

Hogs, receipts 500; active and steady; beavy and mixed 516; yorkers \$15.75 to \$16. light \$15 to \$15.50; pigs \$14 to \$14.50; roughs \$14.15 to \$14.50; stags \$11.50 to \$12.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 3,000; steady tambs \$12 to \$15.60; yearlings \$11 to \$12.50; wethers \$12 to \$12.50; ewes; \$6 to \$11.75; mixed sheep \$11.75 to \$12.

CHICAGO LIVE ST	00	CK.		
Cattle, receipts 17,000.				
Market firm.				
Native beef cattle	9	25	13	
Stockers and feeders			9	
Cows and heifers	5	75	10	No
Calves	10	50	. 15	00
Hogs, receipts 34,000;			9 100	
Market strong.				
Light	14	25	1.7	05
Mixed	14	60		20
Heavy			15	
Rough	14	60	11	
Pigs	10	60	13	
			15	
Eulk of sales	7.4	00	1 10	TO
Sheep, receipts 15,000.				
Market weak.	40		1.3	10
Wethers	11	29	12	
Lumbs, nativ	10	7/5	14.	2.

WILLIAM TELL.

The Story Was Old in Denmark Before the Swiss Borrowed It.

Do you know who shot the apple on the head of the little boy? Why, William Tell, of course: Everybody knows now ten genvered Switzerland from the tyranny of Austria. At least everybody used to know. Unfortunately, for pure romance, the historian and the investigator have been unity ac tive in the just quarter of a century, and the result has left us few heroes with enough closning of romance to cover their skeletons

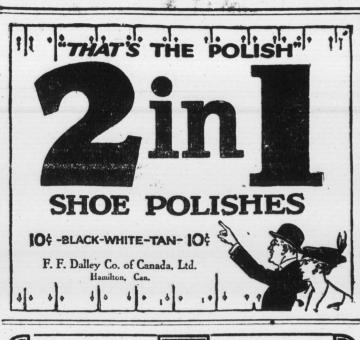
We have read Schiller's beautiful and inspiring pay, either in our col-lege German course or in translation, and we cling to Wilham Tell with all the arder of youthful cathorias M. And along comes the historian and teds us that it is all a might, that the dates fixed by the Swiss enronicies on the subject do not coincide with the dates of the historic events that were suppoled to be taking place in Austria at the same time and that earlier records of Switzerland make no mention of the

archer's master snot.
The selfsame story is told in the Danish legends, two centuries before it crops out in the Swiss narradye, and further investigation shows that it was borrowed by the Danes, the original apple having been shot from the original child's head by a German howman named Eigil, when King Nidung sought to test the man's skill and nerve. In that remote story it is related that Eigil concealed another ar row in his besom with which to kill the king if he injured his child. John Fiske, the American historian, was largely responsible for robbing us of

When a girl is a belle, it is quite natural for her to announce her en-sagement with a ring.

CANADIANS WANTED FOR

ES SEES SEES SEES For Duty off the Coast of Canada. Applications for immediate service as officers in the Canadian Naval Patrols are requested from ex-officers in the Royal Navy, the Naval Reserve, or men holding Officers' Certificates in the Mercantile Marine. Seamen, Stokers and Engine Room Ratings are also wanted at once. PAY Officers from \$2.50 per day and \$30.00 monthly and upwards to dependents. Men from \$1.05 per day and separation allowance. Must be sons of British subjects. Ages 18 to 45. Men from 18 to 38 are wanted also for immediate service in the Overseas Division of the R.N.C.V.R. Experience not necessary-accepted recruits proceed at once to England for training. Pay \$1.10 a day and upwards. Separation as in C.E.F. Apply to COMMODORS ÆMILIUS JARVIS,
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305 Wellington St., Ottawa. or to The Naval Ross.
305 Wellington St., Ottawa.



HER HUMBLE == LOVER ==

finery

Podswell say?

subject again. I will accept it that you prefer the mendicant, Hector Warren to Sir Frederic Blythe, and

that you will become the pauper's bride in a month."
"Must I." she whispers. "I—I thought.—"

thought—"
"That, like Jacob, I was going to wait seven years, perhaps?" he says, laughing softly. "Why, do you know, I thought I was wonderfully consid-

erate in giving you so long, but I re-membered that ladies required at least a month to get their wedding

Signa laughs.
"My wedding finery will be but a

poor display."
"A clean cotton gown is all I stipu

never mind; I am not to mention that

DATENTS

IN ALL COUNTRIES

BABCOCK & SONS

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odious subject, am 1? Just thirty-one

days, and you will be my own! It seems too sweet to be true!"—and he takes her face in his hands, and turns

it so that he can look at it with pas sionate wistfulness.
"Is it so sweet?" she interposes

He does not answer her, and his face grows pale, as if with some pas-

"Yes, yes," he says, almost to him-self. "Are you not trusting all your future life in me—to me who am not worthy to touch the hem of your

dress!-to me of whom you know nothing!"

rally places upon his betrothed's fin-

She looks up at him with a smile. "Have you not? I never thought of

"Heaven! how women can trust!"

she says, with gentle

with lowered eyes.

sing thought.

he murmurs

"Trust!"

She smiles.

"He is-ahem!-certainly one of the ing up! Well, I won't touch on that "He is—anemi—certainly one of the most entertaining and—er—charming men I have ever met," says the rector, "and if—er—Signa had not been foolish enough to reject Sir Frederick for his sake, I should have liked him

To-night, after the rector has drunk his one glass of port, and Hector has smoked his cigarette—which he is allowed to do under the veranda—he goes into the drawing room, and walter ing until the couple are fast asleep, entices Signa into the open air.

"Well, sir," she says, nestling up to him as he draws the white, fleecy shawl round her, "what is it? Do you want to smoke or what?"

"I want to talk; but I can smoke as and he lights a well, if I may," cigar a special privilege permitted by Signa, who is wise enough to know that a cigar is the one rival which a that a cigar is the one first which a woman need never fear, and who likes the scent of a fine Havana in the evening air; though, as a matter of truth, she would declare she liked the rankest of tobacco if her god

happened to be partial to it.
"Signa," he says, putting his arm
round her under pretense of drawing the shawl closer, "I have come to make a business proposal."

"I can't talk business with your arm around me, sir," she murmurs, naively. "You should hand me to a seat and stand not be a s seat, and stand with your hands behind you.

He laughs. He laughs.

"I can talk better like this Signa, we have been so hard at work on behalf of other people that we have had no time to think of ourselves lately, Let us do so to night. How should you like to be married this day member?"

month?"
Signa starts and draws a long breath, then she flushes a deep red, and tries to put him at arm's length.
"Not at all," she says, tremulous-

ly. "No? Then say this day fort

night?"
"Oh, Hector! How foolish!"
"This day week, then?" he says,
drawing her to him.
"This day—five years!" she says,
with bowed head and flushed face.
"Will not that do?"
"It certainly will not!" he says,
"Listen, Signa, if—if you are quite

her violet eyes raised to his "Quite sure that you would not re-pent—that you love me well enough to trust me—marry me in a month from now. There, darling! I meant

from now. There, darling! I meant to break it to you, as all bad news should be broken, but it has slipped out. This day month!

"Oh! is it so Isoon. Why—why—cannot you wait longer?"

"No longer, darling! Even that seems ages off. I shall count every day until the day arrives! Why should you not. Signa? You don't respect to your to you do not regret? Blythe Park—"Isn't it rather chilly. I think I

"Isn't it rather chilly. I think I it go in," she says.
"Forgive rae, darling!" he, murners, holding her tightly. "But it unrs, holding her tightly. "But it seems so much, all that you are give



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Mica forms a smooth coating on the axle spindle keeps it cool and well lubricated.

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BRANCHUS THROUGHOUT

down, gently. "But I want you to take it to-night as my wedding-al gift. Will you do so?"

al gift. Will you do so?"
Signa holds out her hands and he gives her the packet.
"You are not to open it," he says, smiling thoughtfully, "until after we are married, or—" he pauses, then smiles again, lightly— "unless anything happens to me—"

thing happens to me—"
"Happens to you!" with a sudden

He laughs.

"Yes; I mean in case I should—should—well, slip down the steps on my way home an break my neck——"Hector!" He laughs.

He laughs.
"Of course I am joking, Signa," he says, apologetically. "But—this is business, you know—in case anything should happen to me before you are my very own, then you are to open this, you understand?" Signa holds the big envelope at arm's

length.
"I understand," she says. "But had-n't you better keep it?" and she

'No," he says, echoing her laugh; "it is yours, absolutely. It is very ugly isn't it? Never mind, I will see if

62 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT. THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS.

Glass, Fancy Goods and Antiques

signa laughe.

late for, he says, "on condition that I may dispense with the awful blue, shiny frock coat which is considered as antimissicar—I beg pardon!—veil don't refuse me! I have a special

don't refuse me! I have a special for the bride. Come, my darling, reason for asking you."
"If you wish it," she says, with another long breath. But it is dreadfully short. What will Aunt Podwell gay?" "She will groan and sigh, and sniff-dear Aunt Podswell!" he says, smil-ing. "And the rector will cough and rub his chin!—poor Mr. Podswell, it is an awful disappointment for him!

place in her dress. CHAPTER XXI.

It is the afternoon of the twenty fourth, the eve of the important day toward which not only Northwell, but nearly all the district has been look-ing forward with feelings of intense curiosity and excitement. The mere fact of the Grange being reinstated as a habitation would have excited the interest of the county in which the name of Delamere still ranked high; but when added to that fact the story of how and why it came to be so re-instated got about, the curiosity was intensified. That the invitations should be issued in the joint names of Lady Rookwell and Laura Derwent caused much amazement and wonderment and people did not hesitate to suggest that Laura Derwent had "caught the eccentric Lord Delamere somewhere on the Continent," and that their engage

MARCH WEATHER RHEUMATIC WEATHER

VICTIMS CAN CURE THEMSELVES WITH DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

W!TH DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS.

With the coming of March people who are afflicted with rheumatism begin to have unpleasant reminders of their trouble. The weather is changeable — balmy and springlike one day, raw, cold and piercing the next, it is such sudden changes of weather that sets the pangs and tortures of rheumatism, lumbago and sectatica going. But it must be borne in mind that although weather conditions start the pains, the trouble is deeply rooted in the blood, and can only be cured through the blood. All the lotions and liniments in the world can't cure rheumatism. Rubling may seem to ease the pain while you are rubbing, but there its value ends. Only through the blood can you cure rheumatism. That's why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have so many thousands of cures of this trouble to their credit. The new, rich blood which they actually make drives out the rekonous acid and rheumatism is vanquished. Among many saferers from rheumatism who have been cured by this medicine is Mr. C. H. McGee, freight shed foreman for the G. T. R. at Peterboro, who says: "In the course of my work I am naturally exposed to all kinds of weather, with the result that about two years ago I contracted rheumatism which settled in my legs. At times I could scarcely walk, and often had to quit my day's work owing to the stiffness and the pain. I tried different remedies without getting any help until I begin the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used six boxes of these and can say that I am about as well as ever I was. I still take the pills occasionally, and I hope that my experience may be of benefit to some other rheumatism, or any other disease of the blood, begin to cure yourself to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Or. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockwille, Ont. "Know nothing? Why, it is, oh, ages since we met there down by the sea. Know nothing. It seems to me as if I had known you all my me as if I had known you all my life. Why is that?"
"Den't ask me," he rays, still pale and troubled. "Your pure and stain-less love overawes me. There! there! you don't understand; but oh, my darling, if you knew how precious your love is to me!—how I treasured your sweet innocence and trustfulness! Ah, Signa, my own, own dar-ling, if a lifelong devotion can prove my love for you, you shall learn what And in the intensity of his emotion he drops his arm and moves away Half-frightened, Signa sinks into a hair; and he takes a turn or two on he terrace. Then he comes back to the terrace. Then he comes back to her, with the dark cloud dispersed from his brow, and bends over her. "Signa," says he, "have you noticed that I have not made you a single present, not even the regulation engaged ring which the happy lover generated." "Not even a ring!" he says. "And I will not give you one until I can g! e you a plain hoop of gold. But I must give you something, Signa."

"Give me your love," she says, looking up into his eyes, steadily.

"You have that already," he returns almost solemnly. "But see, here is something else," and he draws a long, blue envelope from his pocket and taps it with his finger. "It is not so pretty as a ring, is it?"

Signa smiles with amused surprise.

"What is it?" she asks.

"I cannot tell you just now," he says, waving the blue envelope up and

"Shameful! my dear, isn't it?"

"and the disappointed ones are all tearing their hair. The curious feature of the affair is, that it is not yet known whether the noble owner will

No one ever doubts REDPATH quality, because in its Sixty Years of use no one has ever bought a

of course be there, in his own house, as a guest. The whole thing is roman-

tic in the extreme, and society is in

Miss Derwent's debt for a really sub-stantial sensation. We may add that N——Il Grange is one of the finest

specimens of the old fashioned county 'places' that still exist; and it has

been long a source of regret in the

county that so large and handsome a house should have been closed and

"Isn't it shameful?" exclaims her ladyship again. "What is the world coming to? You see, they don't dare to print Lord Delamere's name in full, or the house, but they don't hesitate

to do so with Laura's name. That's what it is to be a professional beauty and last week they even hinted in this

paper that she and he were engaged."

"Of course not! My dear, it is im

possible. She only saw the man for an hour or two. Oh, no; if they were

engaged, or there was any likelihood, she wouldn't have gone in for this ab-

surd business. Isn't your young man very late? And she looks at the clock.

Signa colors faintly; she has locked at the clock a dozen times in the last

do at the Grange, and he was kept,

"Yes; but there was a great deal to

"He has worked like a navvy," says

Lady Rookwell. "If Laura does her duty, she will go down on her knees

"I don't think he'd care about that,"

laughed Signa.
"And your dress, how about hat?"

selfish child that you are, never men-

"Oh, my dress is all right,"

"Well, you are right there.

She puts her hand to her lips,

across to Signa with a matter-of-is-

"That's all for you, my dear," she

"Perhaps they are,-

with a smile.

two minutes.

perhaps.

to him!"

neglected.

2 and 5 lb. Cartons— 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

and those who had not received tickets strove, almost madly, to procure one.
In all, about two hundred were in

vited—a larger number than Lady Rockwell quite approved of; but Laura Derwent had written to inquire the size of the ballroom and ante-rooms,

size of the ballroom and anterooms, and had told Lady Rookwell to fill them. "They will want airing," she had said; "and as every one who doesn't get a card will be your and my mortal enemy, we had better make as few as possible." For days Lady Rookwell had been busy in the preparation

of her list, and when it was completed it showed a catalogue of guests which contained the clite of an aristocratic

district, with a sprinkling of the up-per middle-class, such as the Jenks' and the local professional men, with their wives. Altogether, Lady Rook-

well was rather proud of her list.
"It will be a success, my dear," she

said to Signa, to whom she confided all her ideas on the subject. "You see,

all her ideas on the subject, "You see, I could have had a title, or something like it, with the whole two hundred, for everybody was anxious to come. Why, the dear old duchess—how I do hate that woman!—actually drove over to call on me the other day, and she hasn't been near me for a year! But if we had kept it.

me for a year! But, if we had kept it amongst the Olympians, it would have been cold and stiff; and Laura doesn't

want that. You see it is a bit of

"Rather a stupendous bit of fun,"

said Signa, tainking of all the expense and the days of hard work—especially

barrel, bag or carton of poor Redpath sugar. It is made in one grade only—the highest.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

the evening of the ball. Not a few raised the voice of censure, and hinted that the whole thing was irregular and scarcely—well, proper; but no one re-fused the invitation on that account,

merit which you are desirous of disposing of-such as Antique Fur-Old Plate, Brassware Prints, Engravings, Old Arms, Armour, Curios, etc.? If so, you will find it of interest to you to consul

Importers and Dealers in China,

can find enough money to buy an en

"Ah, you are making fun of me!" she says.
"No. I am quite serious." he says.
but with a happy smile. "Put the ugly

blue envelope in your pocket, if you have one." haven't." she admits, piteously:

"but I can hide it away. And I am not

"Until after our marriage, darling," he says. "or —unless anything should happen to me." Signa looks at it, pale and troupied: then she holds it out to him. "I don't hink I care for it," she

says, with a little pout.

But he gently pushes her hand back.
"Take it, my, darling," he says. "it
is ugly, but it is my wedding-gift!"

And slowly and reluctantly she disposes of it in some feminine hiding-

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or her beloved. And Lady Rockwell had shrugged her shoulders.

"I shan't say anything more about it, my dear," she said. "I gave in when that lover of yours gave in. Of course I think it an awful piece of tomfoolery, and a wicked waste of money—though, after all, the Grange

wanted cleaning and doing up! There

-I've said my say long ago, and having consented to join the band of lunaties, I must 30 through with my share of the madness." As two hundred people cannot be ex-

pected to dance without something to eat and drink during the evening, Lady Rockwell had made arrange-ments with one of the bondon firms of contractors, and an elaborate pre-paration had been made in the kitchens, which were to result, so said the contractors, in as handsome a supper and as plentiful a supply of wines and ices as even Miss Laura Derwent could wish.

And now it is the eve of the great day, and Signa, as see sits in the drawing room of the villa—for Lady Rookwell has insisted upon their dining with her, "to talk things over and see if anything has been forgotten"— Signa, as she sits smilingly listening Signe, as she sits smilingly listening to the flow of sharp, dynical remarks which her ladyship pours out upon men-and things, and the coming occasion in particular, is conscious of a strange feeling of suppressed excitement, which Lady Rockwell is sharing with her, if she would but own it. "If anything goes wrong to-morrow," she says nodding her head until the she says, nodding her head until the diamonds in her cap and ears glitter again, "Laura will never forgive me. The foolish, flighty girl has actually got the thing into the society papers. Look here! here it is in 'The Upper

Ten' of the week. Read it, my dear And she throws the paper gently into Signas lap. to Signas lap.

"It is said," remarks the paragraph, "that the restoration of N——Il Grange, one of the seats of the Earl of D——e, which he has lent to Miss Laura Derwent for a county dance, has cost an improve sum of more.

has cost an immense sum of mone and that the little party-numbering not less than two hundred-will be one of the most brilliant gatherings of the year. There has been quite a scramble for cards—"

ment would be formally announced on the present. If he should be, he would memory of a disagreeable old won the evening of the ball. Not a few of course be there, in his own house, who was stupid enough to be found who was stupid enough to be fond of Signa opens the case and utters

Signa opens the case and utters a low exclamation, as she sees, reposing in the ruby velvet, a suit of magnificent diamonds and pearls.

"Oh, Lady Rookwell!" she says, with a tone of awe and dismay, but with the light which naturally comes into every girl's eyes at the sight of pretty things. "But—but—"

"Now don't be ungrateful," says the old lady, very brusquely; "for it would old lady, very brusquely; "for it would

be ungrateful to refuse them I should never forgive you, I shouldn't, in-Signa gets up and crosses over to

her and kisses her, which is a great thing for Signa to do, for she is not free with her kisses save to one favor-"I was going to refuse them,"

"I was going to recuse them, she says in a low voice, "but I wish they weren't so—so very valuable, as I know they must be,"
"Tush! What's the matter?" retorts her ladyship. "Valuable as they may be, they are of no use to me; I should never wear them; besides I've got too never wear them; besides I've got too many baubles of the same sort; poor Rookwell was fond of decking me out like an Indian idol. I don't think he ever went to London without bringing me something of the kind. They used to love him at Howell & James' like a brother. I think they'll look nice on your gauze, dear. You can wear that flower spray in your hair. Let me put it—oh! here's one who will do it betshe breaks off, as Hector Warren enters.

(To be continued.)

Quite Different.

asks Lady Rookwell, "I declare we have none of us given a thought to that! And you, like the idiotic, un-A tenant of Lord Halkeston, a judge of the Scotch court of sessions, once waited on him with a woeful countenwaited on him with a woeful countenance and said: "My lord, I am come to inform your lordship of a sad misfortune. My cow has gored one of your lordship's cows, and I fear it cannot live." "Well, then, of course, you must pay for it." "Indeed, my lord, it was not my fault, and you know I am but a very poor man." "I can't help that. The law says you must pay for it. I am not to lose my cow, am I" "Well, my lord, if it must be so I cannot say more. But I forgot what I was saying. It was my mistake enon, my dress is an right, says Signa, leaning back and resting her shapely head in her hands. "I shall wear my Egyptian gauze—I haven any other—and," quickly, for she sees something hovering on the old lady's lips, "I should prefer it to anything dear," responds Lady Rockwell, concisely; "it is more distinguished and uncommon-looking than anything you could get in London-or Paris, either. I was saying. It was my mistake entirely. I should have said it was your lordship's cow that gored mine." "Oh, is that it? That's quite a different affair. Go along and don't trouble me just now. I am very busy. Be off 1 say?"—American Law Review. frowns, then leaves the room. When she comes back she has an obleng morocca case in her hand, and pushes it

"So you are a strong advocate of sneered the says, as if she were passing her a suburbanite. "Sure. There's no janinewspaper or some such trifle. "Wear them to-morrow, and keep them in cated apartment house dweller. love in a cottage, eh?"







Millions of colds start with wet feet, which could and should be prevented by wearing rubbers, rubber farm shoes or high rubber boots.

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GRAFT RULES CHINA.

To Refuse to Accept It Would Create a Big Sensation.

Why can't China build her own raildredge her own canals? She has engineers who are no slouches; she has limitless material and the cheapest of labor.

There are two reasons, sloth, and graft, the outgrowth of sloth.

Try to take one of the little steamers that ply from point to point along the coast of China. "Will the boat leave today at the schedule time?" you ask the agents at the pier. Well, no. probably not till tomorrow, the courteous Chinese tell you. Tomorrow again there is some delay, and you may hang about for a week before you get off in that steamer. How could such methods build a trunk line from Peking to Canton, even if the government could float all the bonds in the world?

Graft, which permeates all China, from the highest official to the poorest coolie, would make it very difficult for a corporation to live. So many would take bites from the melon!

A missionary over here on a visit tells a story of a Chinese boy, educated in a mission school, who nearly upset a whole province by refusing graft. Sent on some expedition for the local government, he was given what in our money would be \$300 for expenses. When he returned he handed in \$50.
"What is this for?" they asked.

"I spent only \$250," he explained. There was a great to do, and the governor of the province sent to see this lad, who had done what no man had ever been known to do But he was solemnly assured that he must not return that \$50 because it would mortify others who kept all they could get .- Eleanor Booth Simmons in

A MAN WE HAVE FORGOTTEN.

Matthew Fontaine Maury, Who Was a Really Great American.

Every one who has heard of Robert Fulton, certainly every one who has heard of S. F. B. Morse or Cyrus W. Field ought also to have heard of Matthey Fontaine Maury. But that is not For my part, I had never heard of Maury until I went to Virginia. I have asked schoolboys if they have heard of him. None of them has. Yet Maury's scientific researches and accomplishments have had an enormous effect, not only in this country, but throughout the world.

It may be said that Maury laid the foundation for our modern weather bureau and that the science of meteorology began with him. He founded the entional nautical observatory and the hydrographic office in Washington and discovered, among other things, the cause of the gulf stream and the existence of that plateau in the north Atlantic ocean which, if I am not mistaken, made possible the laying of the first Atlantic cable. Cyrus W. Field said with reference to this, "Maury furnished the brains, England the money, and I did the work." Further than this, the charts of the north Atlantic which Maury made years ago are today the upon which that ocean is navigated by all nations.

I am informed that though he was decorated by many foreign governments, he was never given so much as a cheap little medal by that of the United States, and that his name has not been kept alive by any memorial or other token of his country's gratitude. -Julian Street in Collier's Weekly.

The Cruel Wolf Spider.

One of the most unnatural things in nature, if the expression is allowable, is the manner in which the young of the common wolf spider treat their mother. After the little creature has laid her eggs she envelops them in a silken covering, so as to make a ball about the size of a pea, and this she carries about with her wherever she d will defend it with her life. When the young are hatched they climb on her back, giving her a monstrous appearance, and ride about until nearly half grown, and as soon as they discover their strength they fall to and devour their mother.

A Bamboo Forest.

There are few spots imaginable more beautiful than a Japanese bamboo forest. It is the most lovely in color, the most aristocratic and the best behaved 1crest in the world. It whispers pleasantly and gently, and the severest winds cannot make it angry. The long, slim bod es of its trees are useful long after de. th, for they are made into water pipes, canes, fences, picture frames, vases, fishing rods, roofings, flutes, fans, furniture and poles.

Following the Styles. "The average woman spends most

of her time thinking about what to wear."

"I fear you are mistaken." "Why so?"

"She spends most of her time thinking about what to wear next."

His Time to Talk Judge-Have you anything to say before I pronounce sentence upon you? Prisoner-Yes, judge, I certainly have. But it's dinner time. Let's wait until after we've had it. I have quite a reputation as an after dinner speaker.

Dangerous Suggestion.

-Yonkers Statesman.

"Talk is cheap." "Now, look out and don't be talking that way or first thing you know the telephone rates will be going up."-Baltimore American.

When a man sits down and hopes for the best he is apt to get the worst

NEWS

Miss Irma Redmond returned last reek from a visit to Toronto.

Sergeant Wm. Greenham returned from England having obtained his honorable discharge.

A \$25,000 curling rink is proposed in Kingston.

The publishers of the City Directory gave the population of Toronto as

Mr. W. B. Phelps, and niece, Miss Lillian Blackburn, of Philipsville, spent Monday in Athens.

Misses Violet Robeson and Edna Whaley spent the week end at their

Private Henry Pipe of the 218th Bantam) Battalion, Toronto is spending his last leave with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston, New Dublin were week-end guests of Mr.

and Mrs. Samuel Gifford.

Mr. Heber Pierce and family moved to Glen Buell where he will make cheese this season

Mr. W. Lorne Steacy has gone to Brockville, where he has secured em-

Mr. George Rosenbarker, Wight's line in France. Corners, has secured employment in Plum Hollow with Mr. Clint Bogart.

Mr. Ferguson P. Moore and Mrs. F. R. Mcore were the guests of rela- dence. tives and friends in Smith Falls on Friday last.

was to be held last night, was post- guest of friends in Athens. poned on account of the inclement weather, to next Tuesday.

Sask., have disposed of their property 7 30 p.m. in the yestry, instead of there, and returned to their farm on Thursday. Mrs W. W. Henderson, the Lyndhurst road.

Rev. Wm. Usher will speak on "What it is to be a Christian" in St. give an address. Everyone welcome. Paul's Presbyterian Church on Sunday, at 7 p.m.

buys a fine piano cased organ, in use only a few months. Terms \$5 monthly. C. W. Lindsay Ltd. Brockville.

Dr. Ed Giles and son of Montreal, arrived last week, and went through to Charleston Lake where the former owns the big summer hotel, Cedar Park lun.

-Miss Gray's Spring Millinery opening will be held on Thursday, March 29, and following days. Ladies of Athens and vicinity are cordially in vited to attend.

Carpenters started work last week repairing the wales of the C. P. R wharf at Brockville which was damaged last season by contact with

" Mrs. Mary Rabb, who broke her hip at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Albert Morris, on the Charleston road, is very ill there, little hopes being held ont for her recovery.

While cleaning a job press on Thursday, Clarence Gifford, of The Reporter staff, had the tips of two fingers crushed. He will be unable to resume his duties for some little time.

Earl Con. Co. have lumber on the ground for a large addition to their garage. It will extend from the pres nt wing of the company's works to the Eigin street front. An air compressor will be installed.

buys a Karn piano. walnut case, 7 1-3 octaves, overstrung scale, in A1 con-dition. Easy Terms arranged. C. W. Lindsay Ltd., Brockville.

Perth school board has asked the Perth council for \$37 000 to transform Priced 25c. 40c, 50c, and 750 the Perth public school building into a modern and up-to-date building, with new seats, new heating and ventilating system, and proper facilities for teach, ing in all the rooms.

NOTICE

New map'e syrop was last week sold in small quantities at 40c a quart. Neilson's Ice Cream, just in. E. C Tribute.

Mr. John Eaton left today for Wienipeg.

Mr. Frank Whitford is moving to Arch Mulvena's farm, Lyndhurst Road. Mr. William Yates and son Mahlon left this week for Shumacker, New

When you need your piano tuned write C. W. Lindsay Ltd., Brockville.

Miss Anna Hickey was a Sunday visitor in Plum Hollow, a guest of Mrs. Caude Moulton.

Mrs. Fred Scovil was a recent guest of her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) W. D. Stevens, Westport.

Mrs. W. G. Towriss attended the Easter meeting of the W. M. S. in in Prescott. Mrs. W. H. Mallet, Sharbot Lake, and Mrs. S. E. Gilrov, Smith's Falls.

spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Arnold. The Women's Institute recently mailed six well filled pails of good

Mrs. Harry Vollick and children left Athens last week for Little Falls, N.Y. to join Mr. Vollich and take up resi-

things to Athens boys in the fighting

Lieut. Lawrence Webster, who has been taking the Officers Training The meeting of the W.C T.U. which | Course in Antillery at Kingston, is a

The W. M. S. of the Methodist church will hold their annual thank-Mrs. Wm. Gray and family, Rolean offering service on Tuesday, April 3 at of Ottawa, first vice-president of the Montreal branch, will be present and

> . The Women's Lastitute will meet in the Institute room on Saturday March 31st at 3 o'clock. There will be a good programme consisting of music and the topics for the month. All adies interested in Institute and Red Cross work are condially invited.

> All residents interested in the school fair to be held in Athens this fall are asked to be present so that the matter may be thoroughly discussed.

COMFORT and CONVENIENCE

WITHOUT WATERWORKS

By installing a Sanitary Odorless Closet in your home.

Get our free literature.

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

ATHENS, ONT.

Sun Glasses

Do your eyes need protection from the strong sunlight? Let us show you our stock of Sun Glasses. They are carefully made, do not obstruct the vision, and strengthen the eyes make vision pleasant.

H. R. KNOWLTON Jeweler and Optician

Notice

ATHENS

Notices of future events of any kind and for any purpose, at which an admission fee is charged, collection taken at the door or revenue derived in any other way, are classed as advertising, and will be charged at the regular rates of this newspaper.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and Rules of Court relating to infants, that an application will be made theretyed in any other way, are classed at the regular rates of this newspaper.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and Rules of Court relating to infants, that an application will be made as advertising, and will be charged at the regular rates of this newspaper.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and Rules of Court relating to infants, that an application will be made the Surroyate Court, of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, at His Chambers in the Court House at Brockville, to have Jane Rowsome of the Town of Brockville in the County of Leeds, Widow and Effic Margaret Rowsome, of Brockville in the County of Leeds, Widow and Effic Margaret Rowsome, of Brockville and Provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and Rules of Court relating to infants, that an application will be made to infants, that an applicat OLD NEWSPAPERS

Old newspapers may be obtained at the Reporter Office at ic a pound. We have some in 25 pound bundles.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

ville, aforesold unmarried woman, appointed the Guardians of James Edward Rowsome Shaver, Infant Son of Albert E. Shayer, or Brockville, aforesaid, Soldier, deceased. Dated this of harch A. D. 1917.

Ice-

Homogenized and Pasteurized - that spells NEILSON'S

-the perfect Ice Cream

E. C. TRIBUTE

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County,

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

ARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D., 1886.
(Scal)

A. W. GLEASON.
Mall'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.

F. J. CHENEY, & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

ROOM TO LET

After Easter, reasonable rent, call and MRS. N. SHOOK

FOR RENT

100 acre farm-immediate possession MRS. HICKEY

FARM FOR SALE

The Albert Wiltse Farm about one-half mile south of Athens consisting of about So acres, about 15 acres fall ploughed, to-gether with farming implements, wagons, bobsleigh, seeder, mower, horse rake, plough, harrow etc. Immediate posses-Apply to

IRWIN WILTSE

Automobile

Tops and Cushions

We have a full line of everything for Tops, Cushions, Slip Covers, Buggy Tops, etc.

Write for Prices on Repair Work

JAS. W. JUPSON, Brockville

H. W. IMERSON AUCTIONEER

Accidence to sell by Auction in Leeds County
Apply for open dates and terms
HARLEM, ONTARIO

J. W. RUSSELL AUCTIONEER nable terms. Years of successful ex

DR. H. R. BRIGHT PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR

DELTA, ONTARIO

OFFICE HOURS: { Until 8 a.m. 1 to 3 p.m. 7 to 8.30 p.m.

BROCKVILLE PHYSIC AN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR DR. T. F. ROBERTEON BROCKVILL R. VICTORIA AVE

DR. C. M. B. CORNELL.

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EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.

X Rays and Electricity employed in treatmen of cancer and chronic diseases COURT HOUSE SQUARE - BROCKVILLE

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DR. A. E. GRANT.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

W. T. ROGERS, PRIN.

You want to "do your bit" in these strenuous times. You desire to contribute your quota to the "National Service." It is necessary to keep the wheels of industry turn-

Our business is to train office workers, stenographers, typists, book-keepers, civil servants, etc., and to do this we have bright new rooms, new outfit of typewriting machines and a complete new equipment of labor-saving office devices'

SPRING TERM opens April 2nd. Send for catalogue.

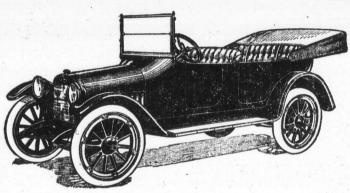
BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Fulford Block,

Brockville, Ont.

The Reporter will be \$1.50 after April 1. Save 50c by subscribing before that date.

The Wonder Car



The McLaughlin Four and Six

Are built right. They are wonderful in quality of workmanship, material and appearance. As to performance, the McLaughlin has an enviable reputation. No better value for the money can be secured in a motor car than you get in the McLaughlin.

We have on display a McLaughlin Four-Cylinder Touring Car in our show rooms, and we shall be glad to have you call and inspect it.

A. TAYLOR & SON, Agents, Athens

To the Public -March 1917

The best authorities predict increasing scarcity of all manufactured goods and much higher prices in consequence. We are pleased, however, to be able to inform our friends that, anticipating these conditions we bought months ago, before recent advances in price took place, a very large stock of the different lines we carry and will therefore protect our customers for the present and as long as possible against these higher or war prices by continuing to supply them with goods at prices lower than those less fortunate in buying can possibly give.

Staple Dry Goods

We are offering superior values in Grey and Bleached Cotton, Double-fold Shirtings, Pillow Cotton, Flannelettes, Ducks, Tickings, Table and Towel Linens, Galateas, Ginghams, Prints, etc., etc.

Dress Goods and Silks

In Dress and Blouse fabrics we are showing a most complete stock of clean up-to-date goods comprising the market's best staple lines at popular prices beside many novelties scarce and hard to find.

In our second flat we are showing a larger stock than usual of Carpet Squares, Rugs, Stair Carpets, Floor Oilcloths, Window Shades, and Curtain Material without any advance as yet in price.

Our new wall papers are also in stock. Gent's Furnishings

In this line we are very strong. Our Men's Work Shirts, Colored and White Fine Shirts, Neckties, Collars, Hats, and Spring Caps are better value than ever before. While our Clothing Department, on second floor, contains a large and most complete assortment of Ready-to-wear in Men's and Boys' Suits, Separate Pants, Overalls, and Smocks bought early and selling at prices impossible to long continue.

Boots and Shoes

Nothing in the trade shows a greater advance in price than leather. But we are well protected by having on hand twice our usual stock of Boots, Men's, Boys', Women's, and Children's, both in fine and heavy goods, and from our large stock of early buying we can assure you very close and satisfactory prices-many lines quite below what the manufacturers are charging to-day.

This large well-assorted stock at comparatively low prices is the result of early careful buying in the best available markets for cash.

We invite you to call, examine, and price our lines. We guarantee you the best value money can procure. We will do our best to serve you satisfactorily and well.

H. H. ARNOLD

Central Block **ATHENS**