

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXII. No. 28

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, June 7, 1916

3 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

SILK SALE

\$1.25 Sport Stripes in Heavy Washable Silk, on Sale for 79c

Special clearing purchase of Silks offered this week at a great reduction in price.

A heavy, twill, glossy, soft quality in Washable Silk, 32 inches wide, one inch stripes in black and white. The newest thing for summer blouses and skirts. Regular price, \$1.25 yard. Sale Price

79c Yard

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

SCARCE GOODS

Chiffon Tafetta Silk—New shipment just arrived

Colors, Alice, Copenhagen, Navy, African Brown, Mid Brown, Field Mouse, Old Rose, White, and Black, width, 35 to 35 inch, price per yard. \$1.00, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.50.

NEW TUB SILKS in new stripes, for Ladies' Blouses, Dressing Gowns, Bathing Suits and Dresses. New stripe silks, colors, all white, white with black, white with blue or helio, width 36 inch. Per yard, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75.

HONAN SILKS, for Dresses, or Kimonos, colors, Green, Purple, Old Rose, Alice and Black, width, 36 inches, at \$1 yd.

Come to this store, for High Quality Dry Goods.

R. DAVIS & SON, BROCKVILLE

The Canadian Ford is manufactured wholly within the Dominion. In every sense, it's a "Made in Canada" Car.

PERCIVAL & BROWN, Ford Agents, Athens

Neilson's Ice Cream

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

E. C. Tribute



Village Council

The council met as a Court of Revision of the Assessment Roll for 1916 on May 26th.

Jacob—Smith—That Reeve Holmes be chairman of the Court of Revision.—Carried.

Jacob—Sheldon—That the appeal of Mrs. M. A. Johnston be allowed, and her assessment on Lot 12, Con. 9 be reduced \$300.—Carried.

Smith—Jacob—That the appeal of Mrs. M. A. Johnston on Lot 7 C, Main street be allowed.—Carried.

REGULAR MEETING, JUNE 2ND
Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. Members all present.

A by-law was passed, providing for an overdraft of \$1,000 in the Merchants Bank.

Jacob—Smith—That the following accounts be paid and orders drawn on the treasurer for same:

Jno. Bigelow and wife, cleaning hall.	\$ 75
Peter Duclon, ditto.	2 00
J. Livingston, hauling garbage 12 50 and providing dumping ground	6 00
J. Shea, removing garbage.	1 00
M. Ritter, re celebration.	6 25
J. Bigelow, salary 1 month.	29 50
H. H. Smart, sewer pipe.	28 98
C. H. Willson, 160 lbs. meat.	10 00
N. D. McVeigh, horse keep.	2 55
156th Batt.	11 20
M. B. Holmes, expenses to Brockville and phone re roads	1 00
F. Blancher	3 03
Law costs.	15 63
4 meals for prisoners.	75
Extra police help on May 22.	2 75
Salary, 1 month.	3 11
Telephoning.	2 85
Wm. Hillis	
Work on roads.	
Paid freight on tile.	
Work re celebration.	

—Carried
Sheldon—Jacob—That the communication of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, asking for more vigorous prosecution with regard to the liquor law, be received by this council and entered in the minutes.

—Carried
Council adjourned to meet at Reeve's call,
A. M. Lee

W. I. Officers Elected

A special meeting of the Athens Women's Institute was held on Friday, June 2nd. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Pres.—Mrs. Geo. Judson
1st Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Chas. Yates
2nd Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Etta Eaton
3rd Vice-Pres.—Mrs. A. W. Johnston
Rec. Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Geo. Beach

Assistant Sec.—Mrs. Donnelly
Directors—Mrs. John Layng, Mrs. H. E. Cornell, Mrs. J. H. Ackland, Mrs. W. F. Earl, Mrs. Jos. Thompson, Miss J. Eyre

Pianist—Miss M. Berney
Convener of Dramatic Club—Mrs. C. C. Slack

Mrs. W. H. Johnston of Tacoma, gave a very interesting talk on women's work in that city. The women have the franchise in Washington. She spoke of the various moral reforms and the improvement in civic affairs, and sanitary conditions as a result of this.

The program consisted of an instrumental duet, by Miss Geneva Yates and Miss Usher; a solo, "When the Boys Come Home," by S. C. A. Lamb, both numbers being much appreciated. Following the program, refreshments were served and a social hour spent.

Conference Visitors

Among the delegates from this district who attended the annual meeting of the Montreal Conference branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist church at Ottawa were the following:—Brockville, Mrs. M. J. Connolly (organizer), Mrs. A. Kitchen and Mrs. F. A. Larke; Athens, Mrs. W. G. Towria and Miss Rhena Kendrick; Cardinal, Mrs. A. S. Cleland; Chantry, Miss Pearl Gorman; Donville, Mrs. Herbert Henry; Easton, Mrs. Allen Connolly; Elgin, Mrs. S. F. Warren; Forfar, Mrs. Frye; Frankville, Mrs. W. D. Livingston; Gananoque, Mrs. E. O. Britton (corresponding secretary); Mrs. Thomas Scott and Miss Dempster; Glen Buell, Mrs. Brock Davis; Glen Elbe, Mrs. Morley Earl; Hulbert, Mrs. Mary Roode; Miss Maude Mallow and Mrs. H. L. Morrison; Johnstown, Mrs. James Webb; Kemptville, Mrs. J. Webster; Lyn, Mrs. G. W. Gardiner; Phillippsville, Mrs. A. Willows; Prescott, Mrs. W. S. Johnston; Roebuck, Mrs. John Attridge; Seeley, Mrs. J. C. McKinley; Spencerville, Mrs. H. E. McLean; Venton, Miss Florence Caldwell.

Perry Davis Painkiller is the family medicine chest ready at all times to apply for cramps, colic, sore throat, bruises, sprains, etc. 25c and 50c bottles.

KITCHENER AND STAFF GO DOWN WITH CRUISER

London June 6.—Admiral Jellicoe has reported to the Admiralty that the British cruiser Hampshire, with Earl Kitchener and his staff aboard, has been lost off the West Orkneys.

Four boats were seen to leave the Hampshire but a heavy sea was running, and only a capsized boat and some bodies have been found.

Earl Kitchener was on his way to Russia. Admiral Jellicoe reports there is little hope that there were any survivors. Jellicoe's report to the Admiralty follows:

"I have to report with deep regret that H. M. ship Hampshire, with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk last night about eight o'clock, to the west of the Orkneys, either by mine or torpedo. Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was north, northwest, and a heavy sea running.

Patrol vessels and destroyers at once proceeded to the spot and the party was sent along the coast to search but only some bodies and a capsized boat have been found up to the present, as the whole shore has been searched from seaward, I greatly fear their is little hope of their being any survivors."

No report has yet been received from the search party on the shore. The Hampshire was on her way to Russia.

The names of the members of Kitchener's staff have not yet been learned. Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, is in London.

Brockville Has Big Fire

The Fulford block, a stately and one of the most imposing structures situated in the very heart of Brockville, is today a mass of ruin as the result of a fire which was discovered shortly after four o'clock Friday morning. A perfect bright summer morning without a breeze, had just come out of the darkness when residents were awakened by the ringing of the fire bell, and the weather being so clear and still scores of citizens were awakened as a second and general alarm was sounded.

"The Fulford block is on fire" passed from one lip to another, and in a few minutes hundreds were at the scene of conflagration. From the first it was seen that a difficult fire was to be fought and citizens vied with the firemen in doing their utmost to stay the progress of the flames. Fortunately there was no wind and the fire was confined to the building in which it originated. Had a breeze or gale blown from the east there is no telling where it would have ended and indications are that the centre of the business district would have been badly gutted.

APPROXIMATE LOSS ESTIMATE

Any estimate of the losses incurred by the fire is difficult to make at this stage but the following figures will give an approximate idea of how the loss is distributed:

Loss on building, from \$20,000 to \$25,000.
F. R. Curry, \$18,000.
G. W. Lindsay Co., \$6,000.
Business College, \$4,000.
A. C. Hardy, \$500.
J. A. Page, \$400.
James Marrs, \$200.
Canadian Express Co., \$500.
J. W. Ridgeway, \$500.
E. L. Weatherhead & Co., \$500.
G. N. W., \$800.
Brockville Loan & Saving Co., \$500.
S. J. Kilpatrick, \$200.
Hutchison & Driver, \$700.
Dr. Williams Medicine Co., in excess of \$10,000.

Unique Gathering of Old Ladies

Fourteen ladies of seventy years and over were guests on Tuesday afternoon, May 30, of Mrs. T. G. Stevens, who on that day celebrated her 75th birthday. The ladies many of whom had been girlhood chums found great enjoyment in recalling incidents of bygone years, the afternoon passing all too rapidly to their reminiscent minds. Supper was served in the capacious dining-room. A group picture was taken on the lawn, a spinning-wheel in the foreground lending a touch of passing history to the scene. Those present were: Mesdames H. Johnston, E. Stevens, E. Breeding, G. Yates, A. Wiltse, D. Willson, Jacob Morris, A. Judson, Geo. Stevens, J. E. Robeson, H. Brown, S. Robeson, J. Hanna, J. B. Bellamy.

Guaranteed.

"Are these eggs fresh?" inquired the skeptical customer testily.
"Oh, yes, sir," replied the attentive but inexperienced waiter reassuringly.
"They were taken out of the incubator this very morning."

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

Mr. Leonard Booth, of Rockport, spent the week-end at his home here.

—Go to Eaton's with your Wool, Hides, etc. Highest prices.

Mrs. J. Stewart, Plum Hollow has taken up residence in Phillip Stevens' Elgin St. house.

—D. M. Eaton and Glen Sberman are at Amherst Island, conducting services.

Rev. Geo. Edwards attended the Methodist conference in Smith Falls last week and on Sunday.

W. W. Emerson, advertising manager of the Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, was in town Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Parish were in Morrisburg last week attending the Kilgour-Eager wedding. The bride is a cousin of Mrs. Parish.

The Athens Ladies' Sports Club and their friends will spend Saturday next at Charleston Lake. Rigs will leave Athens at 9 o'clock.

—You will find a great many lines of goods both staple and fancy, at pre-war prices at the Bazaar.

J. McKinney is at Charleston erecting a cottage for Morgan King and his brother-in-law, W. B. Eaton, White Plains, N. Y.

Mr. Philip Watson of Mallorytown, Trinity College undergraduate, preached in Christ's church, Athens Sunday evening.

Mr. W. H. Smith, B.S.A., has done wonders to his orchard by using of the pruning saw liberally. So many orchards are allowed to kill themselves that it is hoped Mr. Smith's object lesson will prove of great advantage to orchard owners.

Serge W. T. Crummy, who was recently killed in action and who was a son of Rev. Dr. Eber Crummy, formerly of Frankville, and now of Winnipeg is among the recipients of the newly-established Military Medal in the King's Birthday honours list.

—Bear in mind, you can always get the highest cash or trade prices for your butter and eggs at the Bazaar.

The funeral of Mrs. Ethel Clara Cliff, formerly of Athens, was held on May 26th, from the family residence, 311 Fifth street, New Westminster B. C., to the Oddfellows cemetery in that city. Revs. Mr. Abbott and Dr. Sipprell officiated.

Miss Edith Chamberlain, who has been spending the last three years or more in Saskatchewan, near Moose Jaw, has returned to her home here, which has recently been vacated by Mr. J. Clow and family, who have returned to their farm east of the village.

Mr. S. J. G. Nichol, principal of the Public school, has removed from the King residence on Henry street, to the house on Victoria street vacated last week by Mr. T. T. Shaw. Mrs. Shea and daughters will move into the house Mr. Nichol is leaving.

—Starting today I will hold a Summer Sale of millinery at greatly reduced prices. Ladies are invited to attend and see these exceptional bargains. —Miss Cora Gray.

Estimates which have been arrived at after consideration places the number of civil servants eligible for enlistment at 1000. These will within a short time be asked to explain their intentions in regard to the war. They may be asked to either enlist or relinquish their positions.

The following from this district have passed the general course of the Faculty of Education at Queen's University:—Misses Nancy E. Alkerton, Donville; Violet M. Elliott, Brockville; Mary E. Hale, Gananoque; Kedith E. Holden, Donville; Sadie Lee Kemptville; Helen G. McLean Brockville; Wilhelmina Siv, Elgin. Miss Lee took honours in English and History.

OIL STOVES

The greatest convenience of summer specialties in the kitchen will be your oil stove. We have a good assortment in stock and will be pleased to demonstrate them to you.

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

ATHENS, ONT.

Toric Lenses

OLD STYLE FLAT LENS IMPROVED TORIC LENS



Best for Your Eyes

THEY are superior to others not only in the big essentials of efficiency and appearance, but in many smaller respects. Their deep curved form eliminates rear reflections and allows plenty of room for long lashes.

A complete understanding of Toric Lenses will lead you to use them, both because of their good looks, and satisfactory service. See us about them.

H. R. KNOWLTON

Jeweler and Optician
ATHENS

When Fashions Lasted for Years.

In times past a fashion lasted with slight modifications for years. Much the same fashion continued through the long reign of Louis XIV. and another through that of Louis XV., while the ladies of the middle ages never thought of varying their costumes. As for the Greeks and the Romans, generation succeeded generation with little change in female dress, and yet all these ladies of the past were more artistically dressed than those of to-day. Many no doubt spent more than they could afford, but when they had a costly dress they kept it and did not throw it away to replace it with another.—London Truth.

Hawaiian Guitars.

The manufacture of ukuleles is one of the industries of Hawaii. Early in the eighties Portuguese immigrants from the Madeira Islands arrived in Honolulu, many of them bringing what appeared to be a very small guitar. It was played by holding it close to the body, the fingers of the left hand grasping the neck and the fingers of the right hand sweeping the entire set of strings. The rapidity of the motion with the right hand caused the Hawaiians to call the instrument "ukulele" or "dancing flea."

Weak, Sickly Folks Regain Health Quickly By New Remedy!

A Blood-food Now Manufactured That Accomplishes Marvels.

Lots of people that were thin and miserable for years have recently been restored by this simple treatment. All you have to do is take two little chocolate-coated tablets with a sip of water at the close of each meal. The tablets, which by the way, are called "Ferrozone," are in reality a perfect food for the blood. They contain exactly those elements your blood lacks when it becomes thin, weak, and unhealthy.

This is just the time to use Ferrozone; it excites splendid appetite, gives digestion splendid aid, supplies nourishment for all weak organs. At once you feel buoyant and strong. Nutritious blood courses through your veins, supplies strength, makes you tingle with animation and ambition. No more headaches.

None of that tired languor. You feel like doing things because Ferrozone completely renews and strengthens your whole system.

No medicine on earth gives such quick, lasting benefits as Ferrozone. It has raised thousands from downright weakness, brings robust health simply because it contains the fortifying elements that run-down systems require.

One week after using Ferrozone you'll feel like new, you'll appreciate what real robust health means. In a month you'll scarcely credit the push your vigor and spirits have received. Ferrozone is more than a tonic because its work lasts, its benefits remain and are not temporary. It restores health where other treatments fail, and should be used by every man, woman and child. Try it, 50c per box or six boxes for \$2.50. Sold by all dealers or by mail from the Cattarhonzone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

The Norwegian Costume.

It is at church in Norway that the national costume is best seen. In the north the women wear short dark gowns, with fringed handkerchiefs tied becomingly over their curly fair hair, black ones for the matrons and white ones for maidens. In the south the old Norwegian dress is often worn. It consists of a short dark petticoat, with a stripe of bright colors, a full white blouse and a red bodice heavily embroidered, while on Sunday's a quantity of silver pins and chains are added. The headpiece varies according to the occasion and the wearer's social condition. The girls wear jaunty red caps, the married women a coil made of many folds of starched white linen, plaited over a wooden frame, and a bride wears a high metal crown curiously chased and set with jewels.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria. Watch your step, and you won't be so apt to be tripped up on a lie.



2 and 5-lb. Cartons
10 and 20-lb. Bags

Don't buy sugar by the "quarter's worth" or "dollar's worth" when you can buy

Lantic Sugar

in these full weight original packages, containing the "fine" granulation every housewife likes.

"The All-Purpose Sugar"



A TEAPOT TEST

will convince you of its sterling merit. Let us send you a trial packet at the same price you now pay for ordinary tea. Black, Mixed or Green. Address Salada, Toronto. B192.

ANTIQUES

The motifs of design in cut-glass of to-day are in many cases readily traceable in their features to the now antique forms and decorations in vogue in Ireland when that country was at the zenith of its glass-making art.

Little is known of the early history of Irish glass, but there is sufficient to warrant the assumption that it was among the arts practised at a period when Ireland was world famous for its skilled craftsmen, in such industries as wood-carving, metal-working, etc. An old Irish saying gave "The best hands in the world are the hand of a good carpenter, the hand of a good smith and the hand of a skilled woman."

At the time when Irish glass was at its best, from the decorative point, faceted cuttings largely preponderated. The chief centre of the faceted industry was Waterford, but Cork, Belfast, Dublin, Londonderry, Dundalk and Carrigfergus—in the order named—all contributed, some of the districts having decorating plants only. A peculiarity of the Dublin centre was the manufacture of the blue-glass linings, so frequently seen in the perforated silverware baskets, sugars and creams, and the table salt-holders of the Queen Anne and Georgian period styles. Cork also had its own specialty in its combination of engraving and gilding combined with the faceted cuttings. Engraving, by the copper wheel process, was mainly used upon glass for the dinner table, while the gilding was applied to articles for millard's dressing table, cologne bottles, powder boxes, brush, and pin trays. It is these combinations in treatment that the cut glass of to-day resembles the work of other days long past. The glass-cutter now is doing the work of the engraver of olden times, and by using stone instead of copper wheels, in completing the double-motive design, brings his work into the glass-cutting class.

A feature common to both periods is the chequering which covers the face of the hobnail formed by the interlaced lines of the cutting. A comparison of old Cork glass designs with the latest conception in Canadian glassware specialties just put upon the market, will demonstrate this.

Another antique in glass decoration is resuscitated in the Tudor style. It is a long spell from the fifteenth to the twentieth century, but the dictates of fashion cannot be denied and thus we have a five century old decoration adapted to articles of present day use.

Corns Applied in 5 Seconds Cured Quick

Sore, blistering feet from corn-punctured toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" to-day.

MODERN WIRE ROPE.

Mathematical Precision Rules Every Process in Its Making.

Although wire rope has been used as a mechanical appliance for almost 5,000 years, it is commonly regarded as a modern invention. During the many years which have elapsed since the first records of its use wire rope has passed from a crude to a highly developed product, and the purposes for which it is employed have increased a thousandfold. In no other branch of the American steel industry is there so great a demand for material of proved integrity, for it might be safely suggested that wire rope is born to be abused. It is subjected to tremendous tensile strains; it must withstand constant bendings, abrasion, corrosion and the peculiar internal stress produced by vibration.

Wire rope as it is made to-day is the product of the metallurgist and the mechanic. Every process, from the smelting of the ores, the cold drawing of the wire and the heat treatments it receives down to the stranding or laying up of the cable, is conducted with mathematical precision.

The chemist sees that only steel of the proper analysis is used; the electric pyrometer insures uniformity of heat; treatment in various testing machines clearly develops the worth of the product before it is allowed to leave the mill. Wire rope is used in the mine shafts more than a mile in depth, and may be found on aeroplanes which sail a mile or more above the ground.—Technical World.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Got a new one. Prospective juror said he was a retired expressman, a gentleman of leisure and a "headline reader." Still going through life by express, even though a gentleman of leisure, apparently.—New York Evening Telegram.

The Vampire Bat.

The true vampire bat is a quite insignificant creature, not unlike our noctule bat in general appearance and size, but with a small "nose leaf" and no web between the hind legs. The really remarkable thing about it is its perfect adaptation for secret and painless bloodletting. Most bats have teeth very like those of the carnivora, with long canines and small incisors, but in the true blood-sucking vampire bat the incisors are very large and broad and exceedingly sharp edged, thus being able to inflict a shaving surface cut which causes no pain, but a great deal of bleeding. Indeed, not only does the winged bloodletter's attentions, but a bite may be inflicted unfeared on a person who is awake at the time.—London Graphic.



WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

The Giant Bible.

There is in the royal library at Stockholm among other curiosities a manuscript work known as the giant Bible on account of its extraordinary dimensions. It measures 90 centimeters in length and is 50 centimeters in breadth—that is about 35 by 19 inches. It requires three men to lift it. There are 399 pages, but several have been lost. The parchment of which the book is composed required the skins of 160 asses. There are two columns on each page, and the book contains the Old and New Testaments, with extracts from Josephus. The initial letters are illuminated. The binding is of oak, four and one-half centimeters in thickness.

The Heat of Australia.

Australia is the hottest country on record. I have ridden for miles astride the equator, but I have never found heat to compare with this. Out in the country in the dry times there appears to be little more than a sheet of brown paper between you and the lower regions, and the people facetiously say that they have to feed their hens on cracked ice to keep them from laying boiled eggs.—Sydney Telegraph.

He is Just One More of the Many

WHO HAS FOUND NEW HEALTH IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Philip McLeod Tells How He Suffered From Kidney Trouble for Years and Found a Quick and Complete Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Tarbot, Victoria Co., C. B., June 5—(Special)—Philip McLeod is just one more of the many residents in this neighborhood who have found new health in Dodd's Kidney Pills. "I have used Dodd's Kidney Pills with great success," Mr. McLeod states. "For years I had kidney trouble and could get nothing to help me. Hearing of what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for others led me to use them. Fixe boxes cured me completely."

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to many people. I cannot speak too highly of them." The testimony of people who have been cured is better than all the theory in the world. Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely and simply a kidney remedy. If you have kidney trouble all you need to do is to ask others. They will tell you that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure you. They will also tell you that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure rheumatism, dropsy, heart disease, diabetes, gravel and Bright's Disease. That is because all these diseases are either kidney diseases or are caused by diseased kidneys.

Mrs. Talkot—What I have just told you is a great secret. It was told to me in confidence. I must caution you against repeating it. Miss "Cautious"—I shall endeavor to be just as cautious as you are.

WHY NOT?

If a female duke is a duchess. Would a female spook be a spuchess? And if a male goose is a gander, then would a male moose be a mander? If water you freeze is frozen, in the maiden you squeeze, then squeeze if a thing you break is broken. Would a think that you take be token? If the plural of child is children, would the plural of wild be wildren? If a number of cows are cattle, would a number of bows be pattle? If a man who makes plays is a playwright, would a man who makes hay be a haywright? If a person who falls is a failure, would a person who qualis be a qualire? If the apple you bite is bitten, would the battle you fight be bitten? And if a young cat is a kitten, then would a young rat be a ritten? If a person who spends is a spendthrift, would a person who lends be a lendthrift? If drinking too much makes a drunkard, would thinking too much make a thinkard? But why pile on the confusion? Still, I'd like to ask in conclusion: Is a chap from New York's a New Yorker, would a fellow from Cork be a Corker?—Walter G. Doty, in Life.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment with ten days' trial on a Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength, and happiness by this method. Write to: Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 4, Windsor Ont.

VANISHING GOLD.

What Has Become of All That Metal That Has Been Mined?

What becomes of gold? Where is all of that yellow metal that has been mined?

It is one of the oldest metals in human use. There are gold beads dating back to the stone age. It is an object of almost universal desire. It is proof against almost all the influences which destroy other metals, and it has been mined in enormous quantities. Yet to-day more than two-thirds of the gold in use has been dug since 1849.

What becomes of the rest? Where is the gold that set Jason wandering into the Black Sea, that filled the treasuries of Croesus, that paid the terrific tribute which Persian kings assessed against the Punjab? What has happened to the yellow dust and "electrum"—an alloy of gold and silver—which negro traders brought down the Nile to Egypt for 4,000 or 5,000 years? Ancient gold like that of modern times was used for money and for ornaments, but both have disappeared where?

The most enduring of metals and yet the most evanescent, perpetually sought and yet constantly escaping the hands of even the successful seeker—that is gold. What is the reason for its curious elusiveness?—Chicago Journal

Drooping, Tired, Weary, Try This Remedy!

Don't give in to that depressed, played out, don't-care sort of feeling. Better days are ahead. Cheer up, do as the other fellow is doing, tone up and strengthen your blood, and you'll feel like new again. You'll dance with new-found energy once you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They will quickly fill your system with energy, bring back the old appetite, restore that long lost complexion, make you feel like a kid again. A wonderful medicine, chucked full of health bringing qualities. You need Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Get a 25c box to-day, at any dealer's.

A CURIOUS ANIMAL.

The Sea Cow Gave Rise to the Legend of the Sirens.

The dugong, or sea cow, is a peculiar animal. It resembles the familiar seal, but it has no hair on the body and is more nearly related to porpoises and whales.

This animal is found on the shores of the Indian Ocean, about fifteen degrees on each side of the equator, from East Africa to Australia, and also in the Red Sea. It is a marine animal which never ascends the rivers, its food consisting chiefly of seaweed and the algae found in the water. Years ago it was reported to have been found in large herds of several hundred individuals and to have been so fearless as to allow itself to be touched with the hand of man. In recent years, however, it is met with only in twos and threes, and has become very shy and wary. Its flesh has been regarded as a delicacy, and it is stated that the Malay kings claim as royal property all those taken within their domain. Its habit of raising its round head out of the water, and its great affection for its young, which it carries under the fore fin, are thought to have given rise to the legend of the siren, in allusion to which the name sirenia was given by this order of mammals. It was recorded that it was with the skin of the dugong, or sea cow, that the Jews were directed to veil the tabernacle and not the "badger" skins as translated in the authorized version of the Bible.—New York Post.

SAVE MONEY ON ROOFING
Get my prices direct from mill to you. I have Roofings for every purpose. Samples Free. Address: HALLIDAY CO., Limited BOX 61, HAMILTON, CANADA.

ANTIQUES IN FURNITURE POTTERY, GLASS AS Wedding Gifts

FIVE CENTURY OLD TUDOR STYLES AND ONE CENTURY OLD GLASS DECORATIONS RESUSCITATED.

ROBERT JUNOR 62 King St. East HAMILTON, - - - ONT.

Swords and Walking Sticks.

The walking stick, as we know it at present, gained its popularity in France during the eighteenth century, when it came to be carried by rich people who had no right to wear swords. The dandies twirled thin bamboo canes in their fingers, but the great financiers, who had considerable influence at that time, made the sticks fashionable additions to their wardrobes and sometimes paid as much as 10,000 crowns for one. This carrying of a walking stick was regarded as a democratic triumph over the nobility, who refused the commoners the right to wear swords.—London Standard.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gents.—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinarians had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours, etc., WILFRID GAGNE. Prop. of Grand Central Hotel, Drummondville, August 3rd, 1914.

KEEPING A PIANO IN TUNE.

Use All the Keys Every Time the Instrument is Played.

The trained musician has little trouble in keeping his piano in excellent tune. But the amateur pianist who just plays little scratches of this and that soon finds that some of the keys are in much better tune than others. The fault is not always that of the piano tuner, nor is it always due to the fact that the piano has been exposed to dampness or left in a strong draft of air. Usually it is because the amateur player doesn't use every key when he plays. The musician who plays merely for his own benefit and who is far from being a virtuoso usually starts without the slightest pretense of a prelude or calling forth the different tones of the piano. No pianist is to be expected to keep long in perfect tune unless every key is used about as much as every other key. The well-tuned instrument is the one whose notes are of an equal amount of service.

The piano like the voice, must be evenly tuned to be perfect. Any one who plays a high pitched voice and only calls forth the high tones of his throat cannot expect to talk in a low, well modulated voice when he never uses the low, soft strains. A cheap piano well taken care of will sound better if played by a musician who uses all the keys than a higher priced one which is only allowed to produce the tones of the single key which the amateur player can reach best.

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE FOR CHILDHOOD AILMENTS.

Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent remedy for childhood ailments. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, banish colds and simple fevers and cure all minor ills of little ones. Concerning them, Mrs. H. N. Elsam, Owls Head, N. S., writes: "I always use Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones and find them an excellent medicine for childhood ailments." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ANOTHER VERSION.

(From Sydney Bulletin)
I didn't take my boy to be a soldier, I want another's boy to fight for me; I'd rather know another's heart is bleeding.
That I may live in sweet security; I don't care if my neighbor sends a dozen. Provided of my brood there isn't one Who goes to face the shrapnel for his dear old dad. I don't raise a soldier in my son.
And if the foe should level our defences, And pour their spouters in our little town, And give the houses up to fire and pillage, With no respect to babe or woman's life, When I see my baby rudely handled by the butchers, And silence announce "The ravishing's begun," My boy can be concealed within a garment.
I'd never seek protection from my son.
But if the troops again return triumphant, With victory like an eagle on their crest, I'll sing in joy (and he will sing beside me) "I didn't do our duty with the rest!" We share, of course, the freedom they have gained us, And glad are we of all the boys have won.
But as to risking him—Oh, no! my neighbors, I didn't raise a soldier in my son!
An Illinois woman who hasn't drunk water in forty years has become paralyzed. The men get that way if they are off the wagon for a day.—Washington Herald.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAID—GENERAL. Family of three. Good wages. State age and experience. Address, P. O. Box 65, Hamilton, Ont.

GIRLS WILLING TO WORK ON British Army Orders, knitted underwear, canvas, plain stitchers and learners. Bright, healthy employment. Good wages. Zimmerman Mfg. Co. Ltd., Aberdeen and Garth streets, Hamilton, Ont.

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

WANTED—WEAVERS AND LEARN- ers—wages paid while learning. Experienced weavers earn high wages. For full particulars, apply, The Slingsby Manufacturing Company, Limited, Brantford, Ontario.

WOOLLEN MILL HELP WANTED— experienced loom fixer on Crofton & Knowles Looms; also an experienced fuller. For full particulars, apply The Slingsby Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ontario.

FEMALE HELP WANTED. LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, wearing spare time. Good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

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

Saltiness of the Sea. The saltiness of the waters of the ocean maintains a certain uniform figure simply because the inflow of things from the continents by way of the rivers is also fairly uniform. The saline matter entering the sea year by year remains about the same, and consequently the ocean waters vary but little in their saltiness.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper. Carlyle and His Home.

When the great writer Carlyle was engaged to Miss Welsh the latter induced her mother to consent that Carlyle should live with both of them and share the advantage of an established house and income. But Carlyle answered Miss Welsh's proposal by saying that two households could not live as if they were one and that he would never have any right enjoyment of his wife's company till she was "all his own," adding that the moment he was master of a house the first use he would make of it would be to slam the door against nauseous intruders.

WANTED

Help for Woollen Mill—Carders, Weavers, Fullers and Napper Tenders. Good wages paid in all Departments, and steady work assured. We have several openings for inexperienced help, where energy and ability will bring promotion. Wages paid to apprentices while learning way-ward. Special inducement to family workers. Write, stating full experience, in any case, to The Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED

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

FOR SALE

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

Mighty in Titles.

The ruler of Turkey in addition to the titles sultan and kha-khan (high prince and lord of lords), also claims sovereignty over most districts, towns, cities and states in the orient, specifying each by name and setting out in each of his various titles "all the forts, citadels, purlieus and neighborhood thereof" in regular legal form. His official designation ends, "Sovereign also of diverse nations, states, peoples and races on the face of the earth." All this is in addition to his high position as "head of the faithful" and "supreme lord of all the followers of the prophet," "direct and only lieutenant on earth of the Mohammed."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc. It all depends on the point of view. Some people even regard the trombone as a musical instrument.

Better Muscle, Better Work—the power to do things comes from food that supplies the greatest amount of strength-giving nutriment with the least tax upon the digestive organs. Shredded Wheat Biscuit contains all the muscle-making material in the whole wheat grain—the most perfect food given to man—made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking. Contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs and costs much less. Being ready-cooked and ready-to-serve, it is the ideal Summer food. Delicious for breakfast, for luncheon or any meal with milk or cream, or with fresh fruits.

Made in Canada.

GERMANS SHIFT ATTACKS TO THE DOUAUMONT FRONT

Repulsed Several Times, But Finally Gain Some First Line Trenches

French Also Made Some Gains in the Struggle At Verdun.

Paris Cable.—Shifting their attack across the Meuse once more, the Germans, whose four-day effort on the west bank, which ended on May 30, is counted by French critics a failure, threw their infantry masses to-day against the Thiaumont farm-Vaux front on the east bank. The assault, after several costly repulses, won possession of the French first line trenches between Fort Douaumont and Vaux pond. The extent of the front occupied is not given in the communiqué issued to-night. The distance between the fort and the pond is something over 1,500 yards; what part of this front was penetrated has not yet been made known. The front named lies practically all in the Bois de la Caillette wood.

On the rest of the front, attacks, which included the front between Thiaumont farm and Fort Douaumont, a front of similar length to that between the fort and the Vaux pond, and the short line from the pond to the village of Vaux, the German attacks broke down under the fire of the French mitrailleuses.

A FRESH SUCCESS.
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being used on the Verdun front is confirmed. Several thousand Austrian troops have been observed among recent reinforcements brought to the vicinity of Douaumont. Among military observers here this is believed to indicate that Germany has insisted that Austria divide her effective in aid of the Germans, in spite of the fact that an Austrian offensive is being pressed against Italy.

75,000 ADDED IN A WEEK.
The Germans have thrown more than 75,000 fresh troops into action at Verdun since a week ago to-day, according to reports received by the War Office. At least five new German divisions have been engaged on both banks of the Meuse.

Since February 1,000,000 Germans have been in action at Verdun, according to War Office figures. Of this number it is estimated that about 300,000 have been killed or put out of action.

FRENCH REPORT.
Paris Cable.—The official communication issued by the War Office Thursday night reads:

"On the left bank of the Meuse there was an intermittent bombardment in the region of the Avocourt wood and Le Mort Homme.

"On the right bank after a very violent artillery preparation the enemy attacked our positions from the Thiaumont farm as far as Vaux. After several fruitless assaults, the enemy succeeded in penetrating our trenches of the first line between Fort Douaumont and Vaux pond. Everywhere else the German attacks were broken by the fire of our machine guns, which caused heavy losses to the enemy.

"There was less artillery activity on the rest of the front."

ship was now leaking dangerously, all pumps being continuously at work. On October 16, his story says, the Endurance was thrown out upon the ice on her beam ends. The temperature was below zero and the pumps were freezing.

On October 26 the floes commenced closing in on the vessel, causing her sides to open. Boats were lowered and sledges and provisions were brought out on the ice. On October 23 the end came. The terrific pressure culminated in tearing out the ship's stern rail and rudder post, the main deck breaking upwards. Icebergs then pierced the ship and the water overmastered the pumps, extinguishing the fires.

Sir Ernest then ordered all hands out on the ice. The position of the party now was serious. The ship was then in latitude 69 south, longitude 51 west.

ALLIED LINE AT SALONIKI

Now 90 Miles Long, Strong and Well Defended.

Serbs Take Their Place With the Allies.

Athens, Cable.—Further concentration of Teuton and Bulgar troops is reported north of Dolran, on the Strumitza River, and northeast in the direction of Nevrokop. This, in connection with the advance on Demir-Hissar and the movements reported at Xanthi and along the River Mesta, on the east, is considered an attempt to forestall an expected drive by the Allies.

General Sarrail, in command of the Franco-British troops, is amply supplied with artillery, machine guns and ammunition, and could easily undertake such an offensive. He has lately extended his lines to the Gulf of Regina. They now begin in the marshy plain formed by the delta of the River Vardar, west of Saloniki, run north to Remil Hill, 900 metres high; then turn abruptly east, crossing the Vardar at Topchin, pass another hill 1,500 metres high, take in Langaza, and thence follow the north shores of Lake Langaza and Lake Beshik, and end at Vrasa, on the Gulf of Redina. The entire line is about 90 miles long, and form a very strong defence, as well as an excellent base for an offensive move.

SERBS IN THE LINE.

London Cable.—That the Serbs recently reported as having landed at Saloniki are now on the Entente allied front on the Greek-Serbia border is indicated by the latest German official communication. The communication says that a weak attack made by the Entente at the southern end of Lake Dolran was repulsed, and that north-east of the lake Serbians wearing British uniforms were made prisoner.

Billy—I see Maude has a new decollete gown. Milly—Yes; that girl puts everything she has on her back. Billy—Well, she isn't getting stoop shouldered at that.

TRANS-SEA SUB.

British Think Mercantile Line Quite Possible.

New York Reep.—A cable to the Sun from London says: The feasibility of a German submarine merchant fleet is not discounted in naval circles here. On the contrary, there is believed to be no reason why it should not be attempted. It is even suggested that Prince von Buelow, if he desires to go upon a mission to the United States, as rumored recently, may cross the Atlantic in a submarine, which would achieve a spectacular effect.

There is a report that a trans-Atlantic submarine has been built at Stettin, and that it will shortly proceed on a sea voyage from Hamburg. The report is not discredited here. The estimated length of the boat is 450 feet, and the craft is said to be able to remain at sea for twenty days without touching port.

Naval authorities regard this as possible, as a British submarine went forty-eight days without touching port, moving all the time. The question as to what status such a submarine merchant fleet would have is speculative, but it is thought here that there is no reason why such boats could not be registered as merchantmen and enjoy the same privileges.

Speculation about the matter does not revolve about the probability of a submarine trans-Atlantic service, but about the question why Germany has not attempted it before.

TEUTON DRIVE GAINS LITTLE

Desperate Austrian Drive Makes Small Progress.

Attacks Soon Checked by the Italian Troops.

London Cable.—The Austrian offensive against the Italians in the zone between the Posina and the upper Astico is being pressed with desperation, but apparently with small resultant gains. This afternoon an Austrian column crossed the Posina torrent and attacked in the direction of Monte Spiri. Their attack was arrested on the extreme northern slopes of Monte Spiri. Another column advanced toward Santubaldo, southeast of Arsiero, but, according to official reports, was beaten and driven back in disorder beyond the Posina.

In the Lagarina valley repeated Austrian attacks were repulsed by the Alpine troops.

ITALIAN REPORTS.
Rome Cable.—The War Office communication issued Thursday, follows:

"In the Lagarina valley there have been artillery duels. The enemy again attempted during the afternoon a surprise attack at Buole Pass, which we repulsed with the bayonet. On the Pasubio sector there has been artillery activity. Repeated enemy attacks in the direction of the upper Forni were brilliantly repulsed by our Alpine troops.

"In the zone between the Posina and the upper Astico, the violent artillery action continued yesterday. In the afternoon an enemy column having crossed the Posina torrent, attacked in the direction of Monte Spiri. Their attack was arrested on the extreme northern slopes of that mountain. Another column advanced toward Santubaldo, southeast of Arsiero, but was beaten and driven back in disorder beyond the Posina. On Settemontana there is strong enemy pressure against our wing positions at Monte Congio and on the little valley of Compomulo.

"Along the Isonzo front our detachments continue their bold incursions, in one instance capturing a bomb thrower. On Tuesday and Wednesday our air squadrons raided the Asa valley, dropping bombs on camps and depots, with effective results. The aviators returned safely."

BRITISH SHELL A GREEK CITY

Sensational Report is Sent Out From Athens.

No Reason Advanced for the Bombardment.

Athens Cable.—British warships have bombarded the Greek port of Nauplia. Part of the city was destroyed by fire. The Greek Government has protested to the allied Governments.

The French have occupied Poroi, northeast of Lake Doiriana.

French aeroplanes have bombarded the German and Bulgarian encampments at Gievgheli. There were numerous casualties. There was no further fighting in the region of Demir-Hissar.

Nauplia is near the head of the gulf at that name, and its fortifications were generally considered impregnable. It was once the capital of Greece.

The despatches received advance no explanation of the cause of the bombardment.

TRY LIEBKNECHT

By Court-Martial and Execute If Convicted.

London Cable.—(New York Times cable)—A despatch to the Morning Post from Budapest says:

A Hungarian correspondent in Berlin, whom I quoted not long ago in connection with reports about Liebknecht's case, now states that from the information he has received from leading members of the Haase group, the German Government intends to try Liebknecht by court-martial, and if the military authorities find him guilty of high treason he will be executed.

He will be charged with assisting and encouraging the enemies of Germany, the main evidence being derived from the contents of a leaflet he was distributing on the Potsdamer Platz, which is said to be most virulent in its wording.

The correspondent does not think any other fate but extreme penalty can await the Socialist Deputy, for, being a soldier at the time the so-called high treason was committed, a military tribunal cannot under the laws come to any other conclusion than that he is guilty."

AUSTRIAN GAIN.

Italians Admit a Retirement at One Point.

London Cable.—Austrian troops under the Archduke Frederick have captured strongly-fortified towns in the Asago and Arsiero districts. It was officially announced this afternoon from Vienna. The Austrians have stormed and captured several important positions, including Monte Baldo.

The Italian official statement refers to the bravery with which the Austrians attacked in the valley of Largarina, but claims that the attacks resulted in the annihilation of the attacking columns. The fighting, the report says, was fiercest around Sol di Fusio, where the Sicilian brigade and other troops made frequent sallies from the trenches, pursuing the enemy with the bayonet.

Between Posina and the Upper Astico the battle is developing. East of the Campiolla zone concentration of Austrian artillery fire compelled the Italians to evacuate a position on Monte Priarora, but a desperate counter-attack resulted in the position being regained. Later the Italians withdrew slightly on the southern slopes of the mountain.

The communication also admits the evacuation of Punta Corina, on the plateau of Asiago.

TURK SURPRISE.

Constantinople Reports a Gain Against British.

London Cable.—On their front in Asiatic Turkey the Russians report the situation unchanged. Constantinople says that near Felahie, in the Kutuc-Amara region, the Turks silenced two British guns and made prisoners in a surprise attack. The Turkish report reads:

"Mesopotamia front: In the Felahie sector, on the right bank of the Tigris, our artillery silenced two guns of the enemy. In a surprise attack on the same bank we captured 24 Englishmen."

CANADIANS FOR BRITISH FLEET

Recruiting for the Royal Navy to be Opened Here.

Men Needed for Ships Now Building.

Ottawa, Ont., Men for the British navy proper are to be sought in Canada. Captain the Hon. Rupert Guinness, member of the British Parliament, who has been active in connection with naval matters, is here to make arrangements for the recruiting of men for Britain's navy.

Capt. Guinness refused to go into the details of his mission on the plea that he has not yet seen Hon. J. D. Hazen, head of the Canadian Naval Department. The difficulty to be met at present is that the army is taking away the men, he said. Men have to be obtained to take the places of those in the ships that are building and to be built, and Canadians are to get an opportunity to help in this regard.

The Captain, when asked what qualifications would be required, intimated that the test would not be severe, and would be passed by the average young man.

NO MORE BLOODSHED.

Socialist Tells Reichstag People Want Peace.

Berlin Cable.—In the Reichstag to-day Gustav Noske, Socialist, protested against the speech of Herr Hirsch, National Liberal, of Essen, which, he declared, was calculated to prevent the neutral powers from mediating in behalf of peace. Herr Noske especially objected to Herr Hirsch's "scolding tone" toward President Wilson. He added:

"There is no disposition among the German people to hazard the lives of further hundreds of thousands for fantastic plans of conquest. The people at the front and at home want no more bloodshed. The masses reject the thought of continuing the war until peoples are bled white. That would be a crime. Humanity needs a permanent understanding."

RECENT VERDUN ASSAULT A VERY COSTLY FAILURE

Struggle From May 27 to 30 a Great French Success, Paris Claims.

Was the Greatest Attempt Germans Have Made As Yet.

Paris Cable.—More complete accounts reaching here from Verdun show that the battle which raged from May 27 to May 30, and which ended, according to a statement of the French War Office, in a costly check for the Germans, was the greatest effort made by the Teutonic forces in the whole Verdun operations. More and heavier guns and denser masses of troops were assembled along the three miles of the French front from Hill 304 to the Meuse than in any previous attack.

The French stood firm under an avalanche of shot and shell, and drove back wave after wave of a flood of Teutonic infantry. They only surrendered about 100 yards of ground at Little Caurettes woods, where a trench had been obliterated by the terrific fire of the German big guns.

According to information given by prisoners, the German forces consisted of two fresh brigades, with three companies of pioneers. The mission of the latter troops was to work around Cumieres and reach the Chattancourt village by the road running parallel to the railroad. In the meantime, two other regiments were ordered to creep along the bank of the river and seize

the Chattancourt railroad station, to the west of the village. Another brigade was instructed to storm the woods and hedgerows which border Chattancourt to the west, while other detachments, acting still further to the west, were to support the attack. In the opinion of French military critics, the result was not only a costly failure for the Germans, but a success for the French such as they have rarely attained.

The Germans suffered so heavily that they ceased further attacks, while the French, by a prompt counter-attack, re-established themselves again south of Cumieres, and won an important point of vantage on the southwestern slope of Dead Man Hill.

It develops that during yesterday's battle west of the Meuse the Germans sent back the French line between Dead Man Hill and Cumieres a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The French battalions, however, which had retired before the unprecedented artillery fire, reformed and made a desperate counter-attack, supported by reinforcements. After nearly two hours of violent fighting they recovered all the lost ground. The infantry fighting in this struggle is described as the fiercest of the war.

FRENCH RAID ON WEST FRONT

Desperate Warfare Where the Rifle is Useless.

Officers Are Using the Breast-Plate Now.

British Headquarters, France Cable.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Between the British and German modern machine warfare wherein every man was supposed to have become a pawn without initiative of his own, has been developing perhaps the deadliest form of sport imagination can conceive—where every combatant places his cunning, his strength and his skill in hand-to-hand fighting against those of his adversary.

Hardly a day passes that there is not a trench "raid" by one side or the other, and sometimes several such sallies. No subject is more taboed in its details by the censor. Commanders do not want to let the enemy know why their raids succeed or fail or why the enemy's succeed or fail. Invention fights invention; secrecy fights secrecy.

All the elements of boxing, wrestling, fencing and mob tactics, plus the stealth of the Indian who crept up on a camp on the plains and the teamwork of a professional baseball nine are valuable to the player.

The weapon that is least needed is a rifle. A club or a sandbag or an Indian battle axe or spiked club is better. A good slugger without any weapon at all may take an adversary's loaded rifle away from him and knock him down and then kick him to death.

The monotony of trench existence these days is broken by preparing for raids and against them. Battalion commanders work out schemes of strategy which would have won them fame in smaller wars. Fifty men or a thousand may be engaged in a raid. It may be on a front of fifty yards or a thousand. Its object is to take as many prisoners and kill and wound as many of the enemy as possible in a few minutes, and then to get back to their own trench. The assaulters try to hold on to the piece of trench they have taken, the guns are turned on them, the bombers close up on either, and machine guns and rifles are prepared to sweep the zone of retirement.

An uncanny curiosity gives the soldiers incentive for the raids. Ordinarily they never see their enemy hidden in his burrows across "No Man's Land" from their own burrows. Unseen bullets from unseen snipers crack over head. Unseen guns suddenly concentrate in a deluge of shells. For months this sort of thing goes on and the trenches of the adversaries remain always in the same place; the grim monotony of casualties and watching continues. This arouses the desire to "get at" the enemy which the trench raid satisfies. It means springing over the parapet and rushing across "No Man's Land" into the very houses of the enemy and man to man on his door step proving which is a better fighter.

To go over the parapet ordinarily means death. In order to make any such rush there must be "interference," as they say in football, and barbed wire in front of the enemy's trench must be cut. This is usually done by the guns, which become more and more deadly in their ability to turn accurate sprays of destruction on given points. They cover the rush and they cover the return of the raiders with their prisoners.

But the guns are not all; there is all kinds of organized trickery in order to enable a body of soldiers to get into the enemy's trenches for a few minutes of activity, when the occupants throw themselves on their invaders at such close quarters that it is a question if even a revolver is now a practical weapon. It cannot be thrown over a traverse and a bomb can. Running into a German around the corner of a traverse a blow may be better than a shot.

There have been trench raids where every man who went out was responsible for a casualty or prisoner while the raiders' own loss might not have been one in ten to the enemy's. There are also failures. Success requires that every detail should work out right. The British inaugurated trench raiding which the Germans promptly adapted. Where its development will end no one dares venture to say. One advantage of any raid is that those who return are bound to bring back some information of value to the intelligence corps.

Officers in the trenches as well as officers in other military units usually wear steel corsets as a protection against spent bullets. "Score one for the breastplate," said an officer who had been doubled over by a shell fragment which hit him in the abdomen. Instead of a flow of blood crimsoning his blouse all that was visible through the rent in the cloth was an abrasion on a steel surface.

"But for your new corset you would have been dead by now," the surgeon told him. Early in the war an officer who wore protection of this kind would have been frowned on by his fellows as unsoldierly. A type of corset of small plates of highly-tempered steel joined together by steel wires is being more and more worn by officers. Its structure adapts itself to the movements of the body it weighs only a few pounds and, fitting snugly as a vest, it is not cumbersome. If the son of Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who was killed recently, had been wearing one, his life might have been saved, according to his comrades. Since then commanders have strongly urged all their officers to buy corsets.

The corset is worse than no protection against bullets, unless the latter are spent. Such is their power of penetration that they go through the thin steel, "mushrooming" and making a larger wound than if nothing had been in their way. But in the trenches, unless one shows his head above the parapet, or is moving about in the shell zone in the rear of the trenches, one is rarely exposed to bullets. When an officer goes into a charge in face of machine gun and rifle fire, he takes off his corset.

On average days in the trenches the main danger is from shrapnel bullets and fragments from shell explosions which may inflict ugly and fatal wounds preventable by comparatively thin protection to such a vulnerable substance as human flesh. Together, a corset and a steel helmet pretty effectively shield vital parts against missiles of low velocity.

The use of the corset is limited virtually to officers who pay for them out of their own pockets. The expense and labor of supplying all ranks of a great army with them would seem out of the question. But gradually all the British soldiers are being supplied with the steel helmets, after their successful use by the French, who first introduced them. The French pattern is quite graceful beside the British, which is round and something the shape of a toadstool. The British is heavier than the French and there is method in its soup-plate grotesqueness. Thanks to its form, a bullet which strikes it in front, instead of going through the head, as is the case with the French helmet, glances and follows the inside of the helmet, passing out at the rear.

The fellow who has theories about marriage may live to discover that it is a condition, and not a theory, that confronts him.

HARDSHIPS OF SHACKLETON

Further Details of Antarctic Explorer's Misfortunes.

Marooned Men Have Food for But Five Weeks.

A London Cable says—A long despatch from Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, who has arrived at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, describes the misfortunes which overtook his Antarctic expedition. His ship, Endurance, was pierced by icebergs and sank in the Weddell Sea on November 20, having been abandoned by all hands on October 27.

Shackleton and his crew reached Elephant Island on April 14 in boats after a series of privations and sufferings on the drift ice, several of the party being then on the verge of physical collapse.

Owing to the seriousness of the food situation and the impossibility of finding any very satisfactory camping place on the bleak coast, Shackleton decided to make an effort to reach South Georgia, 760 miles distant, leaving the main party on Elephant Island in charge of Frank Wild, the second in command.

Lieut. Shackleton left on April 24 with five volunteers. They endured a fortnight of terrible struggles against blizzards and other difficulties, but finally the west coast of South Georgia was sighted. After a mighty effort, lasting two days, they succeeded in beaching their boat, and four days later arrived safely at the head of King Haakon Bay. On May 19 they started to cross the island, reaching the Stromness whaling station on May 20. There they secured an 80-ton Norwegian whaler for an attempt to relieve the men left behind.

The whaler started south with a volunteer crew on May 26, but found the ice too formidable for an unprotected boat, and after many attempts reluctantly decided to turn north for assistance, to the Falklands.

The party on the beach at Elephant Island were all well when Shackleton left on April 24. They had five weeks' provisions, with the possibility of reinforcing these by the capture of seals.

The work of the expedition to date, says Lieut. Shackleton, includes the discovery of 200 miles of new coastline, a complete hydrological survey of the Weddell Sea, the elimination of South Greenland from the map, continuous magnetic and meteorological observations, important biological observations, cinema records to October 30, and photographic records up to date.

DETAILS OF CATASTROPHE.
Sir Ernest Shackleton, describing his experiences in a despatch to the Daily Chronicle, says that at the middle of October last he broke clear of a floe and the distant water sky gave hope of their ultimate safety. They were now drifting across what was reported to be South Greenland, but soundings showed 1,900 fathoms. Then came renewed pressure and the sternpost was damaged and the

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Only intermittent bombardments are reported to-day from the Bois d'Avocourt-Le Mort Homme region, which for some days has been the centre of the fighting.

The report that Austrian troops were

being used on the Verdun front is confirmed. Several thousand Austrian troops have been observed among recent reinforcements brought to the vicinity of Douaumont. Among military observers here this is believed to indicate that Germany has insisted that Austria divide her efforts in aid of the Germans, in spite of the fact that an Austrian offensive is being pressed against Italy.

75,000 ADDED IN A WEEK.

The Germans have thrown more than 75,000 fresh troops into action at Verdun since a week ago to-day, according to reports received by the War Office. At least five new German divisions have been engaged on both banks of the Meuse.

Since February 1,000,000 Germans have been in action at Verdun, according to War Office figures. Of this number it is estimated that about 300,000 have been killed or put out of action.

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The official communique issued by the War Office Thursday night reads:

"On the left bank of the Meuse there was an intermittent bombardment in the region of the Avocourt wood and Le Mort Homme.

"On the right bank after a very violent artillery preparation the enemy attacked our positions from the Thiaumont farm as far as Vaux. After several fruitless assaults, the enemy succeeded in penetrating our trenches of the first line between Fort Douaumont and Vaux pond. Everywhere else the German attacks were broken by the fire of our machine guns, which caused heavy losses to the enemy.

"There was less artillery activity on the rest of the front."

TRANS-SEA SUB. British Think Mercantile Line Quite Possible.

New York Reprint.—A cable to the Sun from London says: The feasibility of a German submarine merchant fleet is not discounted in naval circles here. On the contrary, there is believed to be no reason why it should not be attempted. It is even suggested that Prince von Buelow, if he desires to go upon a mission to the United States, as rumored recently, may cross the Atlantic in a submarine, which would achieve a spectacular effect.

There is a report that a trans-Atlantic submarine has been built at Stettin, and that it will shortly proceed on a sea voyage from Hamburg. The report is not discredited here.

The estimated length of the boat is 450 feet, and the craft is said to be able to remain at sea for twenty days without touching port.

Naval authorities regard this as possible, as a British submarine went forty-eight days without touching port, moving all the time. The question as to what status such a submarine merchant fleet would have is speculative, but it is thought here that there is no reason why such boats could not be registered as merchantmen and enjoy the same privileges.

Speculation about the matter does not revolve about the probability of a submarine trans-Atlantic service, but about the question why Germany has not attempted it before.

TRY LIEBKNECHT By Court-Martial and Execute If Convicted.

London Cable.—(New York Times cable)—A despatch to the Morning Post from Budapest says:

A Hungarian correspondent in Berlin, whom I quoted not long ago in connection with reports about Liebknecht's case, now states that from the information he has received from leading members of the Haase group, the German Government intends to try Liebknecht by court-martial, and if the military authorities find him guilty of high treason he will be executed.

He will be charged with assisting and encouraging the enemies of Germany, the main evidence being derived from the contents of a leaflet he was distributing on the Potsdamer Platz, which is said to be most virulent in its wording.

The correspondent does not think any other fate but extreme penalty can await the Socialist Deputy, for, being a soldier at the time the so-called high treason was committed, a military tribunal cannot under the laws come to any other conclusion than that he is guilty."

RECENT VERDUN ASSAULT A VERY COSTLY FAILURE

Struggle From May 27 to 30 a Great French Success, Paris Claims.

Was the Greatest Attempt Germans Have Made As Yet.

Paris Cable.—More complete accounts reaching here from Verdun show that the battle which raged from May 27 to May 30, and which ended, according to a statement of the French War Office, in a costly check for the Germans, was the greatest effort made by the Teutonic forces in the whole Verdun operations. More and heavier guns and denser masses of troops were assembled along the three miles of the French front from Hill 304 to the Meuse than in any previous attack.

The French stood firm under an avalanche of shot and shell, and drove back wave after wave of a flood of Teutonic infantry. They only surrendered about 100 yards of ground at Little Caurettes woods, where a trench had been obliterated by the terrific fire of the German big guns.

According to information given by prisoners, the German forces consisted of two fresh brigades, with three companies of pioneers. The mission of the latter troops was to work around Cumieres and reach the Chattancourt village by the road running parallel to the railroad. In the meantime, two other regiments were ordered to creep along the bank of the river and seize

the Chattancourt railroad station, to the west of the village. Another brigade was instructed to storm the woods and hedgerows which border Chattancourt to the west, while other detachments, acting still further to the west, were to support the attack. In the opinion of French military critics, the result was not only a costly failure for the Germans, but a success for the French such as they have rarely attained.

The Germans suffered so heavily that they ceased further attacks, while the French, by a prompt counter-attack, re-established themselves again south of Cumieres, and won an important point of vantage on the southwestern slope of Dead Man Hill.

It develops that during yesterday's battle west of the Meuse the Germans sent back the French line between Dead Man Hill and Cumieres a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The French battalions, however, which had retired before the unprecedented artillery fire, reformed and made a desperate counter-attack, supported by reinforcements. After nearly two hours of violent fighting they recovered all the lost ground. The infantry fighting in this struggle is described as the fiercest of the war.

TEUTON DRIVE GAINS LITTLE

Desperate Austrian Drive Makes Small Progress.

Attacks Soon Checked by the Italian Troops.

London Cable.—The Austrian offensive against the Italians in the zone between the Posina and the upper Astico is being pressed with desperation, but apparently with small resultant gains. This afternoon an Austrian column crossed the Posina torrent and attacked in the direction of Monte Spiri. Their attack was arrested on the extreme northern slopes of Monte Spiri. Another column advanced toward Santubaldo, southeast of Arsiero, but, according to official reports, was beaten and driven back in disorder beyond the Posina.

In the Lagarina valley repeated Austrian attacks were repulsed by the Alpine troops.

AUSTRIAN GAIN. Italians Admit a Retirement at One Point.

London Cable.—Austrian troops under the Archduke Frederick have captured strongly-fortified towns in the Asiago and Arsiero districts, it was officially announced this afternoon from Vienna.

The Austrians have stormed and captured several important positions, including Monte Baldo.

The Italian official statement refers to the bravery with which the Austrians attacked in the valley of Lagarina, but claims that the attacks resulted in the annihilation of the attacking columns. The fighting, the report says, was fiercest around Sol di Buole, where the Sicilian brigade and other troops made frequent sallies from the trenches, pursuing the enemy with the bayonet.

Between Posina and the Upper Astico the battle is developing. East of the Campiolo zone concentration of Austrian artillery fire compelled the Italians to evacuate a position on Monte Priavara, but a desperate counter-attack resulted in the position being regained. Later the Italians withdrew slightly on the southern slopes of the mountain.

The communication also admits the evacuation of Punta Corina, on the plateau of Asiago.

FRENCH RAID ON WEST FRONT

Desperate Warfare Where the Rifle is Useless.

Officers Are Using the Breast-Plate Now.

British Headquarters, France Cable.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Between the British and German modern machine warfare wherein every man was supposed to have become a pawn without initiative of his own, has been developing perhaps the deadliest form of sport imagination can conceive—where every combatant places his cunning, his strength and his skill in hand-to-hand fighting against those of his adversary.

Hardly a day passes that there is not a trench "raid" by one side or the other, and sometimes several such sallies. No subject is more taboed in its details by the censor. Commanders do not want to let the enemy know why their raids succeed or fail, or why the enemy's succeed or fail. Invention fights invention; secrecy fights secrecy.

All the elements of boxing, wrestling, fencing and mob tactics, plus the stealth of the Indian who crept up on a camp on the plains and the teamwork of a professional baseball nine are valuable to the player.

The weapon that is least needed is a rifle. A club or a sandbag or an Indian battle axe or spiked club is better. A good slugger without any weapon at all may take an adversary's loaded rifle away from him and knock him down and then kick him to death.

The monotony of trench existence these days is broken by preparing for raids and against them. Battalion commanders work out schemes of strategy which would have won them fame in smaller wars. Fifty men or a thousand may be engaged in a raid. It may be on a front of fifty yards or a thousand. Its object is to take as many prisoners and kill and wound as many of the enemy as possible in a few minutes, and then to get back to their own trench. The assaulters try to hold on to the piece of trench they have taken, the guns are turned on them, the bombers close up on either, and machine guns and rifles are prepared to sweep the zone of retirement.

An uncanny curiosity gives the soldiers incentive for the raids. Ordinarily they never see their enemy hidden in his burrows across "No Man's Land" from their own burrows. Unseen bullets from unseen snipers crack over head. Unseen guns suddenly concentrate in a deluge of shells. For months this sort of thing goes on and the trenches of the adversaries remain always in the same place and watching continues. This affords the desire to "get at" the enemy which the trench raid satisfies. It means springing over the parapet and rushing across "No Man's Land" into the very houses of the enemy and man to man on his door step proving which is a better fighter.

To go over the parapet ordinarily means death. In order to make any such rush there must be "interference," as they say in football, and barbed wire in front of the enemy's trench must be cut. This is usually done by the guns, which become more and more deadly in their ability to turn accurate sprays of destruction on given points. They cover the rush and they cover the return of the raiders and they cover the prisoners.

But the guns are not all; there is all kinds of organized trickery in

order to enable a body of soldiers to get into the enemy's trenches for a few minutes of activity, when the occupants throw themselves on their invaders at such close quarters that it is a question if even a revolver is now a practical weapon. It cannot be thrown over a traverse and a bomb can. Running into a German around the corner of a traverse a blow may be better than a shot.

There have been trench raids where every man who went out was responsible for a casualty or prisoner while the raiders' own loss might not have been one in ten to the enemy's. There are also failures. Success requires that every detail should work out right. The British inaugurated trench raiding which the Germans promptly adapted. Where its development will end no one dares venture to say. One advantage of any raid is that those who return are bound to bring back some information of value to the intelligence corps.

Officers in the trenches as well as officers in other military units usually wear steel corsets as a protection against spent bullets.

"Score one for the breastplate," said an officer who had been doubled over by a shell fragment which hit him in the abdomen. Instead of a flow of blood crimsoning his blouse all that was visible through the rent in the cloth was an abrasion on a steel surface.

"But for your new corset you would have been dead by now," the surgeon told him.

Early in the war an officer who wore protection of this kind would have been frowned on by his fellows as un soldierly. A type of corset of small plates of highly-tempered steel joined together by steel wires is being more and more worn by officers. Its structure adapts itself to the movements of the body it weighs only a few pounds and, fitting snugly as a vest, it is not cumbersome. If the son of Lord Shaftesbury, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who was killed recently, had been wearing one, his life might have been saved, according to his comrades. Since then commanders have strongly urged all their officers to buy corsets.

The corset is worse than no protection against bullets, unless the latter are spent. Such is their power of penetration that they go through the thin steel, "mushrooming" and making a larger wound than if nothing had been in their way. But in the trenches, unless one shows his head above the parapet, or is moving about in the shell zone in the rear of the trenches, one is rarely exposed to bullets. When an officer goes into a charge in face of machine gun and rifle fire, he takes off his corset.

On average days in the trenches the main danger is from shrapnel bullets and fragments from shell explosions which may inflict ugly and fatal wounds preventable by comparatively thin protection to such a vulnerable substance is human flesh. Together, a corset and a steel helmet—practically effectively shield vital parts against missiles of low velocity.

The use of the corset is limited virtually to officers who pay for them out of their own pockets. The expense and labor of supplying all ranks of a great army with them would seem out of the question. But gradually all the British soldiers are being supplied with the steel helmets, after their successful use by the French, who first introduced them. The French pattern is quite graceful beside the British, which is round and something the shape of a toadstool. The British is heavier than the French and there is method in its soup-plate grotesqueness. Thanks to its form, a bullet which strikes it in front, instead of going through the head, as is the case with the French helmet, glances and follows the inside of the helmet, passing out at the rear.

The fellow who has theories about marriage may live to discover that it is a condition, and not a theory, that confronts him.

HARDSHIPS OF SHACKLETON

Further Details of Antarctic Explorer's Misfortunes.

Marooned Men Have Food for But Five Weeks.

A London Cable says—A long despatch from Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, who has arrived at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, describes the misfortunes which overtook his Antarctic expedition. His ship, Endurance, was pierced by icebergs and sank in the Weddell Sea on November 20, having been abandoned by all hands on October 27.

Shackleton and his crew reached Elephant Island on April 14 in boats after a series of privations and sufferings on the drift ice, several of the party being then on the verge of physical collapse.

Owing to the seriousness of the food situation and the impossibility of finding any very satisfactory camping place on the bleak coast, Shackleton decided to make an effort to reach South Georgia, 960 miles distant, leaving the main party on Elephant Island in charge of Frank Wild, the second in command.

Lieut. Shackleton left on April 24 with five volunteers. They endured a fortnight of terrible struggles against blizzards and other difficulties, but finally the west coast of South Georgia was sighted. After a mighty effort, lasting two days, they succeeded in beaching their boat, and four days later arrived safely at the head of King Haakon Bay. On May 19 they started to cross the island, reaching the Stromness whaling station on May 29. There they secured an 80-ton Norwegian whaler for an attempt to relieve the men left behind.

The whaler started south with a volunteer crew on May 26, but found the ice too formidable for an unprotected boat, and after many attempts reluctantly decided to turn north for assistance, to the Falklands.

The party on the beach at Elephant Island were all well when Shackleton left on April 24. They had five weeks' provisions, with the possibility of reinforcing these by the capture of seals.

The work of the expedition to date, says Lieut. Shackleton, includes the discovery of 200 miles of new coastline, a complete hydrological survey of the Weddell Sea, the elimination of South Greenland from the map, continuous magnetic and meteorological observations, important biological observations, cinema records to October 30, and photographic records up to date.

DETAILS OF CATASTROPHE.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, describing his experiences in a despatch to the Daily Chronicle, says that at the middle of October last he broke clear of a floe and the distant water sky gave hope of their ultimate safety. They were now drifting across what was reported to be South Greenland, but soundings showed 1,900 fathoms. Then came renewed pressure and the sternpost was damaged and the

SHIP WAS NOW LEAKING DANGEROUSLY, ALL PUMPS BEING CONTINUOUSLY AT WORK.

On October 16, his story says, the Endurance was thrown out upon the ice on her beam ends. The temperature was below zero and the pumps were freezing.

On October 26 the floes commenced closing in on the vessel, causing her sides to open. Boats were lowered and sledges and provisions were brought out on the ice. On October 23 culminated in tearing out the ship's stern rudder post, the main deck breaking upwards, icebergs then pierced the ship and the water overmastered the pumps, extinguishing the fires.

Sir Ernest then ordered all hands out on the ice. The position of the party now was serious. The ship was then in latitude 69 south, longitude 51 west.

ALLIED LINE AT SALONIKI

Now 90 Miles Long, Strong and Well Defended.

Serbs Take Their Place With the Allies.

Athens, Cable.—Further concentration of Teuton and Bulgar troops is reported north of Dolran, on the Strumnitza River, and northeast in the direction of Nevrokop. This, in connection with the advance on Demir-Hissar and the movements reported at Xanthi and along the River Mesta, on the east, is considered an attempt to forestall an expected drive by the allies.

General Sarrai, in command of the Franco-British troops, is amply supplied with artillery, machine guns and ammunition, and could easily undertake such an offensive. He has lately extended his lines to the Gulf of Redina. They now begin in the marshy plain formed by the delta of the River Vardar, west of Saloniki, run north to Remil Hill, 500 metres high; then turn abruptly east, crossing the Vardar at Topchin, pass another hill 1,500 metres high, take in Langaza, and thence follow the north shores of Lake Langaza and Lake Beshik, and end at Vrastra, on the Gulf of Redina. The entire line is about 90 miles long, and form a very strong defence, as well as an excellent base for an offensive move.

SERBS IN THE LINE.

London Cable.—That the Serbs recently reported as having landed at Saloniki are now on the Entente allied front on the Greek-Serbia border is indicated by the latest German official communication. The communication says that a weak attack made by the Entente at the southern end of Lake Doiran was repulsed, and that north-east of the lake Serbians wearing British uniforms were made prisoner.

Billy—I see Maude has a new decollete gown. Milly—Yes; that girl puts everything she has on her back. Billy—Well, she isn't getting stoop shouldered at that.

ITALIAN REPORTS.

Rome Cable.—The War Office communication issued Thursday, follows:

"In the Lagarina valley there have been artillery duels. The enemy again attempted during the afternoon a surprise attack at Buole Pass, which we repulsed with the bayonet. On the Pasubio sector there has been artillery activity. Repeated enemy attacks in the direction of the upper Forni were brilliantly repulsed by our Alpine troops.

"In the zone between the Posina and the upper Astico, the violent artillery action continued yesterday. In the afternoon an enemy column having crossed the Posina torrent, attacked in the direction of Monte Spiri. Their attack was arrested on the extreme northern slopes of that mountain. Another column advanced toward Santubaldo, southeast of Arsiero, but was beaten and driven back in disorder beyond the Posina. On Settecomuni there is strong enemy pressure against our wing positions at Monte Cengio and on the little valley of Compomulo.

"Along the Isoneo front our detachments continue their bold incursions, in one instance capturing a bomb thrower. On Tuesday and Wednesday our air squadrons raided the Asa valley, dropping bombs on camps and depots, with effective results. The aviators returned safely."

BRITISH SHELL A GREEK CITY

Sensational Report is Sent Out From Athens.

No Reason Advanced for the Bombardment.

Athens Cable.—British warships have bombarded the Greek port of Nauplia. Part of the city was destroyed by fire. The Greek Government has protested to the allied Governments.

The French have occupied Poroi, northeast of Lake Doiran.

French aeroplanes have bombarded the German and Bulgarian encampments at Gievghel. There were numerous casualties. There was no further fighting in the region of Demir-Hissar.

Nauplia is near the head of the gulf at that name, and its fortifications were generally considered impregnable. It was once the capital of Greece.

The despatches received advance no explanation of the cause of the bombardment.

CANADIANS FOR BRITISH FLEET

Recruiting for the Royal Navy to be Opened Here.

Men Needed for Ships Now Building.

Ottawa, Ont., Men for the British navy proper are to be sought in Canada. Captain the Hon. Rupert Guinness, member of the British Parliament, who has been active in connection with naval matters, is here to make arrangements for the recruiting of men for Britain's navy.

Capt. Guinness refused to go into the details of his mission on the plea that he has not yet seen Hon. J. D. Hazen, head of the Canadian Naval Department. The difficulty to be met in England at present is that the army is taking all the men, he said. Men have to be obtained to take the places of these in the ships that are building and to be built, and Canadians are to get an opportunity to help in this regard.

The Captain, when asked what qualifications would be required, intimated that the test would not be severe, and would be passed by the average young man.

NO MORE BLOODSHED.

Socialist Tells Reichstag People Want Peace.

Berlin Cable.—In the Reichstag to-day Gustav Noske, Socialist, protested against the speech of Herr Hirsch, National Liberal, of Essen, which, he declared, was calculated to prevent the neutral powers from mediating in behalf of peace. Herr Noske especially objected to Herr Hirsch's "scolding tone" toward President Wilson. He added:

"There is no disposition among the German people to hazard the lives of further hundreds of thousands for fantastic plans of conquest. The people at the front and at home want no more bloodshed. The masses reject the thought of continuing the war until peoples are bled white. That would be a crime. Humanity needs a permanent understanding."

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Men Now for the Lighter Weights and Cooler Underclothing

With the warmer weather, it's time for men to secure their warm weather wearing apparel.

Our Men's Furnishing Department is brimful of warm weather apparel of all kinds, and the following items are typical of the splendid saving obtainable—

Ideal for warm weather is ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR—Made of cool, lightweight Nainsook. They have loose knee-length leg, quarter sleeves and closed crotch; sizes 34 to 44—a Suit, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

POROUS KIF COMBINATIONS, closed crotch, knee length, quarter sleeves, sizes 34 to 44—a Suit \$1.00.

BALBRIGGAN COMBINATIONS, quarter sleeves, three-quarter length drawers, close-fitting ankles, and cuffs, sizes 32 to 44 a Suit \$1.00.

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Read the exceptional subscription offer on page 8

MINSTRELS OF TRIPOLI

Mysterious Musicians Who Fit From Place to Place at All Hours.

The strange music and mysterious musicians heard and seen in Tripoli are described by Mrs. Mabel L. Todd in her book, "Tripoli the Mysterious."

"The children are possessed of wonderful mental quickness. They acquire languages without effort, and the street urchins use easily French, Italian and all the languages that are current in their narrow streets. The strange music of the city, too—the weird chants, the cymbals, flageolets and queer stringed instruments—deeply impresses the American visitor.

"Sometimes at dawn, when roofs and minarets were dazzlingly white against the sapphire sky, while yet the labyrinthine streets at the bottoms of stucco canyons lay in twilight gray, strange men from the desert would stalk by, making uncanny music.

"One of them, very tall and blacker than most, was dressed in a low necked, short sleeved garment, greatly abbreviated as to skirts, playing melodies in a minor mode unknown to the west, and his stride was full of a dignity well nigh appalling.

"The instrument slightly resembled a Scotch bagpipe decorated with barbaric strings of shells and beads, an inflated skin with a primitive mouth-piece and at the opposite end two pointed projections like horns. His companion beat upon a curious little tomtom and now and then sang a bloodcurdling chant.

"Black boys followed, jumped, shouted, danced like wild creatures, excited beyond all bounds by this oddly compelling music as the rhythm penetrated and seized their imagination. Although these men of mystery generally passed about sunrise, they sometimes went by in the night. Once or twice the weird performance took place about 2 o'clock in the morning. The minstrels always walked with peculiar swiftness, intent upon the serious business in hand."

LAYING A SPECTER.

A Filmy Blue Light and Some Daring Japanese Police.

In the village of Hase, near Kanazaki, at the end of the Rokosan range, says the Kobe Yushin, rumors were set afloat not long ago that in the small hours of the morning a phantom could be seen at the Miyama pass, where some time ago a murder was committed by robbers. The ghost, whenever he caught sight of a lonely traveler, would attempt to stop him, as if he had something important to say. People reported having seen a filmy blue light hovering in their path. In the whole village no one dared thereafter to walk that way after dark.

The rumor was laughed at by the skeptical police, but late one night a number of officers were instructed to patrol the haunted pass in the hope of bringing relief to the tortured minds of the timid by proving that there was no ghost or, should he be met, putting him under arrest. Every half hour after midnight a different policeman was to traverse the pass. Up to half past 2 nothing happened. Then one of them saw the blue light in front of him. He blew his whistle and ran—back to the police station. The others also ran—in the same direction.

When morning came the whole countryside joined the police in making search for the ghost. What they found near the scene of the blue light was a human skeleton in a long disused lime kiln. The local scientist declared that the light was a phosphorescence from the poor neglected bones, which were thereupon interred with full Buddhist ceremony at Kase, and the people as far as Kanazaki breathe easier.

Chinese Typewriters.

A Chinese typewriter is a wonderful contrivance. It has 4,200 characters. It has only three keys. It can make 50,000 letters or characters by combinations of the basic 4,200. To write a letter you turn a cylinder upon which are the 4,200 characters until the right one comes opposite the keyboard of the guide on another cylinder. After striking the printing key, just as on an American machine, you begin a still hunt for the next character which you are to print, and so on while reason lasts.—Christian Herald.

Pleasing Superiority.

"Why are there so many old jokes on the stage?"
"Oh, they go good. That is due to the feeling of superiority produced by the fact that you know the answer, while the actor gink who is being told the joke apparently does not."

Strategy.

Hub—I told Bohrsun that we might drop in on them tonight. Wife—Oh, fudge! You know I don't want to visit those people, and I can't see why you do. Hub—I don't. I told him that, so that we can stay at home tonight without fear of having them drop in on us.

Fully Covered.

As he crawled out of the wreck of his auto a solicitous friend asked, "Are you covered?"
"Yes," he said sadly, "with mud, blood, chagrin and insurance. Is that enough?"

His Profession.

She (pointing to a noted blood specialist)—Who is that distinguished looking man? He—Oh, that's only a circulation manager.

Mirth, joy and happiness are great mental physicians.

Local and District News

Mrs. A. E. Brown and baby, Jean of Leeds spent Sunday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Mary Rappell.

The current term of the A. H. S. closes this week. Lower school Examination starts June 15.

Pte. W. M. Foley spent last week at his home here and left on Monday for Barriefield camp.

Public Services will be held in St. Pauls Presbyterian Church Sunday evening at 7.30. Everyone welcome.

W. H. Moffat, V. S. will be in Athens next week to treat horses for all ailments. Every case of lameness guaranteed cured if undertaken.

Bishop R. C. Horner of Ottawa and Rev. W. W. Luke, a former pastor of the Holiness Movement church here are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. McLeau.

Clarence Gifford, who has been employed as a clerk in Mr. J. Thompson's store for some time, has entered the Reporter office to learn the printing trade.

Rev. Geo. Edwards, pastor of the Methodist church here, will, as his term has expired, go to Montreal, where he will take the pastorate of the Mount Royal Avenue church. Rev. A. J. H. Strike will take his place on this circuit.

The Athens Epworth League intend holding their annual picnic to Charleston on Saturday June 10. Any persons wishing a conveyance supplied please leave their names with Mrs. G. Cross at Mr. Beach's store not later than Thursday night. Party will leave Sunday school hall at 8.30. Bring your basket and enjoy the day.

Brockville Times: At a meeting of the Retail Merchants Association last night it was decided to observe the Wednesday half holidays this year as usual only starting in June instead of July, as heretofore. The first will be on Wednesday, June 12th, and during the week of July 1st it will be canceled. That date falls on a Saturday this year and it was decided to observe the day and close, an effort being made to have the market on Friday of that week. A resolution was also passed to keep open on Civic Holiday.

11,000 Troops At Barriefield

There are now 6,188 overseas infantry soldiers at Barriefield camp which brings the total of 11,000, including departmental corps, now in camp on the Heights.

- 93rd (Petersboro), 993.
- 109th (Lindsay), 1036.
- 130th (Perth), 1,012.
- 136th, (Port Hope), 775.
- 139th (Cobourg), 954.
- 146th (Kingston), 973.
- 154th, (Cornwall), 1,135.
- 155th, (Belleville), 1,210.
- 159th, (Brockville), 1,058.
- A. S. C. (Bakers)—26.
- C. A. D. C.—16.

"The D. & L." Emulsion will build you up and make you fat and well. Especially beneficial for persons inclined to Bronchial ailments. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 bottles. Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

Bluebird Mission Circle

At the May meeting of the Bluebird Mission Circle the annual election of officers took place. The following officers were elected: Honorary Pres.—Mrs. T. S. Kendrick

Pres.—Gertrude Cross
Vice-Pres.—Rhena Kendrick
Rec. Sec.—Lily Gibson
Cor. Sec.—Florence Rahmer
Treas.—Wilma Steacy
Supt. Systematic Giving—Ethel Cowan

Supt. of Mite Boxes—Bertha Hollingsworth
Auditor—Mrs. Beach
Watch Tower Herald—Gwendolyn Wilts, Vera Hanna, Hazel Latimer, Bessie McKeeting

Grganitt—Florence Williams
Ass't Organist—Vera Hanna
Delegato to Branch Meeting—Rhena Kendrick
Alternate—Lily Gibson

Weak Lungs are a serious handicap: Allen's Cough Balsam taken at the first sign of a cold avert dangerous bronchial attacks. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 bottles.

60,000 Salmon Fry for Charleston Lake

The local Fish and Game Protective Association has, through the activity of its secretary, L. Glenn Earl, been able to secure a consignment of 60,000 salmon fry for Charleston Lake. The Ontario Government Fish Car, "Beaver," will arrive here this week and the fry will be taken to Charleston Lake and placed in its pure waters. Mr. Donovan, M.I.A. for this riding, on whose representation the grant was made, believes it is the largest order that has ever been placed in Eastern Ontario by any member of the Legislature. Charleston Lake is most deserving of recognition by the Government, and the fact that the gift this year is so generous is intensely gratifying.

RUSSIANS PLAN DRIVE.

Heavy Bombardment Has Begun Against Austrian Lines.

LONDON, June 5.—"Everywhere there are signs of an impending infantry attack," is the significant sentence which closes an official statement issued Sunday night by the Austrian War Office, received here by wireless via Berlin.

All along the south-western front in Russia, where the Teuton lines are defended chiefly by Austrians, the Czar's heavy artillery has opened a violent fire and indications are that the Russians are planning a new offensive on a large scale against the Austrians, evidently with the view to making impossible the withdrawal of reinforcements for the Austrian offensive on the Trentino, and possibly for the purpose of forcing the despatch of Austrian troops from that front to the Russian battle line.

Such an offensive by the Russians at this time would also have an effect upon the Verdun fighting, where Austrian reinforcements were reported to have arrived last week. The Russian artillery fire during the last 24 hours has been particularly violent on a front of 25 kilometres (about 17 miles) near Olyka. This town lies slightly to the south-east of the Volhynian fortress of Lutsk, in Teuton hands since last fall, and due north of the fortress of Dubno, also captured in the great Teuton drive ten months ago.

The Russian attack in this region is facilitated by the base at Rovno, the third Volhynian fortress, which the Austro-German forces have vainly tried for months to approach. On the Dneister and the lower Strypa, as well as north-west of Tarnopol, on the Galician front, which is defended exclusively by Austro-Hungarian troops, the Russian big guns are equally active.

ONSLAUGHT FAILS.

Germans Try Unsuccessfully to Turn French Positions at Fort Vaux.

PARIS, June 5.—Several attempts made by the Germans Saturday night and Sunday morning to turn the French positions at Fort Vaux, on the Verdun front, from the south-east, were unsuccessful, the War Office announced Sunday afternoon. The night attacks resulted in their gaining a foothold in the French trenches in the ravine between Damloup and Fort Vaux, but they were immediately driven out by a counter-attack. The assault Sunday morning was checked by the French curtain of fire.

The Germans reported the shelling of the fortified village of Damloup, on the eastern slope of the Vaux heights, with the capture of ten officers, 530 men, and several machine guns. The Berlin statement asserted also that French efforts to penetrate trenches south-west of Vaux failed with severe losses to the attacking forces.

The French communique admitted the occupation by the Germans of a deep ditch north of Fort Vaux. Elsewhere, however, the Germans were reported to have been repulsed with heavy losses, and the French continued to hold the interior of the fort. The German assaults against the fort were multiplying, but the fire of the French artillery and machine guns caused many casualties.

AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

German Craft Are Wrecked in Air Raid on Toul.

PARIS, June 5.—The German aeroplanes which bombarded Toul on Sunday were brought down by a French pursuing squadron. The French official report says:

"Sunday at noon a group of German aeroplanes dropped several bombs on Toul. Six persons were killed and about ten were wounded. The material damage was of slight importance. No military establishment was struck.

"A pursuit squadron from Toul took the air immediately and vigorously pursued the enemy aeroplanes, one of which was brought down in our lines at Sanzey, twelve kilometres north of Toul. Two other enemy aeroplanes, struck by the mitrailleuse fire of our machines, descended abruptly in the German lines."

Two Zeppelins Destroyed.

ESBJERG, Denmark, June 5.—Two Zeppelin dirigible balloons are reported by fishermen returning to port to have been destroyed.

The Avis Lamvig states that fishermen saw a Zeppelin in flames as the result of gunfire and that the air vessel was destroyed at a point 40 miles off the Thyboron Canal. The entire crew perished. The Ekstrablad says that fishermen arriving at Ringkjobing say they saw another Zeppelin destroyed Friday some miles from these waters.

Mayor Charges Assault.

INGERSOLL, Ont., June 5.—Charged with assaulting Mayor W. J. Elliott, occasioning actual bodily harm, a warrant has been issued for the arrest of ex-Chief of Police A. W. Gummerson. The alleged assault took place on Monday, May 22nd, and on the 27th of May an information was laid and a summons issued. The efforts to serve the summons having been unsuccessful, a warrant has been issued and outside police departments notified.

Allies Seized Salonica Telegraphs. LONDON, June 5.—The Entente Allied troops have occupied the telegraph offices, the port and Custom House at Salonica, according to a Reuter despatch from that city. At the same time they have taken extensive precautionary measures about the town to prevent possible opposition. The commanders of the gendarmes and the police have been relieved of their fluctuations, the despatch says, and martial law has been proclaimed.

PUBLIC LIBRARY GETS MORE BOOKS

The following 46 volumes have been received by the Public Library and have been placed in circulation:

For Young People

- Four Boys in the Land of Cotton
- The Heroes of Asgard
- Boy Tramps across Canada
- The Crystal Hunters
- Canadian Heroes—Isaac Brock
- Canadian Heroes—Tecumseh
- Boyhood Days on the Farm
- The War 1914 Illustrated
- The American Girls' Handy Book
- The American Boys' Handy Book
- Milly and Oily
- Red Cap Tales
- Trapper Jim
- The Ranch and the Oxhide
- Sparrow on the Tramp
- The Little Colonel's Christmas Vacation
- The Little Colonel's House Party
- Tell Me a Story
- A Flat Iron for a Farthing
- Five Little Peppers and Their Friends
- The Jolly Book

Fiction

- Doctor Ellen
- No Man's Land
- Nedra
- A Kingdom of Dreams
- Dorothy Day
- Thyra Varrick
- The Inheritance
- The Running Fight
- The Vermilion Pencil
- The Double Four
- The Silver Maple
- A Victor of Salamis
- The Lure of the Maid
- The Subjection of Isabel Carnaby
- John Halifax, Gentleman
- The Truth about Tolma
- Magic Money
- The Hoosier Schoolmaster
- Art Thou the Man?
- My Friend the Chauffeur
- The Shadows of Victory
- The Harvester

General

- Everyone's Story Album
- Canadian Annual Review 1914
- The Dawn at Shanty Bay
- Peggy Stewart at Home
- Journeys of the Kit Club
- Out West
- The Lady of the Decoration

Three Young Men Kill Bear With Pitch Fork

Lindsay, Ont., May 31—To kill a bear without a gun after a fierce struggle was the thrilling experience of Bruce Kellott, of Minden, Jack Adams and Frank McDuff of Gooderham. As they were passing along the trail they suddenly came upon a large black bear, which showed a quarrelsome disposition and made an attack upon them. They were armed only with pitch poles. After a sharp struggle the huge animal, which was afterwards found to weigh 800 pounds, lay dead at their feet.

Zutoo Tablets

Are used by thousands of good Canadians and cure thousands of bad headaches. ZUTOO cures any Headache in 20 minutes. 25c a box, at dealers

DAVIS LIVER PILLS FOR CONSTIPATION

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

MARION & MARION.

LUMBER

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

Any order for building material will be filled on short notice.

Present stock includes a quantity of

FOUNDATION TIMBER SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.

A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

F. Blancher
ATHENS

THE ATHENS REPORTER

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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 Transient or legal advertisements inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
 Business notices inserted in local columns for 5 cents per line every insertion.
 No advertisement published for less than 25 cents.
 Small advt. card per year, such as Societies, Business, etc., \$4.00.
 All advertisements measured by the scale of solid nonpareil, 13 lines to the inch.
 Advertisements without special directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly. Subscriptions may commence with any issue. The paper will not be discontinued unless notice is given. No subscriptions will be cancelled unless all arrearages are paid.
 AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Hotelkeepers Will Restrict Soldiers

The hotelkeepers of Kingston held a meeting on Tuesday night and every one signed this agreement:
 "We, the undersigned holders of tavern licenses by the city of Kingston, hereby agree not to sell or supply any liquor to any soldier, except beer and soft drinks, from this date to the end of the year." The hotelmen also went a step further in agreeing that they would not sell any person liquor after 6 p.m.

Kingston Will Stick to Standard Time

Kingston will not experiment with daylight saving as expected, for the City Council on Tuesday night rescinded the motion it passed a week ago to put the hands of the clock forward an hour this morning. So many objections were heard to the scheme during the past week that a majority of members of Council decided to support Ald. Couper's resolution and leave the clocks alone. A week ago Council decided in favor of daylight saving by a vote 11 to 8. Tuesday night it voted 10 to 9 the other way and therefore Kingston will rise as usual by standard time.

Homeseekers' Excursions

Into the very heart of the Canadian West over the old reliable Canadian Pacific every Tuesday by regular trains. Winnipeg and return 38.50 Calgary 46.50 and proportionately low fares to other points. Tickets good for sixty days, and good to stop over. Liberal ticket conditions. Write to or call on Geo. E. McGlade City Passenger Agent, for tourist reservations and full particulars.

LEEDS

May 29—Born—On May 29th to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Langridge, a son.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Pritchard, Timmins, Ont., are visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Jas. Somerville, sr.
 Leeds was well represented at Jones' Falls the 24th, although some went to Kingston for the day.
 Mr. and Mrs. Ross Gauble and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Earle motored to Brockville Sunday for the day.
 Messrs. Rob and Clifford Somerville, of Winnipeg, are spending their holidays at their homes, Crooked S.
 Will Sweet had the raising of his new barn last Friday.
 Mr. Will Scott has erected a new kitchen on his premises.
 Bishop Bidwell, Kingston, conducted divine service in St. John's church, Leeds yesterday morning.
 Mrs. Wm. Cockrill is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wellie Willis, Seeley's Bay.
 Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown spent a couple of days in Kingston last week.

Appeal Refused

The appeal of Canadian Order of Foresters from the decision of Mr. Justice Britton condemning that order to pay the widow of W. R. Willoughby, of Gananoque, the proceeds of his benefit certificate was dismissed at Osgoode Hall yesterday. The order contended that it was not compelled to pay the benefit as the widow had been unable to establish the age of deceased.

After the age of 50, people frequently suffer from sudden exhaustion and weak heart action. To these we recommend invigorating tonic, Ferrovin. Large bottles \$1.00.

Canadians should be careful when out fishing on the river not to cross the boundary line unless they have a United States license and a full knowledge of Uncle Sam's fish and game laws. Twenty-three dollars was the price paid by two Brockville citizens this week for a grass pike caught in U. S. waters Game Warden Farrell, of Morristown, was on Ogden Island when the fishermen came along and took them to Morristown where the penalty as above stated was imposed.

CASTORIA

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

CANADIANS HOLD LINE

Positions Recaptured From the Enemy in Counter-Attack.

General Mercer is Wounded and in Hospital at Boulogne, While General Williams, Along With 13 Officers and 350 Men, is a Prisoner—Official Account Warmly Praises Gallantry of Canadian Troops.

LONDON, June 5.—Maj.-Gen. Mercer and Brig.-Gen. Williams, both of the Third Canadian division, are reported missing, and one of them is known to be a German prisoner, after a spirited engagement in the direction of Zillebeke, between Hooze and the Ypres-Menin railway. The British report states that the two officers were inspecting the trenches, and says that they are "missing," but the fact of the capture of one of them is chronicled in the German report, which announced the successful storming of the ridges south-east of Zillebeke and the British position beyond, with the capture of a slightly-wounded general, a major, 13 other officers, and 350 unwounded men. The British were said to have suffered heavy losses. The British statement admitted a German advance of 700 yards, but asserted that the Canadian troops recaptured much of this ground.

Wounded officers reaching London late Sunday night report that General Mercer, severely wounded, has been taken to Boulogne Hospital. If this is correct it is General Williams who has been taken prisoner.

The British official statement issued at midnight Saturday gave the following account of the battle:
 "Fighting of a very severe nature continued unceasingly south-east of



MAJOR-GENERAL MERCER.

Ypres between Hooze and the Ypres-Menin railway. Following on their initial advantage obtained Saturday evening in penetrating our forward line in this neighborhood, the Germans pushed their attack during the night and succeeded in pushing through our defences to a depth of 700 yards in the direction of Zillebeke.

"The Canadian troops, however, who are holding this sector of the defences, launched counter-strokes at 7 o'clock this morning, which have succeeded in gradually driving the enemy from much of the ground he had gained. The Canadians behaved with the utmost gallantry, counter-attacking successfully after a heavy and continued bombardment.
 "The enemy losses were severe. A large number of German dead were abandoned on the recaptured ground. General Mercer and General Williams, of the Third Canadian division, who were inspecting the front trenches Saturday during the bombardment, are missing."

Sunday night British official said: "The situation around Ypres has not materially altered. There have been artillery bombardments, and our troops retain the ground regained in their counter-attacks Saturday. No fresh attacks have been undertaken by us."
 The German report of the fight as contained in Saturday's official communication reads:

"We captured by storm on Friday the ridges of the heights south-east of Zillebeke, south-east of Ypres, and the English position beyond, taking prisoners one general, slightly wounded; one major, and 13 other officers and 350 unwounded men. The number of prisoners taken was small, the enemy having suffered very sanguinary losses. During the night attempted counter-attacks made by the enemy were easily repulsed."

According to information received Sunday night, General Mercer has been severely injured and is being removed to the hospital at Boulogne. General Williams, who accompanied General Mercer, was also severely injured and was taken prisoner.

The following four officers who took part in recent fighting arrived in London at a late hour Sunday night. Major W. Enver, 49th, abrasion on back; Lieut. Peau, C.M.R., wound in face; Lieut. Drabble, 49th, wound in cheek and suffering from shell shock; and Lieut. Piton, C.M.R., scalp wound. All the cases are slight.

No News at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, June 5.—Up to a late hour Sunday night the militia department was without information on the latest battle of Ypres, in which the Canadians again bore the brunt of the German onslaught. Major-General Hughes was expecting a special report on the engagement on Friday and Saturday, but this had not been received up to midnight and the department is dependent on press despatches for its information.
 The department has no indication of the casualties, but they will likely be heavy, as counter-attacks have generally been costly in warfare as carried on in France.

The Jimdandy Auto Company

It Made Good In the Nick of Time

By F. A. MITCHEL

Julian Stafford was an example of the ups and downs of life. Born with a silver spoon in his mouth, he never knew during his childhood and youth what it was to want for anything. Instead of having to go to work when he was a boy, like many other children, he was associating with companions of his own age, both boys and girls, whose parents were well to do, and the kind of cravat he wore or the cut of his coat was of infinitely more importance to him than the money required to pay for such articles. Indeed, he had only to order them. When the bills came in to his father they were paid, and Julian did not even know of the fact.

However, this happy period ended. About the time Julian came of age his father lost a good deal of money. Julian went to work and earned enough for his necessities, which were not great. But a better period was in store for him.

Money is like quicksilver. So long as quicksilver is in a tight receptacle, with the top screwed down, it won't get away from you. But the moment the volatile metal finds a place to break through, no matter how small, there is no holding on to it.

When we have plenty of money, when we are making money, its value seems negligible. But when it has once broken away from us it is like the quicksilver—it is mighty hard to pick it up again.

At twenty-five Julian Stafford was, to speak figuratively, in a bed of roses. He had inherited \$10,000 from an aunt. For several years the country had been under the depressing influence of a commercial panic, and all sorts of property could be bought for a song. At the time Julian received his inheritance a change had begun to come over monetary affairs, and he was advised, instead of investing his money at a safe and simple interest, to buy something with it. It didn't make much difference what he bought. Everything would for some years to come be increasing in value, and he would be able to sell his property for more than he had given for it.

Securities seemed to Julian to be the simplest form for such speculation, and he bought \$10,000 worth of railroad shares. The stock market soon boomed, and he sold out, making, as he considered it, 50 per cent profit in six months. That was at the rate of doubling his money in a year. At 5 per cent interest it would require twenty years to do that.

Julian sold out just before the wave of speculation broke, and after it broke what he had sold could be bought again for what he had paid for it before. This time, instead of confining himself to what securities his money would buy, he bought on a margin. Instead of buying \$20,000 worth of securities he bought \$100,000 worth. Again the market boomed. Every day for several days Julian was making twice as much as his aunt had left him.

At this time life to Stafford was filled with delight. In addition to making a fortune every day he was engaged to the dearest girl in the world. They had expected to live on a thousand a year in an apartment of four rooms, none of which was much bigger than a large closet. Julian figured up one night and found that he could sell out his stocks and have an income of \$10,000, derived from gilt edge property. They could live in a stone front house.

One day when the market was jumping half a point or so on the ticker with every recorded sale Julian, who was standing over it and making a thousand dollars with every point, felt a tap on his shoulder. Turning, there he saw Erskine, a former schoolmate.

"Hello, Jim!"
 "Hello, Julian! How are you making out?"

Julian very excitedly confided in his friend that he was getting rich so fast that he couldn't keep track of his funds.

"Let me have \$500, won't you, Julian? I've got a chance to go into a deal that I think there's millions in. There's just one share on the ground floor left, and I can get it dirt cheap. I'll take you in for half of it."

Julian was making money so fast that he didn't want any more profits for himself. He was well disposed toward Erskine, and what was \$500 to him, since he had made ten times that within an hour? He gave Jim an order on his broker for \$500, and Jim received the amount before leaving the office.

That was a very exciting day for Julian—in fact, the most exciting day of his life. He made more money in that one day than in all the time of his speculations. Just before the closing of the market there was a peculiar shakiness. It was the trembling of the wave before it breaks. The "bears," who were watching their opportunity, the next morning put out a report that one of the biggest banking concerns in Wall street was in trouble. Then commenced the tremble.
 It was the old story with Julian. He

saw his fortune melt away before him. Down it went like a stack of card houses. Just before the closing hour his broker closed out his account, leaving him in debt for something like \$10,000.

This time when the market reached low tide it remained there for a long while. But this did not make any difference to Julian, for even if it had gone up again he had no money to buy with.

At the beginning of the next month his broker sent him an account current showing his indebtedness and asked him to pay up. There were numerous credits and numerous charges. Julian didn't try to decipher it. He knew that his fortune had died as suddenly as it had been born, and he was too sick at heart to dissect the corpse.

Julian's girl turned out to be a tramp—that is, she was a tramp for Jim if not for herself. She had not shared her lover's wild enthusiasm while he was building an inverted pyramid of air, but now that he had gone under she did not desert him.
 "It's lucky it came to you early in life, Julian," she said. "I think you are naturally visionary and that it was sure to come in time. Besides, even if you had for the present kept a fortune made in this way it would have taken wings later on. Now you can begin life on a more solid though a much slower basis."

Julian secured a position at \$25 a week, and on this he married Rose Meriwether. She proved an excellent manager, though the hardest thing she had to manage was her husband. It is not to be expected that a man who has made money at the rate of \$1,000 an hour and for the time being considered it as easy to produce as pumping water from a well will at once look out for small change. When Julian went home in the evening and reported that he had spent 30 cents for luncheon, 10 cents for car fare and 25 cents for two cigars, Rose figured that this totaled 65 cents, or about \$200 a year. Other expenses in proportion would bring ruin.

After many backslidings Julian got himself down to hard pan and many an evening when dead tired permitted a trolley car to go by him while he walked the two miles between his business and his house. But a baby came, and everybody knows that a baby brings added expense, which increases and multiplies till the child has grown and left the parental abode. Notwithstanding Rose's management and that she got Julian pretty well trained as to expenditures, they had a hard time of it. Doctor's bills, which are hard to take into consideration in laying out funds, came in, and every cent went for ordinary essential expenditures.

But the hardest blow came when Mrs. Stafford, struggling against insurmountable obstacles, broke down. Julian was provider so far as he was able, and Rose was dispenser. Neither could supply the other's place. When under such circumstances the woman has to throw up the sponge the bottom drops out of the household. The couple could not afford a servant, and when Mrs. Stafford was unable to be up to cook the meals her husband was obliged to handle the spilling, which he did unsuccessfully, spoiling many a meal. This was hard both on his wife and himself.

Julian was too poor to buy a newspaper, but during the noon hour, while eating a lunch brought from home, he looked over the paper in the office. During his wife's illness he was one day reading the financial news—from force of habit—when he saw it stated there had been a sudden rise in Jimdandy Automobile. The company had succeeded in purchasing valuable patents and for a year past had been earning large profits. Julian finished browsing over news that he had no reason to suppose concerned him and his luncheon at the same time and went back to work.

A few days later when Julian had prepared the breakfast and was taking some toast and tea up to his sick wife he stopped at the front door to answer the postman's whistle. He was handed a letter, which he carried on up with the breakfast. Having put the breakfast down beside his wife, he looked at the letter. On the left hand corner was printed, "Jimdandy Automobile Company, James C. Erskine Secretary." He opened the letter and read aloud:

Dear Julian—Our venture after a long period of distress has at last made good. Under a reorganization our interest is 1,000 shares. As soon as the new certificates are issued I will send you your 500 shares. Since the recent advance the market price is \$20. This makes your lot worth \$10,000. The reason I haven't given you any information before is because there was no good news to report. Yours, with congratulations, J.M.

"What does it all mean?" asked Rose. "I don't know. Some one has made a blunder."

Rose suggested that he go next door, where the inmates had a telephone, and call up Erskine. He did so, and Jim undertook to remind him of the check for \$500 that Julian had given him when he was making money on the ticker at a thousand dollars an hour. But Julian had no remembrance of the incident and could not recall it. However, Erskine assured him that the money had been invested in what led up to the Jimdandy Auto company, indirectly through the holder of valuable patents, and that Julian was holder of 500 shares of stock worth \$50 a share.

When Julian went back to his wife and assured her of their good-fortune she jumped out of bed, and the pair did a tango on the floor.

Jim made over three-quarters of his fortune to his wife, then proceeded to lose the remaining quarter in speculation.

But he never got his hands on the balance.

WHERE DRUGGISTS FLURISH.

How the Business is Run in the South American Republics.

Latin Americans are great believers in medicines and, due to the scarcity of physicians, are obliged to "doctor" themselves. Pharmacy is consequently profitable. With the exception of modern Europe, Canada and the United States pharmacy is practiced in other lands of the world much as it was in the United States seventy-five or a hundred years ago, and this is particularly true of the republics to the south of us.

The individual druggist makes his own pills, extracts, tinctures, infusions and pulverizes his own crude drugs. Soda water fountains are few. The usual rubber goods, toilet articles, soaps, perfumes, instruments and sundries are carried.

Each druggist makes a line of his own specialties which he pushes. In addition to the standard drugs and medicines, he also carries remedies and medicaments known only in his immediate vicinity. They are mostly of Indian origin, compounded from roots, herbs or other ingredients, produced only in the country where he lives. These find a ready sale among all classes.

Superstitious ideas are prevalent, and these are frequently taken advantage of by the unscrupulous. One pharmacist made a fortune selling Indians, half castes, and whites, for that matter, too, "pink love powders" and "white love powders." The white love powder was pulverized sugar, while the pink love powder was made of the same material colored. Indians would walk hundreds of miles to buy this precious powder.

Volcano Made by Man. At Brule, France, is the most remarkable volcano made by man. Originally it was a mass of coal, millions of tons. One day about a century ago the coal caught fire, and it has never ceased burning. The summit of the smoldering mass has a genuine crater.

Electric Restorer for Men
 Pho-phono restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Frequent decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphono will make you a new man. Price \$2 a box, or two for \$4. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

PHILIPSVILLE
 June 5—Service being withdrawn in the Methodist church here, several people spent Conference Sunday in Smith's Falls.

The almost continuous rain is delaying the farmers in getting their seeding done.

Mrs. Chas. Mooney, Winnipeg, and Miss Phelps, Delta, are spending a few days with their sister, Mrs. A. E. Whitmore.

Mrs. Harry Coon is seriously ill. Mrs. McAlpine is visiting in this vicinity, a guest on Sunday at J. W. Halladay's.

Dr. John Dunn, Almonte, was in town last Monday afternoon in consultation with his hootheer, Dr. James Dunn.

Mrs. Will Chant is again down with inflammatory rheumatism.

Mrs. Wilson, Delta, was a week-end visitor here.

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

Splendid List of New Specialties for Season 1916-1917

Including the NEW EVERBEARING RASPBERRY—ST. REGIS.

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 Two Fonthill Nurseries
 (Established 1887)
 Toronto, Ontario

DAVID MENTHOL SALVE
 FOR Bites Stings Scratches
 In tin, 25c.
 David & Lawrence Co., Montreal

AMERICAN LADY CORSETS
 WOMEN KNOW—Try it—See the Improvement
 The best dressed women pay more attention to their corset than to any other garment they wear.
 On the Corset depends the smartness of one's appearance.
 American Lady Corsets, designed always in strict accord with the latest fashions, are the perfect foundation for the season's gowns. They make figures and make good dressers.
 Let us show you the new models.
 Just try an American Lady Corset, your particular model, and note the improvement in your figure.
 For sale at this store.
C. H. POST
 BROCKVILLE.
 The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

NOTICE
 Spring Civil Service Examinations will be held in Brockville in May.
 Spring Term opens April 3rd.
 Fall Civil Service Exams in November. Students enrolled at any time.
 Demand for capable graduate stenographers, book-keepers very strong.
 Send for catalog and boarding-house list.
BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
 2 Court House Avenue

FOR **BACKACHE and RHEUMATIC PAINS**
 USE *the D.S.P.*
HAZOL-MENTHOL PLASTER
 25c. and 1 Yard Rolls, \$1.00. Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

June 11, 1916. Lesson XI. Sowing and Reaping. Temperance Lesson. Galatians 6: 1-18.

Commentary.—I. Charity and helpfulness (vs. 1, 2). 1. Brethren—Paul addressed the Christians in Galatia with true affection. This love grew out of the fact that they were the children of God, and out of the fact that he had been associated with them in Christian work. Be overtaken in a fault.—The language implies that one may be taken by surprise and be overcome by temptation. It does not necessarily mean that he has deliberately gone into sin. The Christian on earth does not get beyond the possibility of falling into sin, even though the love of God fills his soul. He is still subject to the assaults of Satan and liable to yield to temptation, yet he can withstand, and be kept by the power of God through faith. Ye which are spiritual—Those who walk in the Spirit and live in the Spirit (Gal. 5: 16, 18, 25); those to whom the Father has given the Holy Spirit (Luke 11: 13); those who are born of the Spirit (John 3: 5, 8). Restore such an one—One that is "spiritual" can revive and encourage those who have fallen into temptation and have been overcome. They can lead them to Jesus, who alone has power to pardon transgression. In the spirit of meekness—Effectiveness in restoring those who have been overtaken in faults depends upon the manner in which the effort is made. A harsh, driving spirit is out of place. There is need of loving counsel and meekness in such cases. Considering thyself—Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall" (I. Cor. 10: 12). Lead thou also be tempted.—The apostle exhorts the brethren to put themselves in the place of him who were overtaken in a fault, and judge how they would choose to be dealt with under such circumstances. The sin is not in being tempted, but in yielding to the temptation. 2. Bear ye one another's burdens—There are none of us who are exempt from burdens, and the apostle points out a way of relief. This spirit of mutual helpfulness makes the machinery of life run smoothly. There is great blessing for him who charitably and earnestly undertakes to help another. Our burdens are at once made lighter when a brother becomes helpful to us in the sense set forth here. Fulfill the law of Christ—This is the law of love (James 2: 8). The Christian should reach out a helping hand to those who have fallen a prey to temptation. Here is an opportunity to exercise patience and charity.

II. Duty to one's self (vs. 3-5). 3. To be something. One's duty to himself requires that he be humble. The gospel everywhere commends humility, and condemns self-exaltation and pride. There is danger of relying upon one's strength of will and favorable surroundings to escape falling into error. Satan is ever ready to encourage one in his good opinion of himself and thus prepare the way for a fall. When he is nothing.—The apostle leaves no room for boasting on the part of any one. He who thinks himself to be "something," in that very imagination declares himself to be "nothing." He is without strength to resist the attacks of Satan and the hard things of life. Deceiveth himself.—The Greek word is expressive and means to cheat one's brain. The one in this condition can never resist to the degree he thinks he can, and he makes himself contemptible in the sight of others. 4. Prove his own work.—The test which we are to apply is the word of God. Through humility, earnestness and faith we may bring the truths of the scripture to bear upon us as a test. In doing this a man will not think more highly of himself than he ought to think (Rom. 12: 3). Rejoicing in himself.—He who has a consciousness that he conforms to the word of God, and who, in his efforts to restore those overtaken in faults, manifests a spirit of meekness, is blessed with a joy divinely implanted in his soul. Not in another.—The genuine Christian has received from God deliverance from sin. He possesses the kingdom of God, which is "righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost" (Rom. 14: 17). He is not dependent upon others for his joy, although he rejoices with those who rejoice. 5. Shall bear his own burden.—This is not a contradiction in which one can assist another to bear his burdens. However, there are burdens that can be shifted from one to another. He who tries to escape the burden that belongs to him is disobeying the Lord's command, and is losing the divine approval.

III. The harvest expected (vs. 6-10). 6. Is taught in the word.—The apostle refers to those who have a knowledge of the truths of the gospel. Communicate—Impart the knowledge that he has. The treasures of the word are beyond price. Those who know them are in duty bound to make them known to others. That teacheth—There are those who are particularly called to teach others, and all who are able should assist them. Good things.—The truths of the kingdom. It is thought by some that this refers to temporal support. The idea of personal responsibility runs all through this lesson. 7. Be not deceived.—This is a timely warning in view of the fact that Satan, the great deceiver, is constantly trying to deceive mankind. He would make the sinner believe that he has plenty of time to follow the bent of his sinful nature. God is not mocked—God is infinite in wisdom and in justice. What he says is true. Satan disputed the word in Eden, but that word was true, and the race has felt the force of the divine sentence during the ages since. Soweth... reap.—This applies to every choice and act. Evil habits bring dire results. Alcohol is a poison, and even in small quantities shows injurious effects. 8. Soweth to his flesh—Yields to the temptations of Satan. Reap corrup-

tion—He reaps moral pollution, bodily disease, mental weakness and eternal death. Soweth to the Spirit.—The flesh and the Spirit are contrasted. The flesh stands for all that is evil and degrading, and the Spirit for all that is pure and uplifting. Through the grace every one who will meet the conditions of salvation can be enabled to sow "to the Spirit." Reap life everlasting.—In striking contrast to the harvest of those who sow "to the flesh." 9. Let us not be weary.—The thought in v. 1 is continued here. As we have commenced to help others, let us continue. If we faint not.—The efforts of the consecrated, persevering worker will bear fruit. 10. Do good.—We shall not lack opportunities to do good to others, and the exhortation will be obeyed if we have the right disposition. Household of faith—Those who are the children of God.

IV. Glorifying in the cross (vs. 11-18). The apostle expresses his determination to glory only in the cross of Christ. There were those who laid great stress upon the keeping of the law of Moses, and insisted that Gentile converts should conform to that law; but Paul maintained that the great essential to salvation was faith in the crucified and risen Christ, resulting in a new creation. He had suffered much for the sake of the gospel, and it is probable that the marks of which he spoke (v. 17) were the scars of wounds received by him from his persecutors. The cross of Christ had brought to Paul all that he had that he esteemed of real value. He could overlook the reproaches that had been flung at him. He could pass over lightly the physical suffering his persecutors had inflicted upon him. He could look with pity upon those who would cause him distress of mind. He set all those things down as accompaniments of bearing the cross of Christ. He could class them as "light afflictions." He could well afford to class them as incidents in his Christian life. The great things were the revelation of Jesus Christ that came to him, the transformation of his moral nature and life, the fellowship which he had with the Father through his Son and the hope of glorious immortality. The work to which he was divinely called was a delight to him. He took pleasure in the hard things he met with in Christian service, for he was blessed with the consciousness of the divine favor and presence.

Questions.—From whose writings is the lesson taken? Where was Galatia? What object had the writer in sending this epistle to them? What duty do we owe to an erring brother? What is said about mutual helpfulness? How may one have true rejoicing? What parts of the lesson teach temperance? How are the terms "flesh" and "Spirit" used? To whom do we owe special duties? What rewards are promised? To whom are we exhorted to do good? Who constitute the household of faith?

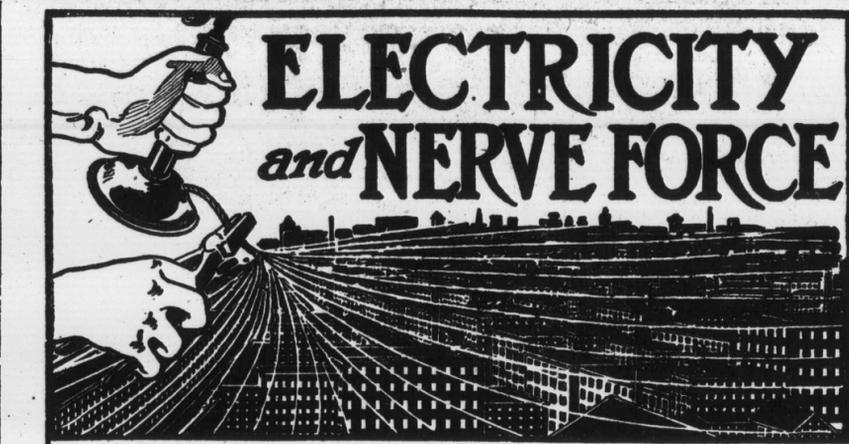
PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The Gospel Standard.

- I. A life of active philanthropy. II. A life of fellowship in Christ.

I. A life of active philanthropy. We have here presented the Christian's vocation. The measure of opportunity fixes the measure of responsibility. The work of the Christian resolves itself into the work of restoring the erring. It is the most delicate form of philanthropy to deal with a brother's sin. It requires an absence of self-exaltation. It calls for self-humiliation and gentle dealing. The law of Christ is the law of universal love. It requires every man to be interested in other man and his difficulties. It is a law of compassion, universal, continuous, adequate, vital, active. It changes stern necessity into sacred duty. It requires a sympathy which overcomes evil and strengthens good. It is the law of co-operation, of mutual duty. Relationships to one another, with the possession of advantages and talents, involve manifold responsibilities. This law forbids all moral indifference to others, all severity and unnecessary censure. No one can fulfill the spirit of the law of Christ who does not dwell in the spirit of love. It must be a living principle and persistent habit, divinely begotten and sustained. The apostle was cautioning the Galatians against a vainglorious disposition utterly inconsistent with the possession of genuine Christianity. He was bringing before them the true standard of character, urging them to be seriously concerned about ascertaining their real condition before God, and to avoid the habit of measuring their own goodness by the lack of goodness in others. He urged that conceit was fatal to the duty of burden-bearing, that the greatest of all delusions was that which men voluntarily practised upon themselves. He urged that the man who labored most for the good of others was most effectually employed in training his own soul; and further, that the training of the entire being under the master impulse of love brought appropriate results in the proper time.

II. A life of fellowship in Christ. The apostle recapitulated in a few words the contents of the epistle, exhibiting the falseness of his Judaistic adversaries in a clear light, showing their dogmatic attitude their urgent zeal and the true motive of their conduct. The carnal, self-interested way in which they got over the offense of the cross was to insist on the circumcision of the Gentile converts. They hoped that by making them all Jewish proselytes they would secure Christianity from persecution. It was a policy of compromise, under the guise of philanthropy. Paul trusted in the cross of Christ for his salvation. He gloried in it as a marvellous exhibition of divine love, righteousness, power and wisdom. To him it was of no importance that men should be outwardly marked. He had received sufficient scars to place his relationship as a servant and apostle of Christ beyond all doubt. It produced strong emotion in Paul to know that the Galatians, among whom he had planted the standard of the cross, were trying to conceal its odium, if not to abandon it altogether. In the cross Paul saw the character and glory of God fully displayed. It had taught him his own wretchedness, and led him to abandon the way of righteousness by the law, and to trust in the atoning death of Christ for salvation, and to



ELECTRICITY and NERVE FORCE

Nerve Force is so much like Electricity, and the latter is so much better understood, that we have used this vivid telephone picture to illustrate what takes place in the human system when the connecting nerve fibres are deranged or something goes wrong at Central.

In the nervous system the brain is the Central where the Nerve Force is created, and whence are issued the orders which control the whole human body. Here is consumed one-fifth of the blood in the human body, and when the blood supply is deficient in quality or quantity, the brain and the nervous system are first to feel the effects.

Neuralgic pains and headaches, inability to rest or sleep or concentrate the mind, dizziness and noises in

the ears, are some of the symptoms of a starved nervous system.

Just as machinery lags when the current of electricity fails, so the bodily organs weaken when the supply of nerve force runs low. Digestion is impaired and you lose appetite, the liver, kidneys and bowels are slow in performing their functions, the heart's action weakens, circulation is slow, hands and feet are cold, you are easily tired, lose ambition and grow downhearted and discouraged.

This describes the condition under which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food can prove of greatest assistance to you. Forming new, rich blood it feeds the starved, exhausted nerve and brain cells back to health and vigor. The new vital, nerve force flows out through the intricate system of nerve fibres to every member and every organ of the body, carrying new vigor, energy and strength and driving out pain, weakness and disease.

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see that the new creation was the whole of religion, that the foundation fact in Christian life was regeneration, and that spiritual renewal sprang from union with Christ. Paul appreciated the efficacy of the cross. He recognized its claims. He was completely a new creature, with affections detached from the unholy and fixed on eternal prospects. He considered the change a sufficient vindication of his resolution that he would glory only in the cross. Its glory eclipsed every other object. The current of his affections was changed. His apostolic benediction was an outburst of a heart filled to overflowing with the spirit of impassioned consecration. It sealed all that preceded it. It was a wish that they might constantly and richly experience all the truths of the gospel and be led from external things to things spiritual. T. R. A.



PRODUCTION TO CAPACITY.

Is the farmer justified in believing that the firm tone of the horse market and the present high prices for live stock rest upon a secure foundation? May he look forward with any confidence to the next season's or next year's market? Should he prepare, as against an advertised shortage and high prices for all classes of farm animals, by breeding a larger number of mares or of cows, sheep, hogs and poultry? We are confident that the farmer has never been in a more secure position than the present, as regards the extension of his breeding operations, but, to enable him to form more easily his own conclusions, the following facts are submitted:

Since the outbreak of the war, the British Remount Commission has purchased in Canada 15,000 horses; 3,000 have been bought by French contractors and 25,000 by the Canadian Department of Militia. The Department of Militia is now engaged in buying an additional thousand head. The British Remount Commission has purchased over 700 since March and is buying daily in Montreal. French contractors are anxious to obtain supplies and are arranging to buy all that are available both in the east and in the west. It is understood that, as a result of the purchases already made, army buyers are finding it increasingly difficult, both in United States and in Canada, to readily secure the number of horses which they require, particularly of the type suitable for heavy cavalry or heavy artillery. In addition to the purchases for army account, commercial activity from two distinct quarters has exerted a very evident influence upon the Canadian horse market during the past three or four months. Since the

beginning of the year, 6,000 horses reached the Winnipeg Stock Yards from Eastern Canada, and 5,917 were shipped from the same yards westward, mostly to Saskatchewan. During the months of January, February and March, 1,805 horses were exported to the United States. A few hundred more went forward to the same market in April. The horses exported were good farm chunks weighing 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. As high as \$500 a pair was paid for animals possessing extra quality and conformation. This new movement in the horse market is having its effect upon prices all over Canada.

Buyers report that the better classes of drafters and farm chunks are getting scarce and hard to buy. The same holds true of good big roadsters and saddlers. The noticeable scarcity of good horses of these descriptions illustrates the fact that demand has already overtaken supply and makes it very evident that all the really good sound mares in the country should be bred this year. It cannot be too strongly emphasized, however, that they should be mated only with strictly high class sires. The number of horses rejected by army buyers clearly indicates that there is no place for the unsound horse or for the misfit. Such animals have been, are now and always will be a drug on the market. Breed to the best if you would have the best. Unsound or malformed mares are just as bad as unsound stallions. It is easier to raise a good animal than a poor one. Manage the work this spring in order that the best mare on the farm may be regularly returned to the horse. Next year, a good crop of sound, healthy colts will be as good as a bank account. Canada is likely to enter shortly the commercial export market, and that market will require all you can produce.

PREVENTING MOTTLED BUTTER.

Mottled butter, though it may be of very good flavor, is strongly discriminated against by the purchaser. As this is a defect of workmanship, it can be overcome by the application of proper methods on the part of the buttermaker.

Mottles are caused primarily by an uneven distribution of salt in the butter. This may be produced by insufficient working of the butter or by churning, washing, or working it at a very low temperature, or by washing or working it at a temperature lower than the churning temperature.

When the quantity of butter made in one churning is much less than usual, it is necessary to work it a greater number of revolutions of the churn than usual in order to produce the same results on the butter.

Extremely low temperatures should be avoided, because they produce so firm a butter that it is only with great difficulty that the salt can be worked uniformly into it. High temperature of churning, washing and working must also be avoided to prevent an abnormal loss

of fat in the buttermilk and also the making of greasy, leaky butter.

Great variations in temperature during the manufacturing process should always be avoided. Under normal conditions the temperature of the wash water should be the same as, or within two degrees of, that of the buttermilk.

When the churn room is so cold that the butter becomes chilled before working is completed, mottled butter is frequently the result. To prevent this it is preferable to increase the amount of working rather than to raise the temperature of the wash water.

Mottled butter, then, may be prevented by using methods that will insure a uniform distribution of salt.

TO TELL WHEN IN CALF.

Someone was asking how, by the taste of milk, to tell where a cow was in calf? Here is a way we have used for some time, without failure.

Take a glass of clear, cold water and from the end of a straw or milking needle, drop a drop of fresh milk into the water. If not in calf, the milk will at once mingle with the water and make it milky, but if in calf, the milk will go in a string in a spiral shape to the bottom of the glass, and the farther on a cow is in calf, the heavier the string and the more noticeable it is, but it can be detected even after the first few months. For an inexperienced person it is well to take the milk of a cow known to be not in calf and compare the results.—H. L.

NOTES.

Barnyard manure is the most effective of all fertilizers. The liquid portion of the manure is the most valuable. Use sufficient litter in the stables to absorb the liquid. The amount of manure on a farm being insufficient, frequent light dressings are advisable instead of larger ones at longer intervals. It is not wise to "bury" the manure; a shallow plowing under is more advisable. Manure is worth more when first voided. Rational farming involves a rotation of crops. Investigation has proven the high manurial value of clover, alfalfa and other legumes. The lesson is: Grow a leguminous crop in the rotation, as all other crops, save the legumes, leave the soil poorer for their growth. Commercial fertilizers cannot be depended upon profitably to maintain the soil; hence their exclusive use is discontinued. By home mixing of fertilizers a saving of 25 to 35 per cent, can be effected.

To meet the fertilizer requirements of tomatoes, use a fertilizer carrying 4 per cent. of nitrogen and 3 per cent. of phosphorus. The lack of potash is not going to cause much inconvenience. Plenty of humus will help make potash in the soil available. We want to grow vigorous plant first, then plan to grow fruit. Stable manure is a good source of nitrogen for tomatoes. It should be well rotted when applied

and well incorporated with the soil, or the crop in advance of the tomatoes given a heavy manuring. Tomatoes want a good amount of nitrogen early in the season.

The Iowa Experimental Station has made investigations covering three years, to determine the effect of solutions of formaldehyde and corrosive sublimate, and also of formaldehyde gas treatment on the germination of potatoes. The station found that where whole potatoes are treated with formaldehyde at the rate of one pint to thirty gallons of water, or corrosive sublimate solution, two ounces to sixteen gallons of water, no harm will result if the tubers are soaked from two to six hours, if the tubers are left in the solution for longer periods, or are not spread to dry immediately, the germination of the tubers is considerably diminished. It is well to remember that the tubers should be soaked in the formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate solution before cutting.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. Potatoes, bag, 70 1.90. Eggs, new-laid, doz., 0.38 0.28. Butter, good to choice, 0.32 0.28. Chickens, dressed, lb., 0.21 0.25. Fowl, dressed, lb., 0.22 0.25.

MEATS—WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarter, cwt., \$11.00 \$12.00. Do., hindquarter, cwt., 10.50 11.50. Do., choice sides, cwt., 13.50 14.50. Do., common, cwt., 12.00 13.00. Veal, common, cwt., 7.50 8.50. Do., prime, 14.00 15.00. Shop hogs, 14.00 15.00. Do., heavy, 12.50 13.50. Spring lamb, 20.00 21.00. Mutton, light, 14.00 15.00.

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted as follows: Royal Acadia, granulated, 100 lbs., \$3.16. Lantic, granulated, 100 lbs., 3.20. Redpath, granulated, 100 lbs., 3.26. St. Lawrence, granulated, 100 lbs., 3.25. St. Lawrence, Beaver, 100 lbs., 3.21. Lantic, Blue Star, 100 lbs., 3.21. Lantic, brilliant yellow, 100 lbs., 3.26. St. Lawrence, golden yellow, 100 lbs., 3.26. St. Lawrence, golden yellow, 100 lbs., 3.26. Acadia, yellow, 100 lbs., 3.21. Dark yellow, 100 lbs., 3.06. 20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags. 10-lb. bags, 15c over granulated bags. 2 and 5-lb. packages, 30c over granulated bags.

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice, 9.25 9.75. Butcher cattle, choice, 8.50 9.00. Do. do. medium, 7.50 8.00. Do. do. common, 7.50 8.00. Butcher cows, choice, 7.75 8.25. Do. do. medium, 7.25 7.75. Do. do. common, 6.00 6.25. Do. bulls, 6.00 6.50. Feeding steers, 7.75 8.50. Stockers, choice, 10.00 10.50. Do. light, 6.50 7.00. Milkers, choice, each, 80.00 100.00. Springers, 80.00 100.00. Sheep, ewes, 12.00 13.50. Bucks and culls, 6.00 8.00. Lambs, 9.00 12.00. Hogs, fed, 10.00 12.00. Calves, 6.00 12.50.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG OPTIONS.

Wheat—Open High Low Close. May, 1.10 1.12 1.10 1.11. July, 1.07 1.08 1.07 1.08. Oct., 1.07 1.08 1.07 1.08. Oats—May, 0.46 0.46 0.46 0.46. July, 0.44 0.45 0.44 0.44. Oct., 0.39 0.39 0.39 0.39. Corn—July, 0.67 0.67 0.66 0.66. Oct., 1.64 1.64 1.63 1.63.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—May, \$1.12 1.14. July, \$1.12 3.4 to \$1.12 7.8; No. 1 hard, \$1.13 3.4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.12 3.4 to \$1.13 3.4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09 3.4 to \$1.13 3.4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 72 to 73c. Oats—No. 3 white, 38 to 40c. Flour—Francy patent, 10c lower, quoted at \$4.80; other grades unchanged; shipments, \$4.70 plus. Bran, \$3.10 to \$3.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.14 3.8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.13 3.8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.07 7.8 to \$1.10 7.8. Linned—Cash, \$1.80 1.4; May and July, \$1.90 3.4.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 3,000. Market steady. Steers, native, 8.25 11.05. Stockers and feeders, 4.00 9.00. Cows and heifers, 4.50 9.50. Calves, 8.00 11.25. Hogs, receipts 25,000. Market firm. Light, 9.05 9.70. Mixed, 8.50 9.75. Heavy, 8.00 9.75. Pigs, 7.25 9.40. Sheep, receipts 9,000. Market strong. Wethers, 7.00 8.25. Springers, 8.50 12.85. Lambs, native, 8.00 10.60.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 50; steady. Veals, receipts 150; active, \$4.50 to \$12.00. Hogs, receipts 450; slow, heavy and mixed \$9.00; Yorkers \$9 to \$9.50; pigs \$9.25. Sheep and lambs, receipts 800; slow and steady, price unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady, No. 1 Northern spring—14, 3d. No. 1 Manitoba—14, 4d. No. 2 Manitoba—14, 3d. No. 3 Manitoba—14, 1d. No. 2 Red western winter—14, 4d. Corn, spot easier. American mixed, new—10s, 7 1/2d. Flour, winter patents—4s, 7 1/2d. Hopsin London (elastic cost)—4, 15s; to 15, 15s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—8s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 20 to 20 lbs.—7s. 8d. Short ribs, 16 to 21 lbs.—8s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—8s. Long clear middles, light, 25 to 31 lbs.—8s. Long, clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—8s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—8s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—6s. Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—7s; old—7s. American, refined—7s. 9d. American, refined in boxes—7s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—10d. Colored—10d. Australian in London—4s, 7 1/2d. Turpentine, spirits—4s. Resin, common—2s. Petroleum, refined, 1-lb. 1-1d. Linned Oil—4s. 6d. Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—4s, 9d.

THE KAISER'S RESPITE.

(Toronto Star) The Canadian Press Association meets this week and a shipload of editors will go on an excursion to Port Arthur and Port William. Owing to this vacation the Kaiser will get a rest from the Ontario press which wishes him good and hard right along.

Some people spend as they go, but even the weather-man should put by a few predictions for a rainy day.

'TWIXT LOVE AND PRIDE

When she came to the bedroom, she found the door closed, but opening it, passed on toward an inner room beyond, where Lady Caroline usually sat, and whence voices, suppressed yet distinct, reached her. As she approached still nearer, they rose still higher, and words became intelligible to her ears.

"If I do not get this money without delay, we are simply ruined," said Sir George, irritably.

"Then I suppose there is nothing left for you but to ask Mr. Younge for it," returned Lady Caroline, in a reluctant tone.

"I suppose not," said Sir George. "Ask Mr. Younge! Ask the father of the man whom she had not considered good enough to marry for money! What could it all mean?"

Mildred stopped short, and pressed her hands tightly together. Surely she had not heard aright. They could not mean—she drew her breath hard, and swept like a whirlwind into the room.

"Papa," she said, "what are you thinking of? What have you been saying? I heard you as I came along. By what right do you intend to ask money of Mr. Younge—of him of all men? What claim have you on him that you should do so?"

"Mildred, you do not understand," began her father; "it is a loan I speak of."

"Yes, I do understand," broke in the girl, passionately—"only too well. You speak of a loan; when, then, do you expect to return it—in months, in years? Why, you, yourself told me only the other day that you could not hope to see the time the estate would retrieve itself. I ask you, therefore, is it honorable to borrow?"

"Something must be done," Sir George urged, feebly. "Else we must starve."

"Then let us starve," cried Mildred, vehemently; "far better that, or work for our daily bread as others have done before us, than live comfortably on other people's money. Let us be honest, whatever we are; and surely to borrow without hope of being able to repay is the very acme of all dishonesty."

Lady Caroline rose, pale and trembling. "Mildred," she said, "how dare you speak so to your father! You have altogether forgotten yourself, I think. How can you presume to dictate to him what is right or wrong? Is he not your father? Are you not his child? Ah, it is because he has been so good to you, that you now fall in love and obedience to him."

It was the first time she had ever rebuked Mildred within her memory, and her voice shook with the unwonted agitation.

"Do not speak to her like that," interrupted Sir George, gently. "She is right; she has but spoken the truth. I can not see for myself that my intention was dishonorable and dishonest."

But Lady Caroline was still stung to the quick. "And you, you ungrateful girl," she went on, taking no notice of her husband's speech, "how can you claim to have any voice in the matter at all—"

STINGING NEURALGIA

The Trouble Due to Nerves Starved for Lack of Good Blood.

An eminent medical writer has said that "neuralgia is the cry of starved nerves for better blood." The one great symptom of this trouble is pain, fierce, stabbing pain, that almost drives the sufferer frantic. The one cause is poor blood; the only cure is to enrich the blood. Heat applied to the inflamed nerve will give relief, but does not cure. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills furnish the blood all the needed elements, and the blood conveys them to the nerves. The only way of getting food or medicine to the nerves is through the blood, and the only way to enrich the blood is through a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In this way neuralgia, sciatia and other nerve disorders are promptly cured, and the whole system benefited and strengthened. Mrs. M. Gleason, R. R. No. 1, Uxbridge Ont., who was a great sufferer from neuralgia, says: "I suffered intensely from neuralgia for four years. My blood was thin and I was completely run down. I suffered intense pain all the time. At different times I consulted three doctors, but their treatment did no more than give me temporary relief. Then I tried different medicines, but the result was the same—they seemed no good in my case. I was growing steadily worse, and finally could not leave the house nor do a bit of work. The last doctor I consulted could do nothing for me but give me morphine tablets to ease the pain, and by this time I had almost resigned myself to a life of pain. Then one of Dr. Williams' aimants came to our household and I read of similar cases cured through the use of Pink Pills. I got three boxes and before they were all gone the pain began to decrease, and I began to have a better appetite. By the time I had taken six boxes I was again a well woman, and my neighbors could hardly realize that such a change could be made in so short a time. Later I was bothered with eczema, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me. I have found these Pills worth their weight in gold, and I cheerfully recommend them to all who are ailing."

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

you, who could have saved us all by putting out your hands and would not—"

"Hush, Carry!" interposed Sir George, authoritatively. "We have had enough of that subject; I will hear no more of it. Thinking it over of late, I can see no just reason why Mildred should sacrifice herself to please her family. If I am to be beggared in my old age"—he said, with a wretched attempt at a smile—"the sooner it comes to pass the better. I dare say we shall at least manage to exist in one of those French towns, or Brussels, or somewhere."

As he finished his head drooped upon his breast, his assumed bravery deserted him, his whole attitude was expressive of deepest despair.

"George, dear," cried Lady Caroline, miserably, "do not give way like that!"

She threw her arms around his neck. To her he was once more the him now so crushed and broken was terrible to her. She laid her head upon his shoulder and began to cry, softly, but very piteously.

An awful pain arose in Mildred's heart; her mother's words had sunk deep into it. Was she indeed the cause of all this cruel suffering? Was it through her fault that sorrow had fallen upon the closing years of her father and mother?

CHAPTER XVII. "Mamma, mamma," exclaimed Mildred, with sudden determination, "do not cry like that. I will do anything you wish me—only do not cry." She pressed her lips to her mother's hand as it lay on Sir George's shoulder, and ran out of the room.

She descended the stairs rapidly, and hurried across the hall, giving herself no time to think of or meditate on what lay before her, and going into the drawing-room, found Lord Lyndon standing with his back to the husband of her youth, her gay, handsome, gallant, young lover. To see him. She went up to him, and held out her hand without a word of greeting; after which, passing over to the window, she put her cheek against the cold glass, and gazed out upon the dismal darkening landscape.

Lyndon, when he had given utterance to the first usual remark on taking her hand, relapsed into silence, and stood watching her, expecting some communication from her lips. He felt that her strange, unhappy manner betokened something wrong—that some chord in her sweet life-music had been played falsely; and, having so guessed, he waited patiently until she should unburden her heart to him of her own accord.

Presently she spoke. "I want you to do something for me," she said, in a low, choked voice, still with her face turned from him, her cheek pressed against the chill pane—"will you do it?"

"Of course I will," he responded in his pleasant, cheery way. "Why do you ask me that? Have you yet to learn that there is nothing in the world I would not do for you if I could?"

"Hush!" she said. "I would rather you did not promise just yet. Wait until you have heard my request, for it is no ordinary one. I do not think you can grant it. I shall not think it in the least strange if you tell me you cannot."

"At least let me hear what it is," he requested, gently.

Mildred tried to speak, but could not; she felt powerless—miserable. It was the bitterest moment in all her life. To one of her nature, with whom excessive pride was a chief characteristic, her present situation caused unspeakable torture. Never afterward did she remember that hour without a thrill of anguish. At length she said, faintly—

"I want you to lend me—for an indefinite period—fifteen thousand pounds."

When the terrible sentence had been uttered—had gone out into the world of sounds, never to be recalled—she grew suddenly calm, and with her hand resting on a chair, she answered that should be her request of her doom.

Lord Lyndon was so taken aback that at first he scarcely recognized the importance of an immediate reply. He was rich, certainly—richer far than many men who were accounted well possessed of this world's goods; but fifteen thousand pounds was a sum that few could put their hands on at a moment's notice. He hesitated, therefore, for a little, and then, recovering himself, said, quietly—

"What day shall I bring it to you? Or would you prefer my paying it in any way?"

"You will give it to me, then?" cried Mildred, leaving the window at last to come eagerly toward him, and feeling that her one faint chance of rescue had become a certainty. "You really mean it? Are you sure—certain? Think what a large sum it is, and how small is your hope of repayment, and do not speak in too great a hurry."

"I am sure," he said. "I promise you."

"And about securities," questioned Mildred trying anxiously to recollect all that she had ever heard about money matters, and not succeeding at all.

"We will not speak about securities," answered Lyndon, gently. "Let it be an arrangement between you and me alone; I shall trust to you to repay me the moment you are able."

The utter kindness and nobility of his nature touched her to the heart. "What shall I say to you," she said, in a low tone, while a strange trembling pervaded her voice. "How shall I thank you?"

"Say nothing—do not thank me at



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now, as he stood there in possession—when she felt how completely she had given herself into his hands—she could feel nothing but a terrible sense of disloyalty and a wild longing to be free.

"Shall I go now, Mildred?" he asked, kindly, fazing down into her wearied face. "You are looking very tired, my love; you have worn yourself out, thinking for and worrying about other people as usual."

Mildred sighed. "I feel tired," she said; "but not from that. So you may go now, and come again to-morrow at—"

"Twelve!" he suggested, eagerly; but Miss Trevanion said: "No, come at four. I cannot see you before then. I shall be particularly engaged all the morning."

For a moment Lyndon felt wounded and disappointed. Surely all love was not so cold, so immovable as this. Here there was none of the sweet anxiety to see him again, the tender regretfulness at parting which he had so frequently thought of, and imagined dimly, as likely some day to show itself. Had she, possibly, not even a kindly regard for him?

"Very well," he said; "I will come then at four. And, Mildred, would you wish me to speak to your father to-morrow, or allow you still further time to reconsider this matter?"

"No; you may speak to papa to-morrow," she answered; "and you must try to trust me more than you do, and believe that I feel quite happy about it all."

"I do trust you altogether," he said fervently; "and I believe that some day you will learn to love me, although as yet, perhaps, it is a thing difficult to you. And now good-bye, my darling."

"Good-bye until to-morrow," Mildred responded. He bent his face down to hers. "May I?" he whispered. And Mildred said "Yes."

So he kissed her; but, as his lips touched her, no soft fond blush rose to dye her cheeks and mark the loving act—no happy tremor seized her, no tender agitation filled her breast. She endured his caress, went through it as part of the wretched task she had undertaken to perform, feeling numb and chilled and lifeless the while.

When he was gone she went upstairs again to the room where she had left her father and mother, and found them still there—Sir George standing at the window gazing out upon the snow-covered ground, Lady Caroline before the fire, as though in the act of warming herself, but it had gone out without her knowing it, so deeply was she immersed in saddest thought and nothing now remained but the gray half-warm cinders. Everything looked cold, cheerless, comfortless. The traces of tears were still upon her mother's cheeks, and even as Mildred gazed a heavy drop fell upon her lap.

"Mamma, be comforted," cried Mildred, coming suddenly forward from where she had been standing unnoticed in the shadow of the door; "I have done what you wished me to do—I have got the money for you."

Lady Caroline started and turned toward her, so did Sir George. "Mildred, what do you mean?" he exclaimed.

"The day after to-morrow you shall have the fifteen thousand pounds," she said; "and I—I am engaged to be married to Lord Lyndon."

Her mother rose, flushed and triumphant. Here indeed was a match worthy of her darling. All recollection of the relief to be gained through the promised money faded in comparison with this wonderful piece of news. At last Mildred had made her choice, and it was a most wise one.

"Oh, Mildred, is it true? How glad I am!" she began. "I think—"

But the girl put up her hands to her ears and recoiled from her touch. "Not now—now!" she exclaimed, almost roughly.

How could she endure congratulations and good wishes about what seemed to her the cruelest event in all her life? How submit to questionings and kindly probbings, when she felt her heart was breaking? Surely in such a case congratulations were a mockery.

She left them, and hurrying to her own room, strove hard to quiet the thoughts that raged within her; while they, remaining behind, asked each other in whispers how it had all happened, and half feared to believe the welcome news was true.

But Lady Caroline's heart smote her when she remembered the look in Mildred's eyes when they had met hers—the great unhappy light that had shown in them, revealing so much that she would gladly have kept untold.

But the mother's eyes had seen it, and so she followed Mildred to her room, only to find the poor child packing up and down with restless, feverish hands, and face grown old with passionate care. She stopped as her mother entered, sighing heavily. Lady Caroline stretched out her hands.

"Mildred, tell me what it is," she entreated, wistfully, with sorrowful, longing sympathy in her tone. "Am I not your mother?"

And Mildred cried, "Oh, mother," and falling on her knees, with arms wound round the mother's waist, and eyes hidden, sobbed a little of her grief away.

All in vain. The next morning brought a letter from Lady Eggleton's solicitor, containing the news of her ladyship's sudden death, and stating that on her will being opened, it was discovered that she had bequeathed to her beautiful and well-beloved granddaughter, Mildred Trevanion, the sum of thirty-five thousand pounds.

CHAPTER XVIII. The train steamed slowly out of Clifton Station, leaving Denzil Younge once more alone upon its little platform. A dog-cart was in attendance, but, there being nobody in it except the groom, Denzil decided on walking to King's Abbott, and leaving the man to look after his luggage, he started briskly down the village street.

Here the lounging shop-keepers were gazing at their open doors, and the ruddy children shouting at their play, many giving him kindly words of welcome and smiles of recognition as he passed, while he, smiling back his acknowledgments in return, felt his blue eyes kindle and knew how sweet a thing it is to be remembered.

(To be continued.)

Pleurisy Pains Vanish! Chest Colds Cured!

NERVILENE HAS NEVER FAILED TO CURE.

Don't suffer! Nerviline is your relief. Nerviline just rubbed on, lots of it, will ease that drawn, tight feeling over your ribs, will destroy the pain, will have you smiling and happy in no time.

"I caught cold last week while motoring," writes P. T. Mallory, from Linden. "My chest was full of congestion, my throat was mighty sore, and I had the fiercest stitch in my side you could imagine. As a boy I was accustomed to have my mother use Nerviline for all our minor ailments, and remembering what confidence she had in Nerviline, I sent out for a bottle at once. Between noon and 8 o'clock I had a whole bottle rubbed on, and then got into a perspiration under the blankets. This drove the Nerviline in good and deep, and I woke up next morning fresh as a dollar and absolutely cured. Nerviline is now always part of my travelling kit, and I will never be without it."

The large 50c. family size bottle is the most economical, or you can easily get the 25c. trial size from any dealer.

SALT AS A LUXURY.

In Most European Lands It is Dear and Used Sparingly.

Along many parts of the Brittany coast where the land is low you may see the sea salt industry being carried on on a large scale. In the United States salt is cheaply produced at inland points by evaporation from salt water pumped from deep wells, but in most of the countries of Europe the bulk of the salt which is consumed is made by the evaporation of sea water.

Sea salt is not so pure as salt which is produced from wells, as it contains a percentage of salts of magnesium, potassium and lime, with traces of iodine and other elements, in addition to the sodium chloride, which is the desired substance. But it answers the purpose about as well.

The sea water is let into great shallow basins or ponds at high tide, the flow being controlled by gates. The sun, which shines very powerfully on the south Breton coast, gradually evaporates the water, and the brine becomes constantly stronger. More water is let in from time to time, until a certain point of saturation is reached, and then the water is allowed to dry up, and the salt is left behind as a thin crust or coating on the bottom of the ponds.

The salt is then gathered by means of rakes and scoops. In this form, of course, it is very impure, for in taking it up a large amount of dirt is taken up with it. It is piled up, and in due course the action of the rain and weather serves to filter out most of the dirt, and the salt is left in fairly pure condition.

As you go along through the salt districts you will see hundreds of these white piles of salt, containing perhaps a ton or so each. The crude salt is finally taken to mills, where it is put through refining processes and made ready for market.

Sale brings high prices in most European countries. It is such a luxury that the people have to be sparing of it. You might wonder why this is when Europe has such a huge coast line and all that is necessary is to let the sea water evaporate under the influence of Old Sol to produce all the salt any one could want.

But here is where the law steps in. The Government assumes that the sea is its property, and it will not allow ordinary citizens to make salt from it or in fact make any other private use of it without a license.

Poor fishermen in Turkey were put in prison because they boiled sea water and made their own salt. This illicit making of salt makes up as a sprinter. He can outrun a race horse, especially in his own native forest, where undergrowth and bushes seem to add to his speed. But he could not have flown over the ocean even if he had had that unnatural desire.

He was taken over by the hand of man, first to Spain, then to other Mediterranean countries, to northern Europe, and the far east, until now he is well high omnipresent. And this spreading out of his kind even unto the ends of the earth is all due to the entrancing qualities his meat takes on when properly baked or roasted.

If a Naturalist Painted. If I were to paint the short days of winter I should paint two towering icebergs approaching each other like promontories, for morning and evening, with cavernous recesses and solitary traveller wrapping his cloak about him and bent forward against the driving storm, just entering the narrow pass. I would paint the light of a taper at midday, seen through a cottage window, half buried in snow and frost. In the foreground should be seen the sowers in the fields and other evidences of spring. On the right and left of the approaching icebergs the heavens should be shaded off from the light of midday to midnight with its stars, the sun being low in the sky.—Henry David Thoreau.

To save breakage of dishes and glasses, cut a piece of rubber hose and fit it over each faucet.

FAT STOCK SHOW

The management of the Toronto Fat Stock Show announce their intention of holding a show at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Dec. 8th and 9th, 1916. We understand the prize list will contain many new classes, and offer some handsome prizes to breeders and feeders of cattle, sheep and hogs.

When your shoes squeak go to a shoemaker and have him put a peg in the middle of the sole and there will be no more loud proclamations.

SEVENTH ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

WILL BE HELD AT UNION STOCK YARDS - - TORONTO

DECEMBER 8th and 9th, 1916

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS WRITE: C. F. TOPPING, Secy., Union Stock Yards, Toronto

DOES CATARRH BOTHER YOU? ARE YOUR NOSTRILS PLUGGED?

Why not give up that sniff and stop dosing your stomach? The one sure treatment is "Catarrhazone," sure cure because it goes where the disease really is. Certain to cure in your case because it has restored thousands worse than you are. Catarrhazone is a thorough cure because it destroys the causes as well as the effects of the disease. Relief is prompt, the cure is quick with this powerful remedy which is guaranteed to cure Catarrh in any part of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes or lungs. To be really cured, use only Catarrhazone and beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Catarrhazone which is sold everywhere, large size containing two months treatment costs \$1; small size, 50c; trial size, 25c.

"I am sure," he said. "I promise you."

"And about securities," questioned Mildred trying anxiously to recollect all that she had ever heard about money matters, and not succeeding at all.

"We will not speak about securities," answered Lyndon, gently. "Let it be an arrangement between you and me alone; I shall trust to you to repay me the moment you are able."

The utter kindness and nobility of his nature touched her to the heart. "What shall I say to you," she said, in a low tone, while a strange trembling pervaded her voice. "How shall I thank you?"

"Say nothing—do not thank me at

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MADAM LAVA'S Cotton Root Compound Tablets A RELIABLE REGULATOR These Pills are compounded with the greatest care from the most reliable remedies known to science; such as are being used with much success by the most celebrated physicians known.

Neuralgia Nightswaits Sleeplessness Indigestion Hysteria result from Nervous Exhaustion Take the new remedy Asaya-Neural (TRADE MARK) which contains the form of phosphorus required for nerve repair.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper - A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY. The total German losses to date are estimated at 2,822,079.

The allied troops are making steady progress in German East Africa.

Lloyd George ordered that the holidays of munitions workers be postponed for two months.

The body of Edward Welsh of Cowanville was found badly mangled on a high railway bridge two miles south of Lindsay.

Canadian casualties during the war have totalled 23,110, of which number 3,464 were killed in action, and 1,432 died of wounds.

W. H. Taylor, ex-M.P.P. for North Middlesex, and postmaster of Parkhill for the past ten years, died as a result of being kicked by a horse.

More than a thousand peaceful aliens have been released from internment camps and sent mostly to Nova Scotia and Alberta coal mines.

Colonel A. T. Oglivie of Victoria, B.C., commanding the 15th Brigade, C. F. A., has been appointed to command the Petawawa Camp this summer.

Damage to the extent of \$600,000 was done by fire at the plant of the New England Fish Company, and the Alberta-Pacific grain elevator at Vancouver.

Orders have been issued by the Ontario Railway Board, with a view to preventing accidents on the electric railway on the Canadian side of the Niagara River.

Sir Robert Borden returned to Ottawa yesterday after a ten days' fishing trip at Echo Beach, among the Gattineau hills. Sir Robert looks well after his brief rest.

James J. Hill, railroad builder and financier, died in St. Paul, Minn., yesterday, aged 78 years. He was born in Eramosa Township, Ontario, and clerked in a store in Guelph.

WEDNESDAY. A cargo of 500,000 rabbits left Norfolk, Va., for Britain.

The Synod of Niagara opened its annual meeting at Hamilton.

The 163rd Battalion, from Montreal, has safely arrived in Bermuda.

The London Ad. Club was formed, with more than fifty charter members.

Hamilton City Council has decided to advance the clock one hour on June 4.

The British victory over All Dinar in the Sudan was greater than at first reported.

Colonel Mosby, the most famous guerrilla leader in the American Civil War, is dead.

First drafts of stations in London and Bay of Quinte Methodist Conferences are announced.

Herbert Holmes, a farmer of Goderich township, thirty-five years of age, was killed by a colt's kick.

The three and a half year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Seibert, Waterloo, was drowned in a creek yesterday.

Pte. (Rev.) J. K. Fairfull, 161st Battalion, was chosen Moderator of the Walkerton Baptist Association at Clinton.

Berlin citizens are much dissatisfied over the selection of six names to vote on for the city, made by the committee of ninety-nine.

The Serbian army has been transported from Corfu to Salonica by the French navy. It was announced yesterday by Admiral Lacaze.

An open jack-knife was thrown at Colonel Roosevelt yesterday in Kansas City while driving through the streets in a Memorial Day parade.

Joseph G. Clifton, liverman, of Woodstock, was drowned when an automobile he was driving plunged over a parapet into Mud Branch Creek.

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, and Honorary Colonel J. Wesley Allison were on the stand at the Meredith-Duff Commission inquiry.

Prof. John MacNeill, President of the San Francisco conference, who last week was found guilty of complicity in the Irish revolt, has been sentenced to life imprisonment, and the sentence has been confirmed.

THURSDAY. Lord Robert Cecil arrived in Paris to confer on the blockade of Germany.

Hotels near Camp Borden will remain open, but will be out of bounds to soldiers.

Johnnie McAfee, of 85 Markham street, Toronto, was found dead in bed, as a result of escaping gas.

The Whitmonday Bank Holiday in Britain has been postponed in order not to interrupt the munitions output.

Wm. Leck of Toronto, aged 65, was trampled to death, probably while in a fit, by a horse in a stable at Virgil.

Kingston City Council, owing to citizens' protests, rescinded its decision to adopt the daylight-saving scheme to-day.

The convention of the Ontario Medical Association opened in Toronto yesterday with the largest attendance on record.

Harold Crupton, of 94 Logan avenue, Toronto, was drowned at the foot of Booth avenue, while playing with some other children.

Niagara Synod, meeting at Hamilton, adopted the report of the Moral and Social Reform Committee endorsing Provincial prohibition.

sentenced at Dunnville to two, four, and seven years for desertion, carrying a weapon and shooting with intent to kill.

The business profits war tax is to be administered under the supervision of R. W. Bredner, Commissioner of Taxation, and James A. Russell, his assistant.

The Government has appointed the firms of Warwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co. and Price, Waterhouse & Co., Toronto, as auditors of the C. N. R. and G. T. P. systems, respectively.

FRIDAY. A big strike of longshoremen has begun on the Pacific coast.

Shortage of rennet in Canada may cause cheese factories to close.

The first Lutheran Seminary in Canada was dedicated at Waterloo.

It was rumored that the Prince of Wales is to wed an Italian Princess.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association commenced in Toronto yesterday.

The court-martial of the man who ordered Editor Sheehy Skeffington's execution began in Dublin.

Capt. the Hon. Rupert Guinness, M.P., and other officers have arrived to obtain recruits for the British navy.

Six persons have been killed by automobiles in Toronto during the past month, another fatal accident having occurred yesterday.

No captains have been appointed for the 235th Battalion as Lieut.-Col. Scobell wishes to give lieutenants a chance to qualify for captaincies.

Lieut.-Col. J. J. Craig has been relieved of the command of the 153rd (Wellington) Battalion, and Major A. Kelly Evans put in his place, at least temporarily.

More than 33,000 men have enlisted in the 3rd Military District, and some six or seven thousand more are needed to complete its quota of Canada's half million.

The Government is considering measures to facilitate the enlistment in the allied armies of foreigners now in Britain. It is estimated about 200,000 friendly aliens desire to enlist.

Premier Bowser of British Columbia is made defendant in an action by H. C. Brewster, leader of the Liberal Opposition, demanding the restitution of \$18,000,000 of Pacific Great Eastern money.

SATURDAY. Frank Lamontagne, watchman at the Quebec Bridge Works, is dead as a result of a heavy piece of steel falling on his head.

Phenomenal cold for this time of the year prevails throughout Russia. The street cars at Kazan have been stopped by snow.

The home of Frank Rivers, at Milliken's Corners, was struck by lightning last night, and one end of the house was torn out.

Two murderers, Roy Champlin and John Supe, were put to death yesterday morning in the electric chair at the State prison at Sing Sing, N.Y.

Two women, Mrs. H. Larose, aged 45, and her daughter-in-law, aged 21, died in Lorette, near Quebec, horribly burned by the explosion of a small petrol ironing stove.

Charles SooySmith, widely known as a civil engineer, died in New York yesterday at the age of 60 years. He introduced the so-called freezing process for excavation.

A sudden flash of lightning during one of the big electrical storms which swept Ontario yesterday killed Private William Creser of the 169th Battalion, 439 Clinton street, Toronto, at Niagara Falls.

The following Canadian birthday honors were announced yesterday: Privy Counsellors Sir Max Aitken and Sir Gilbert Parker; K.C.M.G.'s, Lt.-Gov. P. E. LeBlanc of Quebec, Sen. J. A. Loughheed; Knights Bachelor, Wallace Graham (Chief Justice of Nova Scotia), P. A. Landry (Chief Justice New Brunswick), and R. T. Stupart (Director of Meteorological Bureau, Toronto).

MONDAY. Flight Sub-Lieut. J. Russel Chamberlain, of Toronto, was killed in England.

John Nelson McLean, an infant, was smothered in Toronto by his mother rolling over on him.

Andrew McDonald, a pioneer blacksmith of Petrolia, Ont., died yesterday in his eightieth year.

Andrew McKee, a farmer of North Oxford, 77 years old, died of heart failure while at work in the field.

The heaviest traffic for one month yet reported passed through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie during May.

A lad, Percy Wilson, son of Alonzo Wilson, near Brighton, while driving cows to pasture, was killed by a troop train.

The daylight-saving scheme went into effect at Hamilton last night, the clock being moved forward an hour at 9 o'clock.

Captain John Simpson, a veteran Canadian navigator and shipbuilder, died at his home in Owen Sound in his 91st year.

Colors were presented to the 160th Battalion at Chesley, and its funds were augmented by \$1,500 gate receipts at the park.

James Codere of Chatham, believed to be a discharged soldier of the 70th Battalion, was drowned, it is thought through suicide at Windsor.

Princess Patricia Chapter, I. O. D. E., London, Ont., raised \$1,265 by a tag day for a fund to provide educational facilities for blind soldiers returning.

James Codere of Chatham, believed from papers found in his clothing to be a discharged soldier from the 70th Battalion, is thought to have committed suicide by jumping from the Canadian Pacific dock into the Detroit River at Windsor yesterday.

King Constantine May Abdicate. ROME, June 5.—An uncensored despatch from Athens hints at the possibility of the abdication of King Constantine of Greece. The despatch adds that the resignation of the Greek Cabinet is inevitable, and that it will result in sensational developments.

J. Oliver, 114th Battalion, was

CHANGED IRON TO COPPER.

Curious Transformation Wrought by Nature's Alchemy.

Not so very long ago a curious find was made in one of the copper mines at El Cobre, Cuba. These mines, once among the richest in the world, were abandoned for a long time on account of the insurrections in Cuba against the Spanish rule. In 1893 the coal supply was cut off by the insurgents, and consequently pumping became impossible, and the mines became filled with water.

After the Spanish war an American company bought the mines and proceeded to pump out the water. In one of the shafts thus made accessible was found what once represented an iron pickax as well as some crowbars. The metal in these implements had, it is said, turned to copper. Extraordinary as this may appear, it can be scientifically explained.

The water, filtering through the rock and the copper ore veins dissolved some of the copper, the solution containing sulphate of copper. As soon as the sulphuric acid in this solution touched the iron it at once dissolved that metal and deposited copper in its place, for sulphuric acid has a greater affinity for iron than for copper. In the process certain impurities which had existed in the iron were left behind undisturbed. The wooden handle of the ax was in good condition. The metal was porous and irregular in shape, but in the general outline preserved the form of the ax, somewhat enlarged in size.

A Japanese Custom.

On the anniversary of a Japanese boy's birthday his parents present him with a huge paper fish made of a gaily painted bag, with a hoop of proper dimensions forming the mouth. A string is tied to the hoop, and the fish is hoisted to a pole on the roof of the house. Then the wind rushing through causes the fish to swell out to the proper size and shape and gives it the appearance of swimming in the air. A Japanese boy carefully preserves every fish thus given to him. One can tell by the number of them that swim from the same pole how many birthdays the little fellow has celebrated.—London Telegraph.

Walking.

Every inch of every foot is meant for use. When a man walks in the right way, speaking literally, the back of the heel strikes the ground first. Then the rest of the heel comes down, after which the outer edge of the foot takes the bulk of the burden until the forward movement shifts the weight to the ball of the foot and finally to the toes. The ideal step is a slightly rocking motion. At no time should the entire foot be pressed against the ground. Heel to toe is the movement. Try it and see how much farther and more easily you can walk. It's the Indian's way, and what poor Lo doesn't know about footwork can go into the discard.

Heads of Cerberus.

The most famous of dogs is Cerberus, who watches the entrance to Tartarus. He has three heads, but Hercules dragged him to earth, and Orpheus put him to sleep with his lyre. The original dog cakes were given to Cerberus by the sibyl who led Aeneas through hell. They were made of flour and seasoned with poppies and honey. He must have been an opium fiend, as the celestial drug is made from poppies. A "sop to Cerberus" was one of these cakes given to the monster by Greeks and Romans as a bribe to let them in without molestation.

Call the Roll.

What has become of the women who used to settle their quarrels by cutting each other's clothes lines on wash day? Where is the boy who stretched a line after dark across the path of the man whom he hated because the man told his father he caught him playing hooky?

When He Concentrated.

"Did the speaker impress you as being in deadly earnest?" "Only once or twice." "And what were those occasions?" "When he lost his place and began to paw his notes wildly in an effort to find it again."

Her Political Views.

"Jane, I have discovered that our new cook has decided views about the policy in the east." "John, what do you mean?" "She firmly believes in the gradual disruption of china."

True to Life.

"First really realistic novel I ever read." "What's so realistic about it?" "Didn't you notice? The heroine does about six times as much talking as the hero."—Exchange.

CHEERFULNESS.

Age without cheerfulness is a Lapland winter without sun, and the spirit of cheerfulness should be encouraged in our youth if we would wish to have the benefit of it in our old age. Time will make a generous wine mellow, but it will turn that which is early on the fret to vinegar.—Colton.

WAR NEWS

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

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

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

The Family Herald and Weekly Star is noted for its reliable war news each week, and is replete with most interesting stories from the battlefield.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star is a family paper all Canada is proud of, and when combined with The Reporter, our readers are supplied with all local news and news of the world.

In addition to the news, the reader receive in The Family Herald each week a magazine section equivalent to several of the best monthly magazines printed. The Agricultural section is another feature of that great weekly which is keenly appreciated and is alone worth many times the subscription price. We now offer the two papers for only 75 cents until January, 1917. Present readers of The Reporter may have The Family Herald and Weekly Star for the balance of 1916 for only 40 cents.

FRANKVILLE. June 5.—Mrs. Jack Kenny and little son, of Morristown, N.Y. who have been visiting relatives here, have returned home.

Rev. H. H. and Mrs. Hillis of Riceville, are making a short visit with the latter's sister, Mrs. A. M. Dixon. Mr. Hillis is also attending conference at Smith's Falls.

Rev. John Scanlon, who has been in charge of the Methodist church here since Rev. (Capt.) A. E. Hagar resigned, is attending conference at Smith's Falls.

The soldiers who were situated at Toledo station, left there on Monday morning for Barriefield, the boys were evidently in the best of spirits when passing through here.

James Simmy, who has been in an Ottawa Hospital for the past month, receiving special treatment for his eyes has returned here. We are sorry to say, with not any improvement to his sight.

Henry Johnston, of Juneau, Sask., is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. J. McCoy, and Mrs. Enos Soper.

F. Montgomery and A. R. Hanton have recently purchased new cars, U. R. Church a car also.

The report published in the Recorder of a recent date stating that George Hart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Hart, of this place, had died of his wounds, has not been verified. The writer interviewed Mr. Alex Hart (father) and he stated that he had a card from the English hospital where his son was, but he has received no word from headquarters of his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Hewitt spent Sunday at North Augusta, visiting her mother, Mrs. Norton.

Miss Marv McDonald, of Brockville, has been visiting at Mr. Fred Price's, Lehigh Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Barber and son, of Plum Hollow, were visiting their daughter, Mrs. P. Richards, on Sunday.

Motorboat Men Off To England

The first party of seventeen men for the British motor boat patrol service has been sent to England, and others will leave at regular intervals as they are passed by the officers of the Admiralty, who are in Canada for the purpose. A considerable number of mechanics have offered themselves especially from Montreal.

Hundreds of men skilled in handling motor boats have sent in their applications. On reaching the other side they will receive training in navigation, gunnery, etc.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Halls Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Halls Family Pills for constipation.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. W. C. Grey and the bereaved family wish to thank their friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness following the death of Mr. W. C. Grey, who died at Reola, Sask., on May 28.

FOUND

A purse of money near Redan. Owner may recover by proving property and paying for advertising. Apply to R. J. CREIGHTON, Redan P.O. 22-24

NOTICE

To whom it may concern: Parties storing vehicles, or anything under the Holiness Movement Church sheds, will please remove them at once. By order of the trustees 22-23

FOR SALE

Motor Boat, skiff model, 23 feet long, 3 horse power, in good running order. Will sell cheap. Apply to N. O. FURVIS, 69 Church st., Brockville 22-23

OLD PAPERS

Old papers done up in bundles, 25 pounds for 25 cents. Reporter Office.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

GENERAL TIME CHANGE, JUNE 4

SUMMER TOURS TO PACIFIC COAST

NELSON, VANCOUVER, RETURN \$102.30 VICTORIA, SEATTLE, SPOKANE, PORTLAND, Ore.

SAN FRANCISCO, RETURN \$107.00 LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO

Now on sale daily Return limit, Oct. 31, 1916 Stop-over anywhere en route

Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 52 King street. GEO. E. McGLADE, City Pass. Agent

Advertise in the Reporter.

Try the new DYLCIA TOILET CREAM Preserves the Skin against Wind and Sun 50c. bottles. A sample to any lady for 5c. Write Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

CLOTHES for YOUNG MEN

We pay special attention to the wants of young men, and always have just the right thing.

Our Young Men's Suits have a Pedigree. They come from makers who "know how." The twists and turns of fashion are all honored. The fabrics are the newest, and the very latest models. Suits that are distinguished, distinctive and different.

SUITS MADE TO YOUR SPECIAL ORDER

Correct shapes in Straw Hats, newest in Shirts, the swellest in Ties, the latest in Socks, Belts, Underwear, etc. Everything moderately priced.

GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE

The Store of Quality BROCKVILLE