

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 30

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, July 25, 1917

4 cents a copy

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Everything in Summer Millinery must go. Here is a fine collection of Pretty Trimmed Hats in all the new colors and shapes. Handsomely trimmed and formerly priced \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Your choice, **\$1.00**.

Untrimmed Shapes, in assorted colors, that were \$1.50 to \$2.00 each, your choice for **49c**.

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2000 yards of Black and Colored silks, all on a special table, including Satin, Messaline, Paillette, Taffeta, and a few fancy silks. This is a rare opportunity for you to buy high-class silks and Satins. This lot includes 36 inch Lining Satin for Suits, colors, Grey, Sand, Cream, and Black.

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Automobiles, Gasolene or Steam Engines Repaired
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Call and See Sample of Retreading and Vulcanizing
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Oils and Grease, Car-Washing and Polishing
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USE THE REPORTER AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

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MR. JOHN G. KENT, a man of wealth and extensive business interests, who has refused to accept any remuneration whatever for his services as General Manager of the Canadian National Exhibition, preferring to serve the public free of charge. He is President of the Toronto Board of Trade and has been on the Exhibition Board since 1905, always showing a close interest in the work. He was President in 1912-13, the two best years in the history of the institution. Mr. Kent is head of the Boy Scouts in Toronto and is identified with many philanthropic enterprises. Long and continued illness has compelled Dr. Orr, Manager since 1903, to seek a long rest.

BISHOP HORNER ENJOINED

At Toronto yesterday it was judicially ordered that "the late Bishop," or Mr. R. C. Horner of the Holiness Movement Church of Canada, must not officiate in church till the trial has disposed of the question whether or not he was validly deposed. The injunction was accordingly granted by Mr. Justice Sutherland at Osgoode Hall. Justice Sutherland remarked that if Mr. Horner wished to contest the decision of the Church it was incumbent upon him to take action through the courts. He was deposed by a vote of the General Synod at Ottawa.

Trinity church, Addison, will hold their annual garden party on the evening of Wednesday, August 1st. A good program will be given. Single tickets 40c, double tickets 75c.

Passed Lower School.

The candidates named below have passed the lower school examination for entrance into Normal school and faculties of education. In addition to the above they require to pass the middle school examination before they can be admitted to the Normal school and the upper school examination before they can be admitted to the faculties of education.

H. A. Brown, H. M. Brown, J. R. Burchell, G. M. Hart, H. S. Percival, H. R. Rahmer, E. M. Russell.

Mr. J. K. Redmond Dead.

Mr. J. K. Redmond died yesterday in Brockville, where he was receiving treatment. Deceased had been in failing health for years, but the end came unexpectedly. The Reporter will contain an obituary next week.

Dr. N. F. Dupuis Dead.

The students of Queen's University Kingston, will regret the passing, in California, of Dr. N. F. Dupuis, formerly Dean of the Faculty. He was a nephew of Mrs. (Dr.) Addison, of Athens.

THE RESTLESS SEX

Robert W. Chambers's great new novel in Cosmopolitan is making a hit. Everyone is talking about it. If you haven't started "The Restless Sex," begin with the second instalment in August Cosmopolitan.

You will find the story of Stephenic Quest one of the most absorbing novels you have ever read. It is one of Mr. Chambers's best works.

It is not a novel of ingenious plot construction but it is a great narrative of a girl's struggle against man-made conventions.

Get August Cosmopolitan to-day. It is full of great stories and great pictures by the foremost writers and artists of to-day.

Purely Personal

Mr. Clarence Rowsome left this week for Toronto.

Mrs. Barry, New Dublin, is a guest of Mrs. L. G. Earl.

Miss Nellie Beach, Brockville, is a guest of Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Moore.

Mr. James Scott returned Saturday from the Canadian West after an absence of several months.

Mr. George Hickey left yesterday on a business trip to Ottawa.

Miss Mabel Jacob is engaged to teach Hard-Island school.

Mrs. S. J. Dillabough is visiting friends at Winchester.

Miss Muriel Brouse, Brockville, is a guest of Mrs. Morford Arnold.

Miss Pearl Stevens is able to be down stairs following her severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Miss Edna Whaley was successful in graduating from the Brockville Business College.

Misses Janie and Lillian Harte, of Grantley, Ont., are guests of their uncle, Dr. J. F. Harte.

Miss Blanche McLean is taking a summer course at Queens University, Kingston.

Mr. Watts, C. N. R. agent and Mr. W. McCue, of Forfar, were in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilyard Leggett and son, of Lansdowne, were Sunday guests of Mrs. Rahmer.

Miss Hazel Latimer has returned from a visit with Miss Leita Gorman at Chantry.

Frances and Beverly Hutton of Smith's Falls, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Anglin, of McIntosh's Mills, left to-day via C. P. R. for Biggar, Sask.

Miss Gladys Gainford has accepted a position in the Bank of Toronto at Greeceville, Sask. and left on Monday for the West.

Mrs. Harry Saunders returned to Kingston on Monday after spending a couple of months here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Elliott.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Cowan, of Port Arthur and Miss Jessie Anderson, of Belleville, were guests last week at the Rectory.

Miss Wilhelmina Kyle, of South Augusta and Mr. Wilfred Baker, of Brockville, were guests of Gladys Gainford on Sunday last.

Mrs. Geo. Evans and Master Edwin went to Alexandria Bay last week to spend a few days, guests of her daughter, Mrs. Capt. Duclon.

S. J. Nichol, formerly of Cobourg and public school principal for the past two years here, has been engaged to teach next year near Guelph; at present he is taking a summer course at the Agricultural College.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Fleichman have taken possession of their cottage on Beecher Island at the lake. Their camp which has a Blaugas lighting system is very beautiful at night.

Mr. John Giles, son of Rev. W. W. Giles, who spends his summers at the lake, has enlisted in the American navy. Mr. Robert Mack, who usually comes here for the summer with his mother, is in the American Flying Corps.

Miss Celia Pollock came out from Brockville recently to spend a day or so at her former home with Mrs. Gordon, prior to going to Smith's Falls, where she enters the hospital on probation to train as a nurse.

Miss Anna Stevens, of Regina, a former teacher in the Athens public school, was a visitor in Athens on Sunday, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Yates. She was accompanied by the three small children of her deceased sister, Mrs. Walter Olds, of Greenbush.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lewis and daughter, Helen, of Brockville, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Thompson. Misses Jane and Grace Mooney, Toronto, and Miss Dorothy Morrison, Brockville, are at Pleasant Mount, Charleston Lake, Mr. Thompson's summer home.

Money Talks

Certainly it talks, but unless you have sense and pluck enough to make it talk to you directly through money saved, the talk is useless.

LISTEN TO-DAY. Commence a Savings Bank Account, and what you hear will help you.

The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA.

ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

Mr. E. Duffield is very ill at his home on Prince street.

Miss Ella Deming is in Ottawa on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stevenson, of Brockville, spent Sunday at the lake.

Mrs. McCue, Forfar, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Rowsome.

Miss Gladys Kilbarr, of Delta is visiting at Roy Robinson's.

Miss Violet Robinson is engaged to teach school at Escott.

Mrs. David Forth is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Karley, at Sydenham.

Mr. Robert Blair spent Sunday with friends in Plum Hollow.

Miss Vera Kirnen, of Phillipsville, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ardie Parish.

Mrs. E. Beale sr., Beale's Mills, has been the guest of Mrs. Thornhill for a few days, and called on old friends.

Mrs. (Rev.) A. H. Barker and daughter, Gladys, of Delta, are guests at the Baptist Parsonage.

Miss Alma Stevens returned to Toronto Saturday after a vacation at her home here.

Rev. and Mrs. Vickery and daughter Dorothy, have been in Richmond for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cross and daughter, Helen, were last week visiting friends in Smith's Falls.

Mrs. P. Ferguson, returned to Lyn yesterday after a visit with Mrs. H. R. Knowlton.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Parish, Brockville, are enjoying a few holidays at the lake.

Mr. Jos. Seeley, of Cardinal, visited his sister, Mrs. Thos. Howarth last Sunday.

Miss Jacqueline Moulton goes to Burlington Beach, this week for a vacation.

Miss Beatrice McDaniels of Brockville, visited Miss Edna Whaley the week-end.

Mrs. S. Halliday, of Seeley's Bay, and Zada and Anderson Halliday, of Smith's Falls, were recent guests of her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Thornhill.

Miss Ruth Read, of Sydenham, was in Athens for a few days visiting friends, the guest of Miss Rhena Kendrick.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Foley, of Hammer, C. N. Railway system, are visiting at the home of their parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Davison and Miss Irma Bennett, Kemptville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. A. Lamb.

Mr. Levi Scott returned last week from Lansdowne, where he has been doing line work on the Rural Telephone System.

Mr. Thos. Howarth spent last Sunday at Hexton visiting Mr. Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bishop, of Oswego, N. Y. are visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. Emma Young, of Redan, has returned home after spending a month with her sister, Mrs. Malvin Livingstone.

Miss Jessie Percival leaves to-day to visit friends in South Mountain. From there she will go to Iroquois to camp during the session of the Summer School.

Tom Marks Co.

The Tom Marks Company of players will be at the Town Hall August 1st. in the funniest of all comedies, "Bringing up Father." Don't miss seeing Tom Marks in the character of Jiggs and Miss Grace Perdue Marks as Maggie. The performance is filled with up-to-date vaudeville. No waits during the evening. Price 25c, 35c, 50c.

Fire at Addison.

Lightning was responsible for the loss by fire Saturday morning of the barn of W. H. Murphy, Addison, and its contents. The barn was struck by lightning at 3.45 and burned to the ground, together with all contents. The residence of Mr. Murphy nearby was also slightly damaged. Some insurance was held on the property.

A Fair Market.

Saturday morning saw a fair sized market in the county town with eggs selling at 35 cents, potatoes \$2.50 per bushel for old ones and the new variety at 90 cents a peck. Strawberries went at 15 cents a box and raspberries at 25 cents a box.

Brought Piper.

Mr. R. J. Campo, of Dick's Bazaar, instituted something unusual in the advertising line, when he brought a Scotch piper here to lend attraction to his sale.

Falls From Ladder.

While working at a barn at Theodore Foley's, Elolida, Henry Hagerman fell from a ladder injuring his side.

Purchase Farm.

Alfred Male has purchased the Fench Farm near Harlem.

Repairing Barns.

N. H. Howe, Addison Road, is having his barns altered and improved.

The Reporter is glad at all times to receive items of news. Send in the names of your visitors for the personal columns.

Economy and Comfort in the Kitchen

Oil Stoves

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

ATHENS, ONT.

Efficiency in Optical Service

That is what we claim for our optical department. With a proper room suitably lighted, and equipped with the most modern instruments, we offer you a service equalled in very few places in Ontario.

Give us the opportunity to add "you" to our list of satisfied customers.

H. R. KNOWLTON

Jeweler and Optician
ATHENS

RUSSIAN DELEGATES' LEADERS UPHOLD COURSE OF KERENSKY

Strong Backing for War Minister — Another Demonstration Tuesday.

Petrograd Cable—Another manifestation of armed sailors and soldiers and workmen and women, in which shots were fired, took place along the Nevsky Prospect yesterday. The extent of the casualties is unknown. Yesterday's disturbances were a repetition of those of the day before, except that they occurred at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, whereas the first outbreak occurred around midnight. The manifestations were grouped along the same part of the Nevsky Prospect. A number of stray shots were heard, followed by the firing of rifles against upper windows and roof tops at a seemingly imaginary foe.

KERENSKY UPHOLD.

London Cable—Leaders of the workmen and soldiers' and peasants' delegates issued an appeal to all workmen and soldiers of Petrograd. The appeal says: "Certain persons, who are unknown, summon you, contrary to the unanimous general will, not excepting that of the Socialist parties, to appear in the streets with weapons, and invite you to protest in this fashion against the disbandment of regiments which have dishonored themselves at the front by criminal breach of their duty towards the revolution."

"We, the delegates of the revolutionary democracy of all Russia, declare that the disbandment of the regiments was the result of representations by the military committee, and by order of Minister of War Kerensky, whom you elected. Consequently, every act in defence of the disbanded regiments is an act against your brothers shedding their blood at the front. We remind you that no military unit should appear with arms without special authority of the commander-in-chief, who is in agreement with us. "Whoever infringes this order we brand as traitors and enemies of the revolution. We are taking all measures in our power to see that this order is carried out."

"Simultaneously the provisional Government posted a proclamation reading: "In view of the armed demonstrations of certain military units July 16 and on the night of the 16th and 17th, which resulted in several people being wounded, all demonstrations are prohibited."

BRITISH TANKS AIDING RUSSIA

Washington Report—British armored motor detachments are taking part in the Russian offensive in Galicia, according to semi-official information received to-day from Petrograd by the Russian Embassy here. This is the first mention of the presence of British forces in Russia, and says the armored cars are co-operating effectively with Belgian detachments sent there soon after the war began.

HEAVY GERMAN ASSAULTS BROKEN UP BY FRENCH

Picked Troops Mown Down Everywhere, and the Attacks Utterly Failed.

British Guns Busy, and Infantry Making Many Small Raids.

London Cable.—Apparently the Germans are intent on breaking the French line in the region between Solsons and Rheims, they having delivered another tremendous assault from north-east of Craonne to east of Hurlteble. Into the fray were thrown picked troops, who were mown down everywhere, and the attack, like others that preceded it, failed. Near St. Quentin, where for some time the situation has been calm, the Germans also delivered attacks on a front of about a half-mile. Here they succeeded in penetrating French first-line positions, only to be expelled from them in a counter-attack.

There has been no diminution in the artillery duels between the British and Germans in Northern Belgium, nor in the ceaseless small attacks the British have been making against the German trenches for many days. Around Monchy-le-Preux these infantry attacks have resulted in the British regaining all the ground they lost to the Germans east of Arras July 11.

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris (Cable).—The official communication issued by the War Office to-night reads: "The artillery was particularly active to-day between the Somme and the Aisne. South of St. Quentin a fresh enemy attack delivered about 1.30 o'clock against the hillock of Moulin-sous-Toutvent failed completely. "After a bombardment of extreme violence, lasting the entire morning, the Germans attacked our positions from north-east of Craonne as far as

FISH PRICES TO COME DOWN

Food Controller Hanna's Significant Statement.

May Control the Actual Distribution.

Toronto Report.—The initial meeting of the Government Food Controller's Fish Committee, was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Hon. W. J. Hanna. Mr. Hanna himself was present, and also Mr. G. Frank Beer, who will be chairman of the Fish Committee, and Mr. F. S. Wiley, Mr. R. Y. Eaton, the third member of the committee, was unavoidably absent in Manitoba. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Hanna issued a statement which revealed the extent of the authority and the measure of power invested in the members of the special fish committee. It also announced that within a short time the consuming public in this and other parts of Canada will see a material reduction in the price of fish. Mr. Hanna's statement was as follows:

"The question is being asked whether the Fish Committee will need to assume control of the actual distribution of fish. Such action may be necessary. It is hoped, however, that the interests concerned may adjust their methods to the requirements of the public. The price to the consumer must and will be lower. "The Fish Committee is now ascertaining the proportion of the fish supply, which comes direct from the fishermen to the large retail distributors, and the proportion which goes from the fishermen to the so-called wholesale man and thence to the smaller retail dealers.

"I have vested in the members of the Fish Committee like powers to those vested in me by the order-in-Council which appointed me Food Controller for Canada."

The powers cited in the order-in-Council and referred to by Mr. Hanna are very comprehensive and drastic if the food controller or his appointees should wish to exert these. For instance, the Fish Committee may govern the price of fish or the storage, distribution, sale and delivery thereof, or the committee, if it desires, may purchase, requisition, store, sell and deliver fish.

It is the intention of the Fish Committee to keep the public informed of its work through official statements. These statements, however, will be issued only when there is real information to give.

SAVED BOY FROM DROWNING.

Woodstock, Report.—John Utting, a merchant, of this city, saved a boy's life at South Side Park to-day. A young lad named Taylor had been playing in the water about the dam and was caught in the current and carried over the dam. Mr. Utting jumped into the water, which was nine or ten feet deep, and was successful in rescuing the lad, who was in a very weak condition.

GERMANS HAVE ABANDONED THEIR VERDUN ASSAULT

French Firmly Hold All Their Gains, and Take Heavy Toll of the Foe.

British Fliers, In Raids and Air Battles, Again Beat the Huns.

London Cable.—After having tried ineffectually to overcome the French gains in the Verdun sector between the eastern edge of the Avocourt wood and Hill 304 the Germans have ceased their costly enterprise and are now contenting themselves with throwing shells into the positions which General Petain's men forced them to evacuate. Likewise along the Chemin-des-Dames the violent infantry activity of the early week has ceased, and artillery duels instead are taking place.

The British and the Germans continued their violent artillery duels in Northern Belgium, and Field Marshal Haig's forces are keeping up their harassing patrol raids on numerous sectors of the front. One of the most successful of these enterprises was carried out each of Monchy-le-Preux, in the Arras sector, in which the British gained ground and took prisoners.

"There was rather lively artillery activity in the region of Cerny and Hurlteble, and in the sector of Craonne. "In the morning we repulsed a German attack west of the Cerny sugar refinery.

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the enemy did not react in the course of the day west of Hill 304, except with his artillery.

"In the forest of Parroy there were patrol encounters. We took prisoners.

"Eastern Theatre, July 17.—There was cannonading and rifle-firing in the region of Mayadag. During the night several enemy patrols attempted to penetrate our line at Travena Stens, and in the neighborhood of Monastir, but were repulsed.

"British aviators bombarded the station at Angists."

BRITISH REPORT.

London Cable.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

"We carried out a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Fresnoy. Several of the enemy were killed and their dugouts bombed.

"Owing to clouds, there was little aerial activity yesterday until the evening, when a number of combats took place, in two of which large formations were engaged on each side.

"In the course of the fighting eight German aeroplanes were downed and six others were driven down out of control. Another enemy machine was shot down by our fire from the ground. Four of our machines are missing."

TELLER PULLED GUN And Held Man Alleged to be a Forger.

Windsor Report.—While a teller in the Windsor branch of the Merchants Bank to-day held Frederick Atkinson, alias Williams, a captive by pointing a revolver at his head, a telephone call was sent in for a police officer, who placed him under arrest on a charge of forgery.

It is alleged that Atkinson, who is connected with a prominent Amherstburg family, has obtained quite a large sum of money by means of fictitious cheques bearing various names, some of which he cashed in Ford and others in Walkerville. When arrested to-day he was trying to obtain \$50 on a cheque endorsed with the name "J. C. Clark," a mythical individual. Walkerville police say the prisoner gave his name as George Gregory, and his residence as College street, Toronto, when he put through the "phony" cheques there.

Atkinson will be arraigned in the police court to-morrow morning.

TEUTONS MAKE DRIVE AGAINST THE RUSSIANS

Great Offensive Opened to Check Invasion of Galicia.

KORNILOFF'S WORK

Eye-Witness Tells of the Marvellous Dash of His Troops.

London Cable.—The Times correspondent at the headquarters of the Eighth Russian army on the 11th, summarizing the fighting, telegraphs: "I have been watching the splendid work of Korniloff's army. With relatively small numbers it carried out an astonishing exploit. Within three days it has broken the lines of the Third

GERMAN REPORT.

Berlin, Cable.—Wednesday's War Office report reads:

"Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. There was heavy artillery fighting on the coast in Flanders. From the Yser to the Lys it increased considerably toward the early morning. Between Hollebeke and Warneton British reconnoitring advances were repulsed in a hand-to-hand engagement. At La Bessee Canal, Looz and Lens, and also on both banks of the Scarpe there was lively artillery fighting in the evening. When darkness set in the British made an attack north of the Arras-Cambrai road. They were driven back except on a narrow sector west of Du Vert Wood.

"A British battalion which advanced north of Fresnoy was driven off effectively by our fire.

"Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the Aisne and Champagne fronts the artillery fighting for the most part was light, owing to the gloomy weather.

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was fighting throughout the day. After strong artillery preparations for three hours the French attacked on a front of five kilometres (three miles), from Avocourt wood to the region west of Dead Man Hill. In the southeastern corner of Malancourt wood and on both sides of the Malancourt-Eenes Road the French penetrated trenches we charged recently, after bitter fighting. Elsewhere they were driven back. A fresh assault delivered in the evening by the enemy in an attempt to increase his gain, broke down without any success and with heavy losses. East of the Meuse the firing was heavier than usual.

"Army group of Duke Albrecht: There is nothing important to report."

Front of Prince Leopold, of Bavaria.—There was an increase in the fighting at Riga, south of Dvinsk, and at Smorgon.

"In eastern Galicia the firing was strong at Brzezany."

"In the Carpathian foothills Bavarian and the Croatian troops, in a combined attack, captured the heights to the east of Novica, which were stubbornly defended by the Russians, and repulsed Russian counterattacks in the captured positions. At other points on the Donnic line also the Russians were forced back in local engagements.

"Fronts of Archduke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen.—A gradual revival of artillery activity was noticeable, especially on both sides of the Suchbata Valley and along the Putna and the Sereb, and Vucedolian front.—There was nothing new to report."

DUTCH CLAIM OF VIOLATION DISCREDITED BY THE FACTS

PETROGRAD NOW REPORTED QUIET

Disturbances Quelled, Situation Well in Hand.

Special Commission to Aid in Control.

London, Cable.—The latest reports from Petrograd indicate that the disturbances of the past few days have been quelled, and that the situation is now well in hand. The streets of the capital are being patrolled by Cossacks and other mounted troops.

A Petrograd despatch reads: "Owing to the urgent necessity of restoring public order and settling important questions, the Provisional Government has decided, in agreement with the executive of the Workmen and Soldiers' delegates, to create a special commission which will be in constant touch with the commandant of the Petrograd district.

The commission comprises M. Skelbeloff, Minister of Labor, and Lieut. Lebedeff, director of the Minister of Marine, representing the Government, and M. Gots, representing the Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates."

Only Kiev appears to have reflected to a minor degree the disturbances here. A group of soldiers seized the arsenal, but other troops immediately took their station to guard the public institutions. Later they succeeded in arresting some of those in revolt, while others concerned in the movement fled.

A special congress of delegates representing the council of Russia has been summoned to meet at Petrograd, July 28, to determine the future composition of the Cabinet and the Government policy. Until then the present Ministers have been given assurance of support. The congress will consist of delegates from the local and district councils from the local and district Socialists, Maximilists and Minimalists organizations and the regimental committees.

Barley.

It's Scotch. Or it's pearl. The Scotch is as good. A cooling drink is made of it. It's good qualities are understood. It admits of numerous additions. Additions may be medicinal or mere flavors.

First an ounce of barley should be soaked twelve hours in several waters.

Then put it with some lemon peel and a quart of boiling water. This should be simmered an hour, then strained, the lemon juice and sugar being added.

With the addition of honey and licorice root one has a remedy for coughs and colds.

ENLIST OR LEAVE BRITAIN.

London, Cable.—A convention made between the British and the Provisional Russian Government was laid before Parliament to-day to the effect that British subjects of military age in Russia and Russian subjects of military age here must either return to their own country or serve in the army of the country in which they are residing. Russians who remain in Great Britain will be subject to the operations of the military authorities by an order-in-Council which it is expected will be issued on August 20.

HEAVY FOE REINFORCEMENTS HOLD UP KORNILOFF'S DRIVE

Teutons Try Desperately to Retain Vital Lomnica River Line of Defence.

German Counters Fail to Regain Any Ground Won by French at Verdun.

General Korniloff's armies in eastern Galicia have been held up for a time by the hurrying of heavy contingents of German reserves to the front, stiffening up the Austrian defense along the River Lomnica.

The holding of this river line is vital to the safety of the Teutonic position, not only in this part of the front, but northward to the Galician border, and that stubborn resistance would be offered there had been anticipated.

On the British front there is pronounced aerial activity, and there has been a notable amount of heavy work done by the artillery, particularly along the lines in Belgium.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

Petrograd Cable.—Heavy fighting is continuing in the region of Novica and Kalusz, in Eastern Galicia. The War office announced to-day that the Russians were driven from a height in this region by a strong attack, but afterwards, by a counter-thrust, re-occupied the eminence.

The Austro-German guns have opened a heavy fire along the front from South of Brzezany and in the region of Halicz. The text of the official statement reads:

"Western front: There has been intense artillery fighting on the part of the enemy in the region of the village of Polutory, south of Brzezany and in the neighborhood of Halicz. "South of the village of Novica, to the south of Kalusz, enemy detachments, after strong artillery prepara-

Practically Impossible for British Ships to Have Been in Holland Waters.

London Cable.—The allegation of Dutch newspapers that part of Monday's encounter between British destroyers and German merchantmen, which were attempting to run the blockade from Rotterdam, occurred in Dutch territorial waters, is generally discredited in naval circles here. The only reports thus far received from the Admiralty come from commanders of British forces in the action, in the form of wireless summaries, the substance of which was covered in yesterday's official statement. The complete reports, when received, are expected to clear up the situation satisfactorily.

It is explained that the shoals along the Dutch coast in this district extend so far to sea that it is necessary for ships to steer a course well outside the territorial limits. The attack is said to have occurred at a point more than four miles from shore.

It will be a source of great satisfaction to all the allied countries if Monday's coup succeeds in putting a halt to the traffic between the Rhine and Hamburg, which has been increasing in recent weeks, with greater boldness on the part of the German captains. The British withheld their stroke until the largest flotilla thus far sent by this route was well on its way, and then dealt a quick, hard blow.

Already it has been announced from Rotterdam that Germany has decided to lay up thirty coal steamers there, instead of attempting to run them home through the sea lane.

NEW CHANCELLOR IS OPTIMISTIC

Michaelis Foresees a German-Austrian Victory

In Inaugural Message to Teuton Ally.

Copenhagen Cable.—On the occasion of his acceptance of the German Chancellorship, says a Vienna despatch, Dr. Michaelis sent a message to Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, declaring that he considered it his chief and inalienable duty to preserve the previous inheritance of the closest and most loyal confederation. It was his firm conviction that Austria-Hungary and Germany would be victorious, and that the war would secure for the heroic peoples a happy and bright future.

Count Czernin, in reply, said he saw the most secure guarantee of a happy future for the peoples in intimate and confident co-operation with the leaders of the German policy and firm insistence upon the well-tried alliance. Austria was ready for a glorious peace, but, otherwise, was determined to fight to the last. Germany and Austria would in co-operation force conditions in securing an undisturbed and peaceful future.

HEAVY GERMAN ASSAULTS BROKEN UP BY FRENCH

Picked Troops Mown Down Everywhere, and the Attacks Utterly Failed.

British Guns Busy, and Infantry Making Many Small Raids.

London Cable.—Apparently the Germans are intent on breaking the French line in the region between Solsons and Rheims, they having delivered another tremendous assault from north-east of Craonne to east of Hurlteble. Into the fray were thrown picked troops, who were mown down everywhere, and the attack, like others that preceded it, failed. Near St. Quentin, where for some time the situation has been calm, the Germans also delivered attacks on a front of about a half-mile. Here they succeeded in penetrating French first-line positions, only to be expelled from them in a counter-attack.

There has been no diminution in the artillery duels between the British and Germans in Northern Belgium, nor in the ceaseless small attacks the British have been making against the German trenches for many days. Around Monchy-le-Preux these infantry attacks have resulted in the British regaining all the ground they lost to the Germans east of Arras July 11.

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris (Cable).—The official communication issued by the War Office to-night reads: "The artillery was particularly active to-day between the Somme and the Aisne. South of St. Quentin a fresh enemy attack delivered about 1.30 o'clock against the hillock of Moulin-sous-Toutvent failed completely. "After a bombardment of extreme violence, lasting the entire morning, the Germans attacked our positions from north-east of Craonne as far as

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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

The Legend of Painted Rocks

By L. Glenn Earl

Rich in ancient Indian lore,
Are many points on Charleston's shore,
If you but take the time to heed
The wind-worn rocks where all may read

The life of that forgotten race
You'll trace a history on the face
Of some half-buried slab of stone,
Or rocky spur that stands alone,

Braving the winters' storms and snow,
Checking the summers as they go.

Rock House Cave, as we have named
The place, in legends is far famed.
Echo Rock and Tallow Rock Bay,
As such they're known by us to-day,

Each have a history to relate
Of life as lived at that distant date,
When Redmen ruled these hills and vales,
And 'round their campfires told the tales,

That some old brave with patient hand,
In honor of his famous band,
Crudely carved in pictured word
The many legends you have heard.

But 'mong the legends, sweet and old,
Among the stories that are told,
Of Indians ways, beliefs and creeds,
Of the mighty chase and war-like deeds.

The legend of Painted Rocks will start
A throb in many a lover's heart.
Painted Rocks, as you have seen
Are stained in red and brown and green;

And in those weatherbeaten stains
That through the years have braved the rains,
The story of an Indian maid is told,
And what great love one heart can hold.

A summer's eve! A perfect night!
The full round moon is at her height;
The fragrant flowers of white and red,
Throughout the wood their perfume spread.

And tiny waves as they come and go,
Kiss the shore, and soft and low,
Murmur along the sandy beach
To the lilies just beyond their reach.

And back to heaven throw the light
That comes from the many stars of night.
The Night Wind, lingering 'mong the trees,
Scarce stirs a leaflet with his breeze;

And tiny voices of the wood,
Chirp that all is well and good.

A summer's eve! A perfect night!
Her father's camp is bathed with light
Of Moon and Stars and Milky Way,
A softer glow than light of day;

And Kee-wa-san, in her birch canoe,
Drifting along, sees the heavenly view
Reflected from the tranquil lake,
Save where the tiny ripples break
From her paddle, and hasten away
To lose themselves on the quiet bay.

Kee-wa-san, a pretty maid,
In happy babyhood had played
In warm white sand along the beach,
When scarce her tiny arms could reach,

The pretty flowers that enticing stood
In wild profusion through the wood;
And as the seasons swiftly flew,
She, to a beautiful maiden grew,
And in a tribe that's known afar,
For deeds the braves have done in war,

For pretty maid, and stalwart man,
Fairest of all was Kee-wa-san.

Her dark hair loosely hangs in braids,
As is the custom of the maids;
And around her head a dainty band
Of sweet grass, woven with patient hand,

The wayward locks pretends to hold;
And woven in the grass is gold,
And bits of silver, bits of shell
Found where many a brave could tell,

Of spirits watching o'er the vein,
Lest someone digs the wealth for gain.
And in her hair, two feathers, white,
Catch the silver of the light;
Around her neck some glimmering throng
Threadlike in texture, but tough and strong

Holds a tiny uncut stone,
Found in a land but little known.
Above her elbows, shapely, bare,
Two bands of gold are snuggling there;

And in her leathern dress are quills,
Plucked from the porcupines in the hills,
And stained by the juice of a certain seed,
That wise men gather from a weed.

And Kee-wa-san in her light canoe,
Unheeding the damp of the evening dew,
Revels in the beauties of the night,
The tiny stars and the pale moon-light.

But in her father's camp the men
Have gathered 'round their chief

again,
For an Evil Spirit had appeared,
From 'mong the broken crags that reared

Their rugged heads at the back of the camp,
Protecting it from night time's damp,
And had demanded from the tribe,
Some tribute, sacrifice or bribe,

To appease his wrath at some fancied slight,
The hunters had given that very night,
By breaking the law the Spirit had made,

By killing game in a certain glade.
Before the braves, the Evil One,
Demanded atonement for what they'd done,

Demanded in no uncertain strain,
Their prettiest maid at dawn be slain,
Or he would pour on the luckless camp,
Hunger and Want, in his wrath would stamp,

Man in his strength, woman and child,
From the face of the land they had defiled;
And many were the threats he made,
If the sacrifice should be delayed.

Throughout the camp, the threat was borne,
And many a maiden's heart was torn,
With dread lest she should pay the price,
And she be chosen for the sacrifice;

For no one dared the god defy,
And all knew well that one must die.

The women wept as their babes they nursed,
The braves the Evil Spirit cursed;
And the hunters who'd brought this terrible hour,
Offered themselves to the Spirit's power;

But the Spirit leered and shook his head,
"A maid must die at dawn," he said.

The chief, whose many years had seen,
These grand old hills grow bright and green,
Where the winter's ice and snow had lain,
Come from the spring with sun and rain,

Called all the maidens to his side,
To let the evil one decide
Which girl, at the coming day
Should give her life that they might pay,

To the dreaded Spirit his terrible bribe,
To take his curse from over the tribe.
But Kee-wa-san, waited not the word,
Scarce seemed her chieftain to have heard,

But threw herself at the Spirit's feet,
With broken voice does she entreat,
That she be allowed to die and right
The wrong that was done the Spirit's might.

The Spirit willingly gave assent,
And through the night the tidings went;
The Owl in his dead tree on the hill,
Whispered the news to the Whip-poorwill;

And the Night Wind hastened away to sigh
To distant flowers that the maid would die;

And tiny ripples to wild waves grew,
Against the rocks their fury threw;
And the Moon hid her face behind a cloud,
And the Ferns and Rushes wept aloud;

The Roses withheld their faint perfume,
And the twinkling Stars hid in the gloom;
The Dew-drops found a grayish mist
To fling o'er the grass where the serpents hissed;

Gone from the earth was the perfect night,
And nature wept with the maid in her plight.

At last the first gray streaks of dawn,
Crept slowly o'er the upland lawn;
The Sunbeams tarried on their way,
As loath to bring that fatal day;

And Kee-wa-san in her tent alone,
Prayed the goddess of Love to loan,
Her strength to face the coming day,
And to wing her spirit far away,
To the beautiful garden of dreams she knew,
Was out beyond the rainbow's hue.

And when the morning broke a light,
Fair Kee-wa-san in robes of white,
Gave for her tribe, all she had to give,
Gave her life that they might live.

And the Goddess of Love in sympathy,
Painted the rocks that all may see;
And in the pictures painted there,
Is told the tale of this maiden fair;
And yet to-day in letters dim,
Along the top of the great rock's rim,
Here and there, we trace a word,
Of the love that in that young heart stirred;

Of a maiden whose love was pure and strong;
And may the painting last along the ages that yet must come and go,
And may it brave that winds that blow,

On Painted Rocks' hard, flinty face,
That bear a history of her race.
And may we, padding by at night,
With hearts that are free, and gay and bright,

A thought to this wonderful maiden give,
Who gave her life that others might live.

K. McLaughlin Writes

Letter of Sympathy To Soldier's Mother

Keith McLaughlin to Dead Comrades' Mother—An unusual Letter.

(Winnipeg Free Press)

One of the most realistic and touching of the letters from the battlefield that have yet appeared in print was published in last week's Neepawa Register, and related the circumstances under which Lance-Corporal Reid Howden, son of Hon. J. H. Howden, former attorney-general for the province, met his death.

The letter was written by K. McLaughlin, a comrade of the brave, dead soldier, and was sent by him to the sorrowing mother, with a view to comforting her by letting her know of the calm courage of her son when the call came.

The letter is almost "literature," being written in such an unaffected style, and yet every line and every sentence is tinged deeply with the tragedy—the inexpressible tragedy of the Great War.

The letter follows: "Somewhere in France. "Dear Mrs. Howden: As Dan Campbell asked me to write you concerning your son Reid, I will try and tell you about his last trip in the line.

"We had made two previous trips in this part of the line and Reid was given a stripe because of his coolness and courage. You know it is quite an honor to get stripes on the field, far more than in England and Canada. We all went up for that third trip with smiles on our faces, though everyone's heart was heavy, for they knew most of them would never come back. Your son seemed to know something would happen, and gave a few francs, part of his last pay, to his friend, Harry, who worked in the cook kitchen. We went into the line Saturday night, and we knew we were going over Sunday morning. All Saturday we lay in the muddy front line while the artillery on both sides shelled heavily. At 4.30 on Sunday it seemed as if every gun on earth opened up, and we shelled the enemy's trench for ten minutes and then lifted to his supports.

"As the artillery lifted our first wave advanced, and your son was in this wave; then the second wave followed, and after that the third. Of course, the Germans immediately saw them, and then a regular hell on earth started—shells were crashing away, and the machine-guns working. In fact you would not believe anything could live there. We lost a great number of men going over. I was supposed to be in the third wave, but through excitement we went too fast and got into the first. Then we ran into his wire, which was supposed to be blown away by artillery, but there it was, 20 feet through, and so thick that a cat couldn't crawl through. One of my crew was hit here but managed to get back. We stood in front of the wire trying to get through, with Fritz shooting us down. A number saw the hopelessness of our position and retired back to the trench.

In a Shell-Hole. "I was lying in a shell-hole against the wire with Dan Campbell about 20 feet away when I heard someone calling my name, and Reid came creeping into the shell-hole covered with blood and mud. I did my best to bandage him up, but I was doubtful regarding his wound. He had been held up by the wire and was slinging bombs into Fritz's trench when a German shot him in the upper part of the arm and the bullet passed out about an inch from the spine. Where the bullet entered was hardly noticeable, but there was a bad wound where it came out. Reid and I lay all morning in the old shell-hole, and he was very cheerful. He did not suffer much pain, and talked about getting to 'blightly,' and then home. We were unable to move because Fritz was shooting all the time. A few wounded men tried to get back but were immediately killed. Of course, Reid was unable to move, and I promised to bring him a stretcher as soon as it got dark. "About noon he said he was cold, and I put my overcoat over him. He gave me his wrist watch, and said it was presented to him by his school friends. He did not grumble, and said he was sorry he was such a bother. In fact he was the stuff that heroes are made of. About two o'clock he dropped off to sleep, and when I felt him half an hour later he was cold. I felt his heart and

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

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NOTICE

To Entrance Candidates and to 1st year, 2nd year, and 3rd year High School Pupils:

You can take your place in the army of office workers at a salary of from \$25 to \$75 per month with less than a school year's preparation.

Book-keepers, Stenographers, Typists and Office Assistants always in demand, but increasingly so just now.

Fall term opens September 4th.

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Whether you are going west to homestead or only for a trip the most economical method of travel is to take advantage of our low Homeseekers fares good going on special excursions every Monday. For tickets and full particulars apply to R. Blair, Canadian Northern Railway Station Agent.

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Neilson's Ice Cream served in sanitary paper dishes in silver holders—the modern way.

Attractive Sundae and plain creams. There are none better.

Real Cake Cones, in any quantity, for socials, fairs, and other gatherings. Call or write for prices.

E. C. TRIBUTE

Beginning Tuesday, May 8th, and every succeeding Tuesday during the summer months until Oct. 31st, the C.P.R. will run cheap Homeseekers' Excursions by regular trains to all principal points in British Columbia. Tickets are good for 60 days with privilege of extension on payment of \$5.00 for each month or part thereof but in no case will extension be granted for more than two months or before Nov. 30th, 1917. Stopover allowed. Tourist sleeping car space can be secured on payment of usual berth rates. Write to or call on Geo. E. McGlade, City Passenger Agent, Brockville, for folders and full information.

shook him but there was no sign of life. At night I was able to get back. "All I can say is that there is a wooden cross to mark your son's grave, and like many others, he died like a hero without a grumble. No wonder Britain is bound to win when she can send out men like your son.

Yours sincerely,
"K. McLaughlin."

COMPULSION THE FAIREST WAY

Speed in the reinforcements for our fighting units when they will be most urgently needed in the fall and winter when the present supply will be exhausted is the first and most compelling argument for an immediate enforcement of Conscription. We must not, however, overlook the obvious defects of our old Voluntary system, some of which have been well stated as follows: "It tends to deplete the country of its most patriotic and self-sacrificing citizens and to leave slackers in possession. It allows men to enlist for the front whose services would be invaluable at home, while others who could easily be spared thrive and fatten by increased wages and profits. It fails to equalize the task of defending our freedom. It fails to bring out the full strength of the country's manhood." We can see all this as we look back. The magnitude of the efforts still to be made leaves us no option but to adopt conscription, which, after all, is the only just method in a democratic country. For, where the citizenship is equal, every citizen is equally responsible for its defence. Delay is fraught with the utmost peril.

MEN WHO SHOULD NOT TALK (Winchester Press)

When you hear the man on the street proesting that Canada has done enough in this war you can make a safe bet that the speaker is one who has done nothing himself. The man who is loudest in protest against conscription is the man who has no son or brother at the front, and the man who, if he gives at all, gives very little to the patriotic or Red Cross Funds.

SANE ADVICE (Providence (R.I.) Journal)

Every German or Austrian in the United States, whether naturalized or not, unless known by years of association to be absolutely loyal, should be treated as a potential spy. Keep your eyes and ears open. Whenever any suspicious act or disloyal word comes to your notice communicate at once with the Rhode Island Bureau of the Department of Justice, Federal Building, Providence.

We are at war with the most merciless and inhuman nation in the world. Hundreds of thousands of its people in this country want to see America humiliated and beaten to her knees, and they are doing, and will do, everything in their power to bring this about.

Take nothing for granted. Energy and alertness in this direction may save the life of your son, your husband, or your brother.

Purely Personal Items

Misses Fern and Bernice Sheffield, of Prescott, are guests of their aunt, Mrs. Moulton, Main street west.

Flight-Lieutenant H. A. Coon, Kingston, was a Sunday visitor in town.

Miss Leita Arnold, and Miss Bernice Jephcott, of Toronto, are spending a few days with Mrs. W. G. Parish at the lake.

Mr. S. Whitmore, of Delta, was in town yesterday.

Mr. Harold Percival was home from Brockville for the week-end. He was accompanied by Mr. Harris Fournelle a Cornwall boy who is a fellow worker with him in the munition factory.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh Ripley, Elgin, are in Athens to-day looking for a suitable residence. They intend to live in Athens in order that their child may be educated at the A. H. S. Mr. Marsh was a great friend of the late Bethuel Loverin, a former editor of this paper, and was associated with him on many of his hunting trips.

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Chantry

Chantry, July 26—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Percival spent Sunday with Charles Ables.
Mr. and Mrs. Cheney, of Perth, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seed.
Mr. Carmen Eyre's youngest daughter had her collar bone broken.
A number of the boys from here attended the concert at Elgin on Tuesday night and had a wet night to come home.
The rain is putting the farmers back in their haying.
Mrs. A. Jeacle, of Smith's Falls, spent a week with her mother, Mrs. Isaac Derbyshire.

Greenbush

Greenbush, July 23rd—Miss Bernice Taplin spent last week at Delta the guest of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Arnold. Miss Taplin has engaged to teach the Addison school for the coming year.
Mrs. Robinson and daughters of Montreal, are guests at the home of Mr. Wesley McVeigh's on Sunday last. They motored to Gosford where they were the guests of Mr. Herbert Wiltse.
Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Hall spent Sunday at Glen Elbe.
The members of the Methodist church here are planning to have their annual social on the evening of August 7th for which a good musical and literary program is being prepared.
The Misses Wilma and Bessie White are visiting friends at North Augusta.
Miss Anna Stevens of Regina is spending the holiday season at the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. Walter Olds.
The young people of this place took an outing at Charleston Lake on the 17 inst. which was much enjoyed.
Born—On Monday July 16th to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gifford a son.
Mr. Allan Moore and family, of Sask., are spending a month at the home of Mr. Moore's mother.
Miss Dack, of Brockville, is a guest at the home of her uncle, Mr. Jas. Hewitt.
Miss Mabel Loyerin is visiting friends at Charleston Lake.

Soperton

Soperton, July 23—Mr. Brayman, Brockville, was a guest at E. J. Suffer's last week.
Mrs. W. J. Frye, Forfar, guest of friends during the week returning to her home Friday.
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Webster and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Orr, Bellamy's, visited at T. J. Fryes on Sunday last. Also Miss Geraldine Orr who remained to spend a few days here and at Delta.
All weeds on the roadside have been cut in this road division under commission of R. Thompson.
The extreme heat is curing the hay very rapidly.
The donation sale held in Delta Saturday evening July 21 in aid of Red Cross under the direction of the Women's Institute was a decided success. Considerable over \$100.00 being realized. The thanks of the Institute is extended to all who assisted.

OTTAWA FAIR HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

The Ottawa Winter Fair in spite of the adverse conditions which it has had to face during the past two years has made remarkable progress and last year had one of the most successful shows in its history and one of great importance from breeding and feeding standpoints to live stock men in Eastern Ontario and Quebec. The Winter Fair last year made a profit on the year's business of approximately \$1000.00. At the annual meeting held recently the following officers and Chairmen of Committees were elected: Hon. President, Peter White, K. C., Toronto; Col. W. J. Cowan, Cannington; A. P. Westervelt, Ottawa. President, Wm. Smith, M. P., Columbus; Vice-President—J. C. Stuart, Osgoode Sta.; General Director—R. W. Wade, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer—W. D. Jackson, Carp. Chairman of Horse Committee; J. W. Brant, Ottawa; Beef Cattle, J. H. Gridale, Ottawa; Sheep, G. B. Rothwell, Ottawa; Swine, J. C. Stuart, Osgoode Sta.; Dairy Cattle, E. S. Archibald, Ottawa; Poultry, Geo. Robertson, Ottawa; Seeds, T. G. Raynor, Ottawa; Reception, Wm. Smith, M. P., Columbus. The 1918 show of the Ottawa Winter Fair will be held January 15-16-17-18 and another prosperous year is looked forward to.

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

TRICK OF THE CAMERA.

It is Not Difficult to Make a Picture of Yourself as Twins.
In the Woman's Home Companion C. H. Claudy describes the photographic trick of having one person appear twice in the same picture and tells the amateur photographer how to accomplish it.
"What you actually do is this: Cut from a piece of thick, stiff pasteboard a piece which will fit into the inside of the camera and be held in place by the folds of the bellows. It should be fitted in the fold of the bellows which will hold it about an inch or an inch and a half in front of the plate. Its width should be half the plate opening and a trifle more—say one-eighth of an inch.
"Make this piece of cardboard thoroughly black on both sides by dipping it in ink and letting it dry. See that the cardboard is well 'seated' in the bellows folds so that light does not leak past the joints.
"Pose your subject and proceed to focus so that the image appears on the right side of the ground glass in the camera (left side of the finished picture will be the result). The left side of the ground glass appears blank, because it is kept from exposure by the cardboard. Insert the plate holder, take a picture, put back the slide and remove the plate holder; on no account move the camera, however. Very gently slide the cardboard from the left side to the right and replace the ground glass. Pose the subject on the opposite side of the center this time. Then replace the plate holder, remove the slide and make a second exposure exactly the same length as the first."

HISTORIC KAVALA.

This Grecian Seaport Was Known as Neapolis in St. Paul's Time.
Kavala, the Grecian seaport which has figured so often in press dispatches during recent years, is noted as the birthplace of Mehmet Ali, the remarkable son of an Albanian farmer whose career as viceroy of Egypt during the first half of the nineteenth century almost precipitated Europe into a war of nations. The house in which this witty, wily pasha was born in 1769 is in a narrow, crooked street not far from the Turkish school which he founded, although he himself never learned to read or write.
In Roman days Kavala was known as Neapolis, and it was here that St. Paul landed on his way from Samothrace to Philippi, where there was a thriving colony of Christians, to whom the Epistle to the Philippians was addressed.
Prior to the beginning of the Christian era Neapolis was the seaport of Philippi, whose ruins are to be found some ten miles from shore on the highway from Kavala to Thessaly. Here the fleet of Brutus and Cassius was at anchor during the famous conflict on the fields of Philippi in 42 B. C., when the assassins of Julius Caesar met defeat at the hands of the legions commanded by Antony and Octavius.
Practically all that remains to connect ancient Neapolis with modern Kavala is a Roman aqueduct, whose two tier arches still convey water from Mount Pangaeus to the town and citadel.

Our Sleep.

As a race we sleep too little. An infant's life is nearly all sleep. Gradually as the child grows older the hours of sleep are shortened. "Youth till the age of twenty is reached requires fully ten hours' sleep. Although nature demands fewer hours' sleep in summer than in winter, it has been proved that eight hours of sleep are required for the average adult in good health. By this is meant not simply eight hours in bed, but that amount of good, sound, restful sleep night after night. Our power to work is intimately related to our ability to sleep, and there is no more reliable indication of sound health than the capacity to sleep naturally, and the more active and energetic the waking life the deeper the sleep.

Tripled Her Baking Capacity.

"One day, when baking cookies," says a housewife in the Woman's Home Companion, "I expressed a wish for larger pans. My husband said, 'Why not have some made to fit the oven?' He then measured the grate and went down to the hardware store. In a few days I had two Russia iron pans 19 1/2 by 18 1/2 inches and one inch deep. As these pans hold three dozens of cookies I can do my baking very much more quickly than I could with the old pans, which only held twelve cookies."

Wonderful Man.

"Where is he from?"
"I don't know, but I think he was raised on a desert island."
"What in the world makes you think that?"
"He says no woman ever made a fool of him."

His Regular Bath Day.

Prospective Boarder—What are your rates? Hotel Proprietor—Two dollars a day for single room. \$2.50 a day for room with bath. P. B.—That is \$14.50 a week. H. P.—No; only \$14. P. B.—Yes, but I was counting Saturdays.

Not So Wrong.

A Russian applicant for naturalization papers was asked, "What is the constitution of the United States?"
"Rugged and healthy," he answered.
Of course there is a laugh, but still he said something.

Cold Cash.

Beau (earnestly)—No, she isn't exactly pretty, but she has that indefinable something—Bess (impatiently)—Yes, I know. My girl's old man has ples of it too.

DEATH OF ALFRED IRELAND

Mr. Alfred Ireland, a respected resident of Elizabethtown, died Friday afternoon at five o'clock at the General Hospital where he had been a patient since May 7. His illness became acute several weeks ago and while it was recognized he had little or no hope of recovery he cheerfully bore up and was resigned to his fate.
The late Mr. Ireland was born in the township of Elizabethtown August 1, 1848, and was nearing his 69th birthday. He always resided in the township and for a continuous period of 50 years was a member of the family of Mrs. Margaret Stewart, on the second concession, northeast of the town. He was a faithful and conscientious citizen, always ready to aid in any undertaking having for its object the welfare of the community. Deceased is survived by one brother, Mr. George Ireland, of Athens; also two nieces and two nephews, now resident in the United States. A man of unobtrusive and gentle disposition, always amiable and kindly disposed to his neighbors the late Mr. Ireland will be missed especially in the neighborhood in which he so long resided. In religion he was a Presbyterian.

LEARN TO SWIM

The Knowledge May Save Your Own Life—and Others.

Now that the holiday season is once more with us we may expect to have the usual crop of boating and drowning accidents, which unfortunately, are apparently the necessary accompaniment of the summer season. These accidents are the more regrettable, since most of them could be avoided, if every child were taught to swim. Our governments and municipal councils are becoming more and more paternal every day, and things which were left to the discretion of the individual a few years ago, the State now takes under its control and renders obligatory. Education, the administration of factory acts, health legislation of all kinds, etc., are enforced by the State to-day, in the attempt to make conditions better and render life more secure.
The art of swimming so far has not come under the category of indispensable accomplishments like reading and writing, with the result that valuable lives are needlessly lost every year. Very often it is not the one who cannot swim who is drowned. An accident occurs, a canoe turns turtle, an over trustful wader gets beyond his depth, an enthusiastic but careless follower of Isaac Walton slips off a rock or bank or wharf, and immediately the cry goes up, if anyone is near, "man drowning." The natural instinct of the man or woman who can swim is to rush to the rescue, often in the hurry forgetting to divest themselves of boots, etc., so that their generous eagerness handicaps them for rescue work at the start.
Usually the first action of the drowning person is to clutch the rescuer round the neck or to twine the arms and legs around his body, thus rendering all efforts at rescue abortive, and frequently the swimmer is dragged down and drowned, while the other party who had no business to be in such a position is rescued by someone else, often from a boat. Every man, woman, and child, should be able to swim, whether they ever intend to go near water or not, and, and thus tend to prevent such accidents, and we should begin with the children in the schools. Swimming parades should be encouraged under competent instructors.

A Simple Art

Swimming is so simple an art that there is no excuse for any one not learning it, who is physically fit. It is almost as easy as learning to walk, and certainly much easier than riding a bicycle, and like walking, once it is learnt, it is never forgotten. One's muscles may get soft from want of practice so that one easily tires in the water, but a swimmer who does not take cramps too badly should be able to keep afloat until rescued. The writer has taken a bad cramp in the legs when half a mile out to sea, and swam to the shore with arms alone.
All that is required to learn to swim is from three to five feet of water, and the shallower the water the more confidence the learner will have. Just look at a dog for a minute or a frog, and boldly attempt to imitate them. Your head will go down and you will probably swallow more water than is good for you at first; but don't mind these discomforts; stick to it. Lash out on all sides with your arms and legs and all at once it will come to you, and you will wonder why it was you didn't succeed at your first attempt.

Another Word

There is another word also to the rescuer; if the drowning person loses his head and insists on clutching you, your best trust, and that is to jump over his neck and do your best to get out, knowing that help is at hand if needed.
But remember, above all things that you cannot learn to swim on the kitchen table, or sprawling over a chair. These so called aids are not a bit of use, you have to learn in water, and it should not take you half an hour. Another thing to remember both while learning and afterwards is that water will not do your eyes any harm, and there is no need to keep them shut either under or on the water.

Cramps Not Serious

Some people recommend beginners to hold on to a boat or surf board, and so learn the proper use of the legs. If learning to swim was a matter of months of hard work these extraneous aids might be all right, but the ordinary boy or girl with a little practice, should learn to support himself in the water after a couple of lessons at most. And another word of advice; learn to swim on your back and to float, keeping your head well back. Occasionally, a good swimmer will take a slight cramp in the leg. If so, just keep your chest full of air and rub the cramped muscle until it gets better.

Rescue Work

As to rescue work so long as you have plenty of air in your lungs you won't sink. If you are in difficulties and some one swims to your rescue, don't grab him; just put your hands gently on his shoulders, and keep your lungs full of air, by breathing lightly and quickly, don't begin to gasp, and don't lose your head. Allow your rescuer to look after you and do as you are told for both your sakes.

Remember that people "drown" from suffocation, not from becoming waterlogged, and the suffocation occurs when the head is submerged and an attempt is made to breathe. Then a small amount of water is usually inhaled, which results in suffocation. An unconscious person does not usually breathe and the danger of suffocation is therefore lessened, respiration in this case being restored artificially without much trouble.

This does not pretend to be an article which will teach people to swim, whole books have been written on the subject, and as mentioned above it is only in water you can learn, but if it should be the means of inducing only one boy or girl to learn to swim this summer, it will have been justified.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson V. July 29, 1917. God's Gracious Invitation.—Isaiah 55: 1-13.

Commentary.—1. The invitation extended (vs. 1-5)—1. ho—This word is used to call attention to something of great importance. He who sounds forth the word realized the dire need of those to whom he speaks, and longs to have their souls satisfied, every one that thirsteth—All those who thirst for the living waters are included in the call. Physical thirst is an intense longing. The agony of those who are dying from the lack of water is indescribable. come ye to the waters—Salvation is brought to a place where we all have access to it, but we must come. There is something for us to do. The fountain is opened and everything is ready, but we must individually take the steps that lead to it. The grace of God is frequently spoken of in the scriptures under the figure of water. Water is purifying and satisfying in its nature and is abundant. He that hath no money—in Oriental cities it is a common sight to see a water-seller with a goatskin bottle of water upon his back, going along the street offering water for sale. We need no money to procure salvation, wine and milk—The unfermented juice of the grape is said to contain thirty per cent. more nourishment than milk. Milk contains all the food elements essential to the sustenance and growth of the body. The saving and keeping grace of God is presented under the figures of objects that are of great value and that are highly esteemed, without price—Salvation cannot be purchased with money. While it is of priceless value, it is absolutely free. It can be obtained by the rich and the poor on equal terms. All must come to the great Source; all must come with penitence, submission and faith, and all who meet these conditions will find satisfaction.

2. wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread—The prophet gently rebukes those who are spending money and labor for the vanities of this life when they can secure salvation and spiritual joys "without money and without price." The condition of Israel then was the same as is that of those who are giving themselves up to pleasure. hearken diligently unto me—Isaiah insists upon gaining the attention of the people, for he has a message of great importance. The Lord has for them the highest good. Their souls may be abundantly satisfied. 3. incline your ear—Pay careful attention. Hear, and your soul shall live—These are conditions which we must meet if we would have spiritual and eternal life. They who hear and heed God's gracious invitation secure soul life, an everlasting covenant—God made a covenant with Abraham and his posterity that promised great temporal and spiritual blessings. There was included in the covenant the coming of the Christ, through whom all the nations of the world would be blessed. sure mercies of David—The mercies which God had promised to David. If Israel would turn fully to him these blessings would be bestowed upon them. 4. I have given him—Jehovah had promised the Messiah to Israel and to all the world, and it is of him the prophet speaks under the term David. Jesus was promised as the great Teacher and the Captain of our salvation. 5. thou—The Israelitish nation. Through Israel other nations were to be blessed. shall call a nation that thou knowest not—The nation here mentioned refers to the peoples who would own the way of the Messiah an enter his kingdom. It would include the Christian in all ages. nations that know not thee—Gentiles shall run unto thee—Shall be attracted to thee. because of the... Holy One of Israel—Jesus draws individuals and nations to himself. Through Israel came the law, and through Israel came also the gospel of Jesus Christ. he hath glorified thee—"The Holy One of Israel" put great honor upon Israel and granted unnumbered blessings to the nation.

II. Conditions to be met (vs. 6, 7.) 6. Seek ye the Lord—The invitation to partake of the benefits of the gospel has been extended, and the prophet proceeds to make clear what conditions are to be met. It is necessary for us to seek the Lord if we would find him. There must be a whole-hearted seeking, for only that kind of seeking will be rewarded (Jer. 29:13). While he may be found—These words very clearly declare that there is a time when one can find the Lord, and just as clearly declare that the time will come when one can find the Lord, and just as clearly declare that the time will come when he can not find him. A persistent rejection of God's offer of salvation will result in the final withdrawal of the Holy Spirit. Call ye upon him—An earnest seeker after God will send forth a heart cry to him. While he is near—The figure used is expressive. It represents one who is in dire need of help, and there is one who is abundantly able to help, passing along within hearing distance, but he will soon be beyond the reach of the perishing one's voice. It is wise for the needy one to call for help at once. 7. Let the wicked forsake his way—In connection with seeking the Lord and calling upon him, there must be a forsaking of sin. The wicked are in the wrong way. Their lives are evil. There can be no pardon for them until they give up their sins. Unrighteous man his thoughts—Not only must he forsake his outward sins, but must also give up his evil desires. "We are to forsake sin; that is the human side of salvation; but there must be a divine side, since no sinner can forsake sin in his own strength." Return unto the Lord—One must not only turn away from all sin, but he must definitely and determinedly turn to the Lord. He will have mercy, abundantly pardon—This gracious promise will be fulfilled in the case of every sinner that meets the conditions here mentioned.

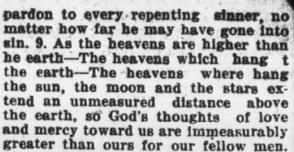
III. Inducements offered (vs. 8-13.) 8. My thoughts are not your thoughts—While man would be inclined to let a grievous offender perish rather than extend mercy to him, God offers full pardon to every repenting sinner, no matter how far he may have gone into sin. 9. As the heavens are higher than the earth—The heavens which hang over the earth—The heavens where hang the sun, the moon and the stars extend an unmeasured distance above the earth, so God's thoughts of love and mercy toward us are immeasurably greater than ours for our fellow men. 10. As the rain cometh down, etc.—In the material world the Lord sends the rain and the snow to provide moisture for the growth of all vegetation that it may mature and supply the physical needs of mankind. Not a drop of water falls of accomplishing its mission. 11. So shall my word be—God's warnings, threatenings, instructions, and promises are sent forth with a definite purpose. They are intended to bless the world. They will not fail! Some may reject that word and the penalty of its rejection will be paid in accordance with that word. Others will receive it and receive all the blessings which are promised in it. God's word will accomplish his design in giving it and will prosper in spite of all opposition. 12, 13. The deliverance from Babylonian captivity would be an occasion of great rejoicing, and all nature would seem to be in an ecstasy of joy; but this gladness well typifies the blessedness of the kingdom which Christ would set up in the fullness of time. The subjects of this kingdom are infinitely more prosperous and happy than are they who are outside. They have an enduring consciousness of their relation to the King and they have righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Questions.—Who was Isaiah and when did he prophesy? What invitation is extended? To whom is it extended? For what do wine and milk stand as symbols? What rebuke is given in the second verse? What are the conditions upon which one may obtain salvation? In what sense do God's thoughts differ from ours? How is the efficacy of God's word illustrated? What figures are used to show the value of Christ's kingdom?

Practical Survey. Topic.—Spiritual Transformation. I. The great need of humanity. II. The revealed plan of God. 1. The great need of humanity. This very memorable chapter may be called God's own gospel sermon. It is an invitation from Jehovah to hearken diligently unto him and to find peace in him. The voice of Jehovah, the God of truth, of love, of all patience and consolation, invites, entreats, expostulates. The chapter sets forth the nature of true repentance and saving faith. It shows how vastly important it is to have right ideas of God since character and conduct are shaped according to one's thoughts of him. This chapter gives a biblical picture of a sinful man when he realizes his soul's needs, lost in the desert, parched by thirst, faint with hunger, deceived by the mirage, ready to perish. All unregenerate souls are said to be thirsting with more or less intensity for that which they have not. The call is for a return to God, to first repentance, to natural courses of conduct. There is a contrast between the blessings offered and those for which men so laboriously toil. There is a foolish course to be avoided and a wise method to be pursued. To incline the ear and to hearken diligently unto God is to follow the divine teachings as to the aim and method of life. The covenant here mentioned is one in which God promises to bestow freely upon his children a variety of the greatest and most needed blessings. The contents of the covenant are the same as the mercies promised to David and his house. Nothing necessary is left unsaid to the inquiring soul. The whole fact of human responsibility and divine promise concerning man's salvation is set forth. The teaching here is that man has lost the Lord. The appalling fact is that he is unconscious of the terrible catastrophe which has befallen him. In the central verse of the chapter is the gateway from the desert to the garden, "Let the wicked forsake his way." Repentance is enjoined as a condition of pardon.

II. The revealed plan of God. After the glorious gospel invitations, expostulations and exhortations follows His declaration, "Behold, I have given Him." There is no gospel apart from our Lord Jesus Christ. He is God's witness revealing the truth. He is a "commander" because He has power to enforce His proclamations. He is a signally qualified to act as a "witness" to the people because of his perfect knowledge of the whole counsel of God. The gospel is the exhibition and bestowment of all those blessings which were promised to David as the type of Christ. They are "sure" as rocks because the foundation from which they were derived, the love and compassion of the holy and eternal One. There is nothing in which God's thoughts are as more clearly seen to be higher than renouncing his own ways and yielding to God's that man finds difficulty when he undertakes to seek the Lord. God looks with tenderness and questioning pity upon His erring people. He calls them to reflect upon their own ways and tell Him why they spend their time and destroy their power in vain pursuits, when life is given for the purpose of growth in wisdom, experience and divine likeness in character, and earth is the school in which they are to be trained and educated for highest worship and noblest service. Through the varying scenes of life there continues the one purpose of God in Christ Jesus, to redeem man and reconstruct human society. The great purpose of God can not fail. Isaiah described a gospel through which success is guaranteed, a gospel full of grace and encouragement, revealing divine provision for man's necessity with full assurance of a complete transformation in the heart and life into which it comes. The gracious invitation, "Come," is universal, full and free. Christ is the all-sufficient supply of every thirst of the soul. There is transformation through obedience to the divine plan, which is complete, perfect and infallible. The laws of Christianity are as eternal as the laws of nature. The word of God is sent for the enlightenment, convincing, converting and commanding of mankind to mould character and regenerate life.—T.R.A.

The arms are fair when the intent of bearing them is just.—Shakespeare.



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SUNDAY AT HOME

Beneath thy wing. Be thou a bird, and trust, the autumn come, That through the pathless air Thou shalt find otherwhere, Unerring, home. BE THOU A BIRD, MY SOUL. Be thou a bird, my soul, and mount and soar Out of thy wilderness, Till earth grows less and less, Heaven more and more. Be thou a bird, and mount, and soar, and sing, Till all the earth shall be Vibrant with ecstasy. JOINT HEIRS WITH CHRIST. If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise. Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God.—Thou art no more a servant, but a son; and if a son, then an heir of God

through Christ.—Having predestinated as unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself, according to the good pleasure of his will. Father, I will that they also, whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am; that they may behold my glory, which thou hast given me. He that overcometh and keepeth my works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations.—To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne. SHADOW. On a sundial in the old land you will find the words, "I tell the time in every shining hour." When the sun is obscured, or there is a fog, there is no time recorded. Paul tells us the law had a shadow of good things to come. A shadow means darkness, obscurity, seclusion, defined limit, unreality. The Mosaic economy was only a dark, obscure representation of Christ, who was the substance of the legal types and shadows. A scaffold is a temporary structure to support workmen. It hides the proportions of the building inside. It is very wonderful to think of this architecture coming from the mind of God, revealed to Moses in the mount, constituted to be

peratures will start incubation. Eggs in the first stage of decay are not desirable for human food. It is an easy matter to prevent the fertilization of eggs. If the male bird is just an ordinary one, an axe and a block of wood will prevent further mischief. If the male bird is possessed of such merit as would warrant his being boarded for a year to be used in the next season's breeding operations, then give him an enclosure of his own and see that he stays in it. The cost of the feed consumed by an ordinary rooster is about twenty cents a month. Can you afford it? If you keep poultry with profit as your object, can you afford to keep a star boarder for nine months and perhaps having him doing mischief all the time? The two million, three hundred and fifty thousand odd, unnecessary male birds are costing the country about three and a half million dollars per year while enjoying life. These unnecessary birds are at the same time doing about ten million dollars' damage to the egg-producing business. If every person owning a rooster would manage him as a male bird should be benefited by additional profits many millions of dollars. DANDELIONS. Gardeners tell us that the best way to get rid of dandelions is to cut the plant below the crown. That may be very true, but it is a most tedious job trying to clean a lawn of dandelions unless there is some other incentive given. This may be furnished by using the dandelions for feed for the chickens and poultry. Both chicks and pullets are exceedingly fond of them and they are one of the best green foods that can be given. A WHEATLESS RATION. At the present time it should be the aim of every one to economize on the use of wheat to as great an extent as possible. Now that such a large have been drawn from production famine will inevitably come unless the greatest care is exercised. The authorities would be quite justified in forbidding the use of milling grades of wheat for stock feeding so as to hold it for human consumption. At the United States Department of Agriculture Farm Experiments have been carried on to show that it is possible to feed fowl without the use of wheat and still show results that which wheat is fed. Thirty white Leghorn pullets have been on the test for a year and a half and in their pullet year they averaged 147.3 eggs each. This is not a phenomenal record but it is a good record and one that is very much above the average throughout the country. This pen averaged during the first sixteen weeks of its record year 28.5 eggs which shows that the ration has produced no bad effects. The same ration has been fed since last November to a pen of Buff Orpingtons pullets. This pen holds the highest egg record of any pen on the farm, namely, fifty-three eggs in twenty weeks. Two other pens similarly fed, however, are less than one egg per hen behind this one. The ration used was, for scratch feed two parts cracked corn to one part oats and for mash, three parts corn meal to one part beef scrap, all by weight. The scratch feed was fed sparingly as to force the birds to use more of the dry mash than they would otherwise have done. The amount of food consumed per hen was fifty two pounds, of which half was scratch feed and half mash feed. These results were interesting, but judging from the notice that one American paper gives of these experiments it would surprise our American neigh-

MAKING POULTRY PAY

SEASONABLE HINTS. Because you have your "stock" chickens all hatched that does not say that you should stop. Remember the shortage of meat and hatch! hatch! hatch! Ducks make rapid growth and the late hatched ones do well provided they are given plenty of shade. Geese also grow rapidly and they are the cheapest raised of all the fowl. Keep a sharp lookout for foxes, skunks, hawks, crows and all other furred or feathered enemies of the young chicks. Don't even be too trusting with the family cat. "Scarecrows" are useful and may be made of cloth streamers or bits of tin or glass dangling from poles or string stretched across the poultry yards. Tray all four footed marauders and knock them on the heads or shoot them. Get rid of all your surplus Leghorn cockerels as soon as they reach broiler age—about a pound and a quarter to a pound and a half makes good broilers. WEED OUT THE MALE BIRDS. (Experimental Farms Note.) The worker bees put their house in order by killing off all the male bees as soon as their services are no longer required. What a great benefit it would be to the poultry producer and the poultry market consumer if the hens of the flock would likewise dispose of the male birds in those flocks that are indifferently managed. The worker bee permits no star boarder to loaf around and consume the product of her labor. The hen is not like the bee in asserting her rights. If she were, then her verdict would be, "Roster you must die." There are over two million five hundred thousand roosters of the various breeds of chickens kept for breeding purposes by the people of our country. Of this vast army perhaps one hundred and fifty thousand have a right to live for another year of service. One hundred and fifty thousand may be good enough as individuals and in breeding to be used in the increase of their kind. What of the two million three hundred and fifty thousand that are usually permitted to live, birds that consume feed, worry the hens and reduce the quality of market eggs? The function of the rooster is to develop and distribute germ cells, during a short period of three months, February, March and April. These germ cells should be distributed only to such eggs laying individuals as are desired to perpetuate the breed. The germ cell is a living organism capable of starting a chain of development and here is where the mischief lies if they are distributed where they do not serve their proper function in race perpetuation. The function of the modern hen is to produce eggs, ten per cent of which may be desired for the increase of the breed and the remaining ninety per cent for human food. Nine eggs are used for human food where but one is used for hatching. Only one-tenth of the eggs that a hen lays require fertilization. Why fertilize the nine-tenths of the product that is used for human food? The addition of a living germ cell to an egg that is produced for human food does not add anything to its value and may set up a chain of embryo development that will make the egg quite unfit for human food. Eggs gathered from flocks where the roosters are permitted to run after the hatching season is over, are not desirable for storage. They are not desirable in the pantry during periods of warm weather as high tem-

peratures will start incubation. Eggs in the first stage of decay are not desirable for human food. It is an easy matter to prevent the fertilization of eggs. If the male bird is just an ordinary one, an axe and a block of wood will prevent further mischief. If the male bird is possessed of such merit as would warrant his being boarded for a year to be used in the next season's breeding operations, then give him an enclosure of his own and see that he stays in it. The cost of the feed consumed by an ordinary rooster is about twenty cents a month. Can you afford it? If you keep poultry with profit as your object, can you afford to keep a star boarder for nine months and perhaps having him doing mischief all the time? The two million, three hundred and fifty thousand odd, unnecessary male birds are costing the country about three and a half million dollars per year while enjoying life. These unnecessary birds are at the same time doing about ten million dollars' damage to the egg-producing business. If every person owning a rooster would manage him as a male bird should be benefited by additional profits many millions of dollars. DANDELIONS. Gardeners tell us that the best way to get rid of dandelions is to cut the plant below the crown. That may be very true, but it is a most tedious job trying to clean a lawn of dandelions unless there is some other incentive given. This may be furnished by using the dandelions for feed for the chickens and poultry. Both chicks and pullets are exceedingly fond of them and they are one of the best green foods that can be given. A WHEATLESS RATION. At the present time it should be the aim of every one to economize on the use of wheat to as great an extent as possible. Now that such a large have been drawn from production famine will inevitably come unless the greatest care is exercised. The authorities would be quite justified in forbidding the use of milling grades of wheat for stock feeding so as to hold it for human consumption. At the United States Department of Agriculture Farm Experiments have been carried on to show that it is possible to feed fowl without the use of wheat and still show results that which wheat is fed. Thirty white Leghorn pullets have been on the test for a year and a half and in their pullet year they averaged 147.3 eggs each. This is not a phenomenal record but it is a good record and one that is very much above the average throughout the country. This pen averaged during the first sixteen weeks of its record year 28.5 eggs which shows that the ration has produced no bad effects. The same ration has been fed since last November to a pen of Buff Orpingtons pullets. This pen holds the highest egg record of any pen on the farm, namely, fifty-three eggs in twenty weeks. Two other pens similarly fed, however, are less than one egg per hen behind this one. The ration used was, for scratch feed two parts cracked corn to one part oats and for mash, three parts corn meal to one part beef scrap, all by weight. The scratch feed was fed sparingly as to force the birds to use more of the dry mash than they would otherwise have done. The amount of food consumed per hen was fifty two pounds, of which half was scratch feed and half mash feed. These results were interesting, but judging from the notice that one American paper gives of these experiments it would surprise our American neigh-

bor to know that the wheatless ration is no novelty in Canada. There are hundreds, yes, thousands, of farmers whose flocks never see wheat from year's end to the other. The writer has one young farmer in mind who averaged one hundred and thirty four eggs and made a profit of \$2.70 per bird per year. This flock was fed almost on barley and oats with a little corn and buckwheat for the whole grain part of the ration. The only wheat used was one bushel and this was fed to the small chickens. Barley is an excellent feed and can be readily substituted for wheat. At present prices in Eastern Canada oats is about the cheapest feed that can be used. PAPER CONTAINERS FOR HONEY. We have received the following comment from Mr. Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, on Mr. Sladen's article entitled "An attractive paper container for honey," that appeared in our issue of June 16: "I consider that Mr. Sladen's work in this line is very opportune, as present indications are that tin will be practically beyond the reach of beekeepers by another year, unless we should be favored by the unexpected but much desired early and favorable conclusion of the war. "Beekeepers have been experimenting with paper honey containers for many years. These may be divided broadly into two classes, the honey granulates, and the cardboard box wrapping placed about bricks of honey cut with wires from honey which has already granulated and become hard." "There are two serious objections to either form of honey package for retail. The first and greatest of these is the fact that the general buying public, particularly of Ontario, does not care for granulated honey and will buy much more readily especially in small packages where the honey is well and carefully liquefied before selling. If beekeepers are compelled through necessity to force granulated honey on the consumers of Ontario, it will be a serious detriment to the sale of honey. The second objection to the paper package is the fact that when stored for several months, particularly in warm or damp places, granulated honey becomes soft and in paper packages would become less attractive, if not unsaleable. In other words, the honey would not have anything like the keeping qualities that it has in a tin or glass container. "You will note that I have referred to the sale of honey in Ontario. While it may be positively stated that well liquefied extracted honey sells more readily to classes of buyers in Ontario, it seems that in the Western Provinces the preference is for honey in the granulated form. This is very doubtless because they have not had well liquefied honey offers there. But since they do buy it readily a satisfactory paper or wooden container would be very acceptable for Western shipment. In addition to the small package, a 5 lb. and a 10 lb. container are also much to be desired. "Finally the argument that an in prevent spread of disease has much to commend it. The other advantages which favor the consumer are questionable. It is a rule in business that the consumer pays all the cost of production and distribution including extras such as the war tax, etc. He (or she) always pays for the package either by weight or by price. It is now understood that small tin containers of honey are sold gross weight and the transfer to net weight in paper would only be of temporary advantage to the buyer, while it would put the producer at a disadvantage during the transition."

—The Canadian Countryman.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET. Dairy produce: Butter, choice, 30 lbs. 29.40; Eggs, new-laid, doz. 0.45; Cheese, 1 lb. 0.30; Dressed poultry: Turkey, 10 lbs. 0.39; Spring chickens, 0.30; Fruits: Apples, 10 lbs. 0.07; Peas, new, 3 bushels 0.50; Cucumbers, each 0.10; Cauliflower, each 0.15; Carrots, new, bunch 0.10; Celery, per bunch 0.10; Cabbages, each 0.10; Horseradish, 10 lbs. 0.15; Lettuce, bunch 0.10; Lettuce, doz. bchs. 0.20; Do, head, doz. 0.50; Onions, bundle 0.10; Do, small bkt. 0.50; Do, Bermuda, box 0.50; Peas, Can, 6-qt. bkt. 0.40; Do, 11-qt. bkt. 0.45; Potatoes, per bag, old 0.40; Do, new, bag 0.40; Do, small measure 0.40; Radishes, 2 bunches 0.05; Spinach, new, peck 0.15; Beans, bunch 0.05; Savory, bunch 0.05; Turnips, new, bunch 0.05; Tomatoes, lb. 0.06; Do, bkt. 0.15. MEATS—WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters, cwt. \$14.00; Do, hindquarters, 18.00; Do, choice, 18.00; Do, common, 17.50; Veal, common, cwt. 9.50; Do, medium, 12.50; Heavy hogs, 16.50; Suckling hogs, 21.50; Mutton, heavy, 10.00; Do, light, 10.00; Abattoir hogs, 21.50; Lamb, lb. 0.21; Do, Spring, lb. 0.25. SUGAR MARKET. Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, as effect July 10: St. Lawrence, granulated, 100 lbs. 8.34; Lantic, granulated, 100 lbs. 8.34; Royal Acadia, granulated, 100 lbs. 8.34; Heapham, granulated, 100 lbs. 8.34; Dominion crystal, 100 lbs. 8.34; No. 1 yellow, all refiners, 100 lbs. 7.91; No. 2 yellow, 100 lbs. 7.78; No. 3 yellow, 100 lbs. 7.78; Dark yellow, 100 lbs. 7.94. TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS. Receipts—541 cattle; 257 calves; 1,384 hogs; 328 sheep. Export cattle, choice, 11.00; Butcher cattle, choice, 11.00; Butcher cattle, medium, 9.50; Butcher cattle, common, 8.50; Butcher cows, choice, 8.00; Butcher cows, medium, 7.00; Butcher bulls, 6.00; Feeding steers, 7.50; Stockers, choice, 8.00; Stockers, light, 7.25; Milkers, choice, each, 40.00; Springers, choice, each, 40.00; Sheep, ewes, 8.00; Buck and culls, 6.00; Lambs, 14.00; Hogs, fed and watered, 15.75; Calves, 7.00.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Wheat—Open High Low Close. Oats—2.00. July, 0.74; 0.74; 0.73; 0.73; Dec, 0.64; 0.64; 0.63; 0.64; Flour—No. 1, 2.87; No. 2, 2.87; No. 3, 2.87; No. 4, 2.87; No. 5, 2.87. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Wheat, July closed, \$2.45; 1-2; September closed, \$2.50; Cash—No. 1 hard, \$2.75; No. 1 Northern, \$2.60; No. 2 do., \$2.50 to \$2.60; Corn, No. 3 yellow, \$1.90 to \$1.91; Oats, No. 3 white, \$1.14 to \$1.15; Flour unchanged. Duluth GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$2.61; No. 1 Northern, \$2.60; No. 2 do., \$2.50; No. 3 hard on track, \$2.50; July, \$2.55 (all nominal quotations); Durum on track, No. 1, \$2.22; No. 2, \$2.17; July, \$2.22 (all nominal); Lined, \$2.07 1-2; July, \$2.07 1-2; September, \$2.11; October, \$2.04. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts 15,000. Market steady. Beef, 8.25; Western, 8.65; Hogs, receipts 29,000. Market slow. Light, 14.30; Mixed, 14.15; Rough, 14.00; Pigs, receipts 11,250. Bulk of sales, 14.45. Sheep, receipts 9,900. Market firm. Wethers, 7.75; Lambs, native, 8.50; 0220 S&A tubercular, 10.00. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 125; slow. Veals; receipts, 150; slow; \$5 to \$15. Hogs; receipts, 2,600; slow; heavy, \$15.85 to \$15.90; mixed, \$15.75 to \$15.85; yorkers, \$15.60 to \$15.80; light yorkers, \$15.25 to \$15.50; pigs, \$12.25; roughs, \$13.85 to \$14; stags, 12 to 12.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts 100; steady and unchanged. Spelling of Surnames. You mention four spellings of Sir Walter Raleigh's surname, but there were many more. Witness the following list from the Index of Registrar of the University of Oxford: Raleigh, Raileigh, Raighlie, Raughlie, Raughliegh, Raughliegh, Rawley, Rawlie, Rawleigh, Rawley, Rawlygh, Rawlie, Rawliegh, Rawlie and Rawlye. As to Shakespeare, it is enough for me that his fellow actors so spelled the name in capitals in their dedication of the First Folio. It so appears also in "Venus" and "Lucrece," the only compositions to which he affixed his name. There was no fixed spelling of ordinary words, much less of surnames, in that age.—J. A. Hoekstra, in the New York Tribune. "John, did you take the note to Mr. Jones?" "Yes, but I don't think he can read it." "Why so, John?" "Because he is blind, sir. While I was in the room he eyed me twice where my hat was, and it was on my head all the time."—Puck. "Tommy—Pop, what is a delicacy?" "Tommy's Pop—(Suffering from dyspepsia)—A delicacy, my son, is merely something the doctor forbids us to eat."

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7 1/2, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

No one ever doubts REDPATH quality, because in its Sixty Years of use no one has ever bought a barrel, bag or carton of poor Redpath sugar. It is made in one grade only—the highest.

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HER HUMBLE LOVER

CHAPTER XXXIV.

It is a strange scene. The father sitting in the dark, high-backed chair of carved oak, with his white, thin hands folded peacefully on his black gown, his mild, benignant gaze resting for a moment on each face thoughtfully; the two women of the world waiting with awe-stricken faces for the solution of the dark enigma which has hung like a cloud over Lord Delamere's head, and has wrought so much evil; the figures of the sister of mercy and the doctor seen dimly in the shadow; Sir Frederic standing quite in the dark, with compressed lips and troubled, remorseful eyes; and lastly, the two figures on the bed, the tall helpless one lying prone in his wife's arms, hovering 'twixt life and death, with the expression of a peaceful child on his lips and in his eyes, turned now and again to the lovely face above him.

As for Signa, there is no feeling of curiosity, or fear, scarcely of interest. She barely glances aside, so intent, so absorbed is she in the loved one. It will matter nothing to her, however dark and awful the story may be. If she should hear that her lord has been as wicked and criminal as he has been represented, it will make no difference to her. Love has overcome all other feeling and sentiment in her.

It is for others that the story is to be told—for herself it has no interest whatever; all that life holds worth the having or the knowing lies pilloved on her bosom.

If the choice were hers she would rather that the mystery remained unsolved, that it should go down to the grave of dead memories unexplained and still entangled. Give her her loved one in life or death, give her some chance of atoning for her desertion of him, and she will be content.

With a long sigh she says her cheek against his, and becomes unwrapped and absorbed, almost without hearing, certainly without any desire to hear. "Go on, father," says the weak voice, and Hector smiles faintly. "We are waiting."

The father rouses himself from his deep meditation and raises his head.

"My children," he says, in serene, peaceful accents, which fall upon the strained ears with a soothing effect, so free from taint of partiality or passion, so just, yet so full of love, that it might be some judge upon the bench calmly unfolding a skein of entangled evidence—"mildred, our friend here, wishes me to tell you how it happens that he is lying here smitten by the hand of that Providence which vain man disregards, and too oft despises, until the hour comes when the power which moves the whole world makes itself felt. Listen, then, and learn the solemn lesson conveyed in the words, 'Take heed how ye judge, lest ye be judged.' In the early spring of this same year, before our Tuscan woods had burst into full leaf, while the snow was still on our mountains, there came an Englishman to visit us. We he out of the beaten track, here in Casalina, and travellers from the great world seldom turn aside to penetrate a simple valley. This Englishman was a great and powerful lord, but he came alone and without state. He lodged in the humble village inn, and went among us like one of ourselves. His habits and mode of living were as simple and unpretentious as our own, and he might have been the peasant in more than garb, but for the good his wealth and kindly nature were never weary of doing. Before many weeks had passed the sick and the needy had learned to look upon him as their friend, and I soon knew where to go when one of my flock fell into troubles. This Englishman's name was always open to me, and the aid of his strong arm always at my service. Like my people, I grew to regard him with gratitude and attachment.

"Is it necessary, father?" murmurs Lord Delamere, exasperatingly. The father scarcely glances at him. He has been adjured to tell the truth—the whole truth—and he is telling it.

"In our little community our lives are as open to each other as those of schoolboys. When one is in trouble the rest of us know it, and sorrow with him; has one cause for rejoicing, he calls upon the rest to rejoice with him. When sorrow came amongst us, one of us was in sore trouble. At the outskirts of the village, outside my parish, lived an old man and his daughter. The man, Baptiste, had led a hard life, and had grown into the

habits of those whose eyes are constantly fixed on the mire and dross of the world, while they neglect and disregard the heavenly treasures above them. This man was a miser, one who lives only to accumulate gold; one whose sole god is money. The girl, his daughter Lucia, was beautiful. At our village feasts she had been twice crowned as our queen. Our young men were in love with her, we were all proud of her; and her untroubled life sailed on like a boat upon the lake yonder when the water is calm and the sails shine in the sun like sheets of silver, until there chanced to come into Casalina a wealthy merchant from Florence. This man, who was old enough to be the father of Lucia, and of whose life report had spoken evilly—set his eyes upon the girl, and proposed to make her his wife. Lucia repulsed him with scorn and dislike; but the man pressed his suit, and, knowing her father's ruling passion, took advantage of it. Alas! that such natures should exist, he offered to buy this girl for his wife, and the father sold her!"

There is a dead silence. Signa raises her eyes dreamily for a moment, then returns to her loving watch again.

"The father sold her! The girl's tears, entreaties, prayers, could not move him. Gold was more precious to him even than his child's happiness, and he commended her to obey, and accept this man for her husband. In Tuscan a father, even a bad father, holds supreme control over his children's destinies. He has but to say 'Do this,' and they do it. The girl Lucia felt that she must obey, and we, though we shared her misery, were powerless to help her. I, though she was out of my flock, went to remonstrate with the father, but in vain. The mad love for gold overmastered every other feeling, even that of reverence for spiritual authority. The girl was his daughter, he said, and should do his bidding. The village was much excited, and the story was discussed at every fireside and every fountain, and it came quickly to the ears of mildred.

"His nature was quick to sympathize—the English race is instinctively on the side of the oppressed. He took up poor Lucia's cause, and went to plead with the stony-hearted father. I will not say that it was so, but I think he offered to purchase Lucia's freedom with a larger sum than that for which the father had sold it; but the old man's heart was hardened, and for once hate and malice overcame his love for gold. With an oath he swore that the girl should do as she was ordered, and marry the man of his choice, and that she should obey him though he should lose rather than gain."

Hector moves slightly, and the doctor comes round to the bedside and feels his pulse, but the thin, wasted hand moves impatiently, and the calm, passionless voice continues: "Lucia's anguish was terrible to behold. She who was once, and so lately the happiest girl in the village, was now the most wretched. We feared that she would seek to take her own life, but she was carefully watched by her inhuman father and an old woman, who followed her like a shadow, and was in the pay of the man who had bought her. Poor child! day after day she would come to me with tears streaming down her pale face, her eyes wide open with horror and dread."

The voice pauses a moment, and a quick, sharp sigh comes from Laura

Derwent's lips; Signa makes no sign. "The day for the wedding was fixed. She was not to be married here—there would have been danger and bloodshed, her father knew—but at Florence. The wedding-garments were bought; they were rich and costly, fit for a lady, and too fine to deck the sacrifice of a simple peasant girl. But they brought no consolation to poor Lucia, and only her father's threats could induce her to try them on. The morning on which she was to leave Casalina arrived, and the bridegroom had sent a handsome chariot to convey his bride—his purchase, his slave—to his Florence. With oaths and threats the father forced her into the carriage, and, amidst the ominous mutterings of her old playmates, she was driven off. It was a hard task to keep the peace and prevent bloodshed that morning, but peace was kept and no blood was spilled."

"Thanks to one person," murmurs Hector, looking at the pale face, framed in its silvery hair. "My heart was wrung as I bade the poor girl farewell, and I directed my steps to the inn to tell the English mildred, and that the hard-hearted, gold-cursed parent had proved merciful. There I heard that mildred had left the inn, taking with him two of his horses, and that the landlord had no information as to his lordship's route or whereabouts; he did not know, even, whether mildred would return."

"Sorrowfully I went home. At nightfall, when the village, which had been in a stir of excitement all day, had sunk into quietude, my servant came to me with the strange tidings that the grand chariot which had borne poor Lucia away, had returned to the village empty, driven by a strange coachman, and with its own coachman bound and gagged on the roof. I hurried to the inn, and found that the news was true."

"The coachman's story was very simple. Ten miles from Casalina the coach had been stopped by a tall and powerful peasant, who had hurled the coachman from his box, and, without harming him, had bound and gagged him. "Not a word had been spoken, or was spoken, until this peasant had carried the weeping and almost lifeless girl to a carriage which had been concealed under some trees by the roadside; then the peasant came back to the bridegroom's chariot, and addressing the coachman, said: "You will be driven back to Casalina. No harm will befall you while you remain quiet. Tell Baptiste that his daughter has been removed to a place of safety, and that no harm will come to her. To-morrow you will take this chariot back—empty—to its owner, and tell him that his victim has been snatched from his clutches, and that he will never see her again. If he should ask you who has done this, you may tell him that Lord Delamere will give him every information, and will await his coming at the mountain inn."

"Then mildred—for it was mildred in peasant garb—mounted the box of the other carriage, and the good English horses tore out of sight. Lucia was saved."

Lucy Rookwell draws a long breath and utters a stifled "Ah!" of relief, and casts a glance of admiration and womanly approbation on the pale face lying on Signa's bosom.

"—Lucia was saved," says the father mildly. "The deed was a rash and desperate one; I cannot accord it my approval, and yet"—he pauses—"but see, oh, my children, how one desperate deed begets another! Listen! At midnight, while I still sat at the inn striving to pacify the furious Baptiste, there came suddenly down the village street none other than mildred herself."

Sir Frederic raises his head for a second, then it droops again. "—Mildred himself, I see him now as I see him then, pale and weary, yet calm and impressive, like his nature. He rode in amongst us as if he had but come from an excursion of pleasure. Baptiste flew at him like a wild beast, demanding of him an account of his daughter, and calling him a thief and a betrayer. Mildred bore it all like a man, like an Englishman, and a gentleman. He put the raging man from him gently, and told him that his daughter was in a place of safety, and that she was as sacred to him as his sister."

"Poor Lucia!" murmurs Hector. "—Raging and struggling, Baptiste was led away to his home, and then mildred explained to me. He had carried Lucia to some English people at Aietto, whom he knew and whom he had interested in her story, and there she was to remain, hidden away until her father relented. If he did not relent, she would go with these people to England. So much for the story of Lord Delamere's abduction of a peasant girl on her wedding day."

Solemnly, not sternly, he pronounced these words, and a thrill goes through the hearts of his hearers; one, Sir Frederic, bites his lip and stifles a groan of remorse.

"—This is truth, truth against the world's lies and scandal. Lucia had

been treated by mildred. He had not exchanged one word with her from the time of the wedding, but he had left her in the keeping of English friends. I know not what foul lies the world wove round this story, but this is the truth."

"Yes—yes!" murmurs Lady Rookwell, and a faint smile of satisfaction crosses Hector's lips. Signa does not show any emotion; she simply smooths the hair from the white forehead and kisses it.

"Shall I continue, my son?" asks the father, turning his mild glance toward the bed. "Are you weary?"

"Yes, go on," says Lord Delamere, closing his eyes and stroking Signa's hand contentedly, while his breath comes slowly and heavily. "You tell it—well—father. Poor Lucia!"

The father bows his head, remains for a moment silent, then, looking straight before him, as if he were communing with himself rather than recounting a tragedy, continues: "On the morning the bridegroom arrives, and he and Baptiste come to the inn demanding to know where mildred has hidden Lucia. Mildred—I learnt all this from my good friend Hermann; I was not there, or I would have prevented what happened—mildred refused to tell them. He—knowing the nature of both men—offered them a large sum of money on condition that they relinquish all authority

over Lucia. Baptiste would have taken it, but the bridegroom was implacable. He insisted upon knowing the hiding-place of poor Lucia, and as mildred would not tell him, he challenged mildred to the duel."

Lady Rookwell draws a long breath. After all her favorite, Lord Delamere, may be a murderer! But Signa does not move or falter. Calm, watchful, absorbed, she bends over Hector, utterly indifferent to the conclusion of the story. If there is any bias in her mind it is toward vengeance upon the wretch who had bought Lucia. It would not move her in the slightest if the father had said in plain words, "mildred shot him!"

"Mildred accepted the challenge. The meeting was fixed for the following morning. It was to take place outside the village on the mountains. The landlord, Hermann, came to me that night and told me all that had passed. I went down to the inn and saw mildred. 'Do you mean to meet

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

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it is difficult to grow old gracefully. —Mme. de Staël.

this man?" I asked. "Yes," said mildred. "And you mean to kill him? I know that you are what is called in England 'a dead shot'; do you mean to kill him?" "Judge for yourself," said mildred, and he showed me his pistols. One was loaded with a bullet, the other with simple powder that would harm no man. "The bullet is for me," he said; "the powder is for him. If he should aim straight I am a dead man. I shall fire over his head."

(To be continued.)

Toronto Fat Stock Show

It is doubtful if any of us realize the need that there will be for meat and live stock in the European countries after peace is declared. Canadian breeding stock and Canadian meat products will be in demand. It behooves the Canadian breeder and feeder to grasp the opportunity and produce a maximum of live stock when prospects are so good for continuous high prices. No better outlet for the best of his stuff can be found than at the auction sale of the Eighth Annual Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, December 7th and 8th next.

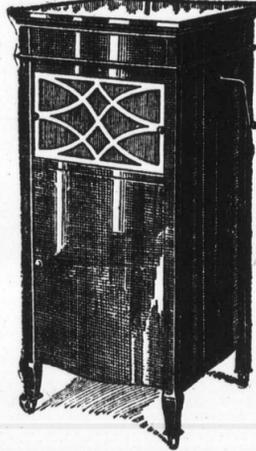
It is difficult to grow old gracefully. —Mme. de Staël.

Bread-Making Contests

1917 Contests At Rural School Fairs in Ontario

PRIZES: Five Large Phonographs
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Attractive List of Books
Canuck Bread Mixers

More than \$2,000 worth of prizes for bread making will be offered at the rural school fairs this fall. Among the prizes are five large cabinet phonographs, fifteen Canuck bread mixers and many attractive books. These splendid prizes will make the contest the most stirring ever held at rural school fairs. Every girl between the ages of 12 and 18 should read all about this fine opportunity, and should begin now to prepare for it. The prizes, under the conditions explained below, will be awarded for the best loaves baked with



THE PATHEPHONE

Five of these large cabinet phonographs, each with twelve records, given as first prizes in District Contests. Value, \$150. Size, 20 in. x 20 1/2 in. x 44 in. high.

—the flour that you will want to use always, once you have given it a good trial. We want you to know for yourself that it makes splendid big loaves of the lightest, most wholesome bread that good flour can bake. That is why we make it well worth your while to try it, by offering these attractive and costly prizes.

For this contest we have divided the Province into five districts, each with several counties. In each district we will give a large cabinet phonograph, a set of Dickens' Works and three bread mixers. These are called the District prizes and they are to be given in addition to the prizes offered at the local rural school fairs. (See list of districts below.) Be sure to compete at your local rural school fair. If you win first prize there, you will then automatically become a competitor for the phonograph and other district prizes.

The prizes, remember, are offered for the best loaf of bread baked with Cream of the West Flour. No other flour will do. For local prizes we offer a number of valuable books. By local prizes we mean those given at the fair.

1st Local Prize.—"Girl's Own Annual," a great big beautifully bound, illustrated book with 800 pages of stories and articles about the people, art, animals, gardens, sewing, crocheting—everything that particularly interests young girls, older girls and their mothers. This is a wonderful prize that you can treasure for years.

2nd Local Prize.—"Stories of Famous Men and Women," heavily cloth bound with gold titles, many beautiful pictures in colors, exciting life stories of Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling, Flora MacDonald, Johnny Lind, the late Queen Victoria and others.

3rd Local Prize.—"Britain Overseas," a big handsomely bound book with many colored pictures, interesting stories and descriptions of the countries and the peoples of Britain's world-wide Empire.

4th Local Prize.—"The Queen's Gift Book," a book of stories, pictures and special articles by Britain's best writers, the proceeds from the sale of this book are for the benefit of disabled soldiers in England.

Note.—Unless the entries number six or more only first and second prizes will be awarded. Unless the entries number ten or more no fourth prize will be awarded.

The District Prizes.—The winner of the first prize at each local fair automatically becomes a competitor for the following District prizes. One-half of the first prize loaf will be sent to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, to compete in the District Contest. (See conditions below.)

1st District Prize.—The "Pathephone" is the name given to the fine big mahogany phonograph we offer as first prize. It will give you endless pleasure and entertainment for a lifetime. It has special reproducing attachments and needles, enabling you to play all kinds of flat disc records of no matter what make. The Pathephone reproduces band music, orchestra music, songs and funny pieces perfectly; with it goes a dozen of the famous Pathe records. Total value, \$150.00.

2nd District Prize.—Set of Dickens' Works. 15 splendidly bound volumes with many illustrations. Among the books in the set are "Oliver Twist" and "Old Curiosity Shop." These are two of the most entrancing stories ever written.

3rd, 4th and 5th Prizes.—"Canuck" Bread mixers. This simple, yet well-made, machine takes the hard work out of bread making. Instead of laborious kneading of the old method, you just put in the ingredients, turn the handle and the dough is thoroughly and more evenly mixed.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST

Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her 12th birthday occurs before November 1st, 1917, or her 18th birthday does not occur before Nov. 1, 1917. One loaf of bread must be submitted in plain pan about 7 1/2 inches and 3 inches deep, and divided into two loaves so that they may be separated at the fair. The loaf must be baked with Cream of the West Flour. One-half will be judged at the fair. The other half of the prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the District Contest. The judging will be done by Miss M. A. Purdy, of the Department of Broomstick and Flour Testing. The local contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fairs.

The Standard by which bread will be judged will be as follows:
1. Appearance of Loaf 15 marks
(a) Color 5 marks
(b) Texture of crust 5 marks
(c) Shape of loaf 5 marks
2. Texture of Crumb 15 marks
(a) Evenness 5 marks
(b) Silkeness 5 marks
(c) Color 5 marks
3. Flavor of Bread 15 marks
(a) Taste 5 marks
(b) Odor 5 marks

Important.—Each loaf must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag containing the name of the Old Miller, and an entry form must be signed by the girl and parents or guardian stating date of birth, P.O. address, and giving name of dealer from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The form will state that the girl actually baked the loaf entered in the competition. The forms will be provided at the time of the fair. The decision of the judges is final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl and not more than one local prize will be awarded to the same family.

Which District is yours? This list shows you which counties you compete against if you become a competitor for the District prizes:

District No. 1.—Counties of Gengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew.

District No. 2.—Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria, Durham.

District No. 3.—Counties of York, Ontario, Peel, Halton, West-
worth, Oxford, Brant, Waterloo.

District No. 4.—Counties of Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex.

District No. 5.—Counties of Bruce, Gray, Dufferin, Simcoe, Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Timiskaming, Algoma, Sudbury, Manitowish.

THE RESULTS of the contests at the fair will be made known in the usual way as in the case of all the other regular contests. The District results will be announced as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Rural School Fairs in the Province.

DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY. Every girl between 12 and 18 years should compete. What a splendid way to stir up an interest in breadmaking! Get a supply of Cream of the West Flour at your dealer and practice using it as often as possible to increase the chances of winning. If your dealer cannot sell it to you, write to the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, and we will promptly tell you the nearest place to get it.

NO COMPETITIONS IN COUNTIES NAMED BELOW. The competition is open to all parts of the Province where Rural School Fairs are held, except the Districts of Rainy River, Kenora and Thunder Bay. These districts are the only parts of the Province where school fairs are held by the Department of Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There are no district representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the Counties of Huron, Perth, Wellington, Haliburton, Frontenac, Russell or Lincoln, and no rural school fairs are held in these Counties by the Department of Agriculture. There are, however, a few rural school fairs held in these seven counties, and we are opening the competition to these fairs. We will announce later the districts in which each of these Counties will be included.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited

(West) Toronto, Ontario

(Keep this announcement for reference)

TO DEALERS: The above preliminary advertisement is inserted to inform the public about our bread-making competition. We will shortly advertise in the "home print" pages of local weeklies the names of dealers handling "Cream of the West" flour.

Hibbert Johnston Out of Hospital.

In a letter to his parents, Hibbert Johnston tells of his discharge from Folkestone Hospital, England, where he had been receiving medical treatment for the much prevalent mumps. While in the hospital, all his personal belongings were stolen. While grieved over this, he says that the circumstances is quite a common one.

A New Garage.

The Earl Construction Co. is building a new garage to face on Elgin street. The dimensions are 24x40 feet. The building will be directly connected with the work shop and wash room in the rear and an air compressor will furnish free air to customers. The garage will have a capacity of six cars.

Installs Lighting System.

Mr. Wm. Gleishmann, of Brocklyn, who is building a palatial cottage on Long Island, Charléston Lake, has just had a 50-light Earl acetylene plant installed. The latest electric attachments for lighting the gas are a feature of the system. Mr. Gleishmann planned having his cottage ready for habitation for August 1, and workmen are making strenuous efforts to meet his wishes.

Mrs. O. Lillie very ill.

A telegram received here this week states that Mrs. (Dr.) Lillie is very ill at Blairmore, near the Crws Nest Pass. A few months ago, Dr. and Mrs. Lillie moved from Westport to the Canadian West, and he returned recently to settle up his business in this district. Mrs. Lillie is a sister of Mrs. A. R. Brown, Elgin street.

Women's Institute Garden Party.

A large attendance is expected at the W. I. garden party at Cedar Park, Charléston Lake this evening. Townspeople should take advantage of the opportunity for an evening's outing at this beautiful spot. Efforts are being made to secure transportation for all who wish to go. A taxi service has been instituted, autos leaving the Town Hall between 6 and 7.30 this evening. The Institute will consider it a favor if auto owners will offer their cars for this purpose and bring them to the Town Hall at 6 o'clock. Each passenger will pay 50c to the owner of the car for the trip.

Purely Personal Items.

Miss Helen Bowser, of Delta, is a guest of Mr. H. Purvis's, Reid street.

Mrs. (Dr. Walker) and daughter Iola, of Merrickville, are guests of Mrs. C. F. Yates.

Rev. Wilfred Latimer, of London, Ont., is visiting at the home of his parents here.

Mr. J. W. Leahy, Ormstown, Que., has joined the staff of the Merchants Bank here.

Mrs. Haywood, of Tacoma, Wash., (nee Miss Dora Lillie) is visiting old friends in this section.

Miss Hattie Hawkins, of Brockville, is visiting her father here.

Mr. Carmen Culbert, of East Orange, N. J., is a guest of Mr. B. Culbert.

Miss Nellie Brown goes this week to Merrickville where she will visit friends.

Mrs. U. Williams, of Watertown, arrived here Saturday, and went through to the lake to be a guest of Miss Adda Hunt.

Rev. M. Scanlon, of Brockville, preached in the Methodist church Sunday evening in the absence of the pastor who was at Frankville.

Rev. R. E. Kilborn, of Boston, has been visiting friends in this section, a guest of his brother, Mr. Milton Kilborn at Frankville. He is returning home to-day, accompanied by his father-in-law, Mr. Charles Wing. Mr. Kilborn was born and educated in Athens; but has resided in the United States since his marriage.

Clerk's Notice of First Posting of Voters' List

(Section 13.)

Voters' List, 1917, Municipality of the Rear of Yonge and Escott, County of Leeds.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 9 of The Ontario Voters' Lists Act, the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that said list was first posted up at my office at the Village of Athens on the 21st day of July, 1917, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1917.

R. E. CORNELL,
Clerk of the Rear of Yonge and Escott.

THE IMMORTAL COWARDS

By Herbert Kaufman

We are the cowards immortal—the men who feared dishonor and who quailed at shame.

Because we respected self more than life and dreaded degradation more than death, our names are flaming torches.

We saw the whip the Persians brought for Greece, and therefore did not cringe to see his millions spears. And every Alpine pass has heard our trembling prayers beseech kind God for strength to perish if we might not hold our mountain clean to freedom. Had we not paled beside our women as the Turks set forth to sweep the West, we should have failed to beat him back. No wound that weapon brings could make a torture comparable to their debasement.

And at Waterloo, because retreat demanded all our pride, we chose the path to glory and blessed the bayonets in our breaking hearts.

From Concord and from the Alama we call to you, from Valley Forge and from Balaklava, from wastes and the wilds and the frontier block-house, and from every grave that marks a martyrdom, we cry to you your duty—carry on!

The price of liberty is dear, but liberty is more precious than its dearest price.

Fear God and conscience and humiliation and injustice and defeat; serve your fears with valor, and defend the high faiths of Humanity.—From August, 1917, Cosmopolitan.

THE BEAUTIFUL ST. LAWRENCE

The Gananoque Reporter in its issue of July 9, 1887 thirty years ago, when the Thousand Islands were not quite so well known as they are today, had the following concerning them:—

"The islands and river in this vicinity have been frequented by both pleasure seekers and students of nature during the summer months. The former, who constitute the great majority, are content to dream away a part of their existence here, enjoying the scenery, plucking an occasional bunch of wild flowers, picnicing beneath the trees, or drawing a pike or bass from the waters of the river; but the student of nature, of which class the number is more limited, sees along the shores of the islands evidence of the wonderful power of the constant lapping of the waters, gradually wearing away the hardest rock and leaving its impress in the little caves and hollows it digs out. Again, overhead the fissures in the rocks bespeak the power of the frost, which can split stones that nothing else but the most powerful combustibles could rend asunder. Sometimes, also the frost will open up a fissure, and a tree in search of some place to slip a root may happen upon it. Little by little it grows until the rock is compelled to give way. In such a place as Half Moon Bay, the imagination can be carried back many thousands of years to what is known as the Glacial Epoch. The granite in this bay bears unmistakable traces of the action of the ice of this remote period upon its surface. In many places it is rounded and polished by the smooth ice having crept its mighty weight over it. Again, marks on stones that must have been imbedded in the glacier are discernible, while here and there an occasional "pot-hole" has been made by some hard substance that got caught fast in the island, and as the ice moved, it got twisted about, thus scooping out these large holes. The student of nature has much to occupy his time in this locality in addition to the contemplation of the beautiful scenery.

Arson Charge Fails.

The charge of arson preferred against Isaac Vineburg, retired merchant of Montreal, in connection with the recent destruction by fire of Mr. Morris' cottage at Delta, was dismissed by Judge Dowseley after a number of witnesses had testified and an explanatory statement had been made by accused as to his actions at the time and scene of the fire. The cottage had just been left by the workmen who had its remodeling in hand when Mr. Vineburg and two youthful companions on a fishing trip landed, hoping to get a drink of water. They could find no vessel to drink from and returning to their boat, resumed their fishing. Mr. Vineburg during the brief stay on shore had visited the lavatory, remaining there some minutes. He is a smoker, but does not remember having smoked at that time—in fact he thinks he did not. Seeing the fire he made an attempt to extinguish it but failing to find any vessel capable of holding water, and not desiring to have suspicion attach to him, left the scene without sounding any general warning to the neighborhood. As there was no suggestion that he had any malice against the owner of the house, or likelihood of his having entertained destructive intentions, the information failed.

Retired Farmers Helping.

Many of the retired farmers in Athens are doing their share in patriotic production—hoing and haying, so that the land will produce abundantly in this great crisis.

House for Sale

House and lot on corner of Elgin and Pearl streets, 7-roomed house, kitchen and woodshed attached good garden and barn.

Apply to

ARDEN LILLIE,
Plum Hollow
1614

ATHENS LUMBER YARD

FLOUR
Five Roses and other brands.
Prices reduced.

SALT
Coarse, Fine, Factory Filled,
and Cheese Salt.

Try Cotton Seed Meal to make your cows milk.

ATHENS GRAIN WAREHOUSES

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

Explosion at Portland.

An acetylene gas explosion occurred in the basement of W. H. Murphy's hotel. The building had been closed all winter and was being opened up for the summer traffic. It is lighted by an acetylene gas plant located in the cellar and there were indications of a leak about the tank. Mr. Murphy was making an investigation and hung up a lighted lantern nearby. In an instant the explosion occurred, wrecking the plant and doing considerable damage to the building. Mr. Murphy was badly burned about the face and arms. He is being treated by his son, Dr. Murphy, of Smith's Falls.

The Reporter wants correspondents in a number of villages in the country where it is not now represented. Some of these are: Addison, Glen Buell, Glen Elbe, Toledo, Delta, Elgin, Lyndhurst, Oak Leaf. Write for further particulars.

Why You Should Buy a FORD CAR

One hundred years ago, your ancestors did not realize they needed anything but a yoke of oxen or a team of horses as a means of transportation.

Then the steam locomotive was invented. Now a country without it would die overnight.

Fifteen years ago the motor car was invented. Already the farmer has realized that it represents a step in progress just as distinct as that of the locomotive over the oxen. It takes up where the railway leaves off. The railway makes a community, and the motor car brings the farmer to the community thus made.

TIME IS MONEY.

Figure out for yourself item by item how long it takes you in covering your land by foot or horse and in going to town for necessities. Add to that time lost in instances where you have had to drop work and tie up others for things you had to get from town in any emergency—that broken plow point—those shears to be sharpened—when dependent upon horse conveyance.

The trip by motor car can be made while your horses are resting and feeding and save you many hours in your busiest season when help is scarce and wages high.

Thirty-six miles in a day is good going for a horse. One fruit growing farmer last year made four trips to town in his Ford car—144 miles in all, in one day.

Then add all the other uses a car could be put to—making a quick shipment of cream or fruit—hauling milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, poultry, etc.

And the horse is always costing you money for feed and care—a car when idle does not cost a cent and is always ready in case of emergency.

In brief, prices of August 1st are guaranteed against reduction but not against advance.

We have another load on the way to be delivered this week. Book your order now.

**W. B. NEWSOME, Agent
Plum Hollow
FRANK HALLADAY
Elgin**

OUR ANNUAL MID-SUMMER SALE

The following are a few of the bargains to be offered—there are hundreds of others.

- 100 Middies 79c—1 dozen Middies, made of good middy twill, all sizes, regular \$1.00, for .79c
- 85c Cambric Gowns 69c—Women's good Cambric Gowns, nicely made, full skirt, regular 85c, for .69c
- \$1.35 D and A. Corsets 98c—Newest model D. and A. Non-Rustable Corsets, five dozen, just received, every size, for .98c
- 65c Corsets 48c—A good strong corset, double steel in front and on sides, every size, regular \$1.00, for .48c
- \$1.00 White Wash Skirts, 69c—Women's White Wash Skirts, in all sizes, regular \$1.00, for .69c
- \$14.00 Pretty Voile Dresses \$9.90—All our pretty Voile Dresses up to \$14.00, for \$9.90
- \$1.50 Wash Skirts \$1.00—Women's Wash Skirts, made of best English repp, every skirt strictly tailored, all sizes, regular \$1.50, for \$1.00

**C. H. POST
BROCKVILLE.**

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

A Successful Social.

A social was held at Frankville Thursday night in aid of the Anglican church. A splendid program was rendered. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Tackaberry, Jasper; Rev. J. T. Lyons, Lyn; Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, Cataract, and Mayor Wright, of Brockville.

Wounded in Hand.

Mrs. Hattie Pelow, Delta, has received official notification that her son, Pte. John Bernard Pelow, 639374, has been admitted on July 10th to No. 26 General Hospital, Etaples, France, wounded severely in the hand. Pte. Pelow enlisted last summer in the 156th Leeds and Grenville battalion under Lieut-Col. T.C.D. Bedell and was transferred to another visit on the firing line.

Auto Repaired.

Mr. R. C. Latimer has received his auto from the factory where it was being repaired.

MISS L. G. CRUMMY DEAD

Miss Lillian Georgina Crummy died Monday July 16 about noon in St. Francis General Hospital, Smith's Falls, aged forty years. The deceased had been in failing health for a bout four years. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Crummy of Toledo and was a woman well known and loved by her many friends. The funeral took place from the parents' home Wednesday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock to the Methodist church at Toledo and thence to the church cemetery. The parents and one brother survive.

Gananoque Tax Rate.

Gananoque tax rate this year will be 34 mills on the dollar.

Takes New Parish.

Rev. T. Austin Smith, of Oxford Mills has been offered the parish of Cataract, near Kingston, by the Lord Bishop of Ontario. He will take charge in October next.

Half Price

All Men's Straw and Panama Hats, Half Price.

The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.

Brockville, Ont.

Spring and Summer Styles

We have always had the reputation of giving the highest satisfaction in the making of men's clothes. Men who are particular about their apparel come to us year after year. Let us make your spring suit this year. We are confident of pleasing you.

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

We Are Not Philanthropists

STRANGE, BUT TRUE

We do not solicit jobs that have no profit in them, but we do give a full dollar's worth for a dollar, plus real service. Service which includes co-operation of a kind that wins confidence in our methods.

Equipped with a modern Linotype and other facilities for producing high-class work, we ask you to consider our service when you have any kind of printing to be done.

The country printshop offers you personal contact with the work. Your ideas are better understood through personal interview than through correspondence. "Talking it over" is an important factor in the production of good printing.

THE ATHENS REPORTER
COR. MAIN AND REID STS. ATHENS