

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXII. No. 36

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1916

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GREENBUSH

Sept. 4th

Mrs. Ross Miller has returned from Cornwall where she was visiting her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tackabury in company with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Taplin motored to Windchester Springs on Saturday.

Miss Myrtle Loverin accompanied a party of friends from North Augusta on a motor trip to Kingston on Thursday last.

Among those who went to the Canadian West on the Harvesters Excursion are Messrs Roy Johnston, Ross Miller, and Donald Smith.

Recent showers have done much to assist in maturing the corn and potato crops.

The Rev. W. F. Crawford, Ottawa, gave interesting address in Greenbush church on the work of the B. and F. Bible Society. He also gave views of Palestine and the Life of Christ which were very good.

Miss Mary Tackabury, of Lyn is a guest of Miss Rota Brayton.

Mr. Gordon Brayton reports success in his duck hunting expedition on Lees' pond and brought home a good sack full.

Miss Bernice Taplin leaves this afternoon for Ottawa to attend the Normal school.

CHANTRY

Sept. 1

Miss Ida Knowlton and her mother, Mrs. A. Knowlton, motored to Delta on Saturday to spend a few weeks the guests at the home of Mr. Omer Brown's.

Mrs. Robert Preston spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. J. Loverin, Soperton, who has been ill.

The schoolhouse has been renovated during the holiday. The alterations being made by Mr. D. Halladay of Delta. It will be ready for use on September 5th, and we will all be glad to have Mr. Walter Heath back with us once more.

Mr. Henry Garrett returned home to-day after visiting friends in Crosby.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Knowlton spent yesterday here the guest of Mr. Stearns Knowlton.

Mrs. Roy Derbyshire is able to be out again after a brief illness.

Miss Beatrice Trotter is visiting friends at Plum Hollow.

TREVELYAN

Mr. M. J. O'Grady and Mr. L. Dundon, spent the week-end at R. J. Leeders.

Miss Lauretta Leeder of Kingston Model School, was at home for the holiday.

Miss Helena Heffernan entertained a number of young lady friends on Tuesday afternoon in honor of her guests, Misses Ethel and Genevieve Shea, of Brockville.

Mr. J. J. Hall, Brockville, spent the week-end at M. Heffernans.

Mrs. J. Flood is visiting friends in Ganonoque.

Mrs. P. Flood has returned home after an extended visit with friends in Brockville.

Mr. G. Garvey is in Toronto attending the Exhibition.

Miss Olive Anglin left this week to attend the Kingston Model School.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Oliver, of Montreal, called on friends here on Thursday.

SHERWOOD SPRING

Sept. 4th

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Turner, Riverside, called on relatives here on Sunday last.

Misses Bertha and Gladys Eligh, are this week, guest of Mrs. Harry Basset, Brockville.

Mr. John Jenkinson had the misfortune to have a cow struck by lightning last week.

Pta. Allan Clow returned to Barrieffield on Friday last having spent a month at his home here.

On Tuesday evening, Aug. 29th, Miss Bertha Eligh entertained a number of her friends at a birthday party. The lawn was nicely illuminated and at the close of the evening's pleasure ice cream and cake were served.

Wanted

A boy or girl to learn the printing trade; must have public school education at least.—Reporter Office.

PTE. DELOS SPENCE DROWNED IN FRANCE

Charleston Boy First from This District to Pay the Toll of Death.

Relatives at Charleston were apprised on Wednesday of the death by drowning of Private Davis Delos Spence. No particulars were given further than that he was drowned in a canal in France. Pte. Spence was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. David Delos Spence, and is survived by his parents, one sister, Flossie, and one brother, Fred, who have the sincere sympathy of their many friends in their sore bereavement.

After attending the public school at Glen Morris and the high school at Athens, Pte. Spence was employed by the Athens branch of the Farmer's Bank. When the doors of that bank were closed, he went west, and secured a position as bookkeeper for a lumber company. He enlisted at Nelfort, Sask., with the 53rd Battalion on May 12th, 1915. Trained at Seville, Manitoba, he went overseas in August, 1915, to Shorncliffe Camp, being afterwards transferred to the 32nd Reserve Battalion, and sent to France in a draft in January, 1916. A few weeks also, he was put in a machine gun section. It is current talk at Barrieffield that his section all went down in the Yser canal.

Private Spence was born on Christmas day, 1889. He was an Anglican, and while at home, was a member of Trinity church, Oak Leaf. His sister, Flossie, very recently received a letter from him.

A memorial service will be conducted at 10.30 on Sunday next in Christ's church, Athens, by the Rev. Rural Dean Swayne.

CHARLESTON

Sept. 4th

Mrs. Hanson, Saratoga, and a party of friends arrived last week and were occupying the cottage at Derbyshire's Point.

Ptes H. Spence, G. Kelsey and G. Botsford have returned to Barrieffield Camp having completed their farm furlough.

Miss Jennie Eyre is engaged to teach a school west of Brockville.

Mrs. Northrop, Miss Northrop, Miss Vestel, Mrs. Ferris and son John, who have been camping at the Green cottage, left on Friday for their home in Lambertville N. J.

Mrs. T. Foster, Brockville, was a recent visitor. She was accompanied home by her little son Marcus who was holidaying here with relatives.

Dr. and Mrs. Johnston of Milwaukee, who have been holidaying at the lake returned home last week.

There was a jolly time at H. W. Beecher's cottage on Thursday evening Aug. 24th when Mr. and Mrs. Beecher gave a dance and a general good time to a number of their friends in Charleston and vicinity. Refreshments were served in abundance and the company departed for their homes at a late hour feeling much better after their evening enjoyment.

Our school opens on Tuesday with Miss Troy of Ottawa as teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mackay and Mr. and Mrs. John Seymour, Toledo were Sunday guests of Mrs. Mulvena.

Mr. and Mrs. Wattenburg closed their cottage and left for their homes last week.

A great many Athenians who have been camping at the lake have returned to their homes at Athens.

R. A. Montgomery and Mr. Hearnness, of Lambertville, N. Y., were at the lake last week, guest of R. Foster.

Mr. and Mrs. Devally who have been at Foster's hotel for the past two weeks have returned home.

SHELDONS' CORNERS

Harvesting is being completed in this section.

Miss Knowlton of Athens, has been hired to teach our school for the coming year.

W. Newsome is in Montreal for a few days on business.

Mr. J. C. Stuart and wife motored through from Ottawa and spent Sunday with Herb Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. McCrea, of Merrickville, have returned home after a week's visit with their daughter, Mrs. L. Washburn.

Duck-shooting season has been productive of very few ducks this year for the huntsmen.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

Many of the Athens squad were home on Sunday from Barrieffield.

Miss Bessie McKeating left last week for Toronto where she will visit relatives.

Mr. Kenneth P. White and bride, of Gravenhurst, are guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Percival.

Mr. and Mrs. F. May of Napanee were guests of relatives at Plum Hollow for a few days.

Private J. W. Drennan, of Renfrew, spent the week-end with his brother, Mr. Thomas Drennan.

Mr. M. Yates is erecting a fine kitchen and woodshed adjoining his residence.

Mrs. M. A. Everts, of Cinginatti, arrived in Athens last week for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Parish.

Miss Hazel Greenham is ill at her home in Addison. She will undergo operation this week in Brockville.

—We have pears, peaches, plums, etc. in baskets, good quality. See them at the Bazaar.

Mrs. J. Harold Wiltse who spent the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Wiltse, went to Windsor last week.

Mr. Ernest Seymore left on the harvester's excursion for the West last week.

The Misses Mildred and Pauline Anglin have been holidaying at Mr. Walter Taber.

Misses Anna Robeson and Edna Whaley are at Brockville attending Brockville Business College.

Some of the village milk vendors have raised the price of milk from 6 to 7 cents a quart, the highest ever reached in the village history.

Mrs. J. A. Rappell and daughter, Grace, and guest, Miss Margaret McCurdy, have returned home from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Brown, at Leeds.

Mrs. N. Brown and daughter, Mary have been spending the past week at Farar, guests of the former's daughter, Mrs. W. Ferge.

A couple of Salvation Army lassies of Brockville, were in the village Thursday making their semi-annual house to house call in aid of their harvest fund.

There was a record attendance at the Holiness Movement Camp Meeting this year. One hundred and fifty autos were parked there on Sunday.

Mrs. (Dr.) Raymond and daughter, Eileen left this week for their home in New Rochelle, stopping off at Brockville, Ottawa, and Montreal en route.

Mrs. George Pickett, of Ganonoque has returned home after a visit with her sister, Mrs. H. C. Phillips.

The Athens Epworth League will re-open Monday evening next. Everyone cordially invited.

Mr. Wm. Glover, Jones' Falls, was a guest of Mr. L. Glenn Earl for a few days duck-shooting.

The season at Charleston Lake is nearing a close. Very few of the cottage owners remain, and Cedar Park closed on Sunday.

—Miss Addie Wilson invites all ladies interested in millinery to call and see her fall stock of velvet, felt and flop hats, prices remain the same in spite of war.

Miss Hester May, who has been spending the vacation with her grandmother, Mrs. Hester Yates, Plum Hollow, returned last week to Napanee where she is attending collegiate.

Rev. W. W. Giles of East Orange, N. Y., preached in the Methodist church Sunday evening in his usual brilliant and impressive manner. Mr. Giles annual sermon is always looked forward to with much pleasure by the congregation. During the service Rev. T. Vickery and Mr. Horsefield sang a duet.

Ammunition

We are headquarters for Remington and Dominion shells and cartridges. Get your fall supply now!

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

ATHENS, ONT.

—Hides and live poultry wanted— at C. H. Wilson, Athens.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Beach, were in Toronto last week.

Mrs. Geo. Bilton, Newboro, spent Sunday in Athens with friends.

Richard Montgomery is at the lake this week.

Mr. Wm. Yates returned this week from Sumac, New Ontario.

Miss Margaret Kelly left to-day on a trip to Ogdensburg.

Miss Evelina Gifford left this morning on her return trip to Moose Jaw.

Mr. Johnson Greene, of Moose Jaw, is very ill at the home of Mr. John Mulvena.

Miss M. J. Duncan, of Toledo, was a guest of Mrs. F. W. Tribute on Monday.

A meeting of the W. M. S. of the Methodist church, will be held Thursday afternoon in the vestry at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Wilson Wiltse is again receiving medical attention at Brockville General Hospital.

Miss Gertrude Young, trained nurse, left Monday for Glen Buell, where she is taking care of Mrs. Kirkland.

Miss Gertrude Cross has returned to work in Mr. Beach's store after a summer of vacation.

Mrs. Dr. Jackson and son Clifford, of Chicago, have been visiting at the home of Mr. Walter Tabor.

Mrs. Wm. Chancey Hayes is receiving medical treatment at Brockville General Hospital.

Mr. Robert Bolton, Brockville, was a guest for a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Layug.

Mrs. J. Stewart is spending a couple of weeks with relatives in Watertown, N. Y.

The Women's Institute will again conduct refreshment booths at the School Fairs at Plum Hollow and Coon's Corners next month.

Mrs. W. Eaton, of White Plains, N. Y., arrived here last week to take possession of her cottage on Poplar Island, Charleston Lake. She stopped in Athens for a few days with her brother, Mr. Morgan King.

Private John Oleson, Camp Borden, is spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan King. Private Oleson has been on the sick list and has come back to Athens to recuperate.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. G. Nichols, principal of the Athens Public School, returned last week from Coburg where they were living during the summer while Mr. Nichols' parents were in the West.

Christ Church Services

On Sunday Sept. 10th there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. in Christ Church, Athens, and at 10.30 a memorial service for Private David Delos Spence, the first Anglican from this parish who has paid the great sacrifice.

Harvesters Excursions.

While the Harvesters' Excursion of August 15th has shown very satisfactory results, yet there is still a large demand for Farm Laborers in the Western Provinces, and the Canadian Pacific will therefore run a second excursion on Tuesday, August 29th, at the same rate and conditions as for the Excursion on August 15th.

Information shows that wages average \$3.00 per day in addition to board and lodging, and that the employment will extend over three months.

Eye Rest for Tired Eyes

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

H. R. KNOWLTON
Jeweler and Optician
ATHENS

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XI, September 10, 1916.

The arrest of Paul.—Acts 21, 17-40. Commentary.—I. Reception at Jerusalem (vs. 17-29). Paul and his company were accompanied by friends from Caesarea on their way to Jerusalem, and upon their arrival met with a cordial reception. They lodged with Manes, of Cyprus, James, who had charge of the Jerusalem church, and the elders received Paul and his company, and Paul declared the great work of grace the Lord had wrought among the Gentiles. Although James and his associates were at the very centre of Judaic influence, and they would be liable to be prejudiced in favor of Christians observing the great features of the law of Moses, yet they rejoiced to know what had been done among the Gentiles.

II. Respect for Jewish Law (vs. 21-26). While James and his associates rejoiced with Paul and trusted him fully, there were great numbers of Jewish Christians who served the law and who had been informed that Paul was teaching the Jews not to observe the law of Moses. James desired to have this misapprehension removed and suggested that Paul go through the ceremony of purification in company with four men who were completing Nazirite vows. James made reference to the decision of the council at Jerusalem a few years previously, in which it was decided that the only requirement to be laid upon Gentiles as touching the law of Moses was "that they keep themselves from things offered to idols, and from blood, and from strangled, and from fornication." Paul adopted the plan suggested by James in order that he might be set forth in the right light before the church at Jerusalem.

III. A mob aroused (vs. 27-31). 27. When the seven days were almost ended—during the final seven days of the period for which the vow was taken, those taking it were careful not to become ceremonially unclean and, in order to avoid pollution, they often remained in the temple the greater part of the time. Jews... of Asia. This was the feast of Pentecost and many Jews were present from distant places. The Asia here mentioned is the Roman Province in the western part of Asia Minor, of which Ephesus was the chief city. They had seen Paul at Ephesus and recognized him at Jerusalem. They had opposed him at Ephesus and were still opposed to him. Stirred up all the people.—The enemies of Paul seized upon this occasion to destroy the influence of Paul by exciting the people to oppose him. Laid hands on him.—Seized him. 28. Men of Israel.—The Jews were addressed by a dignified title. This is the man—Paul's enemies spoke as they were moved by prejudice rather than by righteous principles. They misrepresented the teachings of the apostle, brought Greeks also into the temple—Paul had not brought Greeks or Gentiles into the temple. Those who were there with him completing their vows were Jews. Paul's accusers were unscrupulous. Polluted this holy place.—There was a court of the Gentiles into which those who were not Jews were allowed to enter, but the place in which Paul and his companions were would be profaned if a Gentile should enter it. 29. For they had seen... Trophimus.—This verse explains how Paul's accusers had reached the conclusion that he had brought Gentiles into the temple. Because they who saw Paul in company with Trophimus, a Gentile of Ephesus, in Jerusalem, they concluded that it was Trophimus who was with him in the temple. 30. All the city was moved.—The temple was the chief place of interest in the world to the Jew, and the report that it had been polluted would stir every Jew who heard of it. Drew him out of the temple.—The language indicates that they used violence in removing Paul, and it is clear that the mob intended to put him to death. They did not wish to do this in the temple. The doors were shut.—We need not suppose that any of the Levites, the gatekeepers of the temple, were of the same mind with the rioters. Their action in closing the gates was only to prevent any profanation of the building by the uproar which they saw to be beginning.—Cam. Bib. 31. As they were about to kill him.—As they were seeking to kill him.—V.

IV. Paul rescued (vs. 32-40). 32. Immediately took soldiers.—The captain quickly ordered out his soldiers with their officers to quell the disturbance, they left beating Paul.—The officer was none too quick in his movements to rescue the apostle, and he must have reached the scene of the riot with almost incredible swiftness, for he saved him from the raging mob. The Lord had further work for Paul to do. 33. Bound with two chains.—The chief captain knew nothing of the case, but it was his duty as a Roman officer to see that justice was done to everyone, hence the arrest of Paul and the protection given him that he might have a proper hearing. He was probably bound by chains to a soldier on either side, who he was... what he had done.—The captain, being wholly ignorant of the case, desired to know why Paul was thus used. 34. could not know the certainty.—No intelligible explanation could be given by the excited mob commanded. The officer proposed to have Paul placed where he would be safe, hence his order was that he be put in the tower of Antonia, and then the case could be disposed of in a lawful manner. 35. borne of the soldiers.—The crowd was so great and so violent that the soldiers lifted their prisoner and carried him beyond the reach of the mob. 36. away with him.—Paul had come to Jerusalem to worship a certain Jew. He had undertaken to show special regard for the law. Because of his devotion to the gospel of Jesus Christ a mob was trying to take his life and were saying of him as they had said of his Master a few years before in the same place, "Away with this man" (Luke 23:18).

37. As Paul was to be led into the castle.—The soldiers had evidently taken their prisoner beyond the reach of the rioters, canst thou speak Greek.—"Dost thou know Greek?"—R.V. the chief captain believed Paul was an

Egyptian who had caused a disturbance some time before this, and who he knew could not speak Greek. 38. that Egyptian.—Such a person as is here described would be likely to cause the chief captain much apprehension, having at his command four thousand desperate characters. 39. I am a Jew (R.V.)—Paul argued his right to speak from the fact that he was a Jew, inasmuch as the Jews are making this uproar on his account, no man city—Tarsus was the chief city of Cilicia, of great commercial importance, and a centre of culture. 40. on the stairs.—Of the tower of Antonia. Here he was in full view of the crowd. Hebrew.—The fact that Paul spoke Hebrew would at once attract the attention of the people.

Questions.—With whom did Paul confer at Jerusalem? What had he brought with him for the church? Why did he consent to purify himself in the temple? What charge was brought against Paul? Why did they desire to kill him? Who was the chief captain? How many soldiers did he command? Why did he bind Paul? What did the multitude cry? Who was the Egyptian alluded to?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—The ministry of witnessing. I. Embraced Paul's report to the church.

II. Embraced Paul's example of devotion.

III. Embraced Paul's defense of the gospel. I. Embraced Paul's report to the church. The historic sketch which Paul presented to the Jerusalem church concerning the early conquests of the gospel, served to demonstrate the amazing force of Christian truth and the zeal with which the apostles undertook their ministry. It was cause for rejoicing to know that through Paul's instrumentality men and women had turned from dumb idols to serve the living God. There was no demand made upon Paul to renounce his advanced position. The council held to their early decision concerning Gentile converts. They resisted the extreme Judaic party in the acquiescence with Paul. Their brotherly salutation was a victory of Christian love, a triumph of the wonderful ways of God in the spread of his kingdom and the realization of his plan of salvation. The address of Paul contained a faithful report of his own mission to the Gentile world. His single aim and purty of mind and his fidelity to his original call appeared in bright and bold relief in all this.

II. Embraced Paul's example of devotion. When Paul reached Jerusalem he found he had been preceded by the report that he was opposed to allowing Jewish Christians to observe any of the old usages. He was suspected of irregularity because he insisted on adapting his labors to the exigencies of the work he found to do in the fields where he went to preach the gospel. Paul's position had such complex relations that it was difficult to be understood and almost certain to be misrepresented. Undoubtedly he had more really sympathy with Jewish religious ideas than many who condemned him. Paul denounced bigotry and exclusiveness, but never the Jewish race with its distinctions. He preached salvation by Jesus Christ alone as contrasted with the principle of salvation by local observances. James and the elders perceived that a schismatic spirit was rife and they were anxious to promote concord. If they had simply and firmly given their public testimony to their confidence in Paul and explained the relations in which the Gentile churches and their teachers, stood to the Jewish churches and their teachers, mistakes could have been corrected, opposition prevented and make a party. They tried to master the difficulties by compromise, which only left the old difficulty to find another expression. The conciliatory spirit of Christianity was evidenced in the conduct of Paul. He took his place among the Nazirites, not as a slave of human ordinances, but in the night of evangelical liberty; not as a dissenter before the people, but in the ministry of brotherly love which bears with the infirmities of the weak. His design was entirely honorable and kind. The Jews of Asia judged Paul's teaching by their own narrow standards.

III. Embraced Paul's defence of the gospel. The storm of passion threatened to swallow up the servant of God. Paul was the most helpless man in the crowd, yet he was the most tranquil. He was calm in his conscious apostleship. He was engaged in his Master's work and could not therefore have cause to despair whatever the crisis or obstacle. When the mob had beaten Paul with intent to kill, the tidings speedily reached the Roman officials. The Jews did not count upon God as a factor at work in Paul's behalf by using the Roman captain as a safeguard until his work was done. Paul stood before the chief captain with true dignity, despite his chains. He knew how to command his respect. He knew how to avail himself of the resources for safety. Paul measured the deadly purpose of his countrymen far more adequately than the Roman captain could have done, but he faced the throng and heroically tried to gain their attention and esteem. Roman discipline, as before, was called upon to suppress mob violence and thus give freedom to the gospel. Paul showed remarkable tact in addressing a frenzied mob. An immediate result for good was brought about in Paul's opportunity to address the multitude. Paul possessed heroic courage, self-possession and patience. Above all there was the light of divine Guidance.—T. R. A.

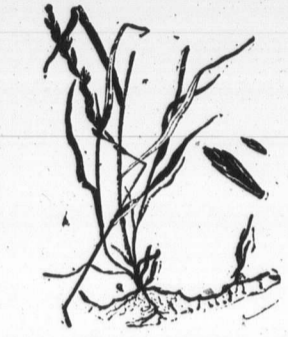
The Demon of the Desert. It is not generally known how a devil rides a camel, but Mr. Hans Vicher acquired the information and imparts it in his volume, "Through the Sahara." One night a camel suddenly ran amuck. Other camels followed suit, and a general panic ensued. "The frightened yells of my escort told me that a ghoul, a wicked demon of the desert, had seized the camel. I was told how these evil spirits sometimes took a fancy to mount a camel; the camel would then look to see who was digging it in the ribs, and, perceiving no one, fear would grip its heart, for then it knew that the devil was on its back."

CULTIVATION IN THE FALL

After Harvest Cultivation Destroys the Weeds—Land Should be Plowed in the Fall Whenever Possible.

Fall cultivation should be carried on not to take the place of spring cultivation, but rather supplement it. If land is properly cultivated in the fall it is safe to say that about three quarters of the preparation of the seed bed required in the spring will be eliminated. An additional advantage is that there is a good deal more time in the fall to do the work and make a good job of it.

In the spring there is a rush to get in the crops. Often, as happened this year, on account of the lateness of the spring the land cannot be worked until almost a month after the usual time. This means that the seeding of the oats, and barley, and spring wheat (if any is grown) encroaches serious-



Twitch Grass.

ly on the time usually allotted for the seeding of the corn, with the result that all the work is rushed and none is done properly.

In the fall, however, there is usually plenty of time between the harvesting of the grain and the harvesting of the corn and roots to plow and cultivate. Often, indeed, the land does not freeze up until near Christmas time, so that from the point of view of saving labor and doing efficient work, the fall is the time to plow, cultivate and prepare the land for the crops that are to be sown the following spring.

Quite apart from the fact that fall cultivation saves time in the spring it should be practised, because it is a very cheap and effective way of killing weeds.

If one lets the weeds get too firm a hold it may be necessary to allow the land to lie fallow and cultivate it all summer. This means that a year's crop is lost and if the acreage is at all considerable entails a serious financial loss.

Where a proper rotation of crops is followed, however, and a hoed crop sown once every three, four or five years, and the land is cultivated in the fall as soon as possible after the crops are harvested weeds can be kept in check with a minimum of expense.

PLOW SHALLOW FOR WEEDS.

Where after-harvest cultivation is practised to destroy weeds, as soon as the crop is taken off, the land should be plowed. The plowing should not be deep—more than three or four inches. If the crop just harvested is corn and particularly if the soil is sandy, plowing will not be necessary. It will be sufficient to give the land a good discing, care being taken that the discs are so set that they will go fairly deep into the soil.

After plowing or discing the land should be harrowed and as soon as the weeds begin to sprout a broad-share cultivator should be put on the land, and the soil thoroughly cultivated. Care should be taken that the shares overlap sufficiently so that all the weeds will be cut or uprooted and none missed. The land should be harrowed again so as to pull up and expose the plants that have been cut.

As soon as more weeds appear the cultivation should be repeated. By thus repeating the cultivation almost until the time of the freeze-up most of the weeds will be killed. Last thing should be ridged up with a double-board plow. This will expose a

large portion of the surface of the soil to the weather and the few weeds that have not been killed by the cultivation the land has received will be killed by the frost.

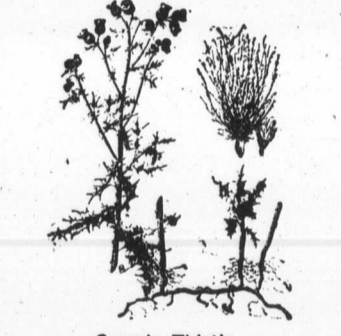
Moreover, by ridging up the land in this way it will dry out earlier in the spring and it will be possible to work it about a week sooner than would otherwise be the case.

Whether or not the chief object of cultivating in the fall is the destruction of weeds it is not always advisable to do so much plowing in the fall as possible. This applies with especial emphasis to clay land. If clay land is plowed in the spring when it is the least bit wet it will bake into hard lumps, and it is practically impossible to work it into a nice fine seed bed. By plowing in the fall it does not matter so much whether the land is a little wet or not. The frost during the winter will pulverize and loosen up the soil so that it can be disc and harrowed and worked into a nice firm mellow seed bed.

It does not matter so much whether sandy loam is plowed in the fall, as it dries out quickly in the spring, and even if it is a little wet when it is plowed it does not bake into hard lumps. Where sod land has to be plowed, however, no matter whether the soil is sandy or clay, it is practically imperative to plow in the fall so as to give the sod time to become properly rotted before the crop is put in.

PROPER DEPTH TO PLOW.

The proper depth to plow is a debatable question. It depends on such a variety of factors that no hard and fast rule can be given. Where the land is full of weeds and weed seeds plowing should be shallow. If the plowing is deep the weed seeds and root stalks of the weeds bearing the buds are transferred to a greater depth and it is consequently harder to get them to sprout and to kill them by cultivation.



Canada Thistle.

If land is plowed shallow and after harvest cultivation practised every year a farm can be cleared of weeds in short order, but if the land is plowed deep the weeds will remain in the soil and cause trouble for years, probably.

Where the land is not infested with weeds it is better to plow deep. This applies especially to heavy clay soils. The deep plowing loosens up the soil and by allowing the air to get into it aerates it and helps to liberate some of the locked up fertility of the soil. If the land has been plowed shallow for a number of years it is unwise to commence deep plowing immediately. The under soil is usually less fertile than the top soil because it is not aerated to the same extent. The best plan is to increase the depth of plowing by half an inch or an inch every year until the full limit of plow depth is reached. As a rule it will not pay to plow more than six or seven inches deep, as the increase in crop yield secured does not pay for the extra labor involved.

The depth of plowing also depends on the type of the soil. The sandy soils do not require to be plowed as deeply as clay soils. Thus while it would be sufficient to plow a sandy soil four inches, it may be advisable to plow a particularly heavy soil six inches.

—CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

ALASKA'S COAST LINE.

Longer Than the Distance Round the World at the Equator.

Have you any idea of the extent of the Alaska coast line? The shores of the territory are washed by three great oceans. These are the Arctic ocean on the north, the Bering Sea on the west and the Pacific ocean on the south. The Aleutian Islands, off the Alaska peninsula, are separated from each other and the mainland by a network of rocky straits, and much of the southwestern and southeastern Alaska is made up of mountainous islands that have rocks of all shapes and sizes. The islands are really the tops of mountains half lost in the waters. They rise in spires and cathedrals, some of which are thousands of feet above the water and others hidden beneath it, lying there concealed and ready to rip open the hulls of ships as the icebergs of the Atlantic ripped the Titanic.

The extent of the Alaska coast with its windings surpasses that of the United States proper. It is greater than that of all our states on the Pacific coast of Mexico added to that of our states on the Atlantic, including the gulf. All told, it is more than 26,000 miles long, or longer than the distance around the world at the equator, and in proportion to its length it has perhaps more dangers than any other coast line on earth. Nevertheless not one-half of it has yet been sounded by the coast survey vessels, and more than half of the general coast line is not marked by lights or by any aids to navigation.—Christian Herald.

THE Quiet Hour FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE

THE BUTTERFLY. I hold you at last in my hand, Exquisite child of the air; Can I ever understand How you grew to be so fair? You came to this Linden tree To taste its delicious sweet, I sitting here in the shadow and shine Playing around its feet. Now I hold you fast in my hand, You marvelous butterfly, Till you help me to understand The eternal mystery. From that creeping thing in the dust To this shining bliss in the blue! God, give me courage to trust I can break my chrysalis, too! —Alice Freeman Palmer.

LABOR TO ENTER INTO REST.

Enter ye in at the straight gate; for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction; straight is the gate, and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force. Labor not for the meat which endureth unto everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. So run, that ye may

obtain. And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible.

For he that is entered into his rest, he also hath ceased from his own works, as God did from His. The Lord shall be unto thee an everlasting light, and thy God thy glory.

VISION.

Angels fix the telescope, and ah, the vision! They clothe with garments of light; they dazzle with breastplates that glow; they furnish a sword that is self-sharpening, a shield that is never pierced. Their presence and equipment make one invincible, invulnerable; is not my horizon immensity? Do they not minister the bread of the living, the tonic of victory is ever administered, the shoutings are never heard, the songs are full of harmony, the march is ever onward, the sea is obedient, the winds are in control.

The sinners in Zion are afraid, rumor is like ten thousand serpents stinging the adversary, and they run. Doth not victory inspire, doth not leadership command. "How many do you count me for?" said a brave leader.

My lighthouse tower is lofty, it is circular, the four cardinal points of the compass are mine, the horizon is mine, except where the main land intervenes. I do not dream, I see, I watch, I discover, I live in the light, I study life, its meaning, its purpose, its ever broadening reality. The light of day is only a vestibule, leading to a light that never was on sea or land, a light found in the bosom of the devout, whose distinguished privilege it is to see the face of God. It is not our thoughts that extend to Him, but it is His truth which descends from the centre of inaccessible light to add itself to our thoughts. How calm the contemplation, how intense the appreciation, what spiritual lexicons avail to interpret and apply the remedies of the evils of life. I am not merged in time's enclosing sea.

Nor depth, nor height, nor breadth encompass me. Nor day, nor night, nor death, can bar the gate. Where suppliant souls lift up their heads and wait.

This searchlight is focussed on the Son of Mary, and a thousand facets sparkle with the pose, and smile, and dignity, and frown and far-reaching lessons of the ever-increasing Kingdom. And this is not future, but now and here and full of living. This gift is complete in its first reception, offered to us entire and at once, susceptible of being embraced at a single glance or imbibed at a single inspiration; it is, nevertheless, progressive.

Look at the pilgrim at his tent door; his great need is an approver, and that approver must be not a proposition, but a person! He is free, simple, clothed, the visions are secret, sacred and severe. He knows how to be abused, the beauty of humility is his, the riches of poverty adorn him, it is his destiny to serve, and his service knows no Sabbath.

H. T. Miller.

LIFE OF A SHIP.

Vessels That Were Built Over Century Ago Still Seaworthy.

The war has disintegrated plenty of old hulks that we thought had passed away for good—hulks philosophically. Last year two old sailing ships, the one built in 1776 and the other in 1788, pitched up and put overboard in Denmark to reap the high carrying rates of the cum gratia age. This feat sounds like robbing the grave-yard, and it is unusually enough in the merchant trade, but it is not exactly amazing as ships age, and these heavy old Danish bottoms can undoubtedly give good account of themselves. It is hard to say just what the record of long-lived ships. A few years ago the oldest vessel afloat was said to be another Danish vessel, a hulk sloop named the Constance, laid down in no less distant a year than 1723. Next in point of honor stands the Victory. Laid down in 1809, she was not put in middle age when Nelson commanded her at Portsmouth, flying the flag of the commander-in-chief of the British navy, even if she changed science of war has made her unwanted in the North Sea. A recent Lloyd's Register gave one merchantman built in 1838, two in the '30s and twelve between 1839 and 1840.

According to American records, we are told of one of our old ships on this side of the Atlantic. The fate that nearly befell the Constitution years ago comes to warships, yachts and merchantmen rather early in life. On the roster of the navy department, the oldest ships that appear are the Constellation and the Constitution, both laid down in 1792. Next in line is the Portsmouth, built in 1843. The old America, built in 1851, is still as just what a craft as ever, can head the list of yachts. On the roster of merchantmen there are plenty of boats from the '60s, a fair showing from the '70s, and a few from the '80s. The schooner Catherine of Ellsworth, Me., is set down to 1831, and the schooner Joyce Rebecca was built at New London, Ct., in 1827. There may well be older craft off the record, yet still minding the helm as well as ever. For steam vessels, the old Kankakee of Boston bay fame, built in 1837, was only lately doing service on the Hudson under another name.

Of course, these oldtime wooden craft have all been repaired and repaired until it is hard to say to just what year they should be ascribed. Nobody ever thinks of letting a boat go to pieces like the one-hoss shay. It is usually a change of fashion in model, that eventually lands a sailing craft on the mud bank to await whatever last trump there is for boats that have done their best. Those two old Danish craft of the eighteenth century will look as obsolete as last year's automobile when they put out to sea. They are both old enough to have heard the guns of Nelson—one might even remember the work of John Paul Jones. Let us hope it is not their fate to be catapulted into the hereafter on the nose of a von Tirpitz torpedo.—New York Tribune.

A Fine Judge of Eggs.

The Ichneumon is an animal that every housewife should possess. There is no finer judge of eggs in existence. The Ichneumon, in fact, makes a study of eggs all his life, and he is not particular whether they are hen's eggs or turtle eggs so long as they are eggs. It is impossible to deceive the animal with regard to their freshness. If a dozen fresh and partly fresh eggs are mixed up together the wily little animal will pick out the fresh ones with a certainty and quickness that is positively amazing. At the zoo he is provided only with the genuine new laid. He would have to be in a very bad way before touching an egg that was "shak laid."

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

Table with columns for various market items and their prices. Includes categories like Butter, Eggs, Turkeys, Poultry, etc.

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Table listing wholesale meat prices for items like Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.

SUGAR MARKET.

Table listing sugar market prices for various grades of sugar.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock prices for cattle, hogs, sheep, etc.

OTHER MARKETS.

Table listing other market prices for grain and other commodities.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing Minneapolis grain market prices.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing Duluth grain market prices.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Table listing cheese market prices.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table listing Chicago live stock prices.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Table listing Buffalo live stock prices.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Table listing Montreal market prices.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Table listing Liverpool market prices.

You Write It.

How would you set down in figures the number eleven thousand eleven hundred and eleven? About half of a class to which the teacher put the question wrote the answer 11111. The other half wrote it 11111.—Youth's Companion.

Thornton—The one thing I can't understand.

Rosemary—What's that? Thornton—Why the waves lash the beach when they hug the shore.—Stray Stories.

CROSS PURPOSES

The little town remained in her memory as a picture, as places sometimes do, which being seen but once, in one mood and under one aspect, are not blurred and confused by conflicting impressions. The sullen clouds were as much a part of it as the foot-worn pavement; and a man with an organ, grinding a tune which had been popular a season or two before, was just as important as the vicar who went by with a bundle of little tracts, and bowed to Miss Vivian. The carriage stopped and went on as 'Tina directed, the tradesmen started out of their shops as if somebody had pulled a string, and stood bareheaded and smiling at the door while she consulted Mrs. Leicester's list of commissions. At one place she went in, and Mrs. Austin was left alone in a little square. The town hall was there, erected MDCCCLIII; there was also a drinking-fountain, with an inscription which she could not read. The great clock overhead struck four like a knell, and startled her just as she was thinking that Gilbert South certainly was not a hero, and yet—

And a moment later 'Tina came out and said "Home" to the coachman. They did not talk much as they drove back. When the lodge-keeper swung the gate open at the sound of their approach, it occurred to Mrs. Austin to wonder what 'Tina had been thinking about so intently all the time. That evening, after dinner, South came to her and stood for a few minutes turning over some photographs which lay at her elbow. One of them was of a place which he knew and she did not, and in answer to a question of hers he described it. He pressed his hand on the table as he spoke, and a white scar across one of his fingers stood out more prominently and caught Mrs. Austin's eye. "That cut of yours left a mark," she said, when he had finished. "How frightened I was! do you remember?" Gilbert looked first at his hand and then at her, with a strange, startled expression, almost as if he left a throb of pain in his old wound. "Yes," he said, "I remember." And all at once the color came into his face as if he were a boy again. "I was cutting a stick for your brother Jack," he added, hurriedly, "and the knife slipped. Your mother tied it up for me."

"Yes, we found her in her store-room. I think Jack thought you were going to die." Mrs. Austin, for a moment, instead of seeing seven or eight country gentlemen, most of them bald, and as many ladies, grouped in the Culverdale drawing-room, saw a sunshiny room, full of sherry and cupboard and boxes, where her mother, with capable hands, was bandaging that finger of Gilbert's, while Jack (poor fellow! he died at school) stood looking on, scared at first, and then when he found that mother could set it all right, a little aggrieved because after all he hadn't got his stick. Oh, how long ago it all was, and how sadly the old home was broken up! She would have liked to take Gilbert's left hand in hers and hold it, just for the sake of that little scar and the dear people who were dead. And how deeply the memory of that time touched him! Why did he color up so suddenly at her question and turn away? Was there something special about this one incident? All at once it struck her that hitherto it had been Gilbert, and not she, who had said, "Do you remember?" Was he so pleased that she should say it? She recollected, too, that it was while he still had his hand bandaged that he spoke to her one evening by the white roses, and she promised to wait for him until he should come back to the old home. Perhaps that remembrance had called up his blush. Poor Gilbert, could he never forget his boyish inconstancy?

Mrs. Leicester heaved a deep sigh of relief when the guests were gone. "Dear me!" she said, suddenly, to Mrs. Austin; "is to-morrow really your last day with us? What are you all going to do to-morrow?" There was a pause. "Are not we going to row down the river to some farm-house?" Mrs. Austin inquired, looking round. "To old Green's," said Frank. "Speak for yourself, my dear," said Mrs. Leicester, laughing and nodding. "You don't catch me rowing down rivers. I shall have to die some day, I suppose, but there are plenty of ways of doing it without being drowned."

"Drowned?" Mrs. Austin repeated, with a glance at Frank. "My mother wouldn't venture in a ditch in a life boat without making her will and saying good-bye to me," he answered. "No," Mrs. Leicester replied, in a tone of cheerful assent. "I'm a coward about the water. It's a very good thing everybody isn't like me. I'm sure I should never have found America, or Australia, or any of those places."

"No," said Frank, "nor the Isle of Wight. You might have seen it was there, like the moon."

"I thought you said you must go to the Carletons to-morrow," said Tina, in a low voice, to Mrs. Leicester. "Good gracious, so I must! I forgot. And you must go with me, you know."

"I won't drown you, if you'll trust me," said Frank to Mrs. Austin. "I am not afraid," she smiled. "But be able to go."

"You said you should like it," Frank persisted, turning his back to the others and to King fixedly at her. "It would be very pleasant if it is a I don't want you to go entirely for me. I thought we were all going."

"I am going, anyhow," he said, "to-morrow or the next day. I want to speak to Green. Of course you will do what you like best. I thought you said you would like it."

"I am so sorry I must take 'Tina," said Mrs. Leicester. "Old Mrs. Carleton see it her godmother, and she wants to see her, so I really must. What will you do? Will you come with us, or will you go with Frank? I'm sure he is always very careful, and of course there isn't any danger, really."

Mrs. Austin had no desire to make Frank miserable on the last day of fine day," she replied, quietly. "But very much. Oh, I should like the row very much, if it is fine," she said. "That's settled, then," said Mrs. Leicester, cheerfully. "Mr. South, if there's nothing you want to do to-morrow, I'm sure we shall either of us be very pleased if you'll join us."

Frank scowled. But Gilbert, while he professed his delighted readiness to go anywhere or do anything, had not the slightest intention of proposing to make one of the water party. He was convinced that it would be fraught with peril for him. "That hot-headed boy would certainly do his best to upset me into the river if I interfered with his arrangements," he said to himself. "If he could contrive to give me a ducking without splashing her, it would fill his soul with pure delight." Gilbert thought he would call on old Mrs. Carleton, who was unlikely to indulge in any such pranks.

Mrs. Leicester was really sorry that she was obliged to break up the party on this last day. She could not see, for her part, why Mildred and Mr. South had not settled matters a week ago, and enjoyed themselves comfortably as an engaged couple, taking their share of privileges and joking remarks. But she supposed it was to be put off till the end of Mildred's visit, and she was anxious to give Gilbert a chance of coming to the point. She had noticed that Frank seemed to prefer Mrs. Austin to Mr. South, and was inclined to bestow the attention which should have been divided between his guests entirely on her. Frank was inconsiderate at times, but she would give him a quiet hint to leave the two to themselves when they came back from their respective expeditions.

Gilbert South, unconscious of her beneficent schemes, woke the next morning to a dreary certainty that his visit to Culverdale had been a mistake from first to last. For years he had remembered Mildred Fairfax as the truest, the most loving, the most beautiful of womanhood. He had dreamed of seeing her again; their meeting had been the one desirable possibility of his life. At last it had come; and he had found her no longer young, beautiful still in her widowhood, but pale, calm, clear-sighted, self-possessed, putting aside his attempt to utter his repentance with gentle words about friendship. Frank might well worship her in his boyish fashion; he was quite right. He had never seen Mildred Fairfax. But for his own part, Gilbert had known her intentions, instead of gratefully blessing good Mrs. Leicester, would rather have been inclined to complain to her, very ungratefully and unjustly. "You have unsettled the pure picture in my mind; a girl she was so perfect so distinct, I detest all change, and most a change in aught I loved long since."

That was the worst of it. He could not even go back to his dream. Call them up as he would with anxious efforts, his memories of his old love had been slowly dying, day by day, ever since he came to Culverdale. The actual recollections remained, cold, dead facts, but nothing more. There were moments when Tina Vivian, just because of her youth and hopefulness, seemed nearer the true spirit of his former love than Mrs. Austin. It was not unnatural, if we idealize the past, and most of us do, there is an interval after which old books should not be reopened, old haunts should not be revisited, nor old loves sought out, except with a deliberate view to disenchantment. We expect too much. No sympathy is so perfect as that which we imagine. And Gilbert South had been especially fanciful and dreamy in his recollections. He had had, as it were, just a glimpse of Mildred's pure, girlish love, and then he had been drawn away by a woman

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older than himself who wanted a little amusement. He had been made a fool of, coarsely, by a practised flirt. Afterward he attempted to go back; he wrote a dozen letters of explanation and repentance, and of course sent off the worst. It was a failure, and partly in pique, partly in real disgust at himself, for he had a delicate taste, and his first faithlessness left an unwelcome flavor in his mouth, he swore constancy to Mildred's memory as he supposed, but in reality to himself as he would have had himself. It was that former self, as well as his former love, he had hoped to find again when he met Mrs. Austin.

With her it was different. She had trusted him, and he had failed her; the pain had been keen, but with a touch of scorn in it. And later, when the wound was healed and all bitterness gone, she thought of him, not unkindly, but as one whose nature was light and fickle. When she discovered how constantly he had looked back to that old love with the supposed was utterly forgotten, her memory awoke like the autumn blossoming of spring flowers.

On that last day all the interest seemed to be concentrated on the water expedition, as if it were indeed a voyage of vast importance. Nobody thought about the people who meant to call on old Mrs. Carleton; but one would have said that Frank and Mrs. Austin were going to discover a new island at least, and indeed the young fellow had such an impression concerning it, if it happens to be verified, we call a presentiment. Mr. South and Tina came down to the river to see them off, but, owing to some little delay in Frank's arrangements, they were obliged to go back, lest they should keep Mrs. Leicester waiting, and leave Mrs. Austin where she stood, a slim, dark figure at the water's edge. The dull gray surface, with its floating leaves and its grasses drawn by the silent current, was shaded by great groups of trees, whose dusky greenness was lighted here and there by gleams of autumn yellow. Mrs. Austin did not move; no breath of wind stirred the dark masses of foliage overhead; it was like a picture with something of melancholy staidness about it. When Frank was ready the solitary figure disappeared from under the shadow of the trees out into the wide, sunless fields.

Honestly, it was not a very beautiful scene. To Frank, who had known it all his life, the question of its beauty or ugliness did not occur; it was simply the river, and as such it had included his conception of all rivers. On its dark waters such childish dreams as he had known had embarked and set sail. As a boy he had fished there, just as four or five urchins were fishing now. They stared, open-mouthed and silent, at young Mr. Leicester and his boat, but took no notice of the lady who looked with a musing smile at the little rustic group as she went by. Presently came a curve in the stream, where a clump of alders grew, and bushes leaned dependently over the water, which was eating the earth away from their roots. The more distant prospect showed a monotonous variety of plowed land and pasture, with lines of trees following the hedges, and here and there a cottage or two and a bit of road. Mrs. Austin and Frank talked as they went. He told her how one bitter winter the river was frozen, and he skated to the farm where they were going now. He pointed out a lonely house, and spoke of the people who lived there. He showed how far the floods had reached in a wet season, a muddy expanse in which little files of crooked willows seemed to wade knee deep, and the water washed through the gates of lost meadows. And he broke off suddenly in the midst of what he was saying to ask, "Where shall you be this time to-morrow?"

"Half way to London, I should think," she answered. "I don't know how long the journey takes." Frank looked at her, and was silent. He wondered whether he should speak as they came back. The Greens' house stood by the roadside a little way from the river. The farm buildings and wattle big stacks had a pleasant, prosperous air; but the house itself was an ugly little plastered box, with a bit of tireless garden in front, blossoming with prim, sulphur-colored dahlias. Frank did not seem to have much to say to old Green, after all. The two exchanged a few words, and then came to the little parlor, where Mrs. Austin sat on a horse-hair sofa, giving the latest news of Mrs. Leicester and Miss Vivian to the farmer's wife. Frank was on very pleasant terms with his tenants, who evidently thought their young landlord a most important personage. Other people were "high," but vaguely "high," and a duke would not have impressed Mrs. Green as much as Mr. Leicester from the Manor House. The Prince of Wales, perhaps, as a young man residing in palaces, and holding a well-defined position as the Queen's son, might have impressed Frank, but it would have taken a prince to do it. Mrs. Austin perceived, with a single smile, how unimportant she was compared with her companion, but she was not in a mood to be amused by that or anything else that afternoon. She was glad to leave the house, to escape from hospitable offers of cake and home-made wine, and to find herself once more upon the road. Even then, however, the old farmer insisted that Frank should look at a shed which was not satisfactory, and she had to wait while the matter was discussed.

There was a little pond, with neat white railings, just opposite the house, and she strolled across and stood by it with a mysterious sense of loneliness and desolation upon her. Still as the afternoon was, she fancied that there was a mournful little rustling in the bows of a stunted oak which grew a few yards away. The little pool mirrored a vacant gray sky. It was absurd, and yet she felt as if she would have given anything to see Gilbert South coming toward her; instead of which, it was Frank who had torn himself away from the farmer and darted across the road.

"I've kept you waiting," he said; "I'm so sorry! Oh, and you are tired, aren't you?" "A little," she allowed. "Nothing to matter." "It's too bad of me! What can I do?" he exclaimed, with anxious solicitude. "Come in again, and let Mrs. Green make you some tea." "Oh, no, no," she said. "I would rather go back."

Frank was in despair. "What a brute I am!" he reproached himself. Mrs. Austin fairly laughed at the intensity of his remorse. "What would you do if I were very tired?" she said. He hardly dared to speak to her as they went back, and perhaps it was owing to that enforced silence that later he recalled with especial vividness the plash of his oars on their quietly winding way, the little ripples lying among the dry autumnal reeds on either bank, and the light from the west, where a pale sun struggled feebly through the clouds, falling coldly on the beautiful face before him. For Mrs. Austin, meanwhile, a soft current of thought flowed with the river, setting eve more strongly toward a final resolution. If it rested with her to make Gilbert South happy, why should she not do it? He was not what she had once imagined him, yet he was truer and better than she had believed him during the years they had been parted. There was no man living whose thoughts and memories, nay, whose little tricks of speech that she had bound up with her past life as Gilbert's were; and the recollection of his troubled face haunted her like a reproach. "Why not?" she said to herself over and over again, to the measured sound of Frank's oars; "why not—why not—if it would make him happy?"

"I don't know why it is," she said to young Leicester, when she had landed, and were walking slowly up to the house, "but I have had a feeling all this afternoon as if something were going to happen."

"That's funny," said Frank; "so have I." "Have you, really? If I had known that, I might have wondered whether you were really going to drown me. But here we are safely landed, in spite of our forebodings."

He surveyed the sullen sky. "Perhaps there's thunder in the air," he suggested. "Perhaps. That might account for my feeling tired. I've been a dull companion, I fear." "No," Frank was beginning to say, when he stopped short. They had just come in sight of the house, and he stared at a farmer's chaise, driven by a laboring man, which was going away from the front door. "That's old Clayton's trap," he said; "what on earth has that come here for? And—why surely that's my mother coming to meet us—they can't possibly have been there and got back by this time."

"There has been an accident!" said Mrs. Austin, with sudden certainty. "Go and see what has happened. Your mother is safe, but—"

(To be continued.)

PALE, WEAK GIRLS

Grow Into Weak, Despondent Women—How to Overcome the Trouble.

Healthy girlhood is the only path to healthy womanhood. The passing from girlhood to womanhood lays a new tax upon the blood. It is the overtaxing of the blood that makes growing girls suffer from headaches and backaches, from paleness and weakness and weariness, from languid dependency and constant ill health. Unhealthy girlhood is bound to lead to unhealthy womanhood and a life of misery. Nothing but the blood-building qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can save a girl when she undertakes the trials and tasks of womanhood. That is the time when nature makes new demands upon the blood supply. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new, rich blood to meet these new demands. In this simple, scientific way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give growing girls new health, and makes their dawning womanhood bright and attractive. Miss A. Sternberg, Halleybury road, New Liskeard, Ont., says: "I have much reason to be grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they restored me to health. If, indeed, they did not save my life. In 1914 I began to feel run down, and the doctor who was called in said that mine was a bad case of anemia. I lost flesh, always felt tired, and I got so nervous that I could scarcely hold a cup to take a drink. My heart would flutter alarmingly. The doctor did not seem to be able to help me at all, and my family and friends all thought that I was in a decline and could not recover. I was in bed for some weeks when my aunt came to see me and urged that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. father got a supply, and by the time I had taken three boxes there was a noticeable improvement, and from that on I steadily progressed to ward recovery. I continued using the pills for some time longer, and they restored me to my old-time health and strength. I shall never cease to praise this medicine and to urge all weak, run-down girls to give it a fair trial, as I have proved in my own case their great merit."

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

Preaching Monkeys.

The author of "The History of Brazil" tells of a species of monkey called "preachers." Every morning and evening these monkeys assemble in the woods. One takes a higher position than the rest and makes a signal with his forepaw. At this signal the others sit around him and listen. When they are all seated he begins to utter a series of sounds. When he stops these cries he makes another signal with his paw, and the others cry out until he makes a third signal, upon which they become silent again. This author, Mr. Maregrove, asserts that he was a witness to these preachings.

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FORSAKEN ENKHUIZEN.

At One Time One of Holland's Richest and Greatest Cities.

Of all the so-called "dead cities" of the Zuider Zee, Enkhuizen has most completely lost her former prosperity. One who wanders about her silent and empty streets can not possibly realize that this shrunken and depopulated city was once one of the wealthiest and most important in Holland. Enkhuizen dates from the ninth century or earlier. In the zenith of its greatness, the seventeenth century, it possessed 40,000 inhabitants and a fishing fleet of 400 boats engaged in the herring trade. Enkhuizen sailors were well known for their courage and seafaring ability. But less than a hundred years later the harbor of Enkhuizen was silting up, and her commerce had already declined. Since then whole streets have been pulled down, as the population diminished, for only a few thousand inhabitants remain. But the ancient gate, the Dromedaris, that guards its now empty harbor still stands, a monument of the past greatness of Enkhuizen.

The noble western Kerk is built of the deep red, narrow bricks often used in Netherlands architecture. In its choir are some sixteenth century wood carvings. Its lovely wooden belfry is detached, but connected with the church by a minute but attractive old house. The small, old, red tiled houses, each with a different facade, form an irregular line that it singularly charming. The streets of the little town are very quiet and empty. Their stillness is almost unbroken except by some beautiful chimneys.—Argonaut.

The Kilted Evzone.

The Greek soldier may present to some a highly humorous picture in his ballet skirts and tunic. Despite his peculiarities of dress—which, by the way, are scarcely more peculiar than those of some other nations—he is an excellent fighting man.

The evzone, as he is called, would no more abandon the skirt than would a Scot his kilt. It is a part of his national honor, a part of his personal being. It is a right handed down to him from ancient times. A bas relief of the soldier who fought at Marathon shows him in similar costume. His costume is no essential piece of clothing, for a is worn with the dignity of ages behind it. The evzones are ignorant of fear, and if they look anything but soldierly their appearance is believed by their ability to fight under extraordinary conditions.

One of London's Seven Curses.

There are in London thousands of poor folks whose principal meals come from the fried fish shop which, because of its evil smell, has been described as "one of the seven curses of London." Yet to a hungry man the smell of fried fish is a most enticing odor. George Gissing has described how maddening it was to him in his darkest days "to smell the fish he had no money to purchase," and how when affluent to the extent of a few coppers, he "eagerly bought and devoured the crisp golden colored slices of fresh cooked fish—surely the food of the gods."—London Chronicle.

You Write It.

How would you set down in figures the number eleven thousand eleven hundred and eleven? About half of a class to which the teacher put the question wrote the answer 1111; the other half wrote it 11111.—Youth's Companion.

THE HEIGHT OF MOUNT EVEREST

World's Highest Peak Was Never Ascended.

Is in Wild Country, and Attempts Are Barred.

For many years the East Indian government has prohibited any attempt at the ascent of Mount Everest. As long ago as 1902 six European Alpinists set out for India to view the world from the top of its highest mountain. But the virgin snows of Everest could not have cooled their ardor half so rapidly as did the cold water with which the Indian government soured them. The mountaineers simply met with a blank refusal, and the reason of it was perhaps obvious and logical.

The nearest approach to a railroad toward Mount Everest is about 100 miles away. To the north of this railroad terminal is a succession of parallel ranges of the Himalayas separated by deep valleys. It is one of the most difficult countries in the world to traverse, and no white man has ever crossed it. The surveyors of India have never been nearer than eighty miles from Mount Everest. Some of the valleys are peopled by a few wild tribes who fiercely resent the intrusion of any strangers. The whole country lies in Nepal, which while still an independent state strictly forbade any person to go north among these mountains, and since Nepal came under the suzerainty of India the prohibition has been continued, for obvious reasons, by the Indian government.

When the ascent of Mount Everest is finally made it will probably be on the side of Tibet, whose southern boundary is not far from the mountain, but by her agreement with China the Indian Government is bound to keep explorers from crossing into Tibet from India. Permission was refused to Sven Hedin to cross the border on his last great expedition, when he finally crossed from Ladakh. Some interesting facts about Mount Everest may not generally be known. Many persons have wondered how the determination of the height of Mount Everest could be so exact that its elevation is fixed at precisely 29,002 feet. It happened in this way: In 1849 and 1850 six trigonometrical determinations of the height of the mountain were obtained by the Indian survey at six different stations, all south of the mountain. The height of 29,002 feet assigned to Mount Everest was the mean of the six different values for the height just obtained.

But the geographical survey of India informed the world in 1908 that Mount Everest is higher than it was computed to be by those six trigonometrical determinations. It reported that between 1881 and 1902 six other determinations of the height of the mountain were made at five stations, all excepting one being nearer to the mountain than the previous surveys. These six new determinations gave a mean value of 29,141 feet after correction for refraction. According, therefore, to our present information, Mount Everest is 139 feet higher than it was earlier computed to be. Why is it then, that this latest result of the scientific computation of the height of Mount Everest has not yet appeared in books and maps? It is because the Indian survey is not convinced that the final determination has been reached. It says that the height, 29,141 feet, is a more reliable result than 29,002 feet, but the more recent determination is still probably too small. It desires to acquire more thorough knowledge of the problems of refraction and of the effects of deviations of gravity upon trigonometrical work before announcing the final determination of the elevation of the world's highest mountain. Meanwhile it will retain on its maps the first determination of 29,002 feet.

This decision certainly commended itself. It would be more vexatious than useful to change the figures now and then in order to add or subtract a few feet as the latest determination of the mountain's height. It is better to wait until refinement of scientific method yields the closest approximation possible. This is the suggestion of the Indian survey, and all map makers have apparently adopted it.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

The tragic frequency of collisions between automobiles and railway trains at railway crossings is being dealt with boldly by the Long Island Railway, which has initiated a striking poster campaign showing the recklessness with which motorists ignore all danger signs, not only at their own risk, but often at the cost of many other lives. "Jail Might Stop Them—We Can't," is one particularly vivid picture, showing a touring auto with brilliant headlights dashing past a signal in front of a passenger train. Automobile associations all over the country are being appealed to in the hope that a concerted effort may be made to stop this reckless practice of speeding over grade crossings. Canadian automobile associations might well take this lesson from the United States, as accidents of a similar nature in this country are by no means rare. A train moves faster than the motorist may calculate. Another poster has the caption, "We Can't Stop the Horses," and shows a driver asleep with his team about to run through the gates.

Speaking of preparedness, as the Wichita Beacon frequently does, says The Kansas City Star, every schoolboy knows that the Pilgrim Fathers took their guns to church with them and that the preacher set his up against the pulpit while he talked about the Prince of Peace.

Sore Corns Absolutely Painless Go!

No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never falls—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor to-day.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Any Straw Hat
\$1.00

Fifty Men's Straw Hats, were
\$2.00, \$2.50, and \$3.00.

Final Clearance Price, \$1.00.

THE ROBERT CRAIG CO. LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.

SUITS

That Stand Out

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

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Clerical Suits a specialty.

The Reporter Solicits the Advertising Patronage of the Local Business Men.

IN SENDING MONEY USE BANK MONEY ORDERS

Cashed without charge at ANY BRANCH of ANY BANK in Canada. For remittance as readily negotiable as a bank bill and safe to mail. Cost no more than any other Money Order.

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\$5 and under	3c
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Over \$10 and under \$20	10c
Over \$20 and under \$50	15c

SOLE BY

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

ATHENS BRANCH, F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

SMUTS TAKES MROGORO.

South African General in Possession of German East African Capital.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Gen. Smuts, commander-in-chief of the British forces in German East Africa, reports under date of August 30 that the German forces in that colony are in full retreat. He announced the occupation of Mrogoro, the seat of the German Provisional Government, and said he believed the German military headquarters and provisional government had retired into the mountains.

The text of the statement regarding operations in German East Africa as given out by the British Official Press Bureau says:

"General Smuts reports that on August 30 the enemy forces were in full retreat east and west of the Uluguru mountains and south of Mrogoro. He believed the German military headquarters and provisional government had retired into the mountains.

"We occupied Mrogoro on the 26th. This is a most important town, and was formerly the seat of the provisional government."

NEW CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

Italian Forces Have Captured Tepeleni in Albania.

ROME, Sept. 4.—Italian troops have begun an offensive in Southern Albania and have occupied Tepeleni, 31 miles south-east of Avlona, on the Vojussa River, says the official statement issued by the War Office. The Greek garrison withdrew from Tepeleni.

The official report says: "Wednesday morning our composite column occupied Tepeleni, on the Vojussa, after a rapid march over very difficult ground. The Greek garrison withdrew.

"At the same time Bersaglieri made an attempt against the enemy's position on Mount Gradista and Mount Trubes, on the right bank of the Vojussa. We forced the river near Carbonara and stormed the villages of Klog and Hekal under heavy artillery fire.

"We took 72 prisoners, including 40 Austrians and much ammunition. During the night the news of the occupation of Tepeleni was received, and the Bersaglieri withdrew from Mount Gradista. Enemy aircraft bombed Proveni and La Pal, doing no damage, however."

AEROPLANE BATTLES.

French and British Aviators Win Several Victories.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—In spite of the fog British and French aviators are particularly active on this front. On the Somme front during the forenoon four German machines were brought down by the French, and three others south of Peronne, while two others were seen to fall badly damaged. Anti-aircraft guns brought down two others, and the occupants were taken prisoner. In the afternoon anti-aircraft guns felled three additional hostile aeroplanes. The French lost one machine only.

General Haig reports that during aerial combats with the enemy five German machines were destroyed and at least seven others driven down damaged. Five British aeroplanes were lost.

Five Battalions Reach England.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—It is officially announced through the Chief Censor's office that the following troops have arrived safely in England: 127th Battalion, Camp Borden; 129th Battalion, Camp Borden; 135th Battalion, Camp Borden; 137th Battalion, Calgary; 138th Battalion, Edmonton; No. 10 Stationary Hospital, London; drafts and details.

The 127th Battalion, "York Rangers," is in command of Lieut.-Col. F. F. Clarke; the 129th, from Westworth county, of Lieut.-Col. W. E. S. Knowles; the 135th, "Pride of Middlesex," of Lieut.-Col. Burt Robson.

New Pension Board.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—The new Pension Board, which will have permanent supervision of the whole war pension system of the Dominion, has been named. This Board will take over from the Militia Department the administration of the Act.

The Chairman of the Board is J. K. L. Ross, a Montreal multi-millionaire, whose generosity towards war association funds has been very marked, and who possesses considerable business ability.

The other members are Major John L. Todd, M.D., of Montreal, and Colonel Labatt of Hamilton.

Names of Huns Removed.

ROME, Sept. 4.—Last Tuesday workmen chopped off the marble memorial names of Emperor William and the German Crown Prince, Frederick William, which had been placed in the Senatorial Palace on the ancient Capitol hill during a visit of the German Emperor to Rome twenty years ago. The names were ordered removed by the city government.

He Wants His Luggage.

KINGSTON, Sept. 4.—The threat is made by Willy Brubacher, the St. Johns, Que., German, who escaped from Fort Henry internment camp, and who is now in Waretown, N.Y., that he will sue the Canadian Government for his luggage, which is still here at the Fort. He says he cannot see how the holding of his personal belongings can contribute to the safety of the Dominion.

Rouble's Value Rising.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The value of the rouble has greatly advanced in London, where Petrograd exchange had fallen from 1.55 to 1.35 in the course of a week. The rise of the rouble is attributed to Roumania's entrance into the war, American buying, and the pending internal flotation of a Russian railway loan of 350,000,000 roubles. Simultaneously French exchange has also improved.

ANIMALS ON THE BATTLEFIELD

Regimental Mascots Which Have Distinguished Themselves.

Regimental mascots on many occasions have distinguished themselves on the battlefield. In one instance a regimental dog proved to be one of the few survivors of a terrible British disaster when the famous 66th were cut up in the battle of Malwand. Valiant Bob, the pet of the regiment, sat and howled dismally in the centre of the rapidly-dwindling square, where the Britishers stood back to back, fighting against hordes of Afghans. When every man had fallen, Bob crawled over the bodies of the dead, and, although wounded in the leg, traveled over ninety miles of country by himself.

In the battle of Inkermann, Sandy, the terrier mascot of the Royal Engineers, thoroughly enjoyed himself by running after the Russians and snapping at their legs. He was eventually run through by the bayonet of an exasperated Russian, but Sandy recovered, and had a special medal struck for him by the colonel of the regiment at the conclusion of the campaign.

Bruce, the enormous mastiff who displayed similar fighting tactics in the battle of Kandahar, met with a less fortunate fate, and was killed and buried on the historic battlefield. A poodle who hobbled about on three legs was for some years a familiar spectacle at Chelsea Barracks. The Guards captured the animal in the battle of Vittoria, and adopted him as their regimental pet. He went through the campaign with the regiment, but had two legs broken by a shot through refusing on one occasion to remain in the rear when the charge was sounded, but dashed to the front of the galloping horses.

At the battle of Tel-el-Kebir a private of an Irish regiment went into the fight with a little black kitten concealed in his tunic as a mascot. He came through the battle unscathed, and so did his furry, four-footed friend.

Embargo on Glycerine.

Severe restrictions have been imposed on the sale of glycerine. Chemists cannot obtain fresh supplies unless they give a written guarantee to dealers that it will only be used for preparing medicines and that they will not sell it over the counter unless it is ordered by a doctor's prescription. It is not to be used as an ingredient of any toilet prescription. Manufacturers of glycerine are debarred from supplying it to wholesale dealers unless the dealers give a written undertaking to supply it only to chemists who sign an agreement to the above effect. The reason for this embargo is that the supplies of glycerine are required for the production of explosives.

STENOGRAPHERS & BOOK-KEEPERS

100 Wanted, — Immediately we could place one hundred young people in positions. Never in 15 years have so many calls come to us. Our weekly bulletins appearing in the Brockville papers show that we are unceasingly endeavoring to get every student a good-salaried situation. Fall Term opens Sept. 5. Send for 1916 "Fire Supplement" Catalogue,

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

W. T. Rogers, Prin.

Temporary Office, Victoria Hall.

Columbia Grafonolas
\$20 TO \$475

Records
(fit any machine)
85¢ UP

W. B. PERCIVAL
Columbia Grafonolas and Record Dealer
ATHENS

R 2958 Cohen at the Call Office. Cohen is arrested for exceeding the speed limit: talking by Joe Hayman & Co.
A 1812 Kohala March; played by Paie K. Lua and David K. Kalli. Hilo—Hawaiian March; by Irene West Royal Hawaii Troupe.
A 2032 Manzanilla; by Prince's Orchestra Sunshine and Roses; by Prince's Orchestra.
A 1815 I Hear You Calling Me; by Sneh Taylor and Bergh. The Rosary; by the Revillon Trio.

1916
Fall Opening
1917

ART CLOTHES
COOK BROS. & ALLEN LIMITED

Fall Fashions and Fabrics are in. During the next two weeks this department will be busy fitting out the early buyers—men who have learned the wisdom of getting the "first pick."

It does not cost any more to buy early. Even if you do not want the garments until later on it is advisable to order now and have them delivered when you want them.

This is particularly true this season when materials are so scarce and deliveries are months late in coming from the mills.

You will be surprised at the splendid range of patterns and excellent values in our showing.

ART CLOTHES
COOK BROS. & ALLEN LIMITED

C. F. YATES, ATHENS

THE ATHENS REPORTER
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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Advertisements without special directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly. Subscriptions may commence with any issue. The paper will not be discontinued unless notice is given. No subscriptions will be cancelled unless all arrears are paid.
AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

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

TUESDAY.

One thousand Chinese arrived in France to work in munition factories.
Opening day at the Exhibition broke the attendance record for that day with 32,500 present.
Mrs. Joseph Snively of Simcoe was fatally hurt when struck by a Lake Erie & Northern car at Boston.
The Ontario Government plans to care for cattle which have been deprived of feed by New Ontario fires.
William Edward Terrion was drowned when upset from his canoe while returning from fishing near Marmora.
Samuel McKenzie of Port Stanley, a fisherman, fell asleep on the rail of a tug, tumbled into the lake, and was drowned.
The youngest child of Mr. W. J. Hodges of Holland Landing, wandered on to the G. T. R. track and was killed by a train.
The Greek steamship Leondros has been sunk, according to a despatch from Valencia, Spain, to Lloyds Shipping Agency. The crew were saved.
Seven Toronto persons, including two children, were injured at noon yesterday at Newmarket, when their auto was struck by a Metropolitan car.
Berlin City Council decided not to hold a celebration of the change of name to "Kitchener," considering a silent passing more fitting, in view of the great hero's tragic death in the Orkneys.

Captain Peregrine Acland, son of F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labor, who received the Military Cross recently for gallant conduct at the front, has just been gassed at a Major.
The Berlin newspapers, the despatch adds, express themselves bitterly against Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, and Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, for their failure to keep Roumania out of the war.

WEDNESDAY.

Owen Sound Town Council will soon apply for a city charter.
Up to the present 430,000 Iron Crosses have been conferred from Berlin.
Three newspaper plants at Tralee, Ireland, were seized by the police and troops.
Sir Horace Rumbold has succeeded E. M. Grant-Duff as the British Minister to Switzerland.
Albert Magnon, an electrician, was instantly killed at work in the Exhibition grounds at Quebec.
The contract for the new Dominion arsenal at Lindsay has been let to the Westinghouse Company.
Austrian monitors and batteries have bombarded the towns of Verceirova, Turnu Severin, and Giurgau in Roumania.
Private L. J. Norton, an Indian, of the 27th (Sault Ste. Marie) Battalion, died at Camp Borden hospital, of pneumonia.
Miss Adeline Wehser, aged forty, of 199 Christie street, Toronto, recently discharged from the staff of the Reception Hospital, committed suicide.
Captain (Rev.) H. I. Horsey, who went overseas with the 38th Battalion, has resigned his chaplaincy and gone to France as a junior officer of the battalion.

The Judge Advocate - General, Major-General Smith, is presiding over a board of inquiry conducting a searching investigation into alleged irregularities in rations and fodder supply for the St. Lawrence Canal guard.
THURSDAY.
Ten cases of Asiatic cholera are reported in Tokio. The disease is abating at Nagasaki, but increasing at Osaka, where the cases now number 406.
A notice issued by the Marine Department yesterday is to the effect that the breakwater at Goderich, Ont., has been completed to its full length of 1,400 feet, and the check water removed.
The Australian Government has drawn up a proposition to hold a referendum on the question of establishing compulsory military service in Australia.
The four-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. William Dolbear is reported to have died yesterday at the parents' home in Brooke of infantile paralysis after a short illness.
William Rouillon, a Toronto steamer, living at 623 Dupont street, died in the Western Hospital last night from injuries received when he was kicked in the abdomen by a horse.
The car ferry ice-breaker St. Ignace, owned by the Canadian Towing and Wrecking Company, of Port Arthur, was destroyed by fire yesterday.
For the first time since Italy entered the war the French Government yesterday ordered that flags be raised on all official buildings in recognition of the declaration of war by Italy against Germany.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Justice Garrow of the Supreme Court of Ontario is dead.
The total British losses for the month of August were 127,945.
Two Russian steamers were torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic Sea.
Thanksgiving Day has been fixed by order-in-Council for Monday, the 9th of October.
This year's banana crop in Jamaica has been almost entirely destroyed by recent storms.
Sir William Mackenzie borrowed \$1,800,000 on C. N. R. terminal bonds in New York to complete the Montreal tunnel and station.
Mr. Justice Napoleon Charbonneau of the Montreal Superior Court was

killed by a fall on his yacht while on a fishing trip at Three Rivers.
The 127th, 129th, 135th, 137th, and 138th Battalions, No. 10 Stationary Hospital, London, drafts and details have safely reached England.
Daniel Wemp of Emerald, Amherst Island, eighty-five years of age, has so far this season unloaded 102 loads of hay and 20 loads of grain on his farm.
The Postoffice Department has officially changed the name of the post-office at Berlin, Ont., to "Kitchener," and asks the public to adopt the new name from now on.
Meagre information from the Yukon would indicate a defeat for prohibition by a majority of 50, with polling places having an aggregate of about 200 votes still to hear from.
Struck in his automobile by an I. C. R. express during a thick fog at Dunstan, near Drummondville, a traveller for the Dominion Tobacco Co. of Montreal, named Tremblay, was instantly killed.
The Electrical Development Company issued a writ against the Hydro-electric Commission and the Attorney-General, with the object of preventing power development at Niagara by the Hydro.
SATURDAY.
The conspiracy case at Winnipeg may close this week.
It is reported that Portuguese troops are now ready for the front.
John Hatton, of Owen Sound, was found dead in his bed on Friday morning.
Five hundred thousand Germans were disabled in the Verdun region since Feb. 21.
Several persons were wounded in conflicts between civilians and troops in Lisbon, Spain.
A famine is now raging throughout Syria. More than 100,000 have died of hunger or typhoid.
The total number of wounded prisoners taken in the Verdun sector and Somme neighborhood is 43,000.
General Jostoff, chief of the Bulgarian staff, is reported to have died suddenly. It is thought he has been "removed."
The Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion Government under the Industrial Disputes Act opened its sessions at Cobalt on Friday.
John J. Flanagan, of London, hog buyer, was seriously injured last night when alighting from a Pere Marquette freight train at Chatham.
It has been decided to erect a permanent monument of Kitchener on Marwick Head, in the Isle of Birsay, Orkney, near the sunken reef where the Hampshire went down.

REPLY TO RED CROSS PLEA.
No Reprisals if Foe Will Become Civilized.
LONDON, Sept. 4.—In answer to a communication from the International Red Cross, the text of which is made public simultaneously with the British answer, the Foreign Office Friday stated its position on the question of reprisals.
The Red Cross had urged against the adoption of reprisals on prisoners of war.
The British Government answers by referring to "outrages which have put such a strain on the patient British people as to raise the question of reprisals."
The reply concludes: "His Majesty's Government will readily respond to the appeal, being confident that the neutral powers and the International Committee will recognize that the demands for reprisals grow in volume and urgency with the recurrence of abuses, and that the surest means of avoiding reprisals is the abandonment of the policy inspiring them."

Vatican Considers Action.
PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Vatican is considering the action of Germany in compelling the inhabitants of the north of France to work in the fields, according to a statement by Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, says the Rome correspondent of The Journal. The Cardinal declined, however, to discuss the status of this subject. Questioned as to the possibility of the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and the Holy See, the Cardinal said the Vatican would be delighted by such an event, but that all would depend upon the French Government, and whether that Government desired it.

Ferdinand's Address to Soldiers.
BUCHAREST, Sept. 4.—King Ferdinand has issued the following order of the day, addressed to the army:
"I have called upon you who are stout-hearted and full of hope. The spirits of the great Roumanian chief-tains, Michael the Brave and Stephen the Great, inspired in the provinces you and I to deliver them to you to victories worthy of them and of our heroic and victorious allies.
"Terror fighting awaits you, but you will endure its rigors as did your ancestors. In future ages the entire race will bless and glorify you."

Germany's Last Call.
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 4.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the meeting of Socialist electrical unions of Greater Berlin, which had been proposed for Deputy Haase to speak on peace, was prohibited.
The Kreuz Zeitung says that a general examination of all men of military age in Germany, who previously were exempted, is now taking place. German officials who heretofore had been declared indispensable, the newspaper says, also are being examined.

Leprosy in British Columbia.
VICTORIA, B.C., Sept. 4.—Hardly had the medical authorities taken in charge one case of the dreaded disease leprosy, in the person of a Chinese who had been a resident of the local Chinese colony for the last year, than the discovery was made of another case, one more serious than the first.

Dates of the Autumn Fairs

A bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture gives details of the dates of various fall fairs which will be in this vicinity, including the following:
Alexandria—Sept. 12 and 13.
Almonte—Sept. 19-21.
Arnprior—Sept. 6-8.
Avonmore—Sept. 20.
Beachburg—Oct. 4-6.
Belleville—Sept. 14-15.
Brockville—Sept. 4-6.
Carp—Oct. 4-5.
Casselton—Sept. 6.
Cobden—Sept. 26-27.
Cornwall—Sept. 7-9.
Delta—Sept. 18-20.
Frankville—Sept. 28-29.
Kemptville—Sept. 23-24.
Kingston—Sept. 26-28.
Lanark—Sept. 7-8.
Lansdowne—Sept. 21-22.
Lombardy—Sept. 9.
Maberly—Sept. 26-27.
Merrickville—Sept. 14-15.
Metcalfe—Sept. 19-20.
Middleville—Oct. 6.
Napawee—Sept. 12-13.
Ottawa—Sept. 8-16.
Pakenham—Sept. 25-26.
Perth—Sept. 1, 2, 3.
Prescott—Sept. 5-6.
Renfrew—Sept. 20-22.
Spencerville—Sept. 26-27.

A Reliable Agent Wanted

In every good town and district in Ontario, where we are not represented. Territory reserved for the right man. Highest commissions paid. Attractive advertising matter.
Splendid List of New Specialties for Season 1916-1917
Including the NEW EVERBEARING RASPBERRY—ST. REGIS.
STONE & WELLINGTON
The Fonthill Nurseries (Established 1897)
Toronto, Ontario
Advertise in the Reporter.

LUMBER

Now on hand, a stock of plank and dimension lumber suitable for general building purposes and a quantity of rough sheathing lumber. Any order for building material will be filled on short notice. Present stock includes a quantity of
FOUNDATION TIMBER SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.
A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.
F. Blancher
ATHENS

LEAVES TEXAS BECAUSE OF MEXICAN TROUBLES

Dies in Canada
George Wiltse, son of the late Anson Wiltse of Athens, left his farm in Texas where Mexican raids were frequent occurrences, motored to Canada to take up residence, but died on Aug. 27, shortly after his arrival, of typhoid fever. He was a twin brother of the late Arza Wiltse, and was 48 years old. He leaves to mourn his loss, his wife and four children. Deceased intended living at Wellington, the home of his wife. The funeral took place on Monday being attended by the following from this section: Mr. and Mrs. G. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Brown, Mr. Ford Wiltse, Mrs. Lorne Brown, Athens, Mr. and Mrs. H. Willows, of Lym.

In regard to the reciprocity in fishing licenses now in vogue between Canada and the United States where residents of both countries can fish anywhere among the Thousand Islands between Kingston and Brockville, a great deal of credit for the successful outcome of long-drawn-out negotiations is due the Brockville member of the Legislature, Mr. A. E. Donovan, who has worked hard to make this possible. In regard to Canadians who have been fined for fishing in United States waters Mr. Donovan has taken the matter up with a view to having the fines remitted if possible.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*
Township Council
Council met on Monday, 21st ult. with members all present.
County Treasurer was authorized to sell lands in arrears of taxes.
Councillors Heffernan and Kelly were appointed to examine the Dock-kill bridge.
M. Brown and W. M. Dixie were given permission to expend state labor and counties work in Div. 7. Burton Alguire was appointed overseer in Road Div No. 18.
Accounts ordered paid: W. Sheffield, for sheep killed by dogs, \$15; E. Davis, repairing culvert, \$15.50; James Love, collecting taxes 1915, \$45; Geo. Heffernan, repairing Foster's Bridge, \$10
By-Law to levy rates was passed authorizing the following amounts to be collected:
Country rate \$2929.31, Township \$8500, dogs \$141.00, Township schools \$2721, High School \$1260, High School Debentures \$232.06, Public School Debentures: Sec. 6 \$299.80, Sec. 4 \$200, Sec. 5 \$31, Sec. 7 \$263, Sec. 8 \$300, Sec. 10 \$52.50, Sec. 11 \$84, Sec. 14 \$100, Sec. 2 \$258.
Council adjourned to meet at call of the Reeve.
R. E. Cornell, Clerk

Zutoo

Will cure any headache in 20 minutes, will nip a cold in the bud, will relieve the monthly pains of women, and in every case it leaves you Feeling Good.

The Shillalah.

The shillalah is no raw limb of a tree. It is almost as much a work of art as a well balanced cricket bat. The old shillalahs were as carefully looked after by their loving owners as is a rifle in the wilds. Cut from the sturdiest of young blackthorns and showing as little taper as an ebony ruler, it was weighted with lead or iron at the end nearest the grip so that its center of gravity was about four-fifths of the way from the hitting end. When properly seasoned by being kept in the neighborhood of the farm oven for a few months it became a thing of supple steel. And the proper pronunciation of the name of this fearsome weapon is the melodious one of "shill-ally," with the accent on the "all"—London Mirror.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

OTTAWA EXHIBITION
FROM BROCKVILLE
Going all trains Sept. 13 and a.m. trains Sept. 14. Return limit Friday, Sept. 15. \$1.80
Going Sept. 8 to 15. Return limit 5 days from date of sale \$2.25
Home-seekers' Excursions to Canadian West every Tuesday.
Steamship Tickets by All Lines
Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 52 King street.
GEO. E. McGLADE,
City Pass. Agent

FALL GOODS

EXAMINE THE BEAUTIFUL NEW LINES OF WOMENS' WEAR NOW IN.
C. H. POST
BROCKVILLE.
The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

Bread Making Contests At Rural School Fairs

PRIZES—Free Courses at Macdonald Institute, Guelph
Free Poultry Raising Courses at Ontario Agricultural College
Free Cook Books and Magazines
Over 1,500 prizes in all will be offered in bread-making contests which will be held this fall at over 250 rural school fairs taking place in Ontario. It will be a great event at the fairs and will stimulate interest in bread-making among young girls between the ages of 12 and 17 years.
Here is a wonderful opportunity for your daughter to win for herself a Free Course in Domestic Science at the famous Macdonald Institute, Guelph. All she has to do is to bake one double loaf of bread and enter it in the contest at the fair according to the conditions explained below and more fully told in the folder we will send you on request. The loaf must be baked with Cream of the West Flour.

Cream of the West Flour
the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread.

This is a splendid flour which makes the biggest, bulging loaves—whitest, lightest and most wholesome bread you ever baked. Is this not a splendid opportunity to interest your daughters in breadmaking?

Here are the Splendid Prizes offered for the best loaf of bread baked with Cream of the West Flour. The following are offered at each local fair:
1st Prize—1 paid-up subscription to "My Magazine" for 1 year. This magazine is full from cover to cover every month with articles suitable for young people of all ages. It is published in England. Value \$2.50 per year.
2nd Prize—5 months paid-up subscription to "My Magazine." Value \$1.25.
Extra Prizes—When entries exceed ten a 2nd prize will be awarded of 6 mos. paid-up subscription to "My Magazine." When the number of entries exceeds twenty the judges at the fair will award 4th, 5th, and 6th prizes of one year's paid-up subscriptions to "The Little Paper." This is a wonderful little publication issued every month in England. Its eight pages are packed with highly engaging information and stories relating to history, nature-study, animals, birdlife, etc.
Important—The winners of 1st prizes at the fairs automatically become competitors for the Provincial Prizes. The second half of the double-loaf is sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, by the district representative in special container provided. The judging is done by Miss M. A. Purdy of the Department of Breadmaking and Flour Testing at the College.

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, 1916, or her 17th birthday does not occur before Nov. 1, 1916. One loaf of bread must be submitted baked in pan about 7 x 5 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 first prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the Provincial Contest. The local contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fair.
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..... 40 marks
(a) Evenness..... 15 marks
(b) Silkenness..... 20 marks
(c) Color..... 5 marks
3. Flavor of Bread..... 45 marks
(a) Taste..... 25 marks
(b) Odor..... 20 marks
Each loaf must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag containing the face of the Old Miller (important) 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
Write for free folder giving full and complete information about every feature of this great contest.

Address **Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, (West) Toronto**

Cream of the West Flour is sold by W. G. Parish, Athens; H. Brown & Sons, Brockville.

TEXAS RANGER FOOLED THEM

Sent N. Y. Scientists a Horned Rattlesnake, And They "Swallowed" the Fake Smoothly.

New York—Gone is the glory of the great "bull snake" rattlesnake, the wonderful rhinoceros diamond back, the unparalleled Texas unicorn. Gone also is the pedigreed "goat" of the New York scientists who let a simple Texas ranger fool them with a new species of Crotalus adamanteus from the Mexican border, more wonderful than the sea serpent of Atlantic City bathing places, that wore a horn an inch long on the top of his skull. For Br'er Snake shed his skin the other night and the horn came off.

The mysterious rattler came to Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles at the Bronx Zoological Park, about three months ago, having been shipped north by W. A. Snake King, as he calls himself, a Texan who lives near Brownsville and who spends a great part of his time bagging reptiles for the Zoo. It was he who sent the huge diamond back that nearly cost the life of Keeper Tooney a few months ago, and the fresh snake was an outcropping of this accident.

Curator Ditmars wrote to King in Texas telling him of the affair, and the snake hung around for a week, but he seriously. He has been bitten so often by the "rattlers" that he could not conceive of anyone, even a New York zoo keeper, being inconvenienced by them. Also it had, cost him not a little trouble to get that snake, and perhaps he was peevish that his acquisition was not a desirable citizen.

PROMISED RARE SPECIMEN. "You see," explained Mr. Ditmars, "when the army went to the border they drove all the snakes away for miles, and it was hard to get specimens. King wrote me that he drove his flivver automobile across the boundary line into the sand desert in search of some for us, and when he was in Mr. Carranza's territory some deliberately unfriendly natives plugged a couple of holes in his gasoline tank with American rifles. He had to go back home and get a couple of horses to tow his machine to where the snakes were. Of course it hurt after that to hear that one of the few he captured on the trip started a campaign of "schrechlichkeit." Anyhow, he wrote in answer to my letter, saying the next time I send you one it'll have a horn on it."

Sure enough, a few weeks later the mysterious snake arrived. It had a beautiful horn, fully an inch long, extending from the skin over the eyes. It was the only reptile the snake experts had seen with such an appendage. The so-called horn rattler of Texas only has two little bumps over the eyes much like the tip on a snail's head.

"King wrote me that he couldn't classify the snake," said Mr. Ditmars. "But he had discovered an entire race of them, and could furnish any number to the zoo. He asked me to examine it thoroughly and have some other scientists look it over and possibly write a treatise on the new species."

The curator did as Mr. Snake King asked. He called on two or three expert biologists. They got out their magnifying glasses and their microscopes and they looked at Senor Snake's horn.

"Wonderful!" exclaimed one, whose name it wouldn't be fair to tell. "Why, one can see the blood vessels in the membranous composition of the protuberance. It is absolutely genuine and unique."

The rest either agreed or admitted that they were stumped. But Raymond L. Ditmars has been handling snakes since he was in short knickerbockers, and at the age of 20 he was lecturing on them for the Board of Education. It is said he wasn't a success as a lecturer, because he insisted on illustrating his discourses with live specimens instead of stereopticon slides. Anyhow, he was canny and wary on the new marvel.

"I'll wait until Monsieur Snake sheds his skin," he allowed.



MAGIC BAKING POWDER. Contains No Alum. Life's Dictionary of Musical Terms. Aria—A title given to a part of an opera to indicate that the singer expects the action to be interrupted by applause at the conclusion.

Bravo: The pass-word of the professional caqueur. Bravura: The pyrotechnic style of those virtuosos who habitually exceed the speed limit.

Cadenza: A capsule of compressed technique inserted by a soloist whenever the composer's music becomes dangerously easy or intelligible. Conductor: An automaton which, if properly wound up, keeps time to the playing of an orchestra.

Encore: A French abbreviation of the Yiddish phrase, "Once more yet again already," much used by patrons of music who insist on getting their money's worth.

Opera: An expensive form of entertainment provided as a background to a lavish social display. Oratorio: An old-fashioned relic of the days when the Bible was taken seriously and music was innocently believed to be a combination of melody, harmony and rhythm.

Motif: The tag with which Wagner labels his musical ideas. By learning the names of the motifs one can talk intelligently about any of the operas. Recitative: A barking utterance of unintelligible words, used by operatic composers to save the trouble of writing real melodies.

A Woman's Message to Women. If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire for life, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment, with ten days' trial entirely free, and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies, who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

Puzzle of the Eagle and the Whale. There are two animals that puzzle naturalists more than any others. They are nature's submarine and aeroplane, the whale and the eagle. It is known that whales occasionally descend as much as 3,000 feet below the surface of the sea. Why they are not injured scientists have yet to discover. It is this pressure which prevents a modern submarine descending even 300 feet, let alone 3,000.

Eagles have been seen through telescopes to fly with apparent ease from 30,000 to 40,000 feet above sea level. At that height no human being can live owing to the rarefaction of the air. How the birds live and fly at far greater heights than man can endure for long is a question still to be answered.—Pearson's Weekly.

Legend of Hapsburg Castle. According to legend, the ancient castle of Hapsburg, overlooking the Rhine, was founded in 1020 and was without surrounding walls for defensive purposes, a strange omission in those warlike days. A friend coming to stay at the castle so greatly deplored the absence of the usual defences that its lord declared that before sunrise on the following morning his stronghold would be surrounded by impregnable walls. Naturally the visitor smiled and did not believe that this thing could come to pass, but in the early morning he was awakened by the lord of the castle, who bade him look out upon the walls. He had kept his promise, but in an unexpected way. Instead of seeing a surrounding wall made of stone, the visitor saw an unbroken circle of the lord's followers, all in their armor and bearing weapons. And it has since been the boast of the Hapsburgs that the family's devoted subjects were sufficient defence in no matter what emergency.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. To print a kiss upon her lips. He thought the time was ripe; but when he went to press, she said: "I do not like your type."—Boston Transcript.

A kiss he printed on her lips. And she showed her no contrition. Because the artful mixer inquired: "Well, where's the next edition?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A kiss he printed on her lips. And she made this oration: "Please, continue doing that. It boosts my circulation."—New York Evening Sun.

A kiss he printed on her lips. She smiled, the artful creature, and modestly inquired of him: "Was that a special feature?"—Moscow (Idaho) Star-Mirror.

He tried to kiss her lips again. But couldn't quite get at her; she held a book in such a way. They were "next to reading matter."—Boston Courier.

To print a kiss, he did insist. Upon her lips—but listen! The maid was weak, she turned to cheek—"This more 'Preferred Position'."—Montana Daily Record.

He called her coltie, lamble, kld. Until she made petition: "All barnyard names now forbid, 'Am I a 'Stock Edition'?"—William Willeeta.

GILDED LIMES. A feature of Native Festivals and Feasts of South India.

Instead of changing cards the well-to-do natives of southern India show their esteem on New Year's Day by presenting to their friends limes covered with brass leaf, or in some cases with gold leaf. As the natives have several New Year's days of their own in addition to the special ones of the English, the Mohammedans and the Hindu, the gilded limes are passed around rather frequently. The custom is a purely local one, and it had its origin so far back that no one remembers when or why it was started.

In addition to the New Year's festivals gilded limes are sometimes presented to the host at the ordinary "tamash" or social gathering. If a native is too poor to afford gilded limes, not to mention gold covered ones, he gives plain, undecorated ones.

It is said that a great quantity of brass leaf is used for decorating limes for these special occasions, and the bazaar trade in this kind of gilt is very large throughout the southern part of India. Brass leaf is sold also for the decoration of gilded caps, or "topi," worn by the Mohammedans in that part of India, as well as for ornamenting the dress of the Mohammedan women.

The Appetite of Youth Quickly Restored

Appetite is useless unless digestion is good. Dr. Hamilton's Pills make tremendous appetite and keep digestion up to the mark as well. The liver, bowels and kidneys are stimulated, the stomach strengthened, and robust health quickly follows. Dr. Hamilton's Pills invigorate and snap into the system, make folks feel youthful and happy. You'll forget you had a stomach, forget your days of sickness if Dr. Hamilton's Pills are used. Insist on having Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box, no other medicine so good.

LIKE A TINY SOLAR SYSTEM. Power and Possibilities That Are Locked in an Atom.

The most generally accepted theory about the structure of the atom—which is no longer regarded as the ultimate indivisible particle of any element, as this of course could have no structure—is that it is positively charged nucleus surrounded by a system of electrons which are kept together by attractive forces from the nucleus. Thus it becomes a sort of infinitesimally small solar system.

In an article in the General Electric Review, Dr. Saul Dushman draws the following conclusions from a discussion of the laws that govern the atoms of the several elements: "Considering the relationships exhibited by the different radioactive elements, one realizes that the dream of the alchemists may not have been as fatuous as has appeared until recently. The concept of an absolutely stable atom must be discarded once for all, and its place is taken by the miniature solar system, as it were, consisting of a central nucleus and one or more rings of electrons."

"But the nucleus itself is apparently the seat of immense forces, and in spite of its exceedingly infinitesimal dimensions it contains both alpha particles and electrons. Once in a while the nucleus of one of the atoms will spontaneously disintegrate and expel an alpha or beta particle. A new element has been born. What causes these transformations? Can they be controlled? These are questions which only the future can answer. But if we had it in our power to remove two alpha particles from the atom of bismuth or any of its isotopes, not only would the dream of the alchemists be realized, but man would be in possession of such intensely powerful sources of energy that all our coal mines, water powers and explosives would become insignificant by comparison."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gents.—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly, VILANDIE FRERES.

Effect of Cold on the Senses. An explorer who took part in an antarctic expedition states that the most remarkable effect of the cold which he noticed was the loss of sense and touch in the fingers. It was almost complete.

"Suppose you wanted to look for a knife in your kit bag. You would put your hand in and feel round for it, and you would actually have it in your hand and not know it. It was the same with everything we handled. We saw that we picked it up an saw that we held the article; we could not feel that we had it."

He added that it was not possible to shave, because the skin became irritated and sore, while if the beard became too long it became hoist and then froze into a block. The only thing to do was to keep the beard and mustache clipped close.

Treading on other people's toes won't always enable you to rise above them.

THE FAMOUS PRODUCTIONS OF FLORENCE AND ROME ARE REPRODUCED IN THE NEW ART STONWARE NOW ON VIEW AT ROBERT JUNOR'S 62 King St. East HAMILTON, ONT.

Couldn't Fool Him. She hailed from a remote country village in England and had traveled by rail on a visit to friends who resided in a distant town. While entering the railway station for the return journey she found to her dismay that she had lost her handbag, which contained her return ticket and cash.

After a fruitless inquiry and search a lady to whom she had spoken of her loss very kindly offered the suggestion that the old dame should wire to her husband at her expense, and ask him to telegraph a money order, also telling him the circumstances in which she was placed. She assented to this, and the telegram was sent and duly delivered to the old dame's husband. He tore the message open and read it.

"Any answer?" asked the messenger. "Na, nor brass neither," said he. "They'll find they nobbut got a noodle this time. They'll not hood-wink me; that bain't Mary's writin'. I could tell 'ers from hundreds."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia. Modesty. When every pool in Eden was a mirror that unto Eve her dainty charms proclaimed, She went undressed without a single fear of thought that she had need to be ashamed.

"Twas only when she'd eaten of the apple That she became inclined to be a prude, And found that evermore she'd have to grapple With the much debated problem of the nude.

Thereafter she devoted her attention Her time and all her money to her clothes, And that was the beginning of conventions, And modesty as well, I suppose. Reactors' come about in fashions recent; Now girls conceal so little from the men. It would seem, in name of all that's decent, Some one ought to pass the apples round again."—Chicago Music News.

RUNNING NOSE COLDS CURED SNEEZING STOPPED INSTANTLY. The worst of a cold is how suddenly it comes. No time to hurry to the drug store, cough develops, the lungs are affected with pneumonia or tuberculosis and it's too late. Keep Carrhazone on hand—it kills colds instantly. Something magical about the way it cures catarrh and bronchitis. Carrhazone is the best remedy, because it cures in nature's way, it heals, soothes and restores permanently. Carry a Carrhazone Inhaler in your pocket, use it occasionally and you'll never catch cold; that is worth remembering.

Beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for GENUINE CARRHAZONE, which is sold everywhere. Large size, containing two months' treatment, costs \$1.00; small size, 50c; sample size, 25c.

Iron Bridges. Introduction of the semi-elliptical arch in bridge building in England met with complaint on behalf of the Tweed side people, because the roadway over it being almost level, as one old man said, "You did not know when you were on it and when you were off it."

The first iron arch constructed was made in England at Coalbrookdale by one Darby. The bridge consists of one semi-elliptical arch, 108-foot span, each of the ribs being cast in two pieces only. It was opened for traffic in 1779, and a new era in the art of bridge building was thus entered upon. Up to 1866 cast iron was predominant in bridge construction, and although it is believed that wrought iron was introduced before 1866 it does not appear to have been extensively used before.

Official Ignorance. One of the best of the many stories of English official ignorance of the colonies is recalled by P. A. Silburn in "The Governance of Empire." Lord Palmerston was forming a new ministry and in a preliminary council was arranging its composition. He had filled up all the portfolios with the exception of the colonial office. First one name and then another was suggested and thrown aside. At last he said to Sir Arthur Helps: "I suppose I must take the thing myself. Come upstairs with me and show me where these places are on the maps."

Dispositions. The Dispositions of men are different. A horse is managed well by men and of different dispositions, just as much as a carpenter cannot build a house with big and tall timbers only. Even a man of obstinacy or argumentative is not unnecessary in a family. But there must be a supervision over them all. If there is no one who binds them to the different dispositions bring confusion to the house.—Kruco.

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

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

WANTED—BY THE 3RD OF SEPTEMBER—good competent general servant; no objection to child over 6 years. Apply, Mrs. Alex. Murray, 94 Duke St., Hamilton, Ont.

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

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

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

FOR SALE. FUR SALE—PLANING SAW AND Chop Mill; doing good business; also motor truck, 1-4 ton capacity, in No. 1 condition. Apply to John McCormick, Lawrence Station, Ont.

How Boston Might be Destroyed. One of the most novel methods yet conceived of destroying a city is described in Popular Science Monthly. The author says: "An enemy need not bother mustering battleships or waste his time bombarding from afar the intellectual hub of this land of ours. In time of peace let him have his spies build a big pumping station right in the middle of that city, and at the proper time start drawing indiscriminately from the ground below the water saturating the subsoil. You know a large number of Boston's big buildings rest upon floating foundations. Pump out the water in the supporting quicksand, and down those structures would tumble into the yawning cavities so created. It would be far more effective in its demolition than the projectiles of a hostile fleet."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff. A Trick with an Egg. Place two V shaped wineglasses of the same size near the edge of a table. In the right hand one put an egg, just fitting the rim in the glass. Hold the bases of the glasses firmly down on the top rims touching each other. Now with a quick, sharp breath blow upon the line where the egg and the glass meet. The egg will jump to the other glass. With a little practice this can be done every time. Be careful to blow in a line with the left hand glass or the egg will jump in the wrong direction and land on the table.

Married His Widow. Sir Thomas Lipton had this very good Scotch story: "Some time ago he visited Scotland, when he met an old friend whom he had not seen since they were at school together. They got to discussing old times and Sir Thomas suddenly asked: "And how's Georgie?" referring to an old Scotch school friend, known to both of them.

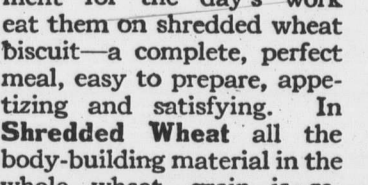
"Oh," was the answer, "he's dead long ago, and I shall never cease to regret him as long as I live."

"I never knew you had so much respect for him as all that," said Sir Thomas, in surprise.

"Na, na, you're wrong there," answered his friend. "It wasn't the respect I had for him, not that; but, you see, I married his widow!"

A Street in Moscow. One street in Moscow, Misanitskaya Ulitsa, is devoted almost entirely to stores selling machinery. The windows of these shops are large and of plate glass and display the various wares to good advantage. Many windows are devoted to large exhibits of various mechanical, and at a certain hour in the afternoon these machines are, so far as possible, set in motion to give practical illustration of their workings.

Time for Peaches and Cream! To get full palatoy with maximum of nutriment for the day's work eat them on shredded wheat biscuit—a complete, perfect meal, easy to prepare, appetizing and satisfying. In Shredded Wheat all the body-building material in the whole wheat grain is retained, including the bran coat, which is so useful in promoting bowel exercise.



Made in Canada

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE. 23 THE PR...

DRS. SOPER & WHITE. SPECIALISTS. Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases. Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 8 to 9 p.m., Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Consultation Free. DRS. SOPER & WHITE. 25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. (Please Mention This Paper.)

GREAT BALKAN CAMPAIGN TO CAUSE EARLY COLLAPSE OF ENTIRE WAR

Berlin Correspondent Sees Russ Drive to Constantinople and Central Powers Isolated.

London, Cable.—(New York Times Cable).—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Rotterdam sends the following:

The possibility of startling developments following Roumania's entry into the war is foreshadowed by the Berlin correspondent of the T. Y. In a despatch, which must have passed through the German censorship, he suggests the early collapse of the war by reason of a Russian advance through the Balkans to Constantinople, and the complete isolation of the Central Powers. Following is the text of the message:

"The immediate object of Roumania is Transylvania and the other advantages promised by the Entente. The great motive power in Russia, and although Russia had to moderate her policy, which probably was the cause of Sazonoff's resignation, she has now probably taken a decisive step towards the ideal of Sazonoff and of all great Russians, namely, the possession of Constantinople. If the military outlook of the Entente remains favorable, then in September or October we shall hear of a Balkan campaign on a great scale.

"The Russians will again attempt to go along the road to Constantinople, in order to take possession of it and isolate the Central Power. In his way the decision of the war, although it had been supposed it would be exclusively attained in the west, would be quickly brought about amidst the exhausted nations."

94 VICTIMS.

Northern Fires Last Week Ruined That Many Homes.

New Liskeard, Report.—The number of losses in the fires last week has materially increased since the first announcement. According to a report just prepared by Mr. E. M. Goodwin, there were eighty-nine, many of whom lost everything they possessed in the way of crops, buildings, implements and household goods, and are spread over Townships Hudson, Dymond, Casey, Harris, Harley and Beauchamp. Besides eighty-nine farmers there were five employees of the Casey Mine who lost their houses and furniture, making a total record of ninety-four families who practically lost all. Already some seventy-three of these families have been supplied with temporary relief. Shipments of goods from the Central Relief Committee at Toronto are arriving every day, and the headquarters at New Liskeard for relief are now well stocked with everything in shape of foodstuffs, clothing and household utensils, and those who are giving their services to assist in distributing the goods are kept busy from morning till night. A number of tents arrived yesterday from Borden Camp and these are being handed out to those who have lost their homes.

QUIET STILL ON THE WEST

The British Repulse Huns Around Guillemont.

French Make New Gains at Verdun.

London Special Cable says.—The Germans made two attempts last night to advance in the vicinity of Guillemont, on the Somme front, but were beaten back, the War Office announced today.

"Bad weather continues," the statement says. "Operations last night again were confined to a few minor enterprises on different parts of the front. Two half-hearted attempts by the enemy to advance in the vicinity of Guillemont were easily frustrated. Detachments of our troops entered and reconnoitered what remains of Moquet Farm, and subsequently returned to our lines."

"We carried out a successful raid, with no loss to ourselves, on the enemy's trenches near Neuville St. Vaast, inflicting casualties on the enemy, and returning with eight prisoners."

FRENCH GAIN AT VERDUN.

Paris Special Cable says.—The French launched another attack on the Verdun front, east of Fleury, last night, and made further progress, the War Office announced today.

The statement follows: "There was the usual cannonading along the whole front. There is nothing to report in regard to the operations of last night, except a minor enterprise which permitted us to advance to the east of Fleury."

"A German airplane was brought down in the course of a fight with one of our pilots. The enemy machine crashed to the ground near Fresnes, in the Woevre."

IRISH NEWSPAPERS SEIZED.

Tralee, Ireland, Aug. 29.—Police and soldiers today seized the machinery and plant where the newspapers Sabina, Kerryman and Liberator were published. The authorities acted under a warrant issued by Gen. Sir John Maxwell, commander of the forces in Ireland, charging the newspapers with publishing on August 19 an article calculated to cause disaffection. The managing director of the newspapers, named Griffin, was arrested during the Dublin rebellion last Easter, but later was released.

FALKENHAYNOUT, HINDENBURG IN

Kaiser Peremptorily Dismisses Chief of Staff

And Appoints Northern Veteran to Place.

Berlin Cable.—The Emperor has dismissed Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn and appointed Field Marshal von Hindenburg chief of the general staff.

The Ritzau News Agency publishes the official announcement of Gen. von Falkenhayn's dismissal by the Emperor as chief of the general staff and the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg to that post. Gen. von Ludendorff, von Hindenburg's chief of staff, the despatch adds, has been appointed first quartermaster-general.

The appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as chief of the German general staff is the most momentous change made in the Kaiser's military command since the outbreak of the war. It comes at the most critical moment that the Teutonic empires have since the great conflict begun, as the lists of their foes have just been added to by the intervention of Italy and Roumania. While even military critics in the allied countries have been frank to concede throughout the two years of the war that von Hindenburg was the ablest military genius at the Kaiser's command, the Berlin announcement that von Falkenhayn has been dismissed is significant. There has been a strong movement afoot in Germany for many months with a view to placing von Hindenburg at the head of the general staff and powerful influences have been brought to bear toward that end.

German newspapers, copies of which reached this country recently, indicated "between the lines" that Hindenburg's presence in Russia, in actual command of the German armies in the east, was more essential than anything else. It was pointed out that it was chiefly his presence there and the fear of his plans that kept Roumania from siding with the Allies, despite the victories of Gen. Brusiloff. Curiously enough, the change is made a day after Roumania has entered into the war.

Last month the Field Marshal was placed in supreme command of the German-Austrian armies from the Baltic to Galicia, thus superseding the Austrian high command. Gen. Falkenhayn has been chief of the general staff since the retirement early in the war of Count Helmuth von Moltke, whose "illness" was generally attributed to the outcome of the Marne battle.

QUEBEC STRIKE.

Carmen Are Out for Recognition of Union.

Quebec, Que., Report.—At 5 o'clock this morning a general strike of all the members of the Carmen's Union came into force, following the refusal of the Quebec Railway to recognize the union. The car men, some time ago, asked for a rise of salary, and delegated a committee of their union officers to meet the railway officials, but the latter refused to discuss matters with the union, saying they were willing to raise the salaries, but would have nothing to do with the union.

"On the various circuits of the street car service to-day only four cars are circulating, unmolested by the strikers. On account of the thousands of visitors here for the exhibition, the city authorities are mobilizing to-day all their motor-cars, trucks, the fire brigade automobiles, and an appeal is being sent out to all members of the Quebec Auto Club and owners of cars to organize a motor service from various points of the city to the fair grounds, at the regular street-car fare."

ARE MARCHING IN HUNGARY

London Special Cable.—A despatch from Bucharest by way of Rome says the Roumanians, operating in conjunction with Russians, have captured the principal passes of the Carpathians. For twelve hours, the despatch says, the Roumanians have marched uninterruptedly on Hungarian territory, meeting only weak resistance.

Hungarian war correspondents, as quoted in a despatch from Amsterdam, report that the Roumanians have begun a bombardment of the Danube towns of Rustchuk, Bulgaria, and Orsova, Hungary.

EX-SOLDIER ACCUSED.

Berlin, Ont., Aug. 29.—Edward Kneebone, formerly of the 110th Battalion, Strafford, appeared in the Police Court this morning charged with unlawfully collecting for patriotic and tobacco funds. Another charge of stealing \$18 from the trunk of his room-mate is also pending, and the accused was remanded until Friday.

HUNS DELIGHTED

With Von Hindenburg's Appointment to Control.

Berlin Cable, via London.—Emperor William's appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as chief of the German general staff is acclaimed generally with enthusiastic satisfaction. The Berlin newspapers unite in saying that the Emperor has fulfilled the long-cherished wish of the German people, who are declared to have limitless confidence in the victor at Tanneburg, and who expect him to conduct the war to a successful end.

It is assumed here that the appointment of von Hindenburg was connected with the present critical phase of the war, and in consequence of the situation created by the entry of Roumania into the conflict. The newspapers give unstinted praise to Gen. Eric von Falkenhayn, the dismissed chief of the Imperial general staff. They give him credit, especially for the successful Serbian campaign, and for reopening communications between Germany and Bulgaria and Turkey.

No guess is ventured in military circles regarding the new appointment to succeed von Hindenburg in active command of the German troops opposing the Russians on the eastern front, but it is expected to be one of the greatest importance.

HUNS HINT AT A WITHDRAWAL BEFORE HAIG

Hindenburg May Abandon Great Noyon Salient in France Now.

TROUBLE IN BERLIN

Changes in German Leaders Climax of a Serious Difference at Home.

(By C. F. Bertell.)

Paris Cable.—French military experts hail the Kaiser's dismissal of General von Falkenhayn and the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg to take his place as chief of the general staff, as a sign that things are going wrong with the German army.

The official North German Gazette hinted this week that the Germans might withdraw from the great Noyon salient in France, which the Somme offensive is intended to obliterate. It is pointed out that only if a popular hero like Hindenburg decreed such a retreat would it be accepted without trouble from the German people.

The expectation is that it will be Hindenburg's strategy to begin shortening the German lines everywhere. Lieut.-Col. Rousset said today: "Hindenburg's appointment is a complete surrender by the German court party, headed by the Kaiser, to popular opinion."

General Delacroix said: "The incident shows the German army is badly rattled. Von Moltke was made the scapegoat for the Marne; Falkenhayn pays for the Verdun defeat and the Russian offensive."

CLIMAX OF BITTER CONFLICT. A Roumanian despatch says: "The military crisis in Germany is reported on excellent authority to have been the climax of a bitter conflict between Falkenhayn and Hindenburg over the Verdun offensive."

Hindenburg was utterly opposed to any offensive in France, but wanted to strike immediately a blow at Russia. For this he was prepared, not only with a plan of campaign, but with preparations actually made behind the front in Courland.

He made a demand on the General Staff for additional forces to carry out this enterprise, but they were refused him by Falkenhayn, and Hindenburg's plan was overruled in favor of the offensive against Verdun.

Behind Falkenhayn in this disastrous decision was the German Crown Prince, who is held by well informed persons to be really responsible for the colossal blunder of Verdun.

The fall of Falkenhayn is regarded here as of the greatest significance, even imperiling the Hohenzollern dynasty.

BERNHARDI IN COMMAND.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to a despatch received here today, recently removed the Austrian Major-General Puhalla from command of the army corps defending the Kovel section of the front in Volhynia and gave the command of the troops there to General Friedrich von Bernhardi. General von Bernhardi is one of the best known military writers of Germany. In 1912 he wrote a book entitled "Germany in the Next War," in which he forecasted many of the main features of the present campaign.

LET DOWN EASY.

The Imperial order addressed to von Falkenhayn announcing the latter's removal as general of the German Staff, reads as follows: "Not wishing to oppose your desire to be relieved of your office, I seize this opportunity to thank you heart-

ily for the devotion and loyalty you displayed during the two years in your heavy and responsible office to which you have devoted all your strength and personality. What especially accomplished by energetic and far-seeing dispositions and indefatigable efforts for the army of the Fatherland will never be forgotten. Full appreciation of your merits during the war as head of the General Staff must be left to later times. To me personally, you have been a most loyal and unselfish adviser. Thanking you, I express my best wishes for your future and confer upon you the cross and star of Knight of the Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern, with swords. You will receive the present emolument until I decide upon your employment in another capacity.

(Signed) "William I. R."

The Kaiser addressed the following to Field Marshal Hindenburg: "I appoint you chief of staff of the field army, and I am convinced that I could not entrust the office to better hands. I confidently expect that you will render the best services imaginable to my army and to the Fatherland."

"I seize the opportunity to express to the victorious protector of the eastern front, my heartiest thanks for all he has done for the Fatherland during the two years of war."

(Signed) "William I. R."

PENSIONS BOARD.

Early Appointment Looked for at Ottawa.

Ottawa Report.—An official announcement of the establishment of a permanent Board of Pensions is expected to-morrow or Friday. The matter has been under consideration by the Government for some weeks, and in view of the extremely important nature of the work to be done the selection of the members who will form an official source, but there is a well-defined impression that the chairman of the board will be Mr. J. K. L. Ross, of Montreal. The members of the board will hold office for ten years, and will have very wide powers in administering the pension regulations. Already the number of pensions is increasing daily. They are being dealt with by a departmental board, but the work is rapidly becoming too heavy to be handled in this way.

The Pensions Board will take over the work and will pass upon all matters pertaining to pensions, both during and after the war. Besides the chairman, there will be at least two members on the board. The scale upon which pensions are to be paid is the new one decided upon last session.

NEW HUN DRIVE AGAINST ITALY

An Austrian Bombardment Foretells One in Trentino.

Italian Line Straightened On the Carso.

Rome Cable.—A new Austro-Hungarian offensive against the Italians in the Trentino was foreshadowed by a twenty-four hour artillery bombardment of Gen. Cadorna's positions between the Adige and Brenta rivers, reported by to-night's War Office statement. The report claims several companies of the board have been made with the greatest care.

No information as to the membership of the board is available to-night. Major successes for the Italians at various points of the line. The lull in the fighting around Goritz continues. The Italians straightened out their line on the Carso Plateau as a result of local actions. The statement follows:

"The hostile artillery bombarded our positions continuously between the Adige and the Brenta. They shelled Ala, Arseno and Seghe. In the Fassa area our Alpine crests extended their occupation of the crest northeast of Cauriol, taking twenty-one prisoners, a trench mortar and numerous rifles. The enemy's artillery opened a heavy fire on Cauriol, which was effectively answered by ours."

"At the head of the Felizion Valley we brilliantly attacked and carried some strong trenches on the northern slopes of Punta de Forame and at the bottom of the valley. The enemy suffered heavily and left 117 prisoners, including three officers, in our hands."

"On the rest of the front there were desultory artillery actions. The enemy shelled Goritz, Vallizell and Olivers intermittently."

"On the Carso small actions enabled us to straighten out our line. Enemy airplanes bombed Alloghe and Lazon Manor, wounded a few persons and caused slight damage."

ZAIMIS TO QUIT.

Greek Cabinet May Resign Over Roumania's Act.

London Cable.—The grand marshal of the Greek court today informed the president of the deputation formed as a result of the Venizelos demonstration of Sunday that King Constantine would appoint a day for receiving the deputation.

The resignation of the Greek Cabinet headed by M. Zaimis, is foreshadowed on account of Roumania's entrance into the war.

Unfortunately, the cream of society isn't always generated from the milk of human kindness.

ESTABLISH FORCE OF RIGHT OVER THE RIGHT OF FORCE

CANADA WARD AT ROYAUMONT

Kathleen Burke Tells of Opening of Hospital.

Raised by Five Ontario Cities—Visits Verdun.

London Cable.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.—The first girl who has been up to the front of the French army, is Kathleen Burke, the same English girl who on her tour early this year in behalf of the Scottish Women's Hospitals in the Eastern States and Canada, collected so much money that on returning she was hailed in the newspapers as the "thousand-dollar-a-day girl."

A mere slip of a girl of the type that might be afraid of the report of a rifle. Miss Burke stood calmly by the side of the officers in Verdun, and while big shells were dropping about, watched the direction of a counter-attack that repulsed the enemy.

As a special mark of appreciation of the splendid devotion of the body of workers she represents and of her own zeal in raising more than a million francs in support of hospitals treating wounded French soldiers, she was entertained by three great Generals. Her hosts were General Pétain, the original defender of Verdun, General Nivelle, now in command of the army of Verdun and General Dubois, in command in Verdun itself. Miss Burke was also received by General Joffre. At a dinner in the vaults of the Citadel of Verdun toasts to the success of the Allies and to visitor's health were proposed to the accompaniment of the boom of the big guns.

Under the care of the commandant, Jean de Pully, of the Ministry of Munitions, and recently chief of the French Engineering Commission to the United States, in an automobile placed at her disposition by the French Government, Miss Burke visited practically the entire front, paying particular attention to the work of the hospitals. She remained in France about a month. "Ten days after my arrival I assisted at the opening of a new ward of 100 beds in the hospital of the Scottish Women at Royaumont," she said. "The ward is called 'Canada,' because it was paid for by Canadian money. The money was given to me by five Canadian cities during my hurried visit—Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ontario. The Canadian Red Cross made me a splendid gift of \$10,000."

"Everywhere I was tremendously impressed by the work of the hospitals, their remarkable systems whereby the wounded are so promptly given the best attention, and I was glad actually to witness the wonderful work of the American Ambulance Sections. The men were so close to the firing line that anyone would imagine, the young men being constantly in the greatest peril, but seeming to forget in their zeal all about their personal safety."

Although she knew it in a vague way, Miss Burke says that she did not realize the great danger she was in at Verdun, as she stood out near the top of the Citadel and watched the battle. Men were falling within a few hundred yards of her. "It was thrilling," she said, "especially to see the big shells, 'rough-words' from Krupp, as the officers referred to them, falling on various sides of me. I do not retain impressions of any of them individually, but one burst some 200 yards away from me burst some 200 yards away from me. We did feel much safer when we were in the comfortable and protected vaults under the citadel. I think it must have been the perfect ease and lack of the slightest trace of anxiety among the officers that set me so much at my own ease during the terrific cannonade of the big guns."

For her efforts in behalf of the Serbians, Miss Burke has been made a Knight of St. Sava in Serbia, the youngest on the roll. Her organization had four hospitals in Serbia, and transferred their work after the German occupation to Saloniki and Corfu, where they have the medical care of 6,000 Serbian refugees. Another unit is leaving shortly for Russia, and a unit which left last month for Saloniki to join the Serbian army is called for the "American unit," as it was paid for with funds subscribed in America.

HEROIC WORK.

Briton Caught Foe's Bombs, Flung Them Back.

London Cable.—Philip Gibbs, in a despatch to the Chronicle giving incidents of the fighting north of Belville Wood on Aug. 24th, says that many Germans were found dead in their muck heaps, which were once trenches. Four of them ran forward to surrender so furiously that they scared one of our men, who ran, too, until he realized their intention and took them prisoners. There was also a bull pup which came over, and is now enjoying bully beef. The enemy fought with high courage, and there were many bombing duels, in which one of our sergeants caught German bombs before they burst and flung them back again, which is not an easy trick to learn. One queer horror was seen. Some German centres were found tied to posts, and one man stood there without his head, which was blown off by a shell. It seemed some awful form of field punishment, perhaps, for men who tried to desert.

Why Italy Fights—Roman Catholics Realize That is Purpose of Entente Allies.

Milan, Italy, Cable.—via Paris, Aug. 30.—Finance Minister Meda, who represents the Roman Catholic party in the Cabinet, but was speaking officially for the Italian Government, said to-night:

"The main reason why Italy declared war on Germany is that unless she did so she would not have had an equal voice with Great Britain and France in peace negotiations."

"Furthermore, there is another good reason for entering the war against Germany. For a time Roman Catholics stood for neutrality. Now they realize the purpose of the war is to establish the force of right over the right of force."

"It is an illusion to believe that with the coming of peace the desires of the pacifist would be realized, that after the iron age will come the golden age. After its present terrible experience, Europe must prepare to prevent its recurrence; otherwise it must despair forever of social progress."

REPUBLICANS WIN.

Michigan Primaries Go Against the Democrats.

Detroit Cable.—Despite the fact that there were five candidates for the Republican nominations for Governor and five for Lieutenant-Governor, as well as innumerable contests for county nominations, the vote in the primaries in most counties to-day failed to come up to expectations, according to reports of poll workers.

Early indications were that the urgent pleas by Democratic insurgents for the rank and file to turn out and smash the "machine" State by writing in the name of Henry Ford for Governor against Charles H. Bender of Grand Rapids had done little toward getting out a full Democratic vote, although many of the Democrats who did get to the polls used the Ford "stickers." Late closing of the polls in the cities of the State and the one-hour difference in time between Detroit and the rest of the State made returns late.

In Detroit one of the most overwhelming Republican votes ever cast at a primary election and vote which may upset all of the calculations of the organization men was recorded, a general average of ten. Republican ballots to one Democratic ballot being cast throughout the city.

U. S. CRUISER ON THE ROCKS

Memphis Smashed by Swell at San Domingo.

Many Lives Lost, is Present Indication.

San Domingo Cable.—The United States armored cruiser Memphis was driven ashore on the rocks of the outer harbor to-day by a great sudden ground swell. It is said that many lives were lost as a result of the disaster. All the fires under the boilers of the Memphis were extinguished by the rush of water.

The United States gunboat Castine managed to escape by putting out to sea.

The Memphis is a vessel of 14,500 tons. Her complement is 990 men. She is the flagship of the cruiser force of the United States—Atlantic fleet.

Captain E. L. Beach commanded the Memphis.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The Navy Department received the following despatch from Santo Domingo:

"Terrible weather in harbor. Memphis ashore. Men being disembarked. More than twenty men lost in motor boat. Castine safe at sea."

CONSTERNATION AMONG TEUTONS

Paris Cable.—(Montreal Gazette cable).—Roumania's entry into the war continues to be the main subject in Paris press. It is learned from a round-about source that great consternation already prevails in Austria-Hungary. The inhabitants, it is said, are evacuating the country near the frontiers, where already the Roumanian advance is under way.

The Spanish press reproduces statements from Vienna to the effect that great anxiety is felt there over the Albanian and Montenegrin situation. Albanian columns—whole families, men, women and children—under patriarchal leadership, it is reported, have swept away the weak Austrian patrols from the hill fastnesses, and in Montenegro, where they were aided by the withdrawal of Austrian troops in consequence of the Russian and Italian victories, the natives are said to have retaken their "Black Mountain."

FIRE AT HARRISTON.

Harriston, Aug. 29.—At noon to-day fire was discovered on the third floor of the Caskey factory where it had gained big headway. The building was totally destroyed. The destroyed building adjoining E. Eddy's large furniture store, and the new Government post-office, which is a heavy one. Offices and stock-rooms across the street were undamaged.

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ALLIES MENACE ATHENS

Startling Events Occur at the Greek Capital.

Entire Allied Mediterranean Fleet Assembled—Rising at Salonica—Greek Pro-Entente Volunteers Compel Garrison of Forts to Surrender—Athens Has Been Cut Off From the World by the Censor.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Some of the most startling events of the world war are transpiring at Athens behind the shuttered windows of a rigid censorship.

All Greece is in a foment of revolution; there is an unconfirmed report that the king has abdicated his throne and Crown Prince George assumed the regency; the remobilization of the army has been ordered; the elections, set for October 8, have been postponed a fortnight; the entire allied Mediterranean fleet has assembled before Athens—according to sensational despatches reaching here.

It is impossible to separate the chaff from the grain owing to the complete isolation of Athens. For 48 hours until late at night, the Greek capital was completely cut off from the world. Just before midnight two despatches came through, bearing Friday's date, from Athens. One was from the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, and said that 30 Allied warships, accompanied by transports, had arrived off Piraeus, the port of Athens. Part of the fleet is reported lying in Salamis and Phaleron Bays.

The other despatch announced the postponement of the Greek elections. Neither touched on the question, which holds London, and, indeed, the whole world, in a fever of interest as to the fate of King Constantine.

From the fragmentary despatches which have reached London it is deduced by some observers that changes of decisive character already have taken place in Athens and that the de facto Government of Greece has decided to abandon neutrality and range itself on the side of the Entente Allies. Other experts take a more conservative view. The Times editorially attaching small importance to Wednesday's revolutionary movement at Salonica, declaring that this is completely overshadowed by the news of the appearance of Entente Allied ships off Piraeus. "This must be taken to indicate," says The Times, "that the Allies are wearied of the equivocations, which have so long prevailed in Athens, and are resolved to baffle the intrigues of their enemies."

A message from the correspondent of the Reuter Agency at Salonica says regarding the abdication of King Constantine: "Pending confirmation the report must be received with all reserve."

EVENTS MOVE SWIFTLY.

Serbian, Roumanian, and Russian Have Joined Forces.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The three outstanding developments in the Balkans situation are: Bulgaria's declaration of war against Roumania, reported in a Reuter despatch from Salonica; a declaration of war against Roumania by Turkey; the entrance of Serbian troops into Roumania, where they have joined forces with the Roumanian and Russian troops.

Meantime the Roumanian armies are continuing their rapid advance into Transylvania. All of the Tarlung valley has been occupied in the district around Kronstadt and the important industrial centre of Petrovar, six miles within the Hungarian frontier, has been seized according to an official announcement.

King Ferdinand has taken command of the Roumanian forces, with Gen. Ilesco as chief of the general staff. It is reported that the commanders are preparing to throw an additional army across the Danube to attack the Teutonic forces in Northern Serbia. Thus far, the Roumanian losses have been slight.

Violent fighting already is developing along the Danube at points where the Russians, crossing Eastern Roumania, have reached the Bulgarian frontier.

There also is furious fighting, with the Roumanians participating, in the extreme southern end of the ranges of the Carpathians, south-west of Kimpolung.

ROGERS AT EXHIBITION.

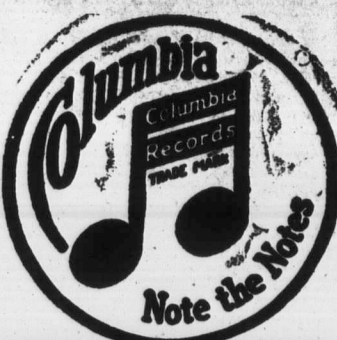
Minister of Public Works is Chief Speaker on Empire Day.

TORONTO, Sept. 4.—Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, was at the Exhibition Saturday. The day had been set apart for Empire Federation Day, and Hon. Mr. Rogers delivered an imperial address suitable for the occasion at the directors' luncheon. Saturday was the day which sets as it were the keynote for the whole Exhibition this year, touching as it did upon the thought of federation. The entire program was mapped out to emphasize the Imperial thought.

There were 39,000 people at the Exhibition Thursday, Press Day, the threatening weather keeping many thousands away. The attendance on the corresponding day last year was 44,000, and on the fifth day of 1913, the record year, 69,000.

Chinese Found Dead.

SIMCOE, Sept. 4.—A Chinese, who has been identified as Julian Lee Duck of Port Dover, who took lodgings at the Battersby House here on Sunday night, slept in the morning and kept irregular hours, was found dead in bed in his room by Proprietor Brady. There are marks upon his chest and neck, as if inflicted by some blunt instrument. He was lying face downwards, with his head over the edge of the bed. It is believed he was demented. Coroner Richardson found that the man had been dead forty-eight hours.



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The Expert Witness.

Mr. Justice Scrutton's criticism of handwriting experts in a recent case recalls a story of Hawkins cross examining an expert. He handed the man three sheets of paper on which were three signatures. "Were these written by the same man and at the same time?" he asked. "Certainly not," the witness declared. "Odd," said Hawkins, "for I wrote them myself at this desk with this pen and not half as hour ago."—London Standard.

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

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DRESSMAKING

Miss Eva Bigalow is starting a dress-making shop on Elgin street. 35-36

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CAROLA
Cabinet Phonograph

SEE IT! HEAR IT!

THIS marvelous invention of musical skill is now on the Canadian market and can be obtained direct, or from dealers, at the remarkably low price of **TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.**

EXCEPTIONAL DEALER OPPORTUNITY
Write at once about exclusive territory still open in many desirable locations.

STAND it on the floor beside you. Weighs only eleven pounds. Can be carried easily about the house. Records are protected and carried in dust-proof compartment. Uses any standard needle. Plays all standard disc records. You can easily rewind or change records without getting out of your chair. One winding plays one 12-inch record or two 10-inch records or three 8-inch records.

CABINET body is made entirely of acoustic metal with exquisite mahogany finish. Tone arm is of violin fibre; sound waves do not pass through metal. Twenty-two inches high by 11 by 13; thirty-one inches high in playing position.

It is the finest small convenient phonograph ever made; finest in beauty of design and finish; in completeness and unerring reproduction of records. You must actually see and hear it to fully appreciate how wonderful it is.

See It and Hear It at "CAROLA TENT," NATIONAL EXHIBITION, adjoining Art Gallery, and directly opposite Munitions Manufacture.

FREE DAILY DEMONSTRATIONS



THE CAROLA COMPANY, OF CANADA
59 Yonge St., Toronto.