Vol. XXXIII. No. 20

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, May 16, 1917

4 cents a copy

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ALTERATION SALE

10 per cent discount on all goods sold for cash

Owing to extensive alterations and some inconvenience to customers, we will for ten days give 10 per cent discount or everything you buy. A great opportunity to secure your summer's supply at a saving-

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New goods in every Department on display. Big Sale of Ladies' New Suits and Coats. See the New Sport Skirts and Silks.

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GARAGE AND OFFICE:

GAMBLE HOUSE BUILDINGS, ATHENS, ONT.

H.W. Lawson

USE THE REPORTER AS AN ADVERTISING **MEDIUM**

MUSICAL RECITAL AT DELTA

Pupils of Miss M. Frye Give Recital in the Neighboring Village Show Remarkable Talent.

The pupils of Miss M. Frye gave an entertaining Recital at her home, Delta, on Friday eve. May 11th. They were assisted by Mrs. J. Davidson (contralto), Newdale, Man., and Miss Z. Frye (violinist), Delta, Ont.

The piano pupils acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, and the singing of Mrs. Davidson feel gratified at their work. and Miss Beryl Davis was much enjoyed. Mrs. Davidson's voice is a and Miss Beryl possesses a very sweet voice with the quality that apusual, was well received. Below is ers; Hope Swayne, color- sergeant. the program:

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Albumblatt (Beethoven), piano, Esmarelda Davis Frances Waltz (Fearis), piano,

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Standing Committee-Mrs. I. Wiltse, Mrs. I. C. Alguire, Mrs. J. H.

EPWORTH LEAGUE OFFICERS

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4th Vice Pres.—S. J. G. Nichols Sec.-H. S. Percival Cor. Sec.-H. M. Brown Treas.-Mrs. Nichols Pianist-Miss Vera Hanna

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Pres. Mission Band-Mrs. G. W.

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CADETS INSPECTED

The inspection of Athens High School Cadets took place Monday morning. The boys made a good showing, and were complimented on their work by Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Gillespie, of Kingston. A number of the cadets are out on farms; consequently the school did not have the number of khaki-clad boys it has had in past and more favorable However, the thirty-five 1917 A.H.S. cadets demonstrated a real knowledge of drill, and Mr. Halpenny, their instructor, should

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Set 1 Set 2 Set 3 Rooney.....2 Johnston......6

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Hazel Smith contributed a duet to the musical part of the programme.

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Place order with D. R. Sheffield.

A GOOD BET-A Hundred-to-One Shot

DO you know that never in the past hundred years have the opportunities offered wage earners been so entirely in their favor and do you nurther know that it may be another hundred years before similar conditions prevail?

A hundred years is a long time to wait, so the wise man or woman will take advantage of the favorable chances within their reach to make the present last. The only way to do this is by putting aside in the Savings Bank a small portion of to-day's good luck. Remember this cannot last for ever.

All good chances are in the present. Those who depend upon future chances are betting against themselves and this is generally a very bad bet.

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Local Items

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GOOD SOUP FOR HEALTH, WEALTH

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Some Good Recipes That Will Help.

There are three obvious ways to reduce the cost of living. We can so increase the production of the necessaries of life as to bring supply into nearer balance with demand, thus insuring normal prices; or we can cut

down consumption of what we can cut down consumption of what we cat and war by the practice of simple economy; or we can shuttaate waste.

To increase production takes time, but there is instant relief to be obtained through the practice of economy and the stappage of waste.

Our housewives thave no adequate

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Minard's Linimeat Co., Limited. Dear Sirs,-This tall I got thrown

on a fence and hart my chest very bad, so I could not work, and it hurt work, and it hurt tried all kinds of me to breathe Liniments and freezedld me no good. MINARD'S LINI-One bottle of MENT, warmed the Hannels and apgiled on my brist, cured me com rietely.

OSSABOOM Hossway, Digh. O. N. S.

as haven of chesper living by a gen come outpour of salary soups.
The following sone suggestions are made by Elizabeta like, a practiced writer on the subject of domestic econ-

only:
in these date of light cost of living meatless soups will be a means of saving and really better than the heavier

GRIEN PEA SOUP.

ireen pea soon is made by cooking quarter of specied peas in three mass water, we cabbing them

farough a see The peak are water in which one tablespoo back into ave been beiled. flour is beaten into two tables; then addition to per to taken naxt, and pep-next, and finally not milk is grad-mixture should minutes. If the per to take . he cooked about flavor of union boiled with the d one should be

l'arloa's recipes This is one and is a most deoris soup. CORN

ag quite an Inex-Corn chowder. : pensive dist to appetizing. A meantime en a vo ounces preced and from a sport four large scald one quart pork fat strait into cubes and ing into a systeman and bring

enter "rito i great boon to ie far from a lenian Sidents find then Seace, teo. They on, and the pro-was tore. In fact ome in compa

freeh

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS Dies, Ectema, "Asthma, Catarrh Pimp Dyspensia, Epilegsy Rheumatism, Skin, I rey, Diood, Nerze and Bladder Diseases. s ... to 1 p.m. attact to 6 p.m.

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Please Meation This Paper.

superior to them. They are an economy, also. One tablespoonful of powdered mixed herbs is equal to a handful of soup greens

ONION SOUP.

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A good onion soup is made by boiling onions gently until cooked through. They should then be chopped and put into a saucepan containing one quart or more of water. A large cupful of potatoes cut 2.3 is added with salt and pepper to taste, also a level desertspoonful of dried herts. The soup can be thickened with the butter and flour rubbed together, as before directed. before directed.

VEGETABLE SOUP.

A good substantial soup can be made from any soup bone and vege-tables. Almost any kind of the latter

tables. Almost any kind of the latter will do except tomatoes.

Meat bone and vegetables are boiled together and then, when thoroughly cooked, are strained. One quart of potatoes finely mashed are added to the liquid, and lastiy a cupful of boiling milk. Seasoning should be added and, if liked, a tablespoonful of butter rubed we with a little flour, but the pobed up with a little flour, but the po-tatoes will serve to thicken. Serve with chopped parsley.

CREAM OF CORN.

Cream of corn soup makes a nour-ishing dish and a soup of this kind may be very inexpensive as well as

quickly prepared.

The corn should be cooked and then scraped from the cob. One cup of the scraped corn is rubbed through a sleve and put into a saucepan.

To this is added one cup of boiling water, a little onlon juice and salt and

water a little onion juice and said and pepper to taste.

In a double boiler heat one cup of milk, and, when boiling, sir into it a tablespoonful or so of cornstarch and the same quantity of butter. When thickened put in the corn and boil together for about five minutes.

A couple of tablespoonfuls of whipped cream stirred in just before serving is an improvement to the soup.

ing is an improvement to the soup



Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanic Electrical Engineering. HOME STUDY Arts Course by correspondence. Degre with one year's attendance.

School Navigation School July and August GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registra 15

Why Lightning Rods Are Pointed.

The reason a lightning rod has a sharp point is because a fine point offers no resistance to the discharge of electricity and in order that a cloud may be emptied of it noiselessly harmlessly. The degree of resistance is in proportion to the surface of the object. If the rod were surmounted by a knob, for instance, the discharge would be violent. But many a light-If the rod were surmounted would be violent. But hady a light-ning rod has received an electrical dis-charge when the people in the build-ing below were caimly unconscious of the fact. Noncorrosive metal is used for the point of the red, for corrosion makes resistance. The difference be-tween a point and a ball is shown in discharging a battery. The full charge from a large battery would be re-ceived quietly on a metal point, while ceived quietty on a metal point, winds a moderate charge from a small one would explode violently on a ball. It is said that a full charge may be passed harmlessly through a person's body if received on the point of a needle, whereas the same charge resigned on a disclarator with a ball or ceived on a discharger, with a ball or knob on the end, would mean instant death.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget Cows.

STRAITS OF OTRANTO.

Sailed by Many Great History-Making Expeditions.

"Across the Straits of Otranto "Across the Straits of Otranto, where an Austrian cruiser is reported to have sunk several across British patrol boats recently, have sailed some of the greatest history-making expeditions of ancient and medieval times," says the National Geographic Society. "This fifty-mile expense of water, which joins the Adriatic and Jonian says separates the south-catern donian scas, separates the southeastern extremity or need of the italica pentisula from that part of Albania which was known in ancient times as Holrus.

"It is sixty miles from Otranto, the beautifully situated Italian fishing villages which is the control of lage, which gives its name to the Straits, to Aviona, the nearest port in Car and add to a creat boon to miles to the Straits, to Aviona. The leaders by the Car, and add to a creat boon to miles to the Adriatic, while 350 miles to the southwest beyond the lonian sea, is the British possession,

"At the beginning of the war Otranto "At the beginning of the war Otranto was a town of scarcely more than 2,000 inhabitants, but of some importance as an Italian terminus of the cable and telegraph line to Constantinople, via Aviena. It also had cable connection with the Island of Corfu. The town's historical a sociations date back to Grace-Roman times, for it occupies the site of the ancient Hydrus. capies the site of the ancient Hydrus, and was one of Rame's ports of embarkation for Apo'lonia, the famous centre of culture and city in which the future emperor. Augustus, was hat he was summoned to the capital following the assassination of Julius

"Otranio was che of the Calabrian towns captured in 1968 by Robert Guls-card (the sly), that resourceful Nor-man adventurer who, at the high tide of his career, gave promise of duplicat-ing in Southern Italy and in Greece the triumphs won by his fellow-country-man, William the Conqueror, who dur-ing the same decade was subduing England. Four hundred years later the seaport was again raided, and this time



destroyed by the completely Turks. From this setback it never re-covered. Among the points of interest in the village to-day are the castle, built by Alphonso of Aragon, and the cathedral, which dates back to the eleventh century and in which are to be found some of the columns that once graced the temple of Minerva at

San Nicola, near by.
South of Otranto is an extremely fertile and populous section of the Apulian peninsula, which terminates thirty miles below the town in the promontory of Maria di Leuca, with its white limestone cliffs marking the southeastern extremity of Italy. To the northwest of Otranto, fifty-three miles by rail, is Briadisi, the famous Brun-dusium of the ancients, which has taken life in recent years owing to its

dayantageous position as a gateway for the freight coming from beyond the Alps through the St. Gothard and the Mount Cenis tynnels, destined for the Far East through Suez.

"Aylona, also called Valona, on the control phores of the Otranto Straits.

eastern shores of the Otranto Straits, has the best harbor on the Albanian coast, being protected by the Island of Saseno and the lofty Cape Glossa. Like Otranto, it suffered pillage at the hands of the Turks in the fifteenth century, but it recovered from this misfortune more readily than its Italian sister city, for it is now a town o lan sister city, for its how a town of 6,000 people, and enjoys a considerable trade in hides, olives. cottons, cattle and bitumen, while it is famous for valonia, made from the acorn cups gathered in adjacent oak groves. This flour,' which derives its name from the town, is used extensively in the

tanning industry.
"It was across the Stratts of Otranto
that the valiant Pyrrhus, cousin of
Alexander the Great, and professed deseendant of Pyrrius, son of Achilles, sailed in the third century before the Christian era. Espousing the cause of the people of Tarantum, he fought. the people of Taratum, he rough, those desperate battles against Rome which gave rise to the familiar phrase, "a pyrrhic victory," used to-day to describe a conflict the successful issue of which is so costly to the victory as ultimately to prove disastrous. It was after Heraclea, where for the first time in history Greeks and Romans were the opposing forces, that Pyrrhus, surveying the field where thousands of his bravest troops lay dead, exclaimed: Another such victory and I must return to Epirus alone.' It was on the same eccasion that, observing the wounds of all the Rounans killed in action to be in front, he mused. 'Had I such soldiers I should soon be master of the world.' ter of the world'

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper. Wigwag-Dashaway, I'm afraid you

know all flesh is grass.

THE WALRUS.

Grotesque Creature Has Strongly Developed Maternal Instincts.

The walruses or "sea horses" of the old navigators are the strangest and most grotesque of all sea animals, says Nationgrotesque of all sea animals, says Nathonal Georgraphic Magazine. Their large, rugged heads, armed with two long ivery tusks, and their huge swollen bodies, covered with hairless, wrinkled, and warry skin, give them a formidable appearance unlike that of any other animal. They are much larger than most seals, the old males weighing from 2000 to 3000 pounds and the females about two-thirds as much.

and the females about two-thirds as much the females about two-thirds as much material instinct and show great devotion and disregard of their own safety in defending the young. The Festimos at Cape Vancouver-Bearing Sea, hunthem in frail skinleovered kyaks, using ivory or bone-pointed spears and seal-skin floats. Several hunters told me of exciting and dangerous encounters they had experienced with mother walrass. If the young are attacked, or even approached, mother does not hesitate to charge furiously. The hunters confess that on such occasion there is no option but to paddle for one's life. Occasionally an old walrus is unusually vindictive and, after forcing a hunter to take refuge on the ice, wil remain patrolling the vicinity for a long time, roaring and menacing the object of her anger.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

The United States Covernment pur chases 1,250,000 electric lamps e year.

Cholera kills \$50,000,000 worth of hogs per year in the United States.

The corncob pipe manufacturing in dustry represents a valuation of \$500,-

000 a year. New York State consumes 370,550, 000 feet of lumber annually in making packing boxes and crates.

A special form of electric fan made use of in markets to keep the flies from goods on display.
Since the beginning of the war about 32,000 trucks have been shipped

from the United States to countries of Europe. It is sometimes curious that

places of the highest and the lowest numidity in the United States are both in Texas. There are two and one half millions

There are two and one-nair millions of freight cars in the United States, and their average life is somewhere about 20 years.

Fresno County, Can, tried to get along without speed cops by putting the automobilists on their honor, but

was not workable. Motor trucks to the value of \$90, 000,000 have been exported by American manufacturers since the outbreak of the European war.

biaway. Fra afraid you A sanitary engineer of Pasadena, Cal., made a tour of inspection of the city sewers, recently, seated on the

rear of a motorcycle. rear or a motorcycte.

A railroad gateman at San Bernardino, Cal, makes use of a periscope mounted on top of his cabin to get a clear view of the curved roadway at

that point.

If the hills and mountains of the carth were suddenly leveled and the earth take the shape of a billiard ball that have a evening of water 8. it would have a covering of water 8,

532 feet deep.
About 75 per cent. of the population of New York State is urban. The State has 49 cities in which live over 6,803,000 of the total population of some 3,100,000.

Cottage homes for married teachers are being provided by the school au-thorities of Washington State, with the hope of making the life of the rur-

at teacher more attractive.

Prunes stored in a California warehouse after a few months become welded into a solid mass, which is attacked with pick and shovel when it tacked with pick and shovel when it is desired to remove them for ship-

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Liberator of Roumania.

"Michael the Brave," before whose statue of Bucharest the Roumanians are displaying their war trophies, is the national hero of our brave allies. Born in 1558, the son of a Wallachian chieftain, he became Divañ of the province in 1593, partly through the influence of the English ambassador at Constantinople, Edward Barton, but quickly rebeiled against the Sultan, and, after two overwhelming victories in 1595 and 1597, freed the Roumanian people for a while from the Turkish yoke. His ambitton led to assaults on neighboring provinces, which brought the whole Roumanian race under one rule for the first and only time in modern history, but his career was ended by an assassin's blade in September, 1601. "Michael the Brave," before whose tember, 1601.

A Celebrated Suicide.

A Celebrated Suicide.

Haydon, the celebrated historical painter and writer, at a time in his life when he was overcome by debt, disappointment and ingratitude, laid down the brush with which he was at work upon his last great effort, "Alert and the Trial By Jury," wrote with a steady hand, "Stretch me no longer upon this rough world," and then with a pistor shot put an end to his unhappy existence.

There is a Message In This Lady's Story Radioactive Evidence

SHE TELLS WHAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DO FOR WOMEN.

She Was Troubled With Weakness And Her Daughter Had Nervous Trouble. Dodd's Kidney Pills Prov-

ed the Remedy They Both Needed

ed the Remedy They Both Needed.

Hamilton, Ont., May 17.—(Special.)

The story told by Mrs. H. Dickens, of 79 Tom street, this city, carries a message of hope to every suffering woman in Canada.

After my baby was born," Mrs. Dickens states, "I used to suffer with my back and had no heart to do my work around the home. But I read about Dodd's Kidney Pilis and what they have done for others, so I thought I would get a box and see what they would do for me.

I am pleased to say that after taking two boxes I found such great relief I would not be without them in the house.

the house.

"My daughter, too, had been very sick on and off for a long time. Her nerves got so bad we were afraid we world see her in the hospital. But I am pleased to say she is better through taking Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I never thought Dodd's Kidney Pills could have done such good work and I am teiling all my friends about and I am telling all my friends about

Women's troubles, or nearly all of them, come from sick kidneys. The cure for them is the old established remedy for sick kidneys, Dodd's Kid. ney Pills.

ANTICS OF PURE GLYCERIN.

This Queer Substance is Endowed With Peculiar Properties.

orates under any ordinary tempera-

No perceptible loss by evaporation has been detected at a temperature less than 2,000 degrees F. but if heated intensely it decomposed with a off that few perhaps find thems lives able to endure. It burns with a flame, similar to that from alcoho heated to about 300 degrees and then

Its non-evaporative qualities make the compound of much use as a vehicle for holding pigments and colors, as in stamping and typewriter ribbons, car-

bon papers and the like.

If the pure glycerin be exposed for a long time to a freezing temperature in ery stallizes with the appearance of sugar candy, but these crystals begin once melted it is almost an impossi-

bility to get them again into the con-genied state. If a little water be added to the glycerin no crystalization will take piace though under a sufficient degree cold the water will scoarate and form crystals, amid which the glycerin will remain in its natural state of fluidity if suddenly subjected to intense colo are glycerin will form a gummy mah cannot be entirely hardened or

Altogether it is quite a peculiar sub

Big Telephone Pole.

The highest telephone or telegraph pole in the world has recently been installed to earry wireso over a river in the state of Washington. The old pole at this point was 30 feet high, but the Increasing size of the steamers using the river made it necessary to raise the wires. The new pole is 120 feet high, a single stick of Oregon fir. took a crew of 12 men and a donkey engine to set it, and it is further secured by a double set of guys and braces, running from a point half way to the top to nearby trees.

ISSUE NO. 20, 1917

HELP WANTED

WANTED - PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines.

L ADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charge prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

WANTED-CARD ROOM HELP FOR Woolen Mill Cleaners and Tenders for day and night work. For particulars, apply to the Slingsby Mfg. Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED-WOOLLEN MILL HELP.
Napper tender, one accustomed to
Gessuer Nappers on White and Grey
Riankets and heavy Cloths. For full
particulars, apply to Slingsby Mfg. Co.,
Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

REMIT BY DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

Bother With Brake Bands

Bother With Brake Bands.

Many cars are fitted with rear wheet metal emergency brake bands and quite often the bands rub against the wheel druins and cause a characteristic scraping sound. The scraping is not only annoying, but it wears brake band and consumes power. To cure the drag and remove the trouble remove the wheel and examine the band. Very often it will be found that there is a bright spot at the point of friction. This point is out of true and should be removed. Where the brake band is mallacable it may be struck with a hammer enough to spring the band slightly and remove the ingh spot. Replace the wheel and spin it to determine whether the trouble has been eliminated; if not continue the operation until the band assumes the proper shape.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Mothers who have once used Baby's Own Tablets for their little oned are always strong in their praise of this medicine. Among them is Mrs. Marcelle Boudreau, Mizonette, N. B., who writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I know of for little ones. I am very thankful for what they have done for my children." The Tablets regulate the bowe's and stomach; have done for my children." The Tableis regulate the bowels and stomach; cure constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers; in fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mall at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Will'ams Medicine Co., Brockville Out. Brockville, Ont.

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

Now Brought Forward.

Detimates of the age of the earth based on radioactive and ordinary geological phenomena differ greatly from each other. In a differ greatly from each subject Arthur Holmes points out that each of the former category have all been based on the assumption that the radioactive constants of uranium and its daughter dements have not varied with time. On this assumption it is calculated that something like 1,500,000,000 years represent the time that has either the crystalization of the oldest function of the content 40,000,000 years. Professor Joly has agasted that the discrepancy between a radioactive and geological estimates ould disappear in favor of the former it could be shown that the rate of devy of uranium has decreased with the passe of time. Readers of the novels H. d. Wells, who is rapidly attaining the reputation of a Mother Shipton the strength of the things in 12 period half its initial substances for that aling "atomic bomb" he introduced a morent similar to this—that of a distegrating element which in any period a certain fixed length dissipates exactly half its initial substance for that aling "atomic bomb" he introduced a certain fixed length dissipates exactly half its initial substance for that the substance for the radioactive origin, and this would be prolonged or even reversed the security of the crust, against including an excessively great age for earth. The escape from the disputation of the crust, against including an excessively great age for earth. The escape from the disputation of the crust, against including an excessively great age for earth. The escape from the disputation of the crust, against including an excessively great age for earth. The escape from the disputation of the crust, against including the second of the crust, against including the course, largely speculative in the earth's aufface was formerly in a niter condition. The whole subject, of course, largely speculative in the second state of science. It will, hower, help greatly to clucidate the probability of the earth's are if it can be determined whether the rate of decay of uranium is dependent upon time, pressure and apparature. "Scientific American."

By Special Delivery.

The burglar had just begun his term One of the great advantages of glyc-erin in its chemical employment is the fact that it neither freezes nor eval-orates under any ordinary tempera. something. It was while the overseer was at the ice tank.

How long are you in for?" he whis-Twilve years," replied the new-

veteran looked around nervous iy and thrust a letter in the burglar's m in for life," he said. "Mail this

when you get out?

Whole Wheat and Mills—the two most perfect foods given to man. Dietetic experts may quarrel about everything else, but they are agreed on this. The proper combination is Shredded

Wheat Biscuit with milk -the greatest amount of protein (the element that builds muscular tissue) for the least money. Two or three of these Biscuits with milk make a nourishing breakfast on which to start the day's work and they cost only a few cents. A boon to the housewife because they are ready-cooked and ready-to-cat. Delicious with berries or other fruits.

Made in Canada.

or Fine Grain Guaranteed Full Absolutely Weight Pure Cane Sugar You NEED for Preserves St. Lawrence Red Diamond Extra Granulated which owing to absolute freedom from organic impurities never causes those distressing failures which semetimes worry the best of cooks. Warranted pure cane sugar, the St. Lawrence Red Diamond Sugar does its full share to prevent fermentation. Your dealer can supply Red Diamond Sugar in coarse grain, or medium, or fine as you may select. Order the big bag-100 lbs. full weight of the best sugar made and avoid frequent trips to the store. Sold also in many other sizes and styles of packages. St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries Limited, Montreal.

Coarse

Medium

THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS **USED TO RETAKE FRESNOY**

Foe Paid a Terrible Price for the Place Taken From the British

35 Hun Divisions Wasted on This Front Since First of April.

(By Perry Robinson.)

British Headquarters in France, Cable-The loss of Fresnoy yesterday is, I believe, the first instance in the battles either on the Somme or Arras that any village, after being firmly in our hands, for 24 hours, has been won back by the Germans, but such a thing was bound to happen sooner or later, provided the enemy was willing to use troops enough.
Though it may sound absurd to say
it, perhaps it is just as well it haplened. A glance at the map will show that, as the enemy held the trench lines north and northwest of Freenoy on the front from Acheville to Meri-court, as well as the Oppy part of the trenches north of that point, Fresnoy was a dangerously exposed position.

The German attacks were made

with a vastly greater weight of men than we ever use. The troops not-nally holding the German line at many notding the German line at Fresnoy were the 15th Reserve division and the 4th Guard division on the right of Acheville. The first attack, made early in the morning, was preceded by a heavy hombardness. ceded by a heavy bombardment, ordinary and gas shells being used. Then
a joint attack was made by the 15th
Reserve and 4th Guard divisions,
which latter had been slipped down
from Acheville. Apparently both
bodies, but certainly the Guards, came
on in solid masses. Their losses were
tremendous. By weight of numbers
they reached our trenches, only to be
immediately driven out, what was left
of them suffered badly from our guns
and machine guns in retiring.

Meanwhile, bestdes those two divisions, Germans brought a third, nameceded by a heavy bombardment, or-

sions, Germans brought a third, namely, the 5th Bayarian division, which had been kept in reserve. The second attack was delivered by this entirely fresh division, which again came in solid formation. Our men, worn out. were compelled to give ground before the enemy's overwhelming strength. But it was these same tired men who a few hours later recovered a large part of the ground yielded. The enemy losses were so heavy that if we had used up every man we had in the field we should not have approached them. operations cost us ground we have a large credit of man-power to balance elsewhere on the line. The enemy is again attacking heavily and uselessly, notably at Gavrelle windmill. from these local efforts the situation on the whole line continues to be quiet The new high-velocity German field gun of which we heard so much from the German prisoners does not seem to have reached this front or is not yet noticeably effective.

HUGE ENEMY LOSSES. London Cable -The Reuter corre

spondent at British headquarters in France sends the following:

"From north of Fresnoy to the windmill at Gravelle Germans have made prodigal use of their reserves in the last 24 hours in an endeavor to make the back but their attempts. press us back, but their attempts were broken up by our intense ar-tillery fire, mostly before they go; within bombing distance of our posi-

Some idea of what this fighting is costing the enemy may be gained from the fact that since April 1 it divisions have been withdrawn on this front exhausted. It is understood that the existing strength of the German army on the western front is 157 divisions. In computing their total strength, however, it should be borne in mind that about three-quarters of the enemy divisions now consist of only three regiments or about 9,000

BRITISH REPORT

London Cable - The official con munication, issued this evening says: "There was local fighting during the day in the neighborhood of Bulle. court in the course of which a party of the enemy, while attempting to ad-vance to the attack across the open. was caught by our machine gun fire and suffered heavy casualties.

There has been considerable artil-

there has been considerable ariner-lery activity on both sides at inter-vals during the day north-west of St. Quentin and in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, Wancourt and Arleux."

An earlier report read:
"Last night our troops advanced their position slightly north-east

Hargicourt "Vesterday evening the enemy attacked our positions north-east of the Gavrelle village. The attack was broken up by our barrage and ma chine gua fire and completely re-

"At the same time hostile force concentrating for an attack north of Presnoy were dispersed by our arti-

lery fire.
"West of Fresnoy we improved our position during the night by a counter-attack. A portion of the ground lost yesterday morning has been regained. Early this morning an eue. any raiding party was driven on the Armentieres (on the Franco-Beiraiding party was driven off east gian border)."
FRENCH REPORT.

ried out effective fires on the organ-trations and batteries of the Germans in the St. Gobain forest.

On the Chemin des Dames there was spirited artillery activity. On the Cerny-Hurtebise front, in the region of Chevreux, our troops have organized the conquered ground and repulse enemy counter-attacks. The number of prisoners made in the course of yesterday's action has reach.

"To the north-west of Rheims we carried out a detailed operation which enabled us to carry a German trench on a front of 400 metres and take 100 prisoners including two officers. These prisoners belonged to four different regiments.

FREED 300,000 HUNS FOR WEST

That is Result of Russ Troops' Fraternizing

With German Soldiers On the Front.

Petrograd Cable,---It is reported that at least twenty German divisions (about 200,000 men) have been transferred from the eastern to the western front as the result of the fraternizing of the soldiers of the two armies. During the Russian Easter, it is stated, a dance was held between trenches to gramaphone music, at one part of the

It is necessary to have an exact un derstanding of the spirit that ani-mates this fraternizing and of the extent to which it prevails. To estimate its exact importance it must be accepted as the newest angle the war has

The fact exists and every indication goes to show that this fraternizing of opposing troops at the front is extensive—the Russians have proved in every phase of the revolution that they are quick at spreading any accepted idea. Reports state there has been no firing on long stretches at the front for more than a week. But this is not true on parts of the front.

The proof of this is the appeal of the Eighth Artillery Brigade to be attached to the infantry, which de-

"We have fired, and always will we have three, and always will fire, on the enemy, even on those advancing toward us in the attempt to fraternize. We consider any other attitude toward the enemy to be coward-titude toward. We will not fire ly end treacherous. We will not fire on our own men who go to fraternize with the enemy, because every Russian soldier is needed. Those who wish to fraternize are not traitors; they are only were, undecided, and overconfid-

This appeal proves that many sol-This appeal proves that many soldiers regard the Germans as "false brothers," and think their attempts to frateralze with the Russians are deceifful. The whole spirit of the appeals that the frateral in the frateral in the factors. peal shows that fraternizing is not altogether general at the front. There are some points at least where the Russian artillery is active.

Opinion is divided as to whether an attempt should be made to suppress this fraternization because its makes the outcome of the war more makes the outcome of the war more amount of ground and live times the doubtful. Or to take advantage of it and so spread dissension in the German armies. If the Germans are real-between them have captured some ly affected by the desire to fraternize. So,000 prisoners and 450 gens, If latter course is considered possible and is acceptable from a military point of view. But the public is still grasping for accurate knowledge of the extent to which the Russian soldiers are meeting the enemy as brothers. The public fears the Germans are onl pretending friendship, as indicated by General Gucko and told in these despateles. Less conspicuous incidents, similar in character to the fraternizing, have the front. ave occurred on many parts of

NO FEAR OF STARVATION

Lloyd George Addresses House Secret Session.

Britain to Be Self-Support-

ing in 1918.

Landon Cable says-The secret sea sion of the British Commons to-day was begin after the question had been asked, the galleries being cleared. There is a simple rule under which the flouse may be cleared of strangers, A member of the Government vises in his place and utters the for-mula: "I spy strangers," whereupon officials clear the galleries and seal PRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable—The official communication issued Wednesday night by the War Office reads:

Communication issued Wednesday night by the House Members do not take any oath of secrecy, but could be proceeded against under the Defence of the Realm Act should they disclose

secrets.

The attendance of members at to-

The attendance of members at to-day's session was very large.

The official report of the secret ses-sion issued to night says that Winston Spencer Churchill opened the dis-sion and dealt with the general mili-tary situation, with special reference

to the position in Russia, the develop-

to the position in Russia, the development of the struggle on the western front, the strength of the United States and the questions arising out of the submarine attacks.

"The losses of personnel and material," the statement continues, "was commented on and the general diplomatic situation in the Balkans discussed. Suggestions were made for meeting the submarine danger, and further information was asked concerning marine losses and food supplies.

"General Henry Page Croft and George James Wardle continued the debate,

debate.

"The Premier dealt seriatim and fully with the points Mr. Churchill raised. He commented upon the internal situation in Austria, and the military position of Germany, in respect to her reserves, contrasting it unfavorably with our own. He cited opinions of the British and French military chiefs in satisfaction at the results of the recent combined operations on the western front.

"The Premier dealt seriation and

"The Premier then explained how it was proposed to satisfy the War Office demands for further reserves and also gave figures of the British tonnage sunk month by month since last August, and gave an encourag-ing account of the methods adopted ing account of the methods adopted to meet the submarine attacks. He announced the figures of the new tonnage, which could and would be built during the next twelve months. "Upon the food question the Premier pointed out that with judicians economy in consumption and increased productivity in home supplies there need be no alarm as to starvation, and that in 1918 we should be self-supporting. There appeared to him no necessity to restate the allies' war

no necessity to restate the allies' war aims, which were well known and were the same as had been repeatedly stated during the last two years. "Herbert H. Asquith (the former Premier), who followed Mr. Lloyd George, expressed his full agreement with the Premier, but deprecated the secrety of the atting in which he secrecy of the sitting, in which, he affirmed, hardly anything had been said which could not have been said openly. He concluded by inviting the Premier to publish to the country the greater part of his speech."

LIKE MORE OF SAME DEFEATS

Says Gen. Maurice About German Claims,

In His Weekly Summary of Conditions.

London Cable-"Bodies of Teutis," said Gen. Maurice, in his weekly ons," said Gen. Maurice, in his weekly statement to-day, "continually have been sent against the British over open ground without any apparent regard for casualties, but the British have held their line when it might have been expected that they would give way, and have inflicted tremendous losses on their opponents.
"The Germans have hurled great reserves into the Arras conflict, employing people from Belgium, Poland and other conquered territory to re-

and other conquered territory to re lease more Germans for military service. The British have forced the Germans to use up twice as many reserves as were employed in

serves as were employed in the Somme offensive, which ranks next to the present one in magnitude.

"The Germans," he continued, "claimed that by their so-called strategical retreat they inflitted a great defeat on the British in respect to their plans and that the Teutons held the situation in their own held the situation in their own hands. Let me point again to the fact that the British plans for the Arras offensive were completed in February, before the German retreat began. Despite the German claims, we have continued our offensive according to the plans prepared."

"During the month since the offensive began, we have taken twice the this is the result of a defeat, then we are willing to go on being de-feated. We save kept on going, and are going to keep on going. The Arras offensive is much bigger than the Somme, and our next of ensive will be bigger than Arras, "Regarding the German casualties, it is impossible of course to give

figures, but there is no disputing the fact that they have been terrible and incomparably larger than ours."

Gen. Maurice was asked whether the Germans appeared to have with-drawn troops from the eastern front for use in the west.

He replied there was no indication of this. On being asked whether the of this. On being asked whether the Russian crisis was causing any un casines in Allied military circles, he said: "Naturally there must be some uneasiness until the new Government is firmly on its feet. But it must be remembered that even had there been no revolution the Russians could not have started an offensive before this, because of the condition of the ground, due to the Russian winter. As a matter of fact, conditions are not yet favorable for operations in the

SHIPS COLLIDE.

One Man Missing in Detroit River Mishap.

Detroit, Report.—The Wabush railroad car ferry Detroit, bound down, was in cellision with the steamer I sankington, bound up, off the foot of Third Street, et 9.20 o'clock to-night. The latter vessel was so badly damaged that it is believed she cannot long remain affoat. One man is reported missing.

The Plankington was bound up with coal, and in some manner as yet not clear sheered suddenly into the Detroit, which was crossing the river from Detroit to Windsor. The impact was terrific, and the Plankington, which is a vessel of old wooden type, slowly backed away into the stream, hr; ows flattened in the water pouring into her from both sides. She went down in 50 feet of water within a few minutes.

The Plankington carried a crew of 20 men, nineteen of whom have been accounted for. The Detroit was not seriously damaged. The sunken craft was build in 1250, and was 257 feet long and 40.9 foot beam.

U. S. MINISTER REPORTS UPON **ATROCITIES**

Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, Exposes Real German Spirit.

GERMAN BRUTALITY

Has Lead to a Great Many Blunders and to Great Bitterness.

The following despatch from Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, written in January, has been issued for publication by the U.S. department of State at Washington.

In order to fully understand the situation it is necessary to go back to the autumn of 1914. At the time we were organizing the relief work, the Comite National—the Belgian relief organization that collaborates with the commission for relief in Belgium—proposed an arrangement by which the Belgian Government mould pay to its own employees left in Belgian to its own employees left in Belgian to the second control of pay to its own employees left in Belgium, and other unemployed men be-sides, the wages they had been accus-tomed to receive. The Belgians wished to do this both for humanitarian and patriotic purposes; they wished to pro-vide the unemployed with the means of livelihood, and, at the same time, to prevent their working for the Conto prevent their working for the Germans. The policy was adopted, and has been continued in practise, and on the rolls of the Comite National have been borne the names of hun-dreds of thousands—some 700,000, I believe—of idle men receiving this believe—of idle men receiving this dole, distributed through the com-

The presence of these unemployed, however, was a constant temptation to German cupidity. Many times they sought to obtain the lists of the chomeurs, but were always foiled by the claim, the window the supervisor government. meurs, but were always folled by the claim that under the guarantees covering the relief work the records of the Comite National and it various sub-organizations were immune. Rather than risk any interruption of the ravitaillement, for which, while loata to own any obligation to America, the Germans have always been grateful, since it has had the effect of beeding the population calm, the authorities never pressed the point other than with the burgomastrs of the com-munce. Finally however, the mili-tary party, always brutal, and with an astounding tenorance of public opinion and of moral sentiment, determined to put these idle men to

work.

In August, you Hindenturg was appointed to the supreme command. He is said to have criticised you lissing a policy as too raild; there was a quarrel; you Bissing went to Berlin to protest, threatened to resign, but did not. He returned, and a German official here said that Belgium would now be subjected to a more tarrible now be subjected to a more terrible regime—would learn what war was. The prophecy has been fulfilled.

The deportations began in October in the Etape, at Ghent and at Bruges. The policy spread; the rich industrial districts of Hainaut, the mines and steel works about Charleroi were next attacked, now they are seizing men in Brabant, even in Brussele, despite some indication and even predictions of the civil authorities, that the policy was about to be abandoned.

During the last fortnight men have been impressed here in Brussels, but their seizures here are made evidently with much greater care than in the provinces, with more regard for the appearances. There are no public number of prisoners, four times the appearances. There are no public amount of ground and five times the announcement of the intention to dereceived summonses notifying them to report at one of the railway stations on a given day; penalties were fixed for failure to respond to the summons, and there was printed on the card an offer of employment by the German Government either in Germany or Belgium. On the first day, cut of about 1.500 men ordered to present them-selves at the Gare du Midi, about 750 responded. These were examined by German physicians and 300 were taken. There was no disorder, a large force of mounted Uhlans keeping back force of mounted Thians keeping back the crowds and barring access to the station to all but those who had been summoned to appear. The commission for relief in Belgium had secured permission to give each deported men a loaf of bread, and some of the com munes provided warm clothing those who had none, and in addition a small financial allowance. As by a small financial anowance. As by one of the ironies of life, the winter has been more excessively cold than Belgium has ever known it, and while many of those who presented them selves were adequately protected against the cold, many of them were without overcoats. The without overcoats. The men shivering from cold and fear, the parting from weeping wives and children, the barriers of brutal Unlans, all this made the scene a pitiable and distressing It was understood that the seizures

on Thursday last, a bitterly coid day, those that had been convoked were eent home without examination. It is supposed that the severe weather has moved the Germans to postpone the deportations. the deportations.

The rags, the terror and despair ex-cited by this measure all over Belgium were beyond anything we had witnessed since the day the Germans poured into Brussels. The delegates The delegates of the commission of relief in Belgium returning to Brussels, told the most distressing stories of the scenes of cruelty and sorrow attending the seizures. And daily, hourly almost, since that time, appalling stories have been related by Belgians coming to the lega-tion. It is impossible for us to verify them, first, because it is necessary for

us to exercise all possible tact in dealing with the subjects at all and, secondly, because there is no means of communication between the Occupations Gebiet and the Etappen Gebiet Transportation everywhere in Bel-gium is difficult, the vidinal railways gium is difficult, the vidinal railways scarcely operating any more because of the lack of oil, while all the horses have been taken. The people who are forced to go from one village to another must do go on foot of in vans drawn by the few miserable horses that are left. The wagons of the breweries, the one institution that the Germans have scrumilously respected, Germans have scrupulously respected are hauled by oxen.

The well-known tendency of sensational reports to exaggerate themselves, especially in time of war, and in a situation like that existing here, with no newspapers to serve as a daily clearing house for all the rumors that are as avidly believed as they are eagerly repeated, should of course be considered, but even if a modicum of all that is told is true, there still re-mains enough to stamp this deed as one of the foulest that history records

I am constantly in receipt of reports from all over Belgium that tend to bear out the stories one constantly hears of brutality and cruelty. A number of men sent back to Mons are said to be in a dying condition, many of them tubercular. At Malines and at Antwerp returned men have died, their friends asserting that they have been victims of neglect and cruelty, of

cold, exposure, of hunger.

I have had requests from the burgonasters of ten communes from La Louviere, asking that permission be obtained to send to the deported men in Germany packages of food similar to those that are being sent to prisoners of war. Thus far the German authorities have refused to permit this except in special instance, and returning Belgians claim that even when such packages are received, they are used by the camp authorities only as another means of coercing them to

sign the agreements to work.

It is said that in spite of the liberal salary promised those who would sign voluntarily no money has as yet been received in Belgium from workmen in Germany.

One interesting result of the deportone interesting result of the deportations remains to be noted, a result that once more places in relief the German capacity for blundering, almost as great as the German capacity for objects. for cruelty.

They have dealt a mortal blow to any respect they may ever have had of being tolerated by the population of Flanders; in tearing away from nearly every humble home in the land a husband and a father or a son and brother they have lighted a fire of hatred that will never go out: they have brought home to every heart in the land, in a way that will impress its horror indelibly on the memory of three generations, a realization of three generations, a realization what German methods mean, not, as with early atrecities in the heat of passion and the first lust of war, but by one of those deeds that make one lespair of the fature of the human race, a deed coldly planned, studiously matured and deliberately and systematically executed, adeed so cruel that German soldiers are said to have wept in its execution, and so monstrous that even German officers are now said to

RUSZKY LOSES HIS COMMAND

Russ General Superseded On Northern Front.

Opposition to Coalition Gov ernment Forms.

Petrograd Cable-General Ruszky loved from the chief com of the army on the northern front. He remains, however, a member of the Council of War.

The Moscow executive committee the Moscow executive committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Dele-gates is opposed to the idea of a coali-tion Government, and advocates the immediate summoning or an all-Ruscongress of soldiers and work-

men's delegates. The Provisional Government will, however, insist on coalition in order to force the Socialists to share in the responsibility of the government of the country. They have ountry. They have repeated the appeal recently issued warning the people against anarchy and civil war, with a possible return to despotism.

Maxim Gorky, whose anti-British outbursts and assertions that Dr. Pau. Milukoff, the Russian foreign minister, is in the pay of Anglo-French capitalists, daily mark the columns of his newspaces. his newspaper New Life, foreshadows another political crisis, in which the Council of Workingmen's and Soldiers'

ALLY LABOR MEN

And Socialists, to Confer in London in June.

London, Cable The Times Parlia-mentary correspondent writes: At a mentary correspondent writes: At a meeting last night or the national executive of the Labor party an invitation from the Dutch section of the International Socialist Bureau to the British Labor party to attend a Socialist conference at Stockholm was considered. The executive decided that it could not The executive decided that it could not The executive decided that it could not associate itself in any way with the proposed conference, as the calling of the Stockholm conference by the Dutch section was irregular. The conference apparently has no definite object in view, and will possess no mandate. In view of the present circumstances of the war, the fact that Russia is reorganizing to achieve liberty, and the de-cision of the United States of America to throw its weight into the balance to secure universal and lasting peace on the basis of international life, the national executive of the Labor party cannot risk any such undertaking.

KILLER FOUND FOR THE U-BOAT

U. S. Naval Experts Amazed at the Invention

Which Can Be Put to Work in Short Time.

Washington Cable says-It was learned last night on unquestionable authority that the Naval Consulting Board has admitted to Secretary Daniels and his advisers a definite and completed plan to cope with the German U-boats which has proved a revelation to the best technical brains in the service here.

It was this plan which W. L. Saunders, chairman of the board, had reference to when he announced on Saturday that he believed the submarine problem solved. Heads of various branches of the navy who have admittedly been sceptical and believed Mr. Saunders too optimistic have unanimously changed their views since the meeting at the home of Secretary Daniels Wednesday night.

Strict censorship necessarily bars discussion of any of the technical features of the plan, but it is within bounds to make the following announcement, which should be of the greatest interest to the British and French commissions here as well as to the general public. It was this plan which W. L. Saun-

to the general public.

The plan is based on a novel anti-submarine device or invention which is theoretically sound and which is a radical departure from any invention put into operation or heretofore thought of.

Elmer A. Sperry, inventor of the

Elmer A. Sperry, inventor of the gyroscope compass and one of the leading inventive geniuses in the United States navy, is the inventor.

Within two or three weeks the Navy Department will have completed practical tests of the invention under the guidance of naval officers from various technical branches in the ser various technical branches in the service which will show definitely whether or not there is any unforeseen obstacle in the way of putting the invention to use.

The invention is of such a character that it can be put into operation of the war zone almost immediately. It requires no elaborate preparation or construction work, but can be made

construction work, but can be made a factor in the campaign against the U-boat this summer.

The invention is chiefly in the nature of direct effensive operations against the submarine. It is not merely designed to protect merchantmen or to reduce the ravages of the U-beats, but is calculated to eradicale them, altereather.

them altogether.

The extent of the effectiveness of the invention against the submarines, provided expectations of the Navy Department are not disappointed, will depend merely on extending its operations from limited shores to a broad sweeping scale. Initial operations on a small scale will be begun, it is con-templated, while the so-called, branching out plan is being put into

BRITISH CROP

Reports Are Almost Uniformly Discouraging.

Much Autumn Sowing Completely Wasted.

London Cable - (Correspondence of the Associated Press) .- Reports of the agricultural outlook in Great Britain are almost uniformly discouraging. Not even the oldest farmer recalls a more trying time than that through which he has just been passing. A late sowing, a poor yield, a wet autumn and a severe winter, have been followed by a spring with all the marked characteristics of Lecem-

The state of the fields is called in the agricultural reports "scrious," arthough it is still possible that a period of warm weather might change the situation considerably by the end of May. The history of many of the best of the British crops this year is a story of sowing in November and resowing in April, in many cases the In the middle of April potato far mers were still awaiting a favorable autumn sowing was destroyed com-putetely, and some fresh scheme had to be hastily devised.

The wheat area, it is stated, cannot be large this year. Oats cannot yet be estimated, and barley for some reason is in disfavor, although on good tarley lands there is yet a sound crop to grow.

Everything is late. The farmers calendar is out of gear, for the farmer must wait upon the weather. Potato planting in normal years is completed in England by mid-April, and the same may be said of barley and oats. Moreover, there is a considerable searcity of seed, owing to the wide destruction of autumn sown crops, and there are appeals for economy in seed

The severe winter has undoubtedly left some of the more troublesome soils more plant and free, and if curtivation should proceed at once, a good seed bed could undoubtedly be made.

Owing to the shortage of cattle foodstuffs, there will be a large reduction in numbers of livestock on the farms during the next three months.

"The trouble with my boy Josh is that he's always ahead of the times." remarked Farmer Corntossel. "What has he done?" "Went to town to see about a position. He found a strike in progress and joined the strike before he got the job."—Washington Star.

THE ATHENS REPORTER

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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e a line for more than 50 lines.

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e cancelled unless at art calculation $\mathbf{L} \delta \mathbf{g} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{l}$, municipal and government advertising, like a line first insertion, and 5c line for ubsequent insertions. No advertisement published for less than

Display advertising rates on application. AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP'S

Wednesday, May 16

DEMOCRACY OF A MONARCHY

The reported decision of the Prince of Wales to marry his fist cousin is in one sense a relief to the people of the Empire. For it does away with the possibility of an unpopular future queen. Yet, if English royalty is to continue the practise of intermarriage in its own cast, what will the end be? To preserve the royal families must marry into royalty; at least this has been the custom. Perhaps we colonials have strange ideas on the subject of royalty, and there is no doubt that the present war has done much to change the views of the English themselves. The policy of hitching nations together by means of royal marriages did no one any good but Germany. There is a prevalent feeling that English princes should marry in their own land. Surely this is sane enough. Whether royal or not, England's daughters should be more acceptable to the Empire than those of foreign lands. Princes are very human fellows, and the fact that they must marry to suit the policy of a nation is one of the sad things Colonials would of a monarchy. give them much liberty in their choosing—even to marrying shopkeepers' daughters. For the Empire is a grand democracy—the greatest in the world. The King holds the threads of the huge empire in his hands. Behind quarreling democratic factions, he dwells secure in the knowledge that his people are democratic in mind but monarchaic at heart. To try to explain the paradox is useless. As long as England has a king, so long will the Empire be great-after that, dissolution.

THE LATE BISHOP MILLS

The Kingston Standard

By the death of Bishop Mills the Anglican Church has lost one of its most brilliant and most earnest dignitaries. In recent years, illness compelled him to have a co-adjutor Bishop, but during these years, he still did much useful, effective, and excellent work. Of commanding presence, with courtly manners, pospersence, and the courtly manners and the courtly manner and the courtly manner and the courtly manner and the co sed a great eloquence, a keen scholar, a master of the purest English, and a capable, careful organizer, he was fitted in every way for the position which he filled so long and so worthily. He devoted not only his brilliant talent, but his means to the church he loved so well. No deserving call was ever passed unanswered by him, and the amount of the generous assistance which he rendered in the various organization of the church to societies, aiming at the welfare of the community, and to provide charity will never known. He never spared himself, and he expected his clergy to follow his example in this. He passed a long and useful life doing his duty grandly to his God, his church; and the community. He has left behind him an example, the influence of which will long be felt and the memory of which will long be cherished.

HIS ANNUAL HOLIDAY

Following our usual custom, The News staff will take their annual vacation next week, when no paper will be issued, but office will open for turning out job work and receiving subscriptions. Send in or bring in next week that long overbring in next week that long overdue dollar, as we cannot afford to send a man into the country this year collecting—paying \$4.00 per day collecting one dollar accounts. Phone 2 will catch ye Editor day or night at his home, among his fruit and flowers, at "Desborough Park," in which his heart delights. Or come yourself in the "month of" that of the French Canadian of Quebec there is a strong resemblance; the Creole negro language is a thing the Creol come yourself in the "month of was Latin enough to be a good deal roses" and see one hundred varieties of these royal beauties gathered come yourself in the "month of from all parts of the world during the past 20 years, all blooming together, a riot of color and dream of loveliness.—St. Lawrence News,

A LOST UTOPIA.

Mariners From the Dominion Visit

Tropical Island. The story of an island that robody owns, an island dropped out of the pockets of struggling Great Britain and picked up by no one; an is and where the only wars are those of the long-tailed squawking parakeets 'n the tops of the palm trees, where the only shells that ever drop are coconnut shells, tossed down by frolicking monkeys; where the beach is of pink coral dust; there everyone is prosperous, there is no road tax, or war tax. ous, there is no road tax, or or any kind of a tax, and no governor any kind of a tax, and no government to need a tax, and no laws to need a government, and no misbehavers to need a law. Such a story in the midst of submarine akarms, came placidly bobbing to Brooklyn on the finy coconnui schooner Canon the tiny cocoanut schooner Can-ada, salled by marines from our Do-minion, which was discharging her minion, which was discharging her cargo of juley nuts at Atlantic Basin

cently Canada left Philadelphia three months ago for a cruise among the coral islands off the coast of Honduras and Guatemala. She drifted about from one to the other on the summer breezes of the Carribean, and when she had filled her hull with the brown puls that most of us see the brown nuts that most of us see only after they have been shaved up and put into pies or sprinkled on baker's cakes, she battened down her one little hatch and spent a couple of weeks cruising among the keys and stolls, looking for inhabited islands not on her regular sailing

Many of the coral keys showed traces of having once been inhabited; others were too small for anyone to live on. On one or two stood little villages of emrty palm-leaf houses, nesting places now for sea birds. The bland climate had left even the prints of the bare feet of children in the sand floors of the little houses.

One of the few islands, big enough for any nation to want to own, was the Island of Roatan; it was inhabited, but according to the men on the cocount schooner, it has dropped be-tween two owners and belongs to neither the one nor the other.

The people of Roatan told the sailors that the island once belonged

to Great Britain, but that it had been sold to Guatemala. Guatemala had never paid for it and had never taken possession. The British Government officials left some time ago and no one has ever come to take their

The people of Roatan like being ownerless. Every family seems to have a little farm and one or two horses, and to be thoroughly prosperous, without having to work.

The cocoanuts ripen and fall, hile the people, mixed Spanish and West Indian, picnic on the sand, and the only labor falling on the people is that of getting nuts peeled and down to the wharf when the schoon-

The demand for cocoanut pie and The demand for cocoante pie and cake in the civilized world keeps the market from ever becoming slack, and the Roatanians are able to live like the lillies in the Song of Solomon, toiling not nor spinning.

The Canada can carry a crew of only six men, and there are no passenger accommodations on board. There is no tourist line running to the islands, and if thred, war-weary people want to go there they will have either to supply their own boats or swim.

Shirkers in Khaki.

Next to the men who have made reat profits out of the war and apparently done nothing in the conflict, those most criticized by the general Canadian public are the wearers of khaki who draw officer's to tackle them in public was Rev. W. E. Millson, a Methodist clergyman of St. Thomas. Recently the minister, speaking to a Sunday evening con-gregation, hotly berated officers who go overseas, but do not reach the front, and stated that he had heard one in particular speak at a recruiting meeting of the yellow streak up backs of young men who do not ist. He declared that that young enlist. He declared that that young officer had the most offensive streak of yellow. The result of this sermon was a hot altercation between Mr. Millson and a major of an overseas battalion, and this caused the affair to become public. The matter of officers who have not been to the front calling civilians "yellow" is one that calling civilians "yellow" is one that calling civilians "yellow" is one that the newspapers have not taken up at great length, and speeches can hardly be made about it. For that reason the St. Thomas clergyman is attracting considerable attention. It was timely in view of the current rumor that one major who only got as far as England intends to come back to Canada for the purpose of conducting a recruiting campaign and urging a recruiting campaign and urging young men to go to France as pri-

"Creoles." Harris Dickson, who knows a great deal about New Orleans, declared in deal about New Orleans, declared in an article published some years ago, that outside lower Louisidna the word "Creole" is still misunder-stood, and added this definition of the term: "A person of mixed French and Spanish blood, born in Louisiana." Between the dialect of the Louisiana Cajun (Canadian) and

New Pancake Dish. Within the lid of a new pancake dish are contained a syrup cup and

CALL TO SERVICE

GROWS INSISTENT.

Perhaps the most important of the addresses given on Saturday afternoon of the members of the Women's Conservative Club and their friends was that of Norman Somerville, who spoke on the subject of provincial resources. He is looking for a response so unanimous to the invitation to go to the farms during the four or five weeks of seeding that all danger will be averted and the production to increased that the present anxiety will be at once allayed and the war carried on to a conclusion with a genuine British peace, which means a peace with justice and humanity in the ascendent.

Mr. Somerville outlined the orgin of the organization of provincial resources committee by the premier. This committee had had many problems to investigate and now it was asked to grapple with the problem of production. The cry, said the speaker, was never so insistent and pregnant as now. The cry for men had taken men from the farm. One man taken meant fifty per cent of the farmer's help; two men meant that he was left without any assistance. In ordinary times Britain had France, Italy, Russia, the United States and Canada to depend upon for grain. Owing to present conditions it devolves upon Canada to supply all the deficiencies caused by the war.

Speaks of Campaign

Three months ago, owing to the the Argentine Government crop, placed a embargo on foodstuffs going out the country, and the President of the United States, owing to reports received telling of the shortage has appointed a controller to take charge of the foods of the country. The campaign of curtailment, under Hubert Hoover, was begun, and it is now announced that unless theat country eats less and produces more it will be impossible to carry the allies thru until next year. There is also shortage in Australia and Britain, and Ontario has 365,000 of an acreage less than it had in the year previous. Owing to the action taken by the British Government Lloyd George is able to announce 100,000,000 more acreage than last year, and expects to have an increase of 300,000,000 in the year following.

In Canada, as elsewhere, there are two opposing elements confronting the situation. One is the shortage of time and the other the element of labor. Ontario has only one man on every 100 acres. Farmers from Quebec and the United States have been brought in, but they have been sent for the most part to the western provinces. In Ontario great dependence is being placed on the high school boys, who last year, 2000 in number, proved their competency. A second class to whom the province is looking are the retired farmers in the towns and cities and villages. To these two portions of the community in particular and to every man, woman and child in a general way, the government is looking for assistance. Mr. Somerville assured the audence that the boys would be looked after in every way on the farms. A closing reminder was that Germany would pay any price for food in order to keep her armies ace of the submarine she was - now trying to wear out the allies.

FOODS AND FOOD PRICES

New York Herald Potatoes wipe their weeping eyes and wonder why the prices rise. The cabbage, either white or red, in doubt, can only scratch its head. The pea within its pendant pod, is guessing who gets all the wad. The a few days at the home of her father odorous onion peers about and peels Mr. David Johnston. its coat to smell it out. The bread and cake rise everywhere to ask why such excessive fare. The lettuce, on its high priced ways, locks backward to its salad days. All kinds of pies and pastry see too much ton Place, visited her on Sunday. to pay for piety. The fish presents a plaintive tale and wants the price to go by scale. The lobster, oyster and clam, quite shellfishy, don't giveadam. The various brands of flours inquire if florists' prices could be higher. The ham and bacon have the gall to ask who is it hogs it all. The lamb and mutton, veal and beef all meet together for relief. The carrot's yellow as of old but now its yellow's more like gold. The blushing beat in every slice grows redder thinking of the price. The egg, with nothing much to tell, remains within its sheltering shell. All sorts of fruit, raw, canned, and dried, are silent on the upward slide. The butter, either strong or weak, is cowed beyond the power to speak. The only grateful thing is rice, which hasn't suffered much from price, but fear not, Te consumers, it, ere long, will have to do its bit, and if there is a food on earth, of any dietetic worth, which you, by circumstance, must buy, you've got to pay the price or die! But what is death to patriots who will stand for prices, as do you?

-W. J. Lambton eavement.

Philipsville

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McGrogan, of Daytown, were the guests of Miss Susan Dunham on Sunday.

The cheese box mills are running full time to keep up to their orders for boxes.

A car of potatoes was unloaded at the C. N. R. junction last week at \$4.25 per bag; and they were not first class.

The dairymen are still stabling their cows; very few have let them out on pasture.

The farmers are not progressing much with their seeding; some of them have not a seed in the ground

clover meadows came The through the winter fine with very few spots winter killed. We found only now and then any fall wheat in our drive that came out from under the snow o. k.; but there is a very small growth of grass. Wheat owing to the cold spring.

Large droves of young and dry cattle have been sent away to the summer pastures.

Wm. French has lost four valuable cows in a short time. The

cause is unknown. Mr. Vanantweep, of Detroit, was the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. Arvin Brown.

William John Earl is very low and not much hope of his recovery. His health has not been good for a number of years. been good for a number of years.

This section was visited with autumn cold showers Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Richard Lawson and three sisters, of Plum Hollow, were weekend guests here.

Charleston

On Monday last, W. Johnson, president of the Lyndhurst Telephone Co., and Mr. Steele, of Delta, were through here finishing the work on the lines.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleishman, New

York, arrived on Sunday. W. C. Smith, Athens, comes thru here every week buying eggs for the

Egg Circle. Dr. Giles, of Montreal, arrived on Saturday and is preparing for the opening of Cedar Park.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Sweet, Lyndhurst vere Sunday visitors here.

Purvis Street

The farmers are very busy seeding this fine weather.

Mrs. Wm. Graham, sr. spent last week at B. B. Graham's.

Rev. Bradford, Mallorytown, was calling on his people in this part last week. Miss Florence Quinsey is spending some time at her home here now.

Mr. Geo. Herbison is now working for Mrs. J. Dickey. Mr. and Mrs. Pettem were guests

at Mr. James Manhart on Sunday. Mrs. B. B. Graham, who was ili. is now entirely recovered.

Miss Beatrice Dickey spent Sunday at her home at Caintown.

The infant son of Mr . Orval fit, and between this and the men- Baile, who was ill, has received un-Baile, who was ill, has recovered.

Greenbush

Mrs. Morton Moore, who was seriously ill in the hospital in Smith Falls, is so far recovered as to be able to return to her home here.

Mrs. Wm. Kennedy is spending

Mr. Norris Loverin visited friends in Ottawa last week.

Mrs. Ed. Smith is recovering after a serious attack of heart trouble. Her son, Dr. Morley Smith, of Carle-

After a lengthy illness patiently borne, Mrs. Walter Olds departed this life on Wednesday May 2nd. The funeral service was conducted at the home on the day following by Rev. C. Baldwin. Among the friends from a distance who attended the funeral were; Mrs. Cameron Stuart, of Ottawa; Mr. Wesley Stevens, Westport. Mr. Olds and the children have the sympathy of many friends in their hour of bereave-

ment. Measles are epidemic in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Chas. Pritchard, of Pittsburgh, Penn., is visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. Smith.

On May 4th Mr. Albert Forsythe died very suddenly at his home near Greenbush. The funeral which was largely attended was held in Greenbush church. Among the friends from a distance were: Mrs. Gordon Bouch and Mr. Roy Forsythe, of Governeur, N. Y.; Mrs. Wm. Estus, of Alexander Bay and Mr. and Mrs. Collier, of Brockville. The bereaved family has the sympathy of the whole neighborhood in their ber-

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Reporter Advertisements Bring Results.

THE LEGEND OF THE WHITE EAGLE

By L. Glenn Earl

Readers of The Reporter will remember Mr. Earl's "Legend of Rock House Cave" and will welcome this new epic poem breathing of Charleston Lake's piny scents.-Ed.

High on the mountain's bluish top, Where calm begins, and the wild winds stop;

Where the sunset lingers in its glow While the shadows lengthen down below;

Where the wild crags by some ancient storm Were smashed in their fantastic

form : Where the whispers from the stunt-

ed trees Come murmuring on the scented breeze

An Eagle, white as the fluffy snow, Awaits the sunset's golden glow, And in the last rays wing away To westward with the dying day, And every night you can see it go

The Indians long since have gone From where the stag and gentle

Out beyond the sunset's glow.

Roved o'er Charleston's hills

And drank at the evening from the rills. But left to us in tale and song

Stories of the days now gone. Legendary songs they sung Handed down from sire to son, And the legend of this snow-white bird

Around the campfire oft was heard.

Omemee was an Indian maid, A chieftain's daughter, and arrayed In dainty dress of her own make And trimmed with white shells from

the lake, And stained quills of the porcupine Were interwoven in design. Bare arms and throat were softly

tanned By the drowsy south wind's gentle hand.

And luxuriant hair in wayward strands

Stole from the encircling bands That sparkled on her shapely head In beads of gold and pink and red, And riot played in the gentle breeze That tarried 'mong the shady trees.

Omemee was loved both near and far By braves who'd won their fame in

And oft they came with riches rare To lay before the maiden fair. And though her hospitality showed In welcome to her father's abode, Her love was not for bloodstained hands

Though chieftains of their fiery bands.

Among her father's tribe was one Versed in legend tales they sung; A dreamer and whose dreamy days Knew not at all of battle ways No pride felt he when his rock-tipped dart

Pierced the fleeing stag's wild heart. No tales he told of foemen slain, Or travels westward to the plain He fished and hunted like his race But not for glory in the chase. Twas his desire that peace should

bloom Goodwill should blossom from

gloom That east to west the fair land mars With countless raids and ceaseless

His love for Omemee daily grew Though nought of his love the maiden knew.

He worshipped her as one above, The rude standard of his love. Nor paid he homage to her hand As did the others of the band.

The summer went and winter came. The snowbound hills were scarce in game The god of Hunger, cruel and dread,

Laughed at the moaning and the dead, For not a rabbit, not a bird. Not even the wolf's wild cry was

heard. As the hunters roamed the great

white land Held in winter's icy hand, The camp gave over to despair,

Called on the gods in curse and prayer Till the strong at last, too weak to cry

Wrapped in their robes, laid down to die.

But the one who dreamed regretted

not That hungry death was to be his He cared not when nor how he died,

Although his tribe in its prosperous days Had scorned his teachings and his

On an after life had he relied.

ways.

But his heart was chilled that Omemee should know

Hunger and want from the cold and

And he called on his wonderful god

of Love. Who blessed the earth and the sky

above, To care for the maid he loved so

To carry her far o'er hill and dell To a fairy land where a balmy sun Blesses the earth when night is done,

Where cold nor hunger nor warlike band, Lays waste the bounteous, smiling

land.

And the god of Love sent an Eagle. white, To carry the maid away that night,

face Among the frozen forms of his race. For his dreams had showed an after

And the dreamer died with a smiling

Free from the daily cares and strife; Flowery vales and wooded hills Shaded the sparkling, murmuring

rills And with his maiden hand in hand Would wander through this garden

And he knew that he would never Of life in this land, with his heart's

And oft if you watch in the evening

desire.

You'll see an eagle snowy white, Float from the mountain top away, To the glorious land beyond to-day Where the god of Love has his domain,

And lover and loved shall meet again.

DEATH OF ALBERT FORSYTHE

On May 4, an old and respected resident of Greenbush passed away in the person of Mr. Albert Forsythe, senior. He was in his 79th year, and had been a resident of that place all his life. His father, James Forsythe, came to this country from Scotland, and his mother, Aurilla Huntley came from Vermont. He leaves to mourn his loss a wife, whose maiden name was Miss Nancy Wilson; two sons, Alexander, of North Augusta, and Albert, on the homestead, and one daughter, Mrs. H. Carter, of Greenbush.

The funeral service was held in Greenbush church, and was largely attended. Rev. C. Baldwin officiated. Interment was made in Brockville Cemetery. Those from a distance attending the funeral were: Mrs. Wm. Estus, of Alexandria Bay, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Brockville; Mrs. Gordon Bouck and Mr. Roy Forsythe, of Governeur, N.Y.; Mrs. Campbell and sons, of Delta.

DEATH OF MRS. R. FERGUSON

On Friday, May 4, there passed away at her home, two miles east of Athens, Mrs. Richard Ferguson. Deceased was only thirty-six years of age, and had been ill only a few weeks. Her maiden name was Miss Jennie Barrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Barrington, of Athens. Mrs. Ferguson was a highly esteemed resident, a kind neighbor, and a beloved mother.

Besides her husband, she is surfour brothers, William, 238th Batt., France; Thomas B., Morrin, Alta.; John and James, of Athens; and one sister, Mrs. J. M. Wing, Athens. She also leaves four children, the

youngest being eight years of age. Deceased was a member of the Church of England. The funeral took place at the family residence, on Sunday afternoon. Service was conducted by the Rev. J. Lyons, of Addison, after which interment was made at Oak Leaf.

DEATH OF MRS. WALTER OLDS

The death occurred at Greenbush on May 2, of Mrs. Walter Olds after a lingering illness. Deceased, when in health, took an active and intelligent interest in all efforts to spread the influence of the church she loved and for the betterment of the community; she was a devoted member of the Methodist church. Her personality will be much missed by all who knew her.

Mrs. Olds was before her marriage Miss Lou Stevens, a daughter of the late Levi Stevens, and was born at Plum Hollow. Besides her husband, she leaves to mourn her loss, one son and two daughters.

The funeral service was conducted at the residence on Thursday, May 3 by Rev. C. Baldwin, of Addison. Interment was made at Brockhe pall-bearers were: Fred ville. Kerr, Clifford Hall, Lewis Langdon, Wm. Spence, Norris Loverin, Wesley McVeigh.

Among relatives from a distance were: Dr. Wesley Stevens(brother) of Westport; Mrs. Cameron Stuart, of Ottawa(sister); Mr. and Mrs. Hu- signed the list. bert Stevens, of Plum Hollow.

DR. BELAND'S CAPTIVITY.

Prominent Canadian Is Confined in Narrow German Cell.

C. H. Mellor, an Englishman, has just returned to London from Germany, where he was confined in the next cell to that of Hon. Dr. Belland, former P.M.G. of Canada. He reports the Canadian doctor well and regularly receiving parcels sent, but is depressed by his long confinement. The doctor's cell is about eight by ten feet, and the only furniture is a wire mattrees had not holding and wire mattress, bed and bedding, and whe mattress, bed and bedding, and a wooden stool. He is shut in here every night from 7 p.m. till-9 next morning. He is allowed to exercise in the day in a seventy foot corridor, and a small prison yard, where a number of criminals are exercising. The cell is clean and comfortably heated, and is well fighted. The prison commandant is kind and considerate. Nevertheless the confinement of the ordinary prison is de-clared by the returned man to be much harder than in an internment camp, where the latter was previous-ly, and a very harsh measure.

Sir George Perley is informed, and it is hoped by Canadians in London that Premier Borden will make fresh efforts to ameliorate the condition of the doctor's imprisonment, which has been such for over two years.

The returned prisoner states that the food situation in Germany is very bad. A German soldier from the front was astonished to behold sandwiches, white bread and meat, which were in an Englishman's parcel from home, and was delighted to accept one. He thought England was starving. The same soldier declared the Germans in the trenches had meat only twice weekly. They went into battle on a small ration of coffee and black bread and came out again on such ration.

Our Nation's Destiny.

"Canada's Place in World Politics A'ter the War" was the subject of an address by Rev. Dr. Eaton of Madison Avenue Baptist Church, York, and President of the dian Association in that city, at the Empire Club of Toronto recently. The war had revealed three great facts in relation to the history of mankind. The first was the tendency towards democracy—the spiritual unity and equality of men, which he in Ontario by the extension of equalrights to women. The second freedom was worth all it cost in blood and treasure. The great majority of the people of British breed would rather die than live slaves. The third great principle is that the soul is the man, and the soul is the nation. These are the great mountain peaks of human consciousness revealed by the war. Canada is on the wild and stormy sea of universal relationships. The Dominion has become a world power, and must order its future domestic institutions in the light of these international relations. Henceforth Canadians relations. Henceforth Canadians must be world-citizens, and exert their utmost force to advance the principles of justice, truth, and right. Canada will exert trementation. dous influence on world politics by means of her connection with the British Empire. You cannot have a nation except through the travail and pain of sacrifice. The pacifist is at fault in believing that power in life can be had without sacrifice. That is where he is at fault.

The speaker believed that Canada was as fine a specimen of democracy as the world contains, and the most successful experiment in the federal successful experiment in the federal idea; and her destiny as a world servant in world politics will be along the line of applying the federal principle which she has worked out successfully under the most difficult circumstances for fifty years. Canada must profit by the mistakes of the neighboring republic. It would be an unmitigated calamity to fill be an unmitigated calamity to fill this country after the war with alien immigrants. The speaker hoped Canada would have no one but Canadians in it; hence no one but men attuned with the soul of all Canada should be allowed to become part of this nation. Otherwise, when the pecple think they are a nation they will discover they are a house dividagainst itself, which cannot

Canada and the Cost of Living. Figures compiled by the Department of Labor show that Canada is faring better than most nations in the matter of the cost of living. Since the war began the price of food in the Dominion has gone up about 75 per cent. In Britain, how-ever, prices have risen about 87 per cent.; in Germany about 250 per cent.; in Austria, 300 per cent.; in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden about 200 per cent.; in the United States about 90 per cent. According to fig-ures just issued by the United States Labor Bureau, the cost of table necessities in the Republic to the south has increased nearly 50 per cent. within the past six months, which advance is considerably greater than in Canada. Foodstuffs such as meats, others and other vegetables of potatoes, and other vegetables of common use are higher in price in most American cities to-day than in eitner Montreal, Winnipeg, or Toronto. The advance in potatoes alone in New York City has been nearly 200 per contribute the hering nearly 300 per cent. since the beginning of the year. Lack of production and huge shipments to belligerent countries are given as the causes. Production and still more production would seem to be the only solution of the situation.

Society Women Gardeners, The wives of four Cabinet Minis-

ters have offered to cultivate garden lots in Ottawa this summer. They are Mrs. Crothers, Mrs. Martin Burrell, Mrs. Roche, and Mrs. Arthur Meighen. Vacant lots have been offered to the Women's Canadian Club, and a rell has been corrected of women. and a roll has been opened of women who will be ready to help cultivate the lots. Thirty well-known society women, headed by the wives of these four Cabinet Ministers, have already

Junetown

Mr. and Mrs. Walton Sheffield, Athens, ands Mrs. Theo Summe and Miss Myrtle Summers, spe Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jaco Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. Frances Fortune and Miss Orma and Mr. Harold Fortune were in Athens on Sunday, at tending the funeral of the late Mrs. Richard Ferguson.

Master Grant MacDonald, Kingston, arrived on Monday to spend the summer at Mr. Will Purvis.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Warren were visiting relatives in Brockville last week.

Mrs. Eli Tennant and Misses Phyllis and Doris, spent the weekend with relatives in Gananoque. Mrs. John A. Herbison was in Ottawa last week visiting her brother,

ing shortly for overseas. Mrs. M. J. Connelly, Brockville, and Mrs. Ettie Hogaboom, Caintown, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James

Sergt. John Summers, who is leav-

Purvis on Saturday. Miss Cassie Tennant spent couple of days recently in Brockville with her sister, Mrs. Sandy Ferguson.

Miss Arley Purvis spent Thursday with friends in Brockville.

A number from here attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Benj. Warren at Rockfield on Thursday. Mrs. W. B. Foley, Lansdowne, and

Miss Maggie Ferguson, spent one day last week in Athens. Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Ferguson, Mitchelville, were visitors at Mr.

W. H. Fergusons on Sunday. Miss Eveiena Price, Mallorytown, spent Sunday with Mrs. Harry

Franklin. Miss Mina Pritchard spent the veek-end at her home in Athens. Mrs. W. B. Lanigan, of Winnipeg,

arrived here on Monday to visit her brothers, Alvin and Egbert Avery. Mr. Norman Hagerman, Athens, was a recent visitor at Mr. J. B. Fergusons.

GASTRIC REBELLION.

Some of the Mistakes In Eating That Incite Poor Digestion.

Indigestion is often attributed to hasty eating, and people are reproved, and rightly so, for bolting their food, but it is interesting to observe that, while the bolting of meat is always se verely censured, one never hears any blame attached to those who swallow fruit by the mouthful and devour uncooked vegetables without any attempt at mastication. Nevertheless it is the hasty swallower of vegetable fiber who is really the inciter of gastric rebellion. Vegetables are at all times very imperfectly digested by the stomach and require their tough fibers to be thoroughly broken up by the teeth if they are to be dissolved even in the

There is a well known saying which avers that digestion waits upon appetite, and there is no doubt that of all the adjuvants to digestion a keen desire for food is the most powerful and important. But appetite itself often dependent of the body's absolute neces sities. Thus the aspect of the food, its smell, taste and even the manner in which it is served all help either to stimulate a desire for it or to induce a sense of aversion, while the environment of the diner often exercises important influence, beneficial or other-

Brain work of any kind interferes with the rapid digestion of food, and even the habit of reading during mealtimes, practiced by so many, is con-ducive neither to appetite nor digestion. A well lighted room, music and frivolous conversation will often per mit a chronic dyspeptic to enjoy with out remorse the pleasures of the table. while a depressing atmosphere, uncongenial company and unappetizing dishes may induce a fit of indigestion in the most healthy individual.

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ETTING THE MOST FROM FARM MANURE

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Lord would Mentilla eople would not listen when he spoke in mercy.
12. This is the rest. This is the refreshing—The Lord had shown His people the way of rest from their enpeople the way of rest from their en-emies and of true prosperity. They had known of the great deliverances Ho had wrought out for them; yet they would not give heed to His re-quirements and promises. 13. The word of the Lord was unto them and pleaded with them repeatedly by his prophets, but they would not heed their warnings. Then He spoke to their warnings. Then Ha spoke to them by His judgments, permitting the Assyrians to afflict them until they were "broken and snared, and taken" into captivity

dan-

The pro-

destruction of a

a, the capital of Israel, was

cuated upon a beautiful, round hill about three hundred feet in height. It

raim is used to stand for the entire

kingdom, and the inference is that this

was a nation of drunkards. A fading Tlower—Samaria was a thriving city

and beautiful for situation, but the

prophet saw it as a lovely flower beginning to fade. The destruction of

Samaria and the captivity of Israel only three or four years in the

future. Even then the Assyrians under

Shelmaneser were ready to bring about its destruction. Head of the fat

valleys-Samaria was surrounded by beautiful, fruitful valleys. 2. Behold

The prophet's message demands at-

tention. The Lord hath a mighty and

etrong one—The Assyrians were eager to conquer and take possession of

Israel, and the Lord would withdraw

have been able to defend themselves;

but they were blind to their condition

and became an easy prey to the Assyrian host. 4. The glorious beauty

shall be a fading flower—Samaria is

represented as a fading flower in a sightly place. After the Assyrians, as

"tempest of hail" and a "flood mighty waters," had swept over it, there would be nothing left of its

beauty and prominence. The hasty fruit-Some of the fruit of the fig tree

became ripe as early as June, when the main crop ripened in August. The "hasty fruit" was the "first ripe fig."

and was esteemed a great delicacy

which was eagerly devoured by those who found it. So the Assyrians would

eagerly devour Samaria and the land

of Israel. Isaiah in his beauty saw

this fearful destruction which was

its drunkenness and other forms

of wickedness. The Lord of hosts— "Jehovah of hosts."—R. V. A crown

of glory-In striking contrast to the "crown of pride." I'nto the residue

doubtless made to the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, which constituted the

kingdom of Judah. About the time

the Assyrians took the northern king-dom into captivity. Hezekiah became

king of Judah and instituted important and far-reaching reforms, and the kingdom prospered. It stood for a

period of one hundred and thirty-five

years after the northern kingdom ceased to exist. It is also doubtless

true, as many commentators think, than the prophet saw in his vision the

ushering in of Messiah's kingdom and the blessings that would attend his

them victors over all that would oppose their spiritual progress. He is

a tower of strength to the righteous,

III. Needed instruction given - (vs

7-13). 7. But they also have erred through wine—Isaian turns to the sins

of his own people, the kingdom of Judah. He had held up the condition. morally, of the people of Israel, and

had shown the coming destruction, as

and mind and is destructive of spirit and mind and is destructed of spirite val life. The priest and the prophet have erred through strong drius.—
They who should be the moral and

spiritual guides of the people were incompetent and wicked. Their views

of truth are not clear and they fail to weigh causes justly because they are given to strong drink. 8. Filthiness.—The liquor traffic is productive of physical and moral fiith. It defiles

everything it touches. It pollutes the very air, so that the space about the

door of the saloon is foul with the odor of the drink, and the breath of

the drinker is nonseating with the fumes of alcohol. It brings its victim below the level of the brute

9. Whom shall He teach knowledge The condition described in the two

preceding verses shows clearly the need for instruction and warning; but

those to whom the prophet spoke resented his words. Was Isaiah falking to them as if they were mere babes?

Did they not know what they were doing? 10. Precept upon precept, electre ends that the people were mocking Isaiah in his continued efforts to instruct and warn them. They were thoroughly displeased with him for

thoroughly displeased with him for

warning to the people of Judah, He charges them with indulgence in strong drink, which is having its usual

It produces weakness of body

punishment.

those who persist in a course of rebellion against him he bring-

6. Spirit of judgment-Justice,

"crown of pride." Unto the rest of his people—Direct reference

only a few years in the future. II. Help in God (vs. 5-6). 5. In that day—At the time when the kingdom of Israel should be overthrown because

protection and permit Assyria to

pride."

here spoken of as "the crown of de." Drunkards of Ephraim-Eph-

taken" into captivity.

Questions.—What is the meaning of the word woe as here used? What was the crown of pride? What particular sin was Isaiah condemning? To what does drunkenness lead? To what did the prophet compare the the prophet compare the Assyrian army? What hope was held out to the kingdom of Judah? What was the condition of Judah? In what words did the condition of Judah? In what words did the condition of Judah? did the people scoff at the message of the prophet? What would finally overtake the rebellious nation?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic .- A ruined nation. I. Depraved by self-indulgence.

carry out her purpose. The fierceness and destructiveness of the Assyrian army is vividly expressed in the lan-II. Deprived of divine blessing. I. Depraved by self-indulgence. The lesson here is one of united and fearguage of this verse. The army is comless opposition intemperance and to whatever exposes the people to its rav-ages. This chapter is the first of a pared to some of the most destructive forces in nature. "a tempest of hail and a destroying storm," and "a flood of mighty waters overflowing." 3. Crown of pride, the drunkards of Ephraim—The city of Samaria in all group of representative discourses which deal with conditions existing throughout Israel, all enforcing the same principles. In this instance the beauty and prosperity is spoken prophet Isaiah warned the ten tribes of the coming judgments which were of in these terms. The people were revelling in luxury, and drunkenness abounded. The nation was "overcome with wine" (v. 1). Trodden under feet soon after executed by Assyria. Words are scarcely possible with which to express greater sorrow and calamity than are found here describing the If the people of Israel had not been under the power of drink, they would prevailing iniquity caused by intem-perance, Ephraim in this lesson stands have realized their danger and would for the kingdom of the ten tribes. The drunkards of Ephraim stand for its dissipated and desolate people. The crown of Samaria stands for its capital city, strong and beautiful. Pride was a sin which generally prevailed. Bccause of this the prophet boldly pro-claimed a woe to the crown of pride. The people were not only overcome but rulned by the use of intoxicants. They sacrificed reason, virtue, conscience to the love of strong drink, The loss of everything desirable over-came them when they lost control of their appetites. In the place of industry, indolence prevailed. In the place of intelligence, ignorance abounded. In place of thrift and comfort, poverty and wretchedness existed. In place of honor and virtue, dishonor and vice held sway until life became almost unendurable. Appetite as & strong giant brought his captives into complete subjection so as to render if practically impossible to cast off chains. Drunkenness is compared to a combat between man and his habit, in which man is the victim and habit the victor. The figure is of a people laid prostrate and helpless in utter bewilderment, and unconscious as to what would happen to them or their homes or their nation, a condition heart-sick-ening and hopeless. They were so stricken as to be unsound in judgment, with little or no vision of truth and duty, with no susceptibility to moral and religious impressions, unable to speak intelligently, subject to the snares of all evil, afflictions and calamities, exposed to contempt, not able to recover themselves. They had no capacity to receive instruction and

lah was one of the most eloquent men.
yet the people resisted his words and righteousness. To him that sitteth in judgment—To the ruler of the people. To them that turn the battle to the gate—To those who wage a victorious warfare. The idea in the same of the people of the yet the people resisted his words and objected to him as God's messenger. The word of God commanded their scrious attention, which they refused to give, but rather ridiculed it. What warfare. The idea is that of driving the enemy back to the gates of the really angered those scorners was that the prophet treated them, as they comcity from whence they came. There is great encouragement to the children of God in these verses. The Lord will plained, as though they were children and not as masters in Israel. They despised God's method of dealing with be to them a crown of glory and a diadem of beauty, and he will give them wisdom and strength to make them. They were weary of hearing of morality or of having the prophet's warnings applied to the sins and needs of their time. They sneered at the of their time, they sherred at the simplicity of the means vouchsafed to the church of Isaiah's time. By their profane contempt of God and his word, they hastened their own rum. The were to be broken by their enemies snared in their own policy and taken in Satan's net. The refuge they chose for themselves would utterly fail them. for themselves would utterly fall them. They were to suffer pun'shment by a continued hardening of their hearts until they were no longer able to understand. The prophet's prediction was fulfilled. Terrible and exact was the retribution that fell on their ein. The literal meaning of the "residue of the neonle" is that after the pride of the people" is that after the pride of the apostate tribes had fallen, they who had remained true to God and to hemselves should glory and delight in Jehovah. It was a prophecy blessingly fulfilled. "A crown of glory and a dia-Jehovah. It was a prophecy blessingly fulfilled. "A crown of glory and a diadem of beauty" are employed as emblems to represent what God regards as the most precious and beautiful ornaments for his people. Such a crown is unfading and imperishable, substantial and immortal: "a crown of right-cousness" rightly obtained and rightly possessed. Death has no power over possessed. Death has no power over t. God will impart to his faithful "re sidue" by his grace, that which will be infinitely more desirable and valuable to them than the most costly crown upon earth.—T. R. A.

capacity to receive instruction and were prejudiced against it.

11. Deprived of divine blessing. Isa-

The Speed Limit.

With a sentimental leaning toward the days of his own youth, a certain busi-ness man sent his son to the college where he had himself been educated.

where he had himself been educated.

On arriving at the place of much knowledge, the young man began to make a few inquiries.

'I should like to see my father's record, 'Said he to the head of the college.

'He was here in 1875.'.

'If was here in 1875.''.

'If was peelal reason for consulting the condition of the consulting the consu

going over the same thing again and again. They considered it an affront to their intelligence to deal with them "Well," replied the youth frankly,
"when I left home dad told me not in
diagrace his record, and I only want to
see how far I can go." as a teacher would with little chil-

Stable manure is one of the big asets on the farm—in fact, the maintay of crop production. It is an entage of the big aspotash. Yet I have seen farmers applying all the way from ten to fifteen. Ity tons to the acre practically every
tone to the acre on just such lands. sets on the farm-in fact, the mainstay of crop production. It is an encouraging sign that the majority of farmers are coming to realize it. The old dictum that was prominent in the agricultural press the farmers' institute meeting or the experimental statute meeting or the experimental station bulletin, a decade or so ago, warning the farmer against piling his manure under the eaves of the barn and allowing the fertility to leach down a slope into the nearest creek, is seldom mentioned. With the passing of graingrowing as a specialty and the advent of livestock as the principal factor of agricultural activity, the farmer has come to grapple with the situation from a scientific standpoint Whereas, he formerly depleted the soil by marketing its fertility, he the soil by marketing its fertility, he now aims to put back as much or more than he takes in the form of

Anyone who has received a jolt from the dealer in commercial fertilfrom the dealer in commercial termizers has a pretty good object lesson regarding the cash value of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. When bringing home a load of cotton seed proceed income a load of cotton seed the proceed meal or other rich pitrogen. meal, linseed meal or other rich nitro genous feeds it is well to consider not alone their feeding value, but also their fertilizing value. After consump. tion, there will remain an average of 75 per cent. of the foregoing constituents to be utilized for feeding next season's crops. My experience leads me to believe that the safest way for the average farmer to be used. me to believe that the safest way for the average farmer to buy fertilizers is by way of the feed bin. That means two profits for the one invest-ment, which ought to make the trans-action a highly satisfactory one. How to get the greatest returns from the fertilizer produced on the farm is a live problem. Quite often the fact is overlooked that there are

the fact is overlooked that there are different types of soil requiring different treatment. For instance, it could hardly pay to put much farmyard manure on muck land. It is rich in

plying all the way from ten to inteen tons to the acre on just such lands. In such cases, all the benefit derived is from the potash contained in the manure. The result of an experiment conducted by the Indiana station. conducted by the Indiana station showed that one application of 200 pounds of potash on muck soil gave an increase of eighty-nine bushels of corn to the agree white an application corn to the acre, while an application of ten tons of barnyard manure to the acre increased the yield only fifty-one bushels during the same time. The potash then cost about five dollars potash then cost about live dollars and the ten tons of manure would be worth twenty dollars. This is a big waste of good fertilizing matreials that would be of great value to sandy

or clay soils. In addition to the kind of soil, there are several other general principles that govern the use of farm manure. The most important of these are type of farming, rotation of crops, topography of land, time, method and rate of application, the amount of manure available for use and the total number of acres to be manured.

Regarding the apparitus of

Regarding the quantity of manure that may profitably be applied to the land much depends upon the kind of farming followed. Truck growers ond market gardeners, owing to the ability of their crops to use a l amount of available plant food use a large the comparatively heavy applications year on the same ground. When decomposed this also improves the water absorbing and power of the soil as well as its bacterpower of the soil as well as its pacterial and physical conditions. Sometimes when a dairy farm that is heavily stocked and a short rotation of crops is followed it becomes necessions. sary to manure the land rather more sary to manure the land rather more heavily than would otherwise be desirable in order to unilize all the manure. On a general farm, not so well stocked, this could not be considered read providers. sidered good practice.

Applying too much to the acre is a

ear, while a meadow at the back end of the farm was left without any form of fertilizer for ten years. This "robbing Peter pay Paul" policy gets a farmer nowhere, and if he keeps any tab at all on his operations, ordinary business. nary business acumen ought, in time, to lead him to abandon such a sense-less show of vanity. Experiments at the Pennsylvania station clearly demonstrate that much of the value of such applications is lost. In a fouryear rotation of corn, oats, wheat and grass, manure was applied at the rate at six, eight and ten tons to the rate at six, eight and ten tons to the acre for the corn and wheat crops, making the applications twelve, sixteen and twenty tons to the acre during the rotation. The average industry the strength of the st crease per ton of manure for twen-ty-five years has been \$2.16 where ty-five years has been \$2.16 where twelve tons were applied; \$1.66 where sixteen tons were applied, and \$1.44 where twenty tons were applied during each four years.

The time that manure is applied to the land has a good deal to do with its effects on some crops. For instance, corn grown where manure was spread during the fall and winter will usually produce a larger yield than where the application made just previous to planting. Also, meadows that have received a top-dressing of manure during the fall give a good increase, but if delayed until spring no beneficial results are

likely to be observed.

Finally, the value of manure is influenced very largely by the method of application. If left lying over the field, unevenly distributed and in large lumps, it may be several years before it becomes decomposed and available as plant food. For proper fining and even distribution the man-ure spreader is almost indispensable Not only that, but the supply of man-ure at hand will cover more land, and nitrogen, phosphoric acid and organic mistake and is bound to result in loss. The application may be made more frequently.

TOPONTO

TORUNTO	MARK	ETS.
FARMERS'	MARKET	
Dairy Produce		
Butter, choice dairy Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0	42 \$0
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0	42 0
Do favor 15	0	00 0
Cheese, lb. Do., fancy, lb Dressed Poultry—	0	00 0:
Turkeys th	0	99 0 9
Fowl, 1b	0	33 0 3 28 0 3
	0	25 0 3
Fenits, 1b	0	30 0 3
Apples, Baldwins, bl. Do., Spies, bbl. Do., Greenings, bbl.		
Do., Spies, bbl	01 4	
Do., Greenings, bbl.	3	
Do., 6-qt. bkt Do., 11-qt. bkt	0	40 05
De., 11-qt. bkt	01	
Rhubarb, bunch Vegetables-	01	00 0 1
Asparague home u		00 0 5
Beets, per bag	0	
Beets, per bag Do., per peck Cucumbers, each Carrots, per pag		
Cucumbers, each	00	08 0 1
Carrots, per bag	2 (
Do., new, bunch Celery, per bunch Cauliflower and	00	
Cauliflower oach	00	05 0 13 00 0 20
Leeks, bunch	01	0 0 2
Lettuce, doz. bchs., s	mall 02	
Onions bundle, lar	ge 04	
Do., bag	80	
Do., bag Do., Bermuda, box Potatoes, per har	40	0 4 25
Do., Irish cobbler, p	er bag 50	5 50
Pasnips, per peck Pasnips, per bag	0 0	2 50
		2 0 0-
		0 10
		0 10
Turnips, bag Do., per peck	0 75	
MEATS-WH	OF ECALL	0 25
Leer, forequarters on	+ ATT 00	
Do, hindquarters	\$15 00	\$17 60
Do., hindquarters Carcases, choice	17 50	19 00
Do., common	13 00	13 50

Do., common Veal, common, cwt. Do., medium Do., prime Heavy hogs Shop hogs ... Abattoir hogs ... Mutton, heavy Do., light Lambs lb. Do., Spring, each SUGAR SUGAR SUGAR MARKET

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect after A.ril 20:—
St. Lawrence granulated 100 lbs. 8.64
Lantic granulated. 100 lbs. 8.64
Redpath, granulated 100 lbs. 8.64
Redpath, granulated 100 lbs. 8.64
No. 1 yellow, all refiners. 100 lbs. 8.64
No. 1 yellow, all refiners. 100 lbs. 8.64
Dark yellow 100 lbs. 8.64
10-lb. bags, 15c over granulated 100-lb. bags; 20-lb. bags, 10c over 100-lb. bags; 3
and 5 lb. cartons, 30c over 100-lb. bags; 3

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS 1.594

heep, ewes ucks and culls Hogs, fed and watered ...

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Wheat-Open. High. Low. Close at 95% 1 95% 1 95% 1 95% Oct. 0161. High. Low. Close.
Oats. 41 804 1 9094 1954 1 929.
May 07814 0 7314 0 7314 6 73
July 07814 0 7325 0 711% 0 73
Oct. 9 1598
May 318 3 2316 3 1784 3 2314
May 318 3 2316 3 1784 3 2314
ATO \$1.95 3-4 8016.

leisure, and asked him to explain the correspondence by signals given. "My dear sir, I have a family at home, but this lad gives me more joy than all others; he fell into the water, and I plunged in after him and rescued him, and every trip he comes down to give me his glad salutation." The joy of serving is the highest possible joy; the very heart of God runs through you like a mill stream.

A Bible class teacher attended a convention and came back refreshed: on the walls of the class room was a motto, the "other fellow," He said: "We had better take down that motto and go out of business, for what a To \$1.80 3-4 sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, \$2.91 1-2;
July, \$2.52 2-4 to \$2.52; cash, No. 1 hard,
\$3.15 1-2 to \$3.17 1-2; No. 1 Northern, \$2.01
1-2 to \$3.07 1-2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.91 1-2
10 \$3.03 1-2; Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.54
1-2 to \$1.56 1-2; Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.54
1-8 to 11 1-2c. Flour—Fancy patents,
\$15.50; first clears, \$13.30; other grades uncharged. Bran, \$34.50 to \$35.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth,—Linsced, \$3.49; May, \$2.48; July,
\$3.40; September \$3.30; October \$3.13.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

"We had better take down that motto and go out of business, for what have we done of late for the other fellow" No man fiveth unto himself; we increase our joy by promoting the joy of others. We wash our eyes and see better when we look at another man's cure. True sympathy is a very tender and delicate spiritual ministry. We need to know what is going. Cattle, receipts 17,000. man's cure. True sympathy is a very tender and delicate spiritual ministry. We need to know what is going on inside a man's breast, and penetrate beyond the formalities of life, and touch the weary, aching, empty neart. The fingers of the soul are long and delicate; they carry secret cups of strength to the gad who cannot find a name for their secret pain. Oh, to give a thrill to the shy and 14 60 15 25 15 30 15 29 10 00 15 60 Lulk of sales Sheep, receipts 12,000.

BASEBALL AND THE MARINES.

Americans are latently the best bomb and grenade throwers in the world, and are capable of waging wonworld, and are capable of waging won-derful trench warfare in case of hos-tilities, say United States marine corp-efficers. The average American youth early learns to throw a baseball with speed and accuracy, and it is because of that we, as a nation, are especially fitted to wage the modern war of the fitted to wage the modern war of the trenches. Easeball is encouraged at all our stations, and the skill displayed by marines—even untrained recruits—in the bomb and grenade throwing practice is really remarkable," said a marine corps officer

THE NOISELESS MOOSE.

Taller Than Ordinary Horse, He Moves Silently Through Forest.

Although tailer than an ordinary horse, weighing more than haif a ton, and adding more with wide-spreading anthers the bull moose stalks with chearly silves through the wide-spreading anthers the bull moose stalks with chearly silves through the work with a body silves the control of the property of the work of the water and sluggish wades up to its neck inters and when reaching to the bottom become and when reaching to the bottom become entirely submerged. These visits to the water are sometimes by day, but usually at night, especially during the season when the calves are young and the work of the bulls are but partly grown and the fall with full-crown and the fall with full-crown and the fall with full-crown and the far est looking for their mates, at times aftering far-reaching calls of deflance to all rivals, and occasionally clushing the shorns against the saplings in examenance of masterful vicor. Other bulls are times accept the challence and hasten to meet the rival for a battle royal. At this season the call of the cowing as a so brings the nearest bull quickly to begain the property of the park tumpet bring the most aggressive bulls to their doom—Exchange.

"The world is full of sunshine,"

"The world is full of sunshine," chirped the Optimist. "Yes, dog-gone it. Why didn't I go into the awning business?" growled the Pessimist.



MANURE DETERIORATION.

The necessity of keeping manure moist especially notable in case of hanure. Being naturally of a dry is especially notable in case of horse manure. Being naturally of a dry nature, it decomposes very rapidly. The same may be said of sheep manure, only in a less degree. "Fire fanging" is the result of an insufficient supply of water, which can be easily checked by sprinkling. This sprinkling should be done regularly, so that the heap is kept in a constant state of moisture. Alternate westing and drying liberates considerable ammonia.

FERMENTATION IN MANURE.

The nature and extent of fermentation in manure is governed largely by the composition of the manure, more particularly upon the amount of nitrogen in a soluble form which it contains. The more soluble nitrogen, the more rapid the fermentation. Urine is rich in soluble netrogenous compounds, and consequently decomposes rapidly. Manure decreases rapidly bulk by fermentation. The coarse materials are gradually decomposed, and elisably decomposed, and elisably decomposed, and manure pile. Properly controlled, fermentation is a valuable manner of increasing the availability of the fertilizing constituents of manure, although it decreases the bulk, but when not properly controlled it seriously reduces the value of the manure.

LEACHING OF MANURE. FERMENTATION IN MANURE.

LEACHING OF MANURE.

Deterioration of manure is also caused by leaching. Manure exposed to the action of the elements loses about one-half of its valuable fertilizing constituents in the course of six months, considering for 129 days, according to an experiment at the No decision of the constituents in tragen, 51.9 per cent, of the phosphoric acid and 47.1 per cent, of the phosphoric acid and 47.1 per cent, of the phosphoric acid and the same time 51 per cent, of the phosphoric acid and 61.1 per cent, of the phosphoric acid and 61.1 per cent, of the phosphoric acid and 61.1 per cent, of the photash. More than one-half of the constituents in the total animal manure product of the covernay LEACHING OF MANURE. ichail of the constituents in the total nimal manure product of the cow may e lost by an exposure of less than four onths.

months, an exposure of less than four months, and the mount of litter required for any given animal depends largely upon the character of the food. A safe general rule is that the litter should amount to at least one-third of the dry matter of the food consumed. The following amounts per day for different animais is about right; Sheep, three-fifths pound of litter; cattle, 9 pounds; horses; 6 1-2 pounds.

pounds.

It is not advisable, as a rule, to use an excess of litter beyond that needed to keep the animal clean and absorb the liquid excrement, since the materials available for beading, are generally poor in fertilizing constituents, and so extend and dilute the manure unnecessary.

in tertilizing constituents, and so extend and dilute the manure unnecessary.

METHODS OF AFPLYING MANURE.

Whether manure should be applied fresh or rotten depends largely upon the character of the soil. Where improvement of the mechanical condition is the main object sought, the best results will be secured by applying fresh manure to the leght soils. If, however, prompt action of fertilizers is desired, in a favorable senson light soils utilized to the avoidable soush light soils. If, however, prompt action of fertilizers is desired, in a favorable senson light soils will go the position takes plates will, and the constituents of the fresh manure becomes available very slowly, and the constituents of the fresh manure becomes son, the decomposes readily, and the formulation of the fresh manure becomes son, the decomposes readily, and the formulation of the fresh manure becomes the first position takes plates plate to the first position takes plate as the probably requires them.

On clay soils it frequently barness will be as wool.—I

tilizing constituents are probably rendered available as fast as the clart requires them.

On clay soils it frequently happens that manure produces no effect #1 all during the first year, on account of slowness of decomposition, but as the clay possesses very powerful absorptive properties the manure is not lost. There is, therefore, practically no danger of loss in apply manure to clay soils a long in the properties of the manure is not lost. There is manure has a foreing effect and tends to make stems and leaves at the expense of ruit and grain. It is, therefore, better fait and grain. It is, therefore, better for any garden truck, grasses and for agree planns than for cereals or fruits.

Spreading the manure and allowing it to lie on the surface should be practiced only on level fields where there is no danger from surface washing. There is no danger from this cause is very well that the loss from this cause is very well that the loss from this cause is very well that the loss from this cause is very mail.

There can be no fixed rule as regards the amount of manure to apply About It to Is tons per acre is an abnudant application, 14 tons good, and 8 to 9 light. Twenty tons is a frequent application where truck farming is practiced, and still larger amounts are often used.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. The dairy cow often suffers the most from exposure to the weather before real winter has begun. After steady cold comes the cow is generally stabled. Exposure to cold rains is often more injurious to the animal that the colder but day westirer later in the winter. The dairy cow is not like the fat steer, protected from cold by a layer of fat. As a result had weather causes a big drop in milk production. So long as the westirer is dry it is just as well to leave, the cow outside nights for some time, but every cold rain should find her protected. The main thing in barns is to have tight walls, so there is no draft or wind and a good roof. Care should be taken in arranging the stalls length and a guiter of sufficient depth to hold the manure. The cleanliness of the milk depends to a considerable extent upon having the bara built so the cow will keep lerself clean. serving a term. Take his hand and bid him welcome to a newborn liberty; give him his dinner and some paper to write to his mother, and let him roll the cloud from the maternal heart. He has gained his liberty, to go to the devii, but do thou, by brotherly kindness, turn his feet into the way of peace. Find him a friend and a job and spring a gleam of hope in his stunted, wasted heart.

He is one of the fost sheep, and lost sheep do not go in search for the

Ounces of grease save dollars' in re-Tomato seed is good for three or four years.

Onions do best on a level seed bed, with perfect drainage.

He is one of the fost sheep, and lost sheep do not go in search for the shepherd, but the shepherd goes after the wanderer, and they seek and find, and return with joy. Oh, the finder's joy! Oh to drink out of the cup of restoration! A steamer stopped at a wharf on a great river. On a bluff was an interesting figure making great signals of joy, the mate of the steamer answered with equal demonstrations of delight. As we proceeded on our way I joined the mate, at his leisure, and asked him to explain the correspondence by signals given. "My dear sir, I have a family at home, but On the average farm the horses will not be worked as hard or as regularly as they have been during the summer. If they have been heavily fed and quantity of grain be reduced, but care must be taken not to cut down their food supply too much. They will need considerable food merely to keep them warm. In addition to this they should have enough to keep them looking well and give them strength for whatever driving or teaming may be required of them.

Ing or teaming may be required of them. The feeding of cows on dairy farms is of still greater importance. Even if they get folia was a stake from the pasture or the field, the supply will be seanty and the quantity will be poor. I aless there is prompt and liberal feeding from the barn, with grain added to the dried material, there will be a shrinkage in the quantity of milk and a decline in conditions. This will bring a loss not merely in the immediate present, but one which, will continue for a long time. It is a rule to which dairying is no exception, that it is expensive to regain lost ground.

Come now, and let ve reason together, said the Lord; though your sins be as searlet, they shall be as white is enow; though they be red like arimson, they shall be as wool,—I

wilt east all their sins into the depths of the sea.

Thou hast in love to my soul delivered it from the pit of corruption: for thou hast east all my sins behind. Thy buck.—Why is a God like unto Thee, that pardoneth iniquity?... He retaineth not His anger for ever, because He delighteth in mercy.—Unto Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood... to Him be giory and Dominion for ever and ever. Amen. ever and ever. Amen.

THE FUTURE. The worst is yet to come. So wail the doubters glum. But here's the better view: "My best I've yet to do."

The worst some always fear To morrow holds no cheer, Yet farther on life's lane Are joys you shall attain,

Go forward bravely then And play your part as men, For this is ever true:

is snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.—I will fergive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more.—Thou wilt cast all their sins into the depths

THE OTHER FELLOW. *

Perhaps he is snowed under; come along with your silver shovel and dig him out; mayhap you may find the angel. He may be considered dead, but there is a creative power in prayer, and a resurrecting lift in personal effort, and you may have the sonal effort, and you may have the honor of unbinding the napkin about his head and leading him into the Warm sunlight of everlasting day. You may meet him at the prison gate as he comes into a new day, after

not find a name for their secret pain. Oh, to give a thrill to the shy and shrinking soul, to warm the half-frozen heart made stabborn by the hard faces of those who ought to be hetter helpers in our brother's need. Oh, to come near and reverently touch the springs of life, and alter the purpose of a half-famished heart. A vital part of our moral equipment is buried in our neighbor's garden.

of our moral equipment our neighbor's garden.
H. T. Miller. War Crosses.

War crosses are far older than war medals. The latter are, in fact, a comparatively modern innovation. The comparatively modern innovation. The oldest of these decorations is the Austrian Cross of Gold, and curiously enough it bears a similar inscription (but in Latin) to our Victoria Cross. The first Gold Cross was awarded by the Empress Maria Theresa in 1757. The next oldest European battle cross is the Russian Cross of St. George, is the Russian Cross of St. George, The next oldest European battle cross is the Russian Cross of St. George, which is of gold with a fine medallion of Sts. George slaying the dragon. It was founded by the Empress Catherine II. in 1769. The French Cross of the Legion of Honor was instituted by Napoleon in 1802, at the time when he was First Consul. Germany's famous—or 'Infamous—Iron Cross was instituted by Emperor Frederick William III. of Prussia in the year 1812. The -or Intamous-from Cross was insti-tuted by Emperor Frederick William III. of Prussia in the year 1812. The cross is of iron, but is rather heavily edged obsbordered with silver.

A Celebrated Suicide.

Haydon, the celebrated historical painter and writer, at a time in his life when he was overcome by debt, disappointment and ingratitude, laid disappointment and ingratitude, laid down the brush with which he was at work upon his last great effort, "Albert and the Trial By Jury," wrote with a steady hand, "Stretch me no longer upon this rough world," and then with a pistol shot put an end to his unhappy existence. his unhappy existence.

Muggins-Oh, forget your old troubles. Buggins-What would you suggest? Muggins-Well, you might try getting some new ones.

HER HUMBLE **■ LOVER ■**

turning upon her angrily, while Signa

Pardon, mademoiselle!" murmurs Jeannette, penitently. "It is true. I am a foolish one. But"—and she shrugs her shoulders with a faint shudder, 'it did startle me, truiy. In France we say that a stain of blood upon a bridal dress——"

"What on earth do we care what you say in France" retorts Laura Derwent, vehemently. You are an idiot! Everybody, do you hear, everybody stains her wedding dress! Go down-

"Don't be angry with her," pleads Signa, laughing, though her face is still pale. "I am not frightened What's in an omen? Don't send her

But Laura is really angry, and persists.
"Yes, she must go. I can do all you

want. I hat? French women; they are one mass of vanity and superstition. After all has gone off so well, too witnout a cloud to dim the sky, or anything; there! you'll say I'm as superstitious as she is! Never mind the stains, you can leave the dress to me. I'll get a breadth or something let in. Have you cut yourself much, dear?"

"Look!" says Signa, holding up her white hand with a laugh. "It's not so deep as a well, or so broad as a church, as Mercutio says—in fact, you can't see it! It was only a scratch, and Hector wrapped my handkerchief round it directly," and she draws the round it directly," and sne draws the handkerchief from her pocket. The useless dainty lace trifle looks rather shastly with the blood-stains, and laura snatches it from her and flings it out of sight.

It's a good thing it is no worse! If you had really cut your hand badly we should all have bad a fit! There, forget it! I dare say he'll kiss it and make it well!"

"Laura!" with a crimton flush; but Laura!" with a crimton flush; but Laura has offected her purpose, and got rid of the subject.

"Here is your dress, my dear. Lovely, isn't it? Just what a travelling dress should be. By the way, I tound a packet in the dress you took off last night -

Give it to me!" says Signa, with a It was the packet he had given her to be opened on her wedding-day. "It is from Hector," she explains, "He told me to open it to-day," and she tears the envelope apart quietly, and moves to the window.

Then she utters an exclamation, and

Laura, who has been folding the bridal

"Trust, my dress, comes to her side.

"What is it, dear?"

"I—I scarcely understand," says
Signa, pale and troubled. "Read it, dear. It is a deed of some sort, but but surely it cannot mean what it.

At last, so says!" and she sinks on to the chair with a perplexed face.

Laura, who is not only a profes-

sienal beauty, but a keen woman of business beneath her veneer of frivol-Ity, runs her eyes over the deed; it is so short that she can do so in a and flinging himself from his saddle, minute or two; then she utters an almost falls against Laura, who is exclamation of surprise.

Quixote—a man whose standard of honor is really fabulous! There were

no marriage settlements, were there?"
"No," said Signa, flushing. "Why, should there have been? I was nobody, with nothing; and he-he is an earl! Why should there be settlements? It is enough that he has given me himself and his love!"

agree with you riv dear coun tess," says Laura, with a touch of gravity in her voice. "But see there are the settlements! By this deed he gives you five thousand a year, and Grange, which, it seems, is not entailed."

Signa does not som surprised, only idently troubled.

Hittly troubled.

"But why—why" she demands.
Laura shrugs her shoulders, and looks down on the parchinent deed.

"Because he's the most generous of men, my dear," she says. "You left they left everything to him, and this show he faith his left ment." s how he fulfils his trust! It is cally a good settlement abble! Ah! this is atrauge, Liseen to this: I give these money, and this said estate to Sinna Grenville, or for ewn absolucely, to do with a

she may please. and recood that And I desire it to I bestow the gift per she become Not says Signa. ith the tears in

ble he is byon if it he had died, chould have been rel "Il Grange." serves of North-

turn is silent or a moment, then

't weeks book.

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"And you're a foo.." retorts Laura. Grange the night of the ball! My has a knack of doing things that is simply imperial. An emperor could not be more lavish and considerate. Upon my word, you are a lucky girl." Signa folds the deed, and puts it in

her pocket. To her it simply means another token of her lover's care and regard for her, nothing more. That it makes her a wealthy woman, with a vast estate, she does not realize.

Laura inducts her charge into her travelling dress, but not before the penitent Jeannett; knocks at the door, announcing that Lord Delamere

There, my dear, you are all ready." says the Beauty, patting the silver bracelot she has just fastened on Signa's arm, and throwing her arms around her. "And I'm awfully, afwully sorry to get rid of you, though to tell you the truth, you have cut me out most outrageously. I meant to be Countess of Delamere! There, trull is out, and you must forgive and forget it! My dear, I fell in love with bin: the first day I saw him! But you'll make a botter countess than I should have done, and there is such a thing as fate! Don't keep him waiting, or you'll lose the train; and pind Sirve. mind, Signa, you are to write to me!

sha'n't have a chance when you get downstairs, and Signa--" "Well!" says Signa, half tearfully Laura pauses and looks rather

And I hope you'll be happy, dear, but, there, you are sure to be! Good-bye! I am going to kiss you now, because I

"Well-I was going to say, don't expect too much, dear, and let by-

"I don't know what you mean."
"Weil- well!" retorts La "Weil- well!" rotorts Laura, hastily; "perhaps I don't mean enything! At any rate, you have got a man who set is devoted to you, and—and—he set is devoted to be satisfied."

It is almost the last words she says as she hurries her down the stairs, at the foot of which the guests are all assembled to see the bride off and bid her farewell.

There are tears in Lady Rookwell's s as she clasps the slim, girlish Good bye, my dear, and be happy.

Whatever you do, be happy," whispers. "Good-bye, Signa!" wails Archie solbing. "You won't be gone long; Hector says you'll be back in a month or two," as Signa's arra clings round him.

"I trust, my dear child-ahem-that

you will be happy," says the rector, unctuously. "Heaven bless you!" While Auut Amelia smiles and cries White Auut Amelia smiles and cries and tries to look as if her dearest child were being torn from her.

At last, so many are the farewells, Hector has to take the arm of his beloved and lead fer to the carriage.

They drive off amid a shower of rice and slippers, and scarcely have they disappeared from sight than a

clamation of surprise.

"My dear, you have married a Don raised by the pair of matchless grays, intote—a man whos: standard of bor is really fabilious: There were white and breathless. white and breatment.

"Are you? Where is who?" demands Laura, regarding the dusty figure with calm, almost indignant self-possession. "Oh, it is Sir Frederic Rivie, isn't it? I beg your parcon.

possession. "Oh, it is Sir Frederic Blyte, isn't it? I beg your pardon. What is it you want?" "I want-Signa-Miss Grenville!"

Laura laughs. "There is no such person," she is. "Signa Grenville disappeared this morning, and Signa Counters of Delamere reigns in her stead.
"Then — then," he gasps.
too late."

too late."

"Too late for the wedding, do you mean, Sir Frederic?" she says, staring.
"Certainly you are. They have just started for the honeymoon."

"She and—and this man Lord Delamere!" he says, white to the lips.

"Yes! Why not? She was married this morning. You ought to have been, here; we shan't have such a wedding in Northwell for ages."

"Too late! Too late!" he groans, and he strikes his saddle with a clinched fist, and his tace grows livid with despair. "Too late! Another hour or two, and I could have sayed her!"

Laura Derwent laughs father tremiluosi; "What are you talking about, Sir oderies the married Lord Dela-

her! Oh, the villain, the villain!"
And without any further explanation
he springs kito his saddle and rides

on is Signa's wedding day! CHAFTER XXVI.

t seems to the that Laura Derwent lo rank rather high as a prophet," Hector.

Heeter, What do you mean?" sayk Signa, ng over her shoulder, as she ds betwee her looking glass arstands become

"that contain going to be a brilliant social speeds."

They are in Paris: it is the middle of the early winter season, when the gay city is perbans at its gavest. They have a little mansion in the Champs de Mars—the best in the place—and are eajlying themselves to the utmost. The honeymoon—which has, strictly seaking, passed, seeing that thirty days have sped by since the wedding at Northwell Church— has been one succession of surprises to Signa. Imagine Aladdin's astonishment and superaction at the series of marvels worked by the slave of

"Really?" said Signa. "Why,

said.

BT a woman case your a fering. I want you to write, and let ne tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in souch writh women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for the m. If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, he adache, bear tarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desireto cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Eer g. Windser, eat.

Signa's sensation, as the power of wealth and rank, such as are now hers, make itself evident. The Delameres have always been a rich family, and Hector has for years spent little more than half his enoromus income. Wealth has been to him but an empty symbol, meaning little or nothing; but now it brings him an added pleasure; he can lavish it upon his darling. Nothing is too good or too precious for her. No expense is too great, so that it procures for her a little additional ease; he thinks nothing of ordering special trains, for instance, if by so doing he can make a journey more quickly than by the ordinary ones. Signa has her riding a journey more quickly than by the ordinary ones. Signa has her riding horse, a carriage and pair, and a phaeton, with a couple of match horses that are the envy of all Paris. To Signa, the way in which half-sovereigns were treated as sixpences, and sovereigns as shillings, was simply astonishing at first, but she soon grew used to it-used to be treated as princess of the blood, for whom no was too pronounced, no

If she chanced to admire a dress or a trinket, the dress or trinket was sure to be sent home addressed Madame la Comtesse Delamere, until at last she grew almost afraid of admiring anything, even the great foun-tains in the Place de la Concorde, lest Hector should buy them.

trouble to onerous.

Her own income of five thousand a was already placed, to the extent of one year, in the bank, and she held a cheque book, which perplexed her mightly at first, but which she soon learned to use. It was so de-lightful to scribble a few words and figures in the oblong book, and to know that the slip of paper was as good as a Bank of England note!

Meanwhile, in addition to ner cwn purchases, Hector's "presents" poured in upon her in profusion, such pro-fusion that at last she remonstrated. But he treated her remonstrates with a smile and a laugh of autsement

"What does it matter?" he said

"What does it matter?" he said, taking her on his knee and gently pressing her head upon his breast. "You liked them?"

"Yes, Hector; but—but"—she hesitated—"they must have cost you a great deal of money."

"Not a very great deal," he answered, carelessly and smilingly. "Not so much as you think; and if they did, it would not matter. You see, Signa, as I explained to you the other day, I have more money than I know what I have more money than I know what to do with; and all these little fancies don't empty the coffers. I am afraid shan't have the satisfaction of feel ing that I have ruined myself for you! You see, my dear, I have not lived up to my income by one half, and this wretched money has accumulated year

by year until I have become that odious thing, a millionaire!"

The result of such princely expenture soon made itself felt in Paris. It soon got noised abroad that Lord Delamere, who had created no little stir in the gay city as a bachelor, had returned with a young bride, and that a stream of gold was pouring from the little house in the shaded avenue into the pockets of the Parisian

All the great people flocked to do honor to the great English lord, and showers of pasteboard rained on the hall porter. But it was difficult to obtain admission, neither Hector nor igna were disne signa were disposed for much society, certainly not visit paying; and it was glways "Madame la Conitesse is not at home!" This only piqued the great ladies, and filled them with curiosity so poignant that at last they hit upon so poignant that at last the, included the ingenious device of sending the the ingenious device of sending the leader greatest lady in all Paris, the

of fashion, the supreme head of the elite, to call.

When Hector, turning over the card basket one morning in an aimless fashion, came upon the silp of paper bearing the name and title of the Duchess D'Ornis, he looked up with a smile, half amused, half grave.

"So the duchess has called" he

said, flecking the card with his fin-

"Yes," said Signa, coming up from the other end of the room, and leaning on his shoulder. "Didn't 1 tell you? I saw the carriage from one upper windows such a beautiful little victoria, with an English coach

man and footman—"
"And English horses," he added. "Trust her grace for that!—she never

has anything French, if she can

did she marry a Frenchman?"

He shrugged his shoulders, might have answered, "Because a certain Hector Delamere would not have and spoken only the truth. 'And you were out, of course?"

"Out, of course; that is, upstairs."
He smiled, then he shook his head,
"What is the matter, Hector? I
thought you did not wisn me to know any of these people, and I certainly do not wish to for my own part. Other people are a bore when we are so happy by ourselves."

le nodded.

Yes, but I'm afraid we shall have to hoist down the flag—in other words, pull down the barrier and let them in. To turn one's back upon the duchess would be to insult all Paris." Signa laughed.

Really! That is very dreadful!" "Dreadful, indeed!" he retorted with a smile. "But it is true. A call from the duchess is like a call from royal-; one must acknowledge it or coness oneself uncivilized.'

"But we have agreed to be perfectly barbaric," said Signa, smoothing the short hair with her white hand glistening with diamonds that far outshone even Lady Rookwell's. "I see what you mean, Hector, of course; but it is a nuisance, isn't it? We were so happy!

"That's just it!" he replied. "When mortals ar happy the gods are envious and always—send a Duchess D'Ornis to disturb them. We'd better go round these this of temporal is a god by the set of them. there this afternoon; it is one of her reception-days."

Accordingly Signa's victoria, which was if anything a more perfect turn-out than the duchess', came round with the pair of grays, and they were driven to the immense pile of build ings which the duchess occupied when she was in Paris. There was a string of carriages in the drive, and the vic-toria joined the line and had to wait some minutes until it could reach the entrance, during which time the crowd stared at the lovely English face so hard that Signa's color rose, and her

veil went down.

Hector, who knew what the result of the visit would be, half smiled and half sighed as he leant back.

"Well!" he thought, "I must be con tent! I have had her to myself all these weeks, but now the world will insist upon sharing her with me; it is only natural and reasonable, but, ah, the pity of it!"

At last the grays reached the door, and taking her on his arm, he made his way through the hall and up the staircase, crowded with visitors com ing and going. Several stopped to exchange a bow or word with him, and all looked with the utmost interest at Signa; to some he just introduced her as he passed on.

saloon was crowded; it was The more like a state reception than a lady's simple afternoon at home, and Signa looked round her very much amused and interested, listening to Hector as he pointed out in a low voice, the various celebrities. Sud-cenly the crowd slowly parted, and seeing that he might now get a chance of paying his respects to the great personage, Hector, with a smile,

said: "Come on, and let us get it over!" and led Signa toward the duchess. Her grace was seated at a small table, surrounded by the most distinguished people in Paris, listening to someone who was relating the last political who was relating the last political scandal, with a half-amused, half-lored expression on her face, when suddenly her eyes, which were slowly wandering from face to face, fell on Lord Delamere's. A quick flash came into her eyes and a dash of color into her face, leaving it pale again in a moment, and with ineffable grace she rose and extended her hand.

a happiness!" At the sound of the title there fell a momentary silence; then they all fell talking with polite cagerness, but kept their eyes fixed on the great English earl and his wife.

'Lord Delamere!" she said, "this is

said the duch ess, as he bent over her hand. heard that you were unapproachable." Then her glance turned to Signa Then her glance turned to Signa, standing calm and self-possessed, and the great lady's color came and went with genuine admiration and surprise.

"Permit me to introduce my wife, duckess," said Lord Delamere. Her grace bestowed a bow upon Signa, then held out her hand. At this remarkable piece of condescen-sion and affability the crowd of cour tiers stared all the harder.

(To be continued.)

Symholic.

"Could you suggest some suitable badge for our Don't Worry Club?" asked the typewriter boarder. "How would a pine knot do?" asked the Cheerful Idiot.

The most satisfactory thing about getting at the top is that it ena man to look down on the rest of us.

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HISTORY OF RUBBER.

Indians Used Balls Many Years Ago-Vulcanizing Process.

The average man believes that rub her is rubber, just as silver is silver, and ivery is ivery, but as a matter of fact, the Indianapolis News, the different kinds of rubber run into the hundreds. Originally all rubber came from the valley of the Amazon. When it was discovered no one knows. At any rate when the first white men

any rate when the first white men visited South America they found the Indians playing with balls made from the exudation of the bark of a certain tree, and these balls differed from tain tree, and these balls differed from any the Europeans had ever seen, for they bounded and rebounded and were full of life. The Indians smeared this milk of the tree on their blankets to make them waterproof.

Two hundred years and more went

, and while many wise men believed by, and while many wise men believed this elastic, cohesive, impermeable substance ought to be full of usefulness, nobody found any way to use it to any advantage. It was so brittle in cold weather and so disposed to get soft in het weather. But in the fullness of time a Connecticut Yankee started to puzzle it out. It took him the better part of ten years, but he did it, and in 1839 gave the world his yulit, and in 1839 gave the world his vul-canization process—which is in use to-this day. Up to that time rubber was so cheap that ships from South Amerso cheap that salps from South America sometimes used it as ballast, taking their chances of selling it for what they could get in some American port. With the discovery of the vulcanization process, rubber took on a new value, and the tropics were searched for it everywhere. It was found in the vines of Africa, and gutta percha, a sort of first cousin to rubber, was a sort of first cousin to rubber, was found in Borneo, and a few years ago a large volume of rubber was found in the Guayule shrubs in Mexico.

As rubber grew in value the chemists fell to work and devised ways of recovering it frem old shoes and hose and other articles into which it entered and thus "reclaimed rubber" soon came to equal the new rubber in soon came to equal the new rubber in volume; and all these varieties found some legitimate use. Gutta percha makes unapproachable insulation for ocean cables. Balata, which comes from the Guianas, is famous for belting, and even "reclaimed rubber," taken from the junk heaps, serves perfectly well for flooring and mats, perfectly well for flooring and mats, and other articles where resiliency is not needed.

For many years the best rubber wa that which came from the banks of the Amazon. The people of that country enjoyed a practical monopoly and determined to keep it. Not a rubber seed would they let go out of the country under heavy penalties. But in 1876, by means of generous presents here and there, a venturesome Englishman sailed out of the Amazon with 70,000 rubber seeds, and that was the start of the great rubber plantations of Ceylon and the Malay peninsula. It was 29 years after these seeds left the Amazon, before the first plantation rubber was ready for the market and then the total was only 145 tons. That was in 1905. Last year it was close to 100,000 tons.

Those who attended the internation al rubber exhibition held in New York in the fall of 1912 will remember the difference in appearance between the fanazon rubber and the plantation product. The first, cured in the forests over smoldering palm nuts, was smoke colored; while much of the plantation rubber from the eastern plantations, cured by the scientific application of acetic acid, was as clear as amber.

More Beans, Less Meat

In these go-hungry days there are thousands of families who find it a hard task to keep needful daily outlay within the limit of slender daily income. Do these anilies know beans? To say "he doesn't know beans" used to be a very common way of describing an ignorant or stupid fellow-mortal.

In these times of dear bread, dear meat, dear potatoes and dear living it may not be out of the way to ask whether the masses who are long of appetite and short of each "know beans." Ninety per cent, of the dry matter in common shelled beans is matter in common shelled beans is digestible. The bean is so rich in starch and nutritions proteins that it serves as a tolerable substitute for meat. There are a hundred different, ways of cooking and serving the various kinds of beans so as to make mos calatable soups and solids. Why not give this finest of the legumes a more frequent placing in our daily menus? Here follow some bean recipes:

CREAMED BEANS.

Those who are using beans as a substitute for potatoes will find this a delicious variation. Seak a pint of beans in cold water overnight. In the morning put them on in enough slightly salted water to cover and let held until broken ta nices and year boil until broken to pieces and very soft. One hour before meal time rub beans through colander with to the pulp a white sauce made by cooking together a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour, pouring a last cup of milk over and stirring until thick and smooth. Mix the bean pulp thorough with this sauce. Lastly, beaten eggs, peppar Beat all ha

hot oven until light brown. Serve at

BEAN PUREE. Soak one pint dried Lima beans in water overnight. In the morning drain, cover with fresh boiling water, add one spoonful butter, and simmer

teaspoonful salt, one heaping tablespoonful butter, and simmer till tender. Mash with a potato masher, add more salt if, necessary, one saltspoonful paprika, two tablespoonfuls cream, and beat with a fork until smooth and creamy. Place in ramekins, cover tops with fine bread crumbs, dot with bits of butter and brown in a quick oven. A nutritious substitute for A nutritious substitute for meat. BAKED LIMA BEANS AND PORK.

Cook a four-inch square of salt pork or bacon until done, then take out and in the same water cook a quart of Lima beans, measured after shelling. When the skin curls back when you blow on it, drain beans, put pork in centre of baking dish and pile beans around. Bake until pork is browned. In the winter dried Limas may be used after soaking.

BEAN CUSTARD PIE.

Make a light short piecrust and line the pie pan with it. Have ready one cupful of Lima beans, which have been cooked in a little water until tender. Mash them through a sieve and add the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, one-half cupful of sugar, one tablesnounful of vinegar and season. ablespoonful of vinegar, and season with nutmeg. Mix well and pour into the bottom crust. Place in the oven and bake until firm, then cover with a meringue, made by beating the whites of the two eggs and adding two teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar. Replace in the oven and brown slight

PORK AND NEW BEANS.

Prepare two quarts stringless string beans by washing carefully, then cut-ting them into inch lengths. Place beans in slightly-salted boiling water and boil until tender. When done, drain and put beans in dripping pan. Have ready two pounds pork chops, lay the meat on top of the beans, season with salt and pepper. Bake in a hot over thirty minutes or until meat is tender and browned. Serve very hot. Put roast pork chops on a very hot. Put roast pork chops on a platter with parsley. Put beans in a vegetable dish and pour gravy over. Make gravy of combined julces of meat and beans in bottom of baking pan.

FRIED SHELL BEANS.

This is an unusual recipe and will be found highly satisfactory. Cook shelled beans in the usual way. Make a batter of egg and cracker crumbs and dip the beans into it, frying in deep fat until brown. The fat should very hot when the beans are put into it, and they should also be served while hot

SALAD OF LIMA BEANS.

Soak the beans, and cook them as usual in salted water until they are done. Drain and let get very cold. Make a dressing of oil, white vinegar, salt, white pepper and a little mustard, adding to it some chopped parsley and chopped chives. Also add a sweet red pepper, or pimento, chopped till very fine, and then pour over the beans.

STRENUOUS WORK SOON TELLS ON YOU

BUSINESS MEN AND BREAD WIN-NERS THE VICTIMS OF NER-VOUS EXHAUSTION.

When worry is added to overwork men soon become the victims of nervous exhaustion—neurasthenia — the doctor calls it. Some have no reserve strength in their systems to bear the strain; others overtax what strength they have. If you find that you are nervous and not sure of yourself, that you sleep badly, and wake up tired and aching, your nerves are out of order. Other signs are inability to take proper interest in your work; your appetite is fickle; your back feels weak, and you are greatly depressed in spir-One or more of these signs mean that you should take promot steps to stop mischief by nourishing the nerves with the food they thrive on, namely, the rich, red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills have cured thousands of cases of nervous cured thousands of cases of nervous disorders, including nervous prostration, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance and partial paralysis. Here is an example: Mr. P. H. Callan, a well-known business man in Coleman, P. E. I., says: "I owe my present health, if not life itself, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I had always been an active man, and when I began to run down in health when I began to run down in health paid little attention to it as I thought it only a temporary weakness. As time passed, however, I found myself growing worse, and consulted a doctor, who said that I was not only badly run down, but that my nervous system was badly shattered. I lost flesh, my appetite was poor I shart badly and my appetite was poor, I slept badly and notwithstanding the doctor's treatment grew so weak that I had to leave my business and was confined to the house. Time went on and I was steadily growing weaker, and my friends were all greatly alarmed by my con-dition. In this condition I was strongty recommended to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the doctor's medicine was not helping me I decided to do so. But the time I had used three boxes I could tell that they were help-ing me. When I had taken eight boxes of the pills I felt able to attend to my business again, and people were surprised to see me out. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken .12 boxes, by which time I was feeling as well as I ever did, and was being congratuated by all my friends congratuated by all my friends congratulated by all my friends on my full restoration to health. I feel now that if I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset I would not only have saved much money spent in doc-tor's bills, but would have had renewed health sooner. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, and would recommend it to every man who feels

weak, nervous or run down."

medicine dealer, or

LOCAL ITEMS

Micah, Amos,

dicted the shaking

which would come an

shakeable things of ri

men to be unshakeable,

truth, honor, love. Mr. Barker men-

tioned some things which seemed to

science, skill, man's ingenuity had

shaken and removed. Continuing

this thought along the line of nation-

al experience, the preacher rapidly

reviewed the rise and fall, in whole

or in part, of empires such as Baby-

lon, Assyria, Persia, Greece, Rome,

Spain, Portugal, France,, and show-

ed that just in proportion as they

had lacked the enduring, unshake-

able elements of true national great-

ness and permanency, so they had

gone down or to-day were feeble and

weak. The great battle of the ages,

in varying form, had been between

durable and indurable things-dark-

ness and light, servitude and slavery,

God and many gods, Caesarism and

Christ. God, goodness, Christ, had

eventually won out notwithstanding

The remarks of the preacher, as

he contrasted the perishing, removable elements in modern German

life and character with the larger

liberty of conscience and speech of

ish Empire, yes, the Anglo Saxon

race, were listened to with great

interest. The idea of a holy king-

dom, a "white republic," had exer-

cised the minds of true patriots all

down the ages. Prophecy was full

of types and emblems of the new

heaven and new earth in which

Mr. Barker brought material

things to bear on his sermon in such

a way that he aroused intense inter-

est in his words. The members of

the order realized that he is an ex-

righteousness reigned.

Christianized democracy in the Brit

cynics, agnostics, or infidels,

which

Mr. Elliott, shoemaker, is confined to the house with pleurisy.

Mr. Wm. Glover, of Jones' Falls, is a guest of Mr. L. Glenn Earl.

Mr. R. Blair, of Westport, is vis-

iting his nephew, Mr. Robert Blair, C. N. R. agent.
Mrs. Harry Saunders, of Kingston,

Mrs. Harry Saunders, of Kingston, is spending a few days at the home of her mother, Mrs. Elliot.

The Temiskaming Herald published at New Liskeard, has gone out of business.

A Scotch schoolboy was asked for

plied, "It's a man wi' his inside oot and his ootside aff!" Mrs. Freeland and daughters, of Kingston, were for several days

a definition of a skeleton. He re-

guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs.

Irwin Wiltse.

Mr. Morgan King is building a
yacht house at Charleston Lake for
his sister, Mrs. W. B. Eaton, White

Mr. L. Stevens was home recently from Gananoque and has gone to Brockville, where he has taken a

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Brown have gone to Richmond for the dairy season.

Miss L. Seaman, trained nurse, of Delta, is in the village caring for Mrs. (Dr.) Peate, who is ill with pneumonia.

The W. C. T. U. meets at the hone of Mrs. Rappell on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, all ladies interested in temperance work cordially invited.

There was a fine display of aprons and other articles at the Baptist mission band sale held recently. The tea room was made very attractive with its cozy fire place and pretty blossoms.

Mr. John Layng purchased a fine team of horses from Mr. A. M. Ferguson this week for exportation. Mr. Layng says they are the best he has bought this year.

Leeds county mourns the death of Lieut.-Col. Russel H. Britton, of Gananoque, who was killed in action in France on Wednesday, May 2. Col. Britton commanded the Gananoque Battery, which enlisted at the beginning of the war.

Mrs. N. K. Benedict, of Plum Hollow, who was taken ill while on a visit to Athens friends, accompanied her sister, Mrs. O. P. Arnold, to Delta, on Monday last, where she is convalescing.

Mr. Glenn Sherman has gone to Musgon, Quebec, where he will have charge of a circuit under the Baptist Association during the summer. Just before leaving he injured a finger while working on the telephone system here.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scovil and Mr. and Mrs. John Layng attended the funeral of their nephew, Sergeant H. L. Polk at Smith Falls last week and Mrs. Scovil remained for a few days visit with her sister, Mrs. Polk.

The Crossman Hotel at Alexandria Bay has been sold to M. J. Lawrence, of Washington. D. C. for \$27,500. The property was disposed of at a public auction. The purchaser plans to operate the hotel this summer.

A special train carrying one hundred and thirty-two airmen, from the Royal Flying Corps, England, arrived at Kingston. They expect to remain in Canada for a year, and will give instructions to others in the operation of air craft.

One insertion of a 25-cent advertisement in the Reporter enabled a reader to sell a horse. Commenting on the result of this small advertisement, he told us he could not understand why farmers who have a cowor horse for sale should overlook our condensed ad column. Advertising will, of course, not sell a man something he does not want; but it brings a seller into touch with hundreds of prospective buyers, several of whom may really need the advertised article.

The Attorney-General of Ontario has written to Judges Dowsley and Reynolds suggesting that in view of the present labor conditions it is advisable to avoid jury cases wherever possible during the summer months. The June session is fixed by statute and as some criminal business is on the tapis it may not be possible to dispense with a jury. However, the judges here will give the matter close attention and suggestion of the Attorney-General will be followed.

PLUM HOLLOW RED CROSS

The lad.e. of Plum Hollow Red oss have just concluded a very ceessful 5 months work, having shipped 150 suits pyjamas, 90 suits night shirts, 24 pairs slippers and 124 pairs of socks. The Society acknowledges with thanks the kind appreciation of our work from Lady Borden. The need for Red Cross supplies is greater than ever, and we hope to have more members. All those wishing to help in any way should attend the monthly meeting.

Raw Food Must Be Washed.

"Gritting of sand between the teeth while eating vegetables raw is a certain sign that they have been cleaned improperly, if at all," says the New York Medical Journal and adds that because of improper washing it is often not safe to eat raw vegetables, salads or fruits.

COURT OF REVISION

Court of Revision for township of Rear Yonge and Escott for 1917 will be held on Monday 28th inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the township hall, Athens.

R. E. CORNELL, Clerk

COURT OF REVISION

Court of Revision of the assessment roll of the corporation of the village of Athens will be held on May 25th, 1917 at 7 o'clock p.m. in the council chambers of the Town

A. M. LEE, Clerk

House for Sale

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

ceptionally fine speaker, and were thankful for the opportunity of hearing him.

Hall.

ARDEN LILLIE,
Plum Hollow

STORY OF THE PENNY GIRL.

Likeness on the Old Cent Was That of Sarah Longacre.

Sarah Longacre.

In 1835 the government of the United States made an offer of \$1,000 for the most acceptable design to be placed upon the new one cent coin soon to be issued. Some Indian chiefs traveled from the northwest to Philadelphia to inspect the mint, whose chief engraver was James Barton Longacre, who invited them to his house.

The engraver's daughter, Sarah, ten years old, greatly enjoyed the visit of her father's guests, and during the evening, to please her, one of the chiefs took his feathered helmet and war bonnet and placed it on her head. In the company was an artist, who immediately sketched her and handed the picture to her father. Mr. Longacre, knowing of the competition for a likeness to go upon the cent, resolved to enter the sketch for the prize offered by the government. To his delight, the officials accepted it, and the face of his daughter appeared upon the coin.

The face of Sarah Longacre has gone into more hands, more pockets, more homes, more stores—yes, more churches—than any other coin in the United States, if not in the world.

Never Again.
"Does your wife ever make you exchange goods she buys and doesn't

like?"
"She tried that once, and only once.
I exchanged a silk dress for a meer-schaun pipe."

Scared Him Into It.
Young Widow-Did you have any
trouble getting Jack to propose? Girl
Friend-No, dear; I told him you were

after him.-Boston Transcript

1669.

A Long Siege.

After a siege of twenty-four years
Turkey took Candia from Venice in

The true art of memory is the art of attention.—Johnson.

FOR SALE

Heavy work horse at reasonable price. Apply to

19tf

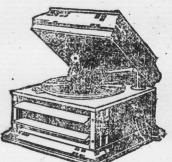
Apply to old.
STEPHEN NIBLOCK,
Athens 19tf

FOR SALE

Pure bred Holstein Bull, 2 years, old. Apply to
FRANK TACKABERRY,
19tf Plum Hollow

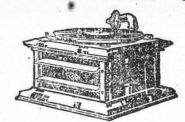


The instrument at the right is the \$50 Columbia Grafonola. It has the binged enclosing lid, the tone-control leaves at the front, the new and wonderful Columbia reproducer and the powerful motor that plays three records with a single winding.



Sent on Approval— (and on Easy Terms, if accepted)

This \$33 or \$50 Model Columbia Grafonola



The \$33 model of the Grafonola, here pictured, possesses all the essentials that go to make up a real instrument of music —a full, clear, natural tone; strong moter and tone-control shutters. In mahogany or quartered oak.

W. B. PERCIVAL, AGENT ATHENS



GREAT ANNIVERSARY SALE

Saturday, May 19th, we commence a seven days Anniversary sale. We hold these sales each year for the purpose of welcoming our friends to our store and showing our appreciation of the favors extended to us, by offering a big sale in everything we handle. It will be profitable for you to attend this sale, for it will be a great money saving for everybody.

Special Reduced Prices in Men's and Boys' Furnishings

Men's Good Working Shirts, regular price 75c, Anniv. Sale, 69c Men's Fine Shirts, regular price \$1, Anniversary Sale.....79c Men's Fine Shirts, regular price \$1.25 and \$1.50, Ann. Sale \$1.19 Men's Fine Balbriggan Underwear, regular price 50c, Sale...39c Men's Merino Underwear, regular price 60c, Anniv. Sale....43c Men's Fine Merino Underwear, regular price 75c, Ann. Sale 69c Men's Fine Merino Combinations, reg. price \$1.50, Sale ...\$1.29

Extraordinary Values in Men's and Boys' Clothing

Boys Fancy Suits to fit boys 3 to 8 years, good Tweed and nicely made up, regular prices \$5 and \$6, Anniversary Sale \$2.95

Boys' Suits, Fine Canadian Tweed, the new style Norfolk and Pinch Back, regular prices \$7.50 and \$8, Ann. Sale.. \$5.95

Special Discount on all Men's and Boys' Odd Pants.

Men's Suits, good strong Tweed, mostly all sizes if you come early, regular prices, \$10 and \$12, Anniversary Sale \$8.95

Men's Suits, Fine Canadian Tweed, nice new patterns, regular

10 per cent Discount on all Blue and Black Serge Suits.

10 per cent discount on Suits made-to-measure during our Anniversary Sale

BOY WASH SUITS

Mothers, we want you to see our big stock of Boys'

Wash Suits and Rompers, nice new styles for this

summer, to be sold at specially reduced prices during our Anniversary Sale.

WE DO AS WE ADVERTISE Save this sol

Mark down what you need and Get just what we advertise. RAINCOATS

Men's Raincoats, nice Tweed Effects, the very latest for this spring, suitable to wear for a spring overcoat and raincoat, regular prices

\$15, Anniversary Sale\$9.95

Don't miss your opportunity to reduce the high cost of living.

Take advantage of our Anniversary Sale Prices, and buy all you need now in Men's nd Boys' Clothing and Furnishing. You are aware that goods are getting dearer, and you will have to pay almost double later on.

One big week of Bargains, Saturday, May 19 to Saturday, May 26

SPECIAL IN OVERALLS

READ THIS

The above special prices are for Cash only. Goods will not be given out on approval. If not satisfactory, bring it back with your purchase slip, and we will exchange or refund your money.

GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE, "The Store of Quality," BROCKVILLE, ONT.