

# The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXII. No. 37

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1916

3 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

## MILLINERY OPENING TO-DAY

Our FALL OPENING takes place to-day. There will be an elaborate showing of New Pattern Hats and Millinery Novelties of all kinds.

The New Fall Suits, Coats, etc., will also be on display.

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

## The Place to Buy Your New Suit or Coat

Is at  
**R. DAVIS & SON'S, BROCKVILLE**

LARGEST RANGE OF HIGH-CLASS GARMENTS  
See the new European Silks, Silk and Wool Dress Goods, Velvets, Corduroys, and Pure Wool Coatings. Old stock of Navy Blue and Black Serges guaranteed old dye and all wool.

SALE PRICES, 60c to \$3.25 yd.

## Young Men's Clothes

Our clothes for young men are particularly attractive this season.

They are dignified refined and attractive, not freakish, or foolish but clothes of character, with plenty of snap, quality and style. Handsome suits of the very latest. Nice Fall Overcoats of the newest models. The very latest seapes in Hats and Caps. The newest in Shirts, Ties, etc.

A Big Range of Samples for Suits and Overcoats made to your special measure.

**GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE**  
The Store of Quality  
BROCKVILLE

## LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

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

Miss Lily Gibson is in Gananoque visiting her uncle.

Don't miss hearing Mrs. Williams on Friday night, also some special music.

Erastus Livingstone is erecting a garage.

Reeve M. B. Holmes is in Ottawa this week.

Miss Ethel Brown teacher at Lehigh's spent the week-end at her home here.

Mr. Berry and family, of Ellistown, spent Sunday in town with his sister, Mrs. Leadbeater, E-aid street.

A. W. Parish, Clarence Gifford and Wilbert Chapman left to day on a motor trip to Syracuse.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson of Brockville were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Arnold.

Mr. Thomas Topping, of the Canadian West, is a guest of his brother, Mr. John Topping.

Clarence Mulvena has entered the Reporter office to learn the printing trade.

Mrs. D. Blanchard of Mallorytown, is spending a few weeks here with her sister, Mrs. Sarah Wiltse.

Withrow Read, Sydenham, was a recent visitor in Athens, a guest of Mr. T. S. Kendrick.

Mr. Grange Grothier, of Brockville, spent the week-end in town with his friend Mr. Wm. Doolan.

Mr. Robert Mackie has returned to Athens after spending the past four weeks with friends at Frankville, New Boyne, and Elvida.

Mr. Harry Stevens and family have moved to the Wiltse house on Isaac street.

Sheldon Brown, Addison, is ill at the home of his brother-in-law, Wm. Hillis. Nurse Price is in attendance.

Bennet Barrington is building cement walks on his Victoria street property.

Mr. R. J. Campo has put a delivery rig on the road, and will deliver goods to all parts of the village.

Miss Violet Lapoint is enjoying a couple of weeks holidays at her home, Plum Hollow.

Mrs. John Jones, Hamilton, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. N. Moulton, Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Harris, of London, were guests of Mrs. Edward Taylor last week, while on their honeymoon.

Mrs. Fredrick Cadwell and daughter, of Brockville, visited friends here last week.

—Just received at the Bazaar, a consignment of paraffine for sealing purposes, and a quantity of wax candles.

Mrs. John Mackie, Elvida, returned home last week from Denver, where she has been for the past few weeks with her brother, Hiram Root, who has been very ill.

The Methodist Sunday School picnic on Saturday last at Thomas Howorth's grove was the usual enjoyable outing for pupils and teachers. Excellent weather did much to make the occasion the success it was.

Kindly save your papers and magazines, and they will be called for Saturday, 23rd. Please tie them in bundles, and place outside where the boys can easily get them. By so doing, you will be assisting the Red Cross Society, as the money from the sale of waste paper goes to that fund through the Women's Institute.

The annual Harvest Thanksgiving services for the parish of Athens and Lansdowne Rear will be held on Sunday, September 24, as follows: Delta, 10:30; Oak Leaf, 3; Athens, 7. The Rev. T. Austin Smith, rector of Oxford Mills, will conduct all services. The special Thanksgiving offerings will be for the Mission Fund.

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

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

—This is the week for fruits, good assortment, at Eaton's.

Leave Friday night open to hear Mrs. Williams of Montreal.

Miss Hazel Latmer is substituting in the Rural Telephone Office.

—You will always find a complete line of vegetables at the Bazaar.

Mrs. W. B. Connerty is in Montreal visiting relatives.

Dr. Bright, accompanied by Master Jim, has returned from a visit with his brother, Dr. Robert Bright of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cross were in Lansdowne last week to attend the Sammers-DeWolfe wedding.

Mr. Fred Hayes, Sheldon's Corners was a prize-winner in the class for horses at Brockville Fair last week.

—A large assortment of plums, pears, and peaches is expected Thursday evening at the Bazaar.

Master Robert Swayne, who has been spending his holidays at his home here, returned to school at Belleville to-day.

Mrs. C. C. Slack left on Thursday for Montreal to spend a few days in Montreal with her daughter, Miss Mable Slack.

—Miss Cora Grey will hold her millinery opening on Saturday of this week.

On Saturday last Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Kendrick and Mr. and Mrs. James Hanna celebrated their china wedding anniversary.

Mrs. M. Moulton, of Lansdowne, is spending a few days with Mrs. M. Yates and Miss Rhoda Howe on her way home from the camp meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Eligh, Sherwood Springs, spent a few days recently with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Gairdner.

Mr. Joseph Kerr, of Elgin, called on friends here last week on his way home from the Northwest, where he spent the summer.

Tuesday of last week was initiation day for the A. H. S. boys. There was no "frightfulness" this year, and the freshmen were treated, at the end of the initiation, to ice cream.

Mrs. Benjamin Livingstone spent a few days recently with her daughter, Mrs. Alex Palmer, Plum Hollow, and her sister Mrs. Robinson, near Toledo.

Misses Laura and Ethel Cowan have started house-keeping in the Lillie house on Church street. The latter is learning dressmaking at Mrs. Prichard.

Miss Margaret McCurdy, who has been here for the past two months with her friends Mrs. Rappell and Miss Grace left on Thursday last for her home in Sydney, Nova Scotia.

—Mrs. (Rev.) T. G. Williams, of Montreal, president of the Montreal branch of the W.M.S. will give an address on Missions in the Methodist church on Friday night of this week at 7.30. Good musical program. Everybody welcome. No appeal for money; simply a collection to defray expenses.

On Sunday, October 1, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bidwell, Lord Bishop of Kingston, will make his annual visit to this parish and administer the Apostolic Rite of Holy Confirmation at Oak Leaf 10.30, Delta 3, and Athens 7.

A Great Car.  
Newsome & Halladay, of Plum Hollow Ford dealers in the Township of Bastard, unloaded three Ford cars yesterday in Brockville. The new car at \$520 delivered is a great car for the money, and the new front and crown fenders have greatly improved its appearance. There is no doubt that the new Ford is an excellent buy.

Donovan to the Rescue.  
The Toronto Daily News in reporting the mid day luncheon at the Exhibition, at which the Duke of Connaught, the Duchess, and Princess Patricia were guests, tells of a happy incident in which Mr. A. E. Donovan, M. P. for Brockville, figured prominently. When the Duke rose to speak notwithstanding that there were a large number of influential gentlemen present, immediately after the toast to his health had been drunk, there was a lull, and everyone seemed to be looking around to see what to do, so Mr. Donovan stepped forward and struck up "For He is a Jolly Good Fellow." The ladies joined in and the Duke, at the close of his speech said: "I take it as a great compliment that you were able to sing, 'For He is a Jolly Good Fellow,'"

The clank of gruesome chains and the grasp of clammy hands, and other cheerful little incidents were features of the freshettes' initiation in the High School assembly room last night. Light refreshments were served after the ordeal.

With the opening of the new automobile season comes the news that A. Taylor & Son will sell the popular McLaughlin cars. The firm has had great success this year selling other makes of cars, and the fact that they have decided in favor of the McLaughlin is something that the prospective buyer should take into consideration. Mr. Ed Taylor will gladly demonstrate with the new "Six" which was received just a few days ago.

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A NEW McLAUGHLIN AGENCY FOR ATHENS

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## The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

Established 1864  
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED .....\$10,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP .....\$7,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS .....\$7,250,984

Every department of Banking efficiently conducted.  
Special attention given to Farmers' Business, Cheese Factory and Dairy Accounts.

**YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED**

ATHENS BRANCH, F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager  
Frankville Office Open Wednesdays.

## IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL SERVICE

In Memory of Private Delos Spence

The bright September sun that peeped through the stained-glass windows of Christ's church has seldom witnessed such a simple, impressive service to the memory of the Country's dead as that on Sunday morning when a large congregation heard the burial and committal rites for a Charleston boy who had given his life in war-scarred France.

The surplice choir sang an appropriate processional as it took its place in the chancel. The new draperies and the altar flowers gave a touch of beautiful dignity; and the service for the burial of the dead enjoyed an atmosphere of solemnity that deeply affected the audience, especially those who had relatives in khaki.

The Rev. Rural Dean Swayne's address had much to do with the sacrifice of Canada's sons and with the duty of those who can not go to the firing line. There is plenty of opportunity, he said, for those who do not go, to show their patriotism in other ways. In the course of his remarks, he mentioned the death of another boy, Roderick O'Connor, known to us all, recently killed in action.

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NOTICE  
Owing to the various Court offices closing at one p. m. on Saturdays, and in order to give their staff a half holiday each week, all the lawyers of Brockville have decided to close their offices at one p. m. on Saturdays commencing on 16th instant. The public will please take notice and be governed accordingly.



Don't Wait until your eyesight is all gone

Don't for goodness sake procrastinate when your eyesight is impaired. Delays are dangerous when they concern your eyes. Be wise, and when you feel your vision going back on you, consult us. We'll recommend glasses if you need them.

TORIC LENSES  
relieve eyestrain, eliminate headaches, increase efficiency. A pair for every type of face and weakness of eye.

H. R. KNOWLTON  
Jeweler and Optician  
Athens

## Ammunition

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

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY  
ATHENS, ONT.

## SUITS That Stand Out

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

M. J. KEHOE

Clerical Suits a specialty.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XVII. September 17, 1916. A Prisoner in the Castle—Acts 22:1-30

COMMENTARY.—I. Paul's defence (vs. 1-21). From the fact that Paul addressed the excited crowd in Hebrew, the language known to every Jew, he gained a hearing. He used an honorable title in speaking to his opposers, classing himself with them as a fellow Jew. He was born in the important city of Tarsus, and at a suitable age was placed under the instruction of the great Gamaliel. He was a careful observer of the law of Moses and was active in his religious life. He was energetic in his efforts in behalf of the religion of his fathers. He sought to destroy the disciples of Jesus Christ. He had authority from officials, who were still living, to arrest them and to bring them as prisoners to Jerusalem. While on this mission of persecution, as he came near to Damascus, he was suddenly stricken down by the shining of a light brighter than the sun at noon. The Lord Jesus spoke to him and he harkened to His voice, acknowledging Him as Lord. He became submissive, saying to Him, "What shall I do, Lord?" At the command of the Lord he went to Damascus and there found a man named Ananias, a devout man, a Jew who believed in Jesus. This man instructed and encouraged him, and Paul became converted. Ananias told him that he should be a witness to all men of what he had seen and heard.

17. When I was come again to Jerusalem—it is quite evident that this visit to Jerusalem was made more than three years after his conversion, for it was after the three years which he spent in Arabia (Gal. 1:18). While I prayed in the temple—Paul's mention of his visit to Jerusalem and of his praying in the temple would show his hearers that he was a Jew and had high regard for the city and the temple. He recognized the temple as the proper place for prayer. There fell into a trance (R. V.)—Paul became unconscious of his surroundings, and his mind was exercised in what was revealed to him by the Spirit. He here received one or more of the "visions and revelations of the Lord" (2 Cor. 12: 1) which came to him during his life. Will not receive thy testimony—Thus Paul was informed of the attitude of the Jews of Jerusalem toward Jesus. The Lord commanded him to escape quickly. He had work for him to do in other lands. In Acts 9:26-30 an account of this visit to Jerusalem is given, and Paul's preaching stirred the Jews to such a pitch of enmity that the disciples thought it not best for him to remain longer and sent him away to Tarsus. Thus Paul was warned in a vision and his fellow Christians saw the danger, hence he fled from the enemies of the cross.

19.—Lord, they know that I am imprisoned—in his trance condition Paul is speaking to the Lord in answer to what he had said to him. Some of the people in that crowd must have remembered him as a zealous persecutor of Christians and that he was constantly at it. In every synagogue—His efforts were not confined to narrow limits. He went wherever he heard that Christianity was gaining adherents. 20. Thy witnesses. This is the original meaning of the word; but when those who witnessed to the resurrection and Messiahship of Jesus were being put to death for their testimony, the meaning of the word was extended to its present signification. Consenting—Paul approved of the stoning of Stephen. Kept the raiment—Those who hurled stones at the martyr laid off the loose outer garments. Paul was the man who took charge of these articles of clothing for the executioners. "The reference to Stephen must have thrilled the heart of Paul himself with emotion at the recollection of his own share in that deed of blood with some of his murderers now present, and ready to inflict upon himself the same doom."—Whedon. 21. He said unto me, Depart—In this vision in the temple Paul was warned to leave the city to escape his persecutors. I will send thee a distinct call to Paul to become an apostle to the Gentiles.

II. The fury of the mob (vs. 22, 23). 22. Gave him audience with a loud voice—Up to this time the crowd listened to the apostle, but the saying that the Lord sent him as a messenger of salvation to the Gentiles was more than they would endure. Paul had set forth with clearness his attitude toward the law and had described plainly his conversion. He had preached the gospel to the rioters, but they would listen no further when the speaker said there was salvation for the Gentiles. Away with such a fellow—The rage of the mob knew no bounds. They thought a man who would preach such doctrines ought not to be allowed to live. 23. Cried out—With shouts of anger at Paul, Cast off their clothes—Threw off their loose outer garments as if they would rush at Paul to tear him in pieces. This act was also an expression of rage. Threw dust into the air—Another expression of anger, as if they must throw something at such an offender. "Then began one of the most despicable spectacles which the world can witness, the spectacle of an Oriental mob, hideous with impotent rage, howling, yelling, cursing, gnashing their teeth, flinging about their arms, waving and tossing their blue and red robes, casting dust into the air by handfuls, with all the furious gesticulations of an uncontrolled fanaticism."—Farrar.

24. Brought into the castle—The captain ordered Paul to be placed in the tower of Antonia, where he would be protected from the rioters. Examined by scourging—The captain evidently did not understand Hebrew or he would have known why the Jews were thus enraged at Paul. To examine by scourging was to torture an accused victim until he would confess the crime with which he was charged. The scourge was a whip composed of two or more lashes, often with sharp pieces of metal attach-

ed to them to lacerate the flesh of the one beaten. 25. Bound him with thongs—The victim was bound or stretched along a whipping-post with leather straps, so that he would receive the full force of the scourges, and that upon his bared back. Is it lawful—Paul's Roman citizenship had once before been a help to him, and now he urged it to protect himself from the pain and disgrace of a scourging. The Roman law forbade the scourging of a Roman citizen under any circumstances, and protected him from punishment of every sort without a legal trial. It meant death for one to lay a false claim to Roman citizenship, hence the captain, when informed by the centurion of Paul's question, was troubled, for he was convinced that Paul was a Roman citizen.

27. The chief captain came—He wished to know from Paul's own lips about his citizenship. 28. With a good sum—At times Roman citizenship was sold in order to raise revenue. I was free born—Some of Paul's ancestors had Roman citizenship conferred upon them, hence he was a free-born citizen. 29. Departed from him—The soldiers who had been ordered to examine Paul by scourging left him, for they had no right to proceed further. The chief captain also was afraid—He had no fear on the ground that he had arrested Paul and put chains upon him, for that was allowable even in the case of a Roman citizen; but his fear was because he had ordered him to be scourged. 30. The captain showed consideration to Paul and speedily inquired about the task of ascertaining the facts concerning him.

Questions.—What was Paul's situation when he made his defence? Give an outline of his address. Why did the crowd listen to him? What vision did he relate? What was Paul's attitude toward the law? At what point did the crowd interrupt the speaker? How did they express their rage? What did the chief captain order to be done? What privilege did Paul have as a Roman citizen?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Paul's life-review.

I. Formed the basis of his defence.

II. Disarmed Jewish and Roman power.

I. Formed the basis of his defence. Upon a stairway leading to the castle stood the venerable apostle Paul in chains, surrounded by the Roman guard, while the bloodthirsty Jews formed a multitude of lookers-on. He had barely escaped with his life. His name had been held up as the author of blasphemies and sacrilege and as the enemy of his race. It was on a false and malicious charge that the uproar had been excited. Paul's confidence in truth, in his own mission, in the work of the Holy Spirit, in the future of the Christian church and his fearlessness of men enabled him to speak to the infuriated mob. Whether we consider the man, the circumstances, the speech or the effect produced, Paul's address is worthy to be ranked among the famous speeches of the ages. A man with a life of suffering and an unshakable love for the Saviour, whose cause he would defend, was back of that speech. The elements of its greatness were its wisdom and moderation, its simplicity and its truthfulness. The simple story of his conversion was told without embellishment, nothing concealed, nothing modified. After the manifold experiences of a missionary's life, after having been beaten, stoned and imprisoned, Paul rehearsed the story exactly as it occurred in his early life. The circumstances of his early life were well known to his hearers. He appealed to them to listen with impartiality. His Hebrew speech, his thoroughly Jewish attitude, his unflinching spirit, his earnestness and noble courage seemed to subdue his hearers. The nature of the case made it absolutely necessary for him to speak of himself. He did this without any trace of vainglory or egotism, with no boastings, no affected humility, but with absolute simplicity. Paul related his experience with a definite purpose to show that throughout his life he had been loyal to Judaism and had followed the special divine direction given to him. The God of their fathers, by a gracious manifestation of himself and his will, had called the apostle to his service. That was the sole and all-sufficient explanation of his life and conduct, and that became his entire defence. No true Jew would deny that Jehovah might choose any of his people for special service and give to such imperate visions and direct revelations. The leaders of the Jewish party knew perfectly well that they had no case against the apostle. They appealed to the prejudice of the people and excited their feelings into a passion which might have led to Paul's death within the temple courts. Because he had carried the gospel to the Gentiles, that mob had been aroused. Paul carried a good conscience which remained undisturbed in the storm of sinful rage which surrounded him.

II. Disarmed Jewish and Roman power. With national jealousy and religious bigotry aroused the uncontrolled fury of the mob put Paul's life again in peril. He waited until the clamor subsided at the sight of preparations for his scourging. Then he spoke. The thought of using his Roman citizenship to secure relief from indignity and pain came like an inspiration of the Spirit. Paul was a free-born citizen of Rome while the chief captain was only a citizen by purchase. Without rage or excitement, before the first humiliating lash descended, Paul asked with all the heroism of a great man, "Is this right?" This question made the Roman quell and appeal to higher authority. Fear of the people in their exasperation against the defense of the apostle had determined the chief captain in his course with Paul, but greater fear of the Roman power caused him to desist. Utterly defective as Roman law was, it stood in strong contrast with Jewish frenzy. It afforded the safe custody of Roman soldiers. It regarded Paul's claims of Roman citizenship. It secured order, all of which was immeasurably superior to the violent excitements of an uncontrolled mob. Divine deliverance was brought about by the right feeling of the Roman captain together with the civil privileges of the apostle. Out-

wardly ill-treated, Paul remained unworriedly unharmed. Contending parties were silenced and their objects defeated by their own fury and violence. T. R. A.



FARM WORK FOR AUGUST.

As for farm work in August continue the destruction of weeds; keep the ground mellow about young trees; pinch back shoots that are becoming too long in young trees and blackberry bushes; apply mulching to trees suffering from drought; and transplant strawberries according to directions given below, remembering that the sooner the work is done the more firmly will they become established for enduring winter, and the better they will bear next season.

TRANSPLANTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Next to early spring planting, the season of partial rest to the plants which occurs immediately after bearing is the best time for transplanting. Take them up carefully, so as not to tear the fibres, cut off all the leaves except those just expanding, keep the roots moist by immersion in mud, and spread out when setting them. Settle the ground about them by pouring water, then compact the surface by a covering of fine, mellow earth; next apply a mulching, an inch and a half in thickness, of fine, pulverized manure.

All, of nearly all, will grow without any further watering; but should the weather become unusually dry, water may be applied without detriment, the much keeping the surface moist and preventing the formation of a crust. These plants will immediately grow, become well established before winter, and, if well cared for, will bear a crop next year.

FIGHTING INSECTS AND DISEASE.

Continue to watch for insects, and especially for aphides or plant lice, which often increase rapidly during August. Whole-ole soap, strong soapuds, or very strong tobacco water, may be used for destroying them. It may be thrown on with a coarse syringe, but it is more effectual where the shoots can be bent over and dipped in the liquid.

Keep a constant eye for black-knot on the plum and fire-blight on the pear, cutting off instantly the affected parts. Excision will prove a reliable and perfect remedy in the case of black-knot; and frequently, but not always so, in cases of fire-blight. But it is better to cut away half or even the whole of a tree than to have it wholly destroyed by disease and allow the malady to spread.

Budding may be continued. Finish up speedily on cherry, plum and standard pear, and commence early with apples. Peaches and quinces may be budded toward the close of the month. Watch the stocks in season and remove the ligatures as soon as they begin to cut into the bark.

GATHERING THE FRUIT.

Gather early pear, as they approach maturity, but before they become ripe on the tree, and ripen them in drawers or boxes. This will much improve their quality and prevent rotting at the core, so common in summer pears.

The proper degree of maturity may be judged in most cases by bending the stem—if the fruit is nearly ripe it will loosen its hold of the tree, but if it adheres firmly, the pear has not sufficiently matured. There are, however, exceptions to this rule—the Bartlett, for instance, may be picked even before it has attained full size, and, in a week or two, will ripen into a fine, melting texture and excellent flavor. Ripening summer pears in the dark much improves their appearance. A Bartlett, for instance, fully exposed to the sun and allowed to ripen on the tree, or in a well-lighted apartment, will show perhaps only a light brown check, but if in a dark drawer, the light brown will become a beautiful carmine or crimson.

When drawers are not at hand, the maturing process may be accomplished on shelves by first spreading a thick piece of woolen cloth, laying the pears on this, and covering them with the same.

Pear growers who send their crops to distant markets should pack them early enough to reach their destination before the softening process has commenced. Large losses have sometimes occurred from bruising and other injury when sent later.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

For hog pasture, Dwarf Essex rape is the best of the crops that must be sown each year. It may be sown alone or broadcast at the rate of six pounds per acre, after which a bushel of oats per acre can be drilled in. Sorghum is also to be recommended, and blue grass is excellent, especially for early and late pasture, but it is likely to take a rest during a hot, dry summer. At such times the green succulent sorghum will be very acceptable.

The paint brush is an instrument of magic in beautifying a rural landscape.

An agricultural college education will not make a good farmer out of a natural born piano tuner.

The Illinois milk producers won their fight for higher prices by organized co-operation. It is the power that wins success in every movement.

There's a lot of information coming from the would-be agriculturists experts that is just as available for practical farm use as is the potash in powdered feldspar.

Many farmers believe that oats and peas make one of the very best mixtures, and they have planted largely of this mixed crop. And they are men whose opinions are worth while.

Farmers in the richest limestone sections find it profitable to apply lime to their soils. This being true,

it is especially necessary that lime be used liberally on soils that are not of limestone formation.

When nitrogen is estimated at 75 cents a pound, phosphoric acid at 7 cents a pound and potash at 4 1/2 cents, Halligan estimates the average value of farm manure as follows: Droppings from one horse, per ton, \$2.49; cow, 2.43; sheep, \$4.25; pig, \$3.20. But as a matter of common experience we know when the manure is properly kept and applied to the land it is worth more, for the figures given do not include the value of the humus, which may be considerable.

The amount of manure voided by animals varies according to the kind, size and age of the animal. Heldon estimates that for every 100 pounds of dry matter in the feed the horse voids 210 pounds of fresh manure, the cow 280 pounds of fresh manure, the sheep 180 pounds.

As to the proportion of urine to the manure, Snyder estimates that a well-fed horse will produce about fifty pounds of moisture a day. Of this, one-quarter, or twelve and a half pounds, will be urine. In a stable, the horse will void about six tons of manure per year, according to the same authority.

A milk cow on an average will produce from 60 to 70 pounds of manure per day, estimating both solid excrement and liquid manure. Of this, from 20 to 30 pounds will be liquid manure. The daily droppings of a well-fed cow of average size are about 80 pounds, including the absorbents.

The best way to save manure is to apply it to the land as fast as enough accumulates to pay for the time required to spread it. Bedding should be used in the stalls to absorb the liquids, which are the most valuable parts of the manure. By applying this manure as fast as it accumulates the danger of flies breeding in it will be reduced and much of the ingredients will be saved. But if it is not possible to apply for some time, store in a pile, keep dry and screen or put hellebore on it occasionally to prevent flies from breeding in it.

Some farmers say the blossom test for cutting alfalfa is unreliable. The blossoms should be disregarded entirely and the alfalfa cut when the shoots are from one-half to three-fourths of an inch long.

Wood ashes should be saved and carefully stored in a dry place until applied to the soil. The potash in wood ashes gives them an unusually high value at the present time, says Prof. L. L. VanSlyke, of the Geneva station.

THE Quiet Hour FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE

LIFT UP MY EYES, O GOD: Lift up my eyes, O God. Too much with me Is sin's dark shadow, and I cannot see The star of hope that ever shineth bright Across the brow of night. Lift up mine eyes, O Lord, for often sleep Weighs down mine eyelids, and I cannot keep The vigil that I ought. Till morning break Keep my poor heart awake.

Lift up mine eyes, O Lord. Yet even so, Though hid the winding way through which I go, Lead me through darkness of unfolding night With love's unfading light.

O Thou that slumberest not, remember me: My going, coming and where'er I be; Till, when my weariness and sin be past, Thou bring me home at last. Lauchlin MacLean Watt, in Canadian Baptist.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

I am the good shepherd, and know my sheep and am known of mine. My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me; and I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand. The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me in paths of righteousness for his name's sake. All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.—I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep.—I will seek that which was lost, and bring again that which was driven away, and will bind up that which was broken, and will strengthen that which was sick.—Ye were as sheep going astray; but are now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls.

THE HORN LANTERN.

In our early days glass was dear, and the poor man's lantern had horn sides. The light was good, but the medium through which it shone was dull and distorted. The horn lantern has been superseded, but the parable has survived, and we see through a glass darkly, and not face to face. "In no time or country has Christianity ever been exhibited in its simple integrity. The soul of its author was the only pure and perfect expression of its spirit; it was at once the creature and the sole director of His mind, born within that palace to be its Lord. In every other instance Christianity has been only one out-

of many influences in forming the character of its professors, and they have given it various shapes, according to the climate, the society, the occupation in which they have lived."—Martineau.

We have too many horn lanterns in our present night. The student, the patriot, the peasant, the merchant, each looks through their own lantern, and the light is modified by the medium through which it passes. The Blue Nile passes through a belt of blue clay, and the White Nile through a belt of white clay. The lantern sides give a color to the light.

When Christ was born the temple of Janus was closed; it was a time of peace. "But what a peace! They make a wilderness and call it peace." The fact is Christ came into a land most dreadfully oppressed. There was no king, no council, no flag; a foreign soldier was in the sentry box, the housewife went to market with foreign coin in her pocket, and at the slight of a foreign official taxed every load of fish that was landed. The Temple was defiled, and the devout grieved for the afflictions of Joseph. Christian organizations abound. We put the label on the breast as we put the decoration on the breast of the hero, and we call it Christian, and when we look for the meek spirit of forgiveness and forbearance, as it is seen in Jesus, we are abashed, and perhaps it is true to-day that the glorious British Empire could not stand for five minutes on the sermon on the mount. Do we not need to clean the sides of our lanterns? We want the clear shining of the fact of Christ in the face of those who bear His name.

I heard a voice from heaven, saying, "Arise and shine, for thy light is come." H. T. Miller. Beamsville, Ont.

CROQUETTES.

Three Standard Recipes That Are Very Successful.

The croquette, properly made, is delicious and digestible. If bungled in the making, it is a wasted leftover, spoiled for all further use. To turn out successful croquettes they should be made several hours before they are cooked and put into the icebox to become thoroughly cooled. This helps them to keep their shape when they are cooked.

The fat in which the croquettes are cooked should be hot, just short of burning, before the croquettes are put in. They should be cooked not more than two or three minutes and then drained for about two or three minutes on a piece of brown paper in the oven and should be served immediately.

Bread croquettes—Bread croquettes are delicious served as a luncheon dessert or as an accompaniment to the meat course at either lunch or dinner. There is nearly always bread in the larder, so that they can be easily made at a moment's notice. To make them for dessert add four tablespoonfuls of sugar to a quart of bread-crumbs, a little grated nutmeg, half a pound of well-cleaned and dried currants, a teaspoonful of vanilla and three beaten eggs. Shape them, roll them in egg and fine breadcrumbs, fry and serve hot with lemon or some fruit sauce. To eat with meat the sugar and currants are omitted and a cupful of canned peas and a teaspoonful of salt are substituted.

Potato Croquettes—Beat the yolks of two eggs until light and add them to two cupfuls of mashed potatoes, then add two tablespoonfuls of cream, one tablespoonful of onion juice, one teaspoonful of salt, a grating of nutmeg, a dash of cayenne, one tablespoonful of dropped parsley and a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Mix the ingredients and turn into a small saucepan, stir over the fire until the mixture leaves the sides of the pan, take from the fire and when cool form into cylinders. Roll first in egg and then in breadcrumbs and fry in boiling fat.

For bean croquettes cut the beans in pieces an inch long and lay them in clear, cold water for 30 minutes. Drain them, put into a saucepan, cover with boiling water and boil one hour. Drain and press the beans through a colander; then add one tablespoonful of molasses, one tablespoonful of butter and salt and cayenne pepper to taste. Mix well and stand away to cool. When cold form into small balls, dip first in egg and then in breadcrumbs and fry in boiling fat.

Stevenson's Brownies.

Stevenson maintained that much of his work was only partially original. His collaborators were the brownies, who ran riot through his brain during the hours of sleep. He instances the case of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." "I had long been trying to write a story on this subject," he writes, "to find a body, a vehicle for that strong sense of man's double being which must at times come in upon and overwhelm the mind of every thinking creature. For two days I went about racking my brains for a plot of any sort, and on the second night I dreamed the scene at the window and a scene afterwards split in two, in which Hyde, pursued by some crime, took the powder and underwent the change in the presence of his pursuers. All the rest was made awake and consciously, although I think I can trace in much of it the manner of my brownies."

Planning Work.

What gigantic plans we scheme and how little we advance in the labor of a day! If there is one lesson which experience teaches surely it is this, to make plans that are strictly limited and to arrange our work in a practicable way within the limits which we must accept. Others expect so much from us that it seems as if we had accomplished nothing. "What! Have you done only that?" they say, or we know by their looks that they are thinking it.—Hamerton.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Butter, creamery prints, Eggs, new-laid, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Beef, forequarters, cwt., Do, hindquarters, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Good cattle, butchers, choice, etc.

OTHER MARKETS

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like WHEAT—Open, High, Low, Close.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like LONDON WOOL SALES.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like MONTREAL MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like BUTCHERS' STEERS, GOOD.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, spot steady.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—86c.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Turpentine, spirits—43s, 3d.

FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS' SAKE.

What do you understand by suffering for righteousness' sake? question- ed the Sunday School teacher. "Please, miss, it means havin' to come to Sunday School," answered little Jack.

To cool jellies or blanc mange in a short time, take a handful of salt and the same of soda, put it in a bowl of water and stand the jelly mould in it.

# CROSS PURPOSES

Frank ran forward. It was his mother hurrying down the drive. "What is it?" he said.

"Oh, Frank!" she cried. "Oh, my dear boy! Those dreadful horses!"

"What's the matter? The new horses?"

"Yes. We went up Upton Lane because I wanted to inquire about Barker's wife—by the railway cutting, you know. She likes to see one, if it's only for a minute—at least she did like, poor thing!"

Frank stamped impatiently. "Barker's wife!" he said. "Is anybody hurt?"

"She's dead—she died yesterday—nobody else."

"Oh, go on! go on! What happened?"

"Why, I went in just to speak to poor Barker—" Barker's final destiny was so nearly settled that Mrs. Leicester gasped and hurried on—"and the express rushed by—at least, I think it was the express—they shouldn't make them scream so, Frank; it isn't whistling, it's a downright scream—and the horses bolted down the lane to the left, and he couldn't hold them—"

"The lane to the gravel-pit?" said Frank, in a horror-struck voice.

"Yes! And Tiny and Mr. South! But they dashed against a bit of wall at the turning, and were thrown out."

"Are they hurt—much?"

"No, nobody hurt, only shaken. But oh, Frank!"

"The horses?" said Frank, greatly relieved.

"Nothing much. Robinson says it's quite wonderful. There's no harm done."

"What then?" Frank grasped his mother's arm. "There's something more. Tiny is hurt—I know she is! Why don't you say so?"

"No, she isn't; she isn't, indeed, nor Mr. South either."

"They are not hurt," said Mrs. Leicester, desperately, "but they're engaged to be married!"

"No, indeed; I was in the cottage when the train came. Oh, it's quite true, Frank. You know I really couldn't help it. Are you angry?"

"Angry?" he repeated; "why should I be angry? I'm dreaming, I think. It isn't a joke?" he said, suddenly, with a threatening frown.

"Oh, no, no. Is it wrong, do you think? What could I do?"

"Tiny and South!" said Frank. "Tiny! Well, if she likes him! I don't see why it should be wrong," he went on, bewildered, yet beginning to perceive how in some ways it might be marvellously right. "Tiny's for her own people to decide. If they haven't any objection, but Tiny and South!"

"You are not angry, then? You don't mind?"

"No; why should I? If Tiny is happy, it's all right. But I don't seem able to believe it yet."

"Well, here is Mr. South," said Mrs. Leicester, more cheerfully. "Perhaps you'll believe him."

Frank looked up, and saw South coming across the grass. He was pale, but there was a peculiar brightness about his face. His eyes were shining; he smiled a little defiantly. Surprise is not the easiest thing in the world to encounter, especially if one is a little surprised at one's self. Gilbert had only just found himself out. Before Frank could take a step to meet him, Mrs. Austin, who had come up during the explanation, went forward swiftly and held out her hand.

"Gilbert, is this true?" she said. "I may congratulate you not only on your fortunate escape, but on your engagement, too?"

(Mrs. Leicester in the background arched her eyebrows and looked at Frank. "I had forgotten her!" she whispered.)

"South ceased to smile, but he met her questioning eyes honestly. "Yes," he said, slowly, "it's quite true." He looked at her as if he would have said more.

"Then I wish you all happiness—I wish it with all my heart," she replied. There was no tremor in her soft, clear, voice. "I think our old friendship gives me the right to be one of the first to congratulate you."

world of pleading in his tone, "tell me—" he stopped short. What was he going to say?

"Believe me," she said, and he felt her fingers tighten on his in a kindly clasp as she spoke, "I have always wished your happiness—always. And I am glad to think that you have found it." And with that she nodded a smiling little farewell, and walked toward the house.

Gilbert gazed after her with a throb of regretful pain. He had known that it was impossible to go back to the old days; Mildred had taught him that. And yet, as he looked over his shoulder at the retreating figure, he had a strange fancy that it was the very past itself, the past which he had so long worshipped and from which he had so suddenly awakened, which was at that moment leaving him forever, a stately shape passing silently away, and never looking back.

He would not have recalled her, since he could not recall the Mildred who believed in him and looked at him with happy hope in her eyes. It was Tiny who believed in him now. Mildred had no need of him. Tiny had called him "Gilbert!" in their peril that afternoon, and his heart had answered the innocently appealing cry, the name by which she had never called him, uttered as her one word then. Tiny had no need to grudge his old love that one backward glance. It was all over in a moment, and Gilbert drew a long breath, and went forward to receive Frank's congratulations.

They were rather briefly and bluntly given. Frank was eager to be gone; the picture which for Gilbert personified a softly sentimental regret was for him a vision of hope, which beckoned him to follow. He uttered such good wishes as came readily to his lips, and were suitable to anybody who was going to be married. He realized the accident by the gravel pit more clearly than the engagement, but he was too impatient and preoccupied to talk much even about that. "It's a mercy you weren't killed!" he said, shortly.

"Well, I suppose it was a narrow escape," Gilbert answered, with a smile.

"A narrow escape—yes, I should think so! It couldn't very well have been much narrower, as far as I can see. However, a miss is as good as a mile, I suppose."

"So they say," Gilbert replied; "but for my own part, I should prefer the mile next time. And so would your cousin, I fancy."

"Ah, Tiny knew what you were coming to! It's no wonder if she was scared, poor child!" said Frank. "There isn't a nastier place about here. By the way, I haven't seen Tiny yet." And he brushed past Gilbert and departed, as if to congratulate Tiny were the one object of life.

He went by the stable-yard, where he speedily ascertained that the amount of damage done was so absurdly small that there was nothing serious about the whole business, except what might have been. He cut Robinson's explanations short, and hurried to the house, where, as luck would have it, he met Tiny in the hall. She looked a little like Gilbert South, pale with agitation, and yet radiant. Her great brown eyes were shining, and her lips quivered with excitement, which might end either in sobs or smiles. "Oh, Frank!" she exclaimed; and she, too, looked up anxiously to see how the young master received the news.

"Well," he said, taking her hands in his; "this is a pretty afternoon's work! What will your people at home say, do you suppose?"

"Oh, my people at home! They'll say what I say," Tiny answered, with a triumphant laugh. "I shall make them."

"And what do you say?"

"Oh, Frank, isn't it strange? I'm so glad, but I want you to say you are glad too. Frank, you do like him, don't you? You are not vexed?"

"No, I'm not vexed, if you are happy. Oh, I like him well enough. But I think you ought to have had somebody younger," he said, doubtfully.

"Oh, no, Frank," Tiny replied, with great decision. "It doesn't matter the least bit when it's the man. If it were the woman now, it would matter; but not when it's the man."

"Well, you know best." And Frank released one of her hands. "I'm sure I wish you all happiness. It comes rather suddenly," he said, with a laugh.

"So it did to me," Tiny replied; "and I'm not sure he would have told everybody directly, but we were in the Barker's garden; we couldn't go in, because poor Mrs. Barker is dead, you know; and we were waiting until they got something to bring us home—"

"Oh, that's where it was settled?"

"Yes," Tiny answered, with a conscious little laugh. "No; I think it was settled as we tumbled out, but that was where he said it properly. And your mother came round the corner upon us—"

"I see," said Frank.

"They do grow such a lot of southern wood there," Tiny went on, as the color rushed to her cheeks. "He leaned against the pailings, and there was a great bush of it. He smelled like a Sunday school nosegay as we were coming back; but he says he shall always like it now."

The sight of Tiny alive, laughing and talking nonsense with quivering lips, suddenly brought the thought of her peril vividly before Frank. "Oh, Tiny!" he said, "you might have been killed!"

"Don't," she said; "I saw it all—the gravel-pit, you know, just as we went into it one day; do you remember? Ever so long ago, almost the

## Lame Back Strengthened Stiffness Taken Right Out

WAS RELIEVED IN AN HOUR AND CURED OVERNIGHT.

A lame back? Quite unnecessary. All you have to do is to rub on Nerviline. It is simply a wonder for backache—relieves after one rubbing. Nothing possibly could cure an aching back faster than Nerviline," writes Mrs. Arthur Kobar, of Lower Chelsea, N. S. "I caught cold and was so prostrated with pain that I could not bend over. We always have Nerviline at home, and I had the painful region rubbed thoroughly with this grand liniment. At once the pain departed. The lameness was rapidly reduced, and in an hour I was able to be about my house-work. I was rubbed again just before retiring, and awoke as usual in the morning without a sign of my back trouble."

There is no sort of muscular pain that Nerviline won't cure quickly. Thousands swear by it for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and lumbago. It sinks to the core of the pain—right through muscle, tissue and nerve—it penetrates where no oily, greasy liniment can go, and invariably cures quickly. If you have an ache or a pain anywhere—use Nerviline—it will cure you. Family size bottle, very large, 50c; trial size, 25c, at all dealers.

first time I staid here. I saw it all, as if there were a terrible light in it, and I said to myself, 'I shall die there!' And then I called to Gilbert, and I remember his face for one moment, and we got to the turning, and before we could jump out it was all over; and there we were, picking ourselves up and none the worse!"

"Thank God!" said Frank.

"Only so dusty, and somehow I feel very small when I found it had all ended in nothing at all."

Frank laughed. "Never mind; it was better than being a smashed heroine."

"And it has ended in something, only a different sort of thing hasn't it?" said Tiny. "Where is everybody Frank? In the drawing-room?"

"Everybody?" No; I left him with my mother on the lawn."

Tiny made a face at him. "Oh, by the way, I know Mrs. Austin isn't there. I met her a minute ago on the stairs, and she kissed me and congratulated me. I say, who told her?"

"She heard my mother telling me, I believe."

"Oh, I wondered if Gilbert had. Do you suppose she minds much?"

"I don't believe she minds at all," said Frank. "Why should she? She told him she was very glad."

"I believe she does mind, though," Tiny nodded. "She was very fond of talking about old times."

"Rubbish!" Frank exclaimed; "you are as bad as my mother!" and he walked off, leaving Tiny happily convinced that it was impossible Mrs. Austin should not envy her the possession of Gilbert's love.

"Now or never!" he said to himself, as he went slowly up the stairs. His life hung in the balance, his heart was beating fast, and every throb brought him nearer the decisive moment. He turned into a little room where Mrs. Leicester and Tiny sometimes sat. He would lie in wait for Mrs. Austin there; she must pass the door as she went down.

Frank leaned against the window, looking at the dim undulations of the landscape, and vaguely recognizing familiar points. It was strange to stand in that little room which he had known all his life; he could remember learning his lessons there at his mother's knee, waiting for his fate to come to him. At any moment it might come, with a quiet step, and the soft sweeping of her dress in the passage. Before a dozen more, or those strong heart-throbs were over, her eyes might be meeting his. She would look him in the face, he knew, but what would she say to him? Frank had never thought less of himself than he did at that moment, and yet beneath all his anxiety he had an unreasoning faith in his good-luck. Fortune had always been kind to him; people had always done what he wanted them to do. Yes, but Mrs. Austin was different. He dared not hope, and yet the mere thought that success was possible flushed him like a draught of wine. Then she would not be Mrs. Austin, but—Mildred; he would not have to count the days and nights as steps toward parting; they would all be his, other people would come and go, but she would stay. When she said "home" she would mean Culverdale. On that last thought he dwelt with exquisite delight, as if he could hear her uttering the word. It was the wildest dream, yet in a few minutes that dream might be his actual life; that was the wonder of it. And was not fortune smiling on him already? He had been afraid of Gilbert South, he had had misgivings about Tiny's troubled eyes, and now just at the right moment all his doubts and fears had vanished away, he was free to go to his love, and she was free to come to him. There could be no shadow of reproach or regret between them.

He heard her footfall in the passage; he called "Mrs. Austin!" it paused, and she appeared on the threshold of the open door.

He had been expecting and watching for her, and yet when she came in answer to his call, he felt as if he

were taken by surprise, and had not a word to say. She stood in the doorway, waiting for him to speak, and on her delicate lips was that faint smile which seemed to Frank to be the sum of all the poetry in the world. "What is it?" she said. "Did you want me?"

"Don't go down for a few minutes," he entreated. "I have something to say to you?"

She looked unsuspectingly at him. "Some other time," she said; "I really must go to your mother."

"My mother? Oh, she will wait a few minutes for me!" And, before she could speak another word, Frank, with eager eyes and stammering speech, was telling the story of his love. Even as he looked at her pale, startled face, before she had opened her lips to answer him, he knew that he had failed. And yet failure, now that it had actually come, seemed so incredible that Frank tried to avert it, by repeating what he had already said, as if every second which elapsed before she spoke was something gained. But all at once he stopped short, with a sense of the utter uselessness of any words.

"Oh, I am sorry!" said Mrs. Austin, meeting his eyes with a simple, tender sorrow in hers. She might have looked something the same if she had inadvertently hurt some dumb creature in the Culverdale woods.

"Don't!" said Frank.

"I never dreamed of this—never! I'm more sorry than words can say if anything I have said or done—"

"No!" Frank exclaimed. "You have done nothing wrong. If I'm a fool, I don't know that it's my fault, but I'm sure it isn't yours."

She could not help smiling, so gentle a smile that it could not wound him. "You must not think of this," she said. "It can't be. For one thing, you must remember that you are a young man, and I am an old woman. You will choose better one of these days—you have your life before you."

She added, after a moment, "Mine is behind me—at least the best of it."

"Don't talk like that!" said Frank. "What do a few years matter one way or the other? I would be older if I could, of course." (He could wish to be changed, but he could desire no change in her.) "But I shall grow older," he said, trying to laugh.

She shook her head. "And so shall I!"

"If that is all," he exclaimed, hotly, "it would be cruel!"

"But it isn't all. Believe me, Mr. Leicester, what you ask is impossible."

"I know I'm not good enough; but isn't there anything I could do if I tried to get into Parliament, should you like me to do that?" said Frank, desperately. His hurried thought sought any possible advancement that might make him more worthy in her eyes. "I'm not clever, of course, but surely a man must be good for something if he tries with all his heart. Tell me what you would like me to do, and I'll do it!"

He stood opposite her; his face was pale and keen with excitement; he looked so roused, so manly, so earnest, that for one moment the thought crossed Mrs. Austin's mind that, if fate had but sent Frank instead of Gilbert into that earlier life of which she had spoken, he might have become such a hero as she had dreamed. Something told her that Frank, as he spoke, touched the highest point of which he was capable. It might be that he, too, felt that at this moment the flood of passion and resolution reached its limit; but he believed that the wave, if not repulsed, would have force enough to carry him onward through the lower waters of his later life.

"I think you are good for a great deal," he said; "but that isn't the question. You must believe me when I tell you that I am very sorry, but what you ask me can't be."

"You are quite sure? There is no chance for me?"

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### MYSTERY OF THE MOLE.

He Lives in the Dark, Yet Years for the Midday Sun.

There is a great mystery about the moels. They live in the dark underground, but yet they are sun worshippers. Just at the hour of noon, when the sun is at its highest point in the sky, the mole often comes to the surface. It is a habit of the race, a kind of religious observance, one might think.

Seldom does a mole willingly make its appearance in the upper world at any other time of the day, but at that moment they come of their own accord. This fact, which has been observed again and again, has never been explained by naturalists.

But, remembering the common belief that a mole is blind, you may ask: "How can it see the sun?" The myth of the blindness of moles has been brushed away. Some species perhaps cannot see, but most of them can. Their eyes are very small and hidden in the fine hair, but they serve as organs of vision.

Still, they can have very little use for them underground. Any leakings of daylight that may penetrate there must be extremely faint, and if their eyes were meant to enable them to see with so little illumination they ought to be large and free from obstruction, whereas they are minute and thatched with hair. But such eyes may be particularly well suited for an occasional look at the blinding sun.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to cure promptly. Baby's Own Tablets cure these troubles or if given occasionally in the well child will prevent their coming on. The tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the new-born babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

STORE OR STAGE?

A Word to Ambitious Young People Seeking a Future.

There is just as much demand among store owners and managers for high-class salesmen, buyers and managers as there is among the theatrical and movie producers for actors. Merchants want to employ ambitious young men and women who can raise themselves above the ranks of the ordinary. The work is no harder, hours no longer and pay quite as good in the stores for help of all classes as it is in film or stage productions.

The "stars" in business are just as well paid as are those whose names grace the billboard. Where there is one film favorite who is paid \$1,000 a month there are half a dozen mercantile managers who receive as much or more. There are hundreds who receive \$200 a month to whom there are five movie actors who receive the same. And there are ten dollar a week places among the members of the mob scenes, as there are ten dollar a week jobs among the "mobs" in the stores. Once a year or so some one graduates from the chorus of the "sups" to a place as an understudy or star, while in business many are promoted from the ranks to positions of trust and good salaries.

There are better opportunities for ambitious people in mercantile fields than as actors. The demand is many times greater. Owners are always on the watch for some one who will justify a promotion. But positions cannot be had without effort. They must be won by hard work, study and an overwhelming desire to get ahead. At all events, we say, stick to the store. —Farm Machinery.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality, if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 8, Windsor, Ont.

### TOMMY'S SLANG.

Some of the Phrases Which Are Current at the Front.

The following are some of the slang words used by the men of the British army on active service given by Thomas O'Toole, in his book, "A Way They Have in the Army."

Atcha.—All right.

Bad-y.—An enlisted boy.

Baggies.—Tommy's name for sailors in the navy—obviously a reference to the sailor's wide trousers.

Blighty.—Home.

Boback.—Powder mixed into a paste to clean buttons and brass-work on equipment.

Bobby.—A soldier cook. In India a native one.

Bundook.—A rifle.

Bun-Wallah.—A soldier who drinks nothing stronger than tea, and is, in consequence, supposed to eat voraciously of buns.

Chips.—The "Tommy's" pet designation for the regimental pioneer sergeant, who is usually by trade a carpenter.

Chucking a Dummy.—When a man faints on parade he is said to have "chucked a dummy." The term is also applied to men who report ill without reasonable cause.

Dog's Leg.—The first stripe a man receives on promotion.

Doolally Tap.—When a soldier becomes mentally unbalanced he is said to have received the "Doolally tap."

Gravel Crushers.—Infantry soldiers. Muckin.—Bitter.

Quarter Bloke.—The irreverent way in which the officer holding the rank of quartermaster is referred to.

Rookery.—A recruit.

Rooby.—Bread.

Scrounger.—A man with plenty of resource in obtaining that which he wants.

Slingers.—A meal of bread and tea.

Square-Pushing.—Courtship.

Square-Bit.—A best girl.

Str.—Imprisonment in a military detention barracks.

Swinging the Lead.—This is the equivalent of the civilian expression, "Telling the tale."

Tin Opener.—This is "Tommy's" light-hearted name for his bayonet.

Vamping.—Eating heartily.

Yob.—One who is easily fooled.

### "Dost Thou Love Pictures?"

--Taming of the Shrew

In addition to our large stock of Antique Furniture, China and Glassware, we have a very choice collection of paintings of more than ordinary merit, which we are always pleased to show to lovers of art. When in Hamilton you will enjoy spending some of your time looking over our collection of Bric-a-Brac, Paintings and Antique Furniture.

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### HUNGRY ALL THE TIME.

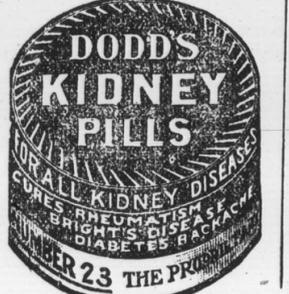
In Other Ways, Too, the Earthworm is a Curious Creature.

Midnight is the favorite play hour for earthworms. To catch a glimpse of them in the daytime you'll have to dig in the earth, which is their home, or watch for them after a heavy rain, when they can be found on top of the ground. But go out any warm night with a lantern, lie close to the ground on a lawn or terrace, and you'll probably see them in abundance.

Probably you've regarded the earthworm merely as a good fish bait and have never taken the trouble to learn his habits. When he's prowling around at night he's usually enjoying a feast on decaying leaves, grasses or animal matter. Before daylight he's back in the ground, burrowing his way in search of more food. His alimentary canal extends from one tip of his body to the other, so it's little wonder he's always hungry.

He has neither ears nor eyes, yet he's sensitive to light, and he knows when night comes just as other creatures with eyes. Another interesting fact is his method of laying eggs. He grows a band around his body like a belt, in which he deposits the eggs. Then he gradually works his way through this belt until he slips it off, when it closes up and forms a capsule to protect the eggs until they are hatched.

Vegetable growers sometimes regard the earthworm as a nuisance. They should be thankful, however, that those of North America are not so large as those in South Africa, where there are earthworms four and five feet long, and as thick as a man's finger.



### Get the "Peaches"

that are coming to you in the peach season—but be sure to eat them on Shredded Wheat Biscuit with cream, a combination that ensures good digestion, health and strength for the day's work. Cut out meat and kitchen worry and serve



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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP.

**LOCAL ITEMS**

Arrangements have been made for St. Paul's church anniversary on Sunday and Monday Oct. 15 and 16. Particulars later. Service Sunday at 7.

Mr. James Ackland has been engaged to clerk at the Bazaar.

After spending the past two months with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon, little Misses Irene and Helen Gordon left yesterday for their home in Montreal.

Miss Marian Bottomley, teacher near Bishop's Mills, recently stopped off here to renew acquaintances on her way home from Rootstown, Ohio, where she has been visiting her mother Mrs. Bottomley, sister, Mrs. (Rev.) Norris Lineweaver. The family resided here for some four years.

Mrs. J. Sykes and son, Leonard, Kemptville, Mrs. A. Dillon and son, Guy, Sweet's Corner, Mr. and Mrs. Joe McMachen and children, Lyndhurst, and Mrs. Jennie McMachen, Lyndhurst, were visitors on Thursday of Mr. and Mrs. Winfred Cowan.

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins*

In his story "Two Bags of Wild Ducks," in the September number of Rod and Gun, which is now on the news-stands, Bonnycastle Dale the naturalist writer and contributor to many Canadian as well as American journals, compares shooting with the gun to shooting with a camera. "Duck Dayson Pitt Meadows" describes a duck shooting expedition in another Province, that of British Columbia. "A Bit of Selkirk Bush" is a humorous sketch of an expedition through the Selkirks while "With Dad in the Forests of Quebec" tells something about the good hunting and shooting that is to be had in that Province. The magazine for September is replete with stories of interest to the lover of the out-of-doors and special departments devoted to Gun and Ammunition, Conservation, Fishing, Notes, The Kennel, etc., are also of particular interest. This representative Canadian sportsman's magazine is published at Woodstock by W. J. Taylor, Limited.

**Dates of the Autumn Fairs**

- A bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture gives details of the dates of various fall fairs which will be in this vicinity, including the following:
- Alexandria—Sept. 12 and 13.
- Almonte—Sept. 19-21.
- Avonmore—Sept. 20.
- Belleville—Sept. 14-15.
- Cobden—Sept. 26-27.
- Delta—Sept. 18-20.
- Frankville—Sept. 28-29.
- Kemptonville—Sept. 23-24.
- Kingston—Sept. 26-28.
- Laundowne—Sept. 21-22.
- Maberly—Sept. 26-27.
- Merrickville—Sept. 14-15.
- Metcalfe—Sept. 19-20.
- Middleville—Oct. 6.
- Napanee—Sept. 12-13.
- Ottawa—Sept. 8-16.
- Pakenham—Sept. 25-26.
- Renfrew—Sept. 20-22.
- Spencerville—Sept. 26-27.

**Expulating With the Thunder.**

In "The Rediscovered Country" S. E. White gives this glimpse of a native custom in an East African thunder-storm:

A Wakoma porter stood out stark naked in the rain and shouted back an answer in a loud tone of voice to every clap of thunder.

He was a fine sight, as he was revealed by the flashes—the upright pose, the rain streaming from his glistening body, the flicker of his metal ornaments. M'ganga, later appealed to, said that he was the official thunder lord for his people. He was saying: "Go away! Go this way! Go that way! You like to sit on high hills! There are no high hills here! Go to Jkorongo, there are high hills!" He had also put "medicine" in a tree in camp. I asked M'ganga if he himself believed in this. He grinned quietly and replied, "Well, the rain has gone."

**INVADERS DRIVEN BACK**

**Russo-Roumanian Forces Retake Captured Fortresses.**

**Recapture of Dobrich Occurs at End of Twenty-four-hour Battle—Roumanians Have Also Seized Six Towns in Transylvania—Another Army Has Invaded Serbia as Far as Negotin.**

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Russo-Roumanian forces have retaken from the Bulgars-Teuto invaders the city and fortress of Dobrich (Bazardjik), 50 miles south-east of Bucharest, after a 24 hours' battle, beginning immediately after its fall Saturday. Dobrich, a small town near Dobrich, also was retaken. This first important success scored by the Roumanians and their Muscovite ally since Roumania's entrance into the war, was announced by the Bucharest War Office Sunday night as follows: "Russian and Roumanian troops drove the Bulgarians from Bazardjik (Dobrich) and Dobasci."

It is certain that the Germans and Bulgars have had to give up the Black Sea ports of Kavarna and Kali Akra, which are north of Bazardjik. These points are on the Teutonic right flank. News that they have been forced out of Afliatar, little more than ten miles south of the Roumanian fortress of Silistria, is expected at any time.

This driving back of the Teutonic right wing and centre is almost certain to be followed by a withdrawal of the left wing, which rests a little north of captured Tutrakan. Bazardjik, the recaptured city, is south of a line drawn straight east from Tutrakan, and if the Teutons in Tutrakan do not withdraw they will be caught with the Russians and Roumanians in front of them and the Danube and Roumania behind.

The result will be that the Russo-Roumanian plan of an invasion of Bulgaria from the Dobrudja will be carried out, and with greater chance of success than if the Teutons never had invaded Roumania. Together with the reported Roumanian advance into Serbia, this would cut off the Bulgarian and Teuton forces in the Balkans and pin them between General Sarrail's army at Salonica and the Russo-Roumanian armies to the north.

In the northern Transylvanian Alps the Russo-Roumanian forces captured six towns, including Toplitza, 14 miles north of Orzova, the others being San Milai, Deline, Ciurgiuergen and Semigian. They repulsed a counter-attack south of Mehadia, 15 miles north of Orzova. The Roumanian seaport of Constantza was again bombarded by German and Bulgarian aeroplanes, according to the Roumanian War Office statement.

A Russo-Roumanian army has begun an invasion of Serbia. Sweeping southwards from Orzova, taking the identical course the Teutons took in their whirlwind campaign through the little kingdom, the new invaders have penetrated as far as Negotin, seven miles inside of the Serbian border, occupying the town, according to an Athens despatch to The Daily News.

Thus the first blow in the long-heralded Allied campaign for the isolation of the Central Empires from Bulgaria and Turkey by cutting the Berlin-Constantinople-Bagdad railway has been struck. Indeed, the Athens despatch adds that the Russo-Roumanian troops are advancing toward the Orient railway. To reach it they have to cover 60 more miles.

Through this new Serbian invasion the Teutonic and Bulgarian armies in Macedonia are placed between two formidable thrusts, a French-British-Serbian thrust from Salonica and an attack from the Russo-Roumanian forces. An added menace lies in the possible thwarting of the Bulgarian campaign in Roumania, which would result in a simultaneous Russian drive for Constantinople and a second Russo-Roumanian invasion of Serbia from the east.

**Cossacks on Bulgarian Frontier.**  
LONDON, Sept. 11.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"Russian cavalry has occupied several points on the Bulgar-Roumanian frontier."

It is reported from Sofia that two Russian monitors and one cruiser have bombarded twelve Kavala forts along a front of 16 kilometres. These are the Greek forts seized by the German and Bulgarian forces a fortnight ago.

Major Morant, the Berlin Tageblatt's military critic, estimates the Russian Dobrudja army at between 300,000 and 400,000.

**Another South African Revolt.**

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 11.—Details of an attempt to foment another rebellion against the British in South Africa were disclosed at the trial Friday at Bloemfontein of two Nationalists, Van der Merwe and Schonken. The men are alleged to have approached a number of prominent Boers, to whom they told that large stores of rifles were available, and that certain Boer generals were willing to lead a revolt.

**British Airman Killed.**

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Flight Commander Clarke was instantly killed Sunday while aeroplaning over the eastern counties. His aeroplane collided with another machine in mid-air, and he was dashed to earth.

**Ships With Dukes to Pass on Atlantic**

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—The Duke of Connaught expects to leave Canada a fortnight hence and, according to custom, the Duke of Devonshire, the new Governor-General, will pass him on the Atlantic.

**Italian Blacklist.**

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Italy will shortly publish a blacklist of suspected firms, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Rome.

**Contemporary Opinion of Beethoven.**

When the First Trios and the First Symphony appeared the conservative critics declared that they were "the confused explosions of a talented young man's overweening conceit." The Second Symphony was called a monster, a dragon wounded to death and unable to die, thrashing around with its tail in impotent rage! Later Von Weber declared of the sublime Seventh Symphony that "the extravagances of this genius have reached their ne plus ultra, and Beethoven is quite ripe for the madhouse!"—Dole in "Famous Composers."

**The Word Calico.**

The word "calico" has a queer origin. Many centuries ago the first monarch of the province of Malabar, in Hindustan, gave to one of his chiefs as a reward for distinguished services his sword and all the land within the limit of which a cock crowing at a certain temple could be heard. From this circumstance the little town which grew up in the center of this territory was called Calico-da, or "the cock crowing." Afterward it was called Calicut, and from this place the first cotton goods were imported into England bearing the word calico.

**Columbia Grafonolas**  
\$20 to \$475

**Records**  
(fit any machine)  
85¢ UP

**W. B. PERCIVAL**  
Columbia Grafonola and Record Dealer  
ATHENS

R. 4001 Laddie in Khaki; Charles Harrison, Tenor, with Orchestra.  
10" 85c I'll Be a Long, Long Way from Home; Imperial Quartette.  
A. 2016 Wailana Waltz; Helen Louise & Frank Ferera; Hawaiian Guitar Duet.  
10" 85c Hawaiian Medley Two-Step; Helen Louise and Frank Ferera; Hawaiian Guitar Duet.  
A. 1797 War Talk at Pumpkin Centre; Original; Cal Stewart; Laughing Story.  
10" 85c Moving Pictures at Pumpkin Centre; Original; Cal Stewart; Laughing Story.

Subscriptions for **YIELDING PRACTICALLY 5.35%**

**WAR LOAN**  
**DOMINION OF CANADA**

As with the previous Loan, we predict a great success for this issue. During this period of stress our Government needs our help and counts upon our patriotism. But a chance is given investors of placing their money in securities of the highest grade, upon terms the liberality of which will, perhaps, not be fully realized until the return of normal times.

If this Loan were issued to yield 4%, instead of about 5.35%, the price would be 105.41 instead of 97.50. A 4% yield, (the basis on which Dominion Government bonds sold so recently as 1914) would mean a price of 111 for the present issue.

We will forward your application, procure your allotment and render other services free of charge to you.

To ensure allotment application should be made at once

**A. E. AMES & CO.**  
Investment Bankers **53 KING STREET WEST** Established 1829  
Toronto, Canada

**WAR LOAN**  
**DOMINION OF CANADA**  
Issue of \$100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT  
OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG,  
REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.  
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

**ISSUE PRICE 97½**

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.  
THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:—  
10 per cent on application;  
30 " " 16th October, 1916;  
30 " " 15th November, 1916;  
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

**PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED**  
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR ADVISER, which will be sent free.  
MARION & MARION.

# MAGIC BAKING POWDER

IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM IN YOUR GROCERY ORDER

— SEE THAT YOU GET IT —

COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS

CONTAINS NO ALUM

## Tuaregs of the Sahara

In northern Africa there lies a trackless country, inhabited by a people, the masked Tuaregs, fascinating for the mystery and exclusiveness with which they have surrounded their life. These people, natives and rulers of the middle desert, are the allies of no one, but wage a futile guerrilla warfare, with all who invade the inhospitable Sahara sands of their domain. They are the buccanniers of the trackless sand, forever at war with all civilization and its restraints, says an article issued by the National Geographic Society at Washington, which describes the people always willing to fight for the maintenance of their power to levy tribute upon the ancient transaharan caravan routes.

"Masked Tuaregs are Berber nomads, a white desert people, whose country is probably the most inaccessible on earth. Even before Egyptian civilization began to leave coherent records of its history the Tuaregs, or Berbers, were long established along northern Africa. The great Arab invasion of the eleventh century displaced them from their possessions upon the sea-coast and drove them into the savage area of the interior desert, where, with their hands raised against all who came into their pathless country, they have maintained themselves through the intervening centuries despite lack of water, sand storms and lack of farming land, requisitioning by force of arms from the Arabs and Egyptians to the north and east, and from the blacks of the Sudan in the south, such necessities and luxuries as their cheerless portion of Mother Earth's can not supply them.

"There are five main tribes in the Tuareg confederation, and they inhabit the desert from the Tunt to Timbuctu and from Fezzan to Zinder. Their homes are feared in the heart of arid wastes, where vast solitudes, unnatural heats and unmarked distances shroud everything in uncanny mystery.

"The Tuaregs wear the end of their turban cloth drawn over the face, allowing nothing but the eyes to be seen. It is worn for the purpose of protecting the throat and lungs from the cutting blasts of fine desert sand, and also probably as an element enhancing the mystery of their life, for they seldom or never remove these masks, whether roving over the desert or visiting in the cities on the coast. Due to these cloths they are called masked Tuaregs, while the Arabs call them 'people of the veil.' The masks are dark blue and white, the former being worn by Tuareg nobles and the latter by the serfs and slaves.

"Some centres of trade, Tuareg towns, are situated in the middle desert. These are Wargla, Timbuktu, Ghat, Ghadames, Murzuk and Inesgala. However, the Tuareg has little care for trade and industry. He is a fearless, enduring, hard-fighting adventurer along the merchandise trails that cross the desert. Two important trails leave Tripoli, on the coast, and traverse 3,000 miles of sands and barren wastes to the Sudan, where rich cargoes of skins, gold, ivory and other interior African products are loaded upon camels and brought northward. Sometimes a single caravan consists of thousands of camels and merchandise to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars. When passing through the Tuareg country the leaders of such caravans have had to pay a tribute to the chieftains by the way for safe escort or run the risk of losing all their goods.

"From Morocco to Tripoli the relentless ferocity, the cunning and the daring of the Tuareg are mingled in all the traditions unpleasant to the more peaceful natives along the coast. The Tuaregs meanwhile openly spy upon the caravans in course of outfitting in the coast cities and thrive upon the tribute they are able to exact.

"The Tuaregs are of the purest Berber stock, the noble families unmixed with other blood, and in their own language they call themselves 'the noble people.' Nominally they are Mohammedans, and some of their

number compose the most intolerant and warlike sect in Islam, the Senusite sect. Their hatred for the foreigner is greater even than that bred by their religion, and so they are more exclusive than ever were the Chinese or Japanese. Their social organization divides them into five classes—the nobles, the priests, the serfs, the cross-breeds and the slaves. All of these classes have this that is democratic—they form together the Tuareg family, which holds itself superior to all the other peoples of the earth."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

**Rain Tree of Tropics.**  
The rain tree of the tropics has been wrongly credited many times with the quality of shedding water in such great quantities that it takes the place of an artificial irrigation plant. The common English name, rain tree, and its Spanish equivalent, arbol de la Hurla, probably owe their origin to the fact that the "sleep," or closing of the leaflets, is a very conspicuous phenomenon at the approach of and during rains, as well as at night. In the Philippines, where it is by far the commonest shade tree found in the larger towns, the rain tree is commonly known as "monkey pod." In Hawaii it is called "monkey pod."

**Nearly Every Girl Can Make Herself Pretty and Attractive**

**SOME WHOLESOME TRUTHS EVERY GIRL SHOULD THINK ABOUT.**

Probably you know just such a girl. Perhaps she is sixteen—good to look at, and pretty—quite interesting because she reflects the graces and charm that give promise of happiness to herself and others. But she is not strong. The color in her cheeks, once so rosy, has faded away—her eyes are listless—the buoyancy of spirit and vigor she once possessed are sadly lacking. Parents, friends, this girl needs Ferrozone—needs it that her blood may be renewed—needs it to restore the nerve force that growth, study and the development of her fresh youth have exhausted. This girl will become a queen with Ferrozone—which will restore her color—bring back her old-time energy—give brightness to her eyes and vivacity to her spirits. In Ferrozone every girl finds strength—then she can do things. In Ferrozone there is endurance—she drives away morning tiredness and languor. For the girl or woman that wants to be happy, healthy, winning—who values rosy cheeks, laughing eyes and abundant good spirits, nothing can compare with Ferrozone. 50c. per box, or six for \$2.50. Get it to-day from any dealer in medicine, or by mail from The Catarrhose Co., Kingston, Ont.

**One Gladstone Interview.**

An amusing glimpse of the famous statesman Gladstone was once given by John Murray, of the publishing house which issued many of Mr. Gladstone's writings and speeches. "The last time I was at Mr. Gladstone's house," said Mr. Murray, "I had breakfast early and alone, as I was going to Scotland. When I had finished I was told that Mr. Gladstone did not know that I was leaving so early, and that he wanted to have another talk with me. I went to his bedroom—a very large room, with a double bed in it. Mr. Gladstone was in her dressing room.

"Gladstone was dressed in a nightgown with a brown shawl round him. He was lying flat on his face, his head at the foot of the bed and his feet on the pillows. In one hand he held a cup of coffee, and there was a book in the other. I shall never forget that interview and the comicality of the great lion head popping up as I went toward him."

Wigwag—Last night I dreamed I was married. Hennecke—I told you not to eat that last Welsh rabbit.

**Mystifying Chemical Trick.**

"A plain white handkerchief is shown to the audience. When the handkerchief is warmed it turns white and when cooled resumes its former color.

Make a starch paste and add enough water to the paste to thin it. Then add sufficient tincture of iodine to color the liquid blue. A few drops will be enough. Dye a white handkerchief with this blue liquid, and when the handkerchief is dry it is ready for the trick.—Popular Science Monthly.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of Laryngitis, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours,  
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

**TENDER MEAT.**  
And How to Have It From the Cheaper Cuts.

It would seem that the last word had been said on cheaper cuts of meat. But the increase in the high cost of living makes the meat problem still as tough (no pun) as ever. What are much misaligned and equally much praised cuts called "cheap cuts"? To know this we must know the architecture of the animal in question. First, the most tender pieces are the less exposed parts of the animal. Whatever portions are subjected to muscular exercise (thus the loin) are tougher because the muscles have been used more. This does not mean that there is not as much nourishment in tough muscles as in tender ones. The cheaper cuts have tougher fibres, and the whole problem is to prepare and soften the fibres and thus put them on a par with more tender parts. The muscles of the abdomen are also tender, but give a very coarse meat.

The structure of the muscle fiber must be studied in order to apply the best methods of cooking. Each fiber is like a thin section of orange, being surrounded with a firm tissue and containing juice within. If we cut the fiber across the juice will escape. If we heat the fiber in a high temperature we will harden it still more and prevent the escape of juices. If we cut it and soak it in water the juices again will escape. But if we pour scalding water or liquid on the fiber it will have much the same effect as heating it rapidly to a high point.

Now, the ideal in handling all cheaper cuts is first to harden the fiber either by pouring on boiling water or by heating it to a high degree in order to avoid the escape of the juices, and second, to cook it slowly so that the fiber will eventually be very soft, the juices dissolved and the flavor as much as possible retained. None of these meats should be covered at first with cold liquid or cooked slowly before the outside fiber is seared.

What are some of these cuts by name? Perhaps this partial list will give suggestions which your butcher can help you carry out:

- Cheaper cuts of beef: Rump—Roasts, broiling, a la mode, stewing.
- Chuck ribs (1 and 27)—Roast, steak.
- Chuck Ribs (last 3)—Stewing, broiling.
- "Plate"—Soup, stew, rolled pieces.
- Brisket—Corned and pot roast.
- "Skirt"—Steak—Rolled, stew.
- Planked Steak—Rolled, stew, a la mode, soup.
- Cross Ribs—Pot roast.
- Short Ribs—Soup, stew, sliced cold.
- Cheaper cuts of mutton: Breast—Stew, broiling, soup.
- Neck—Soup, stew, meat for croquettes, etc.

**Veal:**  
Breast—Soup, stew, made dishes, veal loaf.  
A slow oven, which is also used in cooking other foods, can be used, or, above all, the "fireless cooker," which cooks without heat. Here, too, the fireproof or earthenware dishes can be used to best advantage, for then the food may be cooked and served in the same dish.

**Flower of the Air.**  
There is a plant in Chile and a similar one in Japan called the "flower of the air." It is so called because it appears to have no root and is never fixed to the earth. It twines around a dry tree or sterile rock. Each shoot produces two or three flowers like a lily—white, transparent and odoriferous. It is capable of being transported 600 to 700 miles and vegetables as it travels suspended on a twig.

**Corns Instant Relief**  
**Drop Out**  
Paint on Putnam's Corn Extractor to-night, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical, the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" Extractor to-day.

**Kiddies' Height and Weight.**  
Do you know the average height and weight of children?  
The average 5-year-old boy weighs, including clothing, 41.2 pounds.  
At 7 years he has gained 8 pounds and his height has increased from 41.7 to 46.2 inches.  
At 5 the average girl weighs 39.8 pounds and at 7 her weight is 48 pounds—a little less than the boy.  
The average boy gains six pounds a year between the ages of 8 and 11, when he weighs 72.4 pounds—two pounds more than the average girl of 11.  
The height of the average boy increases two inches each year until 11 when he measures 54 inches, as compared to the average girl 53.8 inches.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

**Cholera Morbus.**

"Cholera morbus" is a term with a curious history" said the London Chronicle. "To our forefathers 'cholera' meant not necessarily a disease, but one of the four 'humors' present in every human body, as the bilious humor, excess of which made a man choleric." "Cholera" and "cholera," in fact, meant just the same thing. So the comparatively mild ailment which we know as 'English cholera' was referred to as 'the disease cholera' or 'cholera morbus,' in order to distinguish it from the other sense of the word. Much later, when Asiatic cholera was introduced to the alarmed natives of England 'cholera' got transferred to it."

**GET MORE VIM!**  
**RENEW YOUR STRENGTH!**

If you are tired, languid, sleepless, have headaches and languor, you need Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they tone the stomach, assist digestion, brace you up at once. Taken at night—you're well by morning. Sickened and tired feeling disappear instantly. Vim, spirits, hearty health, all the joys of life come to everyone that uses Dr. Hamilton's Pills. No medicine so satisfactory. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day, 25 cents per box at all dealers.

**A Handful of Hints.**

Screw eyes placed in the tops of handles of brooms, brushes and mops, so that they may be hung on hooks in a closet, will allow a neater arrangement of the cleaning utensils.

If you wish to turn your pink hydrangea into a blue one, bury an old iron close to the roots. Planting it in a small zinc tub will bring about the same result.

When the screw top of a bottle refuses to turn, try putting the top of the bottle between the door-jamb and the kitchen floor. Close the door so that the bottle top is held securely, then twist the bottle and it will usually yield readily.

Chinese glass starch is made of two tablespoonfuls of raw starch and one tablespoonful of borax dissolved in one and one-half cupsful of water. Garments are dipped in this, rolled tight, and left in a dry cloth for a few hours before ironing.

Any woman who owns a sterling or German silver purse will be glad to know that common baking soda will clean it in a few minutes. It is used by many jewelers for this purpose. Just take plenty of soda and a little water and wash between the hands or with a brush. Rinse dry.

All the eye specialists in the world wouldn't enable some women to see through their own husbands.

## PILES

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It cures the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Persistence, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—10c box.

**Used Like Solder.**

A soft alloy, which adheres to metal, glass and porcelain, and can be used in the same manner as soft solder, is prepared from powdered copper (copper dust), which may be obtained by stirring a solution of blue vitriol with granulated tin. The solution becomes considerably heated, and a brown powder is precipitated. Of this copper dust 20 or 30 parts by weight, according to the desired hardness of the solder, are mixed in a cast iron or porcelain mortar with sulphuric acid of 1.85 specific gravity, to the consistency of paste, and 70 parts of mercury added with constant stirring. When the amalgam is thoroughly mixed it is carefully washed with water to remove all trace of acid, and then cooled. In 10 or 12 hours the mass becomes very hard. When the solder is to be used it should be heated to about 400 degrees Fahrenheit, in which condition it can be kneaded like wax in an iron mortar. In this plastic state it is applied to the broken surfaces, which are then pressed together and when cooled the amalgam adheres very firmly.

**Listen for the Bronchial Wheeze When You Breathe Deeply**

It means that disease will soon attack the lungs. Wheezing is distressing to the sufferer and annoying to his friends. Nothing half so certain in bronchitis and throat trouble as "Catarrhose"; it gives instant relief and cures even the worst cases. Bronchitis fairly goes under the magic influence of Catarrhose, which cures so thoroughly the disease never returns. Other remedies may relieve, but Catarrhose cures bronchitis, catarrh and throat trouble for all time to come.  
Beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Catarrhose, which is sold everywhere. Large size, containing two months' treatment, costs \$1.00; small size, 50c; sample size, 25c.

**Did as He Was Told.**

One evening, just as it was getting dusk, a laborer walked down the main street of the city. Coming to a poultry dealer's place, he stopped and gazed admiringly at the fowls and game displayed on the window slab. One turkey of about fifteen pounds weight took his fancy. After running his fingers through the coins in his trousers pockets a few times he decided on having that turkey. Picking it up he entered the shop. The shopman was very busy. "Just weigh this bird for me, will ye?" said he. "Why don't you take your bird somewhere else to be weighed?" snappily replied the poultryer without looking up. "Oh, I kin do that all right," he replied, cheerfully picking the bird up and walking out with it.—London Tit-Bits.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

**Saurian Delicacies.**

Could you eat a lizard?  
Many tribes in Africa eat lizard with relish.  
The gray lizard is baked and fried in South Portugal.

Those who have eaten lizard say it tastes like chicken.  
The great aquatic lizard (the crocodile) is said to taste like veal.

Crocodile flesh is publicly sold in the meat markets of Senar, in Africa. Carcasses of crocodile are hung up for sale to consumers in the butchers' shops in Siam.

Crocodile and alligator eggs taste like duck eggs, and are much prized as a table dainty by the Siamese, it is said, and also by the natives of Madagascar.

Certain inhabitants in South America value the alligator, or cayman, as food, broiling it and frying it in butter, the flesh being not unlike that of rabbit.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

When running dates, figs or raisins through a food chopper add a few drops of lemon juice to prevent the fruit from clogging the chopper.

Billy—WIM you marry me? Milly—No! No. A thousand times no. Billy—Better be careful with that stuff. I might not ask you again.  
An ounce of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow.—Richard Baxter.

ISSUE NO. 37, 1916

HELP WANTED.

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

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

WANTED—BY THE BRD OF SEPTEMBER—good competent general servant; no objection to child over 6 years. Apply, Mrs. Alex. Murray, 84 Duke St., Hamilton, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

LADIES WANTED.

TO DO FLAIN AND LIGHT SEWING at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

## GIRLS WANTED

Experienced knitters and loopers, also young girls to learn. Clean work and highest wages.

CHAMPMAN-HOLTON KNITTING CO., LIMITED,  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

RABBITS FOR SALE.

RUFUS RED BELGIAN HARES; Grey Flemish Giants. Fully pedigreed. All ages. D. C. Waters, 178 Jackson street west, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PLANING SAW AND Chop Mill—doing good business; also motor truck, 1.4 ton capacity, in No. 1 condition. Apply to John McCormick, Lawrence Station, Ont.

Quietly Vanished.

The advantages of a glass eye give the point to the following joke:

A few days since a traveler for an optical instrument house called at a shop in Manchester, and while exhibiting his samples produced a box of artificial eyes of all colors and began to descend upon their superiority.

While enlarging pompously upon the beauty of his goods, a little man broke in with:

"You may talk about your goods being the finest in the market, but can you prove your assertions? No, sir, you cannot. Just look at this left eye of mine if you would see perfection."

The optical man examined it closely and with a half sneer in his voice asked:

"Where did you get that eye?"  
"Got it in London."

"Well, sir, I can assure you that you didn't get it from our house."

"No, I got it at another place."

"Exactly; such boot work as that is never allowed to leave our factory. The least defect of an eye condemns it, and yours is full of blemishes. In the first place, it is of a light shade to match the other one and anyone can see that it is a size too small for your eye. Again, it is not natural in its appearance. It will deceive no one. Its artificial points creep out on every side, and it has not one single aspect of the natural eye. How long have you worn it?"

"Ever since I can remember. You see, I was born in London, and this eye was born with me. It's a natural one, and a mighty good one, too."

The eye man picked up his samples and faded from view.—Tit-Bits.

## Constant Headaches

When the nervous system gets run down one of the most persistent symptoms is headache. Nervous headache has been described as the cry of the starved brain for more blood.

Because of its remarkable blood-forming and blood-enriching qualities, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food ranks first as a means of eradicating nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, headache, indigestion, sleeplessness, irritability and all the annoying symptoms of nervous breakdowns.

It is not a mere relief, but thorough cure; for it rebuilds and reconstructs the wasted and depleted nerve cells.

50 cts. a box, 6 for \$2.50.

The Artist and His Work.

The great artists, like the great heroes, have always done whatever came to hand.

Michelangelo grumbled and said he was a sculptor when Julius II. set him to paint, but he painted the roof of the Sistine chapel. Shakespeare chafed at the popularity of the fool in the drama of his time and then produced the fool in Lear.

If either of them had waited for perfect conditions and an inspiration untrammelled by circumstances, they would have done nothing. They produced masterpieces because they made the best of things as they were. And this is the business of the artist in life.—London Times.

Heaven never helps the men who will not act.—Sophocles.  
Some housewives make the iced tea so weak that guests think it best to let it rest.

# Shine in

## SHOE POLISHES

BLACK · WHITE · TAN

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

10c F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada Ltd., Hamilton, Canada 10c

# BULGAR BLOW AT BUCHAREST

### Roumanian Capital First Objective of the Enemy.

### Austrian Retirement in Bukowina is Reported.

Amsterdam Cable.—A despatch received here from Constantinople says that Hall Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, has gone to Berlin to confer with German statesmen.

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### HONORS FRANCE.

### New York is Celebrating Lafayette Day.

New York Report.—The tricolor of France floats from many buildings in New York city to-day, while thousands of citizens wear buttons bearing the French national emblem, in celebration of Lafayette Day, commemorating the 159th anniversary of the birth of the distinguished Frenchman who came to the aid of the American colonies in their struggle for independence. The occasion was an additional significance to the French residents of the city and the sympathizers with their cause in the present conflict, as to-day also is the second anniversary of the battle of the Marne.

# RUSS FORCES CROSS DVINA

### An Advance in Force is Expected at Once.

### Berlin Admits Retreat North of Halicz.

London Cable.—The past 24 hours have brought success to Russian arms from the Dvina River at the north to the Carpathian heights, which form the ramparts of Transylvania.

The most marked advance was in the south centre of the long line where for days General Brusiloff's armies have been hewing a path toward Lemberg. To-night the important railroad centre of Halicz is under Russian fire, and in flames, and announcement of its evacuation is momentarily expected.

Already Berlin has admitted withdrawal to new positions beyond the Dniester, north of Halicz. In addition to holding under their artillery fire the city of Halicz, the Russians have seized the railway lines reaching the Semikovits and Alodnik.

Halicz has played an important part in Teuton communications, lying as it does 60 miles southeast of Lemberg, on the trunk line to Stanislaw and Kołmeza, both of which are now in Russian hands. It is also at the junction of the Dniester and Gnita Lipa Rivers.

An Austrian War Office statement to-night tells of a retirement from the heights of the Carpathians west of Ciaplozica "to parry a threatening encircling movement." Otherwise, says the statement, the situation is unchanged.

The crossing of the Dvina, which appears to have been made by small detachments, is mainly significant because such movements during this campaign have preceded Russian advances in force.

### RUSSIAN REPORT.

Petrograd Cable.—Thursday's War Office report reads:

"In the region south of Riga an enemy aeroplane, brought down by our fire, fell within the German lines. "North of Dvinsk our advanced posts, after having crossed to the western bank of the Dvina, drove the enemy from his trenches and captured a portion of his position. Our aeroplanes successfully bombarded the railway station and Baranovici."

"In the directions of Brzezany (25 miles north of Halicz) and of Halicz the fighting is continuing in our favor. The gallant troops of Gen. Teberbatheff, having driven the enemy out of a series of fortified positions and having advanced westward in their pursuit, reached the River Naraluvka, a tributary of the Gnita Lipa, which they crossed at some points."

"In the region of Halicz (60 miles east of Lemberg) our troops occupied the railway line from Halicz to Semikovits and to Wodniki. They are bombarding with heavy and light artillery the town of Halicz, in which the enemy is still stubbornly holding out. The town is now in flames as a result of our bombardment."

"In this region yesterday was captured a total of 45 officers and 5,600 men, including 22 German officers and about 3,000 men, and 5 Turkish officers and 685 men. The captures of guns and materials are being counted. "In the wooded Carpathians our advance continues."

"Caucasus front: Turkish forces on the Euphrates, west of Erzinjan, were repelled. In the region of Orno, we are advancing, driving the Turks from mountain positions."

# VIEWS FIGHT ON THE SOMME FROM HUN LINE

### Press Man Tells Vivid Story of Two Days of Desperate Battle.

### HIS GRAVE ERROR

### Cabled Two Weeks Ago British Offensive Was Spent.

(By Wm. Bayard Hale.) Army Headquarters of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, on the Somme, cable, by courier to Berlin, Cable, and cable via Amsterdam, Cable.—To-day and yesterday have been the greatest days of the Battle of the Somme and probably the history of war on earth.

Yesterday the general commanding an army corps was so interested in the fate of the correspondent as to suggest that I go no further than a certain observation tree on the edge of the battle. To-day escaping His Excellency's solicitude by a 40-mile motor ride to the north, I succeeded in getting to the firing line. It has, therefore, been my fortune to be an observer on the front of the two most critical days. Perhaps in all history warring men have never staged a more wonderful spectacle. As I write to-night I have in mind two views of the battle scene from points which I can describe no more definitely than to say that one is opposite the French and the other opposite the British

offensive. I viewed the whole stretch of battle line from Pozieres to Bischofs From a point relatively remote I watched the 30-mile line in conflagration the most fatal that ever flamed. To-day I have had a much nearer view of the seven desperate miles between Thiepval and Delville Wood.

### FOUGHT ON EARTH AND IN SKY.

Naturally many features can never be forgotten; some cannot be described. A busy German battery on my left was delivering messages of death over the ridges that screened it. Occasionally an enemy shell tore its shrieking path through the air above me with the rising and falling note of the whistle of a runaway locomotive, coming up, passing and disappearing in its mad career. To the right and more constantly straight ahead flashed the fire of the English. Three captive balloons watched on high and telegraphed to earth the story of what they saw, and from first to last an even dozen aeroplanes skirmished, fought and manoeuvred in the sky amidst the bouquet of shrapnel that bipomed about them.

There was a hill a little to the east that lifted itself in special sadness, fat and wasted. On the sides and summit still stood the outlines of trees, but every branch had been stripped bare by the hail of shrapnel. On that hill, silhouetted against the yellow fumes of battle, the blasted figure of Bethany stood multiplied five thousand times. Yet that was a happy hill. In front of that no tree nor shrub any longer lifted its head. And over all swept missiles of death, seeking their victims.

Of what went on beneath that curtain of fire, I knew, of course, nothing, except that a few weary Germans and two English prisoners, dragged from the Delville Wood, told me, and which are too piteous and gruesome to put on the wire, and what I guessed from the groans of moaning fellows and the few silent dying or dead, who passed on their way back to the field lazarette. I cannot tell of the scores of individual homicides, of the gases, hand grenades, thrusts of bayonets, curses and screams, because I know only of these things at second hand and because the ejaculatory narratives of the half-dazed, wounded and scared prisoners whom I stopped and questioned were beyond belief in their testimony of the bitterness of the struggle.

A month ago we talked of the front line trenches. To-day there are no trenches. The ground has been ploughed, harrowed and kneaded. Not that I have been there to see. God helping me, I will never go nearer than I was to-day. But all about are plenty of men just out of the inferno. More than a fortnight ago I cabled that the English offensive had spent itself. No greater mistake could have been made. Prophecy is poor business for a reporter. Whether it has now, after the desperate effort of the last two days, spent itself, no one on this side of the line knows. But everyone believes he knows that whether it has spent itself, or is still to be spent, it is in vain.

# KAISER SEES TROOPS FAIL

### Hun Leader Watches French Advance On Somme And His Own Men Fail to Regain Ground.

London Cable.—News reaches here from Paris to-night that Emperor William is viewing in person the terrible struggle on the Somme. He has seen the French advance to within two-thirds of a mile of Combes and the German communications imperilled by Gen. Michels' drive, which resulted in the capture of two and a half miles of the railroad from Roye to Peronne.

Heartened by the Emperor's presence, fresh German troops have thrown their weight into the struggle in tremendous counter-blooms, which, however, have failed to win back for them any of the lost ground, according to French official reports.

"This battle," the Kaiser is reported to have said, "is vitally important. You must spare no effort to hold off the enemy and die at your posts rather than yield."

At the same time the Emperor promised to send strong reinforcements to Gen. Von Buelow, who has replaced Gen. von Gallwitz. The latter has been transferred further north to command the army facing Arras. Von Buelow led the left wing of von Hindenburg's Russian drive, and is one of the new chief of staff's first appointments.

"In fulfilment of the Kaiser's orders fresh troops have been concentrated in large force for the defence of Combes, where the battle is raging at the highest pitch of fury. Other reinforcements were directed south of the Somme with the object of disengaging Chaulnes. Gen. von Heringen, who still commands the Germans from the Aisne to Champagne, had to supply these fresh divisions.

Gen. Joffre has thus achieved the enormously important result of forcing the Germans to weaken their lines at various points of the western front in order to meet the great Somme and Verdun drives, and since this is one of the cardinal aims of the whole allied strategy, the battle may be expected to flame up this month on the thinned section of the German lines. That is why, from his headquarters at St. Quentin, von Buelow is employing all available reserves in the defence of Chaulnes. Following operations with the commander is Prince Eitel Friedrich.

# THE CONTROL OF PRISONS

### Inspector Makes Reply to Recent Criticisms.

### Moral Suasion Plan a Failure, He Says.

O'tawa, Report.—An emphatically worded reply to recent criticisms of Canadian prison management, is contained in the annual report of Inspectors of Penitentiaries, just issued by the Justice Department. The reply is from the pen of Inspector Douglas Stewart.

"In the administration of justice," says the report, "it is apparent that prisons are intended to be a continuation of the courts, for the purpose of carrying out the sentences imposed for the protection of society, and incidentally to afford facilities for the reclamation of law-breakers. Some of our advisers insist that prison officials should assume responsibility for the creation and development of a conscience in every prisoner. It seems to think a prisoner's conscience is something tangible, which can be gently massaged with special privileges and immunities, lubricated with tobacco juice, and initiated with the gaseous advice and platitudes of officials who are not primarily selected on account of their qualifications as evangelists."

"A conscience thus developed will be of little service to the man after he has passed the gate of the prison and face the stern realities of life. Men with artificially developed characters are the material of which reformatory reformers repeat the irrelevant and meaningless statement that 'prisoners should be treated as men, and not as beasts, and immediately insist that they be treated as children and not as men. Convicts in our penitentiaries are treated as men, but puerile and kindergarten methods are avoided as dangerous to society and a caricature of penal administration."

"Some of our critics have boldly asserted that our Canadian penitentiaries are 'schools of crime.' The assertion, whether made in ignorance or malice, is easily refuted by facts and figures that cannot be controverted. Of the 2,004 convicts in our custody on April 1st last, but 16 per cent. were ever before in any Canadian penitentiary. 'School of crime' that produces 84 per cent. of failures can hardly be designated a school."

Mr. Stewart then points out that in one of the older States of the Union where moral suasion methods, which have been urged for adoption in Canada, have been in practice for more than a decade; of those under sentence for crimes, 57.5 per cent. were "repeaters," with an average of more than seven convictions. "If we adopt the suggested system," says Mr. Stewart, "we will no doubt obtain like results. Those who assume to solve the criminal problem by observing one angle only, would obtain more accurate results if they were to study the other angle. Let them interview the thousands of innocent victims who are obliged to suffer the hell of poverty, for life, as a result of the fraudulent actions of men they trusted with their savings, invested in good faith, in certain chartered banks and industries. Let the mask those sufferers whether, in their opinion, the 'gentlemanly' convicts who are serving a few years for the offence are likely to become greater criminals if obliged to work at manual labor, or if they are likely to be degraded if required to comply with the sanitary regulations regarding hair cutting that is unnecessary in an institution of mixed population. Let them enquire of the judges, whether in imposing the sentence, they meant what they said and intended that society should be protected by a term of hard labor that would teach the offender that the way of the transgressor is hard, or whether it was intended should be ignored and the offenders coddled, pampered, bribed with special privileges and immunities, entertained and amused, to meet the views of irresponsible enthusiasts."

# BRITISH GAIN IN EAST AFRICA

### Two More German Ports Have Surrendered.

### Threat of Bombardment Brought Capitulation.

London Cable.—The ports of Kilwa Kivinja and Kilwa Kisiwani, in German East Africa, respectively 150 and 175 miles south of Dar-es-Salaam, have surrendered to the British under threat of a bombardment, according to an official statement issued to-night giving details of the recent surrender of Dar-es-Salaam. The statement says:

"At dawn of the 3rd of September a naval attack by British forces in whalers, in conjunction with a heavy bombardment of enemy positions north of the town from the direction of Bagamojo, was followed by landings at Kunduchi and in Msasani Bay. The enemy evacuated Dar-es-Salaam, which was occupied by combined naval and military forces, the British colors being hoisted with full honors. The town, except for the portions occupied by the German troops, was virtually undamaged."

"On the 7th British naval forces and marines, with landing parties, occupied the ports of Kilwa Kivinja and Kilwa Kisiwani, which surrendered under threat of a naval bombardment."

# TRADES CONGRESS.

### Canadian and U. S. Delegates Address Gathering.

Birmingham, England, Cable.—Delegates from Canada and the United States this morning addressed the forty-eighth Trades-Union Congress, representing nearly 2,000,000 workmen, which is now in session in Birmingham. William D. Mahon, of Detroit, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and a delegate to the Congress of the A. F. of L., presented the standpoint of the United States regarding the proposed labor and peace congress on the conclusion of the war. He said:

"The United States labor leaders asked only for a call to be sent out to the workers of the nations. They did not say they would not participate unless both the Germans and their allies were present."

Delegate James Simpson, a Canadian, declared that Canada has accepted the proposition, and he regretted the attitude of rejection of the workers of the mother country.

Mr. Simpson also declared that Britain should not send goods to Canada until they were paid the same rate of wages as prevailed there. Canada ought to be protected from British sweated goods. Simpson's speech was heartily cheered.

The congress gave an enthusiastic reception to the declaration that workers in the United States generally sympathized with the cause of the Entente Allies because they thought it represented right and liberty.

At the business session the congress first adopted a resolution protesting against compulsory service. Then another resolution was adopted demanding that the clergy should not be exempted from military service.

# VANDALS DID NOT SUCCEED

Rome Cable.—A late statement given out to-night states that in the new raid on Venice an Austrian seaplane dropped a bomb which fell directly in front of the historic St. Mark's Cathedral. Another narrowly missed the Britannia Hospital. It is pointed out that this is the second time that St. Mark's has narrowly escaped destruction.

The statement says that no one was killed or wounded, and that no damage of moment was done by the bombs.

# SUBWAY TRANSIT NOT CRIPPLED

### New York Elevated Lines Also Kept to Time.

### Surface Lines Alone Suffered From Strike.

New York Report.—The street railway strike intended to cripple the transit facilities of the city resulted as follows, in its first 24 hours:

1. So far as the subway is concerned, there were more trains than ever in the history of the underground system. The trips were made in better time. The total number of passengers carried was the largest on record.
2. The elevated railway lines maintained their schedules throughout the day. Traffic was substantially increased. There was some confusion because of the over-crowding.
3. The surface lines of the New York Railway Company, which is controlled by the same officers who run the elevated and subway systems, were badly demoralized. In some cases service was entirely suspended. General Manager Hedley stated that the service was twenty-five per cent. of normal.
4. President Shonts and General Manager Hedley said the backbone of the strike was broken. They freely predicted that its end was only a matter of hours.

President Shonts to-night said a total of 1,150 men had quit their posts on the subway and elevated lines. Of a total of 11,700 employees, 9,977 have signed the individual work-agreement contract.

"The best evidence that those agreements were and are satisfactory to the men is the fact that, after two months of aggressive propaganda by the union, and in spite of the violent threats practically every man who had signed the agreement stood by his contract. It is important that the public know that our service is being maintained in large measure by our regular men. Only four motormen on the whole Interborough system struck."

# DRIVING TURKS.

### Grand Duke Winning Despite Fierce Resistance.

London, Cable.—A Petrograd official chronicling the operations on the Caucasus front reports the repulse of an attempted Ottoman offensive in Turkish Armenia, west of Erzinjan, along the left bank of the River Euphrates. Stubborn fighting in the region of Oknott is recorded, and the official states that despite resistance of a determined character the Turks are being driven out of their strongly fortified mountain positions, and all counter-attacks are being repulsed by the Russians.

# BULGAR BLOW AT BUCHAREST

## Roumanian Capital First Objective of the Enemy.

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## HONORS FRANCE.

## New York is Celebrating Lafayette Day.

New York Report.—The tricolor of France floats from many buildings in New York city to-day, while thousands of citizens wear buttons bearing the French national emblem, in celebration of Lafayette Day, commemorating the 159th anniversary of the birth of the distinguished Frenchman who came to the aid of the American colonies in their struggle for independence. The occasion was an additional significance to the French residents of the city and the sympathizers with their cause in the present conflict, as to-day also is the second anniversary of the battle of the Marne.

# RUSS FORCES CROSS DVINA

## An Advance in Force is Expected at Once.

## Berlin Admits Retreat North of Halicz.

London Cable.—The past 24 hours have brought success to Russian arms from the Dvina River at the north to the Carpathian heights, which form the ramparts of Transylvania.

The most marked advance was in the south centre of the long line, where for days General Brusiloff's armies have been heaving a path toward Lemberg. To-night the important railroad centre of Halicz is under Russian fire, and in flames, and announcement of its evacuation is momentarily expected.

Already Berlin has admitted withdrawal to new positions beyond the Dniester, north of Halicz. In addition to holding under their artillery fire the city of Halicz, the Russians have seized the railway lines reaching the Semikovitza and Alodanki.

Halicz has played an important part in Teuton communications, lying as it does 60 miles southeast of Lemberg, on the trunk line to Stanislaw and Kolomea, both of which are now in Russian hands. It is also at the junction of the Dniester and Gnita Lipa Rivers.

An Austrian War Office statement to-night tells of a retirement from the heights of the Carpathians west of Clatopolica "to carry a threatening encircling movement." Otherwise, says the statement, the situation is unchanged.

The crossing of the Dvina, which appears to have been made by small detachments, is mainly significant because such movements during this campaign have preceded Russian advances in force.

## RUSSIAN REPORT.

Petrograd Cable.—Thursday's War Office report reads:

"In the region south of Riga an enemy aeroplane, brought down by our fire, fell within the German lines. "North of Dvinsk our advanced posts, after having crossed to the western bank of the Dvina, drove the enemy from his trenches and captured a portion of his position. Our aeroplanes successfully bombarded the railway station and Baranovici.

"In the directions of Brzezany (25 miles north of Halicz) and of Halicz the fighting is continuing in our favor. The gallant troops of Gen. Techerbatz, having driven the enemy out of a series of fortified positions and having advanced westward in their pursuit, reached the River Naratuvka, a tributary of the Gnita Lipa, which they crossed at some points.

"In the region of Halicz (69 miles east of Lemberg) our troops occupied the railway line from Halicz to Semikovitza and to Wodniki. They are bombarding with heavy and light artillery the town of Halicz, in which the enemy is still stubbornly holding out. The town is now in flames as a result of our bombardment.

"In this region yesterday was captured a total of 45 officers and 5,600 men, including 22 German officers and about 3,000 men, and 5 Turkish officers and 685 men. The captures of guns and materials are being counted.

"In the wooded Carpathians our advance continues.

"Caucasus front: Turkish forces on the Euphrates, west of Erzinan, were repulsed. In the region of Ornot, we are advancing, driving the Turks from mountain positions."

# VIEWS FIGHT ON THE SOMME FROM HUN LINE

## Press Man Tells Vivid Story of Two Days of Desperate Battle.

## HIS GRAVE ERROR

## Cabled Two Weeks Ago British Offensive Was Spent.

(By Wm. Bayard Hale.) Army Headquarters of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, on the Somme, Cable, by courier to Berlin, Cable, and cable via Amsterdam, Cable.

To-day and yesterday have been the greatest days of the Battle of the Somme and probably the history of war on earth.

Yesterday the general commanding an army corps was so interested in the fate of the correspondent as to suggest that I go no further than a certain observation tree on the edge of the battle. To-day escaping His Excellency's solicitude by a 40-mile motor ride to the north, I succeeded in getting to the firing line. It has, therefore, been my fortune to be an observer on the front of the two most critical days.

Perhaps in all history warring men have never staged a more wonderful spectacle. As I write to-night I have in mind two views of the battle scene from points which I can describe no more definitely than to say that one is opposite the French and the other opposite the British

offensive. I viewed the whole stretch of battle line from Pozieres to Blacourt from a point relatively remote. I watched the 30-mile line in conflagration the most fatal that ever flamed. To-day I have had a much nearer view of the seven desperate miles between Thiepval and Delville Wood.

## FOUGHT ON EARTH AND IN SKY.

Naturally many features can never be forgotten; some cannot be described. A busy German battery on my left was delivering messages of death over the ridges that screened it. Occasionally an enemy shell tore its shrieking path through the air above me with the rising and falling note of the whistle of a runaway locomotive, coming up, passing and disappearing in its mad career. To the right and more constantly straight ahead flashed the fire of the English. Three captive balloons watched on high and telegraphed to earth the story of what they saw, and from first to last an even dozen aeroplanes skirmished, fought and manoeuvred in the sky amidst the bouquet of shrapnel that blomed about them.

There was a hill a little to the east that lifted itself in special sadness, fan and wasted.

On the sides and summit still stood the outlines of trees, but every branch had been stripped bare by the hail of shrapnel. On that hill, silhouetted against the yellow fumes of battle, the blasted figure of Bethany stood multiplied five thousand times. Yet that was a happy hill. In front of that no tree nor shrub any longer lifted its head. And over all swept missiles of death, seeking their victims.

Of what went on beneath that curtain of fire, I knew, of course, nothing, except that a few weary Germans and two English prisoners, dragged from the Delville Wood, told me, and which are too piteous and gruesome to put on the wire, and what I guessed from the score of moaning fellows and the few silent dying or dead, who passed on their way back to the field lazarette. I cannot tell of the scores of the individual homicides, of the gas, hand grenades, thrust of bayonets, curses and screams. I know only of these things at second hand and believe the ejaculatory narratives of the half-dazed, wounded and scared prisoners whom I stopped and questioned were beyond belief in their testimony of the bitterness of the struggle.

A month ago we talked of the front line trenches. To-day there are no trenches. The ground has been ploughed, harrowed and kneaded. Not that I have been there to see. God helping me, I will never go nearer than I was to-day. But all about are these things at second hand and believe the English offensive had spent itself. No greater mistake could have been made. Prophecy is poor business for a reporter. Whether it has now, after the desperate effort of the last two days, spent itself, no one on this side of the line knows. But everyone believes he knows that whether it has spent itself, or is still to be spent, it is in vain.

# KAISER SEES TROOPS FAIL

## Hun Leader Watches French Advance On Somme

## And His Own Men Fail to Regain Ground.

London Cable.—News reaches here from Paris to-night that Emperor William is viewing in person the terrible struggle on the Somme. He has seen the French advance to within two-thirds of a mile of Combes and the German communications imperilled by Gen. Michels' drive, which resulted in the capture of two and a half miles of the railroad from Roye to Peronne.

Heartened by the Emperor's presence, fresh German troops have thrown their weight into the struggle in tremendous counter-bloves, which, however, have failed to win back for them any of the lost ground, according to French official reports.

"This battle," the Kaiser is reported to have said, "is vitally important. You must spare no effort to hold off the enemy and die at your posts rather than yield."

At the same time the Emperor promised to send strong reinforcements to Gen. Von Buelow, who has replaced Gen. von allwitz. The latter has been transferred further north to command the army facing Arras. Von Buelow led the wing of von Hindenburg's Russian drive, and is one of the new chief of staff's first appointments.

"In fulfilment of the Kaiser's orders fresh troops have been concentrated in large force for the defence of Combes, where the battle is raging at the highest pitch of fury. Other reinforcements were drafted south of the Somme with the object of disengaging Chaules, Gen. von Heringen, who still commands the Germans from the Aisne to French divisions, had to supply these fresh divisions.

Gen. Joffre has thus achieved the enormously important result of forcing the Germans to weaken their lines at various points of the western front in order to meet the great Somme and Verdun drives, and since this is one of the cardinal aims of the whole allied strategy, the battle may be expected to flame up this month on the thinned section of the German lines. That is why, from his headquarters at St. Quentin, von Buelow is employing all available reserves in the defence of Chaules. Following operations with the commander is Prince Eitel Friedrich.

Silas fled before his irate wife, and, seeking the first shelter that presented itself, crept under the bed, from whence, after a short time, he peered cautiously out. Seeing his wife standing near by with an up-raised broom, he shouted: "Mirandy, I think it's about time somebody was boss in this house."—The Christian Herald.

# THE CONTROL OF PRISONS

## Inspector Makes Reply to Recent Criticisms.

## Moral Suasion Plan a Failure, He Says.

Ottawa, Report.—An emphatically worded reply to recent criticisms, of Canadian prison management, is contained in the annual report of Inspectors of Penitentiaries, just issued by the Justice Department. The reply is from the pen of Inspector Douglas Stewart.

"In the administration of justice," says the report, "it is apparent that prisons are intended to be a continuation of the courts, for the purpose of carrying out the sentences imposed for the protection of society, and incidentally to afford facilities for the reclamation of law-breakers. Some of our advisers insist that prison officials should assume responsibility for the creation and development of a conscience in every prisoner. They seem to think a prisoner's conscience is something tangible, which can be gently massaged with special privileges and immunities, lubricated with tobacco juice, and plied with the gaseous advice and platitudes of officials who are not primarily selected on account of their qualifications as evangelists.

"A conscience thus developed will be of little service to the man after he has passed the gate of the prison and faces the stern realities of life. Men with artificially developed characters are the material of which recidivists are made. Self-constituted reformers flippantly repeat the irrelevant and meaningless statement that 'prisoners should be treated as men, and not as beasts, and immediately insist that they be treated as children, and not as men. Convicts in our penitentiaries are treated as men, but puerile and kindergarten methods are avoided as dangerous to society and a caricature of penal administration.

"Some of our critics have boldly asserted that our Canadian penitentiaries are 'schools of crime.' The assertion, whether made in ignorance or malice, is easily refuted by facts and figures that cannot be controverted. Of the 2,004 convicts in our custody on April last, but 16 per cent. were ever before in any Canadian penitentiary. 'School of crime' that produces 84 per cent. of failures can hardly be designated a school."

Mr. Stewart then points out that in one of the older States of the Union where moral suasion methods, which have been urged for adoption in Canada, have been in practice for more than a decade; of those under sentence for crimes, 67.6 per cent. were "repeaters," with an average of more than seven convictions.

"If we adopt the suggested system," says Mr. Stewart, "we will no doubt obtain like results. Those who assume to solve the criminal problem by observing one angle only, would obtain more accurate results if they were to study the other angle. Let them interview the thousands of innocent victims who are obliged to suffer the hell of poverty, for life, as a result of the fraudulent actions of men they trusted with their savings, invested in good faith, in certain chartered banks and industries. Let the mask those sufferers whether, in their opinion, the 'gentlemanly' convicts who are serving a few years for the offence are likely to become greater criminals if obliged to work at manual labor, or if they are likely to be degraded if required to comply with the sanitary regulations regarding hair cutting that is necessary in an institution of mixed population. Let them enquire of the judges, whether in imposing the sentence, they meant what they said and intended that society should be protected by a term of hard labor that would teach the offender that the way of the transgressor is hard, or whether it was intended should be ignored and the offenders coddled, pampered, bribed with special privileges and immunities, entertained and amused, to meet the views of irresponsible enthusiasts."

# BRITISH GAIN IN EAST AFRICA

## Two More German Ports Have Surrendered.

## Threat of Bombardment Brought Capitulation.

London Cable.—The ports of Kilwa Kivinje and Kilwa Kisiwani, in German East Africa, respectively 150 and 175 miles south of Dar-es-Salaam, have surrendered to the British under threat of a bombardment, according to an official statement issued to-night giving details of the recent surrender of Dar-es-Salaam. The statement says:

"At dawn of the 3rd of September a naval attack by British forces in whalers, in conjunction with a heavy bombardment of enemy positions north of the town from the direction of Bagamojo, was followed by landings at Kunduchi and in Msasani Bay. The enemy evacuated Dar-es-Salaam, which was occupied by combined naval and military forces, the British colors being hoisted with full honors. The town, except for the portions occupied by the German troops, was virtually undamaged.

"On the 7th British naval forces and marines, with landing parties, occupied the ports of Kilwa Kivinje and Kilwa Kisiwani, which surrendered under threat of a naval bombardment."

# TRADES CONGRESS.

## Canadian and U. S. Delegates Address Gathering.

Birmingham, England, Cable.—Delegates from Canada and the United States this morning addressed the forty-eighth Trades Union Congress, representing nearly 2,000,000 workmen, which is now in session in Lugden, which is now in session in Lugden, which is now in session in Lugden. William D. Mahon, of Birmingham, President of the Amalgamated Detroit, President of the Street and Electric Railway Employees and a delegate to the Congress of the A. F. of L., presented the standpoint of the United States regarding the proposed labor and peace congress on the conclusion of the war. He said:

"The United States labor leaders asked only for a call to be sent out to the workers of the nation. They did not say they would not participate unless both the Germans and their allies were present."

Delegate James Simpson, a Canadian, declared that Canada has accepted the proposition, and he regretted the attitude of rejection of the workers of the mother country.

Mr. Simpson also declared that Britain should not send goods to Canada until they were paid the same rate of wages as prevailed there. Canada ought to be protected from British sweated goods. Simpson's speech was heartily cheered.

The congress gave an enthusiastic reception to the declaration that workers in the United States generally sympathized with the cause of the Entente Allies because they thought it represented right and liberty.

At the business session the congress first adopted a resolution protesting against compulsory service. Then another resolution was adopted demanding that the clergy should not be exempted from military service.

# VANDALS DID NOT SUCCEED

Rome Cable.—A late statement given out to-night states that in the new raid on Venice an Austrian seaplane dropped a bomb which fell directly in front of the historic St. Mark's Cathedral. Another narrowly missed the Britannia Hospital. It is pointed out that this is the second time that St. Mark's has narrowly escaped destruction.

The statement says that no one was killed or wounded, and that no damage of moment was done by the bombs.

# SUBWAY TRANSIT NOT CRIPPLED

## New York Elevated Lines Also Kept to Time.

## Surface Lines Alone Suffered From Strike.

New York Report.—The street railway strike intended to cripple the transit facilities of the city resulted as follows, in its first 24 hours:

1. So far as the subway is concerned, there were more trains than ever in the history of the underground system. The trips were made in better time. The total number of passengers carried was the largest on record.

2. The elevated railway lines maintained their schedules throughout the day. Traffic was substantially increased. There was some confusion because of the over-crowding.

3. The surface lines of the New York Railway Company, which is controlled by the same officers who run the elevated and subway systems, were badly demoralized. In some cases service was entirely suspended. General Manager Hedley stated that the service was twenty-five per cent. of normal.

4. President Shonts and General Manager Hedley said the backbone of the strike was broken. They freely predicted that its end was only a matter of hours.

President Shonts to-night said a total of 1,150 men had quit their posts on the subway and elevated lines. Of a total of 11,700 employees, 9,977 have signed the individual working agreement contract.

"The best evidence that these agreements were and are satisfactory to the men is the fact that, after two months of aggressive propaganda by the union, and in spite of the violent threats practically every man who had signed the agreement stood by his contract. It is important that the public know that our service is being maintained in large measure by our regular men. Only four motormen on the whole Interborough system struck."

# DRIVING TURKS.

## Grand Duke Winning Despite Fierce Resistance.

London, Cable.—A Petrograd official chronicling the operations on the Caucasus front reports the repulse of an attempted Ottoman offensive in Turkish Armenia, west of Erzinan along the left bank of the River Euphrates.

Stubborn fighting in the region of Ornot is recorded, and the official states that despite resistance of a determined character the Turks are being driven out of their strongly fortified mountain positions, and all counter-attacks are being repulsed by the Russians.

Turkish prisoners captured in the engagements in the Ornot region state that the Ottoman troops have suffered heavy losses. Among those killed was the commander of the 30th division, while Paik Paasha, commander of the second Turkish corps, was killed or seriously wounded, and the commander of the 12th Turkish division was wounded.

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Present stock includes a quantity of

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A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

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ATHENS

**CHARLESTON WHARF READY NEXT SPRING**

Charleston Lake Association Will Go Ahead With Building Operations

The donations toward the new Charleston wharf have passed the \$800 mark and a committee has been appointed to build it. This committee is composed of Mr. R. N. Dowsley and Dr. Clarke, with Mr. S. C. A. Lamb acting as secretary. The wharf will be 60 feet longer than the present one with an "L" at the end running westward. The old wharf will be utilized as much as possible, the cribbing being in good shape. As soon as the water goes down this fall the site will be cleaned-out and the new section will be built on the ice during the coming winter. Next spring will see a substantial new landing place for everyone who dwells at or visits the lake.

**ROD O'CONNOR KILLED IN ACTION**

Former Athens Resident Has Given His Life.

Roderick O'Connor, who enlisted in the 3rd Field Battery at the outbreak of the war, has been killed in action according to Thursday's official casualty list. He was a barber, the son of Mr. Michael O'Conner, Charles street, Ganonoque, and worked in several of the shops in Brockville, and was employed at the time of his enlistment, by Mr. G. Wing of Athens. He went through St. Julien, Festubert, and other battles with the First Canadian Division, and had some narrow escapes from death.

Rod O'Connor had a cheerful disposition, and his witty, entertaining conversation made him very popular in this village. As a workman, he was one of the best. As a soldier, he has made the great sacrifice.

**Laying-Gray Nuptials**

A pretty wedding was solemnized at old St. Andrew's church, Toronto, on August 29th when two former Smiths Falls young people were united in marriage. The bride was Miss Winnifred Annie Gray, a niece of the Rev. C. H. Cooke, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Smiths Falls. The groom was Thomas Earnest Layng, M. A. Ph. D., son of Mr. Henry Layng of Smiths Falls. The bride wore a smart costume of white broadcloth with a black picture hat and carried a shower bouquet of tea roses, lily-of-the-valley and ferns.

The bride unattended came in on the arm of her cousin, R. A. L. Gray, and the ceremony performed by her uncle, Rev. C. H. Cook. A reception was then held at the home of her Aunt, Miss Caroline Gray, and Dr. Jennie Gray, Dr. Elizabeth Gray, Dr. Jennie Gray - Wildman. After the wedding breakfast, Dr. and Mrs. Lyons left on the 10.20 C. N. R. train for Portland to spend their honeymoon on the Rideau. The young couple tried to escape the usual send off by motoring to an outside station, but guests travelled to Rosedale by train and gave the surprised couple a hearty reception.

The gifts were many and varied, including silverware, fine china, cut glass, beautiful linens, and several hundred dollars in checks, all testifying to the popularity of the young couple.

**Plum Hollow Red Cross Society**

The following is the report for the year 1915 of the Plum Hollow Red Cross Society. The society met Sept. 1st and reorganized for the year with the following officers:

President—Mrs. Lester Kilborn  
Vice-President—Mrs. Arden Lillie  
Secretary—Mrs. Alex Palmer

Though few in members the ladies of the society have tried to do their "bit" as the following report will show:

Total amount money raised \$185.26;  
Total amount money sent to Canadian Prisoners of war in Germany \$50.00;  
Total amount sent to Belgian Relief fund in cash \$29.00: To Hospital in England \$10.00: To the Belgian Relief fund, food and clothing valued at \$73 To the Red Cross Society, 2 barrels Jam and Jelly, 226 pairs socks, 38 shirts, 9 suits pajamas, 1500 month wipes, 12 handkerchiefs, 228 face cloths and 5, 40 inch slings. We have also been favored by receiving two letters from boys in the trenches who had received our socks, also a letter from a Canadian prisoner of war in Germany who had received a parcel from this society.

**GREENBUSH**

Our public school opened last Tuesday with Miss Helena Male of Addison as teacher. Miss Male is beginning her third year of service in this school which goes to show she is a capable teacher.

Mrs. Omer Jackson, of Delta, is renewing old acquaintances in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. Thad. McVeigh, of North Augusta, visited Mr. and Mrs. W. Spence on Sunday.

Miss Edith Johnston has returned home after undergoing a successful operation for appendicitis at the Brockville General hospital.

Pte. Byron Walker is home on harvest leave and visited his sister Mrs. Lewis Langdon last week.



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