

## UNDERWEAR AT UNDER PRICES

Underwear in Balbriggan, Poros Knit, Muslin or Merino, all sizes, Sale Price 35c  
75c Summer Combination Sale Price 55c  
\$1.00 Summer Combination Sale Price 75c  
\$1.50 Summer Combination Sale Price \$1.00

Choice of \$2.00 and \$2.50 Straw Hats.....\$1.00  
Choice of \$5.00 Panamas for.....\$2.90

W.G. & R. and Arrow Brand Shirts, all at August Clearing Prices

SALE PRICES on Silk Hose, Cashmere Hose, Wash Ties, Lounge Collars and many lines throughout the store.



All Men's Colored Suits at Cost Price

# Flags! Flags! Flags!

Both Union Jacks  
and  
Canadian Ensigns

All sizes again in  
stock.

Our Prices  
Are Right

## John Wickett & Son

Three Busy Stores. Phone 107

## Hand Picked Bargains FOR AUGUST

8 piece Dining Room Suite. Reg. \$45.00 for.....\$38.00  
5 piece Parlor Set beautifully upholstered. Reg. \$33 for \$28.00  
6 Hall Mirrors; British Bev. Mirror, Reg \$5.50 for.....\$4.50  
1 Bale of Pillows, per pair while they last.....\$1.50  
Largest and best assorted stock of Home Furnishings in United Counties

Phone 194a J.L. WESTAWAY Home Furnisher

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up \$11,560,000 Reserve Funds 13,575,000

BANK MONEY ORDERS A safe and economical method of remitting SMALL amounts.

Rates: \$5 and under ..... 8c  
Over \$5, not exceeding \$10, ..... 9c  
Over \$10, not exceeding \$25, ..... 10c  
Over \$25, not exceeding \$50, ..... 15c

Payable without charge in Canada (excepted) and in any Bank in U.S.A. at all principal cities—and in Great Britain and Ireland at over 500 points.

PORT HOPE BRANCH: W. H. ROPER, Manager.

Branch also at Newcastle.

## BOARD OF HEALTH

### Milk is far Below the Standard and Milk Vendors Must Improve Conditions

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held Friday afternoon.

It was reported that an open drain from Bruton street passed through Mr Honey's property on Seymour street and was very objectionable. Some of the houses on the north had connected with this drain and were using it as a sewer. Dr Dickinson is to look into the matter.

It was observed from the milk tests for the month of June only one sample came up to the standard, while for July all were below the standard. The secretary was instructed to notify the milk vendors that the samples hereafter must test up to the standard of 3.50, otherwise they would be prosecuted under the by-law.

Following are the July tests—  
J. Adamson.....3.15  
Jas Pratt.....3.30  
A Walls.....3.35  
J Sinnott.....3.25  
W Lingard.....3.00  
A Walls.....3.20  
W O Saunders.....3.15

## WATER COMMISSIONERS ARE NEGLIGENT

### After a Warning from Hamilton Commissioners Refuse to Protect the Public

Angus Simpson, of Red Hill, says that he gave chase to two foreigners who had thrown a handful of powder into the Barton reservoir. He says that they carried a bag which they dropped when he shouted at them, and that the bag contained sugar of lead. The city has placed guards at the reservoirs.

At a meeting of the Port Hope Water Commissioners Friday evening this matter was brought to the attention of the Board, but they refused to take any action to safeguard our waterworks property. Here the main basin is uncovered and it would be an easy matter for an enemy to deposit the poison The railways, realizing danger, have taken all the necessary precautions, but the Water Commissioners sit idly by and offer no protection whatever to their customers. What would they think if some morning they found these basins poisoned and many lives sacrificed through their neglect. We have no desire whatever to excite our readers but this is a serious matter and it is difficult to understand the action of the Commissioners.

## Water Works Commissioners

### Regular Meeting; Water Is Pronounced Pure

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Water Works Commissioners was held last Friday evening, at 8 o'clock at their office John street.

The following were present, T. B. Chalk—Chairman, with Messrs Pipher, Garfat and Mayor Bush.

After reading of minutes—Secretary reported that the instructions given by the Board had been carried out to the letter.

The following accounts were passed and ordered to be paid.

Postage.....\$5.00  
J. D. McMillan—Carting.....2.40  
Petty Expense.....2.50  
Express Chgs......75  
Garloch Packing Co.....3.90  
Labour for Month.....42.20  
\$56.75

The advantage of having large basin uncovered was freely discussed, it is possible, the others may be uncovered soon as funds are available to build up high fences round them.

The quality of the water was also discussed, and the following conclusion arrived at.

The water has not been positively condemned either for drinking or cooking purposes.

It is good average water. Our citizens, therefore, need not be afraid to use it.—Whilst it is not absolutely pure, and no water is pure, and it is well that it is so—yet it is quite safe to advise our people to the use of it.

The danger to Port Hope lies

rather in its wells than in the town supply.

However soon arrangements can be made, the Provincial Analyst and Engineer are coming here, to make a thorough investigation, and advise both as to improved conditions, and the best means of increasing the supply.

Both the Chairman and Mayor expressed themselves strongly in reference to this matter. Nothing will be left undone—that we can do with the funds at our disposal and when the Provincial Board of Health makes its report and provides the wherewith, their recommendations will also be carried out immediately.

## TRIED TO WRECK TRAIN WITH TIES

WINDSOR, Aug. 13.—Two different attempts to wreck fast passenger trains were made early yesterday morning. The Chicago-New York flyer was going through Jarvis at 50 miles per hour at four a.m., when it struck a pile of ties placed on the track. Passengers were badly shaken.

Two hours later, at daylight, and a short distance farther along the track, flyer No. 6 hit another obstruction placed on the track, but did not leave the rails.

Railway officials and the police notified the military authorities.

## PATRIOTIC CONCERT A GRAND SUCCESS

The Concert in aid of the Hospital Ship was a huge success. It was enthusiastic from the opening of the doors until the last number on the programme.

Mr. Henry White acting as chairman made a very brilliant address, inspiring to everyone present.

Any who went in not appreciably understanding the crisis confronting our Empire, came away feeling that each individual was responsible and owed their utmost loyalty and support to their King and Country. During the evening, the result of the canvas of the town was given out and was beyond the expectation of everyone. The town was canvassed by 45 ladies during Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and they met with courteous and generous responses. The ladies of Hope Township, Charlotte Institute and Telephone Road responded nobly. The total amount realized from this was \$945.48.

The programme was lengthy and varied, each number receiving loud applause. The solos were greatly appreciated also the choruses by the town choirs. The two very attractive numbers were the Scotch dance and bag pipes by Mr. Nelson and the national airs played on the accordion by Mr. MacDonald. The 46th Regimental Band rendered the patriotic airs in good swinging style. Owing to the lateness of the hour, several numbers on the programme had to be cancelled. As everything had been donated the amount taken in was clear gain and amounted to \$128.00. The amount from collections and concert was the magnificent sum of \$1073.48.

The piano used was kindly loaned by Mr. W. A. Russell and Mr. Henry Clarke generously gave his time in moving the piano. The Daughters of the Empire wish to thank all those who assisted in any way whatever to make the concert a success.

## DIED IN LUMBER CAMP

### Port Hope Man's Body Was Found North of Blind River

Blind River, Ont., Aug. 12.—Alex. McCoomb, of Port Hope, Ont., died suddenly in the bush in the Waldie Brothers' camps north of here the other day. His dead body was found near the camp. When brought down here it was impossible to make communications with his relatives owing to telegraphic breakdowns, and his body was consequently interred here. It was known, however, that the deceased possessed money and a valuable farm. The children have since been communicated with.

[Deceased was sixty-four years of age and resided for some time at Oak Hill. Mrs. William Bye, of this town is a daughter.]

THANKS—We are indebted to Mr. Ford Powers for a dozen very fine ears of yellow bantam corn. We can assure our friend that it tasted just as fine as it looked and when it comes to good gardening you have to take your hat off to Ford.

## OFF TO WAR

### Major Ralston and His Men Left Monday Morning

Port Hope realized the first touch of war on Monday. Our citizens have read of the slaughter of thousands, but it did not come right home to them until they witnessed their own sons marching off. Major Ralston, with fifteen young men left last Monday for the front and as they marched the streets to the music of the "Red, White and Blue," citizens began to realize that the situation was serious. There was many a dimmed eye as the parade passed by, and all were too serious to even offer a cheer.

The troop left by the 10.49 train for Cobourg where they will be joined by recruits from Peterboro and Campbellford and they will remain in Cobourg for some time before being transferred to Quebec.

Millbrook and Garden Hill did not send along a volunteer. The following enlisted from Port Hope with Major G H Ralston:—

Robert Atwell, A Fox, H Welch, J Russell, George Sleeman, A Reynolds, A Sandt, J Halliwell, MWade, W Bentley, Leo Sidey, W Aisthorpe, Benjamin Crook, J H Prouse and J Goslin.

## ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

### Miss Goldstein Badly Wounded—Sent to Toronto Hospital

Maria Goldstein, daughter of Mr John Goldstein, Ontario street, was accidentally shot Monday evening about seven o'clock, while walking in the yard at her home. Richard Chapman, a neighbor, and his son, were shooting with a twenty two rifle, at some burnt out incandescent lamps, when the bullet carried across the lot, striking Miss Goldstein in the side. It made a large gaping wound and bled profusely. Dr Forrest was called, but was unable to locate the bullet and the young girl was sent to the Toronto hospital to undergo the X-Ray treatment. It is difficult to say just how serious her condition is.

Chapman was placed under arrest, charged with unlawfully wounding. He was remanded for one week and was allowed out on bail of \$2,000, himself in \$1,000 and two securities, E M Mitchell for \$500 and James Taylor for \$500.

## ENROUTE FOR VANCOUVER

### Bob Harcourt Writes From Fort William

As was stated in the Guide a few days ago, the Cobourg battery has been transferred from Quebec to Vancouver. Mr Robert Harcourt, son of Mr J V Harcourt, is a member of the battery and a letter was received from him, when passing through Fort William. Bob says they are having a delightful time and the bill-of-fare is excellent.

## MR. PRIDHAM PLEASED CONGREGATION

### In London Church at Close of Service

Mr. Ernest Pridham, Mus. Bac., Organist of the Methodist church, who is at present spending his holiday in London, England, recently gave an organ recital to a large congregation at the close of the Sunday evening service in the Bromley Congregational church, London. The organ is a very fine instrument containing nearly 70 stops from which many delicate, as well as powerful, effects can be obtained. All the pieces were enthusiastically received, but perhaps the one that attracted the most attention was the celebrated "Storm Fantasia," which so forcibly describes the gradual rising and passing away of a storm, the thunder and lightning being vividly portrayed. Many of the congregation showed their appreciation by remaining behind to offer their congratulations and thanks.

## GUARDING THE C. P. R.

Two men from Toronto are guarding the C. P. R. bridge. They have pitched their tents near the viaduct and will take shifts of twelve hours each.

## Retiring from Business

This Complete stock of  
Dry Goods, House Furnishings,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Hats and Caps, Ready-to-wear  
Clothing, Furs, &c.,

on sale at sweeping reductions.  
Sale starts Saturday, Aug. 15th. Spot cash.  
Do not ask for credit.

Railway Fare refunded and express paid on all \$10.00 purchases.

## The Roland Johnson Co

PORT HOPE (Phone 104)  
P. S.—All accounts owing the firm not settled by Sept. 15th, will be placed for collection.

## READY FOR WAR

### Expect to be Called in a Few Days

Port Hope has taken on quite a military air recently, the 46th Regiment being quartered at the Drill Hall. This is the over seas contingent consisting of twenty-three from Bowmanville and sixteen from Port Hope. They will remain at the Drill Shed for several days after which they will be transferred to Valcartier. Arrangements for the billeting of the men at the various hotels have been made.

Following are the Port Hoppers who have enlisted—Lt. C. H. D. Watson, H H Hamilton, F Jamieson, W Piper, T Dawley, T Peveler, F Milne, H Elliott, E Milne, W J Wilson, Allie Clarke, Joseph Lewis, Elmer Thomas, Fred Goslin, D J McDonald and J C Ashman.

## Volunteers Inoculated

### And They Were Sick From the Effects

The volunteers of the 46th Regiment, quartered at the Drill Shed, were inoculated with the anti-typoid serum Tuesday afternoon, by Dr Turner of Millbrook. The injection of the serum was made in the left arm and the men are feeling slightly under the weather. The effect is like a mild attack of typhoid, headache, sick stomach and diarrhoea. All effects of the serum will be over in thirty-six hours and the men immune to typhoid.

## Mysterious Airship at Port Hope

### Residents Near Grand Trunk Saw it Last Night

Our readers no doubt noticed in Tuesday's issue the despatch about the strange airship exciting the people of Kingston. Several residents near the local Grand Trunk station informed the Guide next morning that the mysterious airship was floating around that locality last Tuesday night. It is illuminated and is visible for miles.

## TAMWORTH SUSPECT IS HELD AT DAYTON, N. Y.

### Prisoner Thought to Be Dr. C K. Robinson Awaits Identification.

Kingston, Aug. 18.—A young man supposed to be Dr. C. K. Robinson, the Tamworth physician, wanted in connection with the death of Miss Blanche York, was arrested in company of an elderly lady, supposed to be his mother, at a distance of four miles from Clayton, by a Water-town detective. The man claims he is not Dr. Robinson, but belongs to Syracuse. He is being held in Clayton jail for identification.

## SOME COURAGE

### About Mr. James Kerr; Had Arm Amputated

We had a call Tuesday from our old and esteemed friend Mr. James Kerr, and for courage and pluck Mr. Kerr certainly takes the medal. Three weeks ago yesterday he had his left arm amputated just below the elbow. An operation of this nature with a man of Mr. Kerr's age 87 is remarkable and it is very few who could undergo the same successfully. Mr. Kerr informs us that one hour after the operation he had a hearty meal and to-day is feeling the very best.

## LIKELY TO RECOVER

### Bullet in Marie Goldstein's Body Has Been Located

Marie Goldstein, the nineteen year old girl who was accidentally shot here on Monday evening, is resting comfortably in the General Hospital, Toronto. The bullet has been located and although the girl has a nasty wound, she is expected to recover.

## Wrist Watches for Lindsay Volunteers

Fifty wrist watches, to be presented to Lindsay's contingent of the overseas force have arrived in town, and are in the window of Mc Carthy's jewelry store.—Lindsay Post.

## NOTICE

Owing to the raise in flour, Mr. Wolfram desires to inform the public, that he will be unable to wrap his bread.

Mrs. John Rowe and two children, of Peterboro, are the guests of her cousin, Mr. Robert Winters, King street.

We are selling a lot of  
NEW PERFECTION

# Oil Cook Stoves

Every one guaranteed. Why don't you try one?  
Sold with or without ovens





**THE WAR**

It is customary for Canadians to blame Germany for the European war and to look on the Germans as enemies. While this is true, the real fight is not against Germany, but the military party there that keeps alive and feeds on the spirit of war.

Professor Swanson, writing to the Montreal Journal of Commerce, says:

"The British Empire is not at war with the German people. It is waging war upon a military oligarchy that had dominated not only the German people, but the whole of Europe for more than a generation. This military democracy lives for war, thinks in terms of war, and finds the chief glories of modern civilization in battles and manoeuvres. It is headed by the Hohenzollern clan—a family that dates back to the Middle Ages and possesses yet the mediaeval mind. No one can deny the genius of members of this family from Frederick the Great to the present day. But it has known neither truth nor honor. When events demanded, the Hohenzollerns have had no scruples in sacrificing friends as well as foes. Treaties and alliances have been changed at will, or torn assunder to meet the exigencies of the times. To-day the Emperor William—the 'War Lord' of Europe—is but maintaining the Hohenzollern tradition, whose chief inspiration has been the teaching of Machiavelli.

On the occasion of the recent celebration of 25 years of the Kaiser's rule, eulogies were pronounced by court attendants and by prominent members of peace societies. He was hailed as the man who had preserved the peace, although possessing the mightiest war machine that mankind has devised. Much fulsome flattery was heaped upon him, which probably no one despised more than the Emperor himself. Not once, not twice, but on innumerable occasions has he menaced the peace of Europe. This man with the 'mailed fist,' who appeared in 'shining armor' by the side of his ally during the Mexican crisis, has done more to disturb the peace of nations than any other potentate in the world. If he kept the peace it was because the victories were greater than could be obtained by war. His armed peace cost the nations enormous outlays for men and the machinery of war. He built up an army which consisted of 670,000 men in time of peace and 2,250,000 men for first and second line forces only, in time of war. His heroes have been Charlemagne, Caesar, Frederick the Great and Napoleon. Under his despotic and autocratic reign the whole of Europe has groaned.

Both the Kaiser and the Crown Prince frankly acknowledged the danger to the militarists of the Fatherland through the rising tide of democracy. The Crown Prince emphatically stated that a great European war must be waged to bring these misguided people back to 'a sense of their duty.'

The whole economic policy of Germany has been shaped to meet the demands of this military caste. The common people are sick to death of the whole system whereby two or three years of the life of each man are wasted in preparation for the great war game. It is a case of 'heads I win, tails you lose' for the German Kaiser. A successful war will increase his prestige; an unsuccessful war will take the minds of the people off the wrongs that have been done them. The Kaiser counts on war to deaden the feeling of individuality and freedom which is growing in the midst of the German people."

**CANADA'S DUTY PLAIN.**

**The Dominion Must Do Her Full Share in the Present Crisis**

There is no difference of opinion in Canada to-day as to the duty of the Dominion in the present crisis. For many reasons the people of Canada are hastening to the assistance of Great Britain. The war is not one of aggression on the part of Britain but a war of defence forced upon Britain and her dominions by the German Emperor.

As a matter of self-interest Canada must do all in her power to meet successfully the possible attacks from the Empire's foes. Nor is this all.

Ranged side by side in the conflict are Britain and France, representative of the loftiest ideals and noblest practice in present day civilization, the nations from which the two great races-making up the vast majority of the Canadian people have sprung. Though the great accomplishments of other nations are not to be forgotten, defeat for these countries would mean a setback to what is best in civilization, victory the widening of the bounds of liberty and progress.

For these reasons, if there were no others, Canada's duty is plain and there is no difference of opinion among Canadian leaders or the Canadian people as to prompt,

whole-hearted action in its fulfilment.

Party differences fade into insignificance in the presence of the great crisis. The Liberal leader has declared "a truce to party strife." Among right-thinking Canadians it is everywhere recognized that this is not the time for party divisions, party debate and party struggle. Canadian public men and Canadian newspapers, for the most part, have recognized this fact and are proving true to the obligation it imposes upon them to forget partisanship and remember only the needs of Canada and the Empire. Unfortunately, there have been a few unworthy exceptions.

Unable to emulate the patriotic example of the statesmen and press of Britain, attempts have been made in Canada to engender party feeling at the threshold of the greatest crisis with which the British peoples have ever been faced. At least one Minister of the Crown and several newspapers have made such efforts. Such conduct invites reprisals but it is the part of a true patriot to do nothing to rouse political strife at a time when there is need of a united front and united action in the Dominion and through out the British Empire.

In due time effective reply can be made to present attacks upon Liberalism, and there can be full discussion of the course followed by Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues in abandoning in the face of an unanimous resolution of the House of Commons the policy already successfully commenced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues of a Canadian naval service to be available for the protection of Canadian coast and trade routes and for co-operation in such a crisis as the present with the other naval forces of the Empire. There can be discussion, too, of the reasons which have led to the inaction of the Ministry over a period of three years and the consequences of that neglect as they are evident to-day.

**No Mails For Germany Austria or Luxemburg**

**Post Office Advises That Service is Entirely Suspended**

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—The Post office Department has issued the following memorandum: "The British Post Office advises that the mail service between the United Kingdom and Germany, Germany colonies, Austria-Hungary and Luxemburg is entirely suspended, that mails for other European countries can be received for despatch as opportunity offers, but that all services are irregular and uncertain.

"In accordance with this postmaster throughout the Dominion will, until further advised, not accept mail matter for Germany, German colonies, Austria-Hungary and Luxemburg for onward transmission by our Canadian service to the United Kingdom."

**Dr. Robinson Traced to New York, it is Said**

**Followed to Brownville and Watertown—May be Apprehended Soon**

Tamworth, Aug. 13.—To-day a report comes that Dr. K. C. Robinson, charged with causing the death of Miss Blanche Yorke, is traced to New York city, where he is being shadowed by detectives. It is reported on good authority that he was traced to Brownville, N.Y., where he stayed a week. From there he was followed to Watertown, N.Y., and thence to New York city. It is claimed that it is only a matter of a few days till he will be apprehended.

The brothers of the late Miss Blanche Yorke have both left for their homes now. Edward and his family left for Howville, N.Y., and Samuel went to Eldorado. The excitement has not died yet, as there is not a day but there are people from miles away looking around the residence of Dr. Robinson to see what they can find, coming in autos and rigs of all kinds.

**MEANNESS.**

"I'd like to have an ice cream cone," said Gladys. She was only ten. Her father looked at her, and said, (He was the canniest of men): "Would you prefer it now, my dear, My pretty little queen, Or would you rather have a watch When you are seventeen?"

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
Solely Prepared by  
*Chat. H. Pritchard*

**The Whereabouts of Mrs. Seward & Gladys Seward**

**They are Probably Safe in Some Part of Germany, Most Likely Dresden**

The Peterboro Examiner says:—Many persons in Peterboro are interested in knowing of the whereabouts of Mrs. Lewis Seward and her daughter, Miss Gladys Seward, who are known to be in Germany. A paragraph in the Toronto Star quotes Mrs. Oscar Bracken, (Miss Lulu Seward), Sunnyside avenue, as stating that Mrs. Seward, before the war, was in Italy, and that Miss Gladys was in St. Petersburg.

It will be remembered that a little more than a year ago Mrs. Seward went to Germany to stay a year with her daughter, who is studying the piano with brilliant success, under Mr. Harry Field, at Dresden. The latest news heard from Mrs. Seward was through a private letter received in Peterboro, written from Budapest, Hungary. The letter stated that Miss Seward had just joined her mother there on her return from Russia, and would soon return to Germany.

It is probable that both have returned to Dresden and that they have suffered no serious inconvenience or personal harm.

[Miss Gladys Seward is well known in Port Hope, having visited here on several occasions.]

**Injuries Received Were Fatal**

**Young Man Seriously Hurt in a Runaway Accident Died Two Days Later**

Peterboro, Aug. 13.—As a result of injuries received in a runaway accident in which a waggon loaded with heavy lumber passed over his body, Edward Roy Windover, of Catchacoma, passed away at Mr. Eastwood's Hotel, Buckhorn, on Thursday evening last. The late young man was taking a load of lumber from Lakefield to Buckhorn on Tuesday of last week, when near Buckhorn, the horses took fright and ran away. He was thrown out and the heavy wheels of the waggon passed over his body. He was removed to Eastwood's, where every care and attention was given. Three doctors and a trained nurse attended him, but his injuries being internal and of such a serious nature little could be done to save his life. He was twenty-three years of age and his death is keenly regretted by a wide circle of friends. His parents, four brothers and one sister are left to mourn his loss.

**A NICE MIX-UP**

**A Marriage and a runaway**

Ottawa Reformer  
As the shades of evening were falling Tuesday, a young couple drove up in front of the home of an Oshawa marriage license vendor, and both went in to secure a license, leaving the horse standing at the door. The animal was one that evidently believed in rising to an opportunity, and scampered down the street. When the couple came out and found the horse gone, they were taken aback for a minute, but the young man soon recovered and suggested that the horse would go home alright, and as the hour was getting late they proceeded to hunt up a preacher, that the happy current of events they had planned might not be interrupted. The nuptial knot tied, they embarked on their honeymoon on the first train out of Oshawa, forgetting all about the horse.

In the meantime the animal, in trying to navigate around street corners hit a post and the harness gave way, at the corner of Oak and Celina streets, where the buggy was left behind, and still remains, no doubt awaiting the return of the wedding party.

**REGULATIONS SUBSTITUTED**

**In the Special Fishery Laws For the Province**

By a recent order-in-council, certain clauses in the Special Fishery regulations for the Province of Ontario have been rescinded and others substituted. The substituted clauses prohibit the sale and export of the black bass, maskinonge and speckled trout wherever procured. However, provision is also made that any person from a foreign country, fishing in the waters of the Province, may, by paying for an angler's permit, when the same is accompanied by him, take with him the lawful catch of two days' fishing upon leaving the Province.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

**MONEY ORDER BUSINESS OFF WITH ENGLAND**

"Please notify all money order offices in your division that money order business has been suspended with the United Kingdom and through countries as well as all other countries in Europe until rates of exchange are on a more permanent basis."

"R. M. Coulter, Deputy Postmaster-General."

The above communication from Ottawa was received by Postmaster E. J. Baird. It takes effect immediately, according to the authorities, and the effect will be for a time at least important.

The communication, as explained by Postmaster Baird, means that all issuing of money orders on the countries named will be temporarily suspended.

ORDERS ON OLD COUNTRY.  
According to the Postmaster, the greatest effect locally will be in respect to those money orders issued on Great Britain. Port Hope contains a number of people from the Old Country who each week end issued money orders to their homes across the water. These now will be made temporarily impossible. Since the outbreak of war there have been frequent enquiries at the Post Office regarding the money order communication with the British Isles.

**GERMANS IN AMERICA**

The following paragraph in Tuesday's Mail and Empire would indicate that there are a number of Germans in the United States and Canada that are still loyal to their native country and who may foolishly go on the warpath here:

"A German newspaper published in the United States advises its readers to burn every copy of the New York Evening Post they can lay their hands on, because this paper has laid the blame of the present war at the door of the Kaiser. But the Post replies that to-day what the American people are praying for is that the Kaiser may be beaten, and the German people win."

**THE BRIDE'S COUP**

"Now, listen, old Solemnkins," the golden-haired girl child cautioned her big, new husband. "Your mother and sister will say that you, being forty, should have married a woman, instead of taking a baby to raise."  
"I shan't ask them to walk the floor with it," he answered, with gruff tenderness.  
"And that I am frivolous, light minded."  
"Better that than too heavy."  
"That I am no housekeeper."  
"Then you won't mind if I scatter ashes and newspapers on the floor, or leave my slippers in the reception hall sometimes," he chuckled.  
"They'll remind you that I can't cook."  
"Thank goodness I'll never have to eat another boiled dinner! We can board where there's a good chef."  
"And I can't sew."  
"Good!" he grinned. "If I'm allowed to buy 'em ready-made, I can get shirts with neckbands that set right."  
"Poor dear," she cooed, patting his cheek. "Did they peck so drefully?"  
Silence was his answer.  
"When they have read every count in the indictment against me," continued the bride, "they will fix their eyes upon you with a stony glare and demand: 'Why did you marry her? Why?'"  
He lifted her to her toe-tips and kissed her red lips. "Because I love you."  
"Ah, but you mustn't tell them that," warned the wise little woman. "They do not recognize the existence of such a thing."  
"No," he sadly assented.  
"Mother doesn't, because she married; and sister doesn't, because she couldn't marry."  
"So you just say"—she pulled his head down and whispered something. "That is reason enough for any woman."  
The groom looked doubtful.  
"You do as I tell you," ordered his new boss, with a pretty air of authority, "and all will be well. Now kiss me by-by."  
"Well," reported hubby, upon his return, "they gave me the third degree, concluding, as you predicted: 'Why did you marry her?'"  
"And you said—"  
He laughed and brushed his cheek against her hair. "I doubled my fists, snorted once or twice, and began."  
"Be—"  
"Then I remembered."  
"Oh," he nonchalantly responded, as per instructions, "just because." And by Jove, they were perfectly satisfied!"  
"Any woman would be," giggled the bride into his collar. "That is her favorite reason."  
"Pretty soon," he proceeded, "Mother gave me the 'once over' with those kisses of hers."

"Who told you to say that?"  
"I stammered and stuttered, as if I had been caught in a watermelon patch, then blurted:  
"My wife."  
"H'm," dryly remarked Mother. "Maybe you haven't done so badly, after all. She's had more sense than you have. Bring her round to-morrow."—TERRILL LOVE HOLLIDAY in August Lippincott's.

**CANADIAN BANK BILLS GOOD AS GOLD**

**Government Authorizes Payments in Bills Instead of in Gold Pieces**

To prevent any uneasiness or unnecessary trouble on the part of those not familiar with financial matters, and with the strength of our Canadian banking system, the Minister of Finance has issued a timely and re-assuring statement.

He outlines the effective steps which the Government is taking to ensure an abundant supply of currency during the war, and authorizes payments in Bank Notes instead of in Dominion Notes or Gold.

That is to say the familiar \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills, and those of higher denominations, issued by our Canadian Chartered Banks have now exactly the same value as gold.

Railways, express companies, merchants, everybody in Canada, will continue to receive and make payments in Bank Notes. Our Canadian Banks are in splendid position to meet any demands which may be made upon them, as their reserves are exceptionally strong.

**BOILER AT ARMOURIES BLEW OUT**

**Robert Northcote Was Seriously Injured by a Piece of Flying Metal**

Peterboro, Aug. 13.—Robert Northcote, Murray street, was seriously injured this morning at the Armouries when the boiler, which heats the building, burst without a moment's warning.

It appears that Northcote, who is a plumber in the employ of the Higgins Hardware store, had made a fire and was preparing steam for the purpose of discovering a leak in the boiler, when, apparently through an over-charge of steam the boiler burst, blowing every window out of the cellar and flooding the place with water. Northcote, who was standing near the boiler, received a fragment of metal full on the side of the face and was in addition badly scalded on the back. He was taken to Dr. McPherson's Surgery and treated, and subsequently conveyed to the Nicholls Hospital, where he now lies in a somewhat critical condition.

**NATIONAL SYMPATHIES**

It is matter of common observation and comment that the vast preponderance of public opinion in this country is favorable to the Triple Entente. Among public men and officials at Washington, men who are not in position properly to make public confession of their sympathies, the feeling is very strong in antagonism to the Austro-German program.

Austria was the original aggressor; and her attitude toward the little and enfeebled state of Serbia, which kindled the whole conflagration, was not such as to command the support of either lovers of fair play or Germany. Germany was compelled to go along with Austria, yet at one time the German Foreign Office indicated plainly that Austria was going quite too fast.

In Austria, it is to be remembered, there is almost utter lack of capacity to realize the existence of such a force as world-wide public opinion. Austria has acted as if she had first determined on a war, and then proceeded to invent pretexts for it. That procedure commands moral support neither here nor anywhere.—New York Press.

**Say War is a Mistake**

Rev Byron H Stauffer, of Toronto, who has been visiting in Buffalo, says German-Americans are not in sympathy with the position taken by Germany at the present time. "I did not find one German-American," said Mr Stauffer, "who upheld the German position. They all feel that Germany has made a great mistake. That can be said of the whole of the United States people, I think, from what I have seen of the United States newspapers." The Germans in the United States, Mr Stauffer explained, are nearly all democratically inclined. That was the reason they left Germany. They could not stand the iron heels of militarism.

**ITALY CHOOSES WISELY.**

Italy has chosen wisely. Replying to an inquiry from Berlin as to what course she would pursue if her partners in the Triple Alliance became involved in war, her government has declared that she would remain strictly neutral, at least until her own interests were threatened. The terms of the arrangement between her and her two allies do not require her intervention unless one of them is compelled to draw the sword in self-defence. In the present situation Austria is the aggressor, and the conditions of the triune compact in Italian opinion, do not call for the participation of its principals in a war of aggression.

The use of Miller's Worm Powders ensures healthy children so far as the ailments attributable to worms are concerned. A high mortality among children is traceable to worms. These sap the strength and undermine the vitality of infants so they are unable to maintain the battle for life and succumb to weakness. This preparation gives promise of health and keeps it.

**Canadian National Exhibition**

**PEACE YEAR**

America's Great Livestock Show  
Acres of Manufactures  
Exhibits by the provinces  
Exhibits by Dominion Government  
Exhibits by West Indies

**Grenadier Guards Band**

Dragoons' Musical Ride  
Auto-Polo Matches  
Circus and Hippodrome  
Dozen Shows in Single Hour  
Boy Scouts' Review  
Canada's Biggest Dog Show

**BABYLON**

Greatest Oriental Spectacle  
ever presented on Continent

Paintings from England, Scotland, United States and Canada  
Educational Exhibits  
Goods in Process of Making  
Athletic Sports  
Aero-Hydroplane Flights  
Grand Water Carnival

**Creator's Famous Band**

Score of other Bands  
Dozen Band Concerts Daily  
Chesapeake and Shannon  
Biggest Midway ever  
Peace Year Fireworks

**International Peace Tattoo**

10 Bands 400 Musicians

Aug. 29 1914 Sept. 14

**TORONTO**

**PILLS FOR NERVOUS TROUBLES.**  
The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suspends healthy action the result is made manifest by disturbances of the nerves. If allowed to persist, nervous debility, a dangerous ailment may ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action, and there is no readier remedy for this than Parrelco's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can attest to the virtue of these pills in curing nervous disorders.

**BEST QUALITY BINDER TWINE**

**G. N. PATTERSON'S**

**Sovereign and REINDER FLOURS**

The flour that makes the sweetest and most palatable loaves. A trial order will convince you.

**Prunna Baby Chick Feed**

Keeps the chicks healthy and quickens growth.—Use Pratt's Remedies for all diseases of the poultry, sold at

**R. S. BROWN'S**

Flour and Feed Store.  
Phone 198 Ontario street  
Agent Plymouth Binder Twine

**PURE CASTILE SOAP**

Shell Brand  
5 cents a cake  
25c a bar

**AT WATSON'S DRUG STORE**

**Midland House.**

IS CENTRALLY SITUATED FOR THE Country Trade. Terms \$1.00 per day. Co. 4 tables and bed room in its attractive building.  
George Gambia - Proprietor



**Good Roads Improve Social Conditions**

NO matter what your station in life or where you live, a certain amount of your time must be spent in pleasure to make life worth the living, and to obtain that pleasure you go to town or to your neighbors—especially is this true when living in the country.

Good Roads enable you to get into town or to your neighbors quicker, more often and without you or your horses or vehicles being covered with mud, and without regard to weather conditions or season. They enable your family physician to get to you quickly in times of illness. They enable your children to "foot it" to school every school-day. They keep your boys and girls on the farm by giving them better conditions generally.

**Concrete Roads**

are "every-day" roads—they have no "closed season" because they are open to traffic every day in the year. They are the most economical roads because they reduce the cost of maintenance to the minimum. They are easy of traction, clean, hard and free of ruts and holes. They keep your road money out of the mud.

Let us send you, without cost, complete information about concrete roads.

Concrete Roads Department  
**Canada Cement Company Limited**  
807 Herald Building, Montreal





# OUR STORY

Continued from last week.

Burke reflected for a moment, and then issued the final directions for execution of the latest plot.

"When you get the buzzer from me, you have young Gilder and the Turner woman sent in. Then, after a while, you'll get another buzzer. When you hear that, come right in here, and tell me that the gang has squealed. I'll do the rest. Bring Garson here in just five minutes. . . . Tell Dan to come in."

As the detective went out, the doorman promptly entered, and thereat Burke proceeded with the further instructions necessary to the carrying out of his scheme.

"Take the chairs out of the office, Dan," he directed, "except mine and one other—that one!" He indicated a chair standing a little way from one end of his desk. "Now, have all the shades up." He chuckled as he added: "That Turner woman saved you the trouble with one."

As the doorman went out after having fulfilled these commands, the Inspector lighted the cigar which he had retained still in his mouth, and seated himself in the chair that was set partly facing the windows opening on the corridor. He smiled with anticipatory triumph as he made sure that the whole length of the corridor with the barred doors of the cells was plainly visible to one sitting thus. With a final glance about to make certain that all was in readiness, he returned to his chair, and when the door opened, he was, to all appearances, busily engaged in writing.

"Here's Garson, Chief," Cassidy announced. "Hello, Joe!" Burke exclaimed, with a seeming of careless friendliness, as the detective went out, and Garson stood motionless just within the door.

"Sit down, a minute, won't you?" the Inspector continued, affably. He did not look up from his writing as he spoke.

Garson's usually strong face was showing weak with fear. His chin, which was commonly very firm, moved a little from uneasy twitchings of his lips. His clear eyes were slightly clouded to a look of apprehension, as they roved the room furtively. He made no answer to the Inspector's greeting for a few moments, but remained standing without movement, poised alertly as if sensing some concealed peril. Finally, bowing his anxiety found expression in words. His tone was pregnant with alarm, though he strove to make it merely complaining.

"Say, what am I arrested for?" he protested. "I ain't done anything." Even now, Burke did not look up, and his pen continued to hurry over the paper.

"Who told you you were arrested?" he remarked, cheerfully, in his blandest voice.

Garson uttered an ejaculation of disgust. "I don't have to be told," he retorted, huffily. "I'm no college president, but when a cop grabs me and brings me down here, I've got enough sense to know I'm pinched."

The Inspector did not interrupt his work, but answered with the utmost good nature.

"Is that what they did to you, Joe? I'll have to speak to Cassidy about that. Now, just you sit down, Joe, won't you? I want to have a little talk with you. I'll be through here in a second," he went on with the writing.

Garson moved forward slightly, to the single chair near the end of the desk, and there seated himself mechanically. His face thus was turned toward the windows that gave on the corridor, and his eyes grew yet more clouded as they rested on the grim doors of the cells. He writhed in his chair, and his gaze jumped from the cells to the impassive figure of the man at the desk. Now, the forger's nervousness increased momentarily—it swept beyond his control. Of a sudden, he sprang up, and stepped close to the Inspector.

"Say," he said, in a husky voice, "I'd like — I'd like to have a lawyer."

"What's the matter with you, Joe?" the Inspector returned, always with that unperturbable air, and without raising his head from the work that so engrossed his attention. "You know, you never will be arrested, Joe. Maybe, you never will be. Now, for the love of Mike, keep still, and let me finish this letter."

Slowly, very hesitatingly, Garson went back to the chair, and sank down on it in a limp attitude of dejection wholly unlike his customary posture of strength. Again, his fear-laden eyes went to the row of cells that stood silently menacing on the other side of the corridor beyond the windows. His face was

tinged with gray. A physical sickness was creeping stealthily on him, as his thoughts held insistently to the catastrophe that threatened. His intelligence was too keen to permit a belief that Burke's manner of almost fulsome kindness hid nothing ominous—ominous with a hint of death for him in return for the death he had wrought.

Then, terror crystallized. His eyes were caught by a figure, the figure of Cassidy, advancing in the corridor. And with the detective went a man whose gait was slinking, craven. A cell-door swung open, the prisoner stepped within, the door clanged to, the bolts shot into their sockets noisily.

Garson sat huddled, stricken—for he had recognized the victim thrust into the cell before his eyes. . . . It was Dacey, one of his own cronies in crime—Dacey, who, the night before, had seen him kill Eddie Griggs. There was something sinister to Garson in this fact of Dacey's presence there in the cell.

Of a sudden, the forger cried out raucously: "Say, Inspector, if you've got anything on me, I—I would —" The cry dropped into unintelligible mumbblings.

Burke retained his manner of serene indifference to the other's agitation. Still, his pen hurried over the paper, and he did not trouble to look up as he expostulated, half-banteringly.

"Now, now! What's the matter with you, Joe? I told you that I wanted to ask you a few questions. That's all."

Garson leaped to his feet again resolutely, then faltered, and ultimately fell back into the chair with a groan, as the Inspector went on speaking.

"Now, Joe, sit down, and keep still, I tell you, and let me get through with this job. It won't take me more than a minute more."

But, after a moment, Garson's emotion forced him to another appeal.

"Say, Inspector—" he began. Then, abruptly, he was silent, his mouth still open to utter the words that were now held back by horror.

Again, he saw the detective walking forward, out there in the corridor. And with him, as before, was a second figure, which advanced slinking. Garson leaped forward in his chair, his head thrust out, watching in rigid suspense. Again, even as before, the door swung wide, the prisoner slipped within, the door clanged shut, the bolts clattered noisily into their sockets.

And, in the watcher, terror grew—for he had seen the face of Chicago Red, another of his pals, another who had seen him kill Griggs. For a time that seemed to him long ages of misery, Garson sat staring dazedly at the closed doors of the tier of cells. The peril about him was growing—growing, and it was a deadly peril! At last, he licked his dry lips, and his voice broke in a throaty whisper.

"Say, Inspector, if you've got anything against me, why—"

"Who said there was anything against you, Joe?" Burke rejoined, in a voice that was genially chiding.

"What's the matter with you to-day, Joe? You seem nervous." Still, the official kept on with his writing. "No, I ain't nervous," Garson cried, with a feverish effort to appear calm. "Why, what makes you think that? But this ain't exactly the place you'd pick out as a pleasant one to spend the morning."

He was silent for a little, trying with all his strength to regain his self-control, but with small success.

"Could I ask you a question?" he demanded finally, with more firmness in his voice.

"What is it?" Burke said. Garson cleared his throat with difficulty, and his voice was thick.

"I was just going to say—" he began. Then he hesitated, and was silent, at a loss.

"Well, what is it, Joe?" the Inspector prompted.

"I was going to say—that is—well, if it's anything about Mary Turner, I don't know a thing—not a thing!"

It was the thought of possible peril to her that now, in an instant, had caused him to forget his own mortal danger. Where, before, he had been shuddering over thoughts of the death-house cell that might be awaiting him, he now had concern only for the safety of the woman he cherished. And there was a great grief in his soul; for it was borne in on him that his own folly, in disobedience to her command, had led up to the murder of Griggs—and to all that might come of the crime. How could he ever make amends to her? At least, he could be brave here, for her sake, if not for his own.

Burke believed that his opportunity was come. "What made you think I wanted to

know anything about her?" he questioned.

"Oh, I can't exactly say," Garson replied carelessly, in an attempt to dissimulate his agitation. "You were up to the house, you know. Don't you see?"

"I did want to see her, that's a fact," Burke admitted. He kept on with his writing, his head bent low. "But she wasn't at her flat. I guess she took my advice, and skipped out. Clever girl, that!"

Garson contrived to present an aspect of comparative indifference. "Yes," he agreed. "I was thinking of going West, myself," he ventured.

"Oh, were you?" Burke exclaimed; and now, there was a new note in his voice. His hand slipped into the pocket where was the pistol, and clutched it. He stared at Garson fiercely, and spoke with a rush of the words:

"Why did you kill Eddie Griggs?" "I didn't kill him!" The reply was quick enough, but it came weakly. Again, Garson was forced to wet his lips with a dry tongue, and to swallow painfully. "I tell you, I didn't kill him!" he repeated at last, with more force.

Burke sneered his disbelief. "You killed him last night—with this!" he cried viciously. On the instant, the pistol leaped into view, pointed straight at Garson. "Why?" the Inspector shouted. "Come on, now! Why?"

"I didn't, I tell you!" Garson was growing stronger, since at last the crisis was upon him. He got to his feet with lithe swiftness of movement, and sprang close to the desk. He bent his head forward challengingly, to meet the glare of his accuser's eyes. There was no flinching in his own steely stare. His nerves had ceased their jangling under the taunting of necessity.

"You did!" Burke vociferated. He put his will into the assertion of guilt, to batter down the man's resistance. "You did, I tell you! You did!"

Garson leaned still further toward, until his face was level with the Inspector's. His eyes were unclouded now, were blazing. His voice came resonant in its denial. The entire pose of him was intrepid, dauntless.

"And I tell you, I didn't." There passed many seconds, while the two men battled in silence, while warring against will. . . . In the end, it was the murderer who triumphed.

Suddenly, Burke dropped the pistol into his pocket, and lolled back in his chair. In the same instant, the rigidity of Garson's form relaxed, and he straightened slowly. A tide of secret joy swept through him, as he realized his victory. But his outward expression remained unchanged.

"Oh, well," Burke exclaimed amiably, "I didn't really think you did, but I wasn't sure, so I had to take a chance. You understand, don't you, Joe?"

"Sure, I understand," Garson replied, with an amiability equal to the Inspector's own.

Burke's manner continued very amiable as he went on speaking. "You see, Joe, anyhow, we've got the right party safe enough. You can bet on that!"

Garson resisted the lure. "If you don't want me—"

he began suggestively; and he turned to the door at the outer hall. "Why, if you don't want me, I'll—get along."

"Oh, what's the hurry, Joe?" Burke retorted, with the effect of stopping the other short. He pressed the buzzer as the agreed signal to Cassidy. "Where did you say Mary Turner was last night?"

At the question, all Garson's fears for the woman rushed back on him with appalling force. Of what avail his safety, if she were still in peril? "I don't know where she was," he exclaimed, doubtfully. He realized his blunder even as the words left his lips, and sought to correct it as best he might. "Why, yes, I do, too," as if assailed by sudden memory. "I dropped in kind of late, and they said she'd gone to bed—head-ache, I guess. . . . Yes, she was home, of course. She didn't go out of the house, all night." His insistence on the point was of itself suspicious, but eagerness to protect her, stultified his wits.

Burke sat grim and silent, offering no comment on the lie. "Know anything about young Gilder?" he demanded. "Happen to know where he is now?" He arose and came around the desk, so that he stood close to Garson, at whom he glowered.

"Not a thing!" was the answer. But the speaker's fear rose swiftly, for the linking of these names was significant—frightfully significant!

The inner door opened, and Mary Turner entered the office. Garson, with difficulty, suppressed the cry of distress that rose to his lips. For a few moments, the silence was unbroken. Then, presently, Burke, by a gesture, directed the girl to advance toward the center of the room.

As she obeyed, he himself went a little toward the door, and when it opened again, and Dick Gilder appeared, he interposed to check the young man's rush forward as

his gaze fell on his bride, who stood regarding him with sad eyes.

Garson stared mutely at the burly man in the uniform who held their destinies in the hollow of a hand. His lips parted as if he were about to speak. Then, he bade defiance to the impulse. He deemed it safer for all that he should say nothing—now! . . . And it is very easy to say a word too many. And that one may be a word never to be unsaid—or gainsaid.

Then, while still that curious, dynamic silence endured, Cassidy came briskly into the office. By some magic of duty, he had contrived to give his usually ebullient features an expression of enthusiasm.

"Say, Chief," the detective said rapidly, "they've squealed!"

Burke regarded his aide with an air intolerably triumphant. His voice came smug: "Squealed, eh?" His glance ran over Garson for a second, then made its inquisition of Mary and of Dick Gilder. He did not give a look to Cassidy as he put his question. "Do they tell the same story?" And then, when the detective had answered in the affirmative, he went on speaking in tones ponderous with self-complacency; and now, his eyes held sharply, craftily, on the woman.

"I was right then, after all—right, all the time! Good enough!" Of a sudden, his voice boomed somberly. "Mary Turner, I want you for the murder of —"

Garson's rush halted the sentence. He had leaped forward. His face was rigid. He broke on the Inspector's words with a gesture of fury. His voice came in a hiss: "That's a darned lie! . . . I did it!"

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### ANGUISH AND BLISS.

Joe Garson had shouted his confession without a second of reflection. But the result must have been the same had he taken years of thought. Between him and her as the victim of the law, there could be no hesitation of choice. Indeed, just now, he had no heed to his own fate.

The prime necessity was to save her, Mary, from the toils of the law that were closing around her. For himself, in the days to come, there would be a ghastly dread, but there would never be regret over the cost of saving her. Perhaps, some other he might have let suffer in his stead—another! Even, had he been innocent, and she guilty of the crime, he would still have taken the burden of it on his own shoulders. He had saved her from the waters — he would save her until the end, as far as the power in him might lie.

It was thus that, with the primitive directness of his reverential love for the girl, he counted no sacrifice too great in her behalf. Joe Garson was not a good man, as the world esteems goodness. On the contrary he was an evil one, a menace to the society on which he preyed constantly. But his good qualities, if few, were of the strongest fiber, rooted in the depths of him. He loathed treachery. His one guiltiness in this respect had been, curiously enough, toward Mary herself, in the scheme of the burglary, which she had forbidden. But, in the last analysis, here his deceit had been designed to bring affliction to her.

It was his abhorrence of treachery among pals that had driven him to the murder of the stool-pigeon in a fit of ungovernable passion. He might have stayed his hand then, but for the gusty rage that swept him on to the crime. None the less, had he spared the man, his hatred of the betrayer would have been the same. . . . And the other virtue of Joe Garson was the compliment of this—his own loyalty, a loyalty that made him forget self utterly where he loved. The one woman who had ever filled his heart was Mary, and for her his life were not too much to give.

The suddenness of it all held Mary voiceless for long seconds. She was frozen with horror of the event. When, at last, words came, they were a frantic prayer of protest. "No, Joe! No! Don't talk—don't talk!"

Burke, immensely gratified, went nimbly to his chair, and then surveyed the agitated group with grisly pleasure. "Joe has talked," he said significantly.

Mary, shaken as she was by the fact of Garson's confession, nevertheless retained her presence of mind sufficiently to resist with all her strength.

He did it to protect me," she stated, earnestly.

The Inspector disdained such futile argument. As the doorman appeared in answer to the buzzer, he directed that the stenographer be summoned at once.

"We'll have the confession in due form," he remarked, gazing pleasedly on the three before him.

"He's not going to confess," Mary insisted, with spirit.

But Burke was not in the least impressed. He disregarded her completely, and spoke mechanically to Garson the formal warning required by the law.

"You are hereby cautioned that anything you say may be used

against you." Then, as the stenographer entered, he went on with lively interest. "Now, Joe!"

Yet once again, Mary protested, a little wildly.

"Don't speak, Joe! Don't say a word till we can get a lawyer for you!"

The man met her pleading eyes steadily, and shook his head in refusal.

"It's no use, my girl," Burke broke in, harshly. "I told you I'd get you. I'm going to try you and Garson, and the whole gang for murder—yes, every one of you. . . . And you, young Gilder," he continued, lowering on the young man who had defied him so obstinately, "you'll go to the House of Detention as a material witness." He turned his gaze to Garson again, and spoke authoritatively: "Come on now, Joe!"

Garson went a step toward the desk, and spoke decisively. "If I come through, you'll let her go—and him?" he added as an afterthought, with a nod toward Dick Gilder.

"Oh, Joe, don't!" Mary cried, bitterly. "We'll spend every dollar we can to save you!"

"Now, it's no use," the Inspector complained. "You're only wasting time. He's said that he did it. That's all there is to it. Now that we're sure our man, he hasn't got a chance in the world."

"Well, how about it?" Garson demanded, savagely. "Do they clear, if I come through?"

"We'll get the best lawyers in the country," Mary persisted, desperately. "We'll save you, Joe—we'll save you!"

Garson regarded the distraught girl with wistful eyes. But there was no trace of yielding in his voice as he replied, though he spoke very sorrowfully.

"No, you can't help me," he said, simply. "My time has come, Mary. . . . And I can save you a lot of trouble."

"He's right there," Burke ejaculated. "We've got him cold. So, what's the use of dragging you two into it?"

"Then, they go clear?" Garson exclaimed, eagerly. "They ain't even to be called as witnesses?"

Burke nodded assent. "You're on!" he agreed. "Then, here goes!" Garson cried; and he looked expectantly toward the stenographer.

The strain of it all was sapping the will of the girl, who saw the man she so greatly esteemed for his service to her and his devotion about to condemn himself to death. She grew half-hysterical. Her words came confusedly:

"No, Joe! No, no, no!"

Again, Garson shook his head in absolute refusal to her plea.

"There's no other way out," he declared, wearily. "I'm going through with it." He straightened a little, and again looked at the stenographer. His voice came quietly, without any tremulousness. "My name is Joe Garson."

"Alias?" Burke suggested. "Alias nothing!" came the sharp retort. Garson's my moniker. I shot English Eddie, because he was a skunk, and a stool-pigeon, and he just got what was coming to him."

Vituperation beyond the mere words beat in his voice now. Burke twisted uneasily in his chair. "Now, now!" he objected, severely. "We can't take a confession like that."

Garson shook his head—spoke with fiercer hatred. "—because he was a skunk and a stool-pigeon," he repeated. "Have you got it?" And then, as the stenographer nodded assent, he went on, less violently: "I croaked him just as he was going to call the bulls with a police-whistle. I used a gun with smokeless powder. It had a Maxim silencer on it, so that it didn't make any noise."

Garson paused, and the set despair of his features lightened a little. Into his voice came a tone of exultation indescribably ghastly. It was born of the eternal egotism of the criminal, fattening vanity in gloating over his ingenuity for evil. Garson, despite his two great virtues, had the vices of his class. Now, he stared at Burke with a quizzical grin crooking his lips.

"Say," he exclaimed, "I'll bet it's the first time a guy has croaked with one of them things! Ain't it?"

The Inspector nodded affirmation. There was sincere admiration in his expression, for he was ready at all times to respect the personal abilities of the criminals against whom he waged relentless war.

"That's right, Joe!" he said, with perceptible enthusiasm. "Some class to that, eh?" Garson demanded, still with that gruesome air of boasting. "I got the gun, and the Maxim-silencer thing, off a fence in Boston," he explained. "Say, that thing cost me sixty dollars, and it's worth every cent of the money. . . . Why, they'll remember me as the first to spring one of them things, won't they?"

"They sure will," the Inspector conceded. "Nobody knew I had it," Garson continued, dropping his braggart manner abruptly.

At the words, Mary started, and

her lips moved as if she were about to speak.

Garson, intent on her always, though he seemed to look only at Burke, observed the effect on her, and repeated his words swiftly, with a warning emphasis that gave the girl pause.

"Nobody knew I had it—nobody in the world!" he declared. "And nobody had anything to do with the killing but me."

Burke put a question that was troubling him much, concerning the motive that lay behind the shooting of Griggs.

"Was there any bad feeling between you and Eddie Griggs?"

Garson's reply was explicit. "Never till that very minute. Then I learned the truth about what he'd framed up with you." The speaker's voice reverted to its former fierceness in recollection of the treachery of one whom he had trusted.

"He was a stool-pigeon, and I hated his guts! That's all," he concluded, with brutal candor.

The Inspector moved restlessly in his chair. He had only detestation for the slain man, yet there was something morbidly distasteful in the thought that he himself had contrived the situation which had resulted in the murder of his confederate. It was only by an effort that he shook off the vague feeling of guilt.

"Nothing else to say?" he inquired.

Garson reflected a few seconds, then made a gesture of negation. "Nothing else," he declared. "I croaked him, and I'm glad I done it. He was a skunk. That's all, and it's enough. And it's all true, so help me God!"

The Inspector nodded dismissal to the stenographer, with an air of relief.

"That's all, Williams," he said, heavily. "He'll sign it as soon as you've transcribed the notes."

Then, as the stenographer left the room, Burke turned his gaze on the woman, who stood there in a posture of complete dejection, her white, anguished face downcast. There was triumph in the Inspector's voice as he addressed her, for his professional pride was full-fed by this victory over his foes. But there was, too, an undertone of a feeling softer than pride, more generous, something akin to real commiseration for this unhappy girl who drooped before him, suffering so poignantly in the knowledge of the fate that awaited the man who had saved her, who had loved her so unselfishly.

"Young woman," Burke said briskly, "It's just like I told you. You can't beat the law. Garson thought he could—and now—"

He broke off, with a wave of his hand toward the man who had just sentenced himself to death in the electric-chair.

"That's right," Garson agreed, with somber intensity. His eyes were clouded again now, and his voice dragged leaden. "That's right, Mary," he repeated dully, after a little pause. "You can't beat the law!"

There followed a period of silence, in which great emotions were vibrant from heart to heart. Garson was thinking of Mary, and, with the thought, into his misery crept a little comfort. At least she would go free. That had been in the bargain with Burke. And there was the boy, too. His eyes shot a single swift glance toward Dick Gilder, and his satisfaction increased as he noted the alert poise of the young man's body, the strained expression of the strong face, the gaze of absorbed yearning with which he regarded Mary. There could be no doubt concerning the depth of the lad's love for the girl. Moreover, there were many qualities in him to work out all things needful for her protection through life. Already, he had proved his devotion, and that abundantly, his unswerving fidelity to her, and the force within him that made these worthy in some measure of her.

Garson felt no least pang of jealousy. Though he loved the woman with the single love of his life, he had never, somehow, hoped ought for himself. There was even something almost of the paternal in the purity of his love, as if, indeed, by the fact of restoring her to life he had taken on himself the responsibility of a parent. He knew that the boy worshipped her, would do his best for her, that this best would suffice for her happiness in time. Garson, with the instinct of love, guessed that Mary had in truth given her heart all unaware to the husband whom she had first lured only for the lust of revenge.

Garson nodded his head in a melancholy satisfaction. His life was done: hers was just beginning, now. . . . But she would remember him—oh, yes, always! Mary was loyal.

The man checked the trend of his thoughts by a mighty effort of will. He must not grow maudlin here. He spoke again to Mary, with a certain dignity. "No, you can't beat the law!" He hesitated a little, then went on with a certain curious embarrassment. "And this same old law says a woman must stick to her man."

The girl's eyes met his with pas-

sionate sorrow in their misty depths. Garson gave a significant glance toward Dick, then his gaze returned to her. There was a smoldering despair in that look. There were, as well, an entreaty and a command.

"So," he went on, "you must go along with him, Mary. . . . Won't you? It's the best thing to do."

The girl could not answer. There was a clutch on her throat just then, which would not relax at the call of her will.

The tension of a moment grew, became pervasive. Burke, accustomed as he was to scenes of dramatic violence, now experienced an unfamiliar thrill. As for Garson, once again the surge of feeling threatened to overwhelm his self-control. He must not break down! For Mary's sake, he must show himself stoical, quite undisturbed in this supreme hour.

Of a sudden, an inspiration came to him, a means to snap the tension, to create a diversion wholly efficacious. He would turn to his boasting again, would call upon his vanity, which he knew well as his chief foible, and make it serve as the foil against his love. He strove manfully to throw off the softer mood.

In a measure, at least, he won the fight—though always, under the rush of this vaunting, there throbbed the anguish of his heart.

"You want to cut out worrying about me," he counseled, bravely. "Why, I ain't worrying any, myself—not a little bit! You see, it's something new I've pulled off. Nobody ever put over anything like it before."

He faced Burke with a grin of gloating again.

"I'll bet there'll be a lot of stuff in the newspapers about this, and my picture, too, in most of 'em! What?"

The man's manner imposed on Burke, though Mary felt the torment that his vainglorying was meant to mask.

"Say," Garson continued to the Inspector, "it the reporters want any pictures of me, could I have some new ones taken? The one you've got of me in the Gallery, is over ten years old. I've taken off my beard since then. Can I have a new one?" He put the question with an eagerness that seemed all sincere.

Burke answered with a fine feeling of generosity. "Sure, you can, Joe! I'll send you up to the Gallery right now."

"Immense!" Garson cried, boisterously. He moved toward Dick Gilder, walking with a faint suggestion of swagger to cover the nervous tremour that had seized him.

"So long, young fellow!" he exclaimed, and held out his hand. "You've been on the square, and I guess you always will be."

Continued on page 5.

## IF THEY ATTEMPT TO LEAVE CANADA All Austrians Will be Arrested and Detained—Special Proclamation

By a recent proclamation of King George V. and published in the Canadian Gazette of Thursday, August 13, all Austria-Hungarian officers or reservists attempting to leave Canada at any port on the Atlantic or on the Pacific Ocean shall be arrested and detained. Precautions shall be taken at all important points, such as Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Niagara, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Sarnia, Sault Ste Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Lethbridge, Revelstoke, Sicamous, Mission Junction, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria and any other similar points, to prevent Austro-Hungarian officers or reservists from leaving Canada for the purpose of entering the United States and thence proceeding to Austria-Hungary and any such officers or reservists making any such attempt will be arrested.

## ART AT THE "EX." Paintings from England, Scotland, United States and Canada

The display of paintings at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this year promises to be more varied and interesting than ever before.

</



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Table with train schedules including Main Line, Midland Division, and various departure and arrival times.

The Evening Guide
The Weekly Guide

Subscription rates and advertising information for The Evening Guide and The Weekly Guide.

BRITAIN'S DUTY.

There must continue a German power—Great Britain could not tolerate its crushing out as a force to be counted upon, even more than it can brook its present attempt to dominate the continent of Europe.

Germany Cannot Repeat 1870

It is evident that Germany is not going to be able to repeat the experience of 1870. In that war with France, which broke out exactly forty-four years ago, the German army scattered the French troops within five weeks from the commencement of hostilities, one French army was imprisoned at Metz, another army was destroyed, Emperor Napoleon III a prisoner and the road open to Paris.

forced to divide her forces between the east and west. It is true, however, that the German railroads have been constructed with the idea of rapid mobilization.

WITH THE COBOURG HEAVY BATTERY

In view of the fact that seventeen young men from Port Hope are with the Cobourg battery the following letter from Mr. L. H. Wilson, of Cobourg, a member of the battery, to the Cobourg Star, will be read with interest.

I will try each week to give the readers of the Sentinel-Star a synopsis of the doings of the Battery while on war duty.

The boys were exceedingly well pleased with the send-off given at Cobourg. Nothing could have been nicer than the way they were used by the citizens.

At Levis we were ferried across to Quebec and started off for the C. P. R. freight yards. No one knew where we were to go, not even the officers, and we don't know yet for sure.

at the bridges. This may seem hard to realize but it is nevertheless a fact. Some one now is playing on the mouth organ "Everybody is doing it," and every one is singing it. We have some good singers on board, and it sounds fine.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

From England, Written by Mrs. Hodgson, to Her Mother, Mrs. H. H. Burnham

The following extract from a letter received by Mrs. Burnham, from her daughter, Mrs. Hodgson, in England, may be of interest to Port Hope friends:—

London, Aug. 4th. "Well, we have been to Brittany and returned. Just spent one night there, when, as you know, we had planned to stay three weeks at the fashionable watering place, Dinard, not far from St. Malo.

At Levis we were ferried across to Quebec and started off for the C. P. R. freight yards. No one knew where we were to go, not even the officers, and we don't know yet for sure.

The C.P.R. certainly puts us up fine. Each man is given at the start a pillow, mattress and a blanket. The train crews are very obliging, and it is a safe bet more than one of the boys—if we get back—will patronize the C.P.R. in future.

one went mad. They ran as fast as they could to their homes; so we hurried to the hotel, at 5 o'clock began to pack, and at 6 o'clock had left the place.

TOLD THE POLICE HE WAS A SPY

Peterboro, Aug. 4—At yesterday's police court a young man from Emily was charged with having been drunk. He belongs to the 45th Regiment of Lindsay, and was allowed to go as he intends to serve his country.

There was an escort of soldiers there to march away several Germans who crossed with us, supposed to be spies. How the Captain found that out I do not know.

There was a great sight to see the big motor truck pulling our big guns in Quebec city. About twenty of the boys were on the truck and Sergt.-Major Bradbury and Sergt. Fitzgerald on the guns.

There was an escort of soldiers there to march away several Germans who crossed with us, supposed to be spies. How the Captain found that out I do not know.

There was an escort of soldiers there to march away several Germans who crossed with us, supposed to be spies. How the Captain found that out I do not know.

HICKS FORECASTS

For the Balance of August

From the 8th to the 11th, very hot and then followed by rising barometer, west winds and much cooler.

WAS FINED \$50 AND COSTS FOR SKIMMING MILK

George Foster, of Fraserville, was fined \$50 and costs by Magistrate Dumble of Peterboro after pleading guilty to the charge of selling milk to the Fraserville Creamery after skimming the cream from the milk.

A DANGEROUS SPOT

On Saturday evening an accident occurred on the Port Hope road that might have been accompanied by very serious consequence.

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations are extended to Miss Eliza Moon, Bethel, daughter of Mr. Wm. Moon, upon passing with Honors her Junior Piano Examination at the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

Mr. George P. McCoomb, of the firm of Ross & McCoomb, contractors, was in town Thursday renewing old acquaintances.

TO RENT

THE DESIRABLE HOUSE ON AUGUSTA street, at present occupied by Mr. Patterson. Possession the first of November. Apply to MISS HARRIS, 204 Walton street.

PERSONAL

Miss Irene Smith has gone to Rochester to visit friends. Miss Letta Bunton has returned from a very enjoyable visit in Rochester.

OWING TO THE WAR

prices of foodstuffs, etc., are soaring by leaps and bounds and there is no telling where the limit may be.

DR. H. W. BENSON

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON HONOR Graduate M. B., Toronto University; M. C. P. and S. O., resident surgeon of the Toronto General and Brompton Hospitals.

MISS M. M. BLECHER

ROYAL, Alliance, Queen, Norwich Union, L. Union, British America, Merchants, Anglo American, Dominion, Bank of Toronto Chambers. Phone 77. may 8 17

95 ACRES, LOT 1, BROKEN FRONT Clarke. Apply to MRS. JAS. S. WADE, Port Granby, Ont.

50 ACRES, LOT 10, CON. 4, HOPE. Apply to SARAH B. DICKINSON, Clarke P. O.

110 ACRES, LOT 23, CON. 4, HOPE. Apply to E. H. DICKINSON, Clarke P. O.

200 ACRES, LOTS 21, 22, CON. 4, HOPE. Apply to J. B. MILLSON, Ontario street, Port Hope.

130 ACRES, LOT 31, CONCESSION 4 Township of Hope. Apply to JOE DICKINSON, Zion Ont.

PLAID RUG BETWEEN PORT HOPE and Quay's on the Rice Lake Gravel. Finder will kindly leave same at THE GUIDE OFFICE.

PURSE CONTAINING A CONSIDERABLE sum of money in the vicinity of Port Hope. Finder will receive liberal reward by leaving same at THE GUIDE OFFICE.

THREE COLTS, ONE THREE YEARS, ONE two years and one year old. For terms and particulars apply to MRS. JOSEPH BRYCE, 685 1/2 aug 17 2 w Wesleyville.

FOR SALE

Miss Mary Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Taylor, Charlotte, leaves this week for Regina, where she has accepted a position as teacher in one of the large schools.

Miss Gretele MacPhail, of Toronto, spent the week end with her friend, Miss Ethel Wrycraft.

OWING TO THE WAR

prices of foodstuffs, etc., are soaring by leaps and bounds and there is no telling where the limit may be.

DR. H. W. BENSON

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON HONOR Graduate M. B., Toronto University; M. C. P. and S. O., resident surgeon of the Toronto General and Brompton Hospitals.

MISS M. M. BLECHER

ROYAL, Alliance, Queen, Norwich Union, L. Union, British America, Merchants, Anglo American, Dominion, Bank of Toronto Chambers. Phone 77. may 8 17

95 ACRES, LOT 1, BROKEN FRONT Clarke. Apply to MRS. JAS. S. WADE, Port Granby, Ont.

50 ACRES, LOT 10, CON. 4, HOPE. Apply to SARAH B. DICKINSON, Clarke P. O.

110 ACRES, LOT 23, CON. 4, HOPE. Apply to E. H. DICKINSON, Clarke P. O.

200 ACRES, LOTS 21, 22, CON. 4, HOPE. Apply to J. B. MILLSON, Ontario street, Port Hope.

130 ACRES, LOT 31, CONCESSION 4 Township of Hope. Apply to JOE DICKINSON, Zion Ont.

PLAID RUG BETWEEN PORT HOPE and Quay's on the Rice Lake Gravel. Finder will kindly leave same at THE GUIDE OFFICE.

PURSE CONTAINING A CONSIDERABLE sum of money in the vicinity of Port Hope. Finder will receive liberal reward by leaving same at THE GUIDE OFFICE.

THREE COLTS, ONE THREE YEARS, ONE two years and one year old. For terms and particulars apply to MRS. JOSEPH BRYCE, 685 1/2 aug 17 2 w Wesleyville.

FOR SALE

CLARK'S English Roast-Beef. The easy way. An appetizing dish ready to serve. Deliciously cooked and economical. —Is set on Clark's.

THE BANK OF TORONTO INCORPORATED 1855. Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000. Reserved Funds \$6,307,272. Your Banking Affairs. The Bank of Toronto offers to all business people the advantage of its most complete and modern banking service.



**OUR STORY.**

Concluded from Page 3.

Dick had no scruple in clasping that extended hand very warmly in his own. He had no feeling of repulsion against this man who had committed a murder in his presence. Though he did not quite understand the other's heart, his instinct as a lover taught him much, so that he pitied profoundly—and respected, too.

"We'll do what we can for you," he said, simply.

"That's all right," Garson replied, with such carelessness of manner as he could contrive. Then, at last, he turned to Mary. This parting must be bitter, and he braced himself with all the vigors of his will to combat the weakness that leaped in his soul.

As he came near, the girl could hold herself in leash no longer. She threw herself on his breast. Her arms wreathed about his neck. Great sobs racked her.

"Oh, Joe, Joe!" The gasping cry was of utter despair.

Garson's trembling hand patted the girl's shoulder very softly, a caress of infinite tenderness.

"That's all right!" he murmured, huskily. "That's all right, Mary!" There was a short silence; and then he went on speaking, more firmly. "You know, he'll look after you."

He would have said more, but he could not. It seemed to him that the sobs of the girl caught in his own throat. Yet, presently, he strove once again, with every reserve of his strength; and, finally, he so far mastered himself that he could speak calmly. The words were uttered with a subtle renunciation that was this man's religion.

"Yes, he'll take care of you. Why, I'd like to see the two of you with about three kiddies playing round the house."

He looked up over the girl's shoulder, and beckoned with his hand to Dick, who came forward at the summons.

"Take good care of her, won't you?"

He disengaged himself gently from the girl's embrace, and set her within the arms of her husband, where she rested quietly, as if unable to fight longer against fate's decree.

"Well, so long!"

He dared not utter another word, but turned blindly, and went, stumbling a little, toward the doorman, who had appeared in answer to the Inspector's call.

"To the Gallery," Burke ordered, curtly.

Garson went on without ever a backward glance. His strength was at an end.

There was a long silence in the room after Garson's passing. It was broken, at last, by the Inspector, who got up from his chair, and advanced toward the husband and wife. In his hand, he carried a sheet of paper, roughly scrawled. As he stopped before the two, and cleared his throat, Mary withdrew herself from Dick's arms, and regarded the official with brooding eyes from out her white face. Something strange in her enemy's expression caught her attention, something that set new hopes alive within her in a fashion wholly inexplicable, so that she waited with a sudden, breathless eagerness.

Burke extended the sheet of paper to the husband.

"There's a document," he said gruffly. "It's a letter from one Helen Morris, in which she sets forth the interesting fact that she pulled off a theft in the Emporium, for which your Mrs Gilder here did time. You, know your father got your Mrs Gilder sent up for three years for that same job—which she didn't do! That's why she had such a grudge against your father, and against the law, too!"

Burke chuckled, as the young man took the paper wonderingly.

"I don't know that I blame her much for that grudge, when all's said and done. . . . You give that document to your father. It sets her right. He's just a man according to his lights, your father. He'll do all he can to make things right for her, now he knows."

Once again, the Inspector paused to chuckle.

"I guess she'll keep within the law from now on," he continued, contentedly, "without getting a lawyer to tell her how. . . . Now, you two listen. I've got to go out a minute. When I get back, I don't want to find anybody here—not any-

body! Do you get me?"

He strode from the room, fearful lest further delay might involve him in sentimental thanksgivings from one or the other, or both—and Burke hated sentiment as something distinctly unprofessional.

When the official was gone, the two stood staring mutely each at the other through long seconds. What she read in the man's eyes set the woman's heart to beating with a new delight. A bloom of exquisite rose grew in the pallor of her cheeks. The misty light in the violet eyes shone more radiant, yet more softly. The crimson lips curved to strange tenderness. . . . What he read in her eyes set the husband's pulses to bounding. He opened his arms in an appeal that was a command. Mary went forward slowly, without hesitation, in a bliss that forgot every sorrow for that blessed moment, and cast herself on his breast.

THE END.

**HOPE COUNCIL**

The Municipal Council of The Township of Hope, met in the Clerk's Office, Port Hope, on Saturday, August 18th, 1914, at 1.30 p.m.

Present—J. N. Greenaway, Reeve presiding, G. Edwards, Deft Reeve, M. Wilson R. F. Beatty and J. Dickinson, Councillors.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion confirmed.

Communications were read from the C. P. R. and G. T. R., re improvements asked for, stating our request would have their attention.

From Sam Clarke, "Re" Cedar Contract; prompt delivery being promised.

From F. S. Spence, inviting Hope to appoint Delegates to the Municipal Convention to be held in Toronto early in September.

Moved by Mr. Edwards, seconded by Mr. Dickinson, that Mr. Wilson inspect the car of cedar at Garden Hill supplied by Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Wilson of The Guide called the attention of the Council to the bridge on the gravel road near Duggan Gray's, north of the road leading from Garden Hill to Campbellcroft. He said it was very shaky and he thought dangerous. The Council decided to meet there as a whole next Friday, August 21st, at 3 o'clock, to inspect same and take necessary action.

T. A. G. Bray stated that a ditch near his place is filled up and requires opening.

Mr. Wilson reported that Osland's engine went through culvert near Sam Liggett's. Mr. Wilson will have this rebuilt; also that Mr. Woods has promised to take out the cedar for covering bridge near his place.

Mr. Beatty reported that the Elizabethville ratepayers want the large hill cut down west of their place as per previous decision of Council. The Reeve promised this would be done as soon as Council were in a position to undertake it; J. E. White, by an earnest appeal, having secured this promise from Council; also he thought the water trough should be supplied near his place that the ratepayers had asked for, Messrs Wilson and Beatty to have this done.

The following bills and accounts having been read in detail by the Reeve, on motion they were ordered to be paid—

Wm Bell, putting in cul and grad.	3 00
H Neal, rep bridge, to line.	3 00
C Beatty, gravel.	3 00
J E White, gravel.	6 00
J Seal, cedar at Oak Hill.	2 00
A C Beatty, salary Med Health Off.	100 00
Frank Bamesy, rep Barrie's Hill.	3 00
Clarke Bz, cedar \$5.88, work \$2.00, culvert.	7 88
Silas Johns, rep Johns Hill and gra.	5 00
Wm McMillan, rep culvert.	2 00
John Brothwell, gravel, lots 21 and 22, con 9.	17 00
S Barrowclough, gravel.	3 25
T A G Bray, gravel, Rice Lake rd.	1 50
Wm Clayton, repairs.	5 00
John Campbell, taking indigent Mrs Orr, to House of Refuge.	5 00
A E Wilson, gravel acct. nt.	8 00
W H Symons, work on road and bridge at Canton.	2 60
J N Greenaway, paid for auto to take indigents to House of Ref.	5 00
Tho Lingard, clearing out ditch east of Dale.	5 00

Mr. Dickinson reported that the subway on Lake Shore Road had not been improved as yet and many of the other approaches require attention. The Reeve said the road was in bad shape; the new culvert built by the C. P. R. is from 10 to 15 feet too short and both Mr. Dickinson and he thought that signs should be placed on each side of the subway asking auto's to slow down and keep to the right.

Moved by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Dickinson, that the clerk write the C. P. R. Co again and state that unless they improve the approaches to their railway crossings and the road and gravel on road at subway on Lake Shore road the Council will be compelled to advise the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada and to ask them to order these necessary improvements; also to ask them for date that this work will be undertaken so that the Committee, Messrs Greenaway and Dickinson, may present our claim to them on the spot.

The Reeve stated that Claud Wickett had purchased the Albert Mountain property and requests that Council erect their share of line fence.

Moved by Mr. Dickinson, seconded by Mr. Wilson, that the Reeve have this fence built.

Mr. Wilson asked Council what they intend doing with the O'Hara road grievance.

Moved by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Beatty, that the Reeve and Mr. Dickinson be a committee to have culvert rebuilt south of subway near Canton.

Mr. Wilson gave notice of by-law to appoint a collector at next meeting.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet on September 10th, 1914, at 1.30 p.m.

**ANOTHER LETTER**

From a Former Port Hoper Who is Abroad.

The following very interesting letter was received by Mr. John L. Willis of Toronto, formerly of this town, from his daughter, Miss Willis.

69 Ifley Road, Oxford.

Tuesday, 4th August

Dear Daddy:—I hope that my telegram from London will reach you today so that you will know where I am. I daresay I should have been alright in Switzerland, but the Germans have already invaded Bale, and no one knows what they may do next. I am most thankful to be back, and it is good to hear English all the time. To continue at where I left off,—on Friday there was great excitement in Switzerland, the Lanstrum was called out, and every man from 20 to 48 was to be at the frontier on duty by Monday. The sadness and anxiety in the town were most apparent,—long queues at the grocery shops and banks. In the evening I went to the prayer meeting. It was mostly brothers who dropped in one after another with sad drawn faces.

Then one of the brothers read the 23rd Psalm, and he went on reading psalm after psalm to the 26th. Then they all prayed one after another, just pouring out their hearts, "Oh Dieu, notre bon Pere, qu'il fait bon de te dire tons ces choses," etc. By the end of some of them were actually praising God.

On Saturday I wanted very much to go back, but did not know about going alone. A good many people, English and Americans, advised to wait. Finally I telegraphed Aunt D. (she never got the telegram), and in the office met a Dutch lady who was also very undecided. I thought perhaps she would be the guardian angel, anyhow we decided to keep in touch. That evening she came down to the house to say she had decided to go next morning at 7.20, so I decided to go too. I had already changed my money to be ready for any emergency. They changed me 153 francs for £6. So I finished up my packing and got off Sunday morning early. At the station we met a most delightful French gentleman, who was going back to Paris, an old man, very clever and capable, who knew all about travelling and everything. So he helped us change trains and in getting good places and everything. All through France the R. R. had been militarised, the employees had badges on their arms; there were soldiers at every station and guarding every bridge. The trains from Paris were crowded with Germans who could not get back to Germany through France but were trying through Switzerland. The train was four hours late, and we could not get anything to eat. At last about 5 we got into Paris. There were very few cabs or taxis, and we should never have got one if our friend had not gone to look for one. Finally he got a cab and we drove across Paris to the Care du Nord. Paris was pretty quiet on the whole. People were having coffee as usual on the boulevards. Some women were crying and saying goodbye to their husbands, and near the Place de La Bastille we met a procession of men shouting 'Abas Guillaume and waving flags.

There was a frightful crowd outside the Care du Nord. Here we had to say goodbye to our benefactor who was going on to St. Etienne. He gave us each a card and asked us to let him know when we got home. In fact he said he felt quite responsible, for me. We left our luggage at the hotel opposite and launched into the crowd around the station. There were notices up saying that no more tickets were to be sold except to those who had papers entitling them to enter. There were gen'd'armes at the door. We had no papers of course, but we stood there helplessly protesting we were foreigners on our way home and finally we slipped through. We got our tickets and then went back for our luggage. They let us through this time because we had tickets, and we found ourselves in a wild crowd on the platform. I had been told that my train left at

6, but it was six then and no chance of a train. There might be another at 9.20. The Dutch lady's was at 7. We said goodbye [and were swept apart by the crowd, and I saw her no more. I hope she got safely home, as she had scarcely any money. I went into the waiting room, where there were several haggard looking English people. We had not been there long when we were told we were to get out; all the station was to be for the military. I seized my two bundles and we were all swept along the platform like sheep by a band of soldiers. I found myself next to an English family consisting of a lady in nurse's costume, a darling little girl and a boy 17 or 18. They had fallen in with an agent or courier of some sort and he helped us to slip into the buffet which was ordinarily locked.

We sat down in despair at a table and had a cup of tea but nothing to eat. Everything was frightfully dear. The courier person was not very encouraging. He was not at all sure that the 9.30 train was going, and it did not get out of Paris by midnight we should have to stay perhaps ten days or a fortnight, as all the trains would be militarised. He then told us, which we had not known before, that war had actually begun, there was fighting at Luxembourg. Already the prices in Paris were perfectly frightful, a shilling for an egg; rooms at hotels scarcely to be had for love or money. It was about 7 then, and the courier went off for his dinner. We sat there perfectly appalled at our fate. We had very little money between us. I, in my flurry, had only taken my ticket to Boulogne, and had no pass-port. The boy kept saying in a melancholy voice "I'm very sorry for you, I think you are even worse off than we." The poor nurse, who was in charge, was almost at her wits' end. They had been telegraphed for to Lausanne, had arrived that morning, and spent all afternoon getting papers from the British Consul. We were all at our wits' end at the thought of being shut up in Paris with no money. I never was so frightened in my life. I thought I must have made a dreadful mistake in coming and wondered if it would be possible to get back to Neuchatel.

About 8 the courier came back and soon afterwards the English gentleman who was employing him appeared. He had come over to get his daughter, a girl of 21 who was visiting in Switzerland; he had been up all night waiting for her and now he was moving heaven and earth to get away. He was very rich and also very kind, for he took us all under his wing and was quite like a father to me. In fact he acted pretty much as you would have done if you had met a helpless young female in the same circumstances. The daughter and I immediately became great friends. She was a dark eyed, eager little thing. It turned out that the 9.20 train was running after all. It was perfectly full of English, most of whom had lost all their baggage and had had scarcely anything to eat all day, but who were so thankful to be going home they did not know what to do. In the excitement the English frigidly melted away and everybody looked on everyone else as a friend and brother. There were people of every description on board—young men coming from holidays abroad, lone females, old and young, families with little children, old ladies with birds and little dogs. The Englishman and I all got into a first-class carriage with great thankfulness. We were too excited to sleep, except the poor Englishman who had sat up all the night before. The rest of us enumerated our adventures, and then three young Englishmen came in who had come all the way from India and had been in the train from Brindisi. They were very entertaining.

About 1.30 we got to Calais and found the boat waiting. We immediately went down to the dining-room and the Englishman insisted on May, the daughter, and I having a good meal. I was very hungry. Then we went on deck and watched the dawn come up and admired the English battleships, 7 of which were in sight in the channel. The coast of Dover was one mass of search lights. I can't tell you how good it seemed to hear English and feel oneself on British soil again after 6 months away. I slept most of the way to London. Once in London there was no more trouble. Everyone was polite and agreeable, and things were running smoothly. Of course it was a bank holiday, so I could not go to the Royal Bank, but I had very little money to change anyway. If you sent a draft or a letter of credit to Geneva, I hope it won't be lost. I have written to Cooks to tell them to forward here. I sent off the telegram to you, had lunch, wrote cards, went to Westminster Abbey and came here in the afternoon. Aunt E. was most kind. She had just written to me to tell me to come, and received with open arms. We both felt

very worried about Aunt D. and H., of whom we had had no news for several days. However, this morning we had a letter from her from London where she and the "11000" were stranded at an expensive hotel. Couldn't get away till they paid their bill, and the hotel wouldn't take their travellers' cheques. They had arrived at 2 o'clock Monday morning, just 5 hours before I did.

**AN ALARMING EXPLOSION**

It Aroused the People of Yarker and Has Caused Excitement—Not Located Yet.

The residents of Yarker were very much startled shortly after midnight on Sunday by a sharp report, evidencing that an explosion had occurred within reasonable distance of the village. It being known that several attempts had been made to blow up bridges on the C.N.R., residents thought that possibly some endeavor had been made to blow up the bridge crossing the river in the village. A goodly number of residents hastened to the spot to find, however, the bridge intact, and the sentry very intent upon his work. He said that from what he could hear and see the report seemed to be in the neighborhood of Harrowsmith. As it was close to the time a special train, on which were troops from Toronto for Quebec, was due, some thought that it might have been an attempt to wreck the train, but up to the present there has been no definite information where the explosion occurred.

The matter was fully detailed by the C.N.R. operator to the authorities in Toronto, and it is likely a man will be sent down to make full investigation.

However, as a part of the episode, on Monday morning a dynamite cartridge with a fuse about two feet long, was found opposite A. A. Connolly's office. Whoever placed it there did so with intent, for if a rig had gone over it, or a horse stepped on it, it would have meant certain death to whoever was around.

The residents of Yarker are alarmed over the occurrence and are making all endeavors to locate where the explosion occurred.

Our Volunteers

In time of war everybody must feel, and should show, respect for those of their fellow-citizens who volunteer for active service on the firing line. In time of peace there often is loose talk among civilians about regular soldiers and militia, about "fuss and feathers," and about the possibility that the time will never come when such organizations will be needed. The first breath of war blows away all of that mist from the essential facts. The militia is the skeleton about which and upon which the army for defence must be built.

Life is dear to all of us, and so are our comforts, our home ties, our responsibilities, our private interests. But a nation which is fighting for existence has to depend upon men and upon money; chiefly upon the number of brave and patriotic citizens who, for life, and home, and country, and the flag, stood ready to submit themselves to the supreme test of war, who volunteer to go to the front, who make it known that they are ready to endure the perils and hardships of a campaign, be they what they may.

Canada is to day showing that it realizes its responsibility, and is giving rapid and satisfactory proof that it contains thousands of men who are ready to face the enemy, and who, now that they see how grave the issue is, are only asking to be equipped and placed side by side on the firing line with the men of the British Isles, with the men of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

These are thoughts which our people generally should keep in mind. Some do not propose to go to war. Let them respect those who do propose to go, and let them be wise and generous in making preparation to support the government in its present plans for mobilization and equipment, for pensions, for insurance, and for all measures looking to the national safety, and to the protection of the wives and families of those who are going to defend the Empire on foreign soil. Let it be remembered that Canada may well have to make such sacrifices as little Belgium has already been making, in order that the Empire may be kept secure, inviolate and triumphant, and that the men who are presenting themselves for foreign service are entitled not only to respect, but to the gratitude of all who for one reason or another are to remain at home.

New Story.—Our story is concluded in to-day's issue, and next week we will commence a new one, which we know will prove of much interest. Don't miss the opening chapters.

**SUGAR AND TEA PRICES ADVANCE**

A startling raise in the price of granulated sugar came into effect throughout Ontario Tuesday and Wednesday, when it rose to \$5.11 per hundred pound bag. This price is about the highest that has been seen in this country in years, and Wednesday's quotations were fifty cents higher than Monday. Coupled with the increase in sugar is the extra tax of five cents a pound placed on tea by the wholesalers.

Some of the dealers in automobile tires have been notified by their jobbers that owing to the check in the business in Europe, and the difficulty of receiving the shipments of crude rubber from the far east the prices are raised twelve and a half per cent. One dealer stated that this raise would in no way effect the owners of cars as the tires will be sold at the standard rates for some time.

That the Canadian gift of one million bags of flour to the people of Great Britain would not create an abnormal raise in the price of flour in this country was the statement of a local merchant this morning. He pointed out that the amount being sent was far below the annual importations of Great Britain and that there would be plenty left in the country when the shipments of the gift had left.

There appears to be a feeling in wholesale circles that the great rush for food is over and that the frightened customers have had their winter stock placed in their houses. The fact that a rush has been made on the foodstuffs in all parts of the Dominion has had much to do with the raise in prices. The demand has so great that the stocks on hand were readily sold and new lines brought in commanded a higher price.

In some places the price of spirituous liquors has risen very high.

**STRANGE AIRSHIP EXCITES KINGSTON**

Orders Have Been Issued to Fire on Machine Which Has Been Making Mysterious Appearances

Kingston, Aug. 17.—The hydro-aeroplane again made its appearance over the city last night and was seen by several of the members of 14th Regiment who were on duty at Barriefield, as well as by several citizens near Portsmouth. Interest in the aviator and his possible mission has not waned.

Orders to fire on the machine and to exert every effort to bring it to earth were issued to all military guards to-day, and now the daring aviator will have to run the gauntlet of the entire guard if he attempts to fly again in this vicinity. This order has been justified by the unrest and anxiety which the constant appearance of the machine has caused among the residents of both city and country, and is in line with other orders to take all possible precautions to guard the safety of citizens and the city.

According to a statement of the man who first reported seeing the machine, he distinctly heard parts of a conversation carried on in English by the two aviators whom he saw when the machine landed near the depot. It had some reference to the Point, but the whirring of the motor drowned the essential parts of the sentences. Enough was heard, however, to convince the hearer that the men were not foreigners.

American Consul F. S. S. Johnston was informed this morning that inquiry had been made at the different summer resorts on the river, but that none of the aeroplanes owned by the Island residents had been out of their berths during the past week.

**FORD ADVERTISING**

It seems rather a significant fact that many Ford road signs placed through town and country, are destroyed, some of them within twenty-four hours, while those of other auto dealers and garages remain undisturbed. The public will know who destroys these signs, and buyers will also know that there is some advertising that cannot be disturbed, namely—The boosting satisfied Ford owners give; the reasonable prices; the matchless Ford service available to Ford owners all over the country; the low cost of operating and price of parts.

In the recent announcement of Touring Cars for \$390, Runabouts \$540, Town Cars \$840, f.o.b. Ford, the price was guaranteed not to go lower between 1st August, 1914, and 1st August, 1915, but there is no intimation that the price will remain at those figures. Indeed, PRICES MAY ADVANCE, owing to enhanced cost of producing through scarcity of skilled labor, advance in raw material, and other causes. Ford Head Office has notified deal-

ers to accept orders only for immediate delivery at these prices, and not to accept orders for spring or even for September at these figures. It will be the wise person who places an order with Mr. F. W. Wilson, Port Hope, for a car now for immediate delivery while the price is down.

The Ford Co.'s offer to share profits with retail buyers of from \$40.00 to \$60.00, payable 1st August, 1915, provided the sale of cars reach 30,000 in the year ending that date, is certainly worth considering, and this mark should be an easy one when 17,000 were sold last year at the higher price without this special prize in view.

**CANADA'S WAR FUND**

Fifty Millions Will Be Amount of Special Vote.

**PARLIAMENT IS OPENED**

Sir Robert Borden Gives Notice of a Resolution, Which Includes Legislation to Empower Establishment of a Moratorium, War Risk, Insurance on Ships and Increase of Currency.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—Parliament was opened yesterday afternoon by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who motored to Parliament Hill accompanied by Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia.

Canada's war fund will be fifty million dollars. Sir Robert Borden has given notice of a resolution embodying the principles upon which the fund may be administered. Legislation based upon the resolution will be introduced later.

The resolution reads: "Resolved: That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding fifty million dollars be granted to His Majesty toward defraying any expenses that may be incurred by or under the authority of the Governor-in-Council during the year ending March 31, 1915, for: (a) the defence and security of Canada; (b) the conduct of naval or military operations in or beyond Canada; (c) promoting the continuance of trade, industry, and business communications, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risk, or otherwise; (d) the carrying out of any measure deemed necessary or advisable by the Governor-in-Council in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

Further resolved: That the Governor-in-Council be empowered to raise by way of loan, temporary or otherwise, such sums of money as are required for the purpose of making any payment authorized by an act founded on these resolutions."

Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, has also given notice of important resolutions upon which legislation will be based, to enable the banks to cope with the extraordinary financial situation which the war has already created in this country.

The resolutions empower the Governor-in-Council by proclamation to: (a) Authorize the making of advances to the chartered banks by the issue of Dominion notes, upon the pledge of securities, deposited with the Minister of Finance, of such kind and amount as may be approved by the Treasury Board, such advances to be repayable at such times as the board may determine, with interest at a rate like those determined by the board of not less than five per cent. per annum; (b) authorize chartered banks to make payment in the bank notes issued by each bank instead of in gold or Dominion notes, the total amount of the notes of any chartered bank circulation at any time not, however, to exceed the amount of its notes issuable under the provisions of the Bank Act, and of an enactment upon the next succeeding clause of resolution; (c) authorize the banks to issue excess circulation, from and including the first day of March in any year and including the last day of August next ensuing, or during any part of such period, to amounts not exceeding fifteen per cent. of the combined unimpaired capital and reserve funds of the respective banks, interest to be payable on such circulation at a rate not less than five per cent. per annum; (d) suspend the redemption of gold in Dominion notes; (e) authorize in so far as the same may lie within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada the postponement of the payment of all or any debts, liabilities and obligations, however arising, to such extent, for such extent, for such time and upon and subject to such terms, conditions, limitations and provisions as may be specified in the proclamation.

When the House assembled after hearing the speech, the Prime Minister announced that Government business would have precedence on every day of this session, which will probably conclude next week. The debate upon the address will be moved today by Donald Sutherland, M.P. for South Oxford.

**AIRSHIPS ON TRIAL**

Canadian Government May Send Aviators With Corps.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—The Militia Department has acquired several aeroplanes of recent design for use in connection with Canada's expeditionary force, if on trial they are found to be up to expectations. There are more aviators in Canada than was generally thought, and the Government has been informed during the past few days of numerous machines now in the Dominion which have been hitherto employed for private purposes by the inventors and owners.

Dr. Graham Bell has been conducting for a considerable time aviation experiments at Baddeck, Cape Breton, and his latest achievements will probably be made use of by the Government for military purposes.

**CABLES**

For Great Britain and Ireland must be in plain language, English or French.

**CONTINENTAL**

Ocean Tickets withdrawn from sale until further notice.

**THOS. LONG & SON**



MILLIONS IN FIGHT

History Has No Parallel For Impending Battle.

FRONT IS 266 MILES LONG

Statement From French War Office Advises People to Expect No News For Eight Days at Least—Great Suspense Is Felt In Brussels—Austrians Reported to Have Invaded Northern Serbia.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—(C. A. P. Cable.)—The conditions under which the great battle between the Germans and the allied forces will probably be fought are made the subject of an official communication issued by the French Minister of War yesterday afternoon. By its development and the nature of the ground over which the battle will be waged, the communication says, this vast engagement will differ profoundly from the battles of other times.

"By reason of the abandonment of the attack which the Germans planned against Nancy," says the communication, "our concentration has been carried out with regularity and in its entirety, and thus the whole of the French army will be ready for the whole of the German forces, with the exception of those German troops concentrated on the eastern frontier of the Empire."

"The violation of the neutrality of Belgium has extended the Belgian and French lines to the frontier of Holland. The next battle, therefore, will be from Basle to Maastricht, with several millions of men on each side.

"It is this enormous extension of effective and of front, which will characterize the battle, and it will be profoundly different from all other battles.

"When the adversaries engage in battle along a front of from 20 to 30 kilometres (13 to 20 miles) the engagement is characterized by two features—It is rapid and immediately decisive. With a front extending over 400 kilometres (266 miles), it is not likely to be the same.

"It would appear impossible, from all the evidence, that one of the adversaries would be able to gain decisive advantage upon this front of 400 kilometres. The operations will be carried out at a line would have varying fortunes. We will have an advantage at one or several points; the Germans will have an advantage at other points, and the line of battle will continue to be modified until one of the adversaries succeeds by co-ordination of movements and mass of effort to gain, at some point, the superiority which will dislodge the adverse front and mark the end of the first battle.

"These observations have for their object the preparation of the public for a battle in its form and without precedent in history."

The communication adds that news of definite results need not be expected for at least eight days, or longer.

Great Suspense In Belgium. BRUSSELS, Aug. 17.—The great battle has not yet begun. An official announcement issued by the Belgian War Office says the general situation is unchanged. There are no large bodies of Germans on our front. No part of our army is in direct contact with the enemy.

The impression produced by the reported cessation of hostilities is one of great suspense. French aviators, it is reported here, flew over Metz, dropping bombs on the hangar sheltering Zeppelin airships. It is believed that several of the Zeppelins were destroyed.

French aviators generally, it is reported, are striking terror to the hearts of the Germans.

As the result of an order issued by the War Office, newspapers are hereafter to appear only once a day, and on not more than six evenings each week, and then only after all matter intended for publication has been submitted to the censor.

Austrians Invade Serbia. LONDON, Aug. 17.—(C. A. P. Cable.)—A Vienna despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says it is semi-officially announced that the Austrian troops have invaded Serbia at several points.

French Successes In the South. PARIS, Aug. 17.—The French offensive movements are of great force along the line from Sarrebourg, to Lunéville, in the Department of Moselle. The progress continued throughout Saturday night, with full force, and yesterday morning a German standard was captured.

Biamont, 17 miles east of Lunéville; Cliry, still further east; and Avricourt, occupied by a Bavarian army corps, were stormed by French troops. The Germans are in full retreat, having left many dead, wounded and prisoners. The French continue to advance through the valleys of the Upper Vosges, the Germans giving way before them. In Upper Alsace we have retaken Thann. Prisoners affirm that Gen. Von Deimling, commanding the 17th Infantry Corps at Thann, was wounded. At St. Blaise, in the valley of Bruche, a German flag was taken. The troops near the Saale pass are now entirely occupied by French troops, which Saturday took the neighboring plateau. The French artillery attacked the Germans' rear and its fire greatly helped our infantry which had a few wounded but none killed. We found heaps of abandoned field kits and other equipment, showing that the flight of the Germans was precipitate.

FRENCH MEET SUCCESS.

War Office Reports Defeat of Germans In Attack on Dinant.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The following official statement was issued last night:

"A forward movement developed to-day all along the front from Rechart (Rixingen), in Lorraine, eleven miles southwest of Saarbourg to Sainte Marie Aux Mines. We carried the latter and advanced into the region of Saint Blaise.

"The French troops, who accepted Donan Saturday, continued to advance, their progress being especially rapid in the Schirneck Valley. We have taken 1,000 prisoners in addition to the 500 on Friday. Large quantities of equipment were abandoned by the Germans; we have also captured them. We pushed as far as Lorquinheight, capturing a convoy belonging to a cavalry division consisting of 19 automobiles and lorries.

"The Germans attacked Dinant. Their forces consisted of a guard division and the first cavalry division, supported by several battalions of infantry and machine gun companies. When these forces appeared on the left bank, the French attacked with vigor and dash. The Germans soon gave way and re-crossed the Meuse in great disorder. Many who failed to reach the bridge slipped down the steep bank and fell into the swiftly-flowing river and were drowned.

"Profiting by the disorder, a French light cavalry regiment followed over the river and pursued the Germans for many miles. This regiment put to flight and drove before it greatly superior forces of German cavalry.

"The Russian mobilization has been carried out with remarkable rapidity. The army is now ready to assume the offensive, which soon will make itself felt. Already in Galicia Russian cavalry has crossed the frontier, driving back the Austrians."

GREECE AND TURKEY NEXT.

War Looms Up In the Levant—Russia Makes Demand.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 17.—Russia has demanded that the Turkish Government shall grant free passage to the Russian fleet through the Dardanelles.

And Greece, Too. LONDON, Aug. 17.—A Reuter despatch from Rome says that the Paris correspondent of The Tribune bears that Greece has decided to demand explanations from Constantinople regarding the concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier. Unless the reply is satisfactory, Greece will mobilize forthwith.

Outrage Says Turkish Envoy. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Ambassador to the United States from Turkey yesterday intimated that his Government yet may become involved in the struggle in Europe between the gante and alliance. The intimation was made when the Turkish Ambassador said that if Great Britain insists on Turkey yielding the two German cruisers, Goeben and Breslau, which have taken refuge in the Dardanelles, Turkey might forcibly resist.

The Ambassador said Great Britain "has outraged, not only Turkish sentiment, but that of the whole Islamic world," by her seizure of two Turkish dreadnoughts in English shipyards, and thereby has forfeited any appeal to international law in the matter of the German warships.

"There is every reason to believe that Turkish dreadnoughts, the Sultan Osman and the Rechaide, in construction for Turkey in British shipyards, have been seized," said the Ambassador. "If this is true, then Great Britain and her allies will have lost the right to make representations to Turkey."

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

D. Raymond, a prominent horse dealer at Montreal, has offered the use of his large farm near that city as a concentration camp for horses. The German Government is reported to have seized the main factory of the American Corset Co. in Dusseldorf, Germany, converting it into a hospital.

Peter Doyle of Mara Township, near Beaverton, who has been dependent for some time, went to the barn early yesterday morning and shot himself.

Over a thousand men from the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin and Edinburgh, have applied for commissions in the army. Over a hundred have been granted.

Because of the gravity of the war situation Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, has decided to live more simply, and given orders for all court festivities to be cancelled during next winter.

Feeling is excited to such a point in Paris that thousands of Parisians for several hours early yesterday morning mistook violent peals of thunder accompanying a storm for the booming of artillery.

A Reuter despatch from Brussels says artillerymen of the civil guard from Verviers relate that during the entry of the Germans into Verviers a shot killed a German soldier, and that the entire street in which they were was rased.

U. S. Gunboat Saluted. ST. CATHARINES, Aug. 17.—A striking incident occurred on Saturday afternoon, when the U. S. gunboat Dubuque was passing the headquarters of the 19th Regiment, doing guard duty on the Welland Canal. The guard of that division was drawn up facing the American craft and saluted it by presenting arms, while the marines aboard the gunboat stood at attention on the forward deck.

MUST LEAVE CHINA

Germany Is Given Ultimatum by Japanese Government.

BRITISH REGIMENTS READY

Three Corps In China Have Received Orders to Prepare For Transportation—Germany Is Not Expected to Comply and Hostilities Are In Prospect—United States Will Maintain Neutrality.

TOKIO, Aug. 17.—Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany, demanding that she withdraw her warships and evacuate Kiaochow. Unless Germany unconditionally accept by Aug. 23, Japan will take action.

The news that Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany is officially confirmed. The newspaper Jiji Shimpo, which is usually well informed, in an extra, gives some additional details of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany. It was forwarded on Saturday night, according to The Jiji, and besides demanding the turning over of Kiaochow to Japan pending its return to China, asked that the German warships in far eastern waters be disarmed, and the forts in Kiaochow dismantled. Germany is also requested to withdraw all her warships from the China Sea.

In reply to a question propounded by a merchant, the Foreign Minister denied the reports that the United States had interfered in any way in the situation, and, he added, the United States was not likely to. Later, he said, the American Government would be fully informed as to the Japanese position.

China Notified. PEKING, Aug. 17.—Copies of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany were handed to the Chinese Government and the foreign legations yesterday.

As it is not considered likely that Germany will comply with the Japanese demands, preparations are proceeding for a campaign by force of arms. Three British regiments in China have received instructions to hold themselves in readiness for transportation.

United States Will Not Interfere. WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 17.—Japan communicated to Secretary of State Bryan last night in writing the terms of her ultimatum to Germany, and, as cable communication with Berlin is interrupted, the United States undertook to send the ultimatum on to Berlin. It became known that the United States does not intend to be drawn into this controversy, regarding it as a matter purely between Germany and Japan. Japan agrees to respect the integrity of China. The United States will remain a passive observer.

SPIES SHOT AT LIEGE.

Disguises of German Officers Did Not Deceive Belgians. LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says that many German spies were executed in and about Liege before that city fell into the hands of the Germans. He states that the representative of a local newspaper, who has just returned from the scene of the fighting, relates the following: "The day before the Germans took the city it was reported that a party of English officers, was arriving, whereat there was great rejoicing. But soon the cries of joy were turned into execrations for the nine men who were walking about the city in British uniforms spoke English with a pronounced German accent. Their identity was proved, and all paid the customary penalty of spies. That same evening four ladies who were seen walking about excited the suspicion of the police on account of the unusual size of their hands and the breadth of their shoulders. Enquiry showed that they were German spies, whereupon they were shot."

First Tourists at Quebec. QUEBEC, Aug. 17.—About 2,500 passengers, the first to come through here yesterday afternoon, on the Virginian, Tunisian, and Tuetonia. The majority of them were Canadians and Americans whose summer vacations in Europe were cut short by the declaration of hostilities and all were glad to be near their homes once more. Some of the passengers on the Virginian, including Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, said that there appeared to be little excitement in England over the war, and apart from the movement of troops by rail from one point to another, one would hardly think that the country was about to engage in a war of probably gigantic proportions.

Alsations Executed. LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Morning Post's Baden correspondent wrote Saturday: "It appears certain that German losses have been rather heavy, three thousand wounded having been brought to Colmar. Stories by Swiss people who have returned to Switzerland from Alsace all agree concerning the fury of the Prussians against the civil population of Alsace who are at the mercy of the balls and bayonets of the Germans."

It is certain that during the battle at Muhlhausen Baden troops suffered the most. Bavarian troops actually are at Muhlhausen.

Bandits Dynamited. BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Aug. 17.—The posse which has been in pursuit of the band of highwaymen who murdered Paymaster D. W. Johnson of the Glen Alum Fuel Co. and his two guards last Friday afternoon, securing \$15,000 booty, has killed five of the outlaws near War Eagle, in the mountain fastnesses, by blowing up with dynamite the cave in which they were hidden. The money has been recovered.

CONFIDENCE IN BRITAIN.

Control of Trade Routes Keeps Price of Food Down.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The whole country, as well as the business community, is quietly confident. This attitude is largely due to the maintenance of the ocean trade routes. Food prices have not been raised. The Bank of England's gold supply is rapidly increasing, considerable additions being made to it through the deposit of gold at Ottawa for the bank's account. The shilling notes were put out yesterday. The new paper currency is being accepted without hesitation.

The Government's guarantee has caused the discounting at the Bank of England, in enormous amount, of bills accepted prior to Aug. 4. This has led to a great abundance of funds.

The Government is taking advantage of Treasury bills in anticipation of the war loan. The banks are showing great timidity in re-employing liquid funds but some fresh business is being transacted. The discount rate is 5 1/2 per cent, and the rate for loans 4 per cent.

The re-opening of the Stock Exchange for general business is not yet being discussed, but public opinion begins to favor a limited re-opening of the Exchange for cash transactions. Profiting by the opportunity which the moratorium affords, operators in the silver market have raised the price against the Government to 27 pence.

Another Man Shot at London. LONDON, Ont., Aug. 17.—London's fourth shooting affray in two days since guards were posted here occurred Saturday night. Hardy Johnson, a civilian guard at the local waterworks plant at Springbank Park is laid up with a wound in the leg, which he claims was inflicted by a rifle or revolver in the hands of an intruder.

Johnson says he fired at the man twice upon the latter not replying to his challenge, and that the intruder in return fired his weapon at him. Johnson's story is being investigated.

British Cruiser Hurries To Sea.

HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 17.—The British cruiser Good Hope, which was coaling at the dock yard Saturday, stopped coaling rather quickly at night and put out to sea right away under sealed orders. It is stated, yesterday afternoon the British battleship Glory, 12,950 tons, arrived and steamed up to the dock yard, where she is coaling.

WOMEN AND CARD GAMES.

In Chile Such a Combination Would Create a Sensation. A woman who is a native of Chile was talking recently about the difficulty she had in accustoming herself to card playing among women when she came to this country. She said: "In Chile card playing among women is undreamed of. Perhaps it is not too much to say that a Chilean woman would no more play cards than a New York woman would enter a Broadway saloon. It isn't that it is exactly or wholly a matter of morals with us. It just isn't the thing to do. It is not conventional."

"When I came to New York I brought my daughter-in-law with me, a Chilean girl. She and I were both horribly shocked to receive an invitation to a bridge party in the daytime. It was too much for us, and we declined. Other similar invitations came and kept coming. Finally our curiosity got the best of us, and we went to one of these affairs. Even after we got over our sense of outraged convention the whole thing seemed curious to us."

"The funniest sight of all was the women with little tags on them, as if marked 'by fast express,' or running up to another woman with a little card to be 'punched.' Finally we got sufficiently accustomed to 'take a hand,' but even yet I never do it without a covert feeling that I am putting myself beyond the pale."—New York Post.

Handclapped. "Ah tell yo'," said the negro who was working on the man's shoes, "woman is a peculiar thing. Yo' gotta know jest how to handle her or yo' gotta get the worst of it. Lots of times she'll git mad at yo' an' then yo' gotta talk to her. Talk to her—that's the way to manage her. She won't stand for no beatin' or nothin' lak that. Talk to her. That's the way Ah handle ma wife."

Another negro working next to him looked up. "Whad did yo' git that black eye yo' got, Rufe?" he asked. "Well, ma wife done it, but—" "Why didn't yo' talk to her?" "How could Ah?" came from the first. "She had me by the throat wif ma wind sht off."—New York Telegraph.

Pope Leo's Dove. The recent illness of the pope recalls a story which went the rounds at the time of the illness of Leo XIII. Every day at a certain hour a pigeon, after the manner of Noah's dove, used to come to the study of the pontiff, who, no matter what the business in hand was, would go to the bird and feed it. On the day that the pope was seized with his fatal illness the pigeon came as usual, but found the window closed. The bird flapped its wing against the pane and then struck the glass with its beak. The pope heard it and ordered the window to be opened and his camerier to feed it. The bird would not eat, but perched itself on the pontiff's couch, and there demonstrated its delight at seeing its old friend and protector.

PRECAUTION LIKELY

Moratorium Act May Be Passed by Federal Parliament.

HANDSOME GIFT RECEIVED

J. K. L. Ross Gives Government Five Hundred Thousand Dollars For General War Purposes—No Politics In Selection of Officers Says Hughes—Contributions to Germany Forbidden.

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.—It is regarded as probable that legislation will be enacted at the approaching session of Parliament authorizing the Government to declare a moratorium at this time while a state of war prevails.

The effect of a moratorium proclamation is to postpone the payment of indebtedness. It may be general, or limited, and for such time and subject to such terms and conditions as the Government may determine. So far there has been no necessity what over for issuing such a proclamation in Canada, nor is it expected that such necessity is at all likely to arise in the future. It may, however, be considered advisable to enact a general moratorium act to be brought into effect in whole or in part by proclamation should emergency arise.

Both Great Britain and France have recently declared moratoriums for limited periods.

Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, announces that he has received from J. K. L. Ross, of Montreal, a contribution of five hundred thousand dollars to be used for the general military and naval purposes of the Government including provision for pensions to invalided soldiers, their widows and children.

The Minister, in accepting the contribution, has expressed to Mr. Ross the thanks of the Government for the splendid gift, and congratulating the donor upon his patriotic loyalty to Canada and the Empire.

It is reported that the Government has under consideration the levying of a federal income tax. While direct official confirmation is lacking, it seems to be generally understood that the tax will be applied to all incomes in excess of \$2,500 a year.

Col. Sam Hughes, who arrived from Valcartier last night, stated that the water supply would not be ready before to-morrow or Wednesday, and the troops would not begin to go down until Wednesday. The Duke of Cornwallight also went down to the scene of the mobilization camp Saturday night to inspect the preparations and returned here last night. When the troops are all there he will go down and remain there until the contingent sails.

The Minister states that there will be a weeding-out process when the troops go down to mobilization camp that will cause keenest competition among the men, and officers who want to go with the contingent. No permanent appointments will be made till the troops get to camp.

Col. Hughes said that there would be no politics in selection of officers, but they would all be severely tested and have to secure appointment on their merits. They would have march, shoot and show they knew how to handle their men. The names of 29,000 volunteers have come in, but only 25,000 will go to camp and, the 20,000 will be taken from them. The question of the formation of a foreign legion will be taken up in a few days, said the Minister.

A royal proclamation, published in the Canada Gazette, declares that it will be an act of treason, punishable with the utmost rigor, of the law, for any British subject to contribute to a loan raised for the German Emperor, or to enter into any contract with the German Government.

AVIATORS AS NEWSIES.

They Flood Alsace With Pamphlets Denying German Stories. PARIS, Aug. 17.—French aeroplanes flying across Alsace are spreading the news of French successes and German reverses in Belgium. Leaflets specially translated into the local patois by an Alsatian deputy, who is now a volunteer in the French army, are distributed in thousands over every town and village, the inhabitants receiving the glad tidings literally from the heavens.

Owing to the dissemination of false news by the Germans this is the first intimation received by the Alsatians that instead of the Germans being everywhere victorious, Paris blazing with revolution, and President Poincaré assassinated, the truth is that the Kaiser's armies have been checked and his feet blockaded.

Sentry Is Missing.

ST. CATHARINES, Aug. 17.—When the corporal of the guard went to relieve Private Kels, B. Company, 18th Regiment, the sentry on duty at lock 8 of the Welland Canal, at two o'clock yesterday morning, he could not be found. Later his cap was found floating in the water, but although the level and waste basin was dugged all day his body could not be found. Kels, whose home is in Niagara Falls, Ont., was to have been married soon. His relatives have no knowledge of the man's whereabouts.

Villa's Revolution Begins.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 17.—In a battle which took place Saturday night at Liano, State of Sonora, Mexico, between factions of Gen. Villa and Gen. Carranza, "first chief" of the Constitutional party, Villa's troops were victorious. They are now rapidly approaching the United States border.

On this side of the line Saturday night's fight is regarded as the commencement of the long-talked-of revolution which Villa has intended starting against Carranza.

STORY OF "MONA LISA"

FAMOUS PAINTING IS WORLD'S MOST CELEBRATED PORTRAIT.

Leonardo da Vinci's Masterpiece, Whose Recovery In Florence Has Been the Talk of the Civilized Globe Is Chiefly Notable For Her Smile—Musicians and Jesters Used to Secure It For Painter.

Art circles the world over are rejoicing in the recovery of Leonardo da Vinci's priceless painting, the "Mona Lisa," also known as "La Gioconda"—in French "La Joconde"—"the smiling"—stolen from the Louvre museum of Paris two years ago. It is the most celebrated portrait in existence. It was reported at one time that the British Government had offered \$5,000,000 for the work. The offer was declined.

Leonardo da Vinci's model was the third wife of Francesco del Gioconda, a Florentine of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. When Da Vinci painted her she was about thirty years old. She is shown seated in a low chair, on the left arm of which she is leaning. The gown is simple and drapes the figure in easy folds. Dark hair, hanging loosely, drapes an oval face with expressive eyes and aquiline nose.

About the mouth is seen the smile which has been the chief characteristic in making the painting famous. It is said that Da Vinci, in order to obtain this effect, had musicians, singers and jesters near his subject to amuse her as he painted. The picture is not very large, less than 30 by 24 inches.

Poets have found a peculiar fascination in Mona Lisa's smile. "If Don Juan had met her," wrote Theophile Gautier, "he would have been saved the writing on his list of the names of 3,000 women—he would have written but one, and the wings of his love would have refused to carry him further."

"The smile and the name," wrote Sir Claude Phillips shortly after the picture disappeared from the Louvre, "are by this time inextricably interwoven, and the title of 'La Joconde' will ever call up the glance, which is not so much one of youthful buoyancy and joy in existence as an interrogation penetrating into the very generation of the smother, but allowing penetration, no divination, in his part in return."

The artist spent almost four years on the work, from 1503 to 1504, and even then pronounced it unfinished. Soon after the picture was painted it was purchased by King Francis I. of France for 4,000 ducats (about \$9,200). King Francis was an ardent admirer of Da Vinci's work, and he afterward appointed him his court painter. Da Vinci died in France in 1519.

Though the picture would seem to have an unbroken "pedigree" since the day that the king bought it, there have been and still are critics who declare that it is not the original "Gioconda." The best opinion, however, is that this is the work on which Da Vinci labored with such minute care, even arranging to have music played to bring to the face of his sitter that strange, baffling smile that has captivated lovers of art for four centuries.

"She is older than the rocks among which she sits," wrote Walter Pater in a passage in "The Renaissance," which has become almost as celebrated as the picture. "Like the vampire, she has been dead many times, and has learned the secrets of the grave. . . . and has trafficked for strange wares with eastern merchants, and, as Leda, was the mother of Helen of Troy and, as St. Anne, the mother of Mary. And all this has been to her but as the sound of lyres and flutes and lives only in the delicacy with which it has modeled the changing lineaments and tinged the eyelids and the hands."

The lack of motive has always been the stumbling block in the way of the story of robbery until the explanation of the theft did so to avenge the taking out of Italy by Napoleon of the famous art collection which France acquired through the emperor's invasion.

Many stories and theories had been circulated. It was with a probability that the story that the "Mona Lisa" was not stolen, but was destroyed by carelessness while being cleaned, was told and retold, that it came to be generally believed. Artists especially credited it.

Another story that the actual theft took place long before Aug. 1, 1911, the date when the story of the disappearance of the picture was put into circulation. It was said that the original had been replaced by a copy and that when the officials discovered this they evolved the story of the robbery. This yarn was rather circumstantially told, but there appeared to be little to support it except some vivid imagination.

It Was a Lengthy Trip. The girl who had just returned from her six weeks' tour of Europe beamed compassionately on the woman who modestly confessed that she had been abroad only once.

"Too bad," said the girl patronizingly. "I always feel so sorry for anybody who is not able to get back a second time. How long were you there?"

"Ten years," said the woman. "The six weeks' tripper changed the subject."

One Law Against It. "There ought to be a law against aviation," said the humane citizen. "There is one," replied the cold blooded man. "The law of gravitation is continually interfering with it."

Costly Magazines. The new high explosive magazines on the Gosport side of Portsmouth Harbor, which are protected against bomb-dropping, have been taken over by the Admiralty. The cost \$500,000 to construct.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, August 15.—Disappointment that no immediate relief for ocean shippers could be obtained thru the Washington conference about exports had a seriously unsettling effect today on the wheat trade.

Despite a somewhat improved feeling at the close of business prices were 2 1/2c to 3 3/4c under last night's level. The outcome in corn was a net decline of 1-4c to 1c, and for oats a loss of 3-8c to 1/2c. Provisions finished irregular, varying from 15c off to a rise of 2 1/2c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, tall, bushel..... \$1.00 to \$1.05  
Barley, bushel..... 80 to 85  
Rye, bushel..... 60 to 65  
Oats, bushel..... 50 to 55  
Flour, new, 100 lb. sack..... 1.10 to 1.15

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, lb. sq. 30 3/4 to 31 1/4  
Butter, creamery, solid, 27 1/2 to 28 1/4  
Butter, separator, dairy, 26 1/2 to 27 1/4  
Eggs, new-laid, 25 to 26  
Cheese, new, 100 lb. sack..... 1.10 to 1.15

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 15.—Another substantial drop was brought about in wheat prices by lower Liverpool cables and extremely weak United States markets. No definite arrangement regarding export and storage certificates in the south, with an early movement of spring wheat on both sides of the line, were also depressing factors. Trading was quiet. Only a light volume of business was transacted. There was a reaction before closing caused by shorts covering.

Wheat opened 1/2 to 1 1/2c lower, and closed 1/2 to 1 1/4c lower. Cash wheat closed unchanged. Cash flour closed 1/2c higher. Cash barley unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—Wheat—September, 90c; December, 90 1/2c; No. 1 hard, \$1.08 1/4; No. 2 northern, \$1.07 1/4; No. 3, \$1.07 1/4; No. 4, \$1.07 1/4; No. 5, \$1.07 1/4; No. 6, \$1.07 1/4; No. 7, \$1.07 1/4; No. 8, \$1.07 1/4; No. 9, \$1.07 1/4; No. 10, \$1.07 1/4; No. 11, \$1.07 1/4; No. 12, \$1.07 1/4; No. 13, \$1.07 1/4; No. 14, \$1.07 1/4; No. 15, \$1.07 1/4; No. 16, \$1.07 1/4; No. 17, \$1.07 1/4; No. 18, \$1.07 1/4; No. 19, \$1.07 1/4; No. 20, \$1.07 1/4; No. 21, \$1.07 1/4; No. 22, \$1.07 1/4; No. 23, \$1.07 1/4; No. 24, \$1.07 1/4; No. 25, \$1.07 1/4; No. 26, \$1.07 1/4; No. 27, \$1.07 1/4; No. 28, \$1.07 1/4; No. 29, \$1.07 1/4; No. 30, \$1.07 1/4; No. 31, \$1.07 1/4; No. 32, \$1.07 1/4; No. 33, \$1.07 1/4; No. 34, \$1.07 1/4; No. 35, \$1.07 1/4; No. 36, \$1.07 1/4; No. 37, \$1.07 1/4; No. 38, \$1.07 1/4; No. 39, \$1.07 1/4; No. 40, \$1.07 1/4; No. 41, \$1.07 1/4; No. 42, \$1.07 1/4; No. 43, \$1.07 1/4; No. 44, \$1.07 1/4; No. 45, \$1.07 1/4; No. 46, \$1.07 1/4; No. 47, \$1.07 1/4; No. 48, \$1.07 1/4; No. 49, \$1.07 1/4; No. 50, \$1.07 1/4; No. 51, \$1.07 1/4; No. 52, \$1.07 1/4; No. 53, \$1.07 1/4; No. 54, \$1.07 1/4; No. 55, \$1.07 1/4; No. 56, \$1.07 1/4; No. 57, \$1.07 1/4; No. 58, \$1.07 1/4; No. 59, \$1.07 1/4; No. 60, \$1.07 1/4; No. 61, \$1.07 1/4; No. 62, \$1.07 1/4; No. 63, \$1.07 1/4; No. 64, \$1.07 1/4; No. 65, \$1.07 1/4; No. 66, \$1.07 1/4; No. 67, \$



**Children Cry for Fletcher's**

# CASTORIA

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

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

## What is CASTORIA

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

**GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS**

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

**In Use For Over 30 Years**

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CAULFIELD COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

**OSHAWA MAY PULL AWAY FROM COUNTY**

At a recent meeting of Oshawa Council reference was made to the amount of County taxes Oshawa is required to pay \$6,872, or nearly a tenth of the taxes of the County, and it was thought it might be cheaper to withdraw from the County and become an independent corporation. Ingersoll, a town no larger than Oshawa, had drawn away from the county. The largest expense would be the cost of justice, court and jail; but jail accommodation might be rented at the County jail. It was decided to look into the matter.

**SPEEDY THESE DAYS**

New York Sun:—The speed with which the world moves these days is brought strongly home by a glance at the latest editions of the European newspapers brought in to New York by the mails. In the home dailies, the point is missed in the constant shifting of the panorama of the news. But picking up the journals of London or Paris

just a week old it is almost a shock to realise how the interest has faded out of their burning topics. The Ulster controversy, the Caillaux trial, Lloyd George's budget—how far away they seem. It is not worth while even to glance over the articles, so hopelessly are they pushed into the background by the more thrilling events and hopes and fears of the few intervening days.

**BEAUTIFUL KAWARTHA LAKES**

An ideal spot for your vacation. Splendid fishing and boating. Easy of access, three hours from Toronto profuse in the gifts and diverse in its attractions, having its fashionable resorts, and its delightful facilities for "roughing it." The way to go is via Grand Trunk Railway, leaving Toronto 9.00 a. m. or 1.50 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Literature and full particulars from Grand Trunk Agents or write C E Horning, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

**C.N.R. BRIDGE BLOWN UP JUST EAST OF TORONTO**

Markham Report Could not be Confirmed this Morning

Toronto Globe.

The Globe was informed by a resident of Markham over the long distance telephone last night that a C.N.R. bridge, two and a half miles east of Malvern, fifteen miles from Toronto, was destroyed by dynamite at 9 o'clock, that buildings within a radius of six miles were shaken, also that the watchman in charge of the bridge could not be communicated with.

The Globe immediately communicated with Vice-President D H Hanna, of the Canadian Northern Railway, who did not believe the story. Communications were also made with operators at Rosedale and Malvern stations, but no definite information was obtainable.

Further inquiry at Agincourt elicited the information that a party had left that place to ascertain the truth of the story, which was spreading rapidly. These men had not returned to their homes at an early hour this morning.

A further telephone message was received by the Globe at 12.20 this morning (Friday) stating that a railway bridge east of Leaside was blown up, but this was denied by the operator at that point, who declared that a gang of men had been sent as far as Locust Hill to discover the damage, but reported that everything was intact.

**REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.**

Berlin Humanity League Sends Out Denunciation of Kaiser.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The British Humanity League had received a striking message of fraternal greeting from the Humanity League of Berlin. The message, which is dated Aug. 11, reads in part as follows: "Nakedly revealing himself, we see the uncured tyrant surrounded by a group of parasites who are now directing the most desperate, most devilish, and most selfish campaign ever waged against humanity."

"We extend our hands in the heart-felt friendship to every Belgian, British and French democrat. We know that the internal revolution now proceeding in our midst will depose the despot whose insatiable egotism is now drenching Europe with the blood of its workers and wage-earners."

Pol Piancon, the opera singer, died yesterday in Paris. Piancon was a bass singer and made his Paris debut in the part of Mephistopheles, in 1888, with which part his name has been closely associated.

Mrs. James Schermerhorn, aged 52 years, of Belleville, was yesterday morning found dead in bed from the effects of chloroform. The unfortunate woman, owing to nervousness, used the drug to induce sleep.

Edward P. Amory, secretary of the Western Railroad Association, was found dead in a pool of blood in his office in a Chicago office building late yesterday. There were two deep cuts in his head. The police believe he was murdered.

**MOVING IN SILENCE**

News of Southern French Advance is Rigidly Suppressed.

Despatch From Basle Says Entire Regiments Were Annihilated in Attack on Joffre at Muhlhausen—Germans Report Taking Officers and Men—Alsace Is Clear of French They Say.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The strict censorship and consequent dearth of despatches from Southern France seem to indicate that movements of the utmost importance are in progress there. A Basle despatch says the Germans are reported to have sustained terrific losses in the attempt to dislodge the French from their position back of Muhlhausen. The 112th and 169th Regiments are reported to have been annihilated and several prominent officers also fell.

A Berlin despatch declares that the German troops near Muhlhausen have captured ten French officers, five hundred men, four guns, ten wagons and many rifles.

According to the report German territory has been cleared of the French. It is also stated that at Lagarde the German troops made more than one thousand prisoners, about one-sixth of the two defeated French regiments.

The French Minister of War explains that the engagements on the Franco-German frontier are no more than outpost skirmishes.

"The best denial that can be given to the report that the French lost 20,000 men at Altkirch," says the Minister, "is that the total effective French troops did not reach that number."

It is further explained that the advance of the French infantry on Muhlhausen was to cut the centre of German communication, and it is added that this was successfully carried out.

"We are placing in upper Alsace a considerable number of troops." Several hundred German prisoners passed through the Champigny station, near Paris, yesterday on their way to Poitiers, where they will be interned. The soldiers seemed quite unconcerned as to their fate. The German officers in the party, however, were sulky.

Combined for Immediate Attack.

NISH, Serbia, Aug. 13.—The imminence of a big battle between Austrians and the combined forces of Serbia and Montenegro, at Visegrad, in Bosnia, is indicated in an official statement given out yesterday by the Serbian War Office. The statement says that the Austrians have entrenched their positions at Visegrad and that the Serbian and Montenegrin forces have combined for immediate attack in force.

Italy To Be Neutral.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Tommaso Tittoni, Italian Ambassador to France, issued and had posted at the Italian Embassy and in the Italian quarters of Paris yesterday a signed notice stating that: "Italy has proclaimed and will maintain the strictest neutrality. Therefore there is no need for Italians to be alarmed. They may continue to reside in France in full security."

Austrian Ambassador to Leave.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Arrangements have been made for the departure today, of the Austrian-Hungarian Ambassador Count Amendorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, who has been in England for 18 years as secretary, Minister and Ambassador respectively, and who is one of the most intimate friends of the British royal family.

**GERMAN CRUISER ESCAPES.**

Bristol Catches Karlsruhe Coaling and Pursues Her.

HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 14.—For half an hour on Thursday night H. M. S. Bristol, the smallest British warship in the North Atlantic, fought a long-range duel with the Karlsruhe, the largest and fastest of the German cruisers, which have been trying to intercept British shipping on the North Atlantic. Fleeing from H. M. S. Suffolk, which interrupted the Karlsruhe coaling at sea from the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, the German cruiser was intercepted by the Bristol southwest of Bermuda, and for a half-hour a long-range running fight took place in the blackness of semi-tropical night.

Racing through the heavy swell at a terrific clip, the ships exchanged broadsides without inflicting much damage, the conditions being very unfavorable for accurate gunnery. Although the Bristol's consort was at least 100 miles astern, the German would not stand and fight. Altering his course, he gradually drew away from the Bristol, owing to superior speed, and after half an hour was out of range of the British ship's six-inch bowchase. All through the night the chase lasted, but somewhere in the darkness the German doubled and made off south to San Juan, where he put in for coal some days ago.

Details of this action, the first single-ship fight in which a British warship has engaged in these waters in a hundred years, were brought to Halifax yesterday by H. M. S. Suffolk, the flagship of the Atlantic squadron.

**HUGE ARMY MOBILIZED.**

Russia Has 4,000,000 Men at Front and 3,000,000 Reserves.

ROME, Aug. 14.—From a reliable source in St. Petersburg comes the announcement that Russia has mobilized an army of 2,000,000 men on the German frontier, a similar number of men on the Austrian frontier, and an army of a half million on the Turkish boundary and the Roumanian frontier, respectively, while holding 3,000,000 additional men in reserve.

Russian Successes Reported.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—(Via London.)—A Russian force has taken the town of Sokal, Austrian Galicia, by assault, inflicting heavy casualties on the Austrian garrison, according to a semi-official announcement.

An official statement says: "On Aug. 10 and 11, the enemy made careful reconnaissance on the frontier at the governments of Kovno and Suwalki. A German detachment of four battalions, three squadrons of cavalry and 18 cannon, attacked Eydkuhnen, East Prussia, but was repulsed."

Several houses in Sokal, which is 45 miles northwest of Lemberg, were set on fire and burned to the ground by the Russian troops, because civilians had fired from on the attacking force.

The Russians captured some military building material, pontoons and telegraph instruments.

**RECRUITING ENDS TURKEY FACES WAR**

Canada's First Contingent is Now Fully Enrolled.

Rainbow is Heard From Ontario and Western Canada Are the Heaviest Contributors to the First Expeditionary Force—Steps Taken for Transport of Gold and Protection of Coal Supply—Plenty of Ross Rifles.

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—The enrolling of volunteers, which ended last night, far as the first contingent is concerned, is reported as being very heavy in the west and in central and western Ontario. One regiment in Winnipeg has 350 men and 30 officers.

The single cavalry squadron to go will be from Edmonton, but the artillery will be mostly from Eastern Canada. While the winter in the war zone is not nearly so severe as here the men will be clad in woollen khaki and not the lighter material like canvas which was used in South Africa.

There are plenty of Ross rifles of the latest make ready now to equip the first contingent, and by the time a second contingent would be ready there will be enough rifles on hand. The ammunition used is the same as that used throughout the British army, but it will all be supplied by Canada. The amount required will depend, of course, on the amount of rail service the men will see.

The patriotic spirit of many of Canada's wealthy men is still being manifested every day in a remarkable manner. J. K. L. Ross, of Montreal, besides offering to equip the Fifth Royal Highlanders, has offered the naval service department the free use of his private yacht, Albocore, together with the crew. The Department has accepted the offer and the yacht is being used at Halifax in connection with the examination of vessels arriving and leaving. C. B. Gordon, of Montreal, has also offered the free use of his yacht, with the crew, for the rest of the season, if it is needed for any purpose. Other prominent men have sent word that they are anxious to assist in any way possible.

The Naval Service Department at last was able to speak yesterday afternoon to the Rainbow through the wireless station at the coast, and learned that the Canadian cruiser was all right, and the fears for her were unfounded. The Department is not revealing her location.

The work on the Niobe at the Halifax navy yard is being rushed night and day. The fitting of the machinery and the guns is being proceeded with as rapidly as the work can be properly done. A number of mechanics were taken from the I.C.R. shops at Moncton to help on the Niobe. Three hundred ex-Imperial navy men have been sent to man the cruiser. The names of others who have offered have been kept and more may be sent down later.

The Naval Department has sent out orders to the holders of all licenses for amateur wireless stations to dismantle completely their stations and take down all aerial wires at once. They are required to notify the Department as soon as they have complied with the order.

Since the recent regulations came into force, an amateur wireless station has been allowable unless it is licensed so that the police will now step in wherever they see an amateur wireless station of any kind.

The Finance Department is in splendid position at the present time to handle and store the gold that will be brought here for the Bank of England, under the arrangement just announced. Large new vaults in the East Block had just been completed and brought into use, and having lately had to handle millions of dollars' worth of gold each year, the Department has a number of men who have expert knowledge of the handling of the yellow metal. The golden stream is already beginning to flow this way from the United States, and a very large amount will soon be stored here.

It being obviously essential to secure during the continuance of the war an uninterrupted supply of coal for domestic use, one of the first matters to receive attention by the Canadian military authorities upon the outbreak of hostilities was the protection of the coal supply of the Dominion. As a matter of fact, plans for the protection of all the principal coal depots on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic had been prepared in peacetime and the necessary guns and troops required in the carrying out of these plans assigned to their several positions.

The heaviest and most modern ordnance in the country has been posted in carefully selected positions at the various coaling stations and coal ports, and they are in charge of some of the best artillery men in the Canadian service.

Ample magazines of ammunition have been supplied and forces of infantry detailed to support the batteries, and altogether nothing has been left undone to guard the coal depots from attack.

**BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA DEMAND GIVING UP OF CRUISERS.**

Evident Understanding Between the Kaiser and Sultan of Turkey Whose Army is Offered by Germans—Arouses Entente Powers—Bulgaria Also Sends Warning—May Be a Subterfuge.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Since the purchase, already reported, by the Turkish Government, of the two German cruisers, Goeben and Breslau, the chances are that Turkey, unless she repudiates her purchase, will face war with the triple entente—and, in addition, expose herself to the hostile intentions of both Greece and Italy.

The price which the Turkish Government is said to have paid Germany for the cruisers in question is said to have been \$20,000,000. The buying of the vessels is said to be in direct violation of the neutrality laws, and to constitute a menace to Greece and Italy.

Great Britain, France and Russia already have forwarded a peremptory demand to Turkey for the immediate repatriation of the officers and crews of the two ships. A report received here says that French and British squadrons hotly pursued the two cruisers, but that they were met outside the Dardanelles by Turkish cruisers and safely escorted into the harbor.

Great Britain, France and Russia are said to be nettled by an apparent understanding between the Sultan of Turkey and the Emperor of Germany, whereby such a transaction as the purchase of the two cruisers, Goeben and Breslau, could be boldly made in violation of neutrality. The Sultan's army, it will be remembered, is under the command of German officers, and this makes the situation even more delicate.

Failing in a response to the demands of the parties to the triple entente, Turkey will precipitate herself into a state of war against them.

Advices from the British Admiralty now state that the Atlantic Ocean is thoroughly policed by Britain's battleships.

Only a Subterfuge.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—It is believed at the Admiralty here that the rumor of the sale of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau is only a subterfuge to draw off the Anglo-French fleet. It was stated that the Government had received information that the cruisers were lying in the Dardanelles with the German flag still flying, and with their officers and crews aboard. It is thought they are simply waiting an opportunity to elude the combined fleet that waits to prevent their joinings the Austrian squadron in the Adriatic.

Bulgaria Warns Turkey.

ROME, Aug. 15.—A message from Sofia yesterday afternoon says: "At Thursday's meeting of the Bulgarian Parliament, Premier Radoloff made it plain if Turkey makes any move in Germany's favor, Bulgaria will make peace with Serbia and fight side by side with the Serbians to regain Adrianople and Kirkisliach."

**VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY**

Belgian Minister Cites Many Cases of German Atrocities.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14.—(Via Paris) —It was stated here yesterday that intervention of the neutral powers is to be asked for by the Belgian foreign minister, through the diplomatic representatives in the Belgian capital in reference to alleged repeated violations by the German troops in Belgium of the Geneva and Hague conventions.

M. Davignon, the Belgian Foreign Minister, has drawn up a long list of cases declared to be fully attested and the killing of the wounded, the abuse of the white flag, the killing of civilians and the seizure of private and public funds.

Peasants report that the Germans are waging a war of extermination. They allege that the troops are firing on priests and are killing and wounding people indiscriminately. Whole villages, according to their stories, are being wiped out by the invaders.

According to a semi-official despatch the German troops before Kalliz, Russian Poland, have issued a proclamation stating that every tenth inhabitant of Kalliz will be shot in the event of further resistance.

**ATTEMPTS AT LONDON TO BURN ARMORIES AND ORDNANCE STORES.**

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 15.—Two more attempts were made to damage the militia department's buildings in this city this morning. At 1.30 a.m. two men were discovered by a vigilant guard plunging over a fence at the ordnance stores, where an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the building yesterday morning. After challenging the men for a third time and receiving no reply the guard fired. The men quickly vanished in the darkness.

About 3 o'clock when two guards started to investigate suspicious noises at the rear of the armories on Dundas street they were met by an unidentified man who fired a revolver from the darkness without effect. The guard replied with two rifle shots and the man ran rapidly to King street, half a block away, where a waiting auto quickly whisked him out of sight. It is believed that it was the intention to set the armories on fire.

Mutiny on Steamer.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 15.—A mutiny broke out among the crew of the German steamer Bluecher, which after sailing from this port for an unknown destination, returned a short time later. Lying in the port of Pernambuco are several German liners, with a total of 5,000 German steerage passengers on board. The captains of the vessels fear to proceed owing to the danger of capture by British warships.

Shareholders Warned.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The British Board of Trade yesterday issued a warning to holders of shares in American railroad companies, and in the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., care fully to examine their certificates, and if the registered holder is German or an Austrian, or a German or an Austrian company, immediately to take steps to secure the registration of their own names.

Greece Fears Attack.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Athens says that King Constantine at the suggestion of the Premier and Minister of War has called a conference of all former Premiers and party leaders to determine the attitude of Greece in the face of Turkey's purchase of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau from Germany.

**WAR WILL HELP CANADA.**

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Aug. 14.—An immense public meeting was held here last night, attended by the governor, Premier, Cabinet Ministers, leading citizens and every class. The meeting endorsed the offer made by the Government to the Imperial Cabinet, accepted by the latter, to enlist and equip 500 men to help the Mother Country in the war, a similar number for the local militia, and to increase the naval reserve from 600 to 1,000 men.

Woman Captures Spy.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14.—A woman caught a German spy on the train from Antwerp in the act of releasing carrier pigeons which he had concealed in a bag. She seized and held him until other passengers came to her assistance. The man was handed over the military authorities. He was tried by court-martial and shot.

Operator Told to "Beat It."

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—When the wireless operator on the Mount Royal, 100 miles east of Cape Race, innocently started to give the position of the Mauretania to the German cruiser Karlsruhe, the Mauretania operator broke in with the terse flash "Beat It."

**IS NOT A SPY.**

HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 13.—John L. Ferguson, an American citizen, arrested at Mahone Bay, N.S., suspected of espionage when plans of the harbor were found in his possession, was released later. It was shown that Ferguson, who is a student of Dartmouth College, was employed in making maps of Nova Scotia for the Government. Ferguson originally came from Spokane, Washington.

Montenegrins Dominate Scutari.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Times publishes a despatch from Paris, which says that the report that Montenegrins occupy Mount Tarabosch, dominating Scutari is confirmed.

**Get Your Job Printing at The Guide**

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



**BUYERS TO SHARE IN PROFITS**

**Lower Prices for Ford Cars**

Effective from August 1, 1914 to August 1, 1915, and guaranteed against any reduction during that time.

**Touring Car . . . \$590**

**Runabout . . . . . 540**

**Town Car . . . . . 840**

In The Dominion of Canada Only, (F.O.B. Ford, Ont.)

**FURTHER** we will be able to obtain the maximum efficiency in our Factory production, and the minimum cost in our purchasing and sales departments **IF** we can reach an output of 30,000 cars between the above dates.

**AND** should we reach this production, we agree to pay as a buyer's share, from \$40 to \$60 per car (on or about August 1, 1915) to every retail buyer who purchases a new Ford car between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915

For further particulars regarding these low prices and profit-sharing plan, see

**F. W. WILSON, Ford Dealer, Port Hope**

**FORD MOTOR COMPANY**

of Canada, Limited., Ford, Ontario



**The Weekly Guide**

PORT HOPE, AUG. 21, 1914

And this is Peace Year at the Toronto Exhibition.

Canadian Express money orders for sale at The Guide office.

J. L. Thompson & Son's big mid-summer sale started on Saturday.

Big bargains at J. L. Thompson & Son's, in boots, shoes, trunks and suit cases.

Boots, shoes, trunks and suit cases at greatly reduced prices at J. L. Thompson & Son's.

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

WITH PLEASURE—A few weeks earlier, as the Peterboro Review points out, Ontario might have sent a contingent of army worms, to prey on the German crops.

TRUE BRITISH SENTIMENT.—"If Germany will have it, she shall have it in full measure." These words of Sir Edward Grey express the sentiment of every true-hearted Briton.—Montreal Herald-Telegraph.

ASSESSMENT REDUCED.—The Caning Factory appealed against their assessment and the same was confirmed by the Court of Revision. The appeal was carried to the Judge's Court, and Monday Judge Huycke, of Peterboro, reduced it \$500.00.

A HANDSOME BOUQUET—Dr. Aldrich, who is a great lover of flowers, has had placed in Messrs Fulford Bros. window, a very beautiful bouquet of Gladioli, grown from bulbs supplied by the Port Hope Horticultural Society. They are the new variety "America," and of a handsome shade of pale pink.

DECORATION DAY AT COBourg.—The members of Cobourg Lodge, I. O. O. F. will decorate the graves of their deceased brethren on Sunday afternoon next, August 23rd. No doubt a large number of Port Hope Oddfellows will go down to assist. Rigs will leave lodge room at 1.30 p. m.

SEVERE STORM.—Quite a heavy electrical storm passed over Port Hope between 3 and 6 Tuesday morning. The lightning was very vivid, the thunder loud and long, while the rain fairly emptied down. About the last roll of thunder sounded like the German guns and was quite a shock to the nervous ones. No damage is reported.

ACCIDENT.—Alderman W. R. Chislett met with a painful accident on Tuesday. He was standing on a wagon unloading lumber from a car at Hume's siding when the horses started and Mr. Chislett was thrown backwards from the wagon and alighted on his head. He received a severe shaking up but his injuries are not serious.

REFINERS REFUSE TO SUPPLY ORDERS.—The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company Saturday refused all orders from retailers for sugar. The Redpath Company also refuse to supply sugar in large quantities, as also do the Dominion Sugar Company. This is to avoid speculation, that is, large purchases at present prices, in the anticipation of further increases.

WHICH ARE WE TO BELIEVE.—Germany does not produce enough foodstuffs to feed herself. If the over-seas traffic is completely interdicted, it will be necessary for her to sue for peace soon in order to avoid starvation, or to risk her all on a naval battle with England.—La Presse. Who have read in other papers that Germany has sufficient food supplies to last some years, even when all imports are cut off. Which are we to believe?

VOLUNTEERS WILL BE INOCULATED.—Orders have been issued to the effect that all the volunteers will have to be inoculated against typhoid fever before they leave for Val Cartier. The order is general and affects all the local volunteers. The order was received Monday night, and local physicians who are to effect the inoculation have telegraphed for an immediate supply of the serum used for this purpose. The inoculation is of course a preventative measure that is intended to prevent the outbreak typhoid among the troops if such is possible.

**A NEW CHAPTER**

Of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire Organized Tuesday Afternoon

The first meeting of the "Col. Arthur Williams" Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire for the election of officers was held in the Carnegie Library, on Tuesday afternoon. A very large number of members was present and much enthusiasm was expressed. The election was by ballot and the following are the officers:—

Regent—Mrs R A Mulholland.  
1st Vice Rgt.—Mrs R Wallace Smart.  
2nd Vice Rgt.—Mrs S C Bennett.  
Secretary—Miss Hazel H Burnham.

Treasurer—Mrs W J Helm.  
Standard Bearer—Mrs Wotherpoon.  
It was arranged that meetings should be held the last Friday of every month, in the Public Library, which has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Chapter by the Library Board. The work to be undertaken will be discussed at a future meeting, the time being too limited to make further arrangements.

**COLLECTIONS FOR HOSPITAL SHIP**

- Division No. 1.—Convener, Miss McLean; Collectors, Madames J. A. Hume, Ward, Weir, Misses A Chalk M. Croft. \$103 75
- Division No. 2.—Convener, Mrs. R. W. Smart; Collectors, Mrs. W. Helm, Misses Sanders, Smart, Watson and Strickland. \$173 40
- Division No. 3.—Convener, Mrs. Crumpton; Collectors, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Tuer. \$75 50
- Division No. 4.—Convener, Mrs. Fred. Sculthorp; Collectors, Mrs. Finlay, Misses Curtis, Chislett, H. Armel and Lightle. \$147 55
- Division No. 5.—Convener, Mrs. Elliott; Collectors, Madames Strong Andrews, Mitchell, Dark, B. George, Misses Badge, McMullen, Smith and Burnham. \$75 23
- Division No. 6.—Convener, Mrs. F. J. Brown; Collectors, Madames Calverwell, Chisholm, Wotherpoon, Roper, McKinley, Miss Tempest. \$253 10
- Division No. 7.—Convener, Mrs. Atkinson; Collectors, Mrs. McMahon Mrs. E. Brown, Miss M. Bennett. \$64 35
- Township of Hope. \$33 10
- Charleotte Institute. \$14 50
- Telephone Road, Miss Williams, Collector. \$5 00

The motto of the Order will be that of the 46th Regiment—"Always Prepared."

LOST AN ARM.—Last Sunday morning as Mr. David Kernaghan, on the Niles farm at Lakeport, was crossing the G. T. R. tracks which run across his place his assistance was called by a young man lying near the tracks. On going to him, he found that the poor fellow had been jolted from a train the night before, while riding the bumpers. The wheels had passed over his left arm, and he was so badly bruised and stunned, that he had been there about seven hours unable to get up. The arm was amputated in the Belleville hospital.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.—A large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Brown, Ellen street, gathered at their home last Friday evening to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their wedding. During the evening they were presented with several pieces of beautiful china. It was a complete surprise, but Mr. Brown, on behalf of his wife and family, made a suitable reply. The happy gathering then made merry for an hour or two, during which time a dainty lunch was served, the gathering dispersing about midnight.

WAR PRICES.—There is no more reason to fear a flour famine than there is for an excessive advance in flour prices. That there will be any attempt on the part of millers and manufacturers unduly to increase prices at the present time is unlikely, for there is a large supply on hand and a large crop of wheat about ready to be harvested. War will no doubt increase prices somewhat, but it will be the duty of the Canadian Government, which in time of peace has afforded a large measure of protection to Canadian millers, to see that in time of war the people are protected if there is evidence of any attempt to impose unfair or unnecessary prices.—St. John Globe.

**C. N. R. BRIDGE BEING GUARDED**

By Two Toronto Men—Bridge Collapsed Wednesday

Two men from Toronto, have been sworn in by the C. N. R. and have been placed on guard at the viaduct just west of the local station. They have pitched their tent at the east end of the bridge and will work twelve hour shifts. They have an abundant supply of ammunition and any person found tampering with the bridge will be severely dealt with.

Just as an engine of the Canadian Northern Railway passed over the trestle bridge behind the industrial farm near Langstaff at 5.15 Wednesday morning, the six loaded freight cars in the rear left the tracks, and bridge and cars collapsed into the valley below. Instantly a flash burst from the wreckage and soon the whole mass was in flames. In half an hour all that remained of the train and the bridge were a few wheels and trucks, and some twisted rails and beams from the bridge. The engine and tender remained on the top of the hill. Had the coupling between the tender and the first car not broken, the engine would have been dragged down into the flames.

**OIL AND ALCOHOL.**

As two of the cars contained shipments of oil and others carried liquors, it is thought that spontaneous combustion caused the oil to ignite when the train crashed into the valley. Donald McPhail, engineer on the train, could not assign any cause for the accident except that the bridge was weakened.

"Do you think the Germans had anything to do with the wrecking of the bridge?" asked The Toronto Star of Mr. D. B. Hanna, third vice president of the C. N. R.

"Certainly not," said Mr. Hanna emphatically. "We have every reason to believe that the accident was caused by ordinary reasons. I do not believe the Germans had anything whatever to do with it."

Passengers are being sent by Metropolitan Railway from Richmond Hill to North Toronto.

**German Waiters Can't Go**

The German waiters employed in Toronto hotels, and there is a small army of them, have been told to go about their ordinary business and to keep quiet regarding anything that may develop during the war. The chief German waiter in the King Edward Hotel, who has some thirty of his countrymen under him, stated that they were all subject to the call of the Fatherland, but that the local German Consul had advised them of the impossibility of securing transport to Europe. The Toronto German waiters were very reluctant in expressing views. However, the sum-total of opinion is the Germany has herself in a tight fix.

**POPE PIUS IS DEAD.**

Rome, Aug. 19.—Pope Pius is dead. He has suffered the past four days from bronchial catarrh. His condition was aggravated this morning by an extension of the bronchitis and he had a higher fever which no doubt caused his death.

AXLE BROKE AND CAR LEFT TRACK.—When an axle on a box car on the G. T. R. "Moonlight" to Port Hope broke near Garden Hill on Tuesday night, three cars went off the track. The auxiliary was called out and the track cleared in the course of a few hours.

MANY ARE VOLUNTEERING.—Ninety men have volunteered from Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterboro and Campbellford for the 14th Field Battery to go to the seat of war. G. H. Ralston, Major, is officer commanding. Lieut. E. L. MacNachtan and Quarter Master Sergeant Houston are recruiting in Cobourg.

INTERESTING BATHERS.—One evening this week a party of both sexes thought they would enjoy a bathe near the west pier. The refreshments were too strong and unfortunately they forgot where their clothes were. Help had to be called and the parties driven to their homes.—Cobourg Star.

A REMEDY FOR EARACHE.—To have the earache is to endure torture. The ear is a delicate organ and few care to deal with it, considering it work for a doctor. Dr. Thomas Electric Oil offers a simple remedy. A few drops upon a piece of lint or medical cotton and placed in the ear will work wonders in relieving pain.

COULDN'T SLEEP WITH IT.—Vicar—You know, Thomas, you set the younger men of the parish a bad example by going into public houses on Sunday. Why don't you take your gallon of beer home on Saturday nights? Thomas—Aye, sir. A' couldna gang t'sleep wi' a gallon o' beer in the hoose!

**THE TIME FOR TOWELS**

One of the first requisites of the sultry season is a plentiful supply of GOOD TOWELS. Our TOWEL VALUES we believe cannot be surpassed, and we're willing that you should put them to any fair test. The few listed here, only point the way to many more equally as good value.

**BATH TOWELS.**

These come in a great variety of sizes and prices. Bleached Bath Towels per pair 10c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c and 70c. Unbleached Bath Towels with white and colored stripes, per pair 20c, 25c, 40c and.....50c

**GUEST TOWELS**

and Towellings are shown in a variety of sizes and patterns. You can bank on getting here the best values obtainable. Guest Towels per pair 20c, 25c, 40c and.....50c. Guest Towellings.—Huck with neat patterns and stripes, 15 inch; all linen. Per yard.....25c. 18 inch pansy and stripe patterns. Per yard 35 and.....40c. 24 x 25 inch pure linen and good patterns. Per yard.....50c

**HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS**

Our showing is replete with every desirable size and quality. Prices run from 20c pair up to.....\$1.50 TRY US FOR TOWELS

Phone **FULFORD BROS.** Phone 40

Store closes at 12 o'clock on Wednesdays during July & Aug. OUR TERMS—Strictly cash and one price to all.

THE BEST YET.—Now, children, said the teacher to the class in arithmetic, a rich man dies and leaves a million. One-tenth goes to the wife, one-twelfth to a son, one-sixteenth to a brother, one-twelfth to an uncle, and the rest to a distant cousin. What does each one get? And the smallest boy in the class waved his hand and shouted, A lawyer.

AIR CASTLES.—Members of the town council and Board of Trade held two interviews this week with representatives of industries wishing to locate here. On Wednesday a furnace manufacturer met members of the joint boards, and Thursday a gentleman wishing to locate for the manufacture of scales visited town. Both have American connection.—Cobourg Post.

IN ENGLISH HOMES—Just imagine the terrible anxiety of the people of Britain at this critical juncture! There is hardly a home in Britain which has not a son, husband or relative either in the army or navy. If this is an anxious time for Canada what must it be for Britain, by whom the brunt of the battle must be borne!—Brockville Times.

A MEDICAL NEED SUPPLIED.—When a medicine is found that not only acts upon the stomach but is so composed that certain ingredients of it pass unaltered through the stomach to find action in the bowels then there is available a purgative and a cleanser of great effectiveness. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are of this character and are the best of all pills. During the years they have been in use they have established themselves as no other pill has done.

FRANKNESS.—The Bishop of London, who has been "going for" music hall immorality, recently told a story of a visit he paid to Buckingham Palace to see King Edward. As he was going in he passed the late Lord Salisbury coming out, but the statesman did not seem to know him. In the course of conversation he mentioned the meeting to King Edward. Oh, Lord Salisbury never recognizes any body, replied the King; and going to a bureau he took out a new photograph of himself and handed it to the Bishop. What do you think of that? he asked. A very excellent likeness sir! replied the Bishop. Well, said the King, when I showed it to Salisbury he looked hard at it for a minute and then said: Poor Buller! I wonder if he is as stupid as he looks!

AT REST.—After months of pain and suffering, Charles Sing, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sing, Barrett's Terrace, passed to his eternal rest on Saturday afternoon, about two o'clock. The deceased was a very bright young fellow, and a general favorite with all with whom he came in contact. He was a brilliant student at our Public and High Schools, and had completed one year at the University, with a view of entering the medical profession, when stricken by the fell disease which culminated in his death. He was a member of the Methodist church, and the Young Men's Brotherhood, and during his long illness much enjoyed the visits of his pastor and other Christian friends. He leaves to mourn his loss—father, mother, one brother, and two sisters. The funeral took place last Monday at half past three and was largely attended. Service was conducted by Rev. Mr. King, pastor of the Methodist church. The following young men acted as pall bearers—Frank Benny, Vernon Storey, Harry Jewell, Auld Beatty, Russell Beatty, Cillie White.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure.

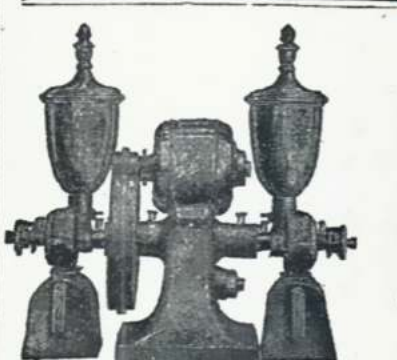
Garden Hill Woman's Institute, will meet at Mrs. Thos. Lord's, Campbellcroft, Sept, 3rd, at 2.30 p. m.

THE LATEST.—War extra! It is rumoured that several German schooners, crossing certain Port Arthur bars, went down this morning. SLOW, BUT DETERMINED.—We must admit that John Bull is slow to getting into a quarrel with a nation of equal power, but equally slow to stop it until he has reached a satisfactory conclusion.—Buffalo News.

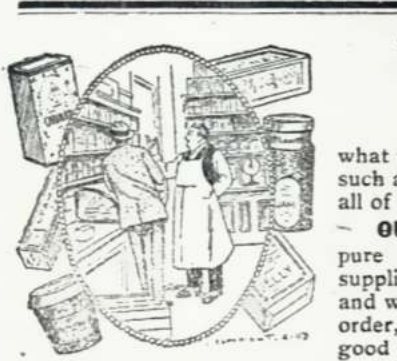
COSTS A LOT.—Toronto is spending two million dollars in building new schools this year. The cost of qualifying the rising generation to read the sporting pages of the newspapers and "yellow covered" novels is terrific.

NO MEETING.—There was no meeting of the Council, Monday evening, a quorum not being present at 7.30 o'clock. Those in attendance at the appointed hour were—G N Patterson, J H Rosevear, C E Sheriff and G Smith.

DIED SING.—At Port Hope, on Saturday, August 15th, 1914, Charles Kenneth Sing, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sing. HINTON.—At Port Hope, on Tuesday, August 18th, 1914, Norman Henry, eldest son of Ella Hinton, aged 19 years, 10 months.



**F. H. BROWN** Hello 48



**W. D. STEPHENS** - - Proprietor

**NEW BRAZIL NUTS 20 CENTS A POUND**

**H. E. MARTIN** Phone 28

**Snaps for Bargain Hunters**

- 20 dozen Bath Towels worth 30c for 23c pr.
- 20 dozen Pure Linen Bedroom Towels worth 35c for 25c pair.
- 5 dozen full size cotton Bed Sheets worth \$1.85 for \$1.50 pair.
- 5 dozen Ladies' Radium Hose in embroidery and lace effect, either black or white, worth 40c for 25c pair.
- 800 yards of this season's figured Cotton Crepes, worth 15c for 10c yard.
- 500 yards of Linen Towelling worth 10c for 8c yard.
- 650 yards of Linen Towelling worth 12c yd for 10c yard.
- 40 pieces of all Silk Ribbon in every pretty color, 5 1/2 inch width, worth 30c for 20c yd

**JOHN WICKETT & SON**

Three Busy Stores. For Value

**CLEARING PRICES on all Goods AT MRS. RYAN'S**

Hats, Feathers, Flowers and all Millinery requisites less than manufacturers' prices. **MRS. RYAN**

**CHARLES F. ALLISON** TEACHER, VOCAL PIANO AND PIPE organ. Pupils prepared for any examination. Organist and Choir Director St. Paul's Church, St. George Street, Cobourg. Telephone 110.

**HEIGHINGTON, MACKLEM & SHAVER** SUCCESSORS TO HODGINS, HEIGHINGTON & BASTEDO Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Excelsior Life Building, 59-61 Victoria Street, Toronto. Special attention given to investments on mortgages on improved Toronto premises at highest rates. Tel 27 19

**Dickinson's Diuretic Powders** Cure Distemper, Influenza in Horses—It also acts quickly on the Kidneys and blood, draining from the system impurities which are the cause of swelling in the legs, Farcey, Scratches **S. S. Dickinson**

**S. S. Dickinson** Veterinary Surgeon has resumed practice in Port Hope Office—Over Hancock's Hardware. Telephone 31. PORT HOPE, ONT.

**Dr. J. N. JOHNSTON** VETERINARIAN Honor Graduate of Ontario Vet. Coll. Medicines of the latest discovery always on hand. Latest improved instruments used. SPECIALTIES: Dentistry, Lameness and all diseases of the feet Office: Next Trenouth & Jarrell's Livery ONTARIO STREET. Residence 32 Blooms Grove Ave. Phone 164 Office Phone 72

**War and Market Conditions**

It ever has been, when war is declared, markets become very much excited. The present condition might almost be called a "World's War," so many nations being drawn in, and you can readily understand what terrible effects such a state would have on all markets. We do not wish to put any scare headlines in this writing, but we rather think you would do well to be reasonably protected with foodstuffs, such as Flour, Sugar, English Imports, Tea, (war tax expected) Cereals, etc. We hope to be favored with that confidence which we have enjoyed in the past and we feel that the relations between merchant and customer should be one of mutual trust. You can rest assured that as far as Port Hope is concerned, we shall do all in our power to protect your interests.

**JOHN CURTIS & SON** The House of Quality.