

Lightning's Heavy Toll

Forty Insurance Companies in Ontario, reporting over a period of twelve years, show that 66 1/2 per cent. of all rural barn claims settled were due to lightning.

Prof. Day, of the O. A. C., says: "Lightning Rods properly installed, are almost absolute protection. Out of every \$1000 of loss to unrodded buildings by lightning, \$999 would be saved if those buildings were properly rodded."

Send for our Catalog.

THE UNIVERSAL LIGHTNING ROD CO.

Makers of the Rod with the Lock-Joint. HESPELER, ONT.

The Peoples Mills

A Large Quantity of Wheat and Barley Chop Wheat Chop, Chopped Oats Wheat, Oats and Barley Chop Crimped Oats, for Horse Feed

500 Tons No. 1 FEEDING HAY

See our Hay and Get our Prices before buying elsewhere

On the car at \$14.50 per ton

Any Quantity of Good Oats wanted at 40c per bushel.

Soveign, Eclipse and Pastry Flours

Every bag guaranteed; if not satisfactory we will return your money.

All Kinds of Grain Bought at Market Prices. Special Reduction on Flour and Feed in Ton Lots. TELEPHONE No. 8

JOHN McGOWAN

NEW REVISED CLUBBING RATES

Table with 2 columns: Subscription Name and Rate. Includes titles like 'The Chronicle and Weekly Mail and Empire' with rates from \$1.75 to \$4.00.

THE DAUGHTER OF DAVID KERR

Continued from page 6.

the fire of a pair of laughing eyes. Gloria, whose ideas of business were as vague as her notions of politics or esoteric Buddhism, accepted his explanation as adequate; especially since she recalled that when in Europe he had been writing some magazine articles about the tariff. Since she never thought about the matter at all she never thought it strange that Belmont should be the place for such labors.

"Have you ever been to Locust Lawn?" was her next question. "I have that pleasure in store for me." This pleased her. Even before he came there were many little things she could do to make the house appear to better advantage. Although he had not yet made explanation of his failure to come to Paris, she found herself anxious to have him once more on the old footing of intimate friendship.

"Are you the same as in the mad old, glad old Paris days?" he asked. She parried the question with another. "Are you?" "In some respects—only more so." "That's a riddle. I hate riddles." As he made no reply to this, she went on after the pause of which he had not taken advantage. "I hope we meet accidentally as often as you met our party abroad."

"Was it accident?" he made bold to ask. "Wasn't it? You pretended it was." Then the mischievous little spirit that ruled her tongue forced her to say, "I don't blame you; I think Annabel Hitchecock is a beautiful girl. We all know you were crazy about her."

"Was I?" Rising infection. "Weren't you?" Also rising infection. "I'll admit I followed your party," he conceded.

"Now we're getting at the truth of the matter," she replied triumphantly. She felt she was teasing him, and she enjoyed it. "But why didn't you come



"I Had Hoped to Meet You in Paris Again."

on to Paris as you promised me? I'd like to know why we suddenly lost you. Was it another girl even prettier than Annabel?"

He did not join her when she laughed at the picture she had painted. All the light joyousness, the first which had been his since he had come to Belmont, died out of his face as he answered:

"After the Rhine I had hoped to meet you in Paris again. I looked forward to it as the beginning of another happy time. And then, in London, I received a cable—my mother was dying."

"No," protested the girl, her eyes wide with pity. "I had just time to catch the express for Liverpool that would put me aboard a liner an hour before she sailed. Miss Kerr, I know I thought of Paris, but things all seemed blurred to me, and so the message I had planned to you—not to Miss Hitchecock—was never sent."

"My poor friend."

"I reached America too late." "I'm so sorry," she sighed. He had told the whole story. There was nothing more to say.

Both sat gazing into the open fire.

busy with the thoughts of life and death. At last Gloria said quietly, with no more movement than if her thoughts had of themselves become vocal:

"Tell me of your mother. I never knew my mother, and so I envy you. You loved her?" "I loved her," he began. Of his own affairs he seldom spoke, yet here was one who by her very presence made him glad to tell his story, and glad that it was a story he could tell with pride. "Son never loved mother more. And never did a son owe a mother more than I owed mine. I never knew my father. He was a good man, but not provident. When he died, mother found she had to support herself and me, an only child. O Miss Kerr, if you knew the bitterness of that struggle as I know it your heart would ache, too, at thought of it."

He paused, but something clutched at Gloria's throat. She could not speak. "I have that pleasure in store for me." "I have that pleasure in store for me."

"I have that pleasure in store for me." "I have that pleasure in store for me."

Continued next week. The cruiser Rainbow will be overhauled for two weeks before proceeding north to Behring Sea for sealing patrol duty.

LIPTON HAS LITTLE CHANCE

The New York American says editorially:

Sir Thomas Lipton, who is England's best sportsman because he is an Irishman, has left England with his fourth Shamrock. Handicapped by notoriously unfair conditions, he is willing year after year to build challengers for the America's Cup and sail them across the ocean to race for it.

The defenders meanwhile are tried and tuned on millpond water and spared all the rack and strain of a transatlantic voyage.

There is no fairness, no sportsmanship in this. There is nothing in it save the desire of the New York Yacht Club, which holds the cup, to dictate the terms under which it is to be held.

Yachting, while it is a sport for the rich, is still a sport. As the horse's beauty and courage will keep him the admiration of men long after all his work is done by automobiles, so the beauty and grace of the sailing boat will keep it in existence long after its utility is a thing alone of memory.

And, since, as a sport, yachting will always exist, it is to be hoped that some time the greatest of all international yacht races will be held under real sporting conditions, yacht meeting yacht on equal terms, and making a real and beautiful test of superiority of design aloft and aloft and superior handling by the crew.

Neither Lipton nor any other challenger has had a square deal since defenders were built as racing machines, unfit to endure the pounding of deep sea waves. We trust that some day, if Sir Thomas continues to challenge, he will find defenders who will meet him half way, who will build boats as he must build his, and who will go into the contest solely animated by the desire to learn whether England or America can build, rig and sail the better boat.

LITTLE MARY'S ESSAY

CLOTHES.

Clothes is the most important thing in the world to lady folks. Men don't have any clothes. They just has things that covers them, and they ain't got no ruffles, nor frillies, nor feathers, nor ribbons, nor anything to make life worth living.

The reason that men has to sit up and smoke when they get together is because they haven't got anything interesting to talk about, like whether they will cut parts legs on the bias or not this year, or whether they will wear shirts with a train or walking length.

Ladies do not have to smoke when they spend a nappy evening together, because they have always got something to talk about, for they can discuss the Paris fashions and say: "Oh, ain't that awful scandalous, but I've just bought one."

The first clothes was invented by Mrs. Adam, and wasn't nothing but fir leaves, but my papa says Mrs. Adam didn't have nothing on the present styles.

There are lots of different kinds of clothes. There are dresses, frocks and gowns, and just clothes.

A dress is what you make at home with a help of a dollar and a half sewing woman, and when you have that on you go to see your oldest friends, and they say, "My, but you are putting on fat, aren't you, because you look so buncy."

A frock is something that you get ready-made in a store and you brag about it being a bargain, but when you wear it nobody don't rubber on the street at you, and when your friends see it, they don't look like they had been eating something that disagree with them and give them a pain.

A gown is what they make for you at the places where the salesladies are all seven feet high, and wear trailing black satir, and snub you so that you are scared stiff. But when you get on a gown and go to a restaurant the head waiter show you to the table by the window, and if you go to a store all the clerks wait on you while they make the woman who has just got clothes stand around until they get ready to notice her.

My papa says that clothes do not make the man, but clothes make a lady fat or thin, or pretty or ugly, because when a lady is all dressed up in her silk dress and her best hair, she don't look a bit like she did when she had on a kimono and her curl papers. Also, clothes make a lady peevish or amiable, for women folks always act like they look, and how can anybody have a good fitting temper when they have got on a bad-fitting skirt?

Clothes is a great blessing, for it gives the women all they can do to buy new ones, and it gives the men all they can do to pay for them, so it keeps both of them busy, so they can't get in no mischief.

Men are always knocking women's clothes and saying they haven't got any sense about 'em, but that is because men is envious, because they have to wear such ugly duds. Oh, how I pity the poor men who haven't got any hobbleskiets or French-beeled pumps.

—DOROTHY DIX.

EVER-READY LEMONADE

Cover a pound of loaf sugar with cold water; heat it slowly until the sugar dissolves, then set away to cool. When quite cold, add the juice of twelve lemons, pour into glass jars, and keep them in the refrigerator. This recipe will give you two quarts of lemon syrup. Use a tablespoonful or so in each glass, according to taste, add water that has been thoroughly chilled, and you will have a most refreshing beverage ready on the moment for your family and a goodly company of guests.

The marine and naval departments are engaged in trying to make Hudson's Bay and Strait safe for navigation. Three wireless stations in the strait and the entrance to the bay are to be located so as to give a continuous line of communication from Port Nelson and Port Churchill to the Atlantic.

COMFORT SOAP. IT'S ALL RIGHT! It Lasts. The Clothes Last. Its Friends Last. POSITIVELY THE LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

Call at E. A. ROWE'S For all kinds of Bakery Goods Cooked and Cured Meats. OYSTERS AND FRUIT IN SEASON. E. A. ROWE: Confectioner and Grocer.

WHY HE VOTED AGAINST ROWELL. An Ex-Liberal M. P. P. Gives His Reasons. The Forest Free Press, owned and edited by H. J. Pettypiece, ex-Liberal M. P. P., published a vigorous editorial in its issue of July 9th duly signed by Mr. Pettypiece, entitled, "Why I Voted Against Mr. Rowell." The fact that Mr. Pettypiece did vote against the Liberal leader probably was not known to many, but the ex-Liberal member for East Lambton is evidently desirous that there should be no mistake as to his attitude. The article is as follows:

"To East Lambton Liberals: "In January, 1913, The Free Press lost a number of subscribers and other patronage because the paper took a decided stand for local option. Last week, because I voted for Dr. Martyn, other subscribers stopped the paper, and one old subscriber who quit threatened that many others would do so. "Some very sincere Liberals say that because I was formerly their standard bearer I have no right to differ with the party leaders now, even when I believe they have deserted the best principles of Liberalism. For these and other reasons I deem it proper to tell just why I voted against Mr. Rowell on June 20th. "I did so, first, for the good of the temperance cause, and second, for the good of the Liberal party. The recent general election was not a political contest, in the true sense, but, as Mr. Rowell (who made the issue) declared it time and again a contest between Whitney and the organized liquor traffic on the one side and me and organized Christianity on the other. His appeals to the electors were on these, and not on political lines. If this plan of campaign meant anything it meant the total breaking down of the recognized party divisions and the formation of the two new parties, one claiming to be the only Christian party. Such a political division, if it were possible, (which it is not) must be repulsive to every thinking man. It would mean that to maintain laws for the moral benefit of the people the one party must always be kept in power, which in itself is undesirable and would prove disastrous to the province.

"Some weeks ago, before the election was announced, I wrote The Globe and endeavored to point out that the Rowell plan of campaign was unfortunate, both for the temperance cause and the Liberals, and at the Watford convention I did likewise so far as time permitted. "My predictions have been more than fulfilled. Although Mr. Rowell put up a campaign that in vigor and earnestness has never been excelled, if equaled, in Canada, his policy made practically no progress. The few seats gained by the Liberals were gained by other causes.

"No other result could be expected. Mr. Rowell's declaration of policy consolidated the liquor forces for the first time in a political contest, and failed to unite the temperance forces. Many temperance voters felt that the legality of the public servant would uphold legislation. Others had no faith in the movement and stayed with their own party, as might have been expected. In the first place the policy was adopted, not for the purpose of abolishing the bar but as a vote-catcher, as was boldly announced at the time by those who foisted it on the party. In the next place, many of its loudest advocates carried on a campaign that has left an ugly stain on Ontario Liberalism. Papers that every day for years helped to give an air of respectability to the traffic and created the sale of untold quantities of liquor, blubbered for two weeks over 'the boy' and caricatured the victims of the traffic in the most indecent manner. To quote from Winston Churchill's latest book, 'inasmuch as directly as indirectly, they made profits from conditions which are an abomination before God, they proved their insincerity and injured the cause they professed to advance.' The fact that the boy has already been forgotten, and the traffic continues to be promoted by these papers, is additional proof of their insincerity.

"Believing then, and being more firmly convinced since, that the Rowell plan of campaign can only be injurious to the temperance cause and the Liberal party, I voted to smash that plan. "So long as electors are threatened to be boycotted for voting according to their convictions, it is folly to expect men to desert their party in any considerable number. Those who

stopped the paper" have simply confirmed as right the stand I took on the question. "To divide the people on political lines on religious and moral questions is a crime, and whoever devised the Rowell campaign did just what every political grafter and monopolist desires—divided, the forces striving for better conditions. In the interest of the temperance cause and of Liberalism that plan of campaign must be abandoned, and the sooner the better. That's why I voted against it." H. J. PETTYPIECE, Forest, July 8, 1914.

WHERE ROWELL GOT HIS "FUND" Wm. Munns, who was a Temperance candidate in North York some years ago, writes a letter to the press in which he puts the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance where it belongs. Some of the facts and figures he presents deserve more than passing notice. We present a portion of his letter for consideration. "More money has been received and contributed to the alliance during the Whitney administration than during any previous government, showing that temperance is a live issue and that people have confidence in the honest endeavor of Sir James to banish the drink traffic in our province by local option methods, and majorities that prevent the repeal once a municipality adopts the law. It is instructive to observe the advance in contributions to the Alliance under Sir James Whitney's three-fifths adoption:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Subscriptions to Alliance. Data points for years 1907 to 1913 showing increasing subscription amounts.

Year Subscriptions to Alliance 1907 \$14,394.85 1908 19,506.00 1909 31,996.14 1910 51,242.58 1911 55,484.35 1912 72,209.65 1913 84,115.43

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA INCORPORATED 1869 Capital Paid Up \$11,560,000 Reserve Funds 13,575,000 SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Accounts may be opened with an initial deposit of One Dollar. Interest is credited half yearly. JOINT ACCOUNTS An account in the names of two members of a family will be found convenient. Either person (or the survivor) may operate the account. DURHAM BRANCH: S. HUGHES, Manager.