

TIDINGS FOR OUR READERS

PRESENTED IN THE BRIEFEST POSSIBLE FORM.

The Whig's Daily Condensation of the News of the World from Telegraphic Service and Newspaper Exchange.

It has been decided to expel all Englishmen from Finland. Leaves are being substituted as fodder for Bavarian army horses.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. Patterson, of Paris, Ont., has been promoted brigadier-general, succeeding Brig.-Gen. Seely.

A large sawmill and box factory at Little Current, owned by the Collins Inlet Lumber Co., was destroyed by fire.

The Saskatchewan crop is reported in a condition promising a yield equal to or greater than that of the past two years.

Staff Sergeant William Knight, of Toronto, is one of the survivors of the torpedoed hospital ship, Llandovery Castle.

Mrs. F. H. Wood, Toronto, wife of Lieut. Wood, of the 4th C.M.R., who is a prisoner of war in Germany, has died from pleurisy.

Thomas F. Warren, G.T.R. engineer, was crushed to death near Stamford when his engine, leaving the track, fell over upon him.

Flight-Lieut. John Sandfield Macdonald Browne, son of W. B. Browne, flour exporter, Toronto, is reported missing, after a flight over the German lines in France.

Lieut. Arthur Cayley, elder son of Rev. E. C. Vayley, D.D., St. Simon's Rectory, Toronto, is a prisoner in Germany.

A Canada-Russia Socialist plot was revealed in the trial of a Russian at Windsor, Ont., on Wednesday.

Inland revenue receipts for June show a deficit increase over the corresponding month of last year. The total is \$3,058,931, as against \$2,219,050 a year ago.

It was announced in the British Commons that it is believed that one hundred were killed and one hundred injured in Monday night's explosion in the Midlands.

Three Minneapolis papers—Journal, Evening Tribune and Daily News—have increased their price from one cent to two cents a copy.

The Minneapolis Morning Tribune recently increased its price from one cent to two cents.

The Consuls of France, the United States and Great Britain at Archangel, Russia, on Wednesday, received a deputation of delegates from the Murman coast and the White Sea coast asking for the protection of the Entente Allied Governments.

The Government is seriously contemplating some measure whereby the employment of able-bodied men in certain less essential industries will be forbidden. Such employments would include those of barbers, waiters, shoe-shiners, chauffeurs, etc.

SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW.

Some Recollections of Trying Experiences at the Front.

I passed in one place and bent in my saddle to shake the hand of a brother officer of the old 17th Nova Scotia Highlanders. We had been together at the very start, and felt a camaraderie not known in later units of swifter changing personnel.

I had heard of dead presentations in France, but I did not encounter a more remarkable case than that of my brother officer. He had been on the line for nearly two years, and was noted for his sangfroid. But that night his hand trembled, and he was taken pale. He tried to smile at some pleasantries of mine, but his face was overcast by a cloud of sickening apprehension.

"By-by, old man, my time has come," he said huskily to parting. "Nonsense," I answered. "They haven't made a bullet that can hit you."

But I watched him move off as one who has received his death-warrant. Many a time he had passed unscathed, where it had seemed that scarce a blade of grass could live. I thought of him as one who lived a charmed life. For such a one to lose seemed direct tragedy.

Two hours later, in leading his company across a field, his head was blown off his body.

On leaving my pal of the old 17th, I felt overwhelmed by a wave of sadness that had been rising within me all day. This was the end of a bitter, bitter day. How could a man keep up his courage through weeks and months of such calamity?

With brooding sadness, I pulled my horse up at the cross-roads, to let a long column of motor-torries pass. While I paused thus in moody silence, I heard from up the road the sound of singing. A small squad of men were coming out of the trenches, and, true to convention, they were singing as they came.

"Who are you?" I asked as they passed, thinking that they were some cyclist company, or fatigue party, that, had been up for special duty in the trenches.

"We're the Princess Pats," came the proud reply, and then I heard them launch off again into another song.

I had seen that same regiment, then nearly a thousand strong, pass down the road towards Ypres not less than a week before. I remembered how I was thrilled as I thought of their happy names, and passed at their colonel, appearing every inch a soldier, riding his charger at the head of his men. Behind the colonel came the pipes, playing Blue Bonnets over the Border. After that came the long lines of companies with their full complement of officers. It took fifteen minutes for the entire regiment to pass, going in; but it took less than a minute for that remnant to pass, going out.

All that was left of them went by. They had been cut to pieces often before, but this time they were decimated. The gallant colonel had been killed while leading his men over the top. All the company commanders and other officers had been wounded or killed, and only one boyish-faced subaltern remained, who now marched at the head of the column.

Now, the remnant of the regiment that saved the day was marching back to billets. Their uniforms were torn, and caked with blood and filth. Their faces were haggard. Their regiment was shattered, but its spirit was unbroken. While one man remained, the "Princess Pats" remained. With that same blithe and light-hearted mien the handful went swinging by, joining with lusty voices in an old troop-song:

Steadily and shoulder to shoulder, Steadily we'll ride and sing, Marching along, steady and strong, Like the boys of the Old Brigade.

Down the road I followed them into the darkness, until the sound of the singing grew faint and died away. Then, with light heart restored, I too struck up a song, and cantered down the road. For me the flashing stings of that brave remnant had swept all clouds away.

A sad soul a star at the end of a bitter day.—Arthur Hunt Chute to the North American.

One Crisis In Our History

With the truer perspective obtained in the passage of years, it is to be seen how errors of judgment on both sides produced the Rebellion of 1885. Hiel had virtues as well as vices. He was sincere in motives possibly—a fanatic, but a very dangerous one, and as such he was properly dealt with. He had been made the tool of subtly-moving forces, compromise with which was impossible. And hence the blood-stained page in the history of Canada—occupation and settlement of the Imperial wheat field.

Louis Riel himself expiated his crimes with his life—and thirty years afterwards his grandson, Charleis, washed the stain from the family escutcheon with his blood, when he "went out" in France with a sniper's bullet through his heart—but not until he had accounted for no fewer than thirty-seven of Britain's enemies, as shown by the notches on the stock of his rifle, the rifle taken from his dead hand and returned to Canada by the officer commanding to become the treasured trophy and most zealously guarded possession of the Rod and Gun Club at his home of Merritt, in British Columbia.

With the gathering of the storm clouds which broke in the second Riel Rebellion, the strength of the Northern Division of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police was increased, in October, 1884, to two hundred of all ranks, and Superintendent Crozier, with a hundred men, started north on the following St. Patrick's Day and succeeded in quieting matters for a time.

Simultaneously, on March 18, Lt.-Col. Irvine left for Prince Albert, with four officers, 86 non-commissioned officers and men and 66 spare horses, reaching his objective, 291 miles distant, in seven days, through country held by the rebels. He subsequently united with Supt. Crozier and organized the some defence company at Prince Albert.

On the 21st of April, Crozier met and encountered the rebels at Duck Lake, losing nine men and a few wounded, but the enemy falling in his attempt to get the stores under convoy. The total strength of the force, supplemented by volunteers, at Carlton Place, after Crozier's arrival, was 235 rank and file, with eleven wounded. These left Carlton for Prince Albert, where preparations for defence were completed, all able-bodied men, to the number of 309, being enrolled as special constables—their arms being limited, however, to 116 Snider rifles—and a corps of scuders, 47 strong, being organized under Thomas McKay.

The first few weeks of Col. Irvine's occupation of Prince Albert found the position of that isolated post very critical, the normal population of 700 having been swelled by the influx of refugees to approximately eighteen hundred, in addition to police, and Prince Albert being cut off from supplies, all the trails to the railway running through rebel territory.

Col. Irvine, kept well informed by his scouts as to the movements of the Indians, rendered excellent service in driving back Riel's scouts, who were even sufficiently bold to come into Prince Albert itself. Another important duty performed, after the battle of Fish Creek, was that of maintaining the line of communication with Gen. Middleton. The police were kept absolutely in darkness as to the military operations transpiring on the other side until, on April 15, messages were received from Gen. Middleton stating that he hoped to attack Batoche on the 18th or 19th.

The value of forest products exported is about \$30,000,000 annually. Until recently the export consisted chiefly of logs and staves, but pulp, planks, boards, doors and windows, etc., have now come into prominence. The total value of exports is about 50 per cent of the export value.

The people have awakened to the importance of improved and conservative methods, and planting in the coast districts has also been encouraged. Most of it is done by school children. Douglas fir, imported as seed from the Pacific coast and raised in nurseries, is being planted quite extensively in some parts of Norway. Forestry is taught in all public schools and instructors give lectures in the country districts.—Canadian Forestry Journal.

Building Ships in Canada. The war has taught Canadians many things they did not realize before. One of these is that Canadians can build ships. A few years ago a great many of us were inclined to think that it was not practicable for Canada to enter upon construction of steel ships on a large scale. With a remarkable admixture of modesty and caution—or was it lack of confidence?—we were inclined to the view that we lacked the skill, experience and material necessary to build ships on an ambitious scale. The war has shown us that we were wrong. In the House of Commons, recently, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Naval Affairs, not only assured us that we are already building and are going to keep on building steel merchant ships in Canada, but went on to say that we had also constructed war craft "equally as well as they could have been constructed in the Old Land."

Aviators as Rangers. The St. Maurice Forest Protective Society has engaged two aviators, who, with hydroplanes, will patrol the wilds of Northern Quebec and other forest territories for the prevention and discovery of forest fires. This mode of protecting forests in Quebec will be introduced this summer.

Large Baskets. Some of the California Indians store their corn supply in willow baskets, which are as large as the rooms of a house.

One hundred Canadian cadets in the Royal Air Force, who have completed their training at the School of Aeronautics, Toronto, will shortly be sent to England for their course in actual flying.

Old Hockeyist a Hero. The dash which "Jack" McCamus once displayed with Toronto hockey teams he has again displayed in France, according to the evidence furnished by the official award of the Military Cross to Capt. John McCamus, Canadian Infantry. At great personal risk he made three daring daylight reconnaissances for the purpose of selecting forward machine gun positions.

Canadians in the Royal Air Force are to be recorded in a special Canadian section, and given a distinctive badge, but this will not affect their grouping in squadrons of the R.A.F.

THE WEATHER IN FRANCE.

Some Comparisons With Temperature in the Dominion.

Canadian soldiers on the battle fronts in France probably escape our Canadian torrid spells of summer and our blizzardly winters, extremes of heat and cold in France being less severe. They experience, however, periods of sustained cold as the trenches are cold, and the penetrating character peculiar to the continental climate of Northern Europe, but in general no startling change from weather conditions at home.

An exhaustive study of the subject shows that winter in Northern France is not so severe from the standpoint of low temperatures, but there is a consistency of moderately cold weather which is not usually experienced in Canada. Rather low temperatures sometimes occur there, but such extremity of cold weather range about 10 degrees Fahrenheit, to 10 degrees below.

Summer in Northern France is cool as compared with most parts of Canada, the average temperature for July and August, the warmest months, being 63 to 65 degrees. Moderately hot weather sometimes occurs, but extremely high temperatures, such as occasionally are experienced in Ontario and Quebec, are unknown in France. Temperatures as high as 100 never have been reported in France, but they are very rare and they do not have the 90 to 100 spells that are common here.

With the transition from winter to spring the rapid warming up, familiar to residents in most sections of Canada, is not so noticeable in France, the average temperature for March being only 2 to 4 degrees higher than for February. April and May are moderately cool and not unpleasant, while rainfall is comparatively light, although occurring rather frequently.

The summers are pleasant as compared with much of Eastern Canada, the day temperatures being usually moderate and the nights cool. Occasionally hot weather is experienced, but the heat is not so excessive and the heated periods are usually of short duration.

Fall also is usually pleasant, especially in September and October. The rainfall during the autumn is heavier, however. Along the northern coasts of France temperatures are very similar to those of our Pacific coast, the monthly average at Dunkirk, France, and Vancouver, being identical for nearly half the months of the year and differing only slightly for the months. Over the lowlands of Northern France snow is fairly frequent and may be expected from November to April, inclusive, although it rarely attains any considerable depth on the ground. At the higher elevations of Eastern and Southern France, particularly in the mountains bordering on Germany, where the winters are long and cold, snowfall is more frequent and much heavier.

Profit in Pine Trees. Twenty-one per cent of the Kingdom of Norway is covered with forest that is valued for timber.

Of that, about 15 million acres is productive forest. The Government owns about two million acres. The commercial forests under government supervision comprise about 12 million acres. The rest, or about 12 million acres, is private property. Seventy-five per cent of the timber is spruce (Picea excelsa), and pine (Pinus sylvestris) in about equal quantities, as well as some oak, ash, elm and basswood.

Such is found everywhere. The annual forest growth in Norway is about 1.2 cubic feet. Nearly all the cut timber is hauled on sleds to the river in the winter and floated to the coast in the spring. The felling is now nearly all done by piece work, which has proved to be a great success.

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Probs: Friday, fine and moderately warm.

Special for To-morrow!

DOUBLE Discount Stamps



A very special feature that should crowd this busy shopping centre from opening to closing time. Anticipate your immediate and future needs by shopping here tomorrow, and save 10% on all cash purchases.

Please Note

During July and August this store closes daily at 5 o'clock, except Saturday. Your kind co-operation is asked. You can help by shopping early.

Steacy's - Limited

MICA MINE OPENED UP

At Cranworth, July 1.—W. J. O'Connor—Building Steel Barn.

Cranworth, July 1.—W. J. O'Connor has opened up his mica mine and is having good success. Charles Jones has secured the help of a farmerette for the summer. Thomas O'Connor has purchased a new Ford car. Mrs. G. B. Somerville and children have returned home after spending a week in Kingston visiting her parents. Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Rodgers a daughter, Miss Jennie Kennedy, Portland, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. McKinley.

Edward Willis, Scotch Point, is getting a new steel truss barn 40 x 80 to replace the one destroyed by fire last April. Gerald McEwen and Walter made a trip to Perth recently. Samuel Willis and Thomas Burns have installed lightning rods on their barns. W. Baker has purchased a new rubber-tired buggy. School has closed for vacation. Misses Kathleen and Irene O'Meara, of Perth, spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. O'Meara. Miss Adele Morrison, Portland, was visiting friends in Cranworth this week. James Burke, B. Somerville, W. Wilson and F. Wilson made trips to Perth during the week.

Clear Spring cheese factory paid its patrons \$35.14 per ton for the month of May. Everything is growing fine. The recent rains having done much good.

Belleville Boy Lost Eye. Belleville, July 3.—Walter Bachelor, of this city, whose father is overseas, was playing with other boys with a bow and arrow, when he was hit by an arrow in the eye. He was hurried to the hospital, where he underwent an operation, and it was found necessary to remove the eye. He is only seven years of age.

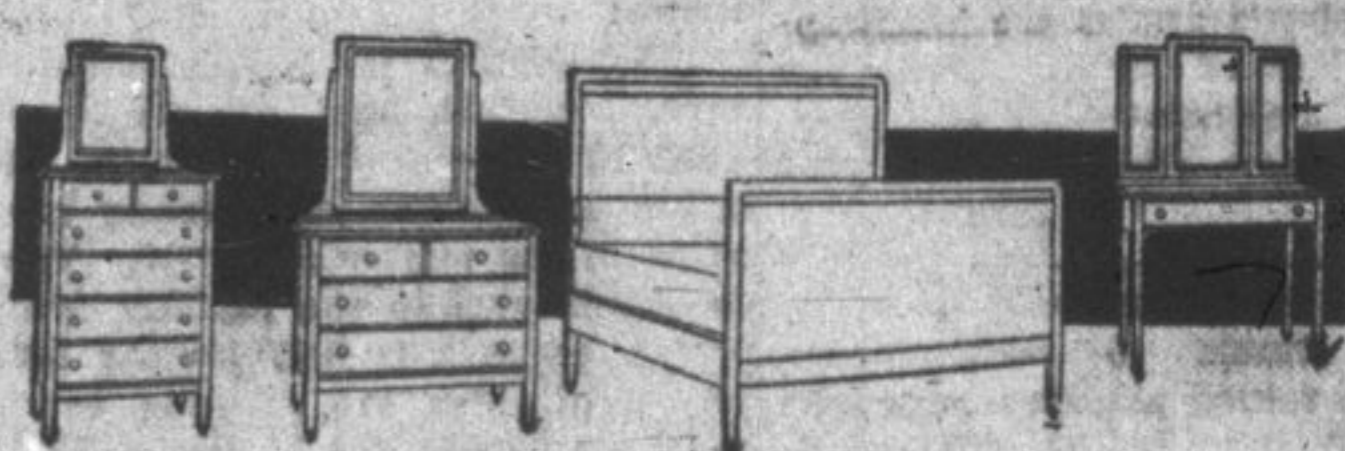
Car Turns Turtle; Four Hurt. Belleville, July 3.—Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Park and two daughters, Edna and Ruth, Toronto, while motoring in this city met with painful injuries when their car turned turtle near Coburn. Mr. Park had a rib broken, in addition to severe bruises. The ladies were all severely bruised.

The employer who works harder than his clerks evidently believes in the force of example. Several American troops sent overseas by the United States numbered 1,019, 115 on July 1st.

In Old Age

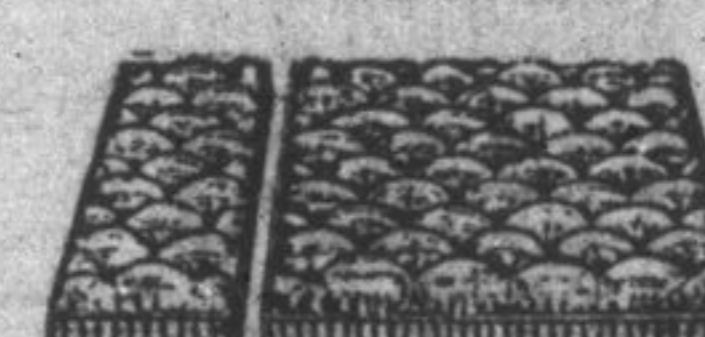
Health and comfort in old age depends largely on keeping the liver and kidneys in healthful action. Pains and aches, stiffness of the joints, lumbago and rheumatism tell of poisons left in the blood by sluggishness of the liver and kidneys.

People in advanced years hold Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in high esteem because of the promptness and certainty with which they awaken the action of kidneys, liver and bowels.



UP-TO-DATE BEDROOM FURNITURE

A large stock of up-to-date designs to choose from, in mahogany, walnut and ivory and grey enamels.



We have a large stock of springs and mattresses on hand, very reasonably priced.

Pillows—a good quality to sell at \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50 per pair.

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FISH Specials

Dressed Haddocks Direct from the coast 10c

Fresh Lake White Fish 19c

Finnan Haddies 18c

The Wm. Davies' Co., Limited

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Princess Street — Phone 597.

THE UNITED STATES Gives British Officer Cheque Each Month For Life.

Washington, July 4.—A bill giving a monthly allowance of \$100 for twenty years to Lieut. Frank Barber, a British officer, who was blinded last February by an accident at Camp Wheeler, Ga., was passed by the Senate. Secretary Baker approved the measure as an act of "international courtesy and grace."

Peruvia's trade has been paralyzed by the war. Typhoid and typhus have become epidemic and the number of deaths has reached ten times the normal number.

Fair and medium crops can be expected in Hungary this year, says an official Hungarian report. Frosts in March did great damage to summer cereals and garden produce.

Eat less Bread

Prescription Service

At Best's stores is second to none. That it is appreciated is amply proven by the number of doctors who send their prescriptions here and by the hundreds of satisfied customers.

Both at the main store and at the Branch a qualified druggist is always on the job, waiting to compound medicine which may mean life or death.

This service means long, weary hours and careful, trying watchfulness, and it is really up to you to take advantage of it and take all your doctors' orders to "Best's."

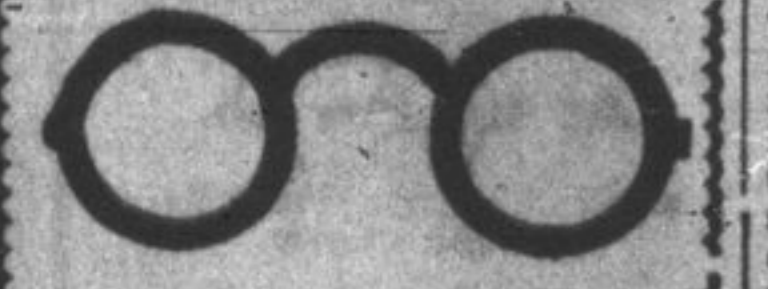
The "Best" Drug Stores

Open Sundays, 124 Princess St., Branch: 414 Princess St.

Wood's Peppermint Cure

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, drives Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worms, Leucorrhoea, Loss of Energy, Stomach and Heart, Bloating, Memory, Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain wrapper on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT., (Formerly Watson).

Keeley Jr., M.O.D.O.



Those people (and they are many) who dread the ordeal of an eye examination are agreeably astonished to find that, as made by us, it causes no pain, discomfort, or inconvenience.

And We Use No Drugs.

Keeley Jr., M.O.D.O.

226 Princess Street

Drink Charm Tea

To Reduce the High Cost of Living try a package of Charm New Japan Tea at the low price of 28c a half pound package.