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WAS FIRST "BEAUTY DOCTOR"
Cagliostro Lives in History as One Who Tricked the Whole Aristocracy of Europe.

The first "beauty doctor" to gain wide celebrity was one Balsamo, son of a poor shopkeeper in Palermo, but best known by his assumed title of Count Alessandro di Cagliostro. He was born 173 years ago and was educated in a monastery. As a young man he went to Rome, where he met and married a beautiful girl, says an exchange.

The pair then traveled over Europe under the names of Count and Countess Cagliostro, going about in a magnificent coach-and-four and securing access to the highest society of the countries they visited. They made a fortune by selling a "wino of Egypt," disposed of in drops as being more precious than nectar, the use of which was alleged to restore vigor and youth and beauty to worn-out and wrinkled men and women. The Countess Seraphina adorned herself as a living evidence of the efficacy of the elixir, averring that she was past sixty and had a son who was a veteran soldier. The count claimed to be an octogenarian. For years they carried on a highly profitable trade in Egyptian drops, beauty waters, wrinkle eradicators and love philters, but at length, after long enjoying the favor of cardinals and bishops, kings, princes and nobles, Cagliostro was thrown into prison and his wife confined in a convent, where both died.

USUALLY WORKS THAT WAY
Hopkins Senior Had an Experience That Falls to the Lot of the Majority of Married Men.

Young Hopkins had become a happy Benedict, and his father thought it advisable to administer to him a certain lecture on how to make marriage a success.

"When you have any differences of opinion," he began, "if you are not able to persuade your wife that you are right—and you probably will not be able to do so—you must compromise."

"Yes, father," replied the son, respectfully.

"And in this connection I will give you a little experience of my own to illustrate my point. Well do I remember that your mother desired to spend one summer in Switzerland, while I was equally anxious to go to Brighton."

"And how did you arrange a compromise, father?"

"Well, we stayed from Friday to Monday at Brighton, and spent the rest of the summer in Switzerland."

Bag and Baggage.
"I notice one thing about hunting trips."

"What is that?"

"The baggage usually amounts to a good deal more than the bag."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Fine Flavor—

the delicate taste of malted barley blended with the sweets of whole wheat—is sufficient reason in itself for the wonderful popularity of

Grape-Nuts
FOOD

But it is more than delicious—it is the finest kind of concentrated nourishment to thoroughly sustain body and brain tissue—a food that benefits users remarkably.

A short trial proves
"There's a Reason"
Sold by Grocers everywhere.

BRITISH BREAK GERMANS' LINE

Three Lines of German Trenches Captured.

RUSSIANS GAIN ON STYR

Hold Tightened On Leipzig Redoubt. British Troops Enter Oulvers and Continue Furious Fighting.

London.—The British troops in their new advance have gained several important successes, among which are the capture of a further portion of an immensely strong position known as the Leipzig redoubt, according to the official statement issued by the London War Office.

East of Kabiselle the British have captured German trenches on a front of nearly 2,000 yards to a depth of 500 yards. In the direction of Oulvers the British have forced their way into the village after capturing 500 yards of the German front.

North of Fricourt the British drove the enemy from two woods and captured three lines of trenches.

Prussian Guards Beaten Off. An attempt by the Prussian Guards to stem the advance east of Contalmaison was crushed by the British fire and 700 prisoners of various regiments were taken. Contalmaison was stormed, but was retaken by the Germans in a strong counter-attack.

French Hold Thiaumont. Paris.—Repeated and violent attacks by the Germans on the French positions at Thiaumont enabled them to obtain a footing in the French advanced trenches, but they were driven out by a counter-attack, according to the official statement issued by the French War Office.

Russians Gain In Styria

Petrograd.—Following up their advance in the region of the Lower Styria, the Russians have occupied two villages and a railway station.

The War Office announcement says that the villages of Komrow and Grady and the railway station of Monevitchi are now in Russian hands.

These three points are in the region to the west of Czartorysk, where there has been violent fighting for several days, the Germans having thrown in heavy reinforcements to check the Russian advance toward the important strategic position of Kovel. The Monevitchi station is 14 miles west of Czartorysk, on the railway line between Sarny and Kovel. Komarow and Grady are southwest of Czartorysk. The official communication says:

"The battles west of the lower Styria are continuing with much success for us. In the Galusia-Optovo-Volcietzky region we have taken possession of fortified Austrian and German positions. The enemy took flight under the fire of our artillery."

Germans Retreat.

Berlin.—A salient of the German line in Volhynia projecting toward Czartorysk has been abandoned under superior pressure by the Russians and a new line of defense selected, it was announced by the War Office.

The repulse of Russian attacks on both sides of Sokul, in the Volhynian region, is reported.

Heavy attacks by the Russians against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces south of Lake Narocz were beaten off.

The text of the army headquarters' statement on operations in the eastern war theatre is:

"Army group of General von Linsingen. A corner of our lines protruding toward Czartorysk has been abandoned on account of superior pressure on its sides near Kostukova and west of Kolk and a new line of defense selected.

"On both sides of Sokul Russian attacks broke down with heavy losses. West and southwest of Lutsk the situation is unchanged."

Italians Press Offensive.

Rome.—The Italian offensive is being strongly pressed and in various sectors further progress has been made. The official account of these operations from the War Office is as follows:

"Between the Adige and the Astico there is intense activity on the part of the artillery. North of the Posina, the enemy still resists our attacks on Monte Cimone, while our artillery continues to make progress along the Rio Freddo and Astico valleys.

"On the Sette Comuni plateau we renewed the attack, with the support of our artillery, on the strongly fortified line of the enemy."

PACIFYING SANTO DOMINGO.

Only Snipers and Small Rebel Bands Oppose Americans.

Washington.—Rear-Admiral Caperton, commanding the American forces in Santo Domingo, reported to the Navy Department that order gradually was being restored in that republic, particularly in the country around Santiago and Puerto Plata, where the revolutionists have been strongest.

A FROST



CARRANZA REPLY ENDS DANGER OF WAR

Friendly Settlement of Difficulties Now Possible.

TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS

United States To Continue Mobilizing Army—Will Maintain Border Patrol Until Safety is Assured.

Washington.—General Carranza's reply to the American note of June 20 and the ultimatum of June 25 has ended for the time being all war talk in Washington.

The note, a model of brevity, signed by Foreign Minister Aguilar, breathes conciliation in its every paragraph. And while again insisting that the presence of the American troops on Mexican soil—which is characterized as a trespass on the sovereignty of the conflict between the governments, General Carranza for the first time personally assumes part of the blame for admitting that the insecurity of the frontier gives the United States a just cause for complaint against his Government. By doing so, officials said, he ties the hands of the Administration so far as any aggressive military measures in Mexico proper are concerned and opens the way to a diplomatic parley to settle all points in dispute.

Answers Both Notes. The text of the note follows: "Mr. Secretary: I have the honor to transmit in continuation the text of a note which I have just received from my government with instructions to present it to your Excellency: "Mr. Secretary: Referring to the notes of June 20 and 25 last, I have the honor to say to your Excellency that the immediate release of the Carrizal prisoners was a further proof of the sincerity of this Government to reach a pacific and satisfactory arrangement of present difficulties. This Government is anxious to solve the present conflict, and it would be unjust if its attitude should be misinterpreted.

Carranza Seeks Solution. "It was also the Mexican Government that earnestly suggested the plan for cantonments along the boundary line during the conferences of Ciudad Juarez and El Paso. This Government is disposed now, as it has always been, to seek an immediate solution of the two points which constitute the true causes of the conflict between the two countries, to wit: The American Government believes reasonably that the insecurity of its frontier is a source of difficulty, and the Mexican Government, on its part, believes that the stay of American troops on Mexican territory, aside from being a trespass on the sovereignty of Mexico, is the immediate cause of the conflict. Therefore, the withdrawal of American troops, on the one hand, and the protection of the frontier on the other, are the two essential problems, the solution of which must be the directing object of the efforts of both governments.

"The Mexican Government is willing to consider in a quick and practical way, and prompted by a spirit of concord, the remedies which should be applied to the present situation.

Willing To Mediate. "Several Latin-American countries have offered their friendly mediation to the Mexican Government and the latter has accepted it in principle. Therefore, the Mexican Government only awaits information that the Government of the United States would be disposed to accept this mediation for the purpose mentioned above or whether it is still of the belief that the same results may be attained by means of direct negotiations between both governments.

"In the meantime this Government proposes to employ all efforts that may be at its disposal to avoid the recurrence of new incidents which may

U. S. TO TREAT WITH MEXICO

Willing to Adjust Differences By Negotiations.

MUST FIND A CURE

American Capital To Finance De Facto Government, First Chief Having Discovered That He Cannot Get Along Without It.

Washington.—The de facto government of Mexico was informally notified through Eliseo Arredondo, ambassador designate, that the United States welcomed General Carranza's proposal to adjust all pending differences between the two governments by direct diplomatic negotiation.

Mr. Arredondo was informed of the American government's attitude in a conversation with Secretary Lansing after the latter had conferred with President Wilson. Later a formal note confirmed the Ambassador's report.

Immediately after the Cabinet meeting Secretary Lansing left for a month's vacation. Counsellor Polk will administer the affairs of the State Department in his absence and meet Mr. Arredondo in the informal discussions, at which a solution of the Mexican problems will be sought.

It is evident at the State Department that officials believe an opportunity now has been presented out of which come a means of giving the de facto government material aid in restoring order through Mexico. It is known that the pacific nature of the Mexican note which brought the crisis between the governments to an end is construed here as indicating that General Carranza, besides being impressed by American military preparations has been deeply influenced by the pressure and argument brought to bear on him by friends in the United States, by European diplomats in Mexico City and particularly by representatives of many of the Latin-American powers. The latter have exerted themselves to the utmost to avert war and to foster in General Carranza's mind the idea of Pan-American unity.

May Aid Financially.

While the immediate purpose of the negotiations in which Secretary Lansing's note is the first step will be the evolution of some plan for tranquillizing the border regions, the discussions may take a wider scope. There is little doubt that Mr. Arredondo received the impression from Secretary Lansing that if adequate guarantees as to the security of American and other foreign interests in Mexico could be secured the Washington Government believes it possible that the financial aid so greatly needed by the de facto authorities could be found.

VILLA AGAIN REPORTED DEAD.

Editor Says Members Of Chief's Band Told Him So.

Washington.—The elusive Villa is dead again. This is the news that Dr. Alt, editor of the Accon Mendia, of Mexico City, the first of the delegates to arrive here for the unofficial peace conference, brought to Washington.

Dr. Alt gave out a long telegram he had sent Carranza, in which he claims he was told by members of the Villista band he saw while passing through El Paso that Villa died of gangrene near Chihuahua, and is buried near Vaquitas or Boquitas. Carranza is asked to investigate the information.

200 AMERICANS TO STAY.

All Others Are Out Of Mexico City, Rodgers Reports.

Washington.—Practically every American who desires to leave has been started from Mexico City for the United States. Consul-General Rodgers, at the Mexican capital, reported to the State Department that there were 200 Americans still in Mexico City, but that practically all of them had determined to remain there no matter what happened. He said 66 Americans left there July 2 for Vera Cruz in a special car.

CROPS SMALLER THAN IN 1915.

But Yield In Excess Of Five-Year Average Predicted.

Washington.—Crops this year better than the average for the five years from 1910 to 1914, but in most cases smaller than last year's harvests, were predicted by the Department of Agriculture, basing its estimates on conditions July 1. Compared with conditions as reported on June 1 the crops showed moderate improvement.

OFFERS FARM TO GOVERNMENT.

Thomas F. Ryan Would Give Several Hundred Acres.

Washington.—Thomas F. Ryan, the New York financier, has offered several hundred acres of his big estate near Charlottesville, Va., to the Government to be used as a remount depot, for aviation field or stock raising for the army. If the offer is accepted a nominal sum must be paid for it to conform to the law.

WESTERN CANADA AND THE LAND-HUNGRY

It Is Essentially an Agricultural Country.

Western Canada is the Mecca of the land-hungry man who wishes to earn a good living from the soil and save up money to take care of him in his old age without paying a fancy price for the privilege.

Western Canada is the great wheat producing section of the North American continent, with an average production of more than 30 bushels to the acre as compared with an average of 17 bushels to the acre in the States.

Wheat raising can hardly be made profitable on land that costs from \$50 an acre unless such land will produce a much higher than a 17 bushel average, or unless the price of the cereal reaches an excessive figure.

The initial investment of \$50 an acre is more than the average man can afford to make if he expects to raise wheat and to make a success of it.

A good homestead of 100 acres can still be secured free in Western Canada and additional land admirably suited to the raising of wheat can be secured at so low a cost per acre that it can be made extremely profitable.

No other part of the world offers such tremendous opportunities at the present time to the ambitious young farmer as the three great provinces of Western Canada.

It is worth the while of the land-hungry man to cease his depressing search for local cheap land or for land that is not entirely worked out by long cropping and to look outside his own district. Western Canada is a country that should receive the consideration of all such men. The Western Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are essentially agricultural territories.

Out of 475 trillion acres there are 180 million acres of first-class agricultural land actually available for development—a block three and a half times as large as the total land area of Minnesota, and equal to the combined land areas of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana.

But whereas the population of the five states mentioned is fifteen million people, the population of Western Canada is only about one and three-quarter millions.

It has been said that the average yield per acre of wheat in the United States last year was 17 bushels. This average does not, of course, represent the efficiency which may have been reached by individual farmers or by individual states. However, placed against this figure the fact that the 1915 Western Canadian average—the average from nearly twelve million acres—was over 30 bushels. In the case of the Province of Alberta, the average reached 32.84 bushels per acre.

There are already a large number of American farmers in Western Canada, so that the newcomer could never—overlooking the fact that the same language is spoken—feel himself in an alien country. There seems, in fact, a tendency to establish little colonies composed of those coming from the same sections. The characteristics of the country, and the climate and season, are very much the same as in Minnesota or North Dakota. Social conditions bear a family resemblance. Education is free, and is good; its cost being defrayed partly by taxation, partly by grants from the Canadian Government, from the sales of school lands, of which, when the country was first surveyed, two sections in every township were allocated. Taxation in every rural district, in many towns and cities, is based practically on land values alone, improvements of all kinds being exempted.—Advertisement.

Would Help to Find Him.

A woman entered the police station in a Massachusetts town and in a confused, agitated manner implored the officer in charge to have a nearby river dragged.

"My husband has been threatening for some time to drown himself," she explained, "and he's been missing now for three days."

"Anything peculiar about him by which he can be recognized?" the officer questioned, preparing to fill out a description blank.

The woman meditated thoughtfully for a few moments, then her face brightened.

"Why, yes, he's deaf."

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As to Your Hair and Skin by Using Cuticura. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. These fragrant, super-creamy emollients preserve the natural purity and beauty of the skin under conditions which, if neglected, tend to produce a state of irritation and disfigurement.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Home Practice.

"Did you raise your boy to be a soldier?"

"Not exactly, but I always let him see when there was a question of who was going to get the best of any argument in the house that I gave him a fighting chance."

"Miss Millyuns declares she would never marry a man with a title."

"Now I call that rank prejudice."