The Leader

Vol. XIV, No 39 MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9 1914.

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EXCELSIOR Lodge, No. 142, R. C., A. F. & A. M., holds its Regular Meetings in the Masonic Hall, Morrisburg, on the Friday Evening on, or before, full moon.
A full attendance is particularly requested Visiting brethren are always welcome.
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NEW PRIME MINISTER

Hon. Adam Beck Retires, Still Chairman of Hydro Com.

Hon W. H. Hearst, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines is Prime Minister of Ontario. The Minister from the North received his call to Government House last Wednesday and Friday night made known the personnel of his Government. As was expected, there was no general reorganization, the new Cabinet containing only one new member. Finlay Macdiarmid, member for West Elgin who becomes Minister of Public Works in succession to Hon. Dr. Reaume. The new Prime Minister retains his portfolio of Lands, Forests and Mines for the time being.

Hon. J. J. Foy remains as Attorney-General for the time being.

Hon. Sir Adam Beck retires. He will, however, remain in charge of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission with Hon. I. B. Lucas as the representative of the Government on the commission. This fills up the vacancy created by the appointment of Hon. J. S. Hendrie to Government House.

There will, according to legal opinion, be no necessity for any of the Ministers, with the exception of the new head of the Public Works Department, going back to their constituencies. Under the Executive Council Act this is only necessary when the Administration resigns and a new one is installed.

The following was the official announcement made last Friday:

On Wednesday Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Gibson, who remains in office until his successor is sworn in, sent for the Hon. Dr. Pyne for consultation, Attorney-General Foy, the senior member of the late Government not being sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be seen in connection with public business. Dr. Pyne has been acting as chairman of the Executive Council for some time past, and was obviously the Minister to be consulted, he making no claim to the succession himself, but clearly and distinctively intimating that he would refuse absolutely to assume the responsibility. It was also understood that the Hon. Mr. Hanna was not prepared to accept the Premiership under any circumstances, and on the advice of Hon. Dr. Pyne his Honor sent for the Hon. W. H. Hearst, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, and requested him to assume the Premiership and the task of reorganization of the Government. Mr. Hearst intimated his willingness to undertake the responsibility, asking for time to consult with his colleagues of the late Government, who at once placed their several portfolios at his disposal. It is understood that the following selections have been made of Ministers of the reconstructed Cabinet:—

Hon. W. H. Hearst—First Minister and President of Executive Council and Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Hon. J. J. Foy—Attorney-General.

Hon. R. A. Pyne—Minister of Education.

Hon. W. J. Hanna—Provincial Secretary.

Hon. J. S. Duff—Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. I. B. Lucas—Provincial Treasurer.

Finlay G. MacDiarmid—Minister of Public Works.

Hon. R. F. Preston—Minister without Portfolio.

The Hon. Sir Adam Beck will continue chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, but, in accordance with the views entertained for some time by him and the late Government, that it would be advantageous to have the Provincial Treasurer as a member of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Hon. I. B. Lucas will take the position on the commission that the Act requires to be filled by a member of the Executive Council.

The new Prime Minister is a Bruce County man, although he is always associated in the public mind with Northern Ontario. He was born in Arran Township in 1864, and secured his education in the Public schools and Collingwood Collegiate. His first important public office—if office it could be called—was as agent of the Ontario, Government upon the Board of the Lake Superior Corporation in connection with the two-million-dollar loan to the "Soo" industries. He received that appointment from Premier Whitney, and the story has long been current that the excellent impression his service to the province made upon the Prime Minister resulted in a personal request that he run for the Legislature. He did so, and in 1908 was elected.

That there will be other changes in the Cabinet in the course of a year is the general opinion. Up to a few days ago it was thought that Hon. Mr. Foy would drop out, but he was prevailed upon to retain his place in the Government until everything is running smoothly again.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Catharine Lawyer

On Thursday morning of this week the remains of the late Catherine Lawyer, a former respected resident of this village, widow of the late John Lawyer of Williamsburg, was buried at the Churches in the Lutheran burying grounds. The funeral sermon was preached in Merlin, Ont., where she had been residing lately with her daughter, Mrs. John Shanks. She leaves besides Mrs. Shanks, one other daughter, Dr. Annie of Chatham, Ont., who with Mr. Shanks and daughter, Olive, were present at the burial. The pall bearers were J. L. Casselman, C. S. Colquhoun, W. A. Beckstead, H. Loucks, M. Cassel and R. J. Dillen. Rev. Hugh Cameron performed the services at the grave. She was in her 84th year which makes another gap in the old pioneers of Williamsburg.

Rev. W. H. Sparling

Rev. W. H. Sparling, D.D., a former minister of the Methodist Church here, died very suddenly at Carleton Place on Sunday last. The late Rev. Sparling was wheeling from Appleton after conducting the usual afternoon service there, and when within a short distance of town was seen to fall from his wheel and before medical aid could be procured had passed away. The deceased had for reasons of health preferred during the pleasant summer months to wheel to his afternoon service at Appleton about three miles from Carleton Place.

The Rev. Dr. Sparling was one of the oldest and most prominent pastors of the Methodist church, having been president of the Montreal conference and chairman of the Brockville district and had removed from Brockville to Carleton Place two years ago. He was born near St. Mary's, Ontario, 52 years ago. He was educated at the public schools of his native place, the Cobourg Collegiate Institute and Victoria University, from which he graduated a B.A. in 1879. The Montreal Wesleyan Theological College conferred the degree D.D.(honoris causae) on him in 1910. In 1884 the deceased married Miss Ada M., daughter of the late Geo. Glassford, deputy registrar of Brockville, who survives with one daughter, Miss Pauline Sparling, organist in the Methodist church at Winchester.



MASTERPIECE, owned by C. W. MacLean and Allison Island Farm Morrisburg, Ont, the undefeated Champion Winner of over 300 Blues, including the London March Show, 1912, also the Olympia Show, 1912, and three times Champion at the New York Madison Square Garden Show, the last time defeating A. G. Vanderbult's $10,000 Poney Flame, and he repeated his success last week by being Grand Champion at Brocton, Mass., over all other breeds, defeating Lady Dilham, the only Poney of his inches to do so. These ponies are trained and shown by Mr. G. H. Gibson, Morrisburg.

ANOTHER WAR PRISONER

Two More Make Their Escape Through the Woods

On Friday of last week, Mr. Sam Larue of Mountain, who in some way discovered that three strangers who blew into Mountain Village the early part of last week were suspicious characters, made known the fact to Capt. Hodg, officer in charge at Iroquois who telephoned the particulars to Major Irving, commanding officer of the Hussars at present doing duty on the canal system. The Major finding that the report was of sufficient importance to be taken to headquarters, laid the matter before Col. Macdonald, supreme officer of the canal system guard, who issued an order to have a detachment of three mounted men, including Capt Hodg go to Mountain and make the arrests. Capt Hodg was successful in making but one arrest, however, the other two men making their escape through the bush. The prisoner was brought to Iroquois and a court of inquiry held under command of Adjutant Ferguson, and the finding was that the prisoner was an Austrian who had been in this country for some time. A report to this effect was taken to Major Irving, and on Saturday last Col. Macdonald issued the order to have the prisoner removed to Fort Henry, Kingston under escort. Corporal P. Drummond of 4th Hussars and Private Ritchie of 59th Regiment were detailed for the duty, and on Saturday evening took the prisoner to Kingston where they handed him over to Col. Hemming, Officer Commanding 3rd Division, who immediately made the prisoner acquainted with 300 of his friends at Fort Henry.

HYMENEAL

Mallan—Houlahan

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Mary's Church, Morrisburg, on Monday, October 5 when Miss M. Addie Houlahan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Houlahan was united in marriage to Mr. Jack Mallan of Prescott. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Meehan, assisted by Rev. Father Macdonald, in the presence of many relatives and friends. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a travelling suit of French blue with a Parisian hat of white plush trimmed with ostrich mount, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Stella Houlahan, who was also dressed in a French blue suit with peach velvet hat and carried pink roses. Mr. E. Staley, cousin of the groom, acted as best man. Miss Frances Mallen of Ogdensburg played the Wedding March. After the ceremony the party drove to the home of the bride's parents where a reception was held. The house was prettily decorated with cut flowers and plants. The color scheme throughout being pink and white with ferns intermingled. At one o'clock a sumptuous dinner was served after which Mr. and Mrs. Mallen left for Ottawa.

LAWLESS—At the Methodist parsonage, Brinston, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 30th, by Rev. J. Holte Murray, Mr. G. P. Lawless, of this town, to Miss Maude Coons, of Brinston.

Red Cross Donations

Since our publication last week of the long list of donors to Red Cross the following donations have been handed in:—Mrs. Wm. Barkley, 1 pillow; Mrs. S. Saddlemire, 3 pillows; Mrs. Allan Becksted, 2 pillows; Mrs. Will Mattice, 4 pillows; mrs. Jeff Swerdfeger, 7 pillows; Mrs. Mathew Plantz, 1 pillow; Mrs. George Colquhoun, 2 pillows; Mrs. Wm. Bowman, 1 pillow; Mrs. P. D. Shell, 1 pillow; Mrs. Albert Weagant, 2 pillows; Mrs. Joseph Beaupre, 2 pillows.

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"Old House"

Or, Dulcie's Confession

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued).

Doctor Crewe was a hatchet-faced little man. He greeted the lawyer curtly.

"What's the meaning of this tale Martha Craddock has been pouring into my ear?" he demanded. "She says the Will I drew up for poor Carwardine can't be found! I told her you must all be blind, for I put it in the top right hand drawer of his desk, locked it, took the key back to Carwardine, and he saw me replace the key on the bunch to which it belonged."

"There is no Will in any of the drawers of the desk," replied Mr. Norton. "Come and see for yourself. But first tell me who benefited by this Will?"

"A lot of charities—I forget their names," was the reply. "Martha Craddock was left a few thousand pounds, five I think, and the two girls fifty pounds a year each. I may tell you, Mr. Norton, that I did my best to persuade Mr. Carwardine to leave his money to his daughters, but he seemed to have taken a violent dislike to them, and threatened that if I would not write what he asked, he would leave them completely penniless. I thought they wouldn't thank me if I refused, and I did what he asked."

"Who were the witnesses?" inquired Norton.

"Myself and James the gardener," was the reply.

The lawyer was silent for a few minutes.

"I suppose Carwardine was sound in mind when he signed the Will?" he asked.

"Perfectly," was the reply.

Mr. Norton led the way in silence to the study, but Doctor Crewe was no luckier in his search than the others had been.

"With my own hands I placed it in the drawer, in a long envelope," he said, glaring angrily around him.

"Some one has taken it!" cried Martha.

"It looks uncommonly like it," said the doctor.

"But who could have taken it?" asked Dulcie. "Only Doctor Crewe and Martha knew where it was placed, and it seems scarcely possible for any one to take the key of the drawer from my father's bedroom without his knowledge."

Dulcie's remarks seemed very much to the point, and Martha regarded her viciously.

"When it is found, you will not be so hoity-toity, my lady," she snarled.

"You forget yourself, Martha," said Dulcie with dignity. "You are an old servant and privileged, but you are getting too presumptuous. You had better go out of the room."

"I shall do nothing of the sort!" retorted the woman rudely.

Dulcie turned to Mr. Norton.

"Please get rid of this woman for us," she said. "Pay her what is owing, and a month's wages in advance. My sister and I have endured her insolence for many years because she was an old servant, but we will not do so any longer. Our minds are quite made up on this point, and if she has not left the house by twelve o'clock to-morrow I shall ask you to send to Stalstead for a policeman to remove her."

Dulcie was perfectly cool, and her voice was determined.

"Do you wish to dismiss the woman?" Mr. Norton asked Primrose.

"Yes, please," was the firm reply. "She has been no friend to my sister or myself. I shall be very much obliged if you will arrange for her to leave the house at the earliest possible moment."

"You will be sorry for this before many days are over," said Martha, laughing unpleasantly. "I will have the law on you for doing away with that Will. I know your goings on for the last three months, meeting men on the sly, and kissing them in the woods, and——"

She did not finish her sentence, for the lawyer stopped her.

He spoke a few words of warning to the angry woman, who flung out of the room with this parting shot: "Wait till the Will turns up!"

But the Will did not "turn up," although a systematic search was made throughout the house, both by Mr. Norton and his clerks, who thoroughly enjoyed the task, as it brought them into frequent contact with Dulcie, who looked prettier than ever in her elegant mourning.

At the end of a fortnight the search was abandoned as hopeless, for it was evident that the document Doctor Crewe had drawn up was not within the walls of Blue Posts. Martha Craddock remained in the village while the search continued, and then took service with Doctor Crewe, who happened to be in need of a cook. To him she asserted her firm belief that either Primrose or Dulcie Carwardine had learned of the Will and destroyed it.

"I am sure I do not know what has become of it," said the doctor. "You should have taken better care of it—you had plenty of opportunities for removing it to a safer place than the study."

"How was I to know it would be stolen?" asked Martha angrily. "If you had given me a hint I would have kept the Will in my own possession, and we should both have been richer by several thousand pounds."

"I do not know what you mean," was the doctor's reply.

"If you have forgotten what your share was to be for doing what old Carwardine wanted and keeping it quiet, I have not," muttered Martha.

"Your memory is playing you a trick," said the doctor.

"It may suit you to say so now," retorted Martha, "but I fancy you would have been singing another tune if the Will had not disappeared."

"I do not want to hear anything more about the Will. I am weary of the whole affair, and if you cannot hold your tongue about it you won't stay in my house!"

Martha Craddock, sullen and disappointed, entered reluctantly on her duties. The hopes she had cherished were shattered with her cunning plans, but one crumb of comfort remained to her when she heard that the Misses Carwardine were leaving Blue Posts and going to live in London.

"Thank goodness I shall never see their faces again!" she said. "Idle, good-for-nothing creatures! No good will come to either of them!"

She scoured her pans viciously, wishing she could serve Dulcie and Primrose as she treated the kitchen utensils.

CHAPTER VIII.

When it was evident that no Will except the one Mr. Norton possessed was forthcoming, steps were taken to put it into effect. The sisters found they had money in plenty—several thousand pounds a year.

Primrose asked Mr. Norton to take charge of their affairs, and when Dulcie said she did not want to remain at Blue Posts, they decided to sell the furniture and take a furnished flat in London for the winter.

The furnished flat was Dulcie's suggestion. She wrote to Philippa Heriott, telling her of the change in their fortunes, and asking for assistance in the selection of a flat. Philippa told the news to her brother at breakfast.

"What on earth do they want to come to London for?" he asked, with an indifferent air.

Dulcie thinks that Blue Posts is a depressing old house, and certainly I do not see why they should bury themselves there now—especially as they appear to be left extremely well off. I shall offer to find a flat for them."

Heriott grunted.

"I suppose Belturbet will be coming to town, too?" he said.

"Dulcie does not mention him," was the reply.

Heriott shrugged his shoulders, and changed the subject.

A few weeks later Dulcie and Primrose were installed in a flat not very far from the Heriotts, and for the first time in her life Dulcie experienced the bliss of spending money freely. She went from shop to shop buying whatever took her fancy, and before many days were over she had acquired an extensive and elaborate wardrobe.

She revelled in the thought that there was no one to say her nay, for although Primrose chided her gently for being extravagant, yet she agreed that, after all, there was no reason why they should not now purchase the things that had been denied them for so many years.

"I am going to make up for lost time," announced Dulcie. "Come along, Prim, let us go shopping. We will take a taxi, and call for Philippa. She has been awfully decent to us, and I am going to ask her to accept the fur coat she admired so much the last time we were at Kay's."

Dulcie was certainly not selfish with her newly-acquired wealth, and the novelty of having money to spend contented her for a while, occupying the whole of her time; but at length it began to pall, and she longed for some other form of excitement.

She cultivated Philippa's acquaintance, but in spite of her efforts saw very little of Jim. If she and Primrose went to tea with Philippa, Heriott did not appear; he was either out or in his workshop. If they asked Philippa and her brother to dinner the latter always had a business engagement. Dulcie did not appear to notice it, but Jim's defection wounded her in a very vulnerable part—her vanity.

When she had bought more clothes than she could possibly wear during the next few years, she began once more to experience the sensations she had suffered when Jim told her that he would have nothing more to do with her. Three times a week Belturbet wrote her dutiful letters, to which she replied in the same strain. At the end of that period, however, instead of sending the usual politely affectionate reply, she wrote that she feared she did not care sufficiently for him to marry him, that she had been mistaken in her feelings, and hoped he would forgive her, and several pages in a similar strain.

She would have felt anything but flattered had she realized the immensity of Arthur Belturbet's relief on reading her letter. At first he feared he might have misunderstood it, but when he found he was actually free once more, he got up from the breakfast-table and paced quickly about the room, his heart full of joy and thankfulness.

It seemed incredible that after making such a fool of himself he was going to be let off so lightly. His first impulse was to fly to London, seek Primrose, and ask her to be his wife; but on reflection he saw that to do this immediately on being rejected by her sister would not place him in a very favorable light.

Besides, what reason had he for imagining that Primrose would listen to him? How could he expect her to believe that he was honestly in love with her when a few months ago he had proposed to marry her sister? He thought it over for a long time, and the joy he had felt on receiving his dismissal from Dulcie sobered into doubt.

"What a dolt I was from the very first!" he told himself. "If I had not overheard her say that day in the woods that she intended to marry me I should have loved her from the beginning, instead of pretending to myself that I did not. But I wonder what made her say it when she did not mean it? I know now that she is the very last girl in the world to run after a man—yet she did say it, for I heard her. Anyhow, I do not care what she said. One day, perhaps when we are married, I will ask her the reason, and I expect we shall both laugh at the very simple explanation she will give!"

He wrote a nice letter to Dulcie, acquiescing in the wisdom of her decision, adding that he had feared they were not in sympathy with each other, and that he hoped, although she had decided that they were only to be friends in the future, that they would be warm friends. He mentioned that he was going abroad for the winter, but would be returning to England in the spring.

Dulcie received the letter at breakfast time, and yawned as she read it.

"Thank goodness, that's all over-" she said.

"What is all over?" asked Primrose, who had recognized the writing on the envelope.

"My engagement to Arthur Belturbet," was the cool reply. "I have broken it off. I really did not care a scrap for him, so what else could I do?"

Primrose regarded her sister with amazement. She had not had the faintest inkling of Dulcie's desire to end her engagement.

"But—but——" she said, hesitating, "I thought you wanted above everything else to marry him?"

"When I hadn't a penny. But things are different now—besides, a woman can always change her mind if she likes. You can read what the immaculate Arthur says. You will see then that I have not broken his heart."

"I do not want to read the letter," said Primrose.

"Then I shall read it to you," retorted Dulcie.

She did so, reading Arthur Belturbet's carefully selected phrases with apparent enjoyment of their correctness.

"You can plainly see, my dear Prim, that no tender sentiments are broken," she said when she had finished. "In fact, we have both come out of the affair sound in mind and heart!"

Primrose nodded.

"All the same, Dulcie," she said quietly, "he must have loved you when he asked you to marry him, and because he seems to accept your dismissal philosophically, it does not follow that he does not feel it."

Dulcie looked slyly at her sister.

"If Primrose knew as much as I did about what happened when he asked me to marry him," she thought, "she would not be so sure about it. Anyhow, I got what I wanted at the time, and no one is a penny the worse now as far as I can see."

"If he is upset he will soon get over it," she said aloud, "and it will do him good to find out he can't marry the first girl he is engaged to."

Primrose saw that whatever Belturbet's wounds might be, Dulcie had come out of the engagement unscathed. She did not allow herself to dwell on what might have happened if it had not occurred to Dulcie that the master of Old House would be a good match for her. He had fallen a victim to Dulcie, and Primrose had therefore endeavored to banish all thought of him, except as Dulcie's lover. She had devoted all her energies to her father during his illness, and during those terrible days of watching and waiting had thrust all thought of self away from her.

The question of the missing Will had for a time forced everything else into the background, and Primrose had little leisure for introspection. Dulcie had not been in the least worried, declaring that it was fortunate for them the Will had disappeared. Primrose felt sure that there was a mystery, but no one seemed able to solve it, so the matter dropped.

As the winter passed away, the roses in Primrose's pale cheeks began once more to bloom, the shadows faded from beneath her gray eyes, and she seemed every day to grow more like the gay, light-hearted Primrose of a year ago. Dulcie, on the other hand, became restless and uncertain in her moods, for although Heriott knew that she was now free, he maintained the attitude he had taken up when the sisters first came to London. He did not meet them more often than politeness compelled, and when he did so, he talked far more to Primrose than Dulcie, in spite of the latter's attempts to engage him in argument or discussion.

Philippa's reception of the news that Belturbet was once more a free agent had been characteristic.

"I never could understand what made him propose to Dulcie Carwardine," she remarked to her brother. "Of course, the reason she accepted him was obvious, and her jilting him now proves that she never cared a scrap about him. I wonder if he will ask us down to Old House next summer?"

Jim made no reply.

"If he does, I shall not go," he thought. Because he loved Dulcie, and she was now a wealthy young woman, Heriott was nearly as rude to her as a gentleman could permit himself to be on the few occasions when they met. "She wants to flirt with me again till somebody else comes along," he reflected grimly, "and then treat me as she has treated Belturbet. No, I am not to be fooled again!" He set himself impossible tasks to achieve in his workshop, and grew irritable and quick-tempered.

His feelings were patent to Philippa, who regarded Dulcie far more favorably now that young lady did not wish to annex Belturbet, and she thought it a pity that her brother was growing boorish. Dulcie's money would be extremely useful to him, because it was her belief that he would never make a penny out of his inventions.

Heriott was not only growing boorish, but the few words he threw to Dulcie often annoyed her exceedingly. One afternoon, when the sisters were having tea with Philippa, Jim came in. His brown eyes looked tired, and his former cheerful expression was replaced with one that showed he was weary of the work on which he had been engaged for many hours. His glance was critical as it rested on Dulcie's highly becoming hat and dress. She looked like a dainty piece of porcelain and altogether adorable, but Jim's remark that he thought she and her sister were too young to live alone, and that they ought to get a chaperone or duenna, caused a decidedly dangerous light to appear in her eyes.

"Prim and I don't intend to have a chaperone," she said. "We mean to do exactly what we like, go where we please and stay there as long as it suits us."

"A very nice programme," he replied. "But I do not despair of making Miss Primrose listen to reason."

He turned to Primrose, while Dulcie chatted to Philippa and laughed to hide her vexation.

She was furiously angry to find that Jim's words bore fruit in due season, for Primrose, in spite of all Dulcie could do to the contrary, engaged a middle-aged lady to live with them, for the elder girl realized that she and Dulcie were placing themselves in a position which Mrs. Grundy might assert was not suited to their age, and she was determined to do nothing they might afterwards regret.

So Mrs. Templemore, a good-tempered, pleasant-faced widow of about fifty, entered their household, and as she was wise and knew on which side her bread was buttered—realizing that the post of chaperone to two young and wealthy girls was not to be found every day—she made herself so amiable to her charges, that before long Dulcie allowed "that she wasn't a bad old thing."

Winter passed away, and when the leaves were once more on the trees, Arthur Belturbet returned to Old House, and a few days later called at Philippa's flat.

Philippa was looking extremely handsome in a velvet gown which showed the curves of her beautiful figure to the best advantage, and her chestnut hair was artistically arranged, yet she might as well have been attired in sackcloth for all the impression her appearance made on Belturbet.

They talked of his travels abroad, and Belturbet inquired after Heriott, who, Philippa explained, had gone into the city to see about one of his inventions.

"I want to give a little party to celebrate my return," said Belturbet after a pause. "As nobody will celebrate it for me, I must do it myself. Will you and Jim dine with me in the West-End to-day week, and then go to a theatre? I am asking a few other people, including the Misses Cawardine."

"We shall be delighted," replied Philippa. "Have you asked Primrose and Dulcie yet?"

"Not yet, but I hope to do so in person to-morrow."

"They are having a very good time. Their chaperone, Mrs. Templemore, knows some very nice people to whom she has introduced them, and they go about a good deal."

"Indeed!" murmured Belturbet, wishing he had not stayed away so long. "Well, you and Jim won't fail me next Wednesday, will you?"

After a little more formal conversation he took his leave.

(To be continued.)

A PRETTY GREASY MENU.

Men of Shackleton Expedition Will Subsist Very Largely on Lard.

While marching across the ice fields the men engaged in the Shackleton expedition to the South Pole, will have three meals a day—breakfast, luncheon and dinner at night. The menu for breakfast and dinner will be the same, each man being given three ounces of lard, two ounces of sugar, one of dried milk, wheat protein and oats. The luncheon will consist of nut food mixed with oil and dried milk and oats.

"You may feel rather sick when you hear of it," Sir Ernest said during a recent interview, "it's rather a greasy compound. Indeed, when we tried it in Norway we thought it a very unpleasant sort of ration, but I can assure you that, scientifically considered, it is the finest that has ever been devised. I hope that this time hunger will play a very small part in our troubles."

All the provisions have been packed in sausage skins.



The Undaunted Spirit of the Belgians

A WOUNDED Belgian artilleryman after having his wounds dressed, ready for another battle.

WHY JAPS ARE FIGHTING

REASONS WHY THEY ARE AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

Germans Have Been Competing Seriously With Japanese Manufacturers.

The Japanese ultimatum to Germany was sprung rather suddenly. Like so many sudden, comet-like things, it has a long, historic tail. None might put his finger upon the birth date of German ambition in the Extreme East. As early as 1870, however, the Chamber of Commerce at Hamburg made a pointed remark to the Kaiser upon the convenience of having on the China coast a base, a port. It said that the establishment of a line of German ships might make a trail on the Oriental seas like a prophecy. But the time when Japan earned an intimate introduction to Germany came a little later, writes Adachi Kinnosuke in the New York World.

On April 17, 1895, Li Hung Chang signed the Shimonoseki Treaty. China ceded to Japan among other Chinese territory a strip of land on the continent—South Manchuria. When Mr. Ito Mikiji (not the late Prince Ito) went to Chefoo to have the treaty ratified he found his Chinese friends ready, willing, and waiting for him on the picture-like water of the Chefoo Bay, the German, the Russian, and the French ships—all cleared for action.

The three great Christian powers did not wish to do very much to Japan's plenipotentiary. All that they wished to do was to offer Japan, with all Christian grace and considerateness, a bit of advice. It will not be good for the peace of the Far East, they say, for her to take South Manchuria.

Japan gave up South Manchuria; she had to. A little later Germany took Kiaochow, on the Chinese mainland, in the Province of Shantung—evidently for the good of the peace of the Far East; and evidently for the same reason Russia also took South Manchuria, and France hers in the south of China. China was very unhappy to show her appreciation of the Christian services rendered by the three powers just in that particular manner, but then she had to do it.

An Enlightened Example.

And now Japan finds Germany on the plains of Belgium, not quite as friendly with her former allies as on that historic day at Chefoo. And Japan is reminded all of a sudden of the Germans in Kiaochow, of the peace of the Far East, the dearest of all the old tunes in the diplomatic repertoire, of the dictum that a good turn merits a good turn and of the virtuous and compelling yearning of—of giving an advice.

Which she has done. She has given an advice in the name of the peace of the Far East. In this she is following, like any other well-behaved kindergarten pupil, the enlightened example of Germany herself.

What!—some may say—Japan frightened out of her wits by Germany when the Fatherland is literally facing national death with practically all the rest of Europe at her throat? Does Japan think it a heroic war to hurl her "17 battleships, 13 armored cruisers, 15 protected cruisers, and 70 torpedo boats and destroyers" against the three old-maidish German cruisers now in the waters of the East?

Not at all.

The German ghost that turns Japan into a little boy seeing things in the dark is not the German sword. We were afraid, once upon a time, of the militant Russia based in Siberia; never of German warships, whether three or ten times three. We are not and never have been, at least for some years past, afraid either of the bird-of-paradise adjectives in the Kaiser's rhetorical exercises or of the Krupp guns.

Fear Commercial Supremacy.

What we are afraid of—let us make this point clear and emphatic—is this: The German commercial supremacy in the Far East.

We have seen and we see to-day—as do the British, the French, the Russian, and the Chinese—the army of young Germans land at the treaty ports of the East; we see them with wide and ever-widening eyes and with our wits half-cocked with dismay how they solve existence on ten, twenty dollars, Mexican; see them conquer the crooks and kinks in the dialects countless and vernaculars innumerable of the East as though they had done nothing in all their born days but catch eels with their naked hands; watch them master the business methods of the heathen natives, and their tastes and their needs.

Now this is a vastly different picture from the one we had been accustomed to. We used to see the British, the American, the French, and the Russian Traders at their country clubs in foreign concessions and at teas and tiffins, cultivating the airs of merchant princes in their white ducks and flannels and trying to revise a certain passage in the first Book of Genesis so that it might read: "And God said, Let us make white man in our image after our likeness and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea . . . and over the cattle and the heathen dogs and over all the other creeping things that creepeth upon the earth."

German's Commercial Conquest.

Of course, one could find a few Germans in this fool's-paradise atmosphere now and then, but a very few. The picture of the German merchants at their studious toil almost day and night in the examination of local conditions and trade methods of the East, in that patient and everlasting analytical way of theirs quite different from the bomb-burst, not to say bombastic, hustle of the American, is extremely impressive, especially so in contrast to the other foreign traders.

We knew how to answer a power who came ransacking us; we were much embarrassed what to do with the army which came sacking us commercially.

And there was nothing modest about the commercial conquest of Germany in the Far East since the early seventies. For the three years following 1873 the annual average of the number and tonnage of German ships which entered into and cleared from the Oriental ports beyond India were only 48 and 25,000 tons.

The total of the German shipping in all Asian ports for the year 1901 was 166 ships of 581,000 tons aggregate.

In thirty years Germany increased her Far Eastern trade from practically nothing to one billion marks in value. Take the case of Kiaochau alone. Up to 1897 there was no such thing as German trade there. In 1903, the year when Germany completed her railway to the distance of 300 kilometers there, she enjoyed the trade of seven million dollars, silver. And it did not stop. Even in the lean year of 1910, with all its financial and business disturbances over rubber speculations in Shanghai and Hongkong, Kiaochau enjoyed the trade of nearly sixty-five million dollars, gold, the importation of the non-Chinese wares alone amounting to $25,800,000.

Japan's Land of Promise.

And the following fact did not improve the matter at all—especially for the Japanese:

To Japan the continental Chinese markets have been and are the one land of promise, commercially speaking. And of the needs of China, Japan is not in a position as yet to supply to any great extent the things which call for a heavy capital investment, such as railway construction, mining operations, etc.

The British, the Belgians, the French, the Russians over this field as well as the Americans; they are backed with adequate capital. We haven't the money. Let us pause here to emphasize this point: This is the reason why the British and the French are much more dangerous competitors of the American enterprises in China than the Japanese. This is the reason why the pet tinhorn tune of the California politicians over the Japanese competition in the Asian market has more fuss than fact back of it.

All is different with the German activity. The Germans go into small manufactures and things; they fight us right where we make our bread and right where we hope to make a little butter.

Mr. Miyao, Chief of the First Department of the Japanese Colonization Bureau, made his trip of investigation through the tradal centres of China in the days following the birth of the New China. "The revolution in China," said he on his return, "having been brought to a termination, Japanese merchants may be thinking that our trade with China will gradually increase in its volume. But when conditions in China are personally inspected and the activity of the German merchants is observed one cannot help but think that they will take away trade from the hands of our business men unless we make up our mind to better ourselves.'

But it may not be unwise for Japan to recall at this hour an ancient law—the law which has never been amended since the days of Cain—that he who killeth with the sword must be killed with the sword, and that even as Germany, who killed the Japanese ambition in Southern Manchuria in 1895 with an advice, is about to be killed at Kiaochau with an advice, even so Japan, who is about to triumph over the German supremacy in tradal East in this year of strife 1914, must of necessity be prepared to reap the whirlwind right where to-day she is sowing the seed in the pregnant German memory.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT.

Englishmen Are Restricted Somewhat During War Time.

The proud boast "an Englishman's home is his castle" does not operate during the present war. Here are some of the things the naval and military authorities may do under the Defence of the Realm Act, passed by Parliament:

Take possession of any land, buildings, gas, electricity, water works, or sources of supply, horses, automobiles, or any other means of transport.

Cause any buildings, statues, or any property to be moved or destroyed, and order the inhabitants to leave any given area if necessary for naval and military purposes.

Close saloons entirely or during specified hours.

Enter by force, if need be, any house or ship which is suspected of being used to the prejudice of the State.

Arrest, or order the arrest, without warning, of any suspected person.

Here are some of the things a free-born Briton may not do:—

Loiter near a railway bridge.

Give or sell liquor to a soldier or sailor on duty.

Spread reports by word of mouth or writing, near a defended area, likely to create alarm among the troops or civilian population.

Light fires or display lights of any description on hill tops or other high ground or buildings without permission.

Tamper with or loiter near telegraph or telephone lines.

Civilians ignoring a military demand to "halt" may be shot down without a second challenge.

Court martial shall deal with offences against the military laws, and the tribunal shall have power to inflict sentences of imprisonment for life, in case of infringements.

The cost of experience depends entirely upon how much you can sell it for.

Which Way do You Buy Sugar?

Do you say decisively:
"A 5-lb. Package of REDPATH Sugar", or "A 20-lb. Bag of REDPATH", and
—get a definite quantity
—of well-known quality, "Canada's best"
—clean and uncontaminated
—in the Original Package?

Or do you say, thoughtlessly:
"A quarter's worth of Sugar", or
"A dollar's worth of Sugar", and get
—an unknown quantity
—of unknown quality
—scooped out of an open barrel
—into a paper bag?





Redpath

Extra Granulated SUGAR

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Hints for the Home

Seasonable Recipes.

When sugar is high we learn economical devices, and we may gain some that will be of lasting value. In cooking and preserving fruits, if we get down to fundamental principles, we shall learn that in a large number of cases it is not necessary to follow the old rule of pound for pound or measure for measure. One-half a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit will do.

In making jellies one-half as much sugar as fruit will be all right in the case of crab apple, thorn apple, any apple, quince, and even grapes. If the sugar and juice are then cooked together in more than a glass or two at a time for twenty minutes only, never more, it may take it from twenty-four to forty-eight hours to set, but it will do it if we have patience and we have cooked the fruit right.

Right cooking of fruit for jellies means slow cooking which brings out the jellying principle or what is called pectin. Professional jelly makers sometimes allow two hours' time for fruits to reach the boiling point in order to develop this jellying quality, and they believe that rapid heating of the juice afterwards destroys its jellying power. It is the same with fruits as with cereals or soup meat, long cooking makes for the jellying process.

Always when a small quantity of fruit juice is cooked at a time, or a small amount of fruit pulp for that matter, less sugar can be used. A great many people have learned that they can make finer, handsomer jellies by cooking only one glass or at the most three at a time. With some fruit juices and an equal amount of sugar a cup or two only of each, only five minutes of gentle cooking is required after the boiling point has been slowly reached to cook them sufficiently. Cooked much more than this the whole will puff up and look as sugary as a thick syrup, which will candy when cold. A bit more and the jelly is spoiled, for the sugar commences to caramelize ,and spoils the flavor if it does not hinder the jellying.

Jams and marmalades are often much darker and stronger of taste, much of the true fruit flavor being lost, because they are cooked too long in large quantities. The fruit flavor is largely lost because caramelized sugar flavors as well as darkens all. It will caramelize unless the cooking is slow, which saves stirring often.

Jellies made with half the usual amount of sugar will never be stiff. Before paraffin is put over them they should be sponged over with brandy to kill any mold spores which may have gathered while they were setting. Stiff, or measure for measure, jellies, may be handled quite differently.

Cut Jellies.—Thorn apple, crab apple, quince, and ordinary apple jellies and undoubtedly some others may be made somewhat like the tropical jellies which come to us in an inch thick layer in wooden boxes. Any of these jellies may be cut in slices or squares and rolled in sugar to make a pure and handsome confection, purer and handsomer than any Turkish paste and more deliciously acid. Since we know that bread and jelly is not wholesome with bread and cake, we have here a way other than with meat and in syrup drinks for using them. The fruit should be cooked slowly, strained, and then success is surest if the juice is cooked in a small quantity with an equal measure of sugar. Cook over low fire until it begins to form large bubbles, then pour into a square mold to a depth of one inch. When cold cut in squares, roll in sugar, and pack carefully in sugar sprinkled box with paper between layers. The keeping qualities depend upon the jelly being kept dry and on how carefully the work was done.

Peach Marmalade or Jam. — Peach marmalade, especially when made in small quantities and cooked gently, may be made with only half the measure of sugar that there is of fruit, and be handsome and good. The waste in good canning peaches is rather small, perhaps not more than 10 per cent. in some cases, and not more than 20 in any. Make the syrup first by weighing peaches, estimating waste then taking half that weight of syrup, wetting it with one-fourth or one-third as much water as there is sugar, then stir over fire till dissolved and until it comes to a boil. Skim if necessary. Prepare the peaches quickly, cut in small bits, put in syrup, wash if you want to, and cook till stiff enough to jelly, stirring occasionally even if over the lowest fire. A pound of peaches will make three low jelly glasses of jam.

Gelatine Fruit Jellies. — Manufacturers of jellies use gelatines to economize on sugar. Most of the jellies so made, being scant of sugar, have to be treated in some special way or they will not keep. Usually they are coated with sugar. A layer of sugar over any jelly is superior to paraffin and keeps it as well. Pure gelatine being expensive, food manufacturers have purified ordinary glue for this work, but now they have found a better way. They use the sea moss agar-agar, which will do eight times as much work as the finest gelatine, jellies at higher temperature, is safer as food, and makes handsomer jellies. This is sold by all druggists and is also put up with the label, "vegetable gelatine." The latter is all ready for use, while the former has to be boiled. One method of making gelatine fruit jellies is to add sugar to a hot gelatine solution, then to add fruit juice to this mixture until it has the right taste. Less is required with agar-agar than with other gelatine because the former is tasteless. The jelly is clearer if it sets slowly. These gelatines keep a long time without breaking down.

Thorn Apple Jelly. — For those who can get the thorn apple a delicious and handsome jelly can be made by cooking it slowly and long. A few wild green crabapples add to the flavor and sometimes half barberries and half thorn apples are used.

Peach Meringue. — At this season many peach desserts—cobbler, short cake, dumpling—are found satisfactory, but not one of the three mentioned is good for the digestion because the acid of the fruit keeps the starchy part of the dessert from being at all digested in the mouth. A dessert equally satisfactory is the peach meringue, which may be made in individual portions or in a baking pan. Pare and cut the peaches in thin pieces, sprinkle well with sugar, and put in the oven until the fruit is thoroughly heated through. Beat up as many whites of eggs as needed—two will answer for a four person dessert—sweeten, spread over hot peaches, and brown in the oven or put under the broiler, not too near, to brown and puff up. The burners will be hot enough under the oven, if the gas is entirely turned off, to do this work, and the egg must not then be too near or it will blacken. Instead of heating the peaches they may be prepared in the same way, the white of egg spread over and browned.

Accidents will sometimes happen. The jelly ought never to have fire under it to allow it to boil up, much less over, but if it does boil over, or if any sweetened thing in the oven does the same thing, the caution should be taken to have doors and windows open, for the fumes from burned sugar more than cause present discomfort to the eyes; they actually injure them. Open the oven door and stand back, even if you lose a pie or pudding.

Home Hints.

If almonds are put into cold water and allowed to just come to the boil, they will blanch easily.

Cold boiled potatoes cut lengthwise and broiled are delicious, if served piping hot, with plenty of seasoning and butter.

A hot iron held just above the white spot on a polished table will remove it. Polish the place with a little sweet oil.

Fish may be scalded much easier by dipping in scalding water for a moment or two.

If you do not happen to have beeswax, salt and a few drops of kerosene oil will clean irons just as well.

Olives, stoned and chopped and mixed with fresh butter or heavy cream and cream cheese make one of the most delicious of sandwich fillings.

Steak one inch thick should be broiled from four to six minutes; lamb or mutton chops, broil six to eight minutes.

When buying mutton see that the fat is firm, clear and white; mutton with flabby or yellow fat has been in cold storage too long.

Rancid butter can be sweetened by cutting it into two or three pieces and allowing it to stand in sweet milk for six or eight hours.

To make chicken stock, cut an average sized fowl into pieces and cover with four quarts of cold water. Bring this to a boiling point and allow it to simmer gently for three hours.

To remove hot water marks on polished tables and trays, make a thin paste of salad oil and salt, leave it on the marks for an hour, then polish with a dry cloth.

To remove smoke marks from tinware, rub the tin with a solution of common baking soda and boiling water.

A great deal of trouble may be saved by soaking new curtains to be washed overnight in water in which a little salt has been dissolved. The salt draws the lime and makes the curtains easy to wash.

If eggs have boiled too hard, take the vessel from the fire and quickly place it under the cold water spigot. The shock of the change from hot to cold softens the eggs.

Heavy linen, which is practically fireproof, should be used for cooking aprons, and over cloths ought to be of a solid substance that does not catch fire easily and that singes even when burning instead of bursting into flames.

RECORD IN BRIDGE BUILDING

The Royal Canadian Engineers at Valcartier Military Camp

The history of the establishment of Valcartier military camp is a record of remarkable engineering achievements. Within a few days the Canadian Northern Railway transformed an insignificant flag station, serving a small Irish colony, into an important terminal point with twenty miles of railway sidings, giving a splendid impetus to the establishment of the camp and expediting the movement of the men and materials which went to make this city of thirty thousand souls.

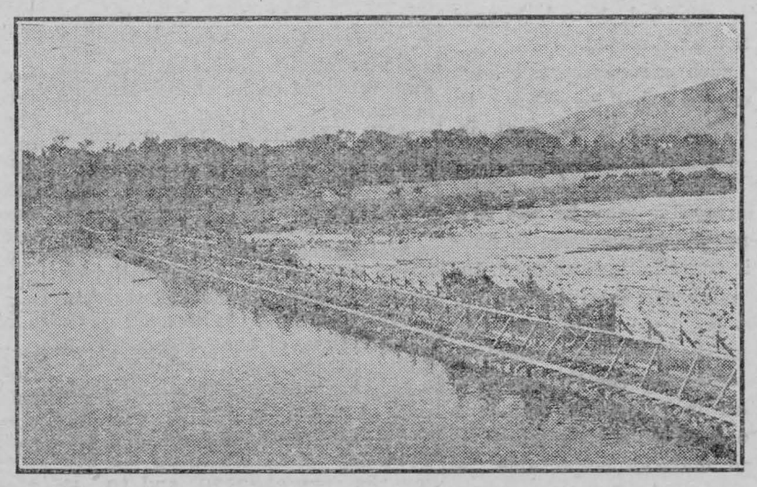


Royal Canadian Engineers Carrying Pontoons into position.—Photo by courtesy of Canadian Northern Railway.

And now comes the news of a bridge-building record made by the men of the Royal Canadian Engineers, under the direction of Major W. Bethune Lindsay of Winnipeg. The Jacques Cartier River separates the main camp from the artillery practice grounds at the base of Mounts Ileene and Irene. Across this 350 feet of waterway the Royal Canadian Engineers built, within four hours, a barrel-pier pontoon bridge, capable of carrying heavy batteries. The Major and his three hundred men worked with that well-ordered efficiency which characterizes the efforts of the British-bred. The race for the record started with the Canadian Northern Railway. The materials—barrels, planking, etc.—were freighted on to the ground with remarkable despatch. The casks were made watertight, the timber was made ready, the twenty-foot bank cut down to provide an easy grade for traffic, and the actual test was on.

There was never a hitch. One party of men lashed the barrels to the heavy planks, and, as soon as that operation was complete, another party lifted the pier and carried it down the bank. Another squad of men conveyed it on to the water, where it was taken in charge by still another party and floated out to the front line. The pier was drawn quickly into position, and as many men as could work with freedom soon had the flooring spiked down. The actual bridging commenced at eight o'clock; the span was complete at ten minutes after twelve. The extra ten minutes were accounted for by the fact that on one or two occasions passing bodies of other troops necessitated a temporary cessation of carrying operations.

Col. Burstall, Director of Artillery at the camp, visited the work during the morning and expressed his astonishment at the progress effected. Ordinarily it is a good day's work to throw a bridge of this class across a three hundred foot stream. Col. G. G. Maunsell, Director General of Engineering Service in Canada, who is attached to Headquarters at Ottawa, also paid close attention to the task and was vastly pleased with the result. Col. Morrison, Ottawa, of the Artillery Service, hurried a gun across the bridge when completed, establishing its efficiency at once. Without doubt the brother officers of Major Lindsay, in all branches of the service, were extremely gratified at the efficiency and despatch of the men making up the Royal Canadian Engineers at the big camp.



18-Pounders Crossing Pontoon Bridge to Artillery Practice Grounds.—Photo by courtesy of Canadian Northern Railway.

GERMAN MILITARY SYSTEM.

Details of Conscription in the Kaiser's System.

Kaiser Wilhelm's apparent faith in the strength of Germany's battle arm in the contest with three mighty nations is perhaps in no small degree founded upon the wonderful German military system, the like of which the world has never seen before.

On January 1 of the year of his 20th birthday every male German citizen must report to the military head of his district. If not excused because of some physical defect he serves two years in the infantry, or three years in the cavalry or artillery. For his services he receives a small compensation, hardly more than pocket money. Then he is transferred to the first reserve, which requires that he serve a month or two each year for a period of five years. The next five years are served in the "Landwehr," and he is required to drill at the order of the military authorities.

From the first class of the "Landwehr" the German soldier graduates into the second class, where he remains until he is 39. At that age he becomes a part of the "Landstrum" to be called out only in the event of great national need. At the age of 45 his military service ends.

The German standing army consists of about 600,000 men, and the first reserve about 1,500,000. The "Landwehr" totals 2,200,000, and the "Landstrum" brings the grand total to more than 6,000,000.

Organization details of the entire German fighting force have been worked out to such a detail that 6,000,000 soldiers can be summoned and fully equipped in an incredibly short time. Not only does such an army take the field as a thoroughly trained fighting machine, but there are munitions and supplies in the country's arsenals so that it is equipped in every detail.

Sweet Innocent.

Alice—Why are you taking up botany?

Kitty—Because my fiance is interested in a plant of some kind and I want to be able to converse intelligently with him about his business.

A Mistake Avoided.

"I say, old chap, I'm in shocking luck. I want money badly, and haven't the least idea where I can get it."

"Well, I'm glad to hear that. I thought perhaps you had an idea you could borrow from me!"

Has Her Own Way.

"Does your wife always follow your advice?"

"If she does she never seems to overtake it."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCTOBER 11.

Lesson II. The Last Supper. Mark 14. 12-25. Golden Text, 1 Corr. 11. 26.

Verse 12. Where wilt thou that we go and make ready?—The disciples assumed that Jesus would want them to prepare for the passover. They do not seem to be aware of the fact that Jesus had already made arrangements for eating the passover with his disciples.

13. Two of his disciples—All of the twelve could not have gone. They would have attracted too much attention. The whereabouts of Jesus must be kept secret, for the chief priests and scribes were after him. Could they have taken him without the intervention of Judas they would have done so and saved for themselves the paltry pieces of silver they had promised to give Judas. Luke names the two who were sent, namely, Peter and John (Luke 22. 8).

A man bearing a pitcher of water—Women were the water carriers in Palestine. A man bearing a water pitcher was a very unusual sight. He would attract attention at once. Hence the two disciples would have no difficulty in finding the one whom they were to follow.

14. Where is my guest-chamber?—My guest-chamber. The emphasis on the personal pronoun indicates that Jesus had already made arrangements with the master of the house. He spoke of the room as his in the sense that it was the one he had arranged to occupy for the time being.

15. He will himself show you a large upper room furnished and ready—The disciples were not to be left at the mercy of a servant or any one whom they might chance to meet in the house. Jesus had already arranged with the master himself about the room and directions thereto. Large, sufficient for all the disciples; upper, above the ground floor, where disturbance would be less likely; Furnished with table cushions so that they could recline as was customary at a formal meal.

17. And when it was evening—The usual time for eating the passover. But it is also suggestive to note that the night time is the peculiar time of evil deeds.

Cometh with the twelve—He came with them, rather than they came with him. If there ever was a time when he needed his disciples, it was now. Yet the emphasis upon his coming with them would indicate that the writer felt they needed his protection rather than he theirs.

18. And as they sat (reclined)—As they lay upon the cushions to partake of their food only a few of the disciples could be near him. In fact, only four were in close proximity.

Even he that eateth with me—He, not a particular disciple, but a table companion. Not the culprit is in Jesus's mind, but the awfulness of the offense. One who could sit at meat with Jesus in this intimate relationship and be a traitor—this, even to Jesus, was inconceivable.

19. Is it I?—As Jesus in verse 18 did not have the betrayer, but the act of betrayal, in mind, the disciples do not know who was meant. So they each in turn ask him the question, "Is it I?"

One by one — This expression would seem to leave no doubt that Judas also asked the question. Can it be possible that Judas did not realize the enormity of his act and in good faith asked whether he, too, would betray Jesus? One would like to think so, but it is hard to believe Judas was so blunted in moral sense.

20. One of the twelve, he that dippeth with me in the dish—In verse 18 Jesus said, "One of you," "he that eateth with me," "shall betray me." Now he says, "One of the twelve." The one of the twelve was no longer of the you of the inner circle. Although he had not yet gone out, he already had taken himself away from the intimacy, the fellowship, of the twelve. He was now only one of a number, not one of a fraternity. "He that eateth with me" is changed to "he that dippeth with me in the dish." Only three or four were near enough to dip with Jesus in the dish. Hence the range of the guilty one was narrowed.

21. Even as it is written of him—Compare Psalm 41. 9, "Yea, mine own familiar friend, in whom I trusted, who did eat of my bread, hath lifted up his heel against me."

Woe unto that man—When we hear Jesus say, "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites," we can see the heat of his scorn annihilate those whom he accuses as fire burns dry stubble. But when he says, "Woe unto that man," there is a depth of pathos which we cannot fathom. As later Jesus cried, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," so now in like agony he cries out, "Woe unto the betrayer." There is no scorn, no bitterness. There is only pity and regret for Judas. No one felt the hardness of the human heart as Jesus did when he touched the heart of Judas. No one saw the blackness of the human soul as Jesus did when he looker into the countenance of Judas. Did their eyes meet? How could they? How could Judas face Jesus?

22, 23. And as they were eating—Not before or after they had eaten, but while they were eating, Jesus taught them the significance of the memorial. It could not be understood apart from the actual eating. The Lord's Supper will mean little as a theory or an explanation. It must be partaken of to be understood. The ten lepers were healed as they went (in the act of going) to do Jesus's will. So the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper has efficacy as a fact, in the actual observance thereof, and not in a declaration, merely, of its historical authenticity.

When he had blessed, . . . when he had given thanks—Jesus was in the mood of benediction and thanksgiving. There was no dark cloud on his brow as yet. Even in Gethsemane, where his attitude was one entirely of submission, his eyes were still clear and his face bright. Out of all this evil good would come. This is deep-seated conviction. Not that there must be evil for good to come, but out of evil that seemingly could not be avoided good would come. And could Jesus ever have had far distant from his mind the meaning of that hour and the hours that were immediately to follow? That he could be thankful at so extreme an hour was indicative of his close union with the Eternal and his understanding of that union.

24. Of the covenant—Some ancient authorities insert the word new before "covenant." Most men make wills. Dying men, if in possession of mental faculties as well as material goods, want to make proper disposition of their earthly effects before death. Jesus had no temporal acquirements. He had spiritual treasures. He, too, would make a will before his demise. But what he disposed of was an intangible entity that would never diminish as the years went on, and of which all men, if they were willing, could become the beneficiaries.

New in the kingdom of God—Jesus's death would be a complete transformation of the idea of the kingdom of God. Every vestige of the thought of a material supremacy would be left in the tomb. When he reappeared the ascendancy of the spiritual would be supreme.

Home Dyeing.

Has it ever occurred to you what a large number of things one can dye at Home, and in that way make quite a saving?

When on shopping expeditions, you have often noticed on the "Bargain Counters," remnants offered at ridiculously low prices. The reason for these low prices, was not by any means on account of the materials being of poor quality, but because the shades or colors were out of style; the materials often being of superior quality.

Now, these bargains could be taken advantage of, and by dyeing the goods, the colors could be changed to the most delicate shade of any of the fashionable colors popular at the time. And remember that it doesn't make the slightest difference whether the goods are wool, cotton, silk or mixed, as there are home dyes now that with the same dye, one can color cloth of any kind perfectly.

You may possibly have a dress that is hardly worn at all, but is out of fashion as to color and style. Here again, these single home dyes step in to help things out. Rip it up, Dye it a fashionable shade, and with new patterns make it up into a most stylish gown that will be the envy of your lady friends.

White summer dresses can be dyed delicate shades of any color by using these new home dyes very weak—say about an eighth of a package to about five gallons of water.

It is not alone to wearing apparel, that these improved home dyes lend their services. Portiers, couch covers, table covers, shade curtains, draperies, or in fact anything that is made of cloth can be made to look just like new.

Never try to color anything a lighter shade than the article is originally.

White or very light colored goods can be dyed any darker shades or any color.

Just as soon as you have decided what you are going to dye, you will want to know how much you will require. For the lighter shades, and for small articles such as ribbons, silk or cotton gloves, stockings, blouses, etc., one package as a rule will be sufficient. For heavy suits, coats, curtains, etc., it is best if possible to weigh your goods before they are wet and use a package to about a pound of goods.

Hard on Our Bards.

"Pa, why do they call them 'minor poets'?"

"Because they ought to be working with a pick and shovel, my son."

The Leader

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY FROM ITS OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, MORRISBURG, BY

The Leader Publishing Co.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9 1914.

Williamsburg Council

Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal Council met in Barkley's Hall on Saturday the 26:h day of September.

Members all present.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Reeve was authorized to send the notice served on him by James McMillan re Barkley creek drain to W. B Lawson for legal advice. The Clerk was instructed to notify James Alguire to attend the next meeting of the Council for an investigation in regard to the bill claimed by the Doctor and paid him by the Council. A resolution was drawn up to the effect that the Clerk be instructed to render an account of $5 to be paid to the Treasurer, to each resident whose house had been fumigated by the Medical Officer of Health and paid by the Council for the same and also the Secretary of each school section where the school house had been fumigated. On amendment by Cunningham and S. H. Merkley the resolution was laid over until the next meeting to enable the Reeve in the meantime to get legal advice. The rate for the current year was fixed at thirteen mills on the dollar to cover county township and general school purposes the same as last year. The road supt. of the South West ward was instructed to try and sell a job of cutting the brush on the road in the 3rd con. opposite lots 35 and 36 The amending report of Geo L. Brown, C.E., on the Smith drain was read, considered and adopted. The reeve and deputy reeve were authorized to inspect the road opposite Samuel Donnelly's residence, said to be damaged by the water from the St. Lawrence river, and report at next meeting. The road supt. of the N. W. ward was instructed to grade the Springs road from the police village of Winchester Springs, South to Jeffrey's Corner, the Nash road North of Bouck's Hill and the given road in the 5th con. and the road supt. of the S.E. ward to grade the Weaver road in the 2nd con. where the broken stones have been put on the road, according to R. Cunningham's instructions.

The following Collectors were appointed for the current year. N.W. ward, Stanley McIntosh, N.E. ward, Allan Durant, S.W. ward, John Bowman, S.E. ward, Herman Fetterly.

A By-Law was passed to authorize the borrowing of $2750 00 on the credit of the police village of Williamsburg by the issue and sale of debentures to provide for a plant to distribute electric power to be supplied by Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario

Orders were passed in favor of the following: Therbert , drawing crushed stone $12 and repairing bridge 2nd con. $4 11; R. S. Barkley, spreading gravel, South townline $15.50; cutting brush on given road, 3rd con. $1; repairing bridge, 2nd con. $3.50 and adv. and selling gravel job Nash road, $1; Lagorah Millward, spreading crush stone, Sullivan road $15 75; William Collins, 40 rods of wire fence $6; Geo. Smith, 23½ rods $3 53; Ed. Swerdfeger, 27½ rods, $4 19; David Johnston, 160 rods, $24; Oscar Coughler, 31½ rods, $4.73; Nelson Prunner, 9½ rods, $1 40; Roland Froats, 44 rods, $6 60; Ernest Merkley, 14 rods $2 10; and Charles Bouck, 40 rods and 7 ft $6 07; Harvey Froats, 52 loads of gravel, $13; Geo. Dennison, work on crusher $15; Mason Beckstead, ditto $47.43; James Styles, ditto $8 25; Sylvester Doyle, ditto $17 40; Reuben Prunner, ditto $13.75; Cephrenus Casselman, ditto $32 65; Sidney Prunner, ditto $3; Melvin McIntosh, ditto $36; Geo. Casselman, ditto $23.06; Neal Bodette ditto $10 50; Howard Smith, ditto $3.75; Casey Henophy, ditto $10 50; Geo Henophy, ditto $12; Allen Froats, ditto $33; Matthew Marcellus, ditto $68 75; James Swerdfeger, 59 yds of crushed stone $18 70 and wood and drawing stone, $49.60; Mason Beckstead, drawing crushed stone, $3; Sylvester Doyle, moving uncrushable stone from R. Prunner's property $2; Leader Pub. Co. adv. posting of voter's list, $5.25; Geo. Lane, postage and stat. $7.41; Cecil Weaver, hauling gravel, Springs road $8 75; Linden Shennett work with team Springs road $10 50; Franklin stone, $5; Geo Colquhoun, 154 loads of gravel, $38 50; Jim Nicholson, hauling gravel, South townline $16; Roy Casselman, ditto $17; Geo. Casselman, ditto $17; Geo Fetterly, ditto $12; Lyle C. O'Shaughnessy, cutting brush lot 20 con. 5, $6 55; Thomas Black, digging township portion of S. Kyle award ditch $7 75; Geo. Casselman, material and repairing bridges, Sullivan road, $10.31; James Swerdfeger, ground rent $4; Lionel Doyle, spreading crushed stone, $1.50; Roland Froats, drawing crushed stone, $19 50; Hiram Hays, gravel job and work with team Centre road 5th con. $24.75; C. H. Casselman, bal. on 100 cords of stone, $50; Chesley O'Shaughnessy, payment on salary as road supt. $25.50, and material for Drummond bridge, $13 08; Nathan Tupper, moving crusher, $2.50; Archie Crowder, work on crusher and use of engine, $92.45; Theodore drawing water, $10.50; Geo. Pruner, moving crusher and engine, $5; Edward Swerdfeger, wood and work on crusher, $21.75; Fred McMillan, material and work Carkner award, $22; Charles Lane, material, work, bridge between 7th and 8th cons. $16.25; W. H. Lane, work on sluice and buying timber, $8 50; Antoine Lapier, putting in tile, $1.50; Jacob Whitteker, ditto $1.50

The council adjourned to meet at Bouck's Hill on Saturday the 24th day of October at 10 o'clock. a m.

GEO. LANE, Clerk.

HEAGLE—At the Methodist parsonage, Ogdensburg, N.Y., on Monday, September 28, by the Rev. J. S. Wilds, James Frances Heagle, of Brockville, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Heagle of this town, to Miss Alice Moore, of Brockville.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid Up, Rest & Undivided Profits $8,952,759

A decided convenience, in many cases, is a

Joint Account

in the Savings Bank Department. It may be opened in the names of two or more persons, either of whom may deposit or withdraw money.

MORRISBURG BRANCH—B. A. HERRING, Manager

Correspondents Continued

Froatburn

Mr and Mrs Chas Watson spent Sunday with friends at Glen Becker.

A. Gallinger of Archer passed through here one day last week.

Mr and Mrs Oscar Barkley and baby spent Sunday at G. E Styles'.

Durham Wells of Hoasic passed through here on Monday en route to Morrisburg

Mrs Cephrenus O'Shaughnessy and children of Bouck's Hill passed through here on Sunday.

Mr and Mrs George Styles of Riverside were in our burn recently

Mr R Weagant of Hoasic passed through here on Wednesday last.

Visitors at M J. Becksted's on Sunday were Mr and Mrs J. Styles and Messrs Robbie and Tommy Casselman of Glen Becker.

Mr and Mrs Roy Phillip of Riverside passed through here recently.

R. Cunningham of Archer passed through here one day last week.

B. Marcellus passed through here one day last week en route to Morrisburg.

Mrs Ed. Vincent and son Garfield and Miss Dafoe of Aultsville and Mrs D. Saddlemire and daughter of Glen Becker visited at Chas Watson this week.

Mr and Mrs J. Smith and children of Riverside spent Sunday at James Swerdtfeger's.

Mrs C. Watson spent Tuesday the guest of Mrs Geo Styles.

Mrs Oscar Beckstead of Elma passed through here on Tuesday,

Farmers in our section are busy fall ploughing.

Mathew Marcellus is moving his household effects to Morrisburg this week.

Mr and Mrs Nathan Weaver and daughter of Bouck's Hill also Mr and Mrs Geo Styles of Riverside were guests at Lucius Froats on Sunday

Mrs Milinda Casselman of Morrisburg who has spent the past two weeks with friends here, returned home on Sunday

Mr and Mrs P. D. Schell spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs Cory Brown of Morrisburg.

Messrs Lawrence and Clarke Garlough of Bouck's Hill passed through here on Sunday en route to East Williamsburg

Mr and Mrs Mathew Marcellus are spending a couple of days with their son Bert at Hoasic.

John Casselman of Riverside passed through here on Sunday en route to Hoasic

Mr and Mrs Roland Froats spent Sunday at Marcus Fetterly's Glen Becker.

Mr and Mrs William Becksted spent Sunday at William Henophy's East Williamsburg.

Osnabruck Centre

Everybody is busy with the corn

Mrs J. Bopereau leaves this morning for Cornwall hospital where she will undergo an operation. We all join in wishing her every success.

Wilbert Crites was seriously injured on Thursday while putting the horse to pasture, the beast being of a crobel nature took a freak knocked Mr. Crites down jumped on him breaking six ribs on his left side. Mr Crites suffers continually, we trust to higher power for his recovery.

Guests at the home of Miles Silmser were Mr and Mrs Carman Dunbar and little Wilson and Annie of North Valley, J C Silmser of Chesterville. E. Silmser of Sheiks Island, A. Reddick of Cornwall, Hazel Holmes Dickinson's Landing.

Emma Silmser returned home after spending the week-end with friends in Mille Roches and Dickinson's Landing.

We are very sorry for those who were so sadly disappointed on Sunday eve after driving so far to church, we hope they are not sick about it and will come again.

A number from here astended the fair at Newington all report a good time all though the day was dull the people were not

Wm Wagner lost a valuable horse it was at pasture and broke its legs.

Mrs Jacob Hollister died at her old home at Osnabruck on Oct. 5th, 1914.

East Williamsburg

Married at Port Hope on July 11th Mr Stanley Watson formerly of this place, to Miss Edith Richards daughter of Rev. Richards. They were married by Rev Richards father of the bride.

Mrs Miller of Iroquois and sons Hugh and Harold spent Sunday at Irvine Burnside's.

Mr and Mrs James Gow and son Mahlon spent Sunday at Mr Alfred Wells.

Misses Nellie Cross and Ada Mcpherson of Aultsville spent one day last week with their sister Mrs George Castleman.

Mr and Mrs Cornelius Wells and Mrs McCracken spent Sunday with the former's daughter, Mrs G. Lawrence of Maple Isle.

Mrs Sidney Prunner and Miss Driscoll of Nudell Bush were at Wm. Henophy's on Sunday.

Thomas Beckstead who is in Uncle Sam's domains spent Sunday at his home here.

Mrs John McCracken of Aultsville spent a few days last week at Mr C. Wells

Mrs Harvey and Allan Castleman of Los Angeles, Cali., spent Monday at E Vanallen's.

Howard Wells of Regina who has been spending a few weeks here with his uncle left on Sunday to visit friends at Cardinal

Lily Barr of Aultsville spent last week at her uncle's, John Hart's

Dundela

Mrs Weaver of Cornwall is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs Andrew Johnston.

Mr and Mrs John Shaver and son Irvine of Mountain were visiting at the home of Ivan Nesbitt on Sunday.

Mason Hunter returned to Edmonton on Tuesday after spending a month at his home here.

Mr and Mrs Gordon Sypes of Waddington, N.Y., and Ruth Myers of Lisbon, N.Y., were guests of Mr and Mrs Henry Sypes on Sunday.

Mrs Mary A Thompson returned home on Sunday after spending a week with her daughter, Mrs E. Hodge at Hainsville.

Mr and Mrs Oliver Fisher and children of Iroquois were visiting at the home of Mr and Mrs John Johnston on Saturday.

Harvey McIntosh was visiting in Hainsville on Sunday.

Ethel Moore of Hawkesbury is spending a few weeks visiting friends here.

Mr and Mrs Ivan Nesbitt were guests of Howard Casselman of Morrisburg on Sunday.

Rev. W. Halpenny has returned home after spending a couple of weeks at Ottawa

Mr and Mrs John C. Johnson and sons Harry and Samuel were visiting friends at Hainsville on Sunday.

Mr and Mrs Henry Devaul and Miss Dillabough of Morrisburg were guests of Addison Cooper on Wednesday.

Accepts Farmer's Gift

The following message has been received by the Warden from Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Copies thereof are being forwarded to the reeve of each municipality in the counties, requesting his active assistance in arranging date and place of delivery for shipment of contributions of articles specified, boxed, bagged or barreled as directed.

When such arrangements have been made, we shall be pleased to publish particulars in our next issue, so that those of our subscribers who desire to show their generosity and loyalty may be put to a minnimum of inconvenience in having their contributions shipped. Inasmuch as these contributions will doubtless be used to relieve the distress of the poor and unemployed and especially the Belgian refugees now in Britain, it behooves all patriotic citizens to stretch a point and make as respectable a shipment from this locality as possible thus relieving the tremendous burden imposed upon the people of the motherland:—

Ottawa, Ont., Oct.3-14.

The Warden of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, care of A. I. McDonell, County Clerk, Cornwall, Ont.

The farmers of Ontario having expressed a desire to show their loyal co-operation in the present great struggle imposed on the Empire by making a free offering to the British Government of the fruit of their labor, the British Government have gratefully accepted the proffered gift and arrangements have been made for transport of these offerings from the point of shipment without cost to the donors it is hoped that Municipal authorities will organize and supervise the collection of these at convenient points of railway shipment and see that all are properly packed and loaded, these should be directed plainly and shipped to Department of Trade and Commerce, Montreal, Oats, beans, potatoes, apples, cheese and butter are acceptable. Oats and beans should be securely bagged. Cheese and butter adequately boxed, apples boxed or barrelled and potatoes barrelled for ocean transport. Shipments should be made before end of October.

G. F. FOSTER,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Taste the Difference

USE PURITY FLOUR for one baking and every member of the family will taste the difference. Your Bread will be richer and finer flavored and your buns, rolls, cakes and pies will be pronounced delicious. The Grocer is authorized to refund your money if PURITY does not give you absolute satisfaction.

PURITY FLOUR

"MORE BREAD and BETTER BREAD" and BETTER PASTRY too

615

Sold by Mullin Bros., Casselman Bros., W. G. Becksted, Chas. S. Colquhoun. C. E. CASSELMAN, Distributor.

By-Law No. 719

A By-Law to authorize the borrowing of Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars on the credit of the Police Village of Williamsburg by the issue and sale of Debentures to provide for the cost of a plant to distribute Electric Power to be supplied by the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of Corporation of the Township of Williamsburg deem it advisable to raise by way of loan on the credit of the Police Village of Williamsburg the sum of $2750 to provide for cost of work, plant, machinery and appliances necessary for the distribution of electric power in the said Police Village of Williamsburg to be supplied by the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

AND WHEREAS the sum of $2750 is the debt intended to be created by this By-Law.

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to issue the said debenture at one time, and to make a principal of the said debt repayable in yearly sums during the period of twenty years, being the currency of said debentures, said yearly sums being of such respective amounts that the aggregate amount payable each year for principal and interest in respect of said debt shall be as nearly as possible equal to the amount payable in each of the other nineteen years of the said period.

AND WHEREAS the total amount required to be raised annually is $220.67.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Police Village of Williamsburg according to the last revised assessment roll thereof is $34,856.

AND WHEREAS there is no existing debt in said municipality exclusive of local improvement debt.

THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Williamsburg enacts as follows:—

1. That for the purposes aforesaid it shall be lawful for the reeve and treasurer of the said Township of Williamsburg to borrow the sum of $2750 and to issue debentures of the said corporation to the amount of $2750, each of which debentures shall be dated on the date of the issue thereof and shall be payable within twenty years thereafter at the office of the treasurer of said Corporation.

2. The said debenture shall be payable in twenty annual installments during the twenty years next after the issue thereof, and the total amounts of principal and interest payable during each of the said years shall be as follows:

YEAR	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
1	$ 83.17	$137.50	$220.67
2	87.33	133.34	220.67
3	91.69	128.98	220.67
4	96.28	124.39	220.67
5	101.09	119.58	220.67
6	106.15	114.52	220.67
7	111.45	119.22	220.67
8	117.03	103.64	220.67
9	122.88	97.79	220.67
10	129.02	91.65	220.67
11	135.47	85.20	220.67
12	142.23	78.43	220.67
13	149.35	71.32	220.67
14	156.81	63.85	220.67
15	164.65	56.01	220.67
16	172.89	47.78	220.67
17	181.54	39.13	220.67
18	190.61	30.06	220.67
19	200.14	20.53	220.67
20	210.15	10.52	220.67

3. Each of said debentures shall be signed by the Reeve of said Township of Williamsburg or by some other person authorized by bylaw to sign the same, and by the Treasurer thereof and the Clerk shall seal the same with the common seal of said Corporation.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum payable yearly at the office of said Treasurer and shall have attached thereto coupons for the payment of the same which coupons shall be signed by the Reeve and Treasurer of the said township of Williamsburg.

5. During the currency of the said debenture there shall be raised annually by special rate on all the rateable property in the said police village of Williamsburg the sum of $220.67 for the purpose of paying the amount due in each of the said years for principal and interest in respect of the said debt.

6. This By-Law shall take effect and come into operation from and after the final passing thereof.

7 The votes of the ratepayers of said Police Village shall be taken on this question on Monday the nineteenth day of October 1914, commencing at nine o'clock in the forenoon and continuing until five o'clock in the afternoon at the following place and by the Deputy Returning Officer and Poll Clerk hereinafter named, that is to say: At I. O. O. F. Hall in said Police Village on lot number thirty,. in the Fifth Concession of Williamsburg Frank Empey shall be the Deputy Returning Officer and George Buchan shall be the Poll Clerk.

8. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday the fifteenth day of October A.D., 1914, the Reeve of the said township shall attend at the Clerk's office in the Police Village of Williamsburg to appoint in writing signed by him two persons to attend at final summing up of the votes by the Clerk of this Corporation and one person to attend the polling place on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of promoting the passing of this by-law and a like number on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of opposing this by-law.

Wednesday the twenty-first day of October at the said Clerk's office in the police village of Williamsburg at eleven o'clock in the forenoon is hereby appointed for the summing up by the Clerk of this Corporation of the number of votes given for and against the said By-Law.

J. M. CASSELMAN,
Reeve.
GEO. LANE,
Clerk.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of a proposed bylaw which if the assent of the electors is obtained thereto will be taken into consideration by the Council after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication in The Leader, a weekly newspaper published at Morrisburg, the date of which first publication is the second day of October 1914.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that any tenant who desires to vote thereon must deliver to the clerk not later than the tenth day before the day appointed therein for the taking of the vote, the declaration provided for by sub-section 3 of section 265 of The Municipal Act.

Dated at Williamsburg this twenty-sixth day of September 1914.

GEO. LANE,
Township Clerk.

Matilda Council

Regular meeting of Matilda council was held in Barclay's Hall, Dixon's Corners Saturday, Sept. 26th 1914.

Members all present except the reeve.

Moved by Mr. Thompson second by Mr. Johnston that Geo. Cooper Deputy reeve act as chairman of this meeting the reeve being unavoidably unable to attend. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Thompson second by Mr. Johnston that the Donald Hanes amending by-law No. 2 be read a first time and it shall not be published in any newspaper but that the same be printed and a copy of said by-law shall be served upon each party interested therein in accordance with Municipal Drainage Act. Carried.

Motion Mr Louden and Mr. Johnston that the amending report of G. L. Brown C.E., on Smith Drain be received and read. Carried.

Motion Mr. Thompson and Mr. Johnston that the amending report of G. L. Brown C.E., on Smith Drain as read be adopted and the clerk be instructed to have a by-law prepared for same. Carried

The following accounts were paid: A. H. Becksted half pay for work on eastern boundary, $15.50; E. P. Bradt grant to rural school fair, $25; L. Cameron lumber, $24.73; Wm. Mullin for 32 loads gravel on northern boundary, $8; W. A. Hamilton drawing tile and putting in same 40 rods wire fence, $8.80 Peter Hutt cleaning out township portion of award drain, $24; T. Keeler digging out fire east of Rowena, $2; Henry Strader work on grader and gravel, $89.25; John Barclay, hall rent, $11 04; A. Carter 92 rds wire fence, $2; Archie Johnston 10 cords stone, 27 50; Herb. McQuigg part pay for gravel, $210.50.

Moved by Mr. Thompson second by Mr. Louden that by-law No. 238 appointing F. M. Eagleson C.E., engineer on petition of Robt. Kirkwood and others be read a first and a second and a third time and finally passed, signed and sealed. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Thompson seconded by Mr. Louden that this council adjourn to meet in Cooper's Hall Brinston on Saturday October 24th, 1914 at one o'clock if not called sooner by the reeve. Carried.

J. J. PAYNE, Clerk.

Sunday Church Services

St. Mary's (R.C.) Church

High Mass with sermon at 10.30 a.m
Catachism at 3 p.m.
Evening service at 7 o'clock.
Rev. J. A. Meehan, pastor.

St. James' Church, Morrisburg

Sunday, Oct. 11th—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Thanksgiving Service at 11 a.m. Evensong at 7 p.m.

Rev. W. H. Stiles, of Ottawa, will preach Thanksgiving Sermons at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Thursday, Oct. 15th—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.

Friday, Oct. 16th—Adult Bible Class at 7.30 p.m.

Trinity Memorial Church, Riverside

Sunday Oct. 11th—Thanksgiving Service at 2.30 p.m.

Rev. C. O. Carson, M. A

The Methodist Church

Morning service at 10.30; evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m.

Rev. A J. H. Strike, pastor.

Knox (Presbyterian) Church

Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 7. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Rev. H. Cameron, pastor.

St. Paul's (Lutheran) Church, Morrisburg

Sunday, Oct. 11th—Morning Service at 10 a.m.; Sunday School at 11 a.m., Evening Service at 7 p.m.

St. John's Church, Riverside

Sunday, Oct. 11th—Service at 2.30.
Rev. C. H. Little, D.D.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Home-Seekers' Excursions

—TO—

Western Canada

These excursions will again be run to Western Canada, this year, via the popular route of the Grand Trunk. Arrangements have been made that tickets will be on sale every Tuesday, commencing March 3rd and until October 27th. These tickets will bear a two month limit, which may be extended one or two months on tickets sold in March, April, May, June and July on payment of $5 for each month. Stop-overs allowed at all stations, Winnipeg and West thereof.

THANKSGIVING DAY
Monday, Oct. 12, 1914

Single Fare

Lowest One-way — First-class fare, good going Monday October 12th valid to return Monday, Oct. 12th, 1914.

Fare and One-third

Good going Saturday, October 10th, to Monday October 12th, 1914, inclusive, valid for return until Tuesday, Oct. 13th, 1914.

Court of RevisionRe Voter's List

NOTICE is hereby given that a court will be held, pursuant to Ontario Voters' Lists Act by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry at the Town Hall, Morrisburg, on Thursday, October 15th 1914 at one o'clock in the afternoon, to hear and determine complaints of errors in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Williamsburg for 1914.

GEO. LANE,
Clerk of said Municipality.

Dated at Williamsburg this 29th day of September 1914.

38-2

CORNWALL GENERAL HOSPITAL

This institution provides skilled nursing and care at very moderate rates to those able to pay and without charge to indigent persons from the three United Counties, other than the Municipal Grants.

It is kept up by:

1. Fees from paying patients.
2. Grants from the Government and Municipalities
3. Donations and Subscriptions from Churches, Corporations, Societies and Individuals, the last being the largest source of revenue.

You are Asked to Assist in this work

The nucleus of an endowment fund has been established by a legacy recently received, and parties remembering the Hospital in their wills may stipulate that bequests made by them shall go to this fund.

If you would like a copy of the last Annual Report, drop a card to the Secretary, who will be pleased to send you one.

J. T. KIRKPATRICK, President. J C ALGUIRE, Sec'y-Trea



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

THE Sole Head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may preempt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

Fire! Fire!

Owners of buildings and contents will do well to remember that Fire is liable to destroy their property when they least expect a visit from this destructive fiend. They will, therefore consult their own best interests by insuring with the undersigned in the Royal and other good solid British companies.

Remember that CHEAP Insurance often proves to be very DEAR when losses occur.

All HONEST claims promptly and iberally settled.

A. F. MERKLEY,
Local Agent, Morrisburg
D. MONROE, Cornwall,
District Inspector and Adjuster.

Corson's



Corson's
Ideal Orchid
Talcum Powder

—is the most refreshing and pleasant of all talcs

Its elusive fragrance, coolness and antiseptic qualities have placed it foremost among talcums and made it the favorite of many users.

The high quality of the talc—its fineness of texture and the costliness of the perfume that gives it its fragrance are not equalled in any other talc you can buy.

All Druggists, 25c. tins.

Made by 38
SOVEREIGN PERFUMES LIMITED, TORONTO

Our Correspondents

Williamsburg

Mr. and Mrs. Almon Casselman were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Seeley of Rowena on Sunday.

Rev. D. A. Ferguson and Rev. H. Cameron took dinner at the home of Bruce Strader at Strader's Hill on Thursday of last week.

The school children are enjoying their holidays this week, it being the teachers' convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Casselman spent Sunday in Aultsville.

Mrs. Bertha Weager of Chesterville spent Sunday at Mrs. Florence McMillan's.

Misses Maggie and Maud Robinson are spending this week with friends in Lancaster.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Lennox and son of Dunbar spent Sunday at Mr. Mahue Tupper's.

Mrs. M. Stata and little daughter, Ruby, of Massena, N.Y., are visiting with her sister, Mrs. Melvin Barkley of Bouck's Hill.

Mrs. L. Weaver of Cornwall is visiting friends in town and vicinity.

Mrs. A. B. McGannon wishes to announce that she will hold her millinery opening in Williamsburg on Thursday, October 15th in Mrs. Albert Casselman's store, and extends a cordial invitation to the ladies of Williamsburg and vicinity to attend.

Mrs. Mirion Weager and daughter Lou of Dunbar and Mrs. Mike Neudell of Regina were guests at Ed. Perault's Sunday.

Mrs. Ezra Becker is visiting this week with her son, Orlin Becker.

Mrs. James Schlitchter of Cardinald spent a few days this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Durant.

Miss Viola Barkley of Dunbar spent Sunday at Mr. Asa Hess', Sunny Brook.

The Women's Institute held their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Alice Strader. A goodly number of members were present, also three visitors. Next month the District President will address the meeting.

Mr. C. Whitteker had the misfortune of getting his hand hurt while filling silos.

Mr. French of the Molsons Bank spent Sunday at Edgar McIntosh's.

Union service will be held in the Lutheran Church on Sunday evening October 11, in aid of the Patriotic Fund. Speaking and special music will be rendered and a silver collection taken.

The Ladies of the W. F. M. S. of this place and Winchester Springs meet at the Manse on Wednesday afternoon. After the regular business a very pleasant afternoon was spent and refreshments were served by the Ladies.

It was with feeling of regret and great sorrow that the friends and neighbors of Mrs. S. E. Barkley learned some few weeks ago that she, with her daughter, Belva had decided to depart from amongst them, and on Wednesday evening their many friends met at their home to say farewell and in a tangible way show their appreciation of their loved ones before their departure for their new home. A most enjoyable evening was spent and at the opening of the entertainment Mrs. Barkley and daughter were presented with a handsome gift and two addresses, which we regret space does not permit us to publish this week.

Aultsville

Dalton Loucks of Montreal and Mr and Mrs Geo Bouck of Cornwall spent Sunday with Mr and Mrs S. T. Loucks.

Mr and Mrs Walker and son John H. Walker of Toronto arrived here on Tuesday to spend a few weeks with Mr and Mrs P. Hunter.

Mrs A. Martin and sons Frederick, Arthur and Jack and Mrs Hepburn of Toronto are spending a few days with Mr and Mrs C. S. Ault.

Mr and Mrs James Gogo of Ottawa are guests of the latter's parents, Mr and Mrs Wm. F. Baker this week.

Mrs Geo. Cook and sons Duane and Graham of Brockville are visiting friends here.

Mrs Nentle of Osnabruck Centre spent Sunday here with her sister, Mrs. M. Beckstead.

Dr. Chas. Hanna is spending a few days with his parents at the parsonage.

Mrs K. Tattersol of Governeur and her grand-daughter Evangeline Pritty spent a couple of days here last week with friends.

Arthur Martin of Morrisburg spent the week-end here.

Frank Gogo of Farran Point was in town on Monday.

Geo. Cook of Brockville spent a few hours here on Monday.

Mrs W. R Croil went to the hospital on Tuesday where she underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Miss McLean of Ottawa is the guest of Addie Cramer this week.

Harold Shaver left this week for Montreal to enter the Presbyterian college, his many friends here will miss his cheerful countenance and will wish him every success.

Rev. N. McLaren occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church here last Sunday while Rev. W. A. Hanna preached at the re-opening of the Presbyterian church at Farran Point. Rally day service was held Sunday evening in the Methodist church when a very fine program was rendered by the school.

Mrs Wert of Avonmore and Mrs Beuler of Rochester, daughters of Mr Gordon Bush, are visiting their father here this week. Mrs Beuler was accompanied by a lady friend.

The Red Cross society will meet at the home of Mrs I. J. Cramer on Saturday afternoon to sew. An invitation is extended to all the ladies old and young of the village and vicinity to come and help by their presence and energy in this good cause.

Mrs John Duffin of Station St. spent a couple of days last week with friends in Cornwall.

Mrs. W. A. Hanna spent last week with friends in Ottawa and attended the general Conference.

Mrs A. E. Fetterly returned home from Lunenburg on Sunday.

Frank Bryan of Lunenburg was in town on Sunday.

Mr and Mrs L. Shaver, Laura Shaver, Lera Gillis and Glen Shaver were in town with their car on Monday, going across the St. Lawrence to Massena, where they will go to New York city.

Mrs John Wells is attending the provincial W.C.T.U. in Toronto and will visit friends at Port Hope before returning home.

Mrs Samuel Casselman is the guest of her niece, Miss M. Watson this week.

Nudell Bush

Mrs Pearl Casselman is visiting her grandmother at Gallingertown.

Mr and Mrs Chas. Hart and family spent Sunday at Mr Bodettes

Olive Driscoll spent Sunday with her sister here.

Mrs Sylvester Doyle and daughter Fanny were visiting in Ogdensburg

Mr and Mrs Durham Wells of Hoasic passed through here en route to Aultsville on Sunday

Mrs Myers of Aultsville is visiting her daughter, Mrs Calvin Loucks

Mrs Walter Beckstead and daughter Flossie of Morrisburg and Florence Lout of this place spent Saturday at Archer.

Mr and Mrs Chas Clarke of Moose Jaw are visiting John Warren of Archer

Mrs Effie Pruner and son Grant are spending a few days with Mrs Wesley Baker.

Mrs Sam Casselman and Mrs Pearl Casselman were callers at Percy Pruner's on Friday.

Mrs Sidney Pruner and the Misses Olive and Addie Driscoll were callers at Wm. Henophy's Riverside, Sunday afternoon

Choir practice has a special attraction for the boys from Riverside.

Mr Michael and Angus McFarlane of Hainsville who are on guard here as soldiers were callers at the Archer school house on Thursday.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

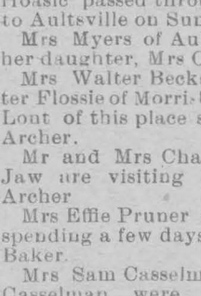
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FEELS LIKE A NEW WOMAN

As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Dispelled Backache, Headaches and Dizziness.

Piqua, Ohio.—"I would be very ungrateful if I failed to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the praise it deserves, for I have taken it at different times and it always relieved me when other medicines failed, and when I hear a woman complain I always recommend it. Last winter I was attacked with a severe case of organic weakness. I had backache, pains in my hips and over my kidneys, headache, dizziness, lassitude, had no energy, limbs ached and I was always tired. I was hardly able to do my housework. I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on one other occasion, and it had helped me so I took it again and it has built me up, until now I feel like a new woman. You have my hearty consent to use my name and testimonial in any way and I hope it will benefit suffering women."—Mrs. ORPHA TURNER, 431 S. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.



Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Mr and Mrs Robt. Donnely of Morrisburg were callers at Percy Pruner's on Thursday.

Lorne Pruner was visiting Graham Wells of Hoasic on Saturday

Henry Casselman also Mr Warren of Rochester passed through here with their car on their way to Robt. Cunningham's of Archer.

Mr and Mrs Walter De Foy and children and Mrs Thomas Warren of Rochester, N Y., spent a few days with the latter's sister, Mrs Henry L. Casselman, Echo Oak.

Mrs Pearl Casselman is spending the week with Mrs Roy Cunningham at Archer.

Aggie Casselman accompanied Mr and Mrs De Foy and Mrs Warren to Cornwall on Saturday.

Mr and Mrs George Vassaw and son George spent Sunday at Williamsburg

Mrs Schultice spent Thursday with Mrs Sam Casselman.

Mr and Mrs John B. Baker and son Norman and May McCall were calling at Mr Williams on Sunday.

Charles Shaver has started to plow on C. Casselman's farm where he intends to move in the spring.

Samuel Casselman is putting a cement floor in his pig pen he says that he is bound the pigs will not root that out

The farmers have been making use of this nice weather by digging potatoes and all report a bumper crop.

Sidney Pruner and Cora Hollister spent Wednesday in town.

Mr and Mrs Henry Casselman spent Friday in Archer.

Winchester Springs

Mr and Mrs David Salter spent Saturday and Sunday at Brinston.

Joseph Webb and Miss Mary McIntosh took in the convention at South Mountain on Friday.

David MacDonald and daughter Ella spent Sunday in town visiting relatives.

Mr and Mrs Preston McIntosh attended the convention at South Mountain

Visitors at W. J. Fisher's on Sunday were Mr and Mrs Roy Durant and children, Mr and Mrs Merrick Durant and daughter Bertha, Mrs J. Graham and daughter Nelda, Mr and Mrs Arthur Dawson, Miss Payne, Mr and Mrs Irwin Watts, Lorne Markell, Sadie Cameron, and Thommy Middaugh

Mr and Mrs William Webb spent Sunday at Joseph Webb's.

The camp meeting which was held on the Sanitorium grounds on Sunday was well attended.

Mr and Mrs George Larmour and daughter of Matilda spent Sunday in town.

Married—At the manse, Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, Mr George Alexander Turner, Winchester Township and Miss Destil Mona Bailey, daughter of Mr Mathias Bailey.

Mr Wilson of Ottawa was a caller in town on Tuesday.

Report of S.S. No. 18 & 1, Williamsburg and Winchester

Names in order of merit.

Sr. IV —*Reta McIntosh, Eva Casselman, Willie Thompson, Delbert Casselman, Johnston Morrow, Harry Holmes, Otis McMillan.

Jr IV —Aleith Thorpe, Millie Davidson, Hilda Davidson, Lillian Ault, (Keitha Bailey and *Garfield McIntosh equal) Elbourne McIntosh, *Hilda Fisher, George Summers

Class III—Eva Harper, Blanche McIntosh, Jennie Murdock, Evelynn McPherson, Bessie Barkley, *Olive Connor, Verna Ault, Merite Summers, Maggie Nesbitt, Floyd Casselman, John Morrow, Leslie Holmes, *Athol Barkley, Lucy McIntosh.

Jr. Pt. II.—Bessie Thorpe, *Alberta Bolton.

B.—James Holmes, *Kathleen Hollister, Mildred Coons, Dorothy McIntosh.

A —Archie Rice, Eva MacMillan, Alex. Davidson.

Winnie Levigne,
Assistant Teacher.

Class III.—Willet Patterson, Mae Durant.

* Perfect Attendance.

W. C. Locke, Teacher.

Conduct excellent.

Garfield McIntosh, Delbert Casselman, Reta McIntosh, Eva Casselman.

Sr. II — Howard Durant, Helen Nesbitt, Vera Kirkwood, Lottie MacDonald.

Jr. II.—Della Holmes, Lulu Kirkwood.

Sr Pt. II —Charlie Morrow, Harold Hess, Herbie Loucks.

Hoasic

The death occurred on Monday 20th Sept. of Mrs Jeremiah Reid, in her 75th year. For the past few months she had been ailing but little was thought the end was so near until the early hours of the morning she passed away. She leaves to mourn her loss two sons, Mack of Chesterville and John at home, one daughter, Mrs Willis Mattice of Bouck's Hill, also two grandsons, Murray and Rex. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Maurer of Williamsburg, and interment made in the Lutheran cemetrey Williamsburg.

Mrs R. C. Bogart of Berwick, Mrs N. G. Dafoe and Mrs Amanda Wells of Aultsville spent Monday at the home of Durham Wells.

Ernest Styles, Jake Swerdfeger and Milfred Swerdfeger have been engaged this past week in the orchard of Durham Wells picking McIntosh apples and report a fair crop.

Mrs Lucius Froats and Mrs Malinda Casselman of Morrisburg were calling in this vicinity.

Mrs William Wells of Morrisburg also Mrs A. and W. Casselman of California visited friends in this vicinity.

Mr and Mrs Fred Wells spent Tuesday afternoon in Morrisburg.

Mr and Mrs Calvin Gallinger passed through here on their way to Morrisburg Monday morning.

Mrs Mathew Marcellus of Morrisburg spent one day last week with her son, Bert Marcellus of this place.

Mr and Mrs James Alguire and daughter were one day this week visiting friends at Morrisburg.

R. Brown of Farran Point spent Saturday at Fred Wells.

Blanch Wells spent the week-end at her home.

Mr and Mrs Willis Mattice were recently visiting at John Reids.

Guests at Durham Wells this week were Mrs Sidney Pruner and son Lorne and Addie Driscoll of Nudell Bush and Mrs Bert Marcellus and children and John Casselman of Riverside.

Mrs Fred Wells spent last week at her home at Farran Point.

Brinston

A large crowd attended the I O.O F. sports here on Saturday.

Rev. Halpenny of Dundela preached missionary services here on Sunday.

Messrs Sid Bouck and H. Van Allen and Flo. Bouck of Mountain spent the week-end at Thos Hamilton's

May Gilson returned home from Ogdensburg on Friday.

Miss Niell of Oxford Mills is visiting her sister Mrs Whitteker

Married—At the parsonage on Wednesday evening Sept 30th, by Rev. J. Holte Murray, Miss Maude Coons of Brinston, to Mr. G. P. Lawless of Morrisburg. Congratulations

Dr. Harvey and family have moved to Iroquois.

The Epworth league are having a jubilee social in the church parlor on Monday evening Oct. 12th in connection with the Thanksgiving service. A good program is being prepared. Refreshments served.

J Jackson is moving to Cardinal this week.

Miss Jessie Thompson of Iroquois spent the week-end at Alex. Clark's

Quite an excitement was caused in our little town on Monday afternoon when fire broke out in the furniture and undertaking establishment of Hilliard R Wallace, and completely destroyed the building and contents. The cause of the fire is not exactly known, but Mr Wallace had been burning old papers etc, and afterward went to the post office to mail some letters, while at the office shouts of fire were heard and in a few minutes everyone was at the scene of the fire When he reached the building the whole interior was a mass of flames, which had caught in the outbuildings and residence adjoining. The flames spread so rapidly in the oils and varnishes that none of the contents of either store or house were saved, excepting the horses, hearse, casket wagon and auto. Only that a north wind was blowing the whole town was in danger. The church sheds and Jas. Murray's house caught fire several times but by the crowd of men which had gathered were soon extinguised. Mr Murray's barn owned by Jessie Coons was then next prey to the flames, everything was saved out of his barns and the house was soon rid out, but by the help of the silo filler's tank the house was saved At one time the parsonage was in danger, but Mr Wallace's buildings burned so quickly that the flames were kept down much easier. In less than an hour the whole place was burned to the ground. Joseph Coons owner of the furniture building had $1200 insurance on it and Mr Wallace had $700 on the contents. The people of the town desire to thank their neighbors from the country and other towns who so quickly responded to the call for help and their splendid work done to save the church property and South end of our town.

One of the largest crowds that Brinston ever had was on Saturday night when the Patriotic Rally concert was held in the hall. The doors opened at 7.30 and the crowd constantly poured in until standing room was nearly impossible. Mr Andrew Broder M.P., acted as chairman and at 8 p.m. called the crowd to order. A first class program was given on the platform which had been decorated for the occasion with Union Jack's, maples, and in fact everything to make the stage look "Patriotic." The first selection on the program was a selection by the Iroquois Quartette, "Soldiers of the king," chairman's address, solo by Mr Hyslep of Iroquois, Miss Mabel Sweet then followed with her thrilling and interesting address on her trip in Europe in time of war. Miss Sweet certainly caused some interest in her audience by the order given her. She told her travels from when she landed in Europe till she returned to Canada. Miss Sweet claims that the British soldiers were the finest looking troops she seen on her travels. Mrs Halpenny then gave a solo "Oh Canada," Trooper Mulloy then gave a very interesting address on soldier's life, hardships, etc. and what it means for a man to go the front and leave his family. He says we know nothing of the war here in Canada and this war is not over yet. Every man was deeply touched by thrilling experiences told by Trooper Mulloy. At the close of his address he asked everyone who were British to help in some way. After his address four young ladies dressed as Red Cross nurses, Misses May Gilson, Grace Murray, Lottie Hamilton and Verna Hanson went through the hall and took up the subscription list and returned with their boxes well filled. Mr Broder then spoke a few words on the present war which was greatly appreciated. Ward Payne then gave a solo, "We're under the same old flag" duett by Messrs McInnis and Mulloy of Iroquois, the Iroquois Quartette then sang "Its a long, long way to Tipperary," after which the meeting was closed by "God save the King." Proceeds have not been stated as yet, but is close to $200 if not more.

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 Chas. H. Fletcher 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.

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 Diarrhœa. 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.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



No More Headaches For Me

This can be your experience if you use Chamberlain's Tablets—they cure headaches by removing the cause—not by smothering the symptoms—woman's surest cure for woman's most common ailments.

Try them. 25c. a bottle.

Druggists and Dealers, or by mail.

Chamberlain Medicine Co.
Toronto 2

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS YOUR BEST FRIEND

Surprise Store

A Few Quotations

Ready-made Suits from.....$6.00 to $9.00

Men's Heavy Cloth Pants.....$1.50 to $3.00

Men's Heavy Flannel Shirts.....60c to $1.25

Men's Woolen Socks regular 35c for.....25c

Men's Smocks regular $1.00 for.....90c

A full line of Sweater Coats at a reduction

Brooms 4 for $1.00

Also a full line of Patent Medicines at half price. All other articles at reduced prices.

Howard M. Casselman
Morrisburg, - - Ont.

THE CAPITAL OF BELGIUM

THE ORIGIN OF THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

A Second Paris on a Smaller Scale, and Has a Population of 200,000.

Some time in the sixth century St. Gery, the Apostle of Belgium, fixed his abode on an island in the River Senne, and gathered a village community round him, to which he gave his own name. Such, according to tradition, is the origin of the city of Brussels. Whether the tradition is authentic or not, both the town and its name can claim a history going back over at least fourteen centuries. Mention of Broeksele or Brucselle, "the village on the brook, occurs in the chronicles of the eighth and tenth centuries. Situated on one of the main Frankish roads, Brussels possessed considerable strategic and trading importance. The Emperor Otto the Great founded or endowed the church of St. Gudule here in 966, and later in the same century Charles, Duke of Lorraine, made it the centre of his court. Afterwards it became the chief seat of the warlike Dukes of Brabant. In the fifteenth century Brussels had grown from St. Gery's primitive settlement into a flourishing trading town of 45,000 inhabitants, a very large city under medieval conditions, though at the same epoch Ghent could number a quarter of a million citizens. It was then surrounded by the city wall, which, according to the chroniclers, took twenty-two years to build, and which remained until 1830.

Besieged and Bombarded.

In its subsequent history the city saw the brilliant courts of the Dukes of Burgundy, and of the Spanish and Austrian Emperors. It was the scene of the first rising in the Netherlands against the Spanish domination. During the war of the Spanish Succession it was besieged and bombarded by the French under Villeroi, who plied the city with red hot shot. In the conflagration which ensued many of its ancient monuments were destroyed, and sixteen churches and four thousand houses are said to have been burned to the ground. Brussels has also its historical associations with the French Revolution, for in the Grand Place the French Republic was proclaimed by Doumourier.

Modern Brussels, the beautiful and well-planned capital, dates from the revolution of 1830, when the uneasy partnership of Holland was dissolved. Since that date the city has been practically transformed by the zeal and energy of its burgomasters, aided and supported by the Belgian rulers. In particular Brussels owes much of its beauty to King Leopold II. Of him one of the recent historians of Belgium has said that "Brussels was little more than a provincial town when he came to the throne; he made it a city of palaces." Apart from the strategic reasons that dictated its abandonment at this time, it can hardly be matter for surprise that the Belgian authorities should shrink from risking the destruction of the fruits of the labor of the last four generations by offering a resistance to its entry, which at best could have little military result. It may be hoped that, however the tide of war may roll, Brussels will be spared from the horrors of bombardment.

Long and Varied.

But despite the transformation which has made it a second Paris on a smaller, but scarcely less impressive scale, Brussels presents in its architecture many records of its long and varied history. The churches of St. Gudule, and the old market place, the Grand Place, where the Dukes of Burgundy held their tourneys, and where the patriots, Count Egmont and Hoorn, were executed by the Spanish, carry the mind back to medieval times. The University, housed by the palace built for Cardinal Granvelle by Sebastian and Jakob van Noyen, speaks of the Renaissance period. The upper town preserves its eighteenth century aristocratic flavor in contradistinction to the more modern and restless architecture of the Quartier Leopold. An enumeration of the numerous fine buildings, old and modern, of the Belgian capital —the Palais de la Nation, the Palais de Beaux Arts, the Hotel de Ville and the rest—would be tedious. No visitor to Brussels, however, can avoid the sight of that commanding and imposing structure the Palais de Justice. This gigantic building, the largest of the nineteenth century, covers an area considerably larger than St. Peter's at Rome, and in its strength and solidity recalls the monuments that have come down from the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Assyria. It is indeed largely designed on the models of the temples at Karnak and Nineveh. This great structure, built in 1866, was not completed until 1883, and cost some two and a half million pounds sterling to construct.

The City of Brussels Proper,

that is the municipal area enclosed by the Boulevards, has a population of about 200,000. It is surrounded by a ring of nine suburbs, which in the prosperity that has attended the little kingdom during eighty years of peace, have grown with amazing rapidity. This Greater Brussels — the "Agglomeration Bruxellois"—contains a population of 700,000 souls. Brussels is a bilingual city. In it the two elements that go to make up the nation mingle, and while French is the business language Flemish prevails in several quarters of the town. The city is the centre of a number of industries. Brussels lace and Brussels carpets are known everywhere. The furniture and carriage-making industries employ many workers; there are also cotton and woollen manufactures, and a good deal of brewing is done. In our own day also Brussels, though 70 miles from the sea, may be said to have become one of Belgium's seaports, being connected by canal with the Scheldt.

These mercantile developments, however, have played but a subsidiary part in the rapid growth of Brussels. It is a residential city, the seat of Government and the Court, the centre of the kingdom's artistic and educational activities, that it has attracted to itself the well-to-do and aristocracy of Belgium. That fact that minimizes to a considerable extent the importance which attaches to it at the present time. It occupies no such position relatively to Belgium as London does to our country. The occupation of London by a foreign Power would be a blow from which Britain might find it hard to recover, so intimately is the organization of national industry and finance bound up with the capital. The occupation of Brussels, on the other hand, unwelcome and distressing as it must be to Belgian national feeling, carries with it no such paralysis of national activity.



Bathing Houses at Fashionable Ostend Now Shelter Belgian Refugees.

Ostend is the fashionable watering place of Belgium, and its miles or more of bathing houses have been one of the sights of European travel. They are more than usually interesting just now because they are being used to house the Belgian women and children, whose homes were burnt by the German invaders.

Genius and Brains.

Investigations show that the brain of the famous M. Bertillon, late head of the Identification Department in the Prefecture of Police in Paris, was considerably above the average in weight. Such brilliant men as Bismarck, Cuvier, Kant and Turgenief also possessed brains far beyond the portion allotted to ordinary mortals. Turgenief possessed one of the heaviest brains on record. Apparently, therefore, that peculiar grey matter known as brain plays a very important part in the success of mankind. We are apt to dub a failure as "lacking in brains." Contradictory to this, however, is the fact that men whose genius has moved the world, and whose brains will be remembered for all time, have been the owners of brains far below the average in weight. The brains of Descartes, Shelly, and Schumann, for instance, weighed considerably below the normal standard.

How All May Help.

There are some who feel that owing to circumstances or responsibilities they are cut off from any obviously clear way of giving active co-operation for the national benefit. It seems to me that anyone who feels that he may at least charge himself with this responsibility: that no action of his, directly or indirectly, or of those he can influence, shall tend to accentuate aid to increase such anxiety as necessarily prevails at present.—Archbishop of Canterbury.

GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN.

Has Covered the Whole Ground Open to British Soldiers.

General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, is the first great hero of the war. General Sir John French in his official report to the War Office, gave the whole credit of saving the entire left wing of the British army in France from annihilation at the hands of the Germans, to Smith-Dorrien, who, by the way, was in command of the Canadians in the South African War. General French declares him to be a "commander of rare and unusual coolness, intrepidity, and determination."

Sir Horace has covered pretty well the whole ground open—until the other day—to an English soldier. That means Egypt (many times), South Africa (twice), India, and a host of "penny fights at Aldershot." His first fighting was in the South African war that ended with disaster at Majuba. He was at the battle of Islandula—itself a tragedy, but by no means an inglorious one, though still something of a mystery. Our men died there like Englishmen, but the "more one sees the ground," wrote Colley after the event, "the more unintelligible the whole affair is. The marvel of how a large hostile army could have remained in the vicinity unnoticed grows upon me." When Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien writes his memoirs he will now have greater battles to describe, but let him not forget the engagement that won him his first medals and still puzzles the historians.

At Islandula, as at Ginnis, he had seen the most serious fighting that could possibly have come his way. Ginniss was the most thorough piece of business put through by our Egyptian army before Kitchener took it in hand, and Sir Horace put the finishing touches to the engagement when he and his mounted troops pursued the retiring enemy. A few years later, and he joined the Chitral Relief Force; and in 1898 Khartum came to complete, on a larger scale, his military education in that part of the world. Fourteen years ago he was given command of the 19th Brigade in South Africa. He kept the lines of communication south of Pretoria, and his brigade harried the Boers continually. He came through with promotion, and with Lord Kitchener for a backer. Even Botha, most chary in his admirations for English generals, found an opportunity of complimenting the most pressing of his adversaries.

The Eighth Campaign.

Sir Horace was half-inclined to think of South Africa as the last of his battle-grounds. At the close of the war he went to India, in place of Lord Kitchener, for three years; after India came Aldershot, and with Aldershot his A.D.C.-ship to the King in 1910. His marriage twelve years ago marked the close of his seventh campaign, and though he had not set his mind on an eighth, he was not unprepared. At Aldershot, as it happened, he had brought manoeuvres into line with continental realism. Dispensing with tents, he bivouacked his men in the open as in war time. Lord Kitchener had planned that the Scottish and Light Divisions of his new army should go through the same course. Sir Horace and his chief had arranged things together at the War Office when the news of General Sir J. M. Grierson's death came over the wires. It took Lord Kitchener exactly three minutes to appoint a successor.

Unlike several of the big military men of the moment, Sir Horace is a Public School boy. He is one of the Harrowers of the enemy. The son of a soldier (a late captain in the 3rd Light Dragoons and 16th Lancers), Sir Horace was born fifty-six years ago; two elder brothers entered the navy, and one the church. His family is the same—with a difference!—as that which lords it in the Scilly Isles: "King of the Scillies" is the local title given Mr. Thomas Smith-Dorrien-Smith, who can claim among other distinctions that he is probably the only Englishman to go to the trouble of assuming the name of Smith by Royal License. French, says the Frenchman, was the predestined name of the commander-in-chief of the expeditionary forces; Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien has its value, too; it is British, and it sounds well in the ears of everybody who knows the record behind it.

He Loves His Soldiers.

He is a man who loves his work. But above all he loves the men who wear the British uniform. That is the great secret of his success. He knows his men. He has studied their welfare and requirements, and above all he trusts them. That is why he is called "Tommy Atkins's pal." When he undertook the Aldershot command in 1907 he decided to trust the soldier's sense of honor rather than the system of picketing to keep order in the streets.

One of the pluckiest acts performed by a British officer stands to the credit of General Smith-Dorrien. During the South African war his brigade, which included the Gordon Highlanders, moved forward to take the main Boer position at Doornkop. The Highlanders dashed up the hill impetuously, and General Smith-Dorrien, realizing their danger of being surrounded, set off as fast as his horse could gallop straight across the enemy's front in order to turn them back.

The onlookers held their breath as a hail of bullets beat up the earth all round the intrepid rider, but he came through unscathed, and having succeeded in his object, calmly returned to his position in the rear of the troops, and proceeded to develop his plans for the attack as quietly as though he were exercising troops on the parade ground.

COREAN JUSTICE.

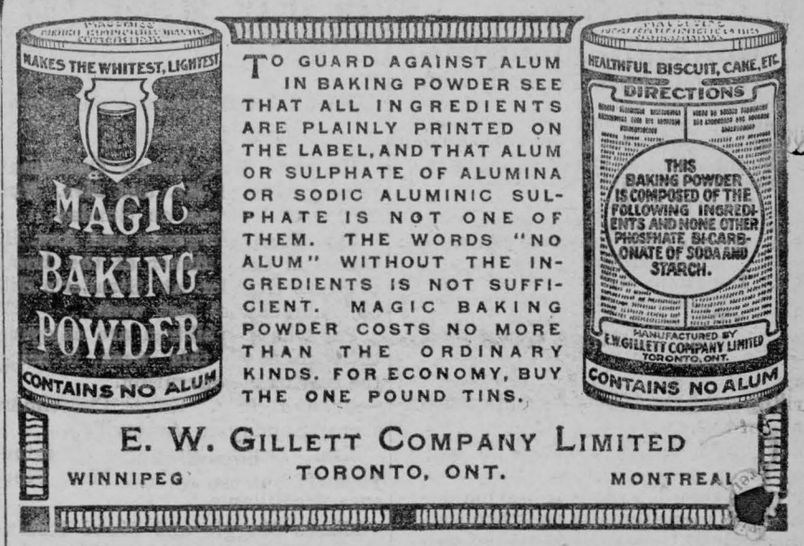
Until Recently Trials Were Most One-sided and Unjust.

The Corean judge dispenses justice in the open, and by etiquette only the judge can sit. Every one else must stand, except the prisoner and his friends, who are forced to remain in a humble, kneeling position with bowed heads. Until quite recently these trials were always very one-sided and shockingly unjust.

When a man was brought to a judge it was taken for granted he was guilty, and if he did not confess he was tortured and made to do so. Witnesses, too, were openly bribed. In fact, giving evidence for or against an accused person meant a living to a portion of the community, and these witnesses naturally favored those who paid best.

Drink "Dish" of Tea.

The Tavistock—the bachelors' hotel in Covent Garden—is probably the only place in London where a man must drink his "dish" of tea after the fashion of a century and more ago. These dishes are cups without handles. They are larger than those used by our great - great - grandmothers, which would hardly suit the modern masculine demand. The Tavistock dishes are of uniform pattern — white china with a broad blue band.



TO GUARD AGAINST ALUM IN BAKING POWDER SEE THAT ALL INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL, AND THAT ALUM OR SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE IS NOT ONE OF THEM. THE WORDS "NO ALUM" WITHOUT THE INGREDIENTS IS NOT SUFFICIENT. MAGIC BAKING POWDER COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS. FOR ECONOMY, BUY THE ONE POUND TINS.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

FIRE AS BEACON TO SHIPS

PRACTICE DATES BACK TO DAWN OF HISTORY.

Modern Devices on Which the Intermittent Beacons Are Operated.

The use of fires to inform the navigator at dark and in foggy weather of the proximity of the coast and of his actual position can be dated back to the days of Grecian antiquity. In ancient times torches were lighted or heaps of logs burnt, but our inventive age has produced becons in which the rays from various sources of light are re-enforced by mirrors and lenses. These beacons, in accordance with the rapid strides made by navigation, have lately been developed to extraordinary perfection and variety.

The airman requires a similar means to find his way in the atmospheric ocean as navigators at sea. Whereas the light from beacons in the sea need be seen only in a practically horizontal direction, lights for aerial navigation must so give out their beams as to be visible from any point of space situated above the lowest flying level.

A Berlin (Germany) firm has for some years been engaged in experimental work destined to produce special types of searchlight for aerial navigation. The first type of aerial beacon which they evolved was

A Stationary Apparatus

radiating freely in an upward direction beams of light coming from the upper hemisphere, whereas the beams from the lower hemisphere were deflected in a practically horizontal direction by a set of prisms. The type eventually developed, however, comprises several belts of lenses, sending out uniformally in all directions the beams of a lamp placed in the focus.

A point was made from the outset so to design these intermittent beacons as to allow each place to be distinguished from any other by some characteristic mark. Each aerial beacon must have a distinctive mark of its own, this being the only means of reducing the risk of the aeronaut's losing his way. Such marks are made up of variable successions of light flashes denoting given figures.

These characteristic flashes enable the aeronaut, with the aid of his log book, at a moment's notice to ascertain the place where the beacon is situated. Other methods of characterizing the place, e.g., by a sequence of long and short flashes, in accordance with the Morse alphabet, or by multicolored lanterns, would not seem to be desirable. In fact, the use of the Morse signs would presuppose a perfect familiarity with the Morse alphabet, and the adoption of colored lights would be impracticable on account of the considerable reduction in luminous intensity, due to the insertion of colored glasses.

The Aerial Beacons

are designed to emit an unlimited sequence of flashes of sufficient luminous intensity. Electric incandescent lamps or gas (e.g., acetylene or Blau gas) lanterns are used as sources of light. One is an electric searchlight comprising special lamps (of up to 50,000 candle power) surrounded by a lens system which is so designed that the beams of light in clear weather are visible up to 40 kilometers as a minimum. A glass globe covers the lenses on the top, a discharge hood serving to prevent excessive heating in the interior of the lamp.

The distinctive flashes previously referred to are produced by a special switch. In flashing the beacons for aerial navigation the end signal is of great importance. While marking flashes of one and one-half seconds as a maximum have been found to be absolutely sufficient, a light of about five seconds' duration is desirable for the end signal.

Wherever electrical energy is available the use of electric searchlights will be found preferable, whereas on mountain tops and close to the seacoast, where there is no supply of electricity, gas-operated beacons are used to advantage.

Rotating beacons have also been constructed which combine the beams of light in a bundle seen as a narrow luminous band reaching from the horizon to the zenith. In order to be seen from all points of space this band must be given a rotation round its axis.

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN

New York has a woman night watchman.

Women are now considered just as able as men.

A woman can exist on slightly less food than a man.

Girls are used in Germany as caddies by the golfers.

There are over 150,000 telephone girls in the United States.

Maine is the latest state to grant pensions to widows.

New York City has over 100,000 girls and women studying homemaking.

There are over 7,000,000 female bread-winners in the United States.

More than 10,000 women have asked for widow's pensions in Pennsylvania.

New York has over 20,000 girls who are walking the streets looking for work.

Bombay, India, has 119 municipal areas in which women possess the franchise.

A sister of General Villa, the Mexican rebel leader, attends school in a Nebraska city.

The majority of women workers in the paper-box industry in New York are earning less than $6.50 a week.

The German postal department employs over 8,000 girls, whose wages range from $12.50 to $17.50 a month.

At the present time 113 women have the right to wear the coveted red ribbon of the French Legion of Honor.

Paris women are defying the police in that city by wearing their hatpins unprotected as provided by law.

The French Senate is considering the passage of a bill that will make marriage much easier in that country.

Frieda Hempel, the opera singer, has received first prize at the Berlin Food Show with her potato salad recipe.

In all German cities with over 50,000 population there are only 66 women medical doctors and only 32 women dentists.

Over 5,200 young women are attending universities in Germany this year, being five times as many as there were four years ago.

Washing their mouths with soap and water is the punishment meted out to disobedient girls in the New Jersey State home for girls.

Miss Marie Tompkins, a woman of unusual strength, is in charge of the dedective squad in a Philadelphia department store.

Miss Mary Best of Barber County, Kansas, is the best-known farmer in that State, where she runs a large farm on scientific principles.

Among the seventeen who qualised for the position of assistant dentist in the bureau of health of Philadelphia was one woman who was second on the list.

Mrs. Katharine Warham, who is bringing suit against a London store, acted as her own lawyer recently and made a nine-hour speech in her appeal for a new trial.

Graduates of Philadelphia Woman's Medical College have organized to consider plans for raising $500,000 to be used in expanding the facilities and usefulness of the college.

In Costa Rica.

Taking the country generally, the laboring classes, or peons, are about two-thirds pure Indian. They are industrious, and very many of them are landowners in a small way. Costo Rica, in fact, has a very large number of small landowners. That is one cause of the stability of the government, for revolutions, so common elsewhere in Latin America, and especially in some of the neighboring Central American republics, are unknown in Costa Rica. As in the United States, they have plenty of excitement during an electoral campaign, but when the election is held, all parties abide by the result.

TWO YEARS OF TORTURE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People

There are two ways usually adopted in trying to cure indigestion or stomach trouble—one, the wrong way, by using purgatives and other drugs which only act locally and which in the long run cause more distress by weakening the whole system. The other way and the right way is the Dr. Williams' manner of treatment—that is to nourish and build up the stomach by supplying plenty of new, rich, red blood. Give the stomach this much-needed supply of new blood and distress will disappear and stay banished forever. The new blood strengthens the nerves of the stomach and gives it the necessary power to digest food. Thousands bear witness to the value of the Dr. Williams' treatment through the blood. Among them is the Rev. P. D. Nowlan, of Summerville, N.S., who says: "I certainly have great reason to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they were the means of saving my life. Till I reached the age of thirty I never knew what pain or sickness meant, but after that my stomach failed me and food of any kind caused untold distress. I became constipated and was forced to use injections daily. This went on for about two years; I grew weaker and weaker; my weight fell off from 185 to 125 pounds; I had a hacking cough and appeared to be going into a decline. All this time I was being treated by the best doctors but without the least benefit. Night after night I could get no sleep the pain and agony was so severe. On consultation the doctors decided I was suffering from cancer of the stomach, and advised an operation as a means of saving my life. This I refused to undergo, and began to look forward to an early death. Just then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had no faith in any medicine and at first refused, but my friend was so persistent that finally I gave in and purchased half a dozen boxes. By the time these were gone I felt much stronger and the distress was not so severe. I continued their use and each succeeding box wrought a marked improvement in my condition, till by the time I had taken a dozen boxes, every pain and ache had left me; my strength increased; my weight was back where it was before I was ill; I had a good appetite and was completely cured. In the years that have elapsed since I used the Pills not a twinge of the trouble has returned. To me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest medicine on earth and I never lose an opportunity in recommending them to other sufferers, for I feel that were it not for their use I would have been in my grave long ago."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for Rev. Mr. Nowlan they have done for thousands of others and will do for you if ailing. They not only cure cases of stomach trouble, but rheumatism, partial paralysis, heart palpitation, St. Vitus dance, and all other troubles that have their origin in a bad condition of the blood and nerves. The Pills are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PUSSIES DRAW PENSIONS.

Cats Used by Governments to Exterminate Rats.

A suggestion made that the rat nuisance should be fought by means of armies of cats has already been tried elsewhere.

In Hong Kong, for instance, during the epidemic of rat-borne Bubonic plague, some few years back, many hundreds of cats were imported, and set to work to exterminate the rodents. They proved, however, to be very poor rat-catchers.

In France, too, cats are used by the Government authorities to protect military stores from the depredation of rats, and in order to train them, and to ascertain their fitness for their work, they are sent for a sea voyage. If they are found equal to killing the rats always found in the lower holds of vessels, they are given a similar job on shore.

Malta also has its Government cats. They are kept in the great subterranean reserve granaries under Valetta, and, like the pit ponies once they are taken below, they seldom ascend to the surface again.

At the London General Post-Office, a similar staff of cats is maintained. It is their duty to protect the mails from rats, and when past work they are pensioned off, just like other Government employees.

Hard, Soft, or Bleeding?

No matter what kind or where located, any corn is promptly cured by Putnam's Corn Extractor; being purely vegetable it causes no pain. Guarantee with every bottle of "Putnam's" use no other, 25c. at all dealers

CZAR LIVES HERMIT LIFE

AUTOCRAT OF RUSSIA LEADS A CURIOUS EXISTENCE.

Nicholas II. Hides Himself From the Outside World—Fears Assassination.

The assassination by a woman of Rasputin, the priest of Mystivsn, who was reputed to be the power behind the Russian throne, again calls attention to the curious life led by the Czar of all the Russias, who has shut himself off from nearly everybody but the spiritualists who have the ear of the Czarina and himself.

Nicholas II. is having a new wall built to the north of Peterhof Park, where he dwells every summer, and he will shortly have the high gates of Tsarskoe Selo made still higher. These are signs and symbols of his latest hermit-like phase. At the new palace at Livadia, whence he recently returned, were other hermit innovations, such as sound-proof doors in the west wing where he works, and for this he brought all the way from France the architect Robert Chaudet.

These operations mean that Nicholas II. is withdrawing more than ever from human life and realizing the nickname given him by his subjects after the massacre of January, 1905, "Schimnik Nikolai," the hermit Nicholas. For three years Nicholas ventured only twice out of his palace cell, and then to St. Petersburg. Later he made some centenary journeys, showing himself to few, and fugitive tours through Italy and Germany. This qualified return to the world got a bad check by the assassination in 1911 of Stolypin.

Since then Nicholas has been more of a hermit than ever. When the Romanoff tercentenary was celebrated last year only a few thousand frightened subjects saw their autocrat's frightened face over the heads of menacing soldiers. Now even the motor car tours around the palace have been curtailed, and Tsarkoe Selo becomes more and more a monastery of gloomy people, who are allowed small communication with the outside world and who keep their mouths discreetly shut.

Angers the Diplomats.

Diplomats, high officials, and the chiefs of the army regard the imperial seclusion as a scandal. Angriest of all are the diplomats. Some of them have been in St. Petersburg a whole decade, and during that decade there have been only two court entertainments. The levees, drawing-rooms, and court balls have entirely ceased. St. Petersburg, once Europe's liveliest city, is now the dullest. Big nobles without official positions have taken to living in Moscow as the livelier town.

This is reflected in the reports of the police building department, which show that since 1905 there have been seven times as many large villas and good-class apartment houses put up in Moscow as in St. Petersburg. High politics are seriously affected. Under Alexander III. and his predecessors the foreign diplomats had opportunities of talking to the Czar every week: and Bismarck, when Ambassador at St. Petersburg, carried on his most important negotiations with Alexander II. direct. Such a thing is no longer possible.

Ministers also have cause of complaint. Twice during the present reign their opportunities of talking politics with the autocrat have been curtailed. Up to 1905 every Minister had one weekly audience, when the Czar was at St. Petersburg or at either of his suburban palaces. He was further summoned for special audiences two or three times a month, and he had the right, when affairs were pressing, to demand special audiences . After 1905 the weekly visit was all that was left.

Weekly Visits Cut Short.

During the last year the weekly visits have been cut short. On the days appointed for audiences the Czar's aide-de-camp telephones to the Ministers' quarters, asking if there is anything pressing, as, if not, the audience may be delayed or a memorandum may be submitted, on the margin of which the Czar will write his views. All this is the result of Nicholas' now chronic dislike of seeing the human face. When Minister of Education Sasso went to Tsarkoe Selo, immediately after the restaurant scandal, in which he was publicly boxed by two young men, he was not received. Sasso thought this was a hint to resign. In reality, it meant that Nicholas was in one of his anti-human moods. Even Premier Goremykin was sometimes turned away. When Witte was Premier he had audiences three times a week, and Stolypin had two weeks audiences. Now the head of the Government contents himself with one weekly audience and with occasional telephone messages communicated by irresponsible underlings.

An excuse is the only thing that's easy to find when you're looking for it.

How a Sick Woman Can Regain Health

READ THIS VERY CAREFULLY.

"For years I was thin and delicate. I lost color and was easily tired; a yellow pallor, pimples and blotches on my face were not only mortifying to my feelings, but because I thought my skin would never look nice again I grew despondent. Then my appetite failed. I grew very weak. Various remedies, pills, tonics and tablets I tried without permanent benefit. A visit to my sister put into my hands a box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. She placed reliance upon them and now that they have made me a well woman I would not be without them whatever they might cost. I found Dr. Hamilton's Pills by their mild yet searching action very suitable to the delicate character of a woman's nature. They never once griped me, yet they established regularity. My appetite grew keen—my blood red and pure—heavy rings under my eyes disappeared and to-day my skin is as clear and unwrinkled as when I was a girl. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

The above straightforward letter from Mrs. J. Y. Todd, wife of a well-known miller in Rogersville, is proof sufficient that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful woman's medicine. Use no other pill but Dr. Hamilton's, 25c. per box. All dealers or The Catarrh-ozone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

CHINESE HOMES.

They Have No Windows and Furniture Is Absent.

The absence of furniture and of what we should consider the bare necessities of life is the outstanding impression of any visit to a Chinese house or palace, writes Miss Violet Markham in the Westminster. A Chinese palace is merely an exterior with magnificent painted beams and a tiled roof of many colors. The desperate discomfort of these places as living houses judged by our standards jumps to the eyes. A Chinese house has no windows, only trellis work pasted over with paper. The Chinese eat, sleep and conduct the business of life whenever the fancy takes them. They have no special rooms set apart for special purposes. They eat on their beds and sleep on the floor. For heating purposes they have evolved what is known as the stove bed, consisting of a raised platform at the end of the room, which is heated with hot air in winter time, the only warm spot in the house, for there are no fireplaces. They have no beds, only bedding, and the Emperor would sleep huddled up in a quilt on the stove in the same way as his humblest subject.

NEW C.P.R. LINE.

The new Lake Shore line of the C.P.R. has been used for passenger traffic since June 29. A freight business is also being carried on. This new line gives practically a new route between Montreal and Toronto, and greatly facilitates in handling the enormous traffic, passenger and freight, which passes through this territory. The work was commenced about two years ago, and entailed a cost of nearly twelve millions of dollars. That it will create new business is confidently believed; but a consideration which is not directly associated with profits, yet is not alien thereto, is that by the duplication of the tracks there is set up a closer communication between the two great centres of population in the Dominion.

That Settled It.

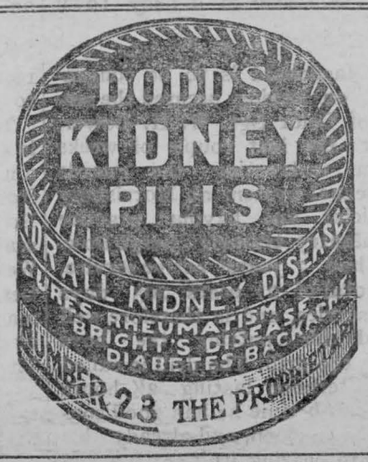
"Willie," said the teacher, "give me three proofs that the world is actually round."

"Yes," said Willie, cheerfully; "the book says so, you say so and ma says so."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Heard His Daughter.

A professor who prided himself on his correct English, heard his daughter remark: "I intended to tell Jane to bring a fresh pail of water." "You doubtless mean a pail of fresh water," corrected the professor. "I wish you would pay some little attention to your words." A few minutes later he said to his wife, "My dear, that picture would show to better advantage if you were to hang it over the clock." "Ah," replied the daughter, "you doubtless mean if mother were to hang it above the clock. If it were hung over the clock we could not see the time." And the professor suddenly became very much interested in his book.



DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

Itching, Burning, Irritated Scalp. Kept Awake at Night. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Now Head Is Well.

58 De Salaberry St., Quebec, Que.—"About six years ago dandruff began to form on my scalp. At first I didn't notice it, but my hair began falling out gradually and it kept getting worse. The itching and burning were so bad that I scratched and irritated my scalp. I was kept awake at night by the irritation.

"I used ——— and ——— Oil, also a few other oils and they did no good. I then tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washed my head with the Soap and warm water, and applied the Ointment. After the first time my hair stopped falling. I got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment. I continued using them for a few months and my head is now well." (Signed) Miss Myrtle Davis, June 3, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of these distressing facial eruptions. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book on the treatment of the skin and scalp. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

WHAT THE CANAL COST.

Will Mean Enormous Time-Saving for Vessels.

Now that barges are going right through the Panama Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and now that 1915, when the official inauguration is to take place, draws near, a few figures of wonderment will be of interest, says London Answers.

The total length of the canal is only 50 miles, but it will mean a saving in distance for vessels going from New York to San Francisco of no fewer than 9,540 miles, for round Cape Horn the route is 14,840 miles, and through the canal 5,300 miles. From other parts of the world enormous time-saving, too, will be effected.

A vessel leaving Liverpool for San Francisco, and going from the Mersey through the canal, will only have to cover 7,857 miles, against 15,250 round the Horn—a saving of nearly 50 per cent., or 7,393 miles. The time of the passage through the canal is put at 8 to 10 hours, and through the series of wonderful locks at 3 hours. The total number of men employed on the historic work has been 40,000. Other figures are equally astounding, including the estimated total cost of $375,000,000.

INFORMATION FOR INVENTORS

Messrs. Pigeon, Pigeon & Davis, Patent Solicitors, Montreal, report that 82 Canadian Patents were issued for the week ending September 8th, 1914, 58 of which were granted to Americans, 14 to Canadians, 9 to residents of Great Britain and Colonies and 1 to residents of Foreign Countries. In the United States for the same week, 654 were issued, 7 of which were granted to Canadian Inventors.

Nothing Couldn't.

Reggie—Can nothing induce you to change your mind and marry?

Miss Keen—Evidently not, Reggie, haven't you tried and failed?

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,

VILANDIE FRERES.

A Hard Bump Coming.

Her Dad—Does that young man you've been keeping company with intend to get married or to remain single?

Daughter—I think he's on the fence, papa.

Dad—Then throw him over.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Battle Without Powder.

"Pa, what is a militant suffragette?"

"A militant suffragette, son, is a woman who wants to vote so badly that she forgets to powder her nose."

It Has To.

She—It must be great to be a man! One dress suit lasts you for years and years, and a woman must have a new dress for every party.

He—That's why one dress suit lasts a man for years and years.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

BORACIC ACID IN FOODS.

Tracing It In Many Articles Of Consumption.

The presence of boracic acid in canned foods is by no means conclusive evidence that it has been placed there by the canner. The label may omit mention of it without any violation of the food laws. The fact is, as M. Gabriel Bertrand has shown, like arsenic, is one of the most widely distributed of chemicals. He has found it in apricots, cherries and many other fruits.

He has recovered it from a host of vegetables and identified it in the flesh of the rabbit, the lobster, the horse and the ox. It is in cow's milk as well, and even in the egg of the hen. There are very few foods in which it does not occur.

Under such conditions it is never found in quantities sufficient to injure the consumer, however. In most instances it exists simply as a trace. Nevertheless it is there, and easily to be detected in the laboratory.

Very evidently, then, as Bertrand points out, it is not the mere presence of boracic acid, but the quantity in which it exists, that determines the source from which it comes and the probable purpose for which it has been introduced into the food. The qualitative analysis affords no light whatever upon these questions except in the case of the few foods in which no boron exists.

It is this quantitative analysis alone which can decide whether the acid is from the laboratory of Nature, and entirely harmless, or introduced by a dishonest manufacturer for the purpose of rendering unwholesome food palatable and slightly.

Nerviline Ends Neuralgia, Brings Relief Instantly

No Remedy Like Old "Nerviline" to Cure Pain or Soreness.

That terrible ache—how you fairly reel with it—that stabbing, burning neuralgia—what misery it causes. Never mind, you don't have to suffer—use Nerviline, it's a sure cure. Not an experiment, because nearly forty years of wonderful success has made a name for Nerviline among the people of many different nations. "There is nothing speedier to end Neuralgic headache than old-time 'Nerviline,'" writes Mr. G. C. Dalgleish, from Evanston. "It is so powerful and penetrating that it seems to eat up any pain in a minute. My family couldn't get along without Nerviline. We always keep the 50c. family size bottle handy on the shelf, and use it to end chest colds, sore throat, coughs, earache, toothache and pain in the back. My wife swears by Nerviline. For cramps its effect is astonishing and we believe it is better and speedier than any other household family remedy."

Best Regards to Science.

"Science attacks the sandwich," is a headline. Here's hoping it has better luck with it than we have had with some purchased at railway lunch counters.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

One Thing Leads to Another.

Employer — What! I've just agreed to give you every Saturday off as a holiday and now you want an increase of salary.

Employee—Yes, sir, so I can enjoy my holiday.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Might Have Known.

After the bride had inspected all the fresh vegetables in the store, punched a few, and inquired prices all round, she said to the patient clerk—"These tomatoes are just twice as dear as those across the street. Why is it?" "Ah, yes, madam, to be sure; but, you know, as I see you are a judge, these"—and the grocer smiled—"these are hand-picked." Of course," she said hastily, blushing, "why, I might have known. Give me a bushel, please."

CLARK'S POTTED MEATS—

The child's delight. The picnicker's choice. Everybody's favorite.

Full flavored and perfectly cooked make delicious sandwiches.



FARMS FOR SALE.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A Fruit, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farm, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, or 94 Colborne St., Toronto.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

GOOD WEEKLY IN LIVE TOWN IN York County. Stationery and Book Business in connection. Price only $4,000. Terms liberal. Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto

SEED POTATOES.

NEW BRUNSWICK SEED POTATOES.—On account of the war, this fall will be probably the best time to buy your seed potatoes for next year. Write me for price list of Varieties. C. Fred Fawcett, Upper Sackville, N.B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

PATENTS OF INVENTIONS

PIGEON, PIGEON & DAVIS

71a St. James St., - Montreal

Write for Information



FACTORY CLEARANCE SALE ...

Unusual business conditions are forcing large manufacturers to sacrifice stocks in order to keep their mills running. To the alert buyer this represents an unprecedented opportunity to save money. These chances come only once in a long time—when they do come it pays to act quick.

WALL BOARD

Wall Board takes the place of both lath and plaster. It gives a finished wall without further decorating. Anybody can put it on. Now selling at a special price. 2½ Cents Square Foot

SAMPLE FREE.

ROOFING

Lowest prices on record. Genuine Asphalt Felt Roofing 100 per cent. saturation, contains no tar or paper. In full rolls of 108 square feet with nails and cement. 79 Cents Roll 108 Sq. Ft

SAMPLE FREE.

BUILDING PAPER

A great snap at this price. Full measure rolls 400 sq. feet in each. Use it plentifully at this price. SAMPLE FREE. 35 Cents Roll 400 Sq. Ft

The Halliday Company Limited

FORMERLY STANLEY MILLS & Co.

HAMILTON ESTAB. 1866 CANADA

Tipping Her Off.

The Old Boarder—Don't let any one beat you to the first table.

The New Boarder—Why? Don't they leave enough for the second table?

The Old Boarder—They don't even leave a clue as to what they had.

Some men will get out of bed at midnight to run to a fire who can't be induced to get up at 7 a.m. and start one in the kitchen range.

Regularity

of the bowels is an absolute necessity for good health. Unless the waste matter from the food which collects there is got rid of at least once a day, it decays and poisons the whole body, causing biliousness, indigestion and sick headaches. Salts and other harsh mineral purgatives irritate the delicate lining of the bowels. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—entirely vegetable—regulate the bowels effectively without weakening, sickening or griping. Use

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills



These Honest, Time-Tried Ingredients— are the bulwark of RAMSAY QUALITY

In RAMSAY PAINT you get the most accurate and thorough combination of approved raw materials. Master painters will tell you no better materials exist. Your own good judgment will tell you that scientific machine mixing is superior to guess-work and "hand paddling."

Specify Ramsay for your next big-job—and for the odd jobs you do yourself get the right Ramsay finish. Splendid service from the local Ramsay dealer or write the manufacturers. (Z)

A. RAMSAY & SON CO. (Established 1842) MONTREAL, Que.

PLOW REPAIRS

All kinds of plow repairs on hand. Points 25 cents; soles from 35c to 50c.

J. D. DAIN.

35-tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT

An excellent farm in Matilda Township, Dundas County, south half lot eight, 3rd Concession, property of John M. Casselman, 100 acres, 80 rods wide, all under cultivation, excellent buildings, good wells, sugar bush, two orchards, conveniently situated, soil fine clay loam, easy terms, For particulars apply ta

ARTHUR FLYNN
Barrister,
Morrisburg, Ont.

36-3

WANTED

To rent a farm of about 100 acres, with stock preferred. Would like possession about the first of November. Communicate with

HERBERT E. REDDICK.
Beckstead Street.

tf

NOTICE

The Counties Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, will meet at Council Chamber, Court House, Cornwall, on Monday the 12th day of October A.D. 1914, at 8 p.m., pursuant to adjournment from June Session.

ADRIAN I MACDONELL,
Counties Clerk, S.D. & G.

FARM FOR SALE

Containing 60 acres, situated in the Township of Matilda about 1½ miles south of Dundela. For particulars apply to

F. B. WARRING,
38-6 Williamsburg.

FARM FOR SALE

A farm in first class condition, situated two miles west of village, with good stone dwelling, containing 180 acres. Possession given first of March. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM MERKLEY, sr.
38-4 Williamsburg.

WANTED

A farmer to work good farm on shares; eight cows, 50 hens, use of all farm implements; no horses. Apply to

MISS C. PRUNER,
North Williamsburg.
R. R. No. 2.

SALE

Mrs. T. W. Sherman will sell by private sale her household effects on Wednesday, Oct. 14, in the store on Main street lately occupied by Charles McMartin, blasmith

WANTED

By a young woman, position at general housework; will be ready 1st of November. References exchanged, box 70.

39-2

AUCTION

I will sell at Public auction on the premises in the Town of Waddington on

Wed. Oct. 14, 1914

At 10 :00 O'clock Sharp

The farm of the late A L. Chamberlain consisting of 125 acres, situated in the town of Waddington, one mile east of Waddington village This farm is all under a good state of cultivation well fenced and watered. brook running through farm, soil adopted to raising any kind of crop, plenty of wood About one hundred acres under cultivation, free from stone. Buildings all in good condition. Nine room house, 2 barns 30x60 with silo attached, horse barn, hen house, hog pen tool shed and granary. This is called one of the best diary farms in the town of Waddington

Also the following personal property 16 good, young dairy cows, mostly grade Holstein ; three yearling heifers and three calves, graded Holsteins, one horse, 6 years old, weight 1150 pounds ; 1 fine brood mare six years old and colt four months old, 1 yearling colt, 1 thoroughbred, Holstein bull, 2 years old 1 new disc drill, 1 corn cultivator, 1 wheel barrow, 2 single plows, 1 gang plow, 1 During mowing machine, nearly new ; 1 horse rake, 1 manure spreader, 2 double wagons, 1 milk wagon, 1 road wagon 1 cutter, 1 two seated sleigh, 1 set of bob sleds, 1 manure sled, 1 set heavy double harnesses, 1 set light driving harnesses, 2 single harnesses, also all hay, straw and corn fodder, and a large quantity of other articles too numerous to mention

Terms of sale—On real estate, $1000 cash, on balance time will be given On personal property, sums under $10 cash, over that amount approved notes will be accepted.

This property must be sold to settle up the estate of the late A. L. Chamberlain. Lunch will be served.

SEE CIRCULARS

Mrs. Julia Chamberlain
Waddington, N.Y.

W. J. Men, Auctioneer.

38-2

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Mrs. Harry Burke is the guest of her uncle, Mr. W. H. McGannon.

* * *

Miss May Rose of Chesterville is the guest of Mrs. A. E. Ault.

* * *

Great values in Men's Fur-lined Coats.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

Mrs. John Duprau, Riverside, is visiting her son Harry A. Bell, in Watertown, N.Y.

* * *

Miss May Ernault has been visiting friends in Waddington for a few days.

* * *

Miss Neva Rooks of Chicago is here on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Rooks.

* * *

Miss Gladys Harper of Fillmore, Sask., is visiting relatives and friends in town.

* * *

The population of Brockville according to the Assessor's report is 9221, a decrease of 420 since last year.

* * *

Look at our special line of Penman's ½ hose at 25 cents.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

Miss I. Farlinger left the early part of the week to visit friends in Simcoe.

* * *

Mr. Arthur Brown, who has been away on an extended western trip returned home the first of the week.

* * *

A great assortment of Women's Men's and Children's Golf Coats.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

Owing to a drop of two feet in the St. Lawrence River, boats going east travelled through the canal on Tuesday for the first time this year.

* * *

On Thursday morning Dr. Gorrell left for Westport to be present at the funeral af his mother, which takes place Saturday morning.

* * *

Southern Alberta, from Stettler to the boundary was covered with a blanket of snow the early part of the week. Following the snow came a chinook and the snow melted rapidly.

* * *

The next sewing meeting for "Red Cross" work will be held at Mrs. John McMartin's on Thursday evening, Oct. 15, from 7 to 10 p.m. The usual collection will be taken up to help defray expenses.

* * *

Hon. Jos. O. Reaume, who resigned his office as Minister of Public Works last week, has been appointed registrar of Essex County, to succeed the late J. Wallace Askin, who died several months ago after more than 35 years' continuous service.

* * *

Gloves, hosiery, corsets — three special lines in which we give unequalled values.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

The Merkley meat market this week has been in the hands of the decorators and presents a much improved appearance, which is a striking contrast with its first neighbor, that well-known thirst-quenching structure—the pride of Morrisburg.

* * *

Mr. Tom Ball and Patrick Tobin of Alexandria, motored to Morrisburg on Sunday last making the return trip the same evening accompanied by Corporal Ball, who visited his parents for a few days, and returned to Morrisburg on Tuesday.

* * *

One of the most beautiful displays of prize badges ever shown in Morrisburg of Prizes won by the Allison Island Farm and MacLean horses, 1914 is now on exhibition at Henderson's drugstore.

* * *

A neat iron well pump with a 3x10 cylinder for only $4.50.—Hunter & Casselman.

* * *

The province of Ontario for the last two weeks has been enjoying remarkable summer weather and the local flower beds that have been protected from the light frosts evenings some time ago are yet in full bloom. A young lad was seen on our streets last week wearing a bouquet of full-grown raspberries on the lapel of his coat.

* * *

The Ontario Government on Saturday decided to appropriate $15-000 as a gift to the Belgian people to help in alleviating the distress that must be the portion of the thousands of penniless and homeless Belgians this winter. The money will be forwarded directly to the Belgian Government to be used as the authorities see fit.

* * *

A fire alarm was sounded about 2.30 Tuesday afternoon and a blaze which might have caused considerable damage, but owing to the promptness of the central reel to appear on the scene, did but little, occurred at the home of Mr. Fred Stone. The fire had quite a start but the firemen soon had it under control and the damage was light.

* * *

Mrs. J. Meehan who has been in town for the last two months during the illness and death of her mother, leaves this week for her home in California.

* * *

Dustbane—We can supply you in any quantity from one pound to one barrel, also in bulk—best sweeping compound on the market —Hunter & Casselman.

* * *

Col Macdonald had as his guests on Saturday last, his daughter, Miss Marguerite, The Misses McPhee, Mr. Clarry and Mr. Gilbert. The party motored to Morrisburg in Mr. Gilbert's car, taking advantage of the beautiful summer weather to visit our town, and after spending a most delightful afternoon the guests of the Colonel returned home the same evening.

* * *

Salvation Army special meeting October 11th at 7.30 p.m.; an enrollment of recruits also special subject—"Desolations." Previous Sunday attendance was very good. Swell the number by coming yourself and bring a friend or more with you. Special solo with banjo accompaniment entitled "Pearly White City" will be sung by the Captain.

* * *

Now is the time to do your Fall painting. Use Ramsay's paint and avoid endless troubles. It dries over night with a beautiful gloss and wears well. Every can guaranteed to give satisfaction if properly applied.—Hunter & Casselman.

* * *

The Morrisburg Dairy last week assumed new management and will hereafter be conducted by Mr. James Ryan, son of Mr. Sam Ryan, proprietor of the Southern Hotel. "Jim" does not assume the responsibility of giving his many customers entire satisfaction as a novice for he has had several years' experience. He will conduct an up-to-date dairy in every respect, and this winter will no doubt add a large number of new customers to the many already doing business with the Morrisburg dairy.

* * *

Mr. Wm. Stoner, of Lookout Mountain, Tennesee, arrived in town Sunday last to join Mrs. Stoner and little son William, who are at present the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Harrison. This is Mr. Stoner's first visit to Canadian soil and before returning south Mr. and Mrs. Stoner intend visiting several points of interest, taking in Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Niagara Falls.

* * *

Mr. Oscar F. Phillips, Toronto, and Mrs. Cyrus Casselman, of Morrisburg, are in town today for the purpose of being present this afternoon at the unveilng of the monument erected in Read's cemetery by the Masonic Grand Lodge to the memory of their grandfather, Dr. Ziba M. Phillips. This is the first visit of the former to Brockville in twenty years.—Brockville Recorder

* * *

"It's a long way to Tipperary" and it's a long way ladies come to buy Northway Suits and Coats. There's a reason—a Northway garment is so superior to any other make. It is the most stylish, the most distinctive, and it retains its shape.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

Mr. Joseph Lahue has as his distinguished guest this week Mr. H. J. Bell, civil electrical engineer and chief electrical inspector of the city of Toronto and known the world-over in athletic circles as "Bill" Bell, the famous long-distance runner. This famous Marathoner, it will be remembered, in the year 1911 ran from Toronto to Hamilton, a distance of 47 miles in 7 hours and 11 minutes, breaking the previous record by seven minutes. "Bill is also an all-round athlete, a football player, a hockey player, a fighter and vaudeville artist. Mr. Bell is on his holidays and will remain two weeks in Morrisburg.

* * *

A farmer carrying an express package from a mail order house was asked by a merchant, 'Why didn't you buy that bill of goods from me? I could have saved you the express, and besides you would have been patronizing a home store, which helps pay the taxes and build up this locality." The farmer looked at the merchant a moment and then said, "Why don't you patronize your home paper and advertise? I read it and didn't know that you have the stuff I have here.

* * *

For a good carriage, boat or house varnish "Elastite" stands at the head. Sold in all sizes from half pints to one gallon.—Hunter & Casselman.

* * *

While returning with a passenger from the special funeral train of the late Premier Whitney to the residence of the Premier's brother, Mr. Albert Whitney, in Prescott, the auto in which Mr. Whitney and a lady friend were riding turned turtle in St. Lawrence street, making a complete somersault and throwing the occupants into the ditch. How the two escaped instant death is nothing short of a miracle. As it was, the lady passenger was injured, but the chauffeur escaped unhurt.

* * *

In our report of the funeral of the late Sir James last week we stated that the Lutheran and Catholic Church bells had tolled on the arrival of the train at the station. We regret having overlooked the acknowledgment of the tolling of the St. James' Church bell at the appointed time, from 3 to 4.

* * *

The war will bring no losses to rural communities. Higher prices for farm produce will improve conditions. Our values have not been effected—we bought early, and bought heavily in all lines of Dry Goods, Ready-to-wear Furs, Men's Goods and House Furnishings.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

Rev. J. J. Clemens, B.D., of Ottawa, will give an illustrated lecture in St. Paul's Church, Morrisburg Monday evening, Oct. 12th at 7.30, subject "Canada's Polyglot Population." A silver collection will be taken in aid of the Montreal Hospital Fund.

* * *

Sunday morning, Oct. 11th at 10 o'clock in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Morrisburg, Rev. C. H. Little, D.D. of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, will be installed as pastor of the Morrisburg-Riverside Parish. Rev. J. Maurer of Williamsburg will preach the installation sermon.

* * *

Write to us for our new Fall Catalogue. It contains mostly everything in Men's, Women's and Children's Wear, Women's and Children's Coats, Suits, Dresses and underwear; Men's and Boys' Suits, Over Coats and Fur-lined Coats. Prices 10 to 25 per cent. less than Departmental Store prices.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

The Aluminum Company of America now has the largest number of men employed at Massena in the history of that town, about 1,200 men being employed on construction work alone. Among them are 80 bricklayers engaged in rushing the new buildings at the Cedars plant. These buildings are to be completed by December, when power from Cedar Rapids is to be delivered there. Four dredges are now at work in dredging Grasse river and that work is being pushed as rapidly as possible day and night. Massena is a busy town these days.

* * *

Col. Macdonald is to be congratulated on having secured the services of Color Sgt. W. H. Dower, who for the last couple of weeks has been instructing the guards on the canal system at Morrisburg in physicial and bayonet practice and infantry training. Sergt Dower has had 7 years' active service, and a total of 21 years 203 days actual service, and is therefore well qualified for putting the boys through the drill. The drill is called every afternoon lasting 2½ hours during which time he has good control over his men, and already his efforts are bearing fruit, a marked improvement being already noticeable in their military movements. Another two weeks under this capable instructor will make our soldier boys a credit to their commanding officer as well as to our country.

* * *

We sell the famous Stanfield's underwear for men, women and children. Absolutely pure wool—guaranteed unshrinkable.

* * *

A concert will be given at St. James' Hall, Morrisburg, Thursday evening Oct. 15, consisting of glees, quartettes, etc.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Dundas Teachers' Association is being held in Winchester this week, Thursday and Friday.

* * *

The annual donation to the Cornwall General Hospital will be received at the Agricultural Office on Friday and Saturday, October 23rd and 24th. As there will be no canvassers around, will the friends who so generously remember this cause each year please see that their gifts of money, fruit, vegetables or linen reach the office on one of these days, to be shipped per Str. Brittanic on the following Monday. A barrel of empty jars has been returned from the hospital and is now at the office. As filled jars are brought in empty ones will be given out as long as they last.

* * *

Get a "National" metal polish cloth at J. M. Whitteker's store. It removes tarnishes from silver, nickel and brass, making the articles look like new. It takes the place of liquid or paste polishes, and lasts longer. Price 25 cents. Will be sent anywhere by mail on receipt of price and 4 cents postage.

* * *

Mrs. A. B. McGannon wishes to announce that she will hold her millinery opening in Williamsburg on Thursday, October 15th in Mrs. Albert Casselman's store, and extends a cordial invitation to the ladies of Williamsburg and vicinity to attend.

Morrisburg Poultry Co.

ARE BUYING

POULTRY

Highest Market Prices Paid

Large Chickens and Fowls Wanted.

Small Birds not in good demand.

R. H. ASHTON,
Manager.

MRS. BRECKON

SOPRANO SOLOIST
TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING

Teaching Residence at Mrs. R. M. Bouck's
Victoria Street

HOURS: 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

St. James' Church

On Sunday last Rev W. H. Stiles of Ottawa preached at both services in this church on the subject of "Giving to God by means of the Duplex Envelope System." Mr. Stiles' addresses were very clear and forceful, showing that unless people adopted the same systematic, businesslike principles in their work for God as they do in worldly affairs they could not expect that work to succeed. He is now making a house to house canvass of the congregation to put the financial affairs of the Parish on a sure basis.

At the 11 o'clock service Rev. Mr. Stiles and the Rector acting for the Archbishop of Ottawa, admitted Mr. Archibald T. Carson to the office of Lay Reader in the Parish of Morrisburg. The Episcopal License which was read and presented to "Archie" constitutes him a Lay Reader and Catechist with authority to read scriptures and prayers in the church at the discretion of the Rector. Next Sunday, Oct. 11th the annual Harvest Thanksgiving Services will be held. Rev. W. H. Stiles will preach the Thanksgiving sermon both at 11 o'clock a.m. and at 7 o'clock p.m.

Forbid Prayers

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—The Justice Department has been asked to decide whether it is treason for Lutheran preachers to pray for the success of the German armies in their Sunday services. The Justice Department has turned over the complaints to the Dominion police and it is understood that they have warned the offending ministers of the gospel that if they are wise they will be cautious in their supplications to the Almighty for the success of Canada's enemies.

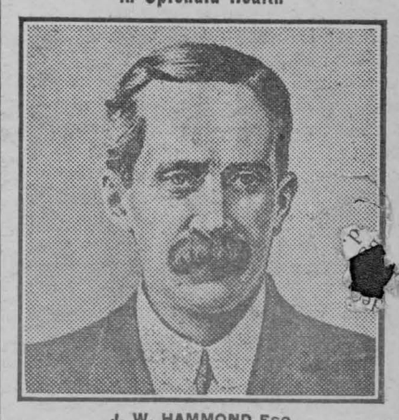
The complaints were from Berlin and Hamilton, Ontario. One of the offending pastors was Rev. Mr. Tappert, pastor St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church of Berlin. It was stated that he had advocated the cause of Germany and on the platform of prayer besought success for German arms. There was a similar complaint in regard to a German Lutheran pastor at Hamilton.

The attention of the Government is also being called to the fact that a number of German publications from the United States, very anti-British in character, are being sent into Canada and particularly Western Canada in large quantities. The suggestion has been made that they should be censored or prohibited till the war is over. The matter is under adjustment.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WHOLE FAMILY USES THEM

"Fruit-a-tives" Keeps Young And Old In Splendid Health



J. W. HAMMOND Esq.

SCOTLAND, ONT., Aug. 25th. 1913

"Fruit-a-tives" are the only pill manufactured, to my way of thinking. They work completely, no griping whatever, and one is plenty for any ordinary person at a dose. My wife was a martyr to Constipation. We tried everything on the calendar without satisfaction, and spent large sums of money until we happened on "Fruit-a-tives". I cannot say too much in their favor.

We have used them in the family for about two years and we would not use anything else as long as we can get "Fruit-a-tives".

Their action is mild, and no distress at all. I have recommended them to many other people, and our whole family uses them".

J. W. HAMMOND.

Those who have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives" are proud and happy to tell a sick or ailing friend about these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

A Strong Eye

is so valuable a possession that it should be far more highly appreciated and taken care of than it is.

Don't Strain the Eyes

You may lay up for yourself years of eye-trouble by so doing.

We can relieve your eye-strain with prouer glasses and help preserve your eye-sight.

Make the appointment today for an examination.

The WHITTEKER OPTICAL PARLOR
A. A. WHITTEKER J. M. WHITTEKER



THE BEST

is what we always try to get in

GROCERIES

and you can depend upon getting everything fresh.

We have some special values in

TEAS and COFFEE

all brands and at all prices.

MULLIN BROS.
MORRISBURG

WANTED

APPLES

GEO. VIPOND CO.
MONTREAL, QUE.
Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

36-4

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA