The Leader

Vol. XIV, No 35 — MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4 1914.

—The—
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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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Mechanical treatment used instead of medicine.

LEADER ADS BRINGS RESULTS

Local and General

Mr. S. P. Ryan was in Montreal on Monday.

Coffee and teas, best brands, Hunter & Casselman.

Mr.and Mrs. M. C. Gibson are spending this week in Toronto.

Miss Isabel Farlinger spent a few days in Kemptville last week.

A nice single barrel shot gun for only $4.50.—Hunter & Casselman.

Miss Eva Jamieson of Montreal is the guest of Miss Isabel Farlinger this week.

Mrs. Fred Coulter and Miss Julia LaBelle left on Tuesday night for Sandwich, Ont.

Mrs. Campbell of Valleyfield, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Richard Morash.

Miss Marjorie Bradfield, Montreal, is visiting friends in town and Ogdensburg.

Mr. Percy Moore has returned to Ottawa after spending two weeks' holidays at home.

Miss Aggie Beckstead, graduate of Montreal General Hospital has returned to the city.

Miss Ida Pariseau is attending the millinery openings in Toronto and Buffalo this week.

Miss M. T. Scott of Branksome Hall, Toronto, is a guest at the home of Mrs. A. Farlinger.

High-grade barn paint in one gallon cans, any colors, $1.00 per gallon.—Hunter & Casselman.

These are bad days for the Little Englanders and the Little Canadians who scoffed at the German menace.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen McCoy and baby of St. Catharines are visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. Derosier.

Miss Pauline Rozon has returned to the "Southern" after spending a couple of weeks with her parents in Montreal.

Mr. Ernest Moore employed with Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal, spent his holidays under the parental roof.

Loaded shells, New Club, black powder; Nitro Club Smokeless Powder or Dominion black powder.—Hunter & Casselman.

Mr. andMrs. John Carmichael of Schenectady, N.Y., have returned home after spending two weeks with friends in this vicinity.

Everything for the painter and glazier—White Lead (the best); Paint Oils, and Turpentine; glass and putty.—Hunter & Casselman.

Mrs. J. N. Eastman, who has spent the last ten weeks with her daughter, Miss Harry E. Crabbe, in Sharon, Pa., returned to her home Sunday on the 23rd inst.

Misses Jenet and Annie La Gree, nurses-in-training at the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, graduated on Monday last. The Misses La Gree are nieces of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Ryan.

Ladies—Don't put off ordering your new Fall Suit, Skirt, Dress or Coat. Over 250 samples to select from. We guarantee fit, workmanship and satisfaction at A. H. Casselman's.

School days are here once more and all week there has been a general rush for books, pencils, pens, and school bags. The local stores are kept busy attending to the wants of the scholars.

Ladies—This is the best time to place your order for a strictly tailor-made suit, skirt, dress or coat. We have on display 60 of the most stylish fall and winter fashions at A. H. Casselman's.

Not only has Germany called out all her reserves, but boys of seventeen have now to be drilled so that they may go out to war. The Germans are only now beginning to realize what they are up against.

Dustbane makes your carpets and rugs look like new. Most sanitary sweeping compound made. For sale in any quantities in barrels, half-barrels, kegs, 5 lb. tin cans, or by the lb.—Hunter & Casselman.

Germany and Austria have both called out their last reserve forces. Did they expect to have to do this thus early in the war? With our limited knowledge we must not perhaps attach too much importance to it, but we are most likely entitled to gather some hope from it.

THE LEADER'S ANNUAL HOLIDAY

The Leader has decided to take its annual holiday next week, and there will be no issue of the paper on the 11th. We intend taking advantage of our holiday week to get The Herald and Leader mailing lists corrected, and therefore ask all those owing us for subscriptions or having any changes of address to make to call during the week.

Miss Gould Smith is visiting in Montreal.

Mrs. Jim McLaughlin is visiting in Hesper, Ont.

Miss Lou Myers is spending her holidays in Toronto.

Miss Laura Doran is teaching school near Aultsville.

Mrs. A. A. Summers is spending a few days in Canton, N.Y.

Mr. Elliott, the new M. C. I. principal, arrived in town on Tuesday.

International Floor Varnish is what you want for your floors. Copaline or Elastitite for carriages, boats, or doors, gives a first-class finish wherever applied; pale, durable and brilliant.—Hunter & Casselman.

Gospel services will be held weekly on Thursday and Sunday evenings, at 7.30 in the old Garvey Block, west door, Gravel Road. Also a prayer service on Sunday mornings at 10.30. An invitation is extended to all to attend these meetings.

Services in the Methodist church next Sunday as follows: Morning service at 10.30; evening service at 7. Sunday school, 2.30 p.m. The above order will be continued during the Fall and Winter seasons. Seats free. All will be welcome. You are invited.

The German troops need such advice as Kitchener gave the departing Britishers. There is a code of decency and honor for the battlefield, and Germany either has not got it, or ignores it. The brutalities practiced on women and children are without a parallel. They shock the world.

Dr. G. M. Empey of Hammond, N.Y., Mrs. E. C. Merkley, of Williamsburg, Dr. C. D. Empey and wife of Camden, N. J., were the guests of Mrs. J. J. Empey, Winchester, during the last week. Dr. C. D. motored in his car (Alpena) from Camden, a distance of 700 miles in three and a half days without a mishap.

James Pendergast, a life-long resident of Cornwall and a tug captain there for the greater portion of his life, died last Saturday. He had not been in the best of health for some time. On Friday noon he left his home and nothing was heard of him until Saturday afternoon, when his body was discovered by George Hollister in Dingwall's bush, north of the town.

The bodies of the two sons of Rev. W. T. Gunn, Toronto, General Secretary of the Congregational Church in Canada, who were drowned at Point au Baril, Georgian Bay, Thursday last,have been recovered. William Allan Gunn, aged 20, the elder victim, was a student at Toronto University. David Frederick, the other, was a pupil at Riverdale Collegiate Institute. Both were good swimmers and experienced rowers.

For some days the provincial Government has been in communication with the Dominion and Imperial authorities as to the best way in which aid could be given by Ontario, and as a result of these deliberations it has been decided that the best aid would be a contribution of flour, and in pursuance of this decision Sir James Whitney last Thursday sent a message to Sir Robert Borden that the Province of Ontario had completed arrangements to supply the Imperial Government one quarter of a million bags of flour.

A circular has been sent out by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries calling the attention of Collectors of Customs to the fact that owners, masters of persons in charge of small vessels, such as pleasure yachts, steam, gasoline, naptha, electric or other launches or row boats, under way or at anchor, must comply with the rules imposed by the Canadian Shipping Act, especially as regards the lights to be shown. Attention is also directed to the penalty default shall incur, viz., a sum not exceeding $200 and no less than $20, which penalty, will be enforced if conviction is secured.

Mrs. Leonard is visiting at her home in Drummondville, Que.

A meeting of the Brockville Presbytery was held in Knox Church yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Deeks are attending the exhibition in Toronto this week.

The steamer Alexander made her last trip running the rapids on Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. Arthur Reid and Mrs. Hamilton Beckstead are attending the exhibition in Toronto.

Miss Helen Crysler of Riverside has been seriously ill with an attack of acute indigestion.

The annual flower service will be held in St. James' Church on Sunday next at 11 a.m. The offering at that service will go to the Cornwall General Hospital.

There are few more popular theatrical attractions on the road than Rockwell's "Sunny South" Company which comes to the Music Hall Friday evening, Sept. 11. This year's show is bran new, original ideas, bristling with new features. It is a musical show full of laughable situations and excellent specialties. The organization carries a solo concert band and superb orchestra. Watch for the big parade at noon. Prices only 25, 35 and 50 cents. Secure your seats at Chalmers'.

Burglars entered the tailoring establishment of Mr. A. H. Casselman on Friday of last week about 4 a.m. and as a consequence Mr. Casselman suffered a loss of about $75. The burglars forced an entrance through the cellar window by bending the iron bars, and then knocking a panel out of the door at the entrance to the cellar on the first floor, they reached through and turned the key in the lock, thereby gaining an entrance to the store. The safe was opened and the inside gutted, but fortunately there was no cash in the safe. Although Mr. Casselman is unable as yet to give an accurate account of the loss, he feels satisfied that goods to the value of $50 were taken.

Theodore George Rottenkolber, the 11-year old son of Mr. George Rottenkolber, head brewer at the St. Lawrence Brewery lost his life by drowning in the Cornwall Canal on Friday afternoon last, near the corner of Water and Sidney streets. The young lad left home in the afternoon with the intention of going fishing, and was on the stone coping holding his rod and line. A heavy shower of rain had fallen earlier in the afternoon and the coping was wet and slippery. It appears that a couple of young girls were passing close by to the boy, and some remark was passed between them. The unfortunate lad turned to make answer, and as he did so he slipped and lost his balance and fell into the canal. The body was recovered a few hours later.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM T. MOYLE

We are called upon this week to record the death of Mr. William T. Moyle, one of Morrisburg's most highly respected citizens, which occurred August 30th at his home here. Deceased, who was a son of the late Allan Moyle, was born in Morrisburg 39 years ago. In the year 1901 he married Miss Nellie Robitaille, who with four childrn,two sons and two daughters are left to mourn. He also leaves his mother, Mrs. Allan Moyle and one sister, Mrs. Allan Viopond,and one brother, Mr. Frank Moyle of Morrisburg.

The funeral took place from his late residence, Rose street, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock to St. James Church, services being conducted by Rev. C. O. Carson, who delivered a very impressive sermon. The funeral which was in charge of Zeta Lodge No. 311, was one of the largest ever held in Morrisburg..

The pall bearers were: Arthur Nash, Wm. Dawson, Robt. Styles, Frank Stata, Frank Merkley and A. H. Hunter.

Among those from a distance attending the funeral were Mrs. Burke of Regina; Mr. Robitaille, Montreal; Mr. Allen Viopond,Kingston; Mr. Viopond, Summerstown; Mr. and Mrs. Bingley, and Mr. and Mrs. James Cook of Cornwall.

BORN

CLARK—At Morrisburg, on Thursday, Aug. 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clark, a daughter.

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BEST BRAND
Delivered in any quantity

We have a carload of
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If you have not ordered your Coal why not come and see us and get the best on the market.

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means pure blood. Try it and you will be convinced.

Boils, sores, pimples, skin diseases and rough skin indicate impure thin blood. Nyal's Blood Purifier purifies and enriches the blood driving out the poisonous materials that produce such disagreeable symptoms. It is for the same class of diseases as those treated at Hot Springs.

Get a bottle at our store—we recommend it because we know what is in it and every Nyal remedy is good.

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Guaranteed satisfactory in every way or money back.

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"Old House"

Or, Dulcie's Confession

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued).

After all, she reflected, it was better to have them under her eyes than for the men to meet them in the woods and leave her alone, for she was clever enough to see that her society had no charm for Belturbet. She was resolved, however, not to let the little country mice have matters their own way. It was her suggestion that the sisters should lunch at Old House, and dress there for the garden-party, when Dulcie said she did not know how they should manage to hide their new dresses from old Martha.

The younger Miss Carwardine pretended to Philippa that they had bought the clothes with a little hoard of pocket-money, and that they did not want their old servant to know, because she would certainly tell their father—a person of whom Dulcie frankly acknowledged they stood in awe.

Philippa had a beautiful white dress for the occasion, and a hat with sweeping white plumes. When, on the auspicious day, she wore it, she looked admirably fitted to be the mistress of Old House, and felt, moreover, quite equal to the task. But she was not prepared for the surprise Dulcie had in store for her. Dulcie in a washed-out cotton dress was a pretty girl, but Dulcie in a trailing robe of some soft, pale blue material, with hat and shoes to match, was a dazzlingly beautiful creature, and Primrose, in a shade of gray that matched her eyes, made a picture that it was difficult to forget.

"By James!" exclaimed Heriott, when the girls came out on the lawn. "You three will be hard to beat!"

His frank eyes rested with marked admiration on Dulcie.

"Yes, we are rather nice, aren't we?" said that young lady pleasantly. "I think Prim looks lovely!"

Primrose colored as she felt eight eyes focussed on her, but she bore their scrutiny bravely, and turned to Heriott, whose regard she felt was one of entire friendliness.

"Fine feathers make fine birds!" she said.

"You look simply ripping!" he replied, and added vaguely: "Like a princess, you know."

Primrose's sweeping skirts certainly gave her an air of gentle dignity, and Belturbet's pulses quickened. It would be very hard, he told himself, to withstand such an altogether desirable creature as Primrose Carwardine if she chose to exert herself. He would encourage her to show her true colors to-day. The sisters were going to remain to dinner when the other guests had gone, and he would secure a tete-a-tete afterwards.

The visitors began to arrive, and the garden-party proceeded very much like similar gatherings. Belturbet was an excellent host, and won golden opinions from every one. Dulcie enjoyed herself thoroughly, for nearly every young man gravitated towards her sooner or later, and she was surrounded by a little court of youths, while a gentleman in clerical dress anchored himself next to Primrose, and refused to be dislodged. He clung to her society with dogged determination, was the last of the guests to leave, and even then said good-bye with evident reluctance.

"Who was your admirer, Prim?" asked Dulcie after dinner, as they sat on the terrace.

"I haven't the slightest idea," said Primrose, smiling.

"I know," volunteered Belturbet quietly. "I took the trouble to find out. He is the Reverend James Coombe, the fourth son of that very old lady in the black silk dress. Her other sons are wild, but the Reverend James is the apple of her eye. It is said that she will leave him the bulk of her fortune, which is reported to be rather considerable. He is a curate somewhere in London, and is taking a rest now."

"How on earth did you find all that out?" inquired Dulcie.

"I happened to be talking to his mother, and she asked me who was the young lady in gray," replied Belturbet imperturably. "So I inquired about the young gentleman in clericals."

"What did he talk to you about, Prim?" asked Dulcie.

"You surely don't think I am going to tell you!" retorted Primrose, laughing. "I don't ask for details of your admirers' remarks, so you must leave me in peace about my solitary one! We must be going now, dear. Think how late it is getting!"

Dulcie sighed, and got up from her seat. She retired with Primrose to change her party dress for the despised muslin frock.

"We are Cinderellas once more," she said, as they bade Philippa good night, fully conscious that in muslin and blue ribbons she was still charming.

The two sisters, with Belturbet and Heriott, walked slowly through the gardens of Old House, leaving Philippa behind in a distinctly bad temper. In spite of her dress and distinguished appearance, she had not enjoyed the garden-party in the least, and now she was left alone while those two minxes sauntered off with Belturbet and her brother!

At that moment Dulcie also was feeling annoyed. She had flirted sufficiently with Heriott for one day, and wished to walk home through the woods with Belturbet. She realized that as yet she had not made very much headway with him, although he was always ready to respond to her sallies and do her bidding. But Belturbet had decided that Primrose was to be his companion, and therefore Dulcie found herself forced to walk with Heriott, who hastened his steps in order to get out of earshot of the other couple.

He had fallen head over ears in love with Dulcie, and intended that it should be something more than a flirtation. His manner was a little too assured for Dulcie as he took her arm.

"Come along, Dulcie!" he said.

But the girl drew away sharply.

"I cannot hurry!" she snapped.

"I don't want you to hurry," he retorted. "And you have always let me walk with you—like this on other evenings. Why do you want to change now?"

"If I have always walked arm-in-arm with you then it is quite time an alteration was made," said Dulcie.

Heriott was silent for a moment, and then spoke again.

"Surely you saw that Belturbet wished to walk with your sister?" he urged. "Therefore there is no alternative for you but to walk with me, but as you are unsociable I will not weary you with any conversation."

He closed his lips resolutely, and refused to say another word.

Dulcie, resenting his assertion that Belturbet preferred Primrose's company to hers, grew unreasonably angry, and made one or two remarks to which Heriott made no reply. He saw that his companion was in what he called a "tantrum," but was sufficiently phlegmatic to take no notice. His sister got in rages sometimes, but no one was a penny the worse for them, and he told himself that it was evidently a little failing of Dulcie's also. Presently, however, he looked into her angry pretty face, and broke silence.

"I wonder if you realize how exceedingly rude you have been to me?" he asked.

"I fully realize it!" replied Dulcie hotly. "My only fear was lest you should not."

His good-tempered face hardened a little, but he spoke very quietly.

"Dulcie, I will not let you say these things to me."

"Will not!" She laughed scornfully. "How do you propose to stop me? No one yet has prevented me saying anything I like."

"Then it is evidently quite time you were taken in hand," he said coolly, with a look in his eyes that would have warned Dulcie to bridle her tongue had she seen it.

"You are very funny!" she retorted. "But then, of course, we have always looked upon you as the jester—that is the fool of the party!"

"You will beg my pardon for that," he said slowly, a deep color rising to his cheeks, but the girl only laughed again.

"You must indeed be a fool if you think I shall do that," was her ready reply.

"You will beg my pardon before I speak to you again."

"Surely you don't imagine that I want you to speak to me?"

"I don't possess much imagination, but I may as well tell you that it is my intention to ignore you, as far as is consistent with conventional needs, until you have apologized for your behavior."

Dulcie made some gibing remark, but Jim walked along in silence, his heart full of wrath. He longed to shake the girl, and to tell her what he thought of her ebullition of temper, but was wise enough to refrain and walk silently at her side. Dulcie soon became silent, too, and by the time they had reached Blue Posts she had begun to regret her outburst.

Primrose and Belturbet were not yet to be seen, for the latter had purposely dawdled until Dulcie and Heriott were out of sight. Primrose walked quietly at her companion's side. Her pulses had quickened a little as she saw him deliberately manoeuvre to walk with her, but she had caught sight of Dulcie's face for one moment, and knew that her sister was annoyed. Primrose rebelled. Why should Dulcie have everything her own way? Surely she ought not to grudge her sister a quarter of hour of her host's society? Belturbet made a remark on the beauty of the night, to which she replied naturally, but not at much length, and conversation seemed to languish between them until he made a resolute attack, telling himself he would not let this girl puzzle him any longer.

"Thanks to you and your sister, I have been able to give my guests, the Heriotts, some tennis," he remarked. "They would have had a very dull time if you had not been kind enough to come to their rescue."

"I think," said Primrose, "the kindness is the other way about. You and your friends have been too kind to us. I am afraid you must all have grown tired of seeing us so often."

"To tell you the truth," replied Belturbet, "I was very lonely at Old House until Heriott and his sister came, and they say they must leave me next week."

"Yes, I expect you will miss them," replied Primrose.

"It's a nice place," he said, "but dull for a bachelor." "Surely I have given her an opening now," he thought.

"I dare say it feels dull after London, and in such a big house one person might easily feel lonely," was her composed reply.

"She is too deep for me!" reflected Belturbet. "But I'll try again!"

"I suppose it is my duty," he said, "to settle down here. After all, why not? Every one tells me Old House is a very fine place."

"It is beautiful," agreed Primrose. "Dulcie and I have always admired it—we used to say it was our ideal English country house."

"That was how I felt about it when first I saw it. But it is too big for me."

Primrose was silent, but the thought flashed through her mind: "What a pity Dulcie is not here? She would have been able to suggest to him a plan by which he need not be lonely any longer!" She smiled slightly, glad that she had firmly resolved to maintain a strictly neutral demeanor.

"Why not ask more friends to stay with you?" she suggested.

"I had thought of that," he replied, "but I should be exactly in the same position as I am now when they left me. No, I am inclined to go abroad—make a tour round the world, see everything there is before settling here."

Surely that would rouse her to action.

"How fortunate you are!" said Primrose coolly. "It sounds delightful!"

Belturbet began to feel distinctly annoyed.

"I think I shall ask Jim and his sister to accompany me," he said.

"I should think they would be delighted to go with you," replied Primrose.

This would be bad news for Dulcie, she reflected.

"But I am wearying you with my woes," sand Belturbet, piqued at his failure to arouse in her any sign of interest in his welfare.

"On the contrary, I am greatly interested. I can quite understand that, after living in London, life here must be dull."

"Well, I had scarcely two hundred a year to live on in London, and now I have something like twenty thousand."

Perhaps that would wake her up!

"It sounds as if you could never spend it!"

"Oh, I could soon make it fly if I liked! Only I am rather a quiet sort of chap, and racing and gambling have no attraction for me."

"Such a lot of money must be a great responsibility."

"It is. Now, what would you consider the best thing to do with it?"

"It is no use asking me," she said.

"But I have asked you," he persisted.

"Then since you insist," she replied, "I think you ought to see that all the people on your estate are properly cared for. There are a lot of tumble-down cottages belonging to the Old House estate, and many farms where the tenants have been in despair for years about leaking roofs and dilapidated walls. I think you should put your house in order before you go away. There is a Cottage Hospital wanted very badly, and many other things that money can provide for the poor people."

"I have told my agent to do whatever is necessary. He knows more about that sort of thing than I do."

"An agent is not the same as the owner. But I dare say a tour round the world would be far more interesting!"

There was no sarcasm in her voice, but Belturbet felt it nevertheless, and mentally confessed that he was hopelessly puzzled—puzzled and annoyed too. Then a sudden idea struck him. This girl whom he had heard express a fixed determination to marry him had evidently changed her mind. Why? Because, he supposed, she found him, on acquaintance, too objectionable. The explanation was anything but soothing to his self-esteem, but he admitted its probability.

By this time they had reached the gates of Blue Posts, where Jim and Dulcie were standing, stiffly and silently. Good nights were quickly said, the two girls hurried indoors, and the men walked slowly back to Old House. Neither said much, but both smoked thoughtfully, for to neither of them did life seem a very simple matter at that moment.

CHAPTER V.

Once inside the two little bedrooms that communicated with each other, and safe from the inquisitive eyes of Martha, the old cook and housekeeper, who had settled all domestic affairs at Blue Posts since the sisters could remember, Dulcie broached the subject of the walk home.

"Well, my loving sister, what did you and our host talk about?" she asked, with a sneer.

Primrose looked steadily at her sister before she answered quietly.

"I shall not talk to you at all, Dulcie, if you use that tone towards me," she answered. "You saw quite plainly that I could not get away from Mr. Belturbet—besides, it is only natural he should believe you preferred Mr. Heriott's company to his. Do you suppose Mr. Belturbet does not know that you and Mr. Heriott have met in the woods, and have gone for walks together nearly every night this week?"

"I am perfectly certain he does not! At all events, I am weary of Jim Heriott—he has an abominable temper. He is all very well to amuse oneself with, but as for anything else——" Dulcie shrugged her shoulders expressively. "Besides, he hasn't a penny. Now, Prim, don't be disagreeable, but tell me what you and Mr. Belturbet talked about?"

Primrose relented, and related as accurately as she could her conversation with Belturbet. Dulcie looked thoughtful.

"He is going to ask the Heriotts to travel with him because it is lonely at Old House," she murmured. "Won't Philippa rejoice! Well, good night, Primrose. I am tired. Perhaps, however, things will not turn out exactly as our host proposes."

She shut the door between the two rooms, and went to bed. But she could not sleep. She could not forget Heriott's words. "It is my intention to ignore you until you have apologized." They seemed to be hammered into her brain. She determined to show Heriott that she could quite easily dispense with him.

"I said I would marry Arthur Belturbet, and I will!" she told herself savagely. "All the Jims, Philippas, and Primroses in the world shall not stop me!"

The next morning was dull and showery. The first post brought a letter from Mr. Carwardine informing his daughters that he was returning the following day. Dulcie made a grimace. She seemed quite to have recovered from her fit of temper, for her rages, although passionate, were short-lived.

"I wish he would stay away a week or two longer," she said. "However, we have made the most of our opportunities whilst he has been away," and she laughed.

"We can't go to the woods to-day," said Primrose, looking at the sodden garden and the fast-falling rain.

"Never mind," answered Dulcie. "Let us do some dress-making."

They occupied themselves with their needles until Mr. Carwardine's return. He greeted them sourly.

"Well," he growled, "I need not ask you how you are."

"We are quite well, thank you," answered Dulcie amiably. "How are you?"

Her father grunted.

"Where is Martha?" he asked. "I want something to eat."

He brushed past them into the study, where presently Martha took a tray spread with a substantial meal. She remained in the study for some time, and when she emerged her look was triumphant. She was a tall, thin woman, upright as a guardsman. Her gray hair was tightly screwed into a knot at the back of her head; she wore a black stuff dress and white apron, but no cap. She had a spare face, with large features and an ugly mouth, and looked suspiciously at every one and everything. On the death of Mrs. Carwardine, she had taken the management of the house into her hands, and intended to keep it there. She was a good servant, and with the help of a girl from the village kept Blue Posts spotlessly clean. She disliked Primrose and Dulcie because they were young and happy. Dulcie, because of her many impertinences, was particularly objectionable.

This woman was triumphant to-day, because she had found out that the sisters had been at the garden-party at Old House, of course without their father's knowledge or consent, and had walked home from it with two gentlemen. She considered it her duty to tell Mr. Carwardine what had happened.

"Send them to me," he said.

They came—Dulcie cheerful, Primrose apprehensive. The old gentleman told them what he had heard, and asked them how they dared to deceive him, hurling abuse at them till Primrose grew pale. But Dulcie listened to him, apparently unmoved.

"It is not at all surprising that I lose my temper sometimes," she thought, "considering the awful rages father flies into."

"But really it is only natural that we should make friends, father," she said when he had finished, "and I am sure Mr. Belturbet and the people he knows are everything you could desire. They are coming to call on you soon. Besides, why should we not go to garden-parties if we are lucky enough to be asked? We are quite old enough."

Her father looked at her fiercely.

"You have got a lot to learn yet, my fine young woman," he said. "Remember, I forbid, yes, forbid you to speak to any of these people again."

"Then I must disobey you," said Dulcie lightly, "for I am not going to give them up."

The old man and the young girl measured glances.

"Leave this room!" he cried. "You shall regret this impertinence!"

"Isn't he a hateful old creature?" cried Dulcie, when they were safe in their rooms.

"I wish you would not answer him, Dulcie," said Primrose, who was white and trembling. "It only makes things worse for us in the long run."

Dulcie snapped her fingers.

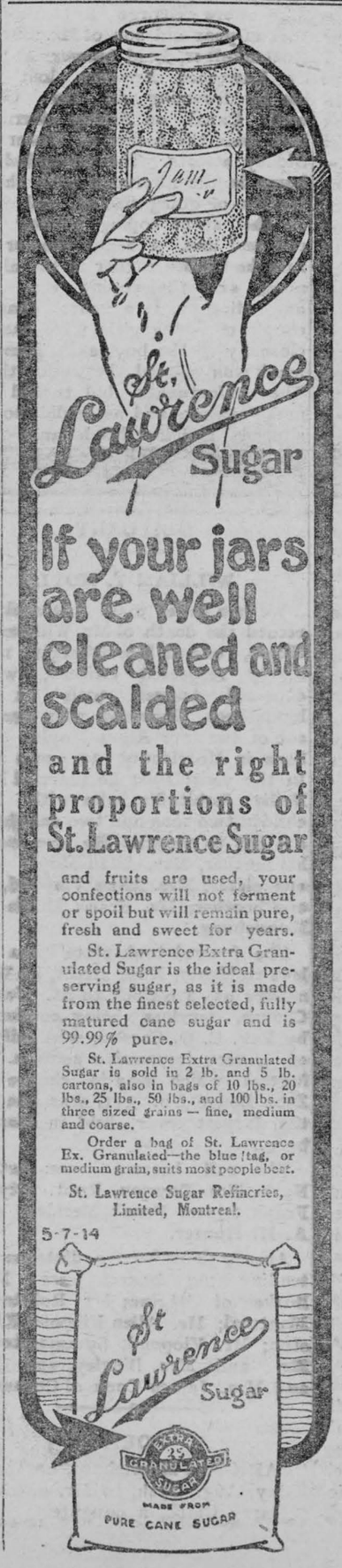
"In the long run!" she said. "I sha'n't be here—you'll see."

(To be continued.)



King Inspecting Sailors of "Iron Duke."

At the recent great naval review at Spithead. This picture was taken of the King inspecting the sailors of the "Iron Duke," the flagship of the First Battle Squadron of the British Navy.



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ALLIANCES OF A CENTURY.

Political Exigencies Have Caused Many Changes in Europe.

In the history of Europe during the past century nothing is more curious than the easy way in which national alliances have been made, broken, made again and changed as dynastic, economic and racial reasons have demanded. Here are a few of these political transformations:

In 1815 Russia, Prussia, England and Austria combined against France and crushed the power of Napoleon for ever.

In 1849, when revolution in Hungary threatened the house of Hapsburg in Austria, Russia intervened and by force of arms placed the present Emperor Francis Joseph firmly upon his throne.

In 1855-6 England, France, Austria and Italy allied themselves with the Turks against Russia in the Crimean war.

In 1859 France defeated Austria in Italy, and gave a great impetus to the unification of Italy.

In 1866 Prussia gave its present ally, Austria, a fearful beating at Sandowa and forced it out of first place in the Germanic confederation.

In 1870 Prussia inflicted upon France the defeat, with accompanying loss of territory, that has been the cause of Europe's unrest ever since.

In 1877 Russia defeated the Turks decisively, but was cheated out of the rightful fruits of her victory by a combination of the other powers in the treaty of Berlin.

DAYS OF TERROR.

Adventures of a Journalist and an English Officer.

Stripped of everything I possess, refused permission even to bring with me clothes for the journey, with my rooms in Charlottenburg (Germany), occupied by the police engaged in seeking secret documents, and with my Austrian secretary under arrest for the crime of having gone to fetch me a trunk ready packed a week before for my holiday, my sympathies for the German people were already in danger of vanishing, but if that had not been so I think the hours I spent in the British Embassy after the declaration of war would have destroyed the last fragment of respect for the most atrocious military despotism that Europe has tolerated since the fourteenth century, writes Mr. Charles Tower in the London Star.

About half-past eight on Tuesday I walked into the lobby of the Hotel Adlon, a hotel which has been maintained entirely by English and American patronage, and where the correspondents of English and American papers have been well known to the manager and staff for some years. Somebody flashed in my face a special of the "Tageblatt."

Take another case. Captain W. H. Deedes, of the 60th Rifles, left his appointment under the political department of the Turkish Government, packed, and caught the boat for Constanza at an hour's notice in order, if possible, to join his regiment. He was arrested first of all at Statovich, on the Hungarian frontier. When asked to identify himself, he said "I am a British Officer," then, correcting himself hurriedly, he said: "I mean a British official."

They made him pay a pound for a passport, totally ignoring the English passport which he produced. He was arrested again at Breslau as a spy, and only got away by persuading the officials that if they wanted to shoot him they could do it quite as expeditiously in Berlin.

He arrived in Berlin at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, went to bed early, and immediately he left his room on Wednesday was again arrested for espionage, being simply informed: "If we find you are a spy we shall shoot you." He had told so many different stories that he felt quite certain they would detect the fact that he was an officer, and he would be shot. Once again his gift for conversation got him off, this time by a sheer miracle, for whilst he had flatly denied that he was an officer his military title and regiment were printed large on his boxes. He made his way to the Embassy, and ultimately came out of Germany with us, of course, without his luggage, as "The English newspaper correspondent, Captain Deedes."

During these days of real terror in Berlin similar scenes were taking place in other parts of the kingdom. Two American girls, motoring with a governess, reached the German frontier shortly after the declaration of war. Despite their possession of passports, issued in America and even vised, they were dragged out of their car, stripped to the skin, their possessions searched, and finally only allowed to turn back from the frontier after disgusting insults.

Always Leap Year.

A most extraordinary custom prevails among the Vizrees, a powerful tribe occupying an extensive district in Cabul, among the mountains between Persia and India—a female prerogative that has no parallel among any other people of the earth. The women, in fact, choose their husbands, and not the husbands their wives. If a woman be pleased with a man she sends the drummer of the camp to pin a handkerchief to his cap, with a pin she has used to fasten her hair. The drummer watches his opportunity, and does this in public, naming the woman, and the man is obliged to marry, if he can pay the price to her father.

On the Farm

Some Alfalfa Helps.

The two principal causes of failure in growing alfalfa have been poor preparation of the seed bed and the lack of inoculation. A decided improvement, however, is noticeable in the cultural methods practised by farmers at the present time, and in practically all cases where new seedings are being made, some means are taken of securing an inoculation of nitrogen fixing bacteria. Among other important causes of failure are acid soils, light infertile soils, poorly drained soils, the use of nurse crops, and in case of late seedings, winter killing.

The particular type of soil does not appear to be of much importance, but soils that are shallow by reason of the water table or rock formation near the surface and very light infertile soils should be avoided. Farmers on light sandy soils should seed on their best land and may need to take some special means of building up the fertility of the soil. Farmers in the better agricultural sections should seed on their higher land because this land is most in need of improvement; because the alfalfa as a rule is productive on high land and because the soil most productive with corn and other crops is left for the growing of these crops.

Alfalfa should not be seeded after a grass sod, but may follow a cultivated or small grain crop. The preparation of the seed bed should be thorough and extend over a period of several weeks, so as to secure a firm and finely pulverized seed bed in which the weeds and weed seeds have been as completely eradicated as possible.

The presence of nitrogen fixing bacteria is of utmost importance in the growing of alfalfa. Both the soil and pure culture methods of inoculation have given good results and one or both should always be used whenever alfalfa is being seeded for the first time in a field.

The use of a nurse crop is not advisable except on fields that are apt to blow or wash and on seed beds that are poorly prepared and are apt to become weedy.

The use of manure in seeding alfalfa is advisable if applied some time before seeding or after the alfalfa has come up and made some little growth. It is not advisable to turn under a heavy application in a quickly prepared seed bed as this tends to hold up the soil and allow it to dry out, or to apply as a top dressing shortly before seeding, because of the introduction of weed seeds.

Death to Poultry in Salt.

An instance is told of a woman who had by mistake put salt into a cake instead of sugar. She thought there was no danger in throwing this out to the poultry, but it caused the death of every bird she possessed.

This does not mean a slight portion of salt, such as may occur in breadmaking, would produce serious injury. If salt is thus deadly to poultry, the question may arise, may it not be injurious to man when used excessively. Salt eating is usually a habit. Many people eat salt to excess. Just what effect salt eating in excess may have upon the human system is not fully known. It is not impossible it may have something to do with cancerous growths and other dreaded diseases.

Feeding the Calf.

The essential points to be kept in mind are the following:

Do not not overfeed.
Feed warm milk.
Feed sweet, fresh milk.
Feed each animal individually.
Feed regularly.
Keep the pails and quarters where the calves are kept clean.

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Morrisburg Leader Sept 4 1914 p 3

Hints for the Home

Choice Salads.

Oil and Vinegar.—The expert salad mixer never puts the oil and vinegar and other seasonings together, but adds them separately to the salad. If a salad is perfectly mixed, and the materials are in the right condition no oil will be wasted by being left on the plate. But for some sorts of service it is most convenient to mix the "French dressing." Put the pepper and salt and perhaps a bit of mustard and other seasoning in a dish, add vinegar and then stir the oil, three times as much as vinegar, in briskly so that the dressing will be thick and creamy. Garlic rubbed on to the dish first heightens the flavor and is much favored by the sophisticat-

Inexpensive Quick Mayonnaise.—One-fourth teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of mustard dissolved in one teaspoon of cold water, a pinch of pepper freshly ground, one teaspoon of vinegar, one egg yolk, one-half cup of refined cottonseed oil or peanut oil, and finally one or two tablespoons of lemon juice. The more tart the dressing is the better some people like it and more lemon juice is needed by far than with fine flavored olive oil. The lemon juice also whitens the dressing as well as gives it a better taste.

Use a deep soup plate and a small metal whisk. The rotary beater is not as good as the whisk for quick work, because it takes both hands to manage it for one thing. Put into the plate all ingredients except the oil and lemon juice, and stir altogether vigorously with the whisk. Then holding the half cup of oil in the left hand drop it in drop by drop for a little whisking constantly, and then let it run a fine stream right in the middle of the path of the whisk, which should move straight back and forth across the plate. This operation can be completed in four or five minutes.

Beet Salad.—There is no prettier and more generally acceptable salad than slices of the little new beets on lettuce leaves, with oil and vinegar or a French dressing. If the beets are large chop them, mix with some butter, and pack into cups to cool. When cold invert on lettuce leaves and serve with a French dressing. A cold beet may be cut to resemble a many petaled rose or peony and served as a salad. The best makes an ideal garnish for many cooked salads.

Macedoine Salad.—This is a mixture of cold cooked vegetables cut in small pieces of the same size or shape, in strips, square or in balls and served on a lettuce leaf with mayonnaise. Peas and beans with carrot, turnip, and sometimes raw celery is one of many combinations that may be made, always some green and contrasting bright colors for a pretty salad.

Thicker and More Expensive.—Proceed exactly as above, but leave out the teaspoon of water, in which the mustard is dissolved, and use half a cup of the best olive oil. Whisk the mixture more between additions of oil and at the end add a few drops of boiling water, perhaps a second time. The extra whisking makes it lighter colored and thicker, and the addition of the boiling water also whitens it. Only a little lemon juice will be needed. If at any time upon the addition of oil the mixture looks granular do not imagine that it has curdled, but keep whisking or add a few drops of boiling water to cohere it. To keep it from being so thick that it will seem to oppose more oil a few drops of cold water can be added from time to time. This will keep well and one tablespoonful of it worked smooth with two of cream makes an excellent dressing for fruit salads. Cottonseed oil dressings often leave a peculiar after effect in the mouth which olive oil does not.

Artichoke Salad.—The globe artichoke, plain boiled and served cold as a salad, is preferred by many people to the vegetable served hot with a Hollandaise sauce. Wash and remove outer leaves and cut off a fourth or a third of the top. Throw into salted and slightly acidulated boiling water and cook for twenty minutes. Drain and cool and serve plain with the mayonnaise in a boat or pull off the leaves and arrange them around a small plate in the centre, then take out the fibrous "choke," cut up the bottom in little pieces, mix with mayonnaise, and put the whole in the centre of the leaves. Pipe mayonnaise on the line between the two into which the leaves can be dipped. French dressing is preferred by some for this salad. French raw artichokes are eaten by dipping the tender part into oil seasoned with salt.

Fruit Salads.—The pineapple is one of the favored ingredients for this salad. A pretty salad may be made with a few slices of orange, a few bits of pineapple, with a garnish of lettuce hearts, or in addition to the lettuce a little French endive and a little of the blanched curly endive or what is called German endive or chicory. Serve with mayonnaise thinned with cream or with sour cream whipped up and seasoned with salt, pepper, and lemon juice to taste. The shell of the pineapple is sometimes used to serve fruit salads in, as also desserts.

Useful Hints.

French lard rubbed on grass stains will cause the stain to leave when washed in the usual way.

If you wish to place a dish directly on the ice put a rubber ring under it to keep it from slipping.

Wrap cheese in a cloth moistened with vinegar if you would keep it moist and free from mold.

Lunch sets of large and small doilies are one of the best ways out of the tyranny of the tablecloth.

When iodine is spilled on sheets or clothing, simply soak the article 24 hours in cold water.

Two brushes and combs should be on every dressing table, so that a fresh one may be used every day.

To make a faded dress white boil it in two gallons of water in which a half-cupful of cream of tartar is dissolved.

To remove paint from clothing, saturate the spots with ammonia and turpentine, mixed, and then wash out in soapsuds.

The best egg beater is a glass jar and a firm wire whip. Not only eggs and cream, but mashed potatoes, can be beaten in it.

Cornstarch is the best for starching cuffs and collars—wheat starch for delicate dresses, rice starch for fine French lingerie.

Keep breadboards and other wooden utensils clean by scrubbing with soap and lukewarm water, to which household ammonia or common soda has been added.

To remove stains from white flannel shirts and flannel articles, smear them with equal parts of yolk of egg and glycerine. Leave for an hour and wash in the usual way.

If a room becomes filled with smoke, a towel wet in vinegar and hot water, wrung out and then given a good shaking will remove the smoke in a few minutes.

Tomatoes will be found very much better when they are served whole or in halves rather than sliced. They can be peeled and placed on the ice for an hour or so before the meal.

Mayonnaise and tartare sauce are always good with cold fish, but it is wise to serve the sauce in a separate bowl, as there are some who consider them too rich.

It has become the fashion to serve chicken, beef and ham sliced, owing to the popular dislike for the act of carving at the table. But if the meat is sliced at the table, it will taste much better and will retain a lot of its flavor.

WHY BRITAIN IS AT WAR.

Premier Asquith's Statement as to the Cause.

Premier Asquith, in asking the British Parliament to vote £100,000,000 to prosecute the war, said:

"If I am asked what we are fighting for I can reply in two sentences. In the first place, to fulfill a solemn international obligation, an obligation which, if it had been entered into between private persons in the ordinary concerns of life, would have been regarded as an obligation not only of law but of honor, which no self-respecting man could possibly have repudiated.

"I say, secondly, we are fighting to vindicate the principle which in these days, when material force sometimes seems to be the dominant influence and factor in the development of mankind, we are fighting to vindicate the principle that small nationalities are not to be crushed in defiance of international good faith at the arbitrary will of a strong and overmastering power.

"I do not think any nation ever entered into a great conflict—and this is one of the greatest that history with a clearer conscience or stronger conviction that it is fighting, not for aggression, not for the maintenance of its own selfish interest, but in defence of principles, the maintenance of which is vital to the civilization of the world. If with the full conviction not only of the wisdom and justice, but of the obligation which lay upon us to challenge this great issue, we are entered into the struggle, let us now make sure that all the resources, not only of this United Kingdom but of the vast empire of which it is the centre, shall be thrown into the scale."

He explained that Earl Kitchener's acceptance of the post of Minister of War was non-political. "He has in a great public emergency responded to a great public call," said Mr. Asquith, who was encouraged to ask for power to increase the army by 500,000 men. "Not only by our own sense of the gravity and necessities of the case, but by the knowledge that India is prepared to send us certainly two divisions, and that every one of our self-governing dominions, spontaneously and unasked, has already tendered to the utmost limit of their possibilities both in men and in money every help that they can afford to the empire in a moment of supreme trial. The Mother Country must set the example, while she responds with gratitude and affection to these filial overtures from the outlying members of her family."

Millionaires, as Charles Lamb refrained from saying, are capital fellows.

KAISER'S THREE SONS WHO SHARE HIS FEVER



PRINCE JOACHIM.



PRINCE OSCAR.



THE CROWN PRINCE.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Lesson X. The Great Commandments. Golden Text, Luke 10.27.

Verse 28. And one of the scribes came . . . and knowing that he had answered . . . well, asked — The scribes were keen investigators. They loved the truth. But in their searching for the truth they were apt to emphasize the unessential. It is interesting to note the eagerness with which this scribe came. He was keyed up with alertness. He could not keep out of a mental affray. And he would ask a question which would test Jesus to the last extreme, a question, perhaps, which would confuse him beyond control.

What commandment is the first of all?—There were six hundred and thirteen laws in the Mosaic code. To choose the first among these was to the scribe a sufficiently hard task and, doubtless, led him to think he had outdone Jesus.

29. The Lord our God, the Lord is one—Jesus immediately puts himself in an incontrovertible position. The basis of the Jews' belief was the oneness, the unity, of God. So duty to God was one and indivisible.

30. Love the Lord thy God—Love Him to the last limit of human possibility, that is, with all the heart and soul and mind and strength. Matthew says 'heart, soul, mind.'' The original law said (Deut. 6. 5) "heart, soul, strength."

31. Love try neighbor as thyself—Self-love, although much practised, is a contradiction in itself. Love to God means looking entirely away from self. So also love to one's neighbor.

33. More than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices—This means more than the whole Levitical ritual. This would have been mere extravagance of language had not the scribe been serious. He saw, perhaps as never before, that the significance of the law and ritual was in the spirit and not in the letter. Love can be understood only from the spiritual, not from the material, approach. In fact, there can be nothing material about love. It must be spiritual. And so to love God and one's neighbor to the limit of human possibility became the first and great commandment. For such love is indissolubly linked to God, who himself is spirit.

34. Not far from the kingdom—The scribe had perceived the truth of Jesus's words not only with his mind, but with his heart. His ercception was spiritual and hence led him to the very frontier of the Kingdom. Will power to put his spiritual insight into practice was alone necessary to take him across the border.

35. How say the scribes?—The scribes appealed to Scripture (Psa. 110. 1). So did Jesus. But he asks, "How do the scribes interpret the Psalmist's words?" Just as they had not seen the significance of the spiritual in the Mosaic law, so were they missing the spiritual significance of the Messiah and the coming of the Kingdom. He was not to be a temporal ruler over a material kingdom; he was to be the spiritual force dominating and cleansing the human spirit.

37. David . . . calleth him Lord; and whence is he his son?—It is not likely that a father would render allegiance to his son as lord. This was contrary to the Jewish idea of honor and respect the children were to pay to their parents ("Honor thy father and thy mother"). When David therefore, called the Messiah Lord he could not be thinking of a descendant (who would have to come in some future time); he was thinking of a being who already in existence (one who eternally is). Hence the Messiah could not be material and temporal, as men ordinarily are; he must be spiritual and eternal, as a unique man might well be. Christ could be the Son of David, therefore, only as David was the spiritual essence of the eternal. And as his son he would be the incarnation of the eternal. The Christ, therefore, would be the Word become flesh, God in human form.

So irresistibly did Jesus's words carry this meaning that all questioning is silenced and the incident is closed with the statement, And the common people heard him gladly. The common people, the masses those who had no class interest at stake and hence were unprejudiced. they heard him gladly because he spoke with conviction and reached their hearts.

38. Long robes—Worn by persons of rank and distinction. The scribes frequently wore their robes so long that the tassels trailed upon the ground. Hence they attracted notice which in itself was a sort of salutation. They naturally would want the chief seats and the foremost places, because, like all men who take themselves too seriously, they demanded a recognition which inherently they could not command.

40. Devour widows' houses, and for a pretense, make long prayers—Robbing widows and, to blind them to the fact, making long and seemingly fervent prayers. "Catching widows' substance with the bait of prayer." A deception exceptionally damnable. That Jesus stresses this fact indicates the habitualness of the practice.

41. And he . . . beheld—Wherever Jesus sat or stood he saw. His gaze was penetrating and discriminating as well as all inclusive. Nothing escaped the sight of his eyes or the insight of his soul.

42. Two mites—A mite was the Greek lepton. This word comes from a root, meaning literally to peel, to strip. The widow, as she threw in her mites, peeled off, or stripped herself of, her substance.

44. Even all her living—Men frequently say, "I cannot give much to such and such a cause, but I can give the widow's mite," the implication being that they can give a small, a little, part of their income or holdings. The widow's mite, as is readily seen, means everything whatsoever that one has. Jesus's appeal here is to the imagination. He would stimulate the supporters of the Kingdom with the significance of a right attitude. But the right attitude which Jesus emphasizes is the calm and unselfish consideration of how much, and not how little, one can give to the cause of righteousness and uplift.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR 84.

Country Embroiled in Many Wars During His Reign.

Francis Joseph I., Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary, is eighty-four years old. He was born August 18, 1830. For sixty-five years, or since he was eighteen years old, he has been ruler, though when he was born there seemed small chance of his ever succeeding to the throne because the then reigning emperor, his uncle, was only thirty-seven years old and his father but twenty-eight. His uncle abdicated and his father renounced the throne, however, when Francis Joseph was eighteen, and he succeeded to it.

Since his accession to the throne his empire has been negaged in several terrible wars, one war breaking out when he took the throne, the Hungarians revolting and refusing to recognize him as their Emperor.

There are 28 railway tunnels in England a mile or more long.

SIR JOHN FRENCH.

Commander of the British Force in the War.

The chief command of the English forces in the field has been allotted to Field Marshal Sir John French, who is leading the troops despatched to the assistance of Belgium. Until a few months ago he was Chief of the General Staff of the army, a post which he resigned owing to his differences with the Government in connection with the military dispositions for dealing with any disturbances resulting from the armed movement in Ulster. When the European war broke out his appointment as Inspector-General of the British forces was announced the same day as that of Earl Kitchener as Secretary of State for War.



SIR JOHN FRENCH,
who has been appointed Inspector-General of the British army.

Sir John, the son and grandson of naval officers, was originally intended for the Church, was sent against his will into the navy, and after attaining the rank of lieutenant, quitted the sea in order to join the army as a hussar officer. He enjoys the well merited reputation of being

The Most Able Cavalry Leader

of the British army, and won fame as such during the Boer War.

But with all that, he still rides like a sailor, that is to say, very ungracefully. Indeed, he is not a good rider, which is all the more astonishing in view of his prowess while a young subaltern in regimental steeplechases.

French first saw active service in Egypt, and took part in the unsuccessful Nile expedition under Lord Wolseley for the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum.

Later on, while stationed at Aldershot, he incurred a good deal of criticism, and even censure, on the part of his military superiors, for embarking in cavalry tactics that did not commend themselves to generals of the old school, and his career was regarded by many, in consequence thereof, as ended.

Relieved Kimberley.

But the late General Sir Redvers Buller gave him his chance when the Boer war broke out, selecting him as a member of his staff, and ended by placing him in command of his cavalry.

It was at the head of the latter, by means of a forced march, that French relieved the siege of Kimberley, and further assisted Lord Kitchener in the crushing of Cronje, and in the capture of his entire force.

Sir John is a very short, stout man, of barely five feet five, with a white moustache, is not over popular in the service, where he has been accused of undue favoritism, especially where officers of birth and title are concerned.

BRUSSELS A FINE OLD CITY

IT HAS HAD A VERY CHECKERED CAREER.

French Laid Siege to It Several Times and Finally Captured It.

Brussels, the capital of Belgium, and now held by the enemy, is rich in history and noted the world over for its industry and beauty. The city, which has a population of about 700,000, is 50 miles from the sea, situated on the banks of the River Senne. Lying partly on a hill and partly on a plain, it presents a remarkable contrast. The upper town, inhabited by the French and better classes, is healthful and delightful, while the lower town, inhabited by the Flemings and trades people, and is the older section, is damp. The streets of the upper town are handsome and there are many shops and cafes similar to those in Paris. In the old town the streets are narrow and sombre, but with many fine old buildings of Gothic architecture. Some of the streets are so steep that steps are necessary for pedestrians.

Historic Buildings.

Possibly the most interesting of the many fine Brussels buildings is the Palais de Justice. The Hotel de Ville, Brood Huis (bread house), and guild houses are unique ornaments of the picturesque old market place. Continental travellers do not soon forget St. Gudulis Cathedral, with its numerous statues, famous stained glass windows and beautifully carved pulpit. The cathedral was built in the 12th century in the Gothic style, while later two towers at either end were built. These arise to a height of 264 feet.

The 17-acre park of the upper town has at its north end the Ministries of State and the Belgian Houses of Parliament, while at the southern end, and fronting the park is the Royal Palace and palace presented to William II. in 1829 by the nation, and now used by the academies of science, fine arts and medicine . East of the park is the aristocratic French quarter of Leopold, and still farther east are the Royal museum of the industrial and decorative arts, museum of education, museum of natural history, and the Wiertz museum.

Industrial Suburbs.

The Belgian capital is a handsome city, with a bevy of large industrial suburbs, separated by a girdle of wide boulevards. Formerly the city was walled, but these were torn down some time ago. Lace is the principal article of manufacture, and high prices are obtainable for the lace woven in the dark rooms of Brussels. Other important articles of manufacture are furniture, bronzes, woollens, fine cottons and vehicles of all kinds. Carpets are also made there, but most of the "Brussels carpets" are made at Tournai. The growth of the city and its trade may be gathered from the fact that in 1824 the population was but 84,000; in 1876 it was 183,000; in 1883, 389,000; in 1890, 547,000, while now it is about 750,000.

Early History.

Brussels is said to date from the 6th century, when a priest put up a small church there. His piousness, together with the favorable location selected, soon attracted other settlers, who were taught by him. In the 11th century Brussels was chosen by the Duke of Lower Burgundy as his capital, and the city was walled. In 1477 it became the capital of the Austrian Netherlands.

In 1695, during the Spanish war, the old town was bombarded by Marshal Villeroi, of France, and 4,000 buildings destroyed. In 1746 the French again besieged the city under Marshal Saxe, and, after three weeks, it was obliged to surrender. In 1792 it fell into the hands of General Dulnowiez, but he was forced to retire after being defeated at Louvain, but he again occupied the city in 1794. From then on until 1814 it was in the possession of the French.

On the fall of Napoleon, Belgium and Holland united into one kingdom, and Brussels was the seat of the government, alternately with The Hague.

Finally, in 1830, after a four day's conflict, the Belgians declared their independence and offered the crown to Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, who reigned from 1831 to 1865, and did much for the upbuilding of Belgium.

Kaiser's Colossal Blunder.

We may assume that the arrogant war lord realizes now that he made a colossal blunder when in his over-confidence he forced England into the war by violating Belgian neutrality. He gained nothing thereby, as the event has proved, but invited the implacable enmity of a power which will never allow this war to come to a close so long as the German flag flies over a single ironclad anywhere upon the oceans or over a single colony anywhere upon the earth.

TIME-TABLE

EASTBOUND

o. 8 (daily)	due	4.19 a.m.
12 (daily except Sun)	"	6.55 a.m.
' 4 (daily)	"	3.32 p.m.
6 (daily)	"	3.55 p.m.

WESTBOUND

No. 7 (daily)	due	12.48 a.m.
" 11 (daily except Sun.)	due	7.47 p.m.
' 5 (daily)	"	10 13 p.m.

THE MAILS

	Despatched	Arrive
Day, west	12.30 p.m.	1.30 "
Waddington	1.30 "	3.00 "
Day, east	3.30 "	4.30 "
Winchester	2.00 "	11.15 a.m.
Night, east	7.30 "	
Night, west	7.30 "	
Sunday, E. & W.	7 30 "	

The Leader

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

The Leader Publishing Co.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4 1914.

War Summary

MONDAY

The French lines are still falling back before the German advance. An official statement by the French War Office says that the progress of the German right wing has obliged the French left to yield ground.

The British losses up to date number about 6,000. The condition and spirits of the British troops at the front are described as excellent and reinforcements have more than filled the gaps created by the casualties.

Paris is preparing for a siege should the lines opposing the Germans be broken. Enormous stocks of food have been placed in the state warehouses and sheep and cattle in vast numbers have been herded in the Bois de Boulogne. Houses in the defence zone are to be destroyed.

A British official statement says that of the 1,200 men composing the crews of the five German warships sunk off Heligoland, only 330 were saved. The British losses were 29 killed and 38 wounded.

Apia, capital of German Samoa, has surrendered to an expedition, tent by New Zealand.

The Princess Patricias were unexpectedly debarked from the Megantic at Quebec, and are encamped at Levis, awaiting orders from the British Admiralty.

TUESDAY

A long official statement issued by the French War Office reviews the operation in Belgium and along the French frontier. A new retirement by the allied forces is recorded, but the statement is optimistic with reference to the opposition which the British and French are offering to the German advance.

No definite details are forthcoming regarding the general battle, which apparently is in progress all along the line.

Advices at Washington say France is considering the advisability of moving the seat of Government to Bordeaux.

An Antwerp despatch credits General Pau with a victory over 50,000 Germans near Peronnes, but whether a new victory or one already announced is not known.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and her children have arrived in England.

Great Britain has joined with France in objecting to the purchase by the United States of German liners, in connection with the plan to build up an American merchant marine.

Steamship officers arriving at Honolulu report that British warships off Hong Kong are holding up all vessels, including American, and removing German and Austrian reservists.

WEDNESDAY

When the whole world is awaiting definite news from the battle line, the French War Office contents itself with the simple statement that, as a result of the turning movement of the German army and in order not to accept battle under favorable conditions, the French troops have again retired.

From the British capital not a word is forthcoming regarding what are considered as the most momentous operations of the war.

The Belgian special commission, on its way to the United States to protest against alleged German atrocities, has been received by King George and presented him with an address setting forth some of the happenings in Belgium during the present campaign and warmly thanking Great Britain for her intervention.

Great Britain has asked the United States to take charge of her diplomatic interests in Turkey should war be declared.

THURSDAY

Regarding the progress of the battle which the Germans are waging on French and Belgian soil, both French and British officials are keeping silence. Troops' movements are impossible, through these movements to determine how the tide of battle is flowing.

Caloroxide Corporation, Limited

By the Honorable Louis Coderre, Secretary of State of Canada.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern, Greeting:

WHEREAS, in and by the 1st part of Chapter 79, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and known as "The Companies Act," it is amongst other things, in effect enacted, that the Secretary of State may, by Letters Patent, under his Seal of Office, grant a charter to any number of persons, not less than five, who having complied with the requirements of the Act, apply therefor, constituting such persons, and others who thereafter become shareholders in the Company thereby created, a Body Corporate and Politic for any of the purposes or object to which the Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends, except the construction and working of Railways or Telegraph or Telephone lines, or the Business of Banking and the issue of paper money, or the business of Insurance or the business of a Loan Company, upon the applicants therefor establishing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State due compliance with the several conditions and terms in and by the said Act set forth and thereby made conditions precedent to the granting of such Charter,

AND WHEREAS George Franklin Johnston of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, broker; John Wesley Allison, Publisher; Leo Laurin, Editor; Beverley Baruch Tucker, Engineer; and Daniel Dailey, gentleman, all of the Village of Morrisburg, in the Province of Ontario have made application for a Charter under the said Act, constituting them and such others as may become shareholders in the Company thereby created, a Body Corporate and Politic, under the name of "Caloroxide Corporation, Limited," for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and have satisfactorily established the sufficiency of all proceedings required by the said Act to be taken, and the truth and sufficiency of all facts required to be established previous to granting of such Letters Patent, and have filed in the Department of the Secretary of State a duplicate of the Memorandum of Agreement executed by the said applicants in comformity with the provisions of the said Act.

NOW KNOW YE, that I, the said Louis Coderre, Secretary of State of Canada, under the authority of the hereinbefore in part recited Act, do by these Letters Patent, constitute the said George Franklin Johnston, John Wesley Allison, Leo Laurin, Beverley Baruch Tucker, and Daniel Dailey, and all others who may become shareholders in the said Company, a Body Corporate and Politic, by the name of "Caloroxide Corporation, Limited," with all the rights and powers given by the said Act and for the following purpose and objects, namely:—

(a) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in and with, both wholesale and retail, and turn to account in any lawful manner, chemical mixtures and chemical compounds of every kind and nature, improvements for treating of fuel for increasing combustion, ingredients necessary or required to complete and manufacture fuel for increasing combustion of carbon or other substances, fuel-savers, stoves, furnaces, engines, boilers, railway devices and generally goods, wares and merchandise of every class and discription, either as principals, agents or on commission;

(b) To promote, organize, manage and develop or assist in the promotion, organization, management or development of any corporation, company, syndicate, partnership, enterprise or undertaking carrying on business similar in whole or in part to that of this company, and assist in their amalgamation and do al acts incidental thereto;

(c) To make application for, negotiate for, lease, purchase or otherwise acquire or exercise, hold develop, grant and dispose of or turn to account, any patent, trademark, secret information, copyright, grant, license, lease, process, design, concession and the like which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company and the acquisition of which may seem calculated to benefit the company;

(d) To subscribe for, underwrite, buy, take or otherwise acquire, and to hold either as principals or agents and absolutely as owners or by way of collateral security, and to enjoy, sell, exchange, vote or otherwise deal in stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of any municipal industrial or financial corporation or company not withstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act;

(e) To buy and otherwise acquire and to hold, sell or otherwise dispose of property real and personal, movable or immovable, and to pay for the same in shares or other securities of the company or otherwise;

(f) From time to time to apply for, purchase and acquire by assignment, transfer or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any statute ordinance, order, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privileges which any government or authority, supreme, municipal or local, or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to enact, make or grant; and to appropriate any of the company's stock, bonds, or assets to pay or defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses;

(g) To purchase, take in exchange or otherwise acquire and hold ships, vessels or ferries, stock or securities of any company possessed of or interested in any ships, vessels or ferries and to maintain, repair, improve, alter, sell, exchange or let out to hire or charter or otherwise deal with or dispose of any ships, vessels or ferries or stock or securities aforesaid;

(h) To issue and allot as fully paid up shares of the company hereby incorporated in payment or part payment of any business, property, contract, stock, bonds, debentures or other property or rights;

(i) To make, draw, accept, endorse and negotiate promissory notes, bills of exchange, cheques and other negotiable and transferable instruments;

(j) To enter into any agreement or arrangement for the sharing of profits or union of interests with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on and to take or otherwise acquire the shares and securities of any such company and to sell, hold, and re-issue with and without any guarantee or otherwise deal in the same;

(k) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company and in particular any shares, debentures or securities in other companies belonging to the company and which the company may have power to dispose of; and to do all acts and exercise all powers and to carry on any business incidental to the proper fulfilling of the objects for which the company is incorporated;

(l) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any business similar in character or objects to any of the businesses of this company;

(m) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar and whole or in part to those of this company;

(n) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property and undertakings of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for the shares, debentures, bonds, or securities of any other company;

(o) To procure the company to be registered or otherwise recognized in any foreign country, and designate and appoint persons therein as attorneys or representatives of this company, with full power to represent this company in all matters according to the laws of such foreign country and to accept service for and on behalf of this company in any process or suit;

(p) The interpretation of any paragraph hereof shall not be limited or restricted by reference to any other paragraph.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

The place within the Dominion of Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said company is the Village of Morrisburg, in the Province of Ontario.

The Capital Stock of the said Company shall be fifty thousand Dollars divided into five hundred shares of one hundred Dollars each, subject to the increase of such Capital Stock under the provisions of the said Act. That the said George Franklin Johnston, John Wesley Allison, Leo Laurin, Beverley Baruch Tucker and Daniel Dailey, are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the said Company.

PROVIDED ALWAYS that nothing in these Presents expressed or contained shall be taken to authorize the construction and working of Railways or of Telegraph or Telephone lines, or the business of Banking, and the issue of paper money or the business of Insurance, or the business of a Loan Company by the said Company.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office, at Ottawa, this sixth day of August, 1914.

LOUIS CODERRE,
Secretary of State.
ARTHUR FLYNN,
Solicitor for said Company.

One baking tells the tale. Use PURITY FLOUR once and you'll always use it.

PURITY FLOUR

MAKES
"More Bread and Better Bread"
and—Better Pastry too.

Buy a sack of PURITY. Your money will be returned if it does not prove entirely satisfactory. 613

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

"Made In Germany"

(Standard, Kingston)

The following are 'Made in Germany":

Guns to shoot women.
Swords to kill children.
Bayonets with teeth to torture old men.
Dum-dum bullets.
Brutes to outrage women and children.
Plans to conquer the world.
Mines to destroy neutral ships.
False reports of German victories.
Foul proposals to honorable nations.
Treaties to be broken,
William the Murderer.

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To visit our Mail Order Building during the second week of Exhibition, Sept. 6-12th. We promise you an interesting and profitable experience.

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"The House of Best Values and Assured Satisfaction, supplying most all your needs with a generous

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We Pay the Shipping Charges on all orders for any amount large or small on

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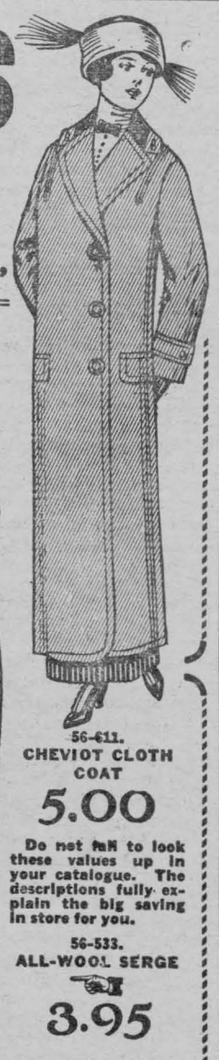

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We refer to our Fall and Winter Catalogue for 1914-15 just issued. It's the best all-round book of big merchandise values we have ever issued. From cover to cover its pages are fairly brimming over with buying opportunities that will greatly interest you. If you have received a copy you should not fail to study each page carefully and order early and often so that you may receive the fullest benefit. There are buying possibilities in store for you such as you've never known—and the more you spend the greater the saving. **Send us your name and address if you have not received a catalogue.**

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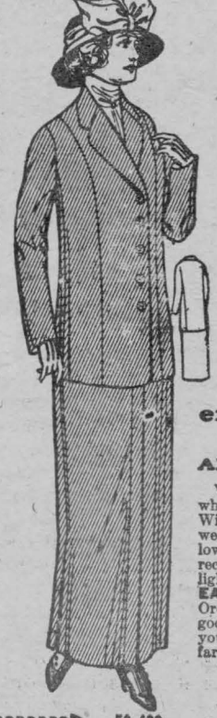

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We reproduce three of the many splendid values which are to be found in your EATON Fall and Winter Catalogue. These examples of low pricing we believe fully bear out our claim "Best value at lowest possible price." We know that once you receive your purchase you will be more than delighted. Style, fit and finish are all up to the EATON standard, price alone has been lowered. Order these from your catalogue, and allow the goods to convince you. The price quoted is all you pay. Values like these make your money go farther.

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That when your order amounts to $10.00 or over of any goods in the Catalogue, including Men's, Women's and Children's Outer Garments or heavy goods, we pay the shipping charges to your nearest station or post office. It gives you the opportunity of getting practically all your needs at our low prices delivered free if you make your order to this amount.

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

HYMENEAL

CASSELMAN—McHAFFIE

A quiet wedding was solemnized on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Adam McHaffie, Williamsburg township, when their daughter, Flora, Amelia was married to Ellis D. Casselman, son of Mr. Chas. Casselman of Winchester.

To the strains of the wedding march rendered by Miss Jeannette McHaffie the bridal party entered the parlor, the bride leaning on the arm of her father, where the seremony was performed by Rev. A. J. H. Strike of Morrisburg.

The bride was gowned in silk poplin, trimmed with satin, and carried a very charming bridal bouquet, and wore the groom's gift, an amethyst ruby brooch. The groom's gift to the pianist was a pair of very attractive vases. The only ones present were the immediate relatives of the bride and groom.

After the ceremony was performed the guests partook of a very sumptuous wedding supper. Later when Mr. and Mrs. Casselman left on their wedding trip, the bride wore a blue serge tailormade suit and hat to match. They purpose visiting Toronto, Mitchell and other places in the West.

Their many friends extend heartiest congratulations.

S. S. NO. 1 MATILDA

Passed entrance—Stewart Beach, Kenneth Tuttle, Lizzie Bell.

Jr. Fourth to Sr. Fourth—Elean or Farlinger (honors), Bruce Tuttle, Geo. Myers, Faith Robertson, Dorothy Robertson.

Third to Fourth—Kathleen Farlinger (honors); Armorel Beach, (honors).

Second to Third—Alex. Farlinger, Chas. Woodland.

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, Sept. 6th—Holy Communion and Flower Service at 11 a.m.; Sunday School at 2 p.m.; Evensong at 7 p.m.
Thursday, Sept. 10th—Holy Communion at 9 a.m.

Trinity Memorial Church, Riverside

Sunday Aug. 30th—Evensong at 2.30.
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.

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.

Sherbrooke Exhibition

Fares—Lowest one-way first-class fare and one third for round trip.

Going Dates—Sept. 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 12th, 1914.

Special Excursion Days

Fares—Single first-class fare.

Going Dates—Sept. 9th, 10th and 11th, 1914.

Return Limit—All tickets valid for return until Monday Sept. 14th, 1914.

Labor Day

Single Fare

Lowest one-way first-class fare good going Monday, Sept. 7th, 1914, valid for return date of issue Sept. 7th, 1914.

Fare and One-third

Good going Sept. 5th, 6th and 7th, 1914, valid for return until Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1914.

W. H. McGANNON, Agent.

Commencing Tuesday, Sept 2nd, 1914, trains will run between Edmonton and Prince Rupert via Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, leaving Edmonton every Tuesday and Sunday at 9.15 p.m.

Soldiers Fire on Suspicious Stranger

(Cornwall Standard)

The guard on duty on the canal bank discovered three men on the south side of the canal, Cornwall, almost opposite the foot of Pitt Street, on Tuesday morning about 3 o'clock. He called upon them to halt, but they made off in the darkness and evidently went out on the river, as they disappeared from view entirely. It was afterwards found that a hole had been dug in the south bank of the canal near the point where the men were discovered. The guard fired at them when they started to run, but the shot did not strike either of them. A double guard has been placed at the place and the shooting will be more effective next time, should occasion arise.

The public should not fail to remember that the soldiers are on very seriously, and those who have no business on the canal should give it a wide berth.

On Thursday night last the cavalry man who was patrolling the bank of the canal just below Mille Roches came across three men about 12 o'clock. He ordered them to halt, but they made off. In order to avoid the glare of the electric light, he dismounted and fired at the men, running after them. One of the trio dropped in the brush unobserved, and when the soldier came along struck a violent blow which rendered him unconscious. He was found by the officer who went to inspect the guard, about 2 a.m. He was carried to camp, where he recovered shortly after. No trace could be found of the men.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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.



Three Favorite Talcs

—Made of the highest quality talc money can buy—milled to infinite smoothness, and then perfumed with the genuine "CORSON" perfumes.

Corson's Ideal Orchid Pomander Violet

Don't buy cheap, inferior talcs, coarsely milled and cheaply scented, when by asking for CORSON'S you can get the best.

Ask your Druggist

Made by 39
SOVEREIGN PERFUMES LIMITED, TORONTO

Our Correspondents

EAST WILLIAMSBURG

Married—One of our estimable young ladies, Miss Ethel Wells, to Mr. George Lawrence of Massena, N.Y. They were attended by Miss Harry Weaver of Boucks Hill and Mr. Charlie Wells, brother of the bride. The happy couple took up their residence at Maple Isle and we wish them every happiness in their new home.

Miss Grace Hanes of Winchester spent a couple of days at the home of Mrs. Martha Watson.

Mrs. Frank Casselman and son, Harry, and mother, Miss Peter Beckstead of Aultsville, spent the latter part of the week with friends at Mountain.

Miss Fanny Weaver of Boucks Hill, who was spending a few days at Mr. Cornelius Wells' returned home on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Weaver of Boucks Hill, spent Wednesday last at Mr. Wilbert Casselman's.

Mr. Earle Garlough left for New York on Monday. He intends going to college in training for a doctor.

Mr. andMrs. Hiram Froats of Grand Forks, Dakota, spent the latter part of the week with friends in Williamsburg.

Mr. Jerry Summers and sister, Bertha, of Winchester, spent Sunday at Mr. William Castleman's, and Miss Bertha intends spending a week with friends here.

Miss C. M. Watson of Aultsville was visiting in our burg recently.

Mr. Meredith Garlough and sister, Miss Martha, and Master Aden were at Williamsburg on Friday. The Misses Hattie and Ethel Willard and Florence Dafoe and Ruby Watson and Misses Blanche and Mary Vanallen are attending the M.C.I., Morrisburg.

There were quite a number from our burg attended the picnic at Gooseneck Island on Thursday.

FROATBURN

School re-opened on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Swerdfeger spent Sunday at Luther Froat's.

Robert Weagant of Hoasic passthrough here on Monday.

Henry Barry was in our burg recently.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fetterly and Mrs. Alice Swerdfeger of Morrigburg were in our burg on Sunday.

Durham Wells of Hoasic passed through here on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Watson spent Sunday at Glen Becker.

W. Smith of Morrisburg was in our burg on Monday.

BRINSTON

Miss May Gilson is spending this week with friends in Ogdensburg.

Miss Lena Wallace attended the Millinery openings at Toronto last week.

A number from here attended the Ogdensburg Fair this week.

Miss Blane of Mountain is the guest of her cousin, Miss Aggie Clark.

Miss Florence Bouck of Mountain spent last week with her cousin, Miss Lottie Hamilton.

The Misses Harvey of Guelph are visiting at Dr. Harvey's this month.

Owing to the small crowd attending league on Saturday night, the debate was postponed until Saturday night, September 5th. A good program of patriotic songs, etc., will also be given.

Mr. Ward Payne returned home from Smith Falls on Friday.

NATION VALLEY

Mrs. J. A. Shaver and daughters, Misses Bessie and Winnifred of St. Andrew's Manse, Picton, returned home on Wednesday after spending the past two months in this vicinity.

Mrs. David Gillard of North Williamsburg has been visiting her sister in this district.

Miss Edna Marcellus of Morewood is the guest of her cousin, Miss Deen Darling.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McKercher and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cass of Winchester visited their brother here recently.

Mrs. Thomas Cross of Maple Ridge has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott.

Miss Nellie Elliott spent a few days recently at Chesterville.

Miss Mabel Rae has returned home after visiting relatives at Morrisburg and Waddington, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Davy Jamieson and little daughter, Ruth, of Montreal have returned home after spending their holidays at Oak Dale.

Mr. Amiziah Froats is at present at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Mr. Linden Shannette of North Williamsburg is renewing old acquaintances here.

Miss Evangeline Darling is visiting relatives at Moorwood.

Mrs. Ford Cass Cadden of Macklin, Sask., and little son have been visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Jas. Grey.

Mrs. Rance Hess is at present in the General Hospital, Cornwall.

Master Chas. Grey has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. McGee of Cardinal.

WILLIAMSBURG

Rev. D. A. Ferguson has returned home after spending a few weeks in Winnipeg and other points.

Miss Helen Becker, who has been visiting friends in Chesterville has returned home.

Mrs. Will Wells of Aultsville and Miss Annie Casselman of Morrisburg spent Friday at Mrs. Edgar Casselman's.

Miss Erma McIntosh of Winchester Springs spent a few days with Mrs. Levi Whittiker.

Mrs. Guy Cunningham spent Friday with Mrs. H. Cunningham.

Guests of Jerry Lane's on Friday were Effie Tuttle and Mr. and Mrs. Will Marcellus and Mr. Alf. Marcellus of Dundela.

Mrs. C. Johnston spent a few days at her brother's, Mr. O. P. Becker.

Miss Hazel Weaver and Miss Bertha Barkley left Monday to attend Ottawa Normal.

The Misses Pearl and Bessie Beckstead accompanied by Mr. Harley Buchan, returned to Montreal Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Festus Marcellus and daughter, Hrs. Ora Fyke of Chesterville spent Friday in town.

Miss May Norval has gone to New York to visit friends for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Briggs and children of Hainesville spent Friday at the home of Mr. George Winegard.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Boyce and children of Cornwall spent last Wednesday at Mrs. George R. Whittiker's.

IROQUOIS

Mr. Milton and Miss Edith Payne of Brinston spent Sunday at the home of Alex. Hunter.

Our school opened here on Tuesday with a new teacher, Miss Dora W. Smyth.

Rev. and Mrs. W. Halpenny were visiting friends in Morrisburg on Monday.

Mrs. John Bowden is spending the week visiting friends in Brockville.

Miss Gertrude Render returned to her home at Iroquois on Sunday after visiting a few days at the parsonage.

Mr. Mason Hunter of the West is spending a few weeks under the parental roof.

AULTSVILLE

(Too late for last week.)

Mrs. John Hunter and daughter, Miss Mary Hunter of Watertown, N.Y., are the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. McPherson and Mrs. G. Cross.

Mrs. (Rev.) M. Poole and daughter, Grace, of Cornwall spent a couple of days here last week with Mrs. Wm. Elliott, sr.

Mrs. Geo. Wells and children have returned home after spending several weeks with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hanes and son, George of Chicago spent the past week under the parental roof.

Mr. A. E. Fetterly spent Monday with Mrs. Fetterly at Lunenburg.

Mrs. M. Cook returned from Cornwall on Monday.

Mrs. C. R. Tousaw and daughter Miss Edna Tousaw of Mount Royal Cottage, Iroquois Point, spent a few days with friends here last week.

Miss Nora Bush left on Friday to spend some time with friends in Watertown, N.Y.

Master Lorne Cook of Brockville who has been spending a few days with friends here left on Monday to visit friends at Lisbon, N.Y.

Mrs. J. Richardson and children of Toronto, who have been spending the past three weeks here, returned home on Friday.

Mrs. N. Nudell of Regina, Sask., is visiting frienhs here.

Messrs. Dalton and Arthur Loucks of Montreal spent Sunday at the parental home.

Miss Gertrude Jackson who has been spending some time with Toronto friends returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. A. McIntosh and son Donald, who have been spending the summer at the Winters Cottage, left for the city on Friday.

Miss Ruth Shaver of Lunenburg is the guest of Miss Hazel Markell this week.

Mrs. P. Hunter is spending a few days with friends at Waddington, N.Y.

Mrs. Shaffer of Syracuse, N.Y., who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. C. S. Ault at Breezy Knoll Cottage, left for her home in that cityon Wednesday.

Mr. Henderson who has been spending the summer with his daughter in the Berkshire Hills, is visiting his sisters, Mrs. Myers and Mrs. S. Rombough of this place.

Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Stewart had friends visiting them over the week end from Chesterville.

Miss Gillis of Finch was visiting her cousin, Mrs. A. N. Dafoe last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Weagant and family of Archer spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ault and family at Breezy Knoll Cottage.

Mrs. A. N. Dafoe spent Tuesday at her parental home, Archer.

Mrs. McCracken and Mrs. Casselman of Morrisburg spent Wednesday in town.

Mrs. Chas. McIntosh and son of Cornwall are visiting friends here.

Mrs. M. Cook spent a couple of days here this week returning to Cornwall again on Wednesday.

OSNABRUCK

Guests at the home of Mr. Amos Crites were: Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Crites, Miss E. Crites, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beaupre and Miss Nora.

Miss Pearl Simser has returned home after spending a few weeks in Massena, N.Y.

Little Miss Dorothy Gallinger spent Friday at the home of her grandfather's, Mr. Wm. Gallinger.

Rev. J. L. Holmer called on Mrs. Margaret Simser at her old home Maple Town.

Mr. E. R. Frith and son, Lorne, of Maxville called on friends in this vicinity this week.

Guests at the home of Mr. Miles Simser's this week were: Mrs. A. Bayley and daughters, Mary and Martha, also Miss Leda Jackson, of Massena, N.Y.

Mr. Everett Simser and Mr. Werley Rupert of Mille Roches, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Simser and son, Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Johnston of Mille Roches, Ont.

Dr. Brown made a business trip through here on Tuesday.

The young people of this place should be pleased to learn that school opened the first of September.

Mr. Everett Simser purchased a horse from Willia Wagner on Friday.

Mr. Sidney McConnell called on his brother, Jack McConnell, one day this week.

A number from here attended the races at Chesterville. All report a good time.

Miss Emma Simser has returned to Massena to resume her duties.

CEDAR GROVE

Mrs. G. S. Dafoe and children are at present visiting her sister, Mrs. W. A. Nicholas of Cornwall.

Miss Thelma Bogart, who has been spending the past two weeks at W. T. Dafoe's, returned to her home in Kingston on Monday.

Miss Effie Dafoe of Bombay, N. Y., is visiting at her parental home here.

Mr. Willis Wereley spent Monday in Wales.

Mrs. W. J. McDonald and daughter, Dorothy, of Moulinette, and Mr. A. O. Miller and daughter of Avonmore spent Thursday at Chas. F. Dafoe's.

Miss Laura Doran of Morrisburg has been engaged as school teacher for the coming year.

Miss Alma Hollister of New Jersey spent a few days at Harry Buchanan's.

Mr. Frank C. Dafoe of Lunenburg spent Sunday at his home here.

ROWENA

Miss Inda Larmour spent a few days the guest at the home of Mr. James Zeran.

Miss Jennie Greer of Haddo has returned home after spending a week with her aunt, Mrs. Anson Carter.

Dr. Ed. McLaughlin was the guest at home of Mr. John Marsellus, Friday last.

Mrs. Norman Lewis is on the sick list this week. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Misses Lella and Fanny Zeran and Miss Larmour spent Thursday the guest of Mr. Mackenzie Seeley.

Our school opened on Tuesday the first, with Miss Emma Banford of Haddo as teacher.

Miss Hattie Mullin spent a few days last week the guest of Miss Fanny Zeran.

Mr. and Mrs. John Beckstead and Mrs. Eli Casselman and family were the guests of Mr. Ernest Deeks lately.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Carter spent Sunday the guest of the latter's mother, Mrs. Jordan of Haddo.

Messrs. Dricoll and Herrington were callers in town on Friday last.

Mrs. Amazen Barkley and Miss Olive spent Sunday the guest of Mrs. Wesley Hare of Iroquois.

Miss Maggie Barnhart of Stampville was the guest of friends in town on Sunday.

Matilda Rural School Fair

The Rural School Fair work in Matilda township has made rapid advancement. In 1913 the work was started in ten schools, 140 pupils being engaged in home garden operations. In 1914 we note twenty schools and 308 pupils have taken up the work. This advancement has been made possible by the splendid support that has been given the movement by the adults of the township. It has received recognition on all sides, the Township Council, the trustee boards of the various schools with a few exceptions, the public school inspector, the parents and teachers and other interested persons have given splendid support both financial and otherwise. This year we expect to have a school Fair that will be surpassed by none in Ontario. It will be held at Dixon's Corners on Sept. 18th. A number of prominent men in the agricultural field, including the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, have been asked to attend.

This movement is surely an important one and deserves the encouragement of every adult in the township. It is reaching and interesting the boys and girls in simple farming methods when they are at the impressionable age. It gives them an increased interest in farm operations; they observe things that would otherwise pass them by unnoticed. This awakening to the fact that there is something interesting in the growing of crops and caring for animals will give a different attitude toward farming when they become young men and women and help raise the agricultural occupation to a higher plane.

The future development and carrying on of the work depends very largely on the encouragement that the parents and teachers give the children. If parents or teachers tell the children that there is nothing good in the movement and that it is all foolishness, we cannot expect any interest from the children; on the other hand if the children are given every encouragement both at home and at school, they will go into the work determined to do their best.

The inspection of the gardens has been completed and Matilda Township has reason to be proud of the achievements of the younger generation. Some of the gardens were perfection, at least about as near as it is possible to attain, the big majority of them were a credit to the township. The marks of the twenty-five highest pupils will appear in next week's issue of this paper. In the meantime keep in mind the fair on Sept. 18th, and let us have a big turn out of adults to encourage the children to go on and do bigger and better things another year. Admission is free and everyone is cordially invited.

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, J. C. ALGUIRE,
President. Sec'y-Trea

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.

Cured of Sciatica and Rheumatism

After being attended by several physicians from August to October I was cured in two weeks at the

Morrisburg Sanitarium

C. B. CARTER,
Township of Matilda.

Heated Air, Electricity, Ozon Massage and Vibrations used at The

Morrisburg Sanitarium

Morrisburg Opera House

Friday Evening Sept. 11

J. C. Rockwell's New

SUNNY SOUTH COMPANY

America's Greatest of All Colored Shows

Best in Quality, Largest in Number
A Show That Pleases Everyone

It is Original and Extremely Funny
Popular Prices

THE BEST SINGERS AND DANCERS OF AMERICA ARE WITH THIS COMPANY

KINGS OF KOONTOWN KOMEDY

KOONTOWN PARADE AT NOON

BAND AND ORCHESTRA

PRICES: 25, 35 AND 50 CENTS

Seats on Sale at Chalmers'

Central Canada Exhibition

OTTAWA, CANADA

September 11th to 19th, 1914

Entries close Sept. 4th. Canada's Greatest Fall Live Stock and Poultry Show. Accommodation for 2,500 head.

All freight paid upon Live Stock entries from Ontario and Quebec.

Seventy acres of new, bright and up-to-the-minute exhibits.

New $50,000.00 Agriculture and Horticulture Buildings.

Dairy building covers 12,000 square feet in which prize competitions will be held in butter-making daily.

Huge parades of prize animals on track in front of grand stand.

Magnificient afternoon and evening performance in front of grand stand.

2—WILD WEST SHOWS—2
(The Best Ever)

Unprecedented night and military and fireworks display. "Nero and the Burning of Rome."

For fuller and more complete information, apply to

E. McMAHON,
Manager and Secretary, 2 Sparks street, Ottawa, Can.

CARVING UP GERMAN AFRICA

RICH PRIZES FOR FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

Great Warring Nations Have Large Possessions in the Dark Continent.

Not only the map of Europe but also the map of Africa is apt to be changed considerably in the near future, for the three great powers, now engaged in the titanic European struggle, all hold extensive stretches of territory on the Dark Continent.

The French Empire in the northern part of Africa alone is very large. In acquiring this France has had many differences with the Kaiser.

Then again the German activities have clashed with those of Great Britain. England has control over Egypt and the country about the southern point of Africa extending northward, but this is broken in its continuity by the German possessions on the eastern coast (German East Africa).

Good Picking.

Present probabilities are that whatever map making, if any, is done in Africa, will be done in spite of Germany and at Germany's expense. The German possessions in Africa have a total area of nearly a million square miles, or, to be exact, 931,420 square miles. The African possessions are 4½ times as large as Germany itself, which is about 209,000 square miles in extent. The African possessions have a population of 12,700,000, as against 65,000,000 in Germany. Apart from its African possessions, Germany has only a few small islands in the Pacific.

Undoubtedly the French are the better colonizers and the most loved of the three great European nations in Africa. If the worst comes to the worst, it is said, France could raise a black army of 250,000 to fight for her, while the Germans would have to fight with European soldiers only. The blacks living under French government have been made French subjects and the equal of Frenchmen, and love their masters, while the black man of the German possession both fears and detests the ruler who wears the spiked helmet. The Egyptian fellah respects his British master, but he doesn't love him.

Took Part of Morocco.

Colonization methods of the three nations are widely different. Indeed it is said "when the English occupy a country the first thing they build is a custom house, the Germans a barracks and the French a railway.

Every foot of German territory in Africa has been gained at the expense of friction. One clash of the German and French resulted in the former taking a good portion of the rich Moroccan country in the northwest corner of Africa. If the war extends to Africa and the French are victorious they would undoubtedly demand this portion of Morocco back and the Cameroons another German possession on the west coast, would in all probability go to France in addition to Alsace and Lorraine.

One Obstacle.

Were it not for Germany the "all red" railway, from the Cape to Cairo on the east coast, would be possible for the British. A glance at the map will show this broken bit of possession. It will show the present territory held by the Germans in two sections on the west, adjacent to the Belgian Congo in the centre of the continent. Germany might in the next few years to come, if she survives this war without losing her African possessions, purchase Portuguese East Africa.

The Kaiser may possibly, ere this war is over, lose his foothold in Africa and at the same time the French and the British possessions would be enlarged. Just what this means may be gleaned from the fact that German capital expenditures in Africa have reached a total of $400,000,000.

Wonders Done.

Going into the desert country of the British you come to Timbuctoo, which 20 years ago was nothing but a name, and is now the junction of an Atlantic-Mediterranean railway, part of which has been constructed and part of which is under construction.

The French empire in Africa is not all desert. Two years ago the government announced that a tract many square miles in area in the heart of the Sahara had been reclaimed and was ready for grain planting. On the basis of past work, in 50 years one half of the desert will be reclaimed.

The affairs at home have kept Germany busy of late years and her colonial enterprises have been a flat failure. In Africa the German possessions have more soldiers than traders, and more barracks than schools. The natives have been so reduced in number that it has been found necessary to import white labor to do a good part of the heavy work in railroad building.

Possessions Scattered.

The German territory in Africa is divided into four scattered chunks. On the east coast is German East Africa, on the west is German South-west Africa, while farther north is Cameroons. Togoland is a little strip sandwiched in between French Dahomey and the British Gold Coast.

Togoland has an area of 33,660 square miles, while the population is 1,580,000, of whom only 363 are Europeans. German South-west Africa has an area of about 322,450 square miles and a population of 200,000, of which but 14,000 are white people, and of these 12,000 are Germans. German East Africa has an area of 384,180 square miles with a population of 7,500,000, of which about 6,000 are Europeans. Cameroons, having a coast line of 200 miles, has an area of 191,130 square miles, and a 3,500,000 population, of whom but 1,400 are Europeans.

GERMANY'S POPULATION.

Was 67,812,000 at End of First Half of 1914.

Fears that the time is rapidly approaching when the population of Germany, like that of France, will become stationary, or even go back, have been dissipated for the present by an estimate in the latest year book of the Imperial German Statistical Office, putting the population of the Empire at the end of the first half of 1914 at 67,812,000. This compares with 66,981,000 in the previous year and shows an increase practically the same size as was recorded from 1912 to 1913, and exceeding the gain from 1911 to 1912 by 44,000.

Comparisons with the growth of the population in France give striking figures. In 1872, following the Franco-German War, France had a population of about 36,000,000, only 5,000,000 less than Germany. In 1911 she had less than 40,000,000, and the number has declined since then. Thus her increase in 42 years has been less than 3,000,000, against an increase for Germany of 26,000,000.

The tremendous increase of Russia saves the Triple Entente from being overwhelmed by numbers by the Triple Alliance. Germany alone has three-fourths as many inhabitants as Great Britain and France together, and Austria and Italy add roundly 86,000,000 to this number. The great population of Russia, however, brings the total strength of the Triple Entente to 253,000,000, against 152,000,000 for the Triple Alliance.

Germany's growing population is illustrated by a great statistical chart at the Stuttgart Hygienic Exhibition. This chart shows that in Germany:

One child is born every 16 seconds.

Two sets of twins are born every hour.

One person dies every 28 seconds.

Thirty-five infants die every hour.

One victim of tuberculosis dies every 4½ minutes.

One victim of infectious tumors dies every ten minutes.

Three fatal accidents occur every hour.

One suicide occurs each hour.

The net result is that Germany's population increases by 100 every hour.

LESS MEAT

Advice of Family Physician.

Formerly people thought meat necessary for strength and muscular vigor.

The man who worked hard was supposed to require meat two or three times a day. Science has found out differently.

It is now a common thing for the family physician to order less meat, as in the following letter from an Eastern man:

"I had suffered for years with dyspepsia and nervousness. My physician advised me to eat less meat and greasy foods generally. I tried several things to take the place of my usual breakfast of chops, fried potatoes, etc., but got no relief until I tried Grape-Nuts food.

"After using Grape-Nuts for the cereal part of my meals for two years, I am now a well man. Grape-Nuts benefited my health far more than the medicine I had taken before.

"My wife and children are healthier than they had been for years, and we are a very happy family, largely due to Grape-Nuts.

"We have been so much benefited by Grape-Nuts that it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge it."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter- A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Children of the Late Crown Prince Ferdinand.

These are the little orphans, the assassination of whose parents, Crown Prince Ferdinand of Austria and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, was the excuse for Austria's declaration of war against Servia. In the midst of the world's anger against those who precipitated this cruel war, these innocent victims of international politics will receive sympathy.

WEAPONS OF MODERN ARMY

NO REVOLUTION IN SCIENCE OF WARFARE.

Three Branches of the Army, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry.

Caesar said that Gaul was divided into three parts, and this applies also to the modern army, which is divided into horse, foot and artillery. Our general knowledge on this point is not likely to be greatly increased as a result of the present war, since the censorship is so strict, and is likely to be more so. However, in the Franco-Prussian War, as General Sherman said, he saw nothing new in the matter of grand tactics, and in the present war there is not likely to be any revolution as regards the science of warfare. The big battles will still be decided by the infantry, and they have their definite functions to perform. There is no chance of a military genius appearing who will have infantry do what has hitherto been accomplished by cavalry nor cavalry that will serve the purposes of artillery. We know now as well as we shall know in another six months, what is expected of the three branches of the army, and it may be interesting to mention their duties.

New Cavalry Tactics.

Taking them in the order in which they get into action, first place must be given to the cavalry. Until comparatively recent times the function of cavalry was to advance a slight distance in front of the infantry, spy out the land, and generally clear the way for the main body of the army. Nowadays the cavalry is almost as detached from the army as are the flying machines. It was Col. George T. Denison, of Toronto, who had the honor of first discovering a new method of employing the horsemen, and the principles laid down in his textbook on the subject have since been adopted by all modern countries. Col. Denison suggested that the cavalry might advance with safety and advantage forty or fifty miles in front of the infantry and artillery and already the reports from Belgium indicate that the German cavalry has been at least this far in front of the other troops. Indeed, some of the Uhlans have gone so far that they have become lost, and have fallen an easy prey to the Belgian scouts.

Cavalry's Two Functions.

Modern cavalry has two functions, the first and most important being to penetrate the enemy's country and discover the strength and disposition of the hostile forces. It is a screen for the advance, and does scouting duty. In the present war the cavalry is often accompanied by small detachments of infantry and artillery conveyed upon motor trucks, so as to be able to follow the horsemen. Being challenged by considerable bodies of troops, the cavalry retires and returns to the army headquarters with the information it has been able to gather. The second duty of the cavalry is to hold itself in readiness to serve as a sort of forlorn hope when the battle is joined. It is held in readiness to be sacrificed at any moment when the enemy prepare for a sudden onrush. Practically all the notable cavalry engagements of modern times, such as the charge at Balaclava, tragic blunder though it was; the advance of the Austrian cavalry at Custozza in 1886, Bredow's charge at Mars-la-Tours, and others, were undertaken with the idea of stopping or postponing a general advance of artillery or infantry that threatened the main body of the army.

The Duty of the Artillery.

In recent years, however, it is the artillery that has made the most important strides as a death-dealing agency, and on this account it is not likely that the cavalry in the present war will be effective for charging purposes. It will still do scout duty, but it will do little charging against quick-firing guns. The real battle is fought by the infantry. The cavalry provides the infantry with the map; the artillery clears the way for it. The artillery, however, comes first into action, and its function is, primarily, to silence other artillery that might destroy the infantry. Incidentally, it will put out of action the opposing infantry if possible, but since modern infantry no longer advances in close formation, despite the blunders of the Germans in this respect, the artillery cannot do the execution it was capable of under the old system of warfare.

The Real Fighting.

As the main army advances, the artillery goes into action, and begins shelling the enemy's guns. In the meantime, the infantry creeps nearer in an attenuated line, each man taking advantage of any natural breastwork, or even digging himself a shallow trench with the little spade that is part of his equipment. Lying thus, the shells of the artillery hurtle overhead, the infantry probably, being so far away from the enemy that it is useless to fire. Closer and closer the infantry advances in irregular lines. If the artillery fire has been successful, the men on foot are able to reach within a quarter of a mile of the position to be carried. Then the infantry opens fire. The shells from the artillery burst over their heads, and the fire from the rear is redoubled. The infantry rises from the ground and rushes forward. At 200 yards' distance there is another halt, then another charge. When the infantry is within 100 yards of the enemy the artillery fire ceases, and the rest is left to the bayonet, and the final charge home. Should the cavalry be a failure, the artillery covers the retreat and the cavalry again appears.

Willie Wants to Know.

Mother (cooking)—Phew! That's a bad egg.

Willie—Why don't you make it good?

Mother—I can't make a bad egg good, my son.

Willie—Why, I heard the grocer tell you if you found any bad ones he'd make 'em good, and if he can, why can't you?

"I'm afraid you may think we're giving you a lot of fish this week, old man," said the genial host, as they sat down to dinner. "The fact is my wife has got hold of what sounds like a really capital device for removing a fishbone stuck in the throat, and we want to see if it works."

WAR DEATH RATE LOWER

WILL BE LESS AMONG THE WOUNDED MEN.

The Modern Bullet Makes Work of Army Surgeons Easier.

In spite of the magnitude of the European war the death rate will be the lowest of any war in history, according to surgeons, who say that the rigid enforcement of sanitary regulations and the high velocity of the small-calibre bullets of modern rifles will not only reduce the mortality, but will make the work of the army surgeon far more easy and efficient than ever before.

The needle-pointed, steel-covered bullets will either go clear through a man, making a wound that is easily cared for, or they will kill almost instantly and practically painlessly on striking a vital organ, in direct contrast to the wounds caused by the old, lower-powered guns as were used in the Civil War in the United States or the Franco-Prussian War. One surgeon said:

"Modern warfare has produced many deadly agencies to kill and wound, such as cannon balls, which either kill instantly or may tear off a limb; hand grenades, explosive missiles which are deadly at close range; bursting shells, which produce fearful wounds which always suppurate and menace life, and rifle bullet wounds. It is with the latter that my hope for a lessened mortality rests. The modern bullet is an immense improvement over the old-fashioned, large-calibre, soft-lead bullet. The old bullet was fired at low velocity, made a big hole on entering the body, was often deflected in the tissues, flattened out, and became larger, and either lodged in the body or came out by tearing a larger hole. The new bullet is rarely more than one-third of an inch in diameter, is covered with steel and pointed, and rotates on its own axis about 2,500 times a second. It has such power that it can inflict a fatal wound at 5,000 yards.

Drills a Neat Hole.

"When such a bullet strikes a man it usually makes a small hole through the body, drilling a neat hole even through a bone, it is not deflected, and will not flatten out and tear a large hole on leaving the body. The wound usually heals quickly. The modern bullet is a merciful weapon; it either kills quickly or puts a man out of the battle and yet without making him a cripple the rest of his days. When the old soft bullet struck a bone it flattened out and made a terrible fracture of the bone, which usually meant amputation, and under unsanitary conditions, the death of the soldier.

"It is extraordinary how quickly a wound made by the modern bullet will heal. This is due to, not only the small, neat hole, but to the fact that infection with germs is becoming rare in these wounds. The heat of the explosion, the scraping of the bullet by the rifling of the gun, the tremendous scrubbing the rapidly-rotating and forward moving bullet receives from the air, all tend to make the bullet almost sterile when it penetrates the body. The few bacteria which may remain are widely scattered in the tissues and are easily overcome by the tissue resistance found in a healthy man.

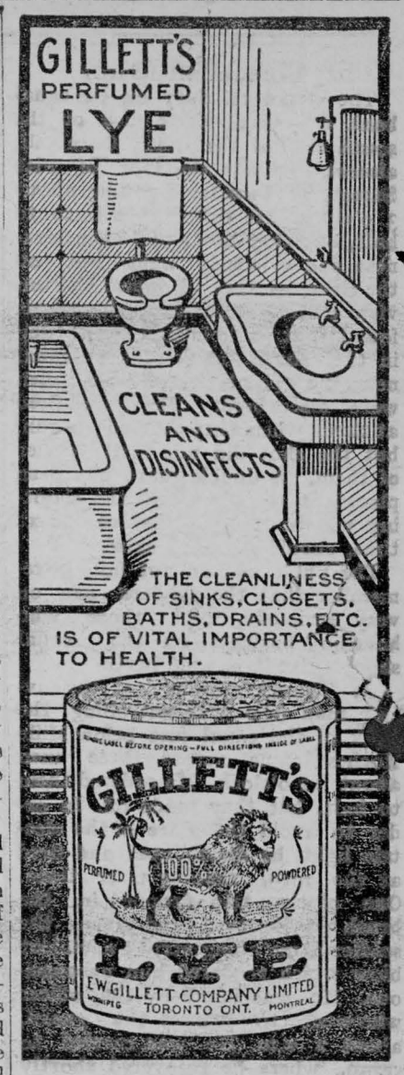
Sanitary Regulations.

"Sanitary regulations are becoming more and more scientific in all armies. Personal cleanliness is insisted upon, and water supply, disposal of waste, and all activities are carried on in a hygienic manner. The Japanese were the first nation to perceive the importance of personal cleanliness. They are the cleanest people, physically, in the world, to-day. Every Japanese while at home takes several baths a day. When Japan was at war with Russia every soldier had to follow strict bathing rules. Just before every battle he had to take a bath with some disinfectant and don clean, freshly boiled clothing. They obeyed with patriotic fidelity, and the result was that when the Japanese soldier met his less clean Russian enemy he had on a new kind of armor—a carbolized skin covered by a clean shirt. The Russian usually was unbathed and clad in garments which certainly were not sterilized. When the bullet struck the Russian it penetrated a germ-laden garment, passed through a germ-covered skin, and carried many bacteria on bits of clothing into his body, seriously infecting him. The Japanese soldier received his bullet through a clean skin, and only clean fragments of clothing came in with the bullet. It was an aseptic operation, and the Jap quickly recovered."

How It Was.

"Did you have a fine auto trip?"

"I must say it was mostly fine."



ORIGIN OF THE ENTENTE

THE FRIENDSHIP OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Alliance of France and Russia Began Through Hostility to England.

Great Britain's stand from the very beginning of the present European situation has been so aggressively pro-French largely because during the closing years of the last century there resided in Paris a Scotchman with an idea. The man was Thomas Barclay, and the idea was the desirability of an entente between the monarchy and the republic.

If any individual (outside of cabinet or ex-cabinet ministers) can tell the world of this momentous entente, Barclay is the man. England gave him his knighthood—he has been Sir Thomas for ten years—because of his services in the bringing about of the understanding, while France made him an officer of the legion of Honor for the same reason. After the signing of the Anglo-French treaty of arbitration in October, 1903, Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Lord Alverstone, Chief Justice of England, gave to Barclay chief credit for the bringing together of the nations, while Paul Cambon, French Ambassador to London, did so at a later date. Lord Alverstone wrote that "no one knows better than I that the signing of the Anglo-French treaty is entirely due to you."

Sir Thomas, who used to be President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, achieved his result in consequence of years of molding of public opinion on both sides of the English Channel through speeches, through the newspapers, through letters, through personal interviews with men in the highest official places, through a set campaign carried forward month after month with profound determination.

It is thus an author who knows his subject in utmost detail who discusses the entente in a new book entitled "Thirty Years; Anglo-French Reminiscences."

No German Hostility.

In view of the present alignment of the European powers, two facts brought out by Sir Thomas are of peculiar interest. The first is that the alliance between France and Russia antedating the Anglo-French rapprochement, was entered into largely as a result of hostility to England; the lands of the President and the Czar were both unfriendly to Great Britain at that time, therefore they had in this a common ground of sympathy on which they met and embraced. The second odd point, when Europe's situation of to-day is viewed, is that there was in the beginning no intention on the part of France or England that their friendship should be in the least either a means of defence from Germany or a means of offense against that power; Germany was not considered, the entente being solely to straighten misunderstandings and banish hostility between the Briton and the Gaul. But the entente has changed with age, undergoing evolution with the growing power of Germany.

Sir Thomas shows that in the first place, approximately from 1880 to 1900, there was suspicion, then dislike, then hatred, finally almost war (over Fashoda) between France and England. Then came less hatred, less dislike, less suspicion, at last toleration, followed by a carefully nurtured liking. Then the arbitration treaty was signed, and from the drawing together of the nations which made that treaty possible there has sprung the warm friendship which both English and French term the entente cordiale.

On the Chute.

Gabe—He says he is a descendant of a great family.

Steven—Yes, and he is still descending.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentry and stomach troubles are rife at this time, and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GENERAL JOFFRE.

A Silent Man, Kind, Quiet, and Unaffected.

The generalissimo of the French army has considerably over 3,000,000 officers and men under his command, obedient to his slightest word. Gen. Joffre is the youngest officer of his rank in the French service.

Like so many great military leaders, Gen. Joffre is a very silent man, rather retiring in his demeanor, yet of the kindest, quietest, most unaffected, and easy-going manners, which do not at first convey the impression of his rigid will and steel-like determination that constitute his chief characteristics. Burly in figure, with heavy flaxen moustache plentifully tinged with silver, thickly tufted eyebrows, shading a pair of very clear blue eyes that often twinkle with merriment, are usually genial and but seldom hard, he suggests when in civilian clothes one of those courtly country gentlemen that are to be found in rural France. Yet he can be very grim, and there are some who regard him as harsh, notably those officers of high rank, comprising a dozen colonels and no less than five generals, who last year at the close of the annual manoeuvres were by one sweeping and sudden stroke of discipline relieved by him of their commands and placed on the retired list for inefficiency.

Unbounded Confidence.

During the three years that he has been in the supreme command of the army the latter has had time to take his measure, with the result that it has accorded to him its unbounded confidence and believes in him as a leader who can be trusted to lead it to victory. He is liked and respected by the officers, and above all by the rank and file, the soldiers describing him as the finest of "chiens de garde (watch dogs), calm, but always ready to bite. He in his turn has had during these years of command in time of peace the opportunity of forming a correct estimate of the officers and men upon whom he now has to depend for the execution of his carefully matured plans against the enemy, and if they are enthusiastic about him, he is equally enthusiastic about them.

Although the cleverest mathematician in the army and a scientific soldier in the best sense of the word, Gen. Joffre is the most determined supporter of the policy of attack in war. The only tactics that he has any use for are those of the offensive, and it is these that are best suited in his opinion for troops of the temperament of the French soldier of to-day.

Hailing from the Pyrenees, a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique at Paris, from which all the engineer and artillery officers of the French army obtained the rudiments of the scientific branches of their profession, he at the age of 18 commanded a battery of artillery throughout the siege of Paris, and on the restoration of peace was appointed to a first lieutenancy in the engineer corps. He took part in the Formosa and Tonkin campaigns, and later was engaged in West Africa, directing the construction of railroads there, heading the relief column which went to the assistance of the Bonnier expedition, and finally penetrating as far as Timbuctoo, and seizing that mysterious city, which for centuries had been the headquarters of the native trade of Central Africa.

He likewise had a large share in the conquest of the Island of Madagascar, of which he was governor



General Joffre.

for three years. Then he became commander of the Second Army Corps with headquarters at Amiens, and just before his appointment as Generalissimo of the army was Director-General of Military Education.

UHLANS ALWAYS IN FRONT.

Twenty-Six Regiments in the German Army.

Just who and what the Uhlan is at the present time occupies the minds of many persons. An erroneous impression seems to exist in some quarters that the world "Uhlan" indicates a tribe or nationality, similar to the word "Cossack." This is not so.

The Cossack is born a Cossack. He is of Tartar origin, whose able-bodied men are enrolled in the armies of the Tsar. The word "Uhland" simply denotes a certain type of cavalryman in the German army. The Uhlan is a lancer. There are 26 regiments of Uhlans in the German army—19 from Prussia, three from Saxony, two from Bavaria, and two from Wurtemburg—with a total strength on a peace footing of approximately 25,000. These regiments are ranked as heavy cavalry, and are used principally as independent cavalry, forming the cavalry screen. This was their employment in the Franco-Prussian War, and from the reports coming from Belgium, it would seem that the Uhlans are still being used as the vanguard of the German army.

The Uhlan is armed with lance, sabre, carbine and pistol. He is well mounted and his equipment is especially designed for the purpose for which he is employed—ready to fight or run, ride down outposts or scouting parties of the enemy, harrass his flanks and screen the movements of his own main body.

The word "Uhlan" itself is of Polish origin and denotes a lancer. The Uhlans in the German army wear the czapka, the peculiar flat topped headdress which was worn by the Polish Uhlans, and which to this day is the distinguishing mark in the uniforms of the lancer regiments of Great Britain and other European countries.

The Uhlans during the Franco-Prussian War made a name for themselves for their quick dashes and raiding expeditions and the ruthless manner in which they ravaged the country through which they went. The patrol of Uhlans who tried to gallop into Liege, according to reports from Brussels, and capture the Belgian General Staff, was acting true to the Uhlan reputation for daring work.

Was a Poor Girl.

"Does your wife ever tell you that she might have married a millionaire if she hadn't thrown herself away on you?"

"No, I escape that. My wife's folks were poor people. She never saw a millionaire until we had been married nine years."

Summer Days

Call for a dainty, wholesome food — such as

Post Toasties

with cream.

There's little work, and much satisfaction in every package of these crisp bits of perfectly cooked and toasted Indian Corn.

Appetizing flavour, substantial nourishment and convenience of serving are all found in Post Toasties.

Sold by Grocers

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

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 Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

THE MEN OF THE NORTHERN ZONE.

Oh, we are the men of the Northern Zone.
Shall a bit be placed in our mouth?
If ever a Northerner lost his throne,
Did the conqueror come from the South?
Nay, nay—and the answer blent
In chorus is southward sent.
Since when has a Southerner's conquering steel
Hewed out in the North a throne?
Since when has the Southerner placed his heel
On the men of the Northern Zone?

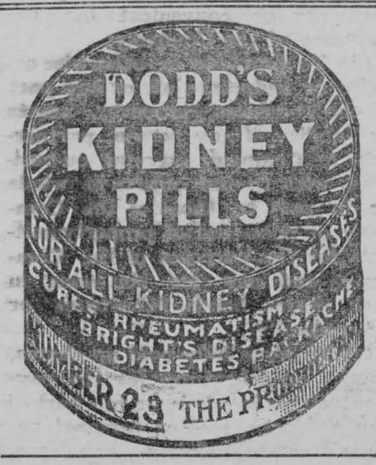
Our hearts are as free as the rivers that flow
To the sea where the North Star shines;
Our lives are as free as the breezes that blow
Through the crests of our native pines.
We never will bend the knee
We'll always and aye be free;
For liberty reigns in the land of the leal;
Our brothers are 'round her throne;
Southerner never shall place his heel
On the men of the Northern Zone.

Or, shall we shatter our ancient name,
And lower our patriot crest;
And leave a heritage dark with shame
To the infant upon the breast?
Nay, nay—and the answer blent
In chorus is southward sent:
"Ye claim to be free—and so are we—
Let your fellow freemen alone;
For the Southerner never shall place his heel
On the men of the Northern Zone.

Shall the mothers that bore us bow the head,
And blush for degenerate sons?
Are the patriot fires gone out and dead?
Ho! brothers, stand to the guns!
Let the flag be nailed to the mast
Defying the coming blast;
For Canada's sons are true as steel,
Their mettle is muscle and bone.
The Southerner never shall place his heel
On the men of the Northern Zone.

Oh, we are the men of the Northern Zone,
Where the maples their branches toss;
The Great Bear rides in his state alone,
Afar from the Southern Cross.
Our people shall aye be free,
They never shall bend the knee;
For this is the land of the true and the leal,
Where freedom is bred in the bone,
The Southerner never shall place his heel
On the men of the Northern Zone.

—The Khan.



BIG CRACKS ON HAND AND FINGERS

Eczema for Three Years. Broke Out on Head in Scales. Itched and Burned Badly. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

Lyons Brook, N. S.—"I suffered with eczema for three years. It started on my hands first in sores between my fingers and all over the palms of my hand and fingers were big cracks. Then it broke out on my head in scales. It itched and burned so badly I could not sleep. It was so itching and burning that I scratched and made sores and my hair came out awfully bad. I did not know what it was.



"I was treated for a long time and it did not do any good. I gave up my work for a month but as soon as I started doing my house-work again my hands got just as bad as ever. I used two bottles of ——— and it did not do any good. One day I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided to try them. I sent for a sample and I used them till I saw it stopped the itching and burning, so I got three cakes of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and that cured me." (Signed) Mrs. P. J. McKearney, May 27, 1913.

Not only are Cuticura Soap and Ointment most valuable in the treatment of eczemas and other distressing eruptions of skin and scalp, but no other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins, itching, scaly scalps, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails, nor do it so economically. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

AN 1866 LESSON.

How Germany Had Planned a Sedan for Great Britain.

Lord Cromer, in a letter which appears in a late issue of the London "Spectator" says:

"A septuagenarian may perhaps profitably remind his countrymen of events which happened some fifty years ago, and of which the present generation may possibly be unmindful.

"In 1866 Napoleon III. allowed himself to be lulled into security by Prussian assurances and stood aside whilst Austria was crushed at Sadowa. He paid dearly for his neglect four years later at Sedan.

"Had we declined to stand by the gallant French nation in the present emergency, not only should we have rightly incurred the scorn and derision of the civilized world, but infallibly, should the Germans have succeeded in crushing the French and the Russians, they would have endeavored to prepare a Sedan for us before the lapse of many years. The analogy appears to me to be striking."

Guilty of Assassination

A man, razor in hand, was caught by his wife assassinating not an enemy, but a corn—what he needed was Putnam's Corn Extractor; it's safe, painless and sure. Try "Putnam's"—cures so fast, 25c. at all dealers.

DIGEST FOOD BEFORE EATING

But How Trees Feed Is Difficult to Explain.

Every gardener knows that a tree can be fed and made to grow with increased vigor. If proper nourishment in the form of humus, nitrogen, phosphate, etc., be placed about its roots the tree will absorb this food and grow rapidly.

But how the tree feeds is somewhat more difficult to explain. In all probability the tree digests its food first and consumes it afterwards. Certain it is that the average tree has no means of consuming food as a whole, as members of the animal kingdom absorb it. It is well known that the larvae of certain insects digest their food first and consume it afterward. Observation would indicate that this is exactly what the tree does. The tiny rootlets act on the substances in the earth, dissolving and breaking them up so they can be absorbed through the root pores. In order so to be taken up the chemicals must be in liquid form and devoid of all waste.

The end of each root is armed with a horny substance with which it can burrow through the hard soil in search of food. When food is found it is dissolved into a liquid and absorbed by the root fibres. From the root the food is carried by the sap to all parts of the tree.

The Prodigal Calf.

The wicked, witty prodigal returned and in his old manner accosted his father:

"Well, guv'nor, I've come back. Are you going to kill the fatted calf?"

But the old gentleman was a match for him and said:

"No, my son, I think I'll let you live."

Everything of His.

"Maud declares that since she's been married she has been through everything."

"Yes, her husband says she has, too."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

THE FRESHEST FISH.

Still Dripping With Water Dropped in the Frying Pan.

"Positively the freshest caught fish I ever ate," said an ardent fisherman, "was one I caught in the wilds of Canada. A friend of mine and I were out with a canoe and a light outfit for two weeks' trout-fishing. Along late one afternoon we struck a likely looking stream, made camp for the night and went to fishing. In half an hour we had our pockets full of trout.

"Then we rolled a couple of stones together, started a fire and put on the frying pan. While my friend was busy with that I said to him I guessed I'd catch a fish or two more while he was cooking.

"In half a minute I had a half-pound trout. I swung this fish out and over him, where he stood by the fire, for him to look at.

"'Hold him so for a minute,' my friend said to me, and I did, just over his head.

"You know there's a way of cleaning a fish by which you remove its head and viscera practically at a touch, and my friend knew how. He reached up with his knife to that fish dangling over his head and nicked it in the right spot at the back of its head and then in front at the gills, and then he just drew the head and interior fittings away all at once, leaving the fish perfectly cleaned, and then, while it was still dripping with the water from which I had caught it, he dropped this trout in the frying pan.

"You couldn't have fish much fresher than that, do you think?"

Dangerous Throat Troubles Prevented by Nerviline

IT ENDS MISERY OF COLDS QUICKLY.

Don't wait till night.

Get after your cold now,—this very minute, before it grows dangerous you should apply old-time "Nerviline."

Rub your chest and throat, rub them thoroughly with Nerviline. Relief will be immediate.

Nerviline will save you from lying awake to-night, coughing, choking and suffering from congestion in the chest and acute pain in the throat.

Nerviline will break up that dull neuralgic headache—will kill the cold and chill at its very beginning—will save you from perhaps a serious illness.

To take away hoarseness, to break up a grippy cold, to cure a sore throat or bad cold in the chest, you can use nothing so speedy and effective as Nerviline. For forty years it has been the most largely used family remedy in the Dominion. Time has proved its merit, so can you by keeping handy on the shelf the large 50c. family size bottle; small trial size 25c., sold by any dealer anywhere.

On The Go.

Madge—She says she hasn't any time to sleep or go to the theatre. She must be a very busy woman.

Marjorie—She certainly is. She's dancing all the time.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Spoiled Her Argument.

"She had almost proved that woman is in every way the equal of man."

"Well, what happened?"

"Just then a mouse ran across the stage and it was all off."

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S Liniment in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO.

"Woodlands," Middleton, N.S.

And An Appetite.

Townley—So you have a garden. What do you expect to raise?

Subbubs—Muscle, my boy.



Highest grade beans kept whole and mealy by perfect baking, retaining their full strength. Flavored with delicious sauces. They have no equal.

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 90 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, 72 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

WAR ATLAS!

Up to date, of Europe and World; Tabulated History Present Crisis; War Strength of nations involved; size, twenty pages, twelve by fourteen. Big Money-Maker! Veritable Gold Mine for Agents. Send thirty cents for complete sample. Nichols Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.—TEN PAIRS BREEDING Foxes. Correspondence solicited. Reid Bros. Bothwell, Ont.

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.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario

Established 1862.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

N.B.—College will re-open on Thursday, the 1st of October, 1914, in the new College Building, 110 University Ave., Toronto, Canada.

CALENDAR ON APPLICATION.

E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.S. Principal.

The Dear Girls.

"Here comes Nerissa. Let's all kiss her complexion off. Who'll kiss her first?"

"I will," volunteered Vanessa.

"No, let me do it," urged Pacosta. "I know where her freckles are."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Which She Kneaded.

"Did you read in the paper where a woman stabbed her husband with a bread knife?"

"No. Probably he was crusty to her when she asked him for some of his dough."

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.

Divided Opinion.

"Are you really going to marry Harold?"

"I don't know what to say. All the girls in my class read his letters."

"Well?"

"Eighteen of them think him a dear, and nineteen say he's a dub."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

An Even Break.

Mrs. Hiram Offen—Your recommendations are rather poor, I must say.

Maid—Well, mum, yez weren't recommended very highly to me, ayther."

WAR MAP OF EUROPE

First class up-to-date in five colors and beautifully illustrated. Size 21 x 28.

Gives complete summary of countries engaged in the present European war,—Fighting strength,—Naval and military,—Population,—Resources,—Revenue,—Expenditure,—National debt and other interesting information. Also gives conditions that brought about this terrific conflict. Price 50 cents postpaid to any part of Canada. Remit it by postal or express order or postage stamps to

H. R. MORRISON

Room 115 St. Nicholas Bldg., Montreal. Agents Wanted.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

OPENING OF THROUGH PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN

Toronto & Ottawa

UNION STATION CENTRAL (Grand Trunk) STATION

EFFECTIVE AUG. 18, 1914. AND THEREAFTER—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Eastbound	Stations	Westbound
A.M.		P.M.
9.20	Lv. TORONTO Ar.	9.15
10.42	OSHAWA	7.52
11.35	PORT HOPE	6.55
11.45	COBOURG	6.45
P.M.		
12.35	Ar. TRENTON Lv.	5.50

Eastbound	Stations	Westbound
P.M.		P.M.
1.00	Lv. BELLEVILLE Ar.	5.15
1.45	NAPANEE	4.30
4.55	Ar. KINGSTON Ar.	1.30
1.30	Lv. Lv.	4.55
4.40	SMITH'S FALLS	1.45
6.20	Ar. OTTAWA Lv.	12.15
P.M.	Central Station	Noon

Electric-Lighted Coaches and Cafe Parlor Cars on Through Trains

For tickets and all information apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent or General Passenger Dept., Toronto and Montreal.

Sweeping—dust contains many dangerous microbes.



SWEEPING is actually dangerous, as well as uncomfortable and almost useless, if it merely stirs up the floor's dust and dirt. Sweeping-dust contains millions of flaky atoms of dried vegetable and animal matter which carry disease-breeding germs and microbes.

DUSTBANE

"Catches Sweeping Dust"

Dustbane contains an antiseptic which kills germs, and its evaporation purifies the air, protecting women and children from dust-microbes. The bright green powder is swept ahead of the broom, falling upon and absorbing the dust, leaving floor or carpet bright and clean.

Dustbane saves labor in sweeping, saves nearly all your dusting, prevents damage by moths, keeps carpets bright, and protects the family's health. It can be used over and over again, and its cost is trifling.

Try it free—at our risk.

We know that when you've once used Dustbane, you will never again be satisfied to sweep without it. In order that you may try it without risk, we make the following.



Trial Offer

ORDER a regular 35-cent tin of Dustbane from your grocer. Use it for all your sweeping for a week. If you are not absolutely satisfied, send the partly used tin, back to the grocer within ten days and he will refund the full purchase price.

Full directions for use on every tin.

DUSTBANE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED, OTTAWA.

Sold in 10c and 35c tins for households, also in quarter, half, and full barrels for offices, schools, factories, etc. 1

W. & J. MEIKLE, S. D. BECKSTED, Dealers

ROOMERS WANTED

Girls preferred—Apply to Mrs. Herb Reddick, Beckstead street.

ROOMS TO RENT

Two rooms in Mr. Drew's block, suitable for offices or tenant; has all modern conveniences. Apply to MR. ARTHUR FLYNN or to MR. A. G. F. DREW.

33-c

HORSES

Horses wanted suitable for artillery and cavalry remounts. Owners having same for sale, stating weight, height, and age, report to the undersigned,

COL. J. WESLEY ALLISON
MAJOR C. W. MacLEAN,
Morrisburg, Ont.

HOUSE FOR SALE

Eleven-roomed house with hardwood floors, electric light, bathroom and all modern conveniences. Also good stable &c. Reasonable terms to a prompt purchaser. Write to Mrs. G. F. Bradfield, 334 MacKay Street, Montreal.

TEACHER WANTED

For School Section No. 9, Williamsburg, normal trained, salary $600; duties to commence Sept. 1 1914. Apply to

EDWARD WALSH,
Sec.-Treas.
Dunbar P. O. R. R. No. 2.

PLOW REPAIRS

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

J. D. DAIN.

35-tf

FOR SALE

A good 6-roomed house and lot containing one acre of best soil, situated in the village of Williamsburg, along the main gravel road. Price very reasonable. Apply to...

F. O. WEBB,
Williamsburg, Ont.

35-4

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned wishes to thank her many friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy during the illness and death of her husband.

MRS. WM. MOYLE

Clerk's Notice of First Posting of Voters' List

Voters' List, 1914, Municipality of the Township of Williamsburg, County of Dundas.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in five and six of the Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to the said act, of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at the Municipal Elections, and that said list was first posted up at my office, at Williamsburg, on the 28th day of August, 1914.

Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1914

GEO. LANE,
Clerk of the said municipality,
Williamsburg, Ont. 35-2

Provincial Elections, 1914

Re the Ontario Election Act

Abstract Statement of Expenses of Sir James Whitney's Election.

Rent of halls	$102.00
Printing	59.05
Horsehire &c	63.60
Telephone	6.40
Telegrams, postage &c	5.20
Caretaking Club Room	20.00
Clerical work Voters' Lists	10.00
Total	$266.25

Certified Correct

I. HILLIARD,
Official Agent.
C. F. WHITTEKER,
Returning Officer.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Provincial Elections, 1914

Re the Ontario Election Act

Abstract Statement of Expenses of R. Stewart Muir's Election.

Hall Rent	$ 8.00
Printing	70.14
Livery account	3.00
Posting bills	2.50
Total	$83.64

Certified Correct.

J. H. MEIKLE,
Official Agent.
C. F. WHITTEKER,
Returning Officer.

35-1

Railway Constable Killed

Patrick Moran, a guard on the C. P. R. track in the north end of Smith Falls was shot and killed Saturday morning by a trespasser. Upon being challenged by Moran, the man told him to hold his tongue or he would shoot his head off. Moran insisted on knowing what he was doing whereupon the unknown fired three shots at him, one bullet piercing his lung. Moran was taken to the St. Francis Hospital, and died later in the day. The Chief of Police and members of the local volunteer company have been searching the surrounding country, and two arrests have been made.

Canal Guard Killed

A revolver which was being handled by members of the 19th Regiment doing guard duty on the Welland Canal on Saturday night caused the death of Private William Henry Sargent, son of Charles Sargent, of Grantham Township, near Homer, the bullet penetrating his head at the nose. It is not yet definitely known to the officers who held the weapon when it was discharged.

You Get Bilious

Because Your Liver is Lazy

You get a bilious attack when your liver refuses to do its work. The bile does not flow. You become constipated. Food sours instead of digesting. You have that "bitter as gall" taste. The stomach becomes inflamed and inflated—turns sick—vomiting, and violent headache.—The best preventative and cure for biliousness is Chamberlain's Tablets. They make the liver do its work—strengthen the digestive organs, and restore to perfect health. 25c. a bottle —All Dealers and Druggists, or by mail. 1

Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto.



CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS YOUR BEST FRIEND

International Fuel-Saving Company, Limited

By the Honorable Louis Coderre, Secretary of State of Canada.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern, GREETING:

WHEREAS, in and by the 1st part of Chapter 79, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and known as "The Companies Act," it is amongst other things, in effect enacted, that the Secretary of State may, by Letters Patent, under his Seal of Office, grant a Charter to any number of persons not less than five, who having complied with the requirements of the Act, apply therefor, constituting such persons, and others who thereafter become shareholders in the Company thereby created, a Body Corporate and Politic for any of the purposes or objects to which the Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends, except the construction and working of Railways or of Telegraph or Telephone Lines, or the business of banking and the issue of paper money, or the business of Insurance or the business of a Loan Company, upon the applicants therefor establishing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State due compliance with the several conditions and terms in and by the said act set forth and thereby made conditions precedent to the granting of such charter.

AND WHEREAS,

George Franklin Johnston, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Broker; John Wesley Allison, Publisher; Leo Laurin, Editor; Beverley Baruch Tucker, Engineer, and Daniel Dailey, Gentleman, all of the Village of Morrisburg, in the Province of Ontario, have made application for a Charter under the said Act, constituting them and such others as may become shareholders in the Company thereby created, a Body Corporate and Politic, under the name of "International Fuel-Saving Corporation, Limited," for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and have satisfactorily established the sufficiency of all proceedings required by the said Act to be taken, and the truth and sufficiency of all facts required to be established previous to granting of such Letters Patent, and have filed in the Department of the Secretary of State a duplicate of the Memorandum of Agreement executed by the said applicants in conformity with the provisions of the said Act.

NOW KNOW YE, that I, the said Louis Coderre, Secretary of State of Canada, under the authority of the hereinbefore in part recited act, do by these Letters Patent, constitute the said George Franklin Johnston, John Wesley Allison, Leo Laurin, Beverley Baruch Tucker and Daniel Dailey, and all others who may become shareholders in the said Company a Body Corporate and Politic, by the name of "International Fuel-Saving Corporation, Limited," with all the rights and power given by the said Act and for the following purposes and objects, namely:

(a) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in and with, both wholesale and retail and as principals, agents or on commission and turn to account in any lawful manner, chemical mixtures and chemical compounds of every kind and nature, improvements for treating a fuel for increasing combustion, ingredients necessary or required to complete and manufacture fuel for increasing combustion of carbon or other substances, fuel-savers, stoves, furnaces, engines, boilers, railway devices, and generally goods, wares and merchandise of every class and discription;

(b) To make application, negotiate for, lease, purchase or otherwise acquire or exercise, develop, hold, grant and dispose of or turn to account any patent, trademark, secret information, copyright, grant, license, lease, process, design, concession and the like which may seem capable of being used for any other purposes of the company and the acquisition of which may seem calculated to benefit the Company;

(c) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to hold and dispose of such movable and immovable property, rights, easements and privileges as may be deemed necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Company;

(d) To purchase or otherwise acquire or undertake all or any part of the business, property, assets or liability of any person, partnership or Company carrying on business with similar objects in whole or in part to those of the Company or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the Company, and pay for the same in cash, shares, bonds, debentures or otherwise;

(e) To issue fully paid up shares, bonds or debentures for the payment either in whole or in part of any property, real or personal, patents, rights, claims, privileges, concessions, contracts or other advantages which the Company may lawfully acquire;

(i) To purchase, acquire, hold and dispose of shares, of the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other company, corporation or individual carrying or engaged in whole or in part, in any business which this company is empowered to engage in or carry on; and to acquire, hold, sell or otherwise dispose of such shares, bonds or securities notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies' Act;

(g) To enter into any arrangements for the sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure or the like, with any person, partnership or company carrying on, or engaged in or about to carry on any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on or to amalgamate with any such company.

(h) To purchase, take in exchange or otherwise acquire and hold ships, vessels or ferries, stock or securities of any company possessed of or interested in any ships, vessels or ferries and to maintain, repair, improve, alter, sell, exchange or let out to hire or charter or otherwise deal with or dispose of any ships, vessels or ferries or stock or securities aforesaid;

(i) To draw, make, endorse, accept, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading and other negotiable and transferable instruments;

(j) To sell and dispose of the assets or the undertakings of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular either for cash or for shares, bonds, debentures, or securities of any other companies or partly for cash and partly for such shares bonds, debentures or securities;

(k) To distribute in specie or otherwise as may be resolved, any assets of the Company among its members and particularly the bonds, shares, debentures of any other company form to take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of this company;

(l) To enter into any agreement with any government or authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may be conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges or concessions which it may be deemed desirable to obtain; and to carry out, exercise, and comply with or sell and dispose of any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions;

(m) To do all such acts or things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them and to carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise germane to the purposes and objects set forth and to which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on by the company or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of its properties or rights;

(n) To do all or any of the things hereby authorized either alone or in conjunction with or as factors, trustees or agents of any other company or persons or by or through factors, trustees or agents;

(o) The powers in each paragraph hereof to be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

The place within the Dominion of Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said Company is the Village of Morrisburg, in the Province of Ontario.

The Capital Stock of the said Company shall be fifty thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, subject to the increase of such Capital Stock under the provisions of the said Act.

That the said George Franklin Johnston, John Wesley Allison, Leo Laurin, Beverley Baruch Tucker and Daniel Dailey are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the said Company.

PROVIDED ALWAYS that nothing in these Presents expressed or contained shall be taken to authorize the construction and working of Railways or of Telegraphs or Telephone lines, or the business of Banking, and the issue of paper money, or the business of insurance, or the business of a Loan Company by the said Company.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office, at Ottawa, this tenth day of August, 1914.

LOUIS CODERRE,
Secretary of State.
ARTHUR FLYNN,
Solicitor for said Company.

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MIRACULOUS CURE OF ASTHMA

Suffered Terribly for 15 Years Until He Tried "Fruit-a-tives"



D. A. WHITE, Esq.

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Dec. 22nd, 19

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For Asthma, for Hay Fever, for any trouble caused by excessive nervousness due to Impure Blood, faulty Digestion or Constipation, take 'Fruit-a-tives"

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or from 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.

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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.

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and you can depend upon getting everything fresh.

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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 liberally settled.

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