The Leader

Vol. XIV, No 41 — MORRISBURG, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30 1914.

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EXCELSIOR Lodge, No. 142, R. C., A. F & A. M., holds its Regular Meetings in the Masonic Hall, Morrisburg, on the Friday Evening on, or before, full moon.
A full attendance is particularly requested Visiting brethren are always welcome.
DR. G. M. GORRELL, W. M. — B. A. HERRING, Secretary

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TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING
Teaching Residence at Mrs. R. M. Bouck's Victoria Street
HOURS: 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

CONVENTION

Missionary Society, Matilda District Meet at Iroquois

(Contributed)

The annual convention of the Women's Missionary Society of Matilda District was held at Iroquois on Friday, October 23rd. District Organizer, Mrs. I. Hilliard with Mrs. W.L. Palmer, of Ottawa also on the platform. The scripture reading was given by Mrs. Hall of Iroquois, followed by prayer and the usual routine of business. Two committees were named: Press—Mesdames Murray, Mullin, and Campbell; Courtesy—Mesdames Casselman, VanAllen and Adams. Twenty-four delegates from different Auxiliaries, Circles and Mission Bands reported the work accomplished by the society was very encouraging. Mrs. W. B. Campbell, Winchester, gave an instructive paper on "How to interest our young people in Band and Circle Work." These are training schools to teach them of the need of the work and workers for our cities, slums, home and foreign field. Have good programmes for each meeting and preparation was a splendid remedy at any time, to overcome all difficulties and make the work more interesting. After a lively discussion, followed by the beautiful solo "Outside the Gates of Paradise," rendered by Mrs. (Rev.) Strike, we listened to a thoughtful paper read by Mrs. (Rev.) Warren of Chesterville on "Necessity for Mission Study Class." She referred to a lecture given by Dr. Carman and discussed her subject under five different headings—What is a Mission Study Class?; Which Books Shall be Read; Where, When and Why These Classes? A paper prepared by Mrs. (Dr.) Ferrier of Mountain on "Giving" was read by Mrs. Merrill: Do Missions Pay? She asked and spoke of the valuable work our missionaries, our hospitals, schools and college are doing throughout Christian and non-Christian lands.

Mrs Rev. Murray had charge of the Conservation service after which the ladies were all invited to the basement of the church where a sumptuous tea was served. During this hour greetings were from sister societies of Iroquois, Mrs McArthur bringing those from Presbyterian church Mrs Strader from Anglican and Mrs Cameron from W C T U. to which Mrs Strike replied. At the evening session Rev Mr Vissar was chairman. The church choir rendered an anthem after which Rev Mr Stafford of Cardinal led in prayer. Master Ewart McInnis played a selection on his violin accompanied by the organist Mrs Nash, 14 little Misson Band girls sang a solo after which Mrs Hilliard reviewed the work of the W.M.S. in the District. Mr Rough and Miss McGriffin were the speakers os the evening Mr Rough having labored as a missionary in China for some years was asked to tell some of his actual experiences while there. Miss McGriffin the representative of the Editorial dept. of the "Outlook" told of the splendid work done by our lady workers in Alberta mentioning specially Miss Munroe Told of her trip through Palestine and made an appeal to the ladies by quoting a poem "Help me to live for others" Mrs Casselman of Chesterville responded for the Courtesy committee after which the session closed with singing and prayer.

The Great Boy Singer—Methodist Church Afternoon and Evening

Master Willie Norris of Toronto will sing next Sunday in the Methodist Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. and evening at 7 o'clock Mr. F. Duggan of Toronto will preach at the evening service in the interests of the Dominion Alliance. The first service—the quarterly fellowship meeting, will begin at 9.45 a.m. Public service at 10.30. At the conclusion of the morning service the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Strangers will be made welcome. A special invitation is extended to the soldiers to all services in the Methodist Church. Everybody go to church next Sunday.

Gored By a Bull

Mr. Norman McIntosh of Winchester Springs, a man well up in years, was attacked last Monday by a yearling bull and rather severely injured. Just as Mr. McIntosh had passed by the animal it charged him n the back, knocking him to the ground where it attempted to gore him, gashing his face. Mr. McIntosh called loudly for help, while trying to protect himself and this is believed to have frightened the young animal as it left its victim and walked away.—Winchester Press.

War's Serious Time

Stafford, England, Oct. 26.—The serious time of the war, said Lord Charles Beresford, in a speech here tonight, would begin when the Germans were forced over the frontier and were in their own country and with their own base of supplies. This was not going to be a short war, Lord Charles added. It would take more than six months or a year to put Emperor William on his back.

Nobody knew what would happen in the next great naval battle in which modern instruments of warfare were used, Lord Charles continued. The element of luck would come into play, but luck or no luck, Germany, he declared must be humbled and humiliated.

"She must lose the whole of her fleet," Lord Charles concluded, "give up the Kiel Canal and her colonies; her forts must be demolished and the Krupp works razed to the ground."

OBITUARY

GARNET MURRAY GOKEY

The death occurred after an illness of about six months in Gorham, N.H., on Wednesday, Oct. 21st of Mr. Garnet M. Gokey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Gokey of Glen street, Gorham, a former and well-known resident of Morrisburg. Deceased was born in Morrisburg April 5, 1890 and in 1904 he moved to Gorham with his parents, where he later joined the staff of the G.T.R. office in that town, in which office he was employed until about six months ago when he was forced to resign on accountof ill health. Advised by his physician to take a complete rest he decided to enter the sanitarium at Hebran, Me., but after a few weeks, finding that his health was not improving, he entered the hospital at Portland. After spending some time in the hospital without any marked improvement, he decided to return home where for a time he seemed to be improving, but later got worse and gradually weakened until he passed away on Wednesday of last week.

He leaves to mourn, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gokey and one sister, Miss Sadie, and one brother, William.

The funeral took place Friday at 2 p.m. to the Lary cemetery, Gorham. The pall bearers were D. J. McGrath, Portland; H. E. Lemay, M. H. Gately, W. Ross, A. Vachon M. McAllister,

Among relatives and friends from out of town who attended the funeral were—Mr. and Mrs. C. Empey of Montreal; Mr. A. Findley, Mr. J. J. Gibson, Mr. Lubuc, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee, Portland; Mr. E. Dyson, Mr. E. Frost, Mr. C. Galvan, Richmond, Que., and Mr. C. Kyle, Montreal.

C.M.B.A. Will Issue Circular

Kingston, Oct. 26.—At the regular meeting of the Kingston branch of the C.M.B.A. last night it was unanimously decided to issue a circular to be sent to all the branches in Canada explaining the attitude taken by the local branch in regard to the proposed increase in rates on old members.

The circular will ask for contributions to a fund, which will be used in fighting any action by the Grand Council to oppose the issue of an injunction. The members of the local branch are firmly determined to oppose the new rates, and the decision to engage expert counsel to secure an injunction restraining the Grand Council from putting into effect the increase assessments until the next convention of the association, which was reached at the special meeting held on Sunday last, was endorsed. The officers of the local branch and a special committee, which was appointed, have now full authority to take any action which may be deemed necessary.

The question of raising funds was discussed and several plans were suggested, the most popular one being to request each branch in the circular to be issued, to make a special assessment of $1 on each member, to go towards the fund. There are over 25,000 members of the association in Canada and it is expected that by this means $25,000 will be raised. The matter, however, was left in the hands of the executive and the special committee. Legal counsel will be engaged immediately to take the injunction, and if one is granted, and if the Grand Council take the matter to a higher court, the local branch is prepared to go to the Supreme Court, if necessary for a ruling.

The increase in rates, which the Grand Council proposes to put into effect next January, has raised a storm of protest throughout the whole country, and many very prominent Catholics in the Country are with the local branch in its fight. At the meeting on Sunday last Mr. C. J. Foy, K.C., of Perth, a brother of Hon. J. J. Foy, Provincial Attorney-General, was to have spoken against the increase but owing to illness he was compelled to cancel the engagement. A letter of regret for his unavoidable absence was read at the meeting. It is said that in this letter he expressed his hearty sympathy with the members in their fight.

SILVER JUBILEE

Local Epworth League Celebrates Silver Jubilee—1889-1914

The silver Jubilee of the Epworth League was celebrated by the local league of the Methodist Church in Morrisburg on Monday evening October 26th. The preparations for this very important event were under the management of Mrs. Harry Armstrong and Mrs. Arthur Nash who are Vice-Presidents of the League. The assembly room was most tastefully decorated in silver. The walls and pillars were covered in red, white and blue bunting decked with silver stars, and the Union Jack was much in evidence. Choice silver vases filled with flowers occupied conspicious places.

Dr. Gorrell was chairman and performed his duties well. The assembly room was crowded and the large audience was delighted with the splendid program furnished. A number of three minute addresses by capable men were to the point and splendidly received. The choruses, duetts and solos were well given and the program was throughout first-class.

The refreshments, consisting of sandwiches, cake, coffee and apples were served from silver coffee pots, silver cake baskets and silver services.

The silver offering amounted to $27.00. The executive of the League feel very grateful to all who assisted to make the silver jubilee such a decided success.

Border Towns Fear Raid From Germans

Bridgeburg, Ont, Oct 28.—Residents of Fort Erie are much exercised over the possibility of an attack on Canada by German and Austrian sympathizers from the United States. Over 200 000 Germans are residents of Buffalo, and for this reason it is expected that in case of an invasion of Canada from the States, Fort Erie would be the first place attacked just as it was by the Fenians in 1866. At a meeting of the Fort Erie Board of Trade this evening the question of the organization of a home guard was considered, and it is expected that some further action will be taken at a meeting of the local patriotic league tomorrow. W. M. Dougall, president of the board, stated, that the Buffalo had had great difficulty in preventing organization of raiders in that city within the last two weeks. There have been several pro German mass meetings in Buffalo and one, the first, was held in a hall owned by the city. Reeve Dougall said that, in his opinion, the Government had been very slack in not stationing a protective force along this section of the frontier. Niagara Falls has guards at the power houses which are a measure of protection to the whole city. But this district is absolutely defenceless, the nearest militia men being stationed along the Welland Canal, 18 miles from Bridgeburg and Fort Erie. It is probable that the militia authorities will be asked to station at least one company of volunteers at this point.

Ross Factory Working Sundays

Quebec, Oct. 25—For the first time the Ross rifle factory today started Sunday work besides working night and day week days to get ahead with the contract for a hundred thousand rifles which it has just received from the British Government, and which calls for complete delivery in the space of a year. There are now about 800 employees at the factory, and this number will be gradually increased until there are practically double that number, which will be shortly after New Years. The rifle demanded by the Imperial authorities is the same as issued to the Canadian contingent. Extensive additions

BORN

BORN—On October 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wells of 217, 23rd avenue east, Vancouver, B. C., a daughter.

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BEST BRAND
Delivered in any quantity

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

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We carry a full line of NYAL'S FAMILY REMEDIES

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MORRISBURG, - - ONT.

DOCTOR'S POWER

There were four doctors lived in town
amed White and Black and Green and Brown·
ach had a lavish education,
Knew surgery and sanitation.
Synovitis and dietetics,
Therapeutics and orthopedics,
Neurasthenia, bacteriology.
Lacorotomy and phychology.
Each one posted on necrosis,
Strabismus and tuberculosis;
In fact there hardly was a question,
But White and Black, and Brown as well,
Knew everything there was to tell.
When patients telephoned at night
To Green or Black or Brown or White,
They always started off with speed,
To lend their aid to those in need,
Green clambered on a passing trolley,
Black drove a horse most melancholy,
Brown rode a wheel with coaster brake,
While White his McLaughlin car would take.

Poor Green would often wait an hour,
Because the trolley lost its power,
While Black's old nag and Brown's old bike
Were always sick, or on a strike;
So White, who traveled McLaughlin way,
Got all the patients who would pay.
Far different will now be seen
The lots of White, Black, Brown and Green;
For Green still rides as he began,—
And he is now a motor man.
While Black too late bemoans his loss,
His only patient is his horse.
Brown took the only job in sight,—
Does laboratory work for White;
While Doctor White, with McLaughlin aid,
A flattering success has made.
A moral's here for every man—
Get the best training that you can,
Then spread your skill and practice far,
By riding in a McLaughlin car.

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MACKINAW COATS
in all patterns—only one quality and that is the best.
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RAIN PROOF COATS
the guaranteed kind in all sizes.
See our SWEATER COATS at $5.00, they are good value
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Money Makes Money;

Or, A Strange Stipulation.

CHAPTER III.—(Continued).

"Pleased!" said Julian Bryant. "You've got queer notions of what is likely to please me, I must say!"

So Enid never went back to the man who had given her such hope, and the little old piano remained shut.

They stayed on through the winter, and the early part of spring. Little Mrs. Bryant rarely laughed now; indeed, gradually there fell upon the two young people a silence. They walked together, they sat together; they were always together; but the misery of their position never let them be together really.

When the anniversary of their wedding day came round, Julian Bryant found himself literally without a shilling in his pocket.

He went out in the usual way, kissing his wife gravely and saying nothing; and suddenly there came upon him the impulse to go to Rachel Marnock.

"If I humble myself, if I give her the satisfaction of letting her know that she was right, perhaps she may do something for me; at least I shall know whether she is working against me, and if she is, I won't spare her!"

But when he called at the well-remembered office the porter gave him the information that Mrs. Marnock was not there.

"She don't come often now, sir," he said. "She has been ailing a bit this winter, and is abroad somewhere in foreign parts; leastways, that is what I hear."

Bryant thanked the man and gave him a smile. He remembered the last time he had entered the office, and how beautiful life had seemed to him then.

He had only gone a few yards down the street when the porter ran after him.

"Oh, sir, I beg your pardon, sir," he said; "but I've just heard as Mrs. Marnock's come back. She is in London. You know where she lives, don't you?"

"Yes," said Julian Bryant.

Again acting on impulse, he hailed a 'bus and was carried westwards.

There was something new beating in his heart, something that dispelled for a little while the wretchedness. It was hope. For if she were ill and suffering, then perhaps this would be the moment in which to approach her. She had been good to him, she had shown him kindness more than any other person in those days when everything had been taken from him so suddenly; he only wanted work, not favors, only the means of earning a life for himself and for one dependent on him.

He made his way by degrees to her house; she lived in one of the most fashionable quarters; he had dined at this house twice in the old days, that had been when her husband had been alive, and he had been summoned there to discuss his future.

The luxury, the beauty, the wealth contained in this house had said very little to him then because to a certain extent he had been accustomed to such things; but now, as he stood on the doorstep, the remembrance of this woman and her power mocked him anad he almost turned away.

Necessity was however so pressing that he set his lips and put his heel on his pride. He was not destined, however, to see Mrs. Marnock, as he was given the information that she was not well enough to receive anyone. She was confined to her room.

"Will you give me a message, sir? Would you like to write a note?"

Julian Bryant said "No" at first, and then he changed his mind.

"Yes, I'll write."

He sat down at the table in the wide, spacious hall, so charmingly arranged, having treasures on the walls; it was scented with flowers, a glimpse of another world. He did not choose his words, he wrote like a man distracted.

"I want you to help me; I've tried everything and everything has gone against me. You were once very good to me and I disappointed you. I'm sorry; but just because you were good to me once I want you to give me another chance. I've come to my last penny. God knows what will happen if I don't get something to do. I don't ask you to take me back into your office, but a word from you would give me work somewhere else. I ask you to speak that word."

He signed it with his full name, and his hand trembled as he inscribed her's on the envelope.

He hardly knew where he walked when he left the house; he was agitated, nervous, unhappy. Now that he had written to her he felt as if he had done wrong, and yet—and yet, a drowning man will clutch at a straw, and unless he had help, he, too, would go under, perhaps never to come to the top again.

He found himself after awhile in Piccadilly, and gave a great start when someone hit him on the shoulder. Turning, he faced a man he knew well, a former chum, one of his old regiment just home from India on leave.

"You are the first of our fellows I've struck, Bryant. What are you doing?—nothing? Well, come along, we'll have a 'peg' first and then we'll have lunch. How nice it is to be back in the old country!"

In a dazed sort of way Julian followed the other man into a club. It was like a glimpse of old days to sit at a well-appointed table, to hear regimental "shop," to talk over old times and old friends; and out of this there came a suggestion.

The man home from India was too tactful to express the sympathy he felt for Bryant; neither could he offer assistance, at least not the assistance which he felt pretty surely was what the other man needed; but the shabby look of his former chum, the misery in Julian's eyes hurt him dreadfully, and he would not let his guest go till they had talked things over and he had made Julian promise to meet him in a couple of day's time.

The next day he wrote saying that he had backed a winner and that his chum was standing in with him, and with the cheque he enclosed came the suggestion.

"Why don't you learn all there is to know about a car," he wrote; and then he added, "I may be on to a good thing again next week at Kempton and if so I shan't forget you. Don't be stuffy about this, old chap; you know we must stand by one another; and you were good to me in many ways when I first joined."

That night Julian Bryant told his wife that things were changed, and that he was going to serve an apprenticeship at some motor works.

"With just a little luck, I'll be able to turn in something before long," he said.

"You mean you are going to learn to drive a cab?" asked Enid, with a little catch in her voice; and her husband nodded his head.

"Yes," and then he added grimly; "if I get the chance."

"If you drive a car, why can't I play in public?"

And Julian Bryant caught his breath as he answered her:

"Because I won't let my wife work."

He kissed her and held her very tightly in his arms.

"Please God, we are going to get through with our bad times very soon now, darling," he said.

After that he was out of the house all the time and Enid worked again incessantly on the old piano.

"Some day he will change his mind and let me share the work," she said to herself; and though she loved him because of his proud resolution, she only permitted his will to sway her for a time longer.

The duties at the works kept Julian out till very late; he put in at least fourteen hours a day at the start; there were no more pretty little dinners, no more invented delicacies. The tired man just swallowed his food and got to bed in haste to snatch what sleep he could before dawn and duty came again.

There were no more walks, no more dreamy, happy discussions, no more plans for the future; poverty had worked a blight on the happiness of these two young people, the sordid ugliness of a life destitute of charm had come between them. Enid cherished her hope and her faith in the sunshine to come, but it was no easy task, for Julian was so changed.

When the work had come his wife had felt that this heavy cloud that rested so tangibly upon them would surely be lifted, but Julian's spirit had seemingly lost the trick of catching hope; he was not merely physically tired; the man was morose, cynical, cruelly hard at times, and Enid could never have guessed the real cause of this change in her husband. Rachael Marnock's silence, that humiliating silence, did more than disappoint, it burned.

The fact that he had humbled himself to write and solicit her help embittered Bryant; hundred times a day he tortured himself with the recollection of that letter. He did not hesitate to curse the woman to whom it had been addressed.

And then one day the papers put out in large letters the news that Mrs. Marnock was dead: her millions gave her a place of importance; her death was a fact of public interest.

Juliant Bryant read the news and a quick pang of regret shot through him; it was followed by a strange sense of relief. The humiliation was lifted from him. Her silence was now explained. She must have been too ill to write. He was sorry he had misjudged her. Death is the great leveller.

Neither he nor his wife spoke of the dead woman when they met that night nor did they ever discuss her death. The very name of Rachael Marnock had power to stab them both. The young wife had never known exactly what words had been spoken in that most remarkable interview; but she had a quick imagination. She could guess. And many and many a time of late Enid had forced herself to confess that Mrs. Marnock's fierce denunciation of their marriage had at least the merit of common sense to recommend it. At any rate, she always shrank from the mere recollection of Rachael Marnock. Enid had no time nor chance to read the papers, so was ignorant of the fact that everybody was talking about Mrs. Marnock and the money she had left. The will had made a sensation; there was so much money. The wonderful bequests to charity, the almost ironical disposition of her fortune was the theme of the moment.

Unlike his wife, Julian Bryant knew of all this, and that his heart would be sore with envy as he read the names of those whom this death had enriched was only natural. Her relations, her secretaries, her servants, all those who had worked for Rachel Marnock had been remembered, even some of his own kith and kin (people connected with the dead woman through her marriage) were mentioned as benefitting by the will.

Although he was doing splendidly in his new work, and the promise of earning a steady wage was drawing daily nearer, the bitterness that had crept into Julian Bryant's heart still poisoned him: he was always sullen now; his wife saw less and less of him, he even forgot at times to kiss her when he went out and came in. And little by little there stole into Enid's mind the suspicion that there was an element of mystery underlying her husband's changed manner.

She grieved for her lost happiness, but there was a touch of natural resentment in her sorrow. She did not understand why Julian should treat her so unkindly, unless indeed he had lost all love for her, and she would not let herself think this yet; still, their life was so different. Ther seemed to be nothing she could do for Julian. He put her aside so completely. She knew nothing of his work or of his prospects. He seemed to have a god deal of business about which she knew nothing.

Letters came frequently, but he put them in his pocket unopened to be read when he was alone.

Once as she was looking at him noting with a pang at her heart how tired he was, and how his good looks had faded, their eyes met. There was such an agonized expression in the man's face that Enid's lips trembled. She rose, and going across, she kissed him tenderly.

"You are worrying about something," she said. "Dearest, my dearest, won't you tell me what it is?"

"Don't imagine things," Julian answered, and he spoke roughly; but he caught her to him and kissed her as he had not kissed her for a long time, and a flame of happiness ran through her, radiating all that was dark for just a little while.

"I want you only to remember that I am here," she whispered to him unsteadily—"that I love you . . . that I would do anything for you, Julian, anything, my dear one, anything!"

His voice was not steady, as he answered her—

"I know it," he said, and his voice was strange and hard. She drew away from him, and all was dark once again, for it seemed to her as if her loving words had carried hurt to him instead of comfort.

That night he told her he was going to the country on the morrow to be tested in his driving; he might be absent all day.

Enid was up to give him his breakfast, and she sent him to his work with a loving kiss, and a blessing, felt if not spoken, and then she went back to bed again, for it was very early, and she cried a little while; she was so unhappy.

She yearned over the man she had married just as a mother yearns over a child.

She felt her courage fading slowly away. She was beset with anxiety.

What could she do? How could she help him? How bring back a semblance of their lost happiness?

After she had risen and dressed she roused herself. The little home had to be cleaned, and there was mending to be done, for Julian's work played great havoc with his clothes.

And while Enid swept, dusted, and even scrubbed, her heart was with him. She determined to meet him with a smiling face and planned to give him something nice for his supper. Once again she set herself to look optimistically to the future. Perhaps to-day would be a turning-point in their lives, if he did well to-day he might soon be in regular work. That the work would be in a sense menial had ceased to vex her tender spirit. They had tested so many degrees of suffering that there remained not a glimmer of snobbery to either of them. To drive a motor-cab would be hard work, but it was a man's work, and a man with brains could rise even in this profession. Indeed, Enid found it possible to rejoice that her beloved one should have a life lived out in the open air; no close office drudgery.

As she settled herself finally with her needles and cottons and a coat of his (in which there was a big rent) in her lap, something happened. A letter slipped out of one of the pockets of the coat and fell on the floor.

As Enid Bryant stooped to pick up this letter and replace it, she paused suddenly. A certain name inscribed caught her eyes.

A flame of color rushed into her face, and her heart beat hurriedly. She hesitated, looked again at the letter, put it aside: then once more she hesitated, and then her decision was taken.

Pushing aside the coat, she spread out the paper on the table in front of her. It was a communication from a firm of solicitors, was dated a week previously, and headed "Re the late Mrs. Marnock," and was evidently one of numerous letters: those mysterious letters which he had never opened in her presence. Enid read carefully through this lawyer's letter, and when she had done so she sat and covered her face with her hands. She was trembling from the effect of a great, a dreadful shock. For this letter recapitulated in curt legal terms certain facts which had already been communicated to her husband; and these facts dealt with a bequest made by the late Mrs. Marnock to Julian Bryant.

The amount of this bequest was so large that the figures danced before Enid's eyes.

The lawyers had written apparently to repeat once again that there had been no mistake, nor was there any possibility of compromise; their duty was to pay over this money to Mr. Bryant only if he fulfilled the condition attached to the bequest.

And what was this condition?

If he agreed to live his life apart from the girl he had married, then Julian Bryant would be a rich man, a man with an assured position, a man with power! If he refused to fall in with this condition, then not a penny would pass into his possession.

Julian Bryant's wife sat she hardly knew how long with her trembling hands pressed to her hot eyes. She thought she had gone through as much suffering in the last few months as a woman's heart can bear; but nothing that had gone was as bad as this. To feel that she stood a tangible barrier in his path! That she, who loved him, who would have given her life for him if it had been demanded of her, should he recognized as a bar to all that was worth having in life, was a tragedy in its way, it destroyed so much! Now was explained to her so much; the irritability, the restlessness, the unspoken trouble: all those things that had drawn her husband so surely away from her!

She knew him so well. She could read into his heart and follow almost every phase of the torture which this unusual and most cruel proposition must have signified to him, and when the first hot resentful misery had passed, her thought was of fullest pity for the man.

She longed to comfort him, to put her arms about him and to kiss him, and to hold his tired head on her breast; for she knew the poison of this strange bequest. Love for herself (that wonderful love!) was fighting now, not merely against ugly necessity but against the grimmest determination.

"He will never do it!" she said to herself, "never! never!"

She rose, and picking up the letter she slipped it back into the coat pocket, and then she stood a moment with closed eyes, lifting the coat in her arms and pressing her lips to it as though it were sentient and responsive: then she brushed the tears away and sat down and thought deliberately. Happily, Julian was not coming back till late, there were so many hours in which to think and act!

(To be continued.)

NORMAN ANGELL IN FRANCE.

Tells of His Experience in That Sorely-Tried Country.

Norman Angell, the world's peace propagandist of London, has been here in France, where he has been shut off from the outside world in a small village. Of his experiences he said:

"Soldiers, soldiers everywhere. It was impossible to get away from them. I was living cheek by jowl with them, occasionally sharing their food, sitting round the camp fires and discussing the war and politics. The contrast between England and France as regards the situation is striking.

"In France there is not a family that has not suffered privation, ruin, or loss of a member, mostly the breadwinner. The checks of wealthy persons remain uncashed. Someone goes to Paris with the intention of returning home the next day, and is swallowed up. A week passes, and nothing is heard of him. We are told that the train service is still excellent, which means that a four hours' journey is accomplished with luck in 16 or 20 hours."

Angell recited some of the rumors current daily.

"Your local paper tells," he said, "quite seriously that the Russians have entered Berlin and that Potsdam Palace is in ruins. Then you get dark hints that whole French regiments are demoralized and that officers and men have been executed by scores with a distinguished general thrown in.

"German spies are arrested everywhere. Advertisements are being ruthlessly pulled down by the town officials on the ground that they contain some subtle form of German espionage.

"Yet the soldiers with whom you hobnob are models of good humor and kindliness. Sometimes they are the most unmilitary of militaires, good, honest, bourgeois, running to fat and a partiality for sleep after meals. But the moment they hear of German barbarities they become inflamed and pray for a chance to avenge them."

Take Notice.

A specialist claims to be able to make hair grow on a bald head by rubbing it frequently with a Turkish towel. It is barely possible that fuzz off the towel has given him false encouragement.

Paw Didn't Know.

Willie—Paw, are a man and his wife one?

Paw—Yes, my son.

Willie—Then how many was Solomon?

Paw—You go to bed, young man.

A Three Year Old.

"Mother," said a three-year-old girl, "I don't think you know much about bringing up children, do you?" "What makes you think that, dear?" "Because you always send me to bed when I'm not a bit sleepy, and make me get up when I am."

The Ideal.

"Would you forgive me if I kissed you?"

"How can I tell beforehand?"

Every girl on earth imagines that she would make an ideal wife.

NIETZSCHE, THE MAD MAN.

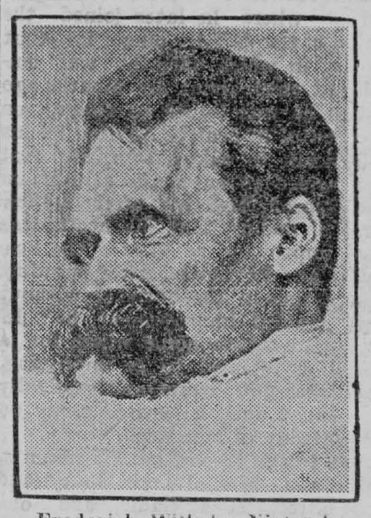
The German Author Who Has Poisoned His Country's Ideals.

Nietzsche's philosophy is said to have had great influence on the mind of Germany, and in the production of the present state of affairs there. Rather than being an active influence upon Germany, Nietzsche might better be called the first one to express a philosophy, or a rational sentiment, that was growing in Germany. That sentiment, fed by her swifter-flying factory wheels, her broadening commercial lines, is simply the sentiment that has tinged her morals, her philosophy, her very life—materialism, commercialism, progress.

How Nietzsche can be identified with that sentiment has been hard to see until now, when everything German—the soul of Germany—has been laid bare by the war. Nietzsche, known to us as a mad, diseased, rhapsodic blasphemer, simply idealized the "material progress" religion of Germany! Idealized it, put it on four corners of philosophy, bound it up in argument, and—as far as we can see—did it unwittingly, thought he was a philosopher, when in reality, he was only an instrument thrust ahead of his Time, to cry in a strange voice about a Superman who was to come after—and that we should prepare for his coming!

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche was born of Polish blood long settled in Germany, at Roecken, in Saxony, 1844. He was brought up in a most religious home atmosphere and studied at Liepzig, later becoming a professor at Basel University, in Switzerland. As a camp steward in the Franco-Prussian War he contracted a nervous disease, and from youth to his death he was a nervous wreck, dyspeptic, addicted to drugs. He died in 1900 insane.

His books, which caused a genuine sensation in Germany, were published between 1872 and 1888. He has long been an accepted figure in



Frederich Wilhelm Nietzsche.

Germany. His works are read by all students. But in England and America, where his books have crept in as if by stealth, he is not taken seriously.

Christianity Greater Folly.

In a word, Nietzsche believed that Christianity and Democracy, the pillars of our life, were the greatest of human follies. Both systems held the average man, the humble man, the modest man, as the ideal type, and so put the brakes on progress. Both Christianity and Democracy preserved the weak and forced the strong to give of their strength to the weak. Nietzsche's ideal social arrangement was one in which there would be a huge, moral, helpless slave class mastered by a small, active, progressive class, which did not aim at the equality of all classes, but at the ultimate production, at the top, of Superman! All this based upon an amendment to Schopenhauer, which Nietzsche called "the will to power."

The idea took at once in Germany, where, as a matter of fact, a huge mass is under the heel of a master class—the militarists. Professors, eager to adopt anything so flattering to the class as Nietzsche's philosophy, began teaching it. And this great mass, who can pass legislation only under the censorship of the Kaiser, in spite of their vaunted Socialistic strength, has grown up to fancy itself "super." For the beauty of Nietzsche is that he inveighed against monarchy just enough to allow this mass of which he spoke so witheringly to imagine itself capable of getting into the running in the Superman stakes.

Anglo-Saxon minds, in the last fifteen years, have weighed Nietzsche, and while they put up a protective barrier by claiming he was a product of his time, they admit he was honest, that his search for truth was genuine. In short, we have at last pictured him as a wild, mad man, who, armed with a broom, has fiercely attacked the great edifice of human life, to smash it to pieces; but that his broom has only swept away a lot of dust and grime and the cobwebs of misconception and error, leaving the vast pillars, the massive masonry, shining brighter than ever. For that we have given him credit. He has been a good house-cleaner!

Books Not Readable.

Nietzsche's books, the greatest of which is probably "Thus Spake Zoroaster," are not very readable. He deals in generalities mostly, and he sticks to no set plan, wandering about from idea to idea, and using a roaring, bellowing, jumbled style that occasionally permits a passage of real beauty to crop up.

Of peculiar significance are same of his sayings just now. For instance:

"It is characteristic of an unphilosophical race to hold on firmly to Christianity—they need its discipline for moralizing—and humanizing. The Englishman, more gloomy, sensual, headstrong, and brutal than the German, is for that reason, as the baser of the two, also the more pious; he has all the more need of Christianity."

That passage has a terrible humor about it, just now!

Then again—

"Every elevation of the type man has hitherto been the work of an aristocratic society—and so will it always be—a society believing in a long scale of gradations of rank and differences of worth among human beings, and requiring slavery in some form or other."

"Soldiers and their leaders have always a much higher mode of comportment towards one another than workmen and their employers. At present, at least, all militarily established civilization still stands high above all so-called industrial civilization; the latter, in its present form, is in general the meanest mode of existence that has ever been."

It is just possible that the Devil has released Nietzsche's soul from the mild torment of fire, to take him over the fields of Belgium, to see his countrymen believing what he believed; and to look on the scarred towns, where a few weeks ago there flourished "that meanest form of existence."

NOTABLE WALKING STICKS.

Late King Edward Collected Over Three Thousand.

The collecting of walking-sticks was his late Majesty's favorite hobby, his most treasured stick being one which was regularly carried by Queen Victoria. This remarkable stick was fashioned from a branch of the Boscobel oak which once concealed Charles II. when escaping from Cromwell's soldiers. Queen Victoria had it altered somewhat, and a little idol from Seringapatam was inserted as a knob.

King Edward's collection of walking-sticks, of course, included all sorts of designs. It was a fact, however, that he preferred as a rule an ordinary crook shape. Indeed, his fondness for this particular design gave not a little impetus to its popularity.

Talking of famous walking-sticks and their owners, Messrs. Henry Howell & Co., who are probably the largest stick makers in the world, recall a curious story of the ominous trick which Charle's I.'s walking-stick played on that unhappy monarch, for during the famous trial at Westminster Hall the head of the stick fell off.

Bygone monarchs were very fond of walking-sticks, and Queen Elizabeth put hers to an unpleasant use, for the merry Queen Bess employed them for beating her maids of honor.

In the club-room of the Royal College of Physicians there is preserved the gold-headed cane once the symbol of the doctor's profession, which was used by the celebrated Dr. John Radcliffe, who attended Queen Mary, and afterward by four other eminent physicians.

At Kensington Museum, too, may be seen Goldsmith's malacca cane, which has some charming gold mounts. One of the most remarkable sticks in existence is owned by a seaman on his Majesty's ship Glory, and was made out of love letters placed on a steel spike.

Shop girls in New York city number over 100,000.

An egotist is a man who expects a woman to marry him for himself alone.

Once in a while a man has so much money that he feels he can afford to be honest.

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Hints for the Home

With the Cabbage.

Standard Coldslaw Dressing. — One egg, one-half cup of sugar, one tablespoon of flour, one-half teaspoon of mustard, one-half teaspoon salt, dash of red pepper, one-half-cup each of water and vinegar. Put together in order given, beating the egg a little, then cook until it thickens, then cool. This makes enough dressing for two or three small cabbages, and one expert manager multiplies it by twenty-four to make enough to dress a popular cabbage relish for 200 people. It is a smooth and piquant dressing.

Easy Coldslaw Dressing. — Mash the yolk of a hard boiled egg with a quarter of a teaspoon of mustard, one tablespoon of sugar, and half a teaspoon of salt. When thoroughly mixed add enough vinegar to make it as thin as desired. Several spoonfuls of milk or cream may be added to it. It is a pretty, sweet, and agreeable dressing for a small amount of cabbage. The above amount is enough for half a cabbage.

Cabbage Salad.—There is no salad dressing for cabbage that is finer than sour cream whipped up and seasoned with lemon juice or vinegar, salt, and pepper to taste. The strict vegetarian uses the lemon juice always. A little shaved onion with a cabbage, one little one or several new ones, also seasons the salad well without being noticeable in an independent way. Some people like a salad or slaw seasoned instead with a half teaspoon of celery seed. The cabbage must always be crisp, and if well crisped after it has the finest flavor if scalded and then crisped in icewater. Shave it as finely as possible, put it in a deep bowl with the onion if that is used, then pour immediately into a colander with fine holes and then put into icewater to crisp, leaving for at least an hour. A little sugar may be sprinkled on it before adding a dressing. Radish flowers make about the prettiest decoration for cabbage salad, but beet slices cut out in fancy shapes may be used and slices or shreds of green or red pepper in season also are in favor.

Marinated Red Cabbage. — Remove outer imperfect leaves, wash, and cut up a red cabbage fine as for cold slaw. Put it into a safety glazed earthenware dish, powder with fine salt, and leave it in a cool place for two days, stirring it several times in order that the salt may thoroughly penetrate the cabbage. It can be prepared in a shorter time by using more salt. Enough liquid may be drawn out, if there is a considerable quantity of cabbage, so that it will need to be drained off, but ordinarily a reasonable amount of salt will simply make the cabbage sticky. Next slice one onion or several into the bottom of the earthenware dish, tie up some whole pepper, a clove or two, and whatever spices you choose in a bit of cheesecloth, then cover the whole with either cold or boiling vinegar and leave standing for twenty-four hours, when it is ready for use. The pickled and red colored onion in this will be greatly relished as an appetizer, so it is well to be generous with onion. It may be served separately. Instead of onion or with it may be added a tiny bit of garlic.

German Endive.—It is a great pity to waste the green part of the German or curly endive or chicory, since it makes most excellent and palatable greens of as great value medicinally as dandelions, to which it is related. It is worth buying if it is entirely green, without any blanched centre. Three heads, which may often be secured for 10 cents, will supply both a salad for one meal and some greens for another, or a cooked salad for from four to six people. so it is much more economical than head lettuce and far more wholesome. Cook the green part in plenty of water for ten or fifteen minutes, or until tender; drain, chop in a chopping bowl, then heat up with butter and other seasonings, or combine with a little chipped meat, meat stock, and seasonings, and bake in the oven as a sort of loaf or pudding (the Italian budino). Or after adding the butter and seasoning and cooking until these blend well with the greens, pack into cups rinsed out with cold water, and when cold pour out and use as a salad.

Useful Hints.

Leaving ham in the water in which it is boiled until it is quite cold? This will make it juicy and tender.

Ham which might otherwise be good is often spoiled by being cooked in too small an amount of water.

Flowers wither quickly in the heat but a small piece of camphor in the water will keep them fresh much longer.

In washing delicate laces never use starch, but if a slight stiffening is desired two lumps of sugar in a basin of warm water will give all that is needed.

Sheets of tinfoil placed under doilies upon which glasses, pitchers or vases of water are set will prevent the dampness from soaking through and staining polished tables.

When baking bread or using the oven for other purposes, remember that it is an economy of fuel if vegetables are cooked in covered dishes, in the oven at the same time.

Rain spots on cloth need not be regarded hopelessly. Wipe off the way of the nap with a silk handkerchief or very soft brush. If this be done quickly, no marks will remain.

Both vinegar and lemon juice have a remarkable action on the fibre of beef, and if a piece of steak is allowed to remain for several hours covered with either, it will lose much of its toughness.

Should an extra polish be required on an old grate, first rub the bars with a piece of lemon, after which they will take black lead better and polish more easily.

Allow cabbage water to get quite cold before pouring out. You will find it will leave no unpleasant smell behind, as it does when it is poured away hot.

Brown boots and shoes that have stains and spots on them may be renovated by rubbing them with a piece of flannel dipped in methylated spirits, leaving them to dry before polishing.

Lettuce, parsley and all other green things may be kept deliciously fresh if first washed in cold water, shaken and then packed in a tin pail that has a very tight cover, so that the air may not penetrate to them, and set in a cool place.

If you choose young, tender field corn can it exactly as you can sweet corn, and add enough sugar in the preparation of the table to season it, you will find it equal to sweet corn. When cooking field corn for the table add a teaspoonful of sugar to the kettle in which the corn is boiling and you cannot tell it from sugar corn.

Vegetables with a strong flavor, like cabbage, onions and turnips, should be cooked in a large amount of water and kept boiling rapidly. Such vegetables will improve with the addition of a bit of soda. The soda helps to soften the fibre of these vegetables, and when the water is to be all poured off no appreciable trace of the soda remains.

A useful gift for a new baby that will be sure to be appreciated by baby's mother is a set of muslin bonnet strings, with a tiny gilt safety pin attached to the end of each to pin it to the little hood under the trimmings. Baby's bonnet strings have such a way of getting stringy and wet after a short time of wear that these are much daintier than silk or satin ties sewed to the hood, as they can be put on freshly done up, and look clean and crisp. They are just strips of muslin very daintily hemmed.

The Kaiser.

Who is it thinks he knows it all?
That he will make all nations fall?
The Kaiser.

Who is it thinks that he has light?
That he is "it"—that might is right?
The Kaiser.

Who is it sure will get a fall?
That will astound and confound all?
The Kaiser.

And who will get a great surprise
When French and British open his eyes?
The Kaiser.

Because he thinks he knows it all,
Which surely comes before a fall—
Poor Kaiser.

Who is it thinks that God is pleased
With murderous soul and mind diseased?
The Kaiser.

Who has forgot of the Son of God;
Who sure will use his chastening rod?
The Kaiser.

Who has forgot the Prince of Peace,
Who came the burdened to release?
The Kaiser.

Oh, what a wrong conception he
Has got of God's great Majesty,
Poor Kaiser.

Water Cannon.

The novel gas-explosion pump that was described in Nature and Science, has proved so successful in England that the Egyptian government has just ordered ten with which to drain Lake Mareotis—the name borne by a large part of the Nile Delta, near Alexandria. The ten pumps are able to raise one billion imperial gallons of water a distance of twenty feet daily. The new pumping station will probably be the largest in the world, or, if not, will certainly become so, for eight more pumps will be added to it later. These remarkable pumps have no moving parts, such as pistons or impellers. Instead, a charge of gas is driven directly against the water, and so forces it through the discharge pipe. As the Engineering Record says, the new pump works much as a cannon would work if loaded with water instead of with a projectile.



Cathedral Wrecked by Kaiser's Men at Mons.

The interior of the Cathedral at Mons after the Germans had shelled and captured the city.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, NOVEMBER 1.

Lesson V. The Arrest and Trial of Jesus. Matt. 26. 47-68. Golden Text, Isa. 53.7.

Verse 57. Where the scribes and the elders were gathered together —The Sanhedrin did not meet at night. But the scribes and elders were not going to take any chances on losing Jesus. As soon as they send their officers to apprehend Jesus, they themselves go to their assembly place to hurry through as quickly as possible his condemnation and execution. The world was asleep. They could act quietly with no fear of the populace interceding in Jesus's behalf.

58. Peter was more courageous than the other disciples, but there was a great deal of caution in his courage. He followed him afar off, near enough to see where he was taken, but far enough not to get into any personal danger. He wanted to see the end. This doubtless was an honest curiosity. He felt that all was up with Jesus as soon as the officers led him away by force. There was nothing Peter could do. He intended, however, to see what was done to Jesus.

59. Sought false witness — It was evident to the leaders of the Jews that they had no evidence against Jesus. There was none for his arrest to say nothing of his execution. One would expect to see the chief priests sitting quietly to hear the evidence which the accusers of Jesus would have to present against him; for they were a court of law sitting as judges. However, not only they, but the whole council, sought false witness against Jesus. Imagine these men stepping down from their high places and without dignity going about among the spectators trying to secure evidence against Jesus. As they bribed Judas to betray Jesus, they would not stop at paying for any kind of incriminating evidence.

60, 61. They found it not, though many false witnesses came — None were able to falsify plausibly. Afterward, when the chief priests and elders and all the council were at their wits end to find some sort of evidence against Jesus, came two and said. How long they had to be labored with to trump up testimony and what inducements were made them we do not know. But the temptation to imagine the worst is great.

61. This man said—The most the two false witnesses could adduce was a supposed statement, which even the high priest and scribes saw immediately was not material or relevant. They also saw,, doubtless, that the destruction of the temple and its rebuilding in three days had a spiritual as well as a factual interpretation, and that if they pressed this testimony against Jesus, and he should say he had reference to the spiritual temple, he would thereby make complete answer to the charge and clear himself.

62. Jesus saw the predicament of the high priest. The latter stood up. He could not remain seated. He must make something out of this testimony or the crowd would see his discomfiture. Answerest thou nothing?—His hope was to make Jesus incriminate himself. What is it which these witness against thee?—He knew that the testimony was worthless. His question, however, might lead the onlookers to place some weight upon the charge made against Jesus.

63. But Jesus held his peace — There was no reason why Jesus should speak. The high priest knew this as well as Jesus. He, therefore, turns to Jesus with a question which had nothing whatever to do with the testimony of the false witness. I adjure thee by the living God—It was not lawful for the Jew to take an oath. But the extremity of the high priest was great. That thou tell us whether thou art the Christ, the Son of God—It was on this charge that Jesus was to be executed. As no testimony could be trumped up on this point, the high priest himself takes the initiative.

64. Thou hast said—These words indicate an affirmation of the high priest's question. There was no need for Jesus to say anything further. But he did not want to leave anyone in doubt as to his claims. Therefore he adds, nevertheless (although you have stated the fact) I (also) say unto you, Henceforth ye shall see (me) the Son of man sitting at the right hand of Power, and coming on the clouds of heaven.

65. Rent his garments—The plural is used in the original text because according to the rabbinical rule all of the garments, the nether as well as the upper, were to be torn. This was the proper sign for holy men to show that they were shocked at blasphemy. He hath spoken blasphemy—Note now that the evidence which is to be used against Jesus comes from the misinterpretation by the high priest of the words Jesus spoke. Well might he say, What further need have we of witnesses? These words indicate that all of the false witnesses, even the two who came at last, could bring nothing valid against Jesus. There was still further need of witnesses. But now that there was opportunity to misconstrue Jesus's words and turn them back upon himself, the leaders could discontinue their search for witnesses. What a relief this must have been for them!

66. What think ye?—Of course the high-priest would turn to the crowd. He would play upon the sympathies and arouse the prejudices of the onlookers. But one is warranted in asking: Was the crowd or the Sanhedrin to try and condemn Jesus? They answered and said, He is worthy of death — The high priest could safely count on the crowd. He had humored it and touched its vanity by his direct question. The penalt of blasphemy was death (Lev. 24. 16) and also of being a false prophet (Deut. 18.20).

67. Then did they spit in his face —How often are prisoners treated with indignity! Buffet him—Struck him on the neck with the hollow of the hand to make a noise. Smote him means they struck him in the face. The leaders of the church doubtless felt safe when they had the crowd with them. They were perfectly ready, it seems, to let Jesus be subjected to all sorts of raillery and indignity.

Willis—"Putting a pin in a person's chair is an old joke." Wallace—"Yes; but it hasn't lost its point yet!"

Walter found his mother talking to a portly lady. "Walter," said his ma, "this is your great aunt." "Yes," said Walter, looking at the lady's ample proportions, "she looks like it!"

WHICH TWIN?

An Englishman Eulogizes the Irish Peasant Lover.

The Irishman is traditionally an adept in coaxing and cursing. No tongue can equal his in varied and picturesque denununciation of an enemy; none can so irresistibly wheedle a sweetheart. True, the English of an earlier generation, crude and tongue-tied lovers who never kissed the Blarney stone, were wont to proclaim the Irishman as fickle as he was fascinating. But that ancient calumny scarcely survives to-day; it is an Englishman, Mr. E. K. Oakley, who in a recent article on "Irish Court ships,' eulogizes appreciatingly the superiority of the Irish peasant lover, with his play of wit and fancy, in comparison with the stolid stupidity of the English rustic wooer, or the cheap sophistication of the cockney 'Arry and 'Arriet.

Even in the disconcerting moment of rejection, the Irishman retires with grace—sometimes with a grace that turns defeat to victory. Through a hawthorn hedge in May, Mr. Oakley had the eavesdropper's guilty pleasure of overhearing an idyl in the lane on the farther side. Maureen had evidently just said no to Shaun.

"Wisha, thin, if it must be it must, and if ye won't ye won't," he mourned, "but, och, Maureen acushla, why wasn't ye born twins, so that I cud have had the half of ye?"

"And if it's twins I was, ye cud that," conceded Maureen, sympathetically, "for niver wud the one of me be giving ye the go-by, excipt for Timsy Flaherty that's coming back the week with expectations, as well ye know."

"Thrue for ye, thin, it's on'y the half of twins ye are!" sighed Shaun. "'Twas by the will of hivin, and ye'd nothin' to do wid the matther; but, Maureen, asthore, 'tis yersilf and not hivin has the deciding which twin ye'll be. L'ave Timsy expict his expictations fr'm tother wan, and thin l'ave yersilf spake a worrd to me, wid the sound there'd be in it if Timsy was out of it intirely."

"It wud still be no," protested Maureen, but not very strenuously.

"No, l'ave it be, and as many more noes of the same patthern as ye can lay yer swate tongue to," agreed Shaun, "for 'tis a man wid square ears on him wud be able to be sure they was not yes. I am not!"

His ingenuity and persistency had their reward, and the eavesdropper escaped during the ecstatic flurry consequent upon Maureen's surrender.

"I could not regret the experience," Mr. Oakley concludes, "but I felt myself treated not quite fairly by a fate that confided so much, yet withheld the rest. I never learned how complaisant or otherwise Shaun's rival proved in the matter of transferring his 'expictations' to the non-existent twin. Poor Timsy!"

CITY OF SAD WOMEN.

War Supreme Test of Women's Affection.

Berlin is a city of saddened women, rich and poor, young and old, all know the great sorrow of war. Edith Donnerberg Dunaew, who has just arrived in Washington from that stricken city, said: "Before I escaped from Berlin I saw sights that will stay in my heart forever. The city is full of women who force their lips to a patriotism their souls reject. I have seen scores of girls who married their soldier sweethearts ten minutes after the first call to war, and found their names in the list of killed within a week thereafter. Something sadder still is when the soldier-sweetheart-husband comes back from the battlefield maimed and crushed. Oh, these are the terrible tests! I have watched hospital scenes, dramatic enough, tragic enough, to build a hundred play houses upon. I have seen girls rush out, bring back a priest and go through her marriage ceremony right there, while the poor, shattered creature on the cot wept, half in protest at the sweetheart's sacrifice, half in grateful joy." And she continued slowly, "I have seen the other side; when the girl could not accept her cruel fate; when her spirit crumpled under the test; when she turned away from the maimed form, unable to endure what fate required of her. War is woman's supremest test in every way. I pray the women of America may never be called upon to endure such anguish as their sisters of Europe are bearing to-day."

Raw potato juice as a cleaner? It will remove stains from the hands and also from woollen fabrics.

It was raining hard one Sunday, and the little boy asked his mother if they weren't going to Sunday School. "No, not to-day, dear," she answered; "it's too muddy and it's raining too hard." "Well, mamma," said the little Puritan, "it was raining yesterday and we went to the circus. The mother immediately made preparations to go.

GENERAL PAU'S WOUND.

Letter He Wrote His Mother When He Lost Hand in 1870.

Gen. Paul Gerald Pau, hero of the second capture of Mulhausen, whose army has borne one of the biggest parts in the war, lost his right arm in the battle of Worth in 1870. His announcement of the fact to his mother, a few days after the battle, is contained in the following letter, which has just been made public:

"My good mother: As I don't know if any of the letters that I have written to you have arrived, or, rather, since I have strong reasons for believing that none of them have reached you, while, this time, I may hope that you will be able to see my autograph, I am going to relate my adventures at length.

"First of all, the originality of the preceding seven lines must lead you to think that they were traced by a foot instead of a hand. Undeceive yourself and laugh neither at the first efforts of an unpractised hand, nor at the style. Besides the fact that I speak almost exclusively German just now, I swear that elegant phrases don't flow easily when it takes five minutes to trace a line.

"But I am forgetting that I haven't told you the main thing. I am wounded, but you see not dangerously. It was the 6th of August in the battle of Worth. I had had up to that time the luck not to be touched; in the midst of a rain of iron and lead, when a shell smashed a tree near me, and a splinter struck me on the right hand and put two fingers hors de combat. An hour afterwards I regretted much the loss of the above-mentioned digits because a Bavarian bullet fractured the same hand and lodged itself between the tow bones of my wrist, from which I delicately extracted it. I was then ordered to the ambulance, and it was while I dragged myself along in that direction, obliged to pass under the fire of the Prussian batteries, that I received a fragment of a shell in my right thigh.

"Unnecessary for me to tell you that all is quite well with me. It is true that they had to amputate my wrist, but the operation was highly successful. How could it be otherwise? I am with the best folk in the world; nursed like a child of the family; visits, each more affectionate than the last, I don't lack.

"Enough of myself. I needn't tell you that I am anxious for both our poor Lorraine and our poor France. Shall I be a long while before I can fly towards Nancy, 'trailing a wing and dragging a foot?' It is Lafontaine who gives the answer.

"In the meantime a thousand kisses and hoping to see you soon.

"GERALD."

WOUNDS OFTEN TRIVIAL.

Many Soldiers Who Are Shot Recover in a Short Time.

Lord Kitchener walked into one of the hospitals in London the other day to visit the wounded soldiers returned from the front. He stopped by one man's bed.

"Where were you hurt, my man?" he asked.

"Sabre cut, sir," said the chap under covers, trying to salute. "On my leg, sir."

"Sorry," said Kitchener. "Hurry up and get well."

The nurse spoke up.

"He has a bullet hole through his shoulder, sir," said she. "He didn't say anything about that."

"Quite right," said Kitchener. "A bullet doesn't amount to much. I carried one myself for three years."

A bullet doesn't amount to much in this war, either. Broadly speaking, it either kills the man or puts him on the invalid list for a rather short time. The same thing has been reported in every modern war. The slender, high power bullet of to-day may not even take a man out of the firing line.

"I know of one man," said an army surgeon, "who was hit three times in six days. Each bullet cut through the flesh of an arm, and he just tied up the hole and kept up with his company. He took part in every subsequent engagement until a ball passed through the bone of his leg. Then he had to go to the rear."

"Amputation?"

"Not at all. The bullet drilled a clean hole through his leg bone. He should be back on the firing line in another month."

Far more remarkable cases are continually being reported. One man was shot through the back of the head and fought on all day. He had no idea he had been so seriously wounded. When he reported to the surgeon at night he complained that his head ached. The vast majority of those in the hospitals in England suffering from bullet wounds will be in battle again before the war is over. Only the minor cases, as a rule, are brought here. The others are at the front.

This is not the case with shrapnel, and so far as one can ascertain the majority of the wounds sustained by British soldiers were made by bursting shells.

No, Maud, dear; we should scarcely call sitting down on a bent pin a standing joke.

You never can tell. Many a man builds castles in the air who can't raise the wind.

The Leader

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The Leader Publishing Co.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1914.

TIME-TABLE

EASTBOUND

No. 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 exc'pt 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 Week's War News

Fighting of the most detperate character has been in progress in West Flanders, Belgium and Northwestern France. The Germans attempted, not only to advance along the coast of the North Sea to the French ports, but attacked the Allies at many points from the extreme north to the heights of the Meuse on the south. The Belgian army, supported by the Allies, is holding on stubbornly to the line of the River Yser, despite determined German attacks, and has thus far succeeded in halting the advance of the invaders along the coast.

Incessant fighting has been in progress from the coast line as far south as La Basse, a distance of about fifty miles, but this line is divided into several fronts, on which seperate engagements are being fought. It is this line that the Germans are endeavoring to break in their attempts to reach Dunkirk and other French seaports, but they have been unsuccessful, and are reported to have lost ground.

Thirty thousand Germans are reported to have occupied the coast between Ostend and Nieuport, and to have dug trenches along the dykes from Middelkerke to Westende, but they were repulsed near the latter town, leaving their guns at Ostend.

Three British monitors, the Severn, Humber and Mersey, with 6-inch and other heavy guns, have been shelling the Germans in the vicinity of Ostend, doing terrible execution. Machine-gun detachments have also been landed from these vessels to assist in the defence of Nieuport. French warships are also said to have lent their assistance. The British Admiralty praises the work of the warships and reports great damage to the Germans from their fire. It adds that the naval losses have been small and that the German artillery is having difficulty in finding the range.

Particularly heavy fighting has occurred in the Lille region, where the British are in action. The encounters in this neighborhood have been of a hand-to-hand character, with the advantage in favor of the British.

Altkirch, in Upper Alsace, a short distance from the Swiss frontier, has again been taken by the French at the point of the bayonet.

A report comes from Amsterdam to the effect that General von Moltke, chief of the German General Staff, is dying, while another report states that General von Trip and his whole staff, who were in Leffiinghe, near Middelkerke, were killed by the fire of a British naval gun.

Official reports from Petrograd announce that the German troops have been driven from the roads leading to Warsaw and are now in full retreat, having left their wounded on the field of battle. The retreat is declared to have completely wrecked the Kaiser's scheme of a winter campaign in Poland, which included the occupations of Warsaw and the banks of the Vistula. The advances of the Austrians in Galicia are also reported to have been stayed. Russia has again assumed the offensive at Przemysl.

By order of the Czar, the students of Russian universities and high schools have been called to the colors. These youths were ordinarily exempt from war service, and the action of the Czar was received in Petrograd with the utmost enthusiasm.

The attack on Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, is being vigorously prosecuted by the Sebro-Montenegrin army. Naval guns have been brought overland from the allied fleet in the Adriatic and have done great work. All the principal ports are said to be in the hands of the attacking army. Many Austrian attacks on the Servian fighting line are reported to have been repulsed.

The Japanese have destroyed the military equipment and seized large quantities of gold and amunitions of war on German islands recently occupied by them in the South Seas. The Japanese are also said to have captured an auxiliary cruiser of the German squadron and to have sunk another. Pekin advices state that the Japanese have lost several thousand men in their campaign against the German concession in China.

A Rotterdam despatch says that German marines are leaving Antwerp to join the fleet, and that the ships at Kiel have been extensively provisioned, portending possible activity on the part of the German navy.

General Alderson has witnessed the first march out of the Canadian contingent at Salisbury Plain, and is understood to be fairly well pleased with the bearing of the men. The new commander, in an address to the troops, announced that the same canteen privileges as are allowed to British troops will be granted to the Canadians.

The Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, is authority for the statement that the Indian troops which Great Britain has brought to the continent have not been yet engaged in the fighting, though their early participation is expected.

Over seventy warships, including British, Austrian, Japanese, French and Russian, are searching the seas in an endeavor to run down the eight or nine German cruisers, including the Emden and the Karlsruhe, which have been destroying the shipping of the allied countries.

De Wet and Beyers at Head of Revolt in South Africa

London, Oct. 28 —It is officially reported that a number of Burghers of the Orange Free State and in the western Transvaal have made preparations for rebellion.

The Burghers of the Orange Free State are under command of General de Wet, while those in the Transvaal are under General Beyers The Union Government is taking vigorous measures to surpress the uprising

An official despatch received from Pretoria states that General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa has left the capital for the front.

The Governor-General of South Africa informs the Colonial Office of the deep regret expressed by the Government of the South African Union that certain prominent individuals, including a number of Burghers in the northern Orange Free State and in Western Transvaal have been misguided enough to defy Governmental authority and launch into preparations for an armed resistance

OFFICIALS ARE ARRESTED

The Governor-General states that armed rebellious commandos are already in existence; the town of Heilbron, in the northern part of the Orange River Colony, has been seized and the Government officials have been taken prisoners, while a train has been stopped and armed citizens of the defence force have been taken from it and disarmed

The Union Government has issued a proclamation to the people, announcing these events and explaining that, although it was aware of these rebellious preparations, it had been taking steps to preserve peace without bloodshed.

"Now," continues the proclamation, "the duty of the Government is clear. It is determined to deal with the matter with a firm hand and is taking all necessary steps to this end The very great majority of citizens in every province of the Union are thoroughly loyal and detest the very idea of rebellion. When they are aware of the situation they will undoubtedly give the Government every assistance in restoring order and will carefully abstain from giving the rebellious movement any encouragement or support."

The citizens are called upon to be on the alert and give the Government information and assistance, and those who have been guilty of disobedience under the Defence Act are advised that no action will be taken against them if they remain quietly at home.

LEADERS WITHOUT FOLLOWING

Neither De Wet nor Bevers, the two rebel leaders, has any political following, but it is feared that some of burghers, who, like themselves, still retain some of the bitterness aroused by the South African War.

Care And Abuse of Farm Machinery

Recent investigations by the Conservation Commission reveal some very interesting facts regarding the effect of care, or neglect, as the case may be, upon the life of machinery on the farm. Between 90 and 95 farms, divided into three districts, were visited in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

In Saskatchewan, out of 94 farmers visited by the Commission's representative. 76 leave all of their implements out of doors. On 73 of the farms, there were no implement sheds of any description. On 21 of the farms, sheds large enough to cover a part of the implements were found, in most cases this being only a buggy or a democrat, but not on one single farm was the machinery all housed. Not one farmer was found who painted his implements to protect them from the weather.

In Manitoba only 14 out of 94 keep their machinery under cover during winter, while 44 claim to keep a part of it inside. On 34 of the farms no provision whatever is made for protecting implements and only four claim to have done any painting.

In the three districts visited in Alberta, mixed farming is carried on quite extensively, making more barn room available, so that implements are more likely to be protected, but even here, 37 out of the 92 visited leave all machinery out of doors

In one district in Ontario where 40 farmers were visited, every man housed his implements during winter. although none of these men do any painting.

In the Ontario district visited where the implements are housed, the average life of the binder was found to be between 16 and 17 years. Many binders were seen which were in good running order after 20 seasons' crops.

In Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where so much of the machinery is left out of doors, the average life of the binder is given by the farmers as about 7 years which is less than half that protected from the weather. Many binders do not last as long as seven years One farmer near Moosomin, Sask, who, after 12 years, was retiring from the farm, held an auction sale. His binder after cutting 12 crops sold for $80, or 50% of the original cost, and his other machinery at proportionately high prices It had all been well housed and the necessary painting and repairing had been done to keep it in good order. On a neighboring farm a binder which had cut only three crops, but which had been neglected and had stood out of doors, was being relegated to the scrap heap and a new one was being purchased.

An implement shed costs money, but if its use will double or treble the length of time the machinery will last. it is a good investment. Farmers often say that they cannot afford to build a shed The truth is, they really can not afford to be without one. Apart from the additional power necessary for operation, the depreciation on unhoused machinery on the average sized farm is so great as to amount to much more than the cost and upkeep of an implement shed. The binder works for only a short time during the year, while machinery in a shop works the whole year through and lasts proportionately many times longer. It is simply a matter of care. The life of a machine extends in direct ratio to the care it receives, and abuse and neglect will shorten the life of any mechanism. The manufacturer is not responsible for the care of the machinery after it is sold. This rests entirely with the farmer, and as a common-sense business proposition he should look after his own interests sufficiently to house his implements and thus save the thousands of dollars wasted annually in unnecessary depreciation.—F. C. N.

The Planting and Care of Shade Trees

A bulletin entitled "The Planting and Care of Shade Trees" has just been issued by the Central Experimental Farm.

This publication, which has been prepared by Mr F. E. Buck, B.S.A., Assistant to the Dominion Horticulturist, contains practical directions and advice in the selection of shade trees, their planting, transplanting and subsequent treatment and care, with notes on the principal injuries and unfavorable conditions to which shade trees are subjected, especially in towns and cities. Lists of varieties suitable for street and home planting are also given.

This bulletin is No. 19 of the Second Series of the Central Experimental Farm, a copy of which will be mailed to those to whom the information is likely to be useful and who make application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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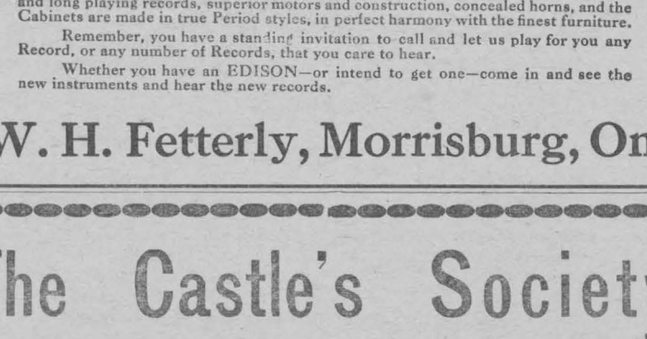

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Catachism at 3 p.m.
Evening service at 7 o'clock.
Rev. J. A. Meehan, pastor.

St. James' Church, Morrisburg

Sunday, Nov. 1st—Holy Communion at 11 a.m.; Evensong at 7 p.m.
Monday—Meeting of Junior Brotherhood of St. Andrew at the Rectory at 7 p.m.
Friday, Nov. 6th—Adult Bible-Class at 7.30 p.m.

Trinity Memorial Church, Riverside

Sunday, Nov. 1st—Evensong at 2.30 p.m.
Rev. C. O. Carson, M. A.

The Methodist Church

Morning service at 10.30; evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m.
Rev. A. J. H. Strike, pastor.

Knox (Presbyterian) Church

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

St. Paul's (Lutheran) Church, Morrisburg

Sunday, Nov. 1st—Morning Service at 10 a.m.; Sunday School at 11 a.m., Evening Service at 7 p.m.

St. John's Church, Riverside

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

Dean of Ontario Asked to Resign

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 20. — At St. George's Vestry meeting a resolution was passed asking the Rev. G. L. Starr, Dean of Ontario, to hand in his resignation as Dean of the Anglican Diocese of Ontario. Some time ago the Dean received leave of absence on account of ill-health, and he went to England, where he was on the road to recovery at the time of the outbreak of the hostilities on the European continent. He was among the first to volunteer his services at the War Office as a chaplain. He was accepted, and later was made a drill instructor.

The feeling in the church here is said to be that he should not have volunteered for service, as his duty called him home to attend to the wants of the parishioners when he had regained his strength.

Make Good Use of Women's Gift

London, Oct. 21 —The official Press Bureau tonight announced that the British War Office had decided that the £57,000 ($285.000) which the women of Canada subscribed and transmitted through the Duchess of Connaught for hospital purposes, will be devoted as follows:

The War Office will utilize $125,000 in the purchase of motor ambulance cars, half of the machines to be used in France, and the other half in this country; and the balance of the sum subscribed will be used in equipping a naval hospital with 100 beds to be known as the Canadian Women's Hospital.

It was also announced that the British War Office had accepted the offer made by Australia to send over another light horse brigade and a field ambulance corps.

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Howard M. Casselman
Morrisburg, - - Ont.

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You are Asked to Assist in this work

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

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

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

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fire! Fire!

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

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Many of the best stories and anecdotes that you hear repeated by ministers and other public speakers come from The Youth's Companion.

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Another feature of value is the doctor's weekly talk on getting well and keeping so. His advice is sound and practical He suggests remedies for minor ills, describes the symptons of others, and urges the importance of consulting a physician whenever the indications are obscure or disquieting. He recommends certain things to be done in cases of accident before the doctor arrives.

These are just two particulars in which The Companion excels, and they are by no means the only ones. If you do not know The Companion, let us send you one or two current issues, with the Forecast for 1915.

Every new subscriber in Canada who sends $2.25 for the fifty-two weekly issues of 1915 will receive free all the issues of the paper for the remaining weeks of 1914: also The Companion Home Calendar for 1915.

The Youth's Companion,
144 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Williamsburg

Rev Maurer will be in Montreal on Sunday to install the new pastor and dedicate the church R v. McCreery of Dunbar will conduct the services in the Lutheran church both morning and evening.

The autumn Conventions of the Sunday School Association, Luther League and Eastern Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Central Canada will be held in the Lutheran church November 3rd, 4th and 5th, morning, afternoon and evening sessions of each day.

The Lord's supper will be served on Sunday morning in the Methodist church at 11 a m, there will be no service in the evening.

The Lord's day alliance representative will preach on Sunday morning at 11 a.m, in the Presbyterian church and on the following Sunday Nov. 8th communion will be served.

On Tuesday afternoon President Mrs A. Cameron of Winchester missionary society, addressed the women of the W F.M.S of the Presbyterian church, after which a social hour and refreshments were served.

Mr and Mrs Phifer and daughter Mayfred spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Morewood

Mrs Alice Strader and Mrs Luther Barkley left Tuesday for Ottawa as delegates to attend the Women's Institute convention

Mr and Mrs Percy McIntosh and family of Winchester Springs and Mr and Mrs Merton Saddlemire and daughter Beatrice of Glen Becker were guests at Thomas Eastwood's

Ethel Cameron of Winchester was calling on friends in our village on Tuesday

Aggie Gillespie nurse in-training of the Montreal General hospital was the guest of Ethel Whitteker on Sunday.

Messrs Clinton Fetterly and Barney Whitteker of Morrisburg and Mrs Clayton Payne of Brinston were guests at Edgar McIntosh's on Tuesday.

Mrs N Woods of Lunenburg is visiting with her sister, Mrs Ed Beckstead this week.

Mr and Mrs Thomas Casselman motored to Winchester Springs on Sunday.

A quiet marriage was solemnized at the home of Mr and Mrs Jeremiah Shennett, when their daughter, Ella was united in marriage to Allan Garlough of this place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Maurer, of the Lutheran church. We extend to the happy couple our hearty congratulations.

Mr Abbot of Toronto en route to Cornwall stopped over and was the guest of Mr and Mrs J. D. Beckstead a few days this week.

On Thursday afternoon Oct. 22nd, the ladies of our village gathered at the Presbyterian manse to pack a bail of second hand garments to send to the Belguim fund, the shipment amounted to 400 pounds. On Wednesday 28th the ladies of the Lutheran congregation met in their basement to do likewise.

Nudell Bush

A few attended the meeting in Riverside school house by J. J. Morrison.

Fred. and Harold McIntosh were business callers at Farran Point on Tuesday

John Baker visited friends at Winchester on the 22nd.

H. L. Casselman visited friends in town on Saturday.

Mrs Dillabough visited friends here on Saturday.

Mrs Delbert Fetterly visited at Mr Shultice's on the 25th.

Mr and Mrs Chas. Hart visited at Mr McIntosh's on the 25th.

Mr and Mrs Roy Schell and baby passed through here on Sunday

Mr and Mrs G W. Cook were business callers here on Friday.

Mr and Mrs Freen Casselman spent Wednesday in town.

Mr Brownell and two sons of Farran Point were guests at M. McIntosh's on the 25th.

Geo. Henophy and Earl McIntosh spent Saturday in town

Willis Baker of B.C., is home on a visit at his parental home here.

Bruce Reddick and brother passed through here on the 25th

Sidney Lount spent Friday in town.

Mr and Mrs C. Hollister and family spent Sunday in Riverside.

Rev. Mr Shultice is spending a few days at Williamsburg.

Aden Baker was a business caller at Riverside.

The snow flurry is a gentle warning for the preparation of winter.

Mr and Mrs H Barnhart spent Friday with the latter's parents, Mr and Mrs Beaupre.

Mrs Sidney Pruner and son Lorne also Miss M. A. Driscoll spent Saturday afternoon in Morrisburg.

Mr and Mrs W. Southworth of Archer passed through here on their way to Morrisburg.

Mr and Mrs Reuben Pruner spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister, Mrs L. Froats of Froatburn.

Frank Dillabough of Cedar Grove was a business caller at Calvin Loucks on Tuesday last.

Laura Baker is visiting at Froatburn at her uncle's Geo. Pruner.

Morgan Doyle of Westneath is home for the coming winter.

Wm. Edwards of Gallingertown passed through here en route to Riverside

Mrs Calvin Loucks was calling on Mrs Percy Pruner recently.

Geo. Styles made a business trip to S. W. Pruner's on Saturday.

If the sleepy heads of Hoasic would stir out about 7.30 in the evening and cast their eyes in a north westerly direction they would see the comet and not look towards Nudell Bush for it.

Mrs Percy Pruner and Mrs Nelson Rooks spent Tuesday of last week with Mrs Donnelly in Morrisburg.

Mrs Wm. Henophy and Mrs Arthur Becksted spent Tuesday at Snyder Hill.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Hoasic

Mr and Mrs Fred. Wells spent Sunday at Franklin Wells

Mr and Mrs John O'Shaughnessy were recently at Williamsburg.

Grant Casselman of Osnabruck Centre passed through here on Friday en route for Williamsburg

Mr and Mrs Herman Fetterly were recently at Bouck's Hill.

Robt. Cunningham of Archer attended council meeting on Saturday.

Robert Bogart of Berwick spent Friday at Durham Wells'.

Mrs Edward Swerdfeger was at Williamsburg recently.

Adam Fetterly passed through here in his car on Tuesday.

Blanche Beckstead was visiting her friend Blanche Wells over Sunday.

Dora Smythe of Dundela called on her friend Olive Driscoll on Thursday evening.

Durham and Fred. Wells were at Bouck's Hill on Thursday.

Harold Weagant passed through here on Wednesday.

Mr and Mrs Fred. Wells and son Russell were visiting at R. Brown's on Tuesday.

Dr Locke passed through here on Monday.

Hugh Young posted a bill on Tuesday for the auction sale of Edward Ouderkirk.

Mr and Mrs Durham Wells and Olive Driscoll were at Morrisburg Saturday evening.

Things look quite formidable when we see a number of soldiers passing by on horse back.

The men of our section are busy turning over the sod.

W. H Fetterly was calling on Durham Wells on Saturday.

Some very mysterious things have been seen in the heavens of late. Besides the comet, two aeroplanes were plainly visible at the same hour 12 o'clock on Thursday and Saturday evenings

John Brown of Farran Point is visiting his sister, Mrs Fred. Wells.

Mrs Emma Casselman and Mrs Roy Phillips of Riverside were on Sunday visiting at Silas Swerdfeger's.

Froatburn

Mr and Mrs Chas. Watson spent one day last week with friends at Bouck's Hill

Rev. C. O. Carson and daughter, Anna of Morrisburg passed through our burn recently.

Mr Garlough passed through here on Wednesday.

Hugh Young of Elma was at M. Beckstead's on Wednesday.

Mrs R. Phillips and Mrs Emma Casselman of Riverside passed through our burn on Thursday

Archie Crowder was in our burn Thursday on business.

Mr and Mrs M Reddick of Nudell Bush passed through our burn recently.

Mr and Mrs Stephen Froats of Glen Becker spent Friday at Simon Swerdfeger's.

Mr and Mrs W. H. Fetterly of Morrisburg were in our burn on Saturday in their auto

Mr and Mrs Cephrenus Casselman of Nudell Bush passed through here on Sunday.

W. Bouck of Aultsville passed through here on Monday.

Grace Swerdfeger spent Sunday with L. Styles

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

Mrs Roy Schell and son returned home on Sunday after spending a couple of weeks at her parental home in Aultsville.

Mr and Mrs R. Gallinger were in our burn on Sunday.

Mrs D. Froats spent the week end the guest of her daughter, Mrs John Styles.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs S. Pruner of Pigeon Island is on the sick list again

Several attended the ploughing bee at Jacob Swerdfeger's recently.

Matthew Marcellus was in our burn recently.

ONLY SIXTEEN, GIRL VERY SICK

Tells How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



New Orleans, La.—"I take pleasure in writing these lines to express my gratitude to you. I am only 16 years old and work in a tobacco factory. I have been a very sick girl but I have improved wonderfully since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now looking fine and feeling a thousand times better."—Miss AMELIA JAQUILLARD, 3961 Tehoupitoulas St., New Orleans, La.

St. Clair, Pa.—"My mother was alarmed because I was troubled with suppression and had pains in my back and side, and severe headaches. I had pimples on my face, my complexion was sallow, my sleep was disturbed, I had nervous spells, was very tired and had no ambition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has worked like a charm in my case and has regulated me. I worked in a mill among hundreds of girls and have recommended your medicine to many of them."—Miss ESTELLA MAGUIRE, 110 Thwing St., St. Clair, Pa.

There is nothing that teaches more than experience. Therefore, such letters from girls who have suffered and were restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be a lesson to others. The same remedy is within reach of all.

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

Osnabruck Centre

Mr and Mrs George Whiting and daughter Evelyn visited the former's brother, Alvin Crites on Sunday.

Mrs Willis Werely and Mrs E Gove called on H Hart on Friday.

We are glad to learn that Mrs J. Boupreau had a successful operation and we welcome her home again.

Emma Silmser visited at Wm. Gallingers on Friday.

Friends of H Hart are sorry to learn that he is compelled to take his bed again.

Mr and Mrs Willis Werely and family were at H Hart's on Sunday

Arthur Beckstead visited at Miles Simser on Saturday.

A. Markell of Ottawa passed through here on Thursday.

Most of the neighbor men showed their sympathy for Wm Wagner, when they gathered at his home on Friday afternoon to help cement his granary.

At Wm. Wagner's this week were Mr and Mrs Empey, Cyrl Empey, Mr Croferd of Montreal and Mr and Mrs Frank Jackson.

J Fetterly of Cornwall was at R. Fetterly's

Mr and Mrs Clarence Dafoe visited H. Gallinger on Sunday.

Mr and Mrs J. Alguire was at Geo. Alguire's Saturday and Sunday.

There was service at Gallingertown on Sunday Oct. 25th. Mr Floyd takes the meeting on Sunday evening once a month. Come one and all.

H. Rombough passed through here one day this week on business.

They are preparing for a harvest supper at Curtis Gallinger's on Oct. 28th. Everybody welcome.

Brinston

Mr and Mrs Herman Barkley of South Mountain spent Sunday at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs S. E. Barkley.

A good crowd attended services here on Sunday afternoon and evening.

Messrs Long and Richardson of Iroquois spent Sunday evening in town.

A number from here attended the Matilda District W.M.S. convention at Iroquois on Friday.

Mrs P. O Bush has returned home, having spent a couple of weeks with her daughter, Mrs Johnston of Spencerville.

E. Clark spent Sunday in Ottawa.

Mr and Mrs Jas. Murray spent Sunday at Hainsville.

Quarterly Sacramental service will be held here in the Methodist church on Sunday Nov. 1st.

Misses Alice Eastwood, Anna Maurer and Christie Loucks of Williamsburg visited Lottie Hamilton on Thursday afternoon.

Messrs Lyman Murray, Frankie Murray and Ernest Hamilton of the I.H.S. spent the week end at their respective homes here.

East Williamsburg

Charles Beckstead and daughter, May of Norwood, N.Y., spent the week-end with his sister, Mrs William Henophy.

Alvin Henophy who has been spending a few months at Madrid, N.Y., has returned home.

Mr and Mrs R. Lawrence of Uncle Sam's domain spent Sunday at C. Wells'.

Thomas Garlough spent last week at his farm in Williamsburg.

Mrs John Wells of Aultsville is visiting friends at East Williamsburg this week.

Lily Barr of Aultsville was calling at Samuel Wells' on Thursday evening.

J. J. Morrison of Toronto held a meeting in the interest of the United Farmer's Co-Operative Co. Ltd. on Thursday evening in our school house.

Mr and Mrs George Lawrence of Maple Isle were calling in our burg on Monday evening

Jennie Burnside who was visiting friends in Cardinal has returned home.

Dundela

Mrs Chas. Hamilton and Agnes were guests of Mr and Mrs James Bell on Sunday.

William and Elsie Lavier of Pittston spent Sunday visiting at the home of Henry Sypes.

Mr and Mrs John Bowden were visiting Mr and Mrs J. P. McIntosh on Sunday.

Mrs Warren and Mrs Crobar of Black Creek were visiting at Addison Cooper's on Wednesday last

Dora Whitteker has returned home after visiting friends in Metcalfe

Messrs Harry Johnson and Cephus Smyth were in Ottawa on Saturday.

Minnie Tuttle of Iroquois and Alta Tuttle of Prescott were visiting friends here recently.

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.) These will be sent out from Ottawa, distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail.

Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain (or potatoes) as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected.

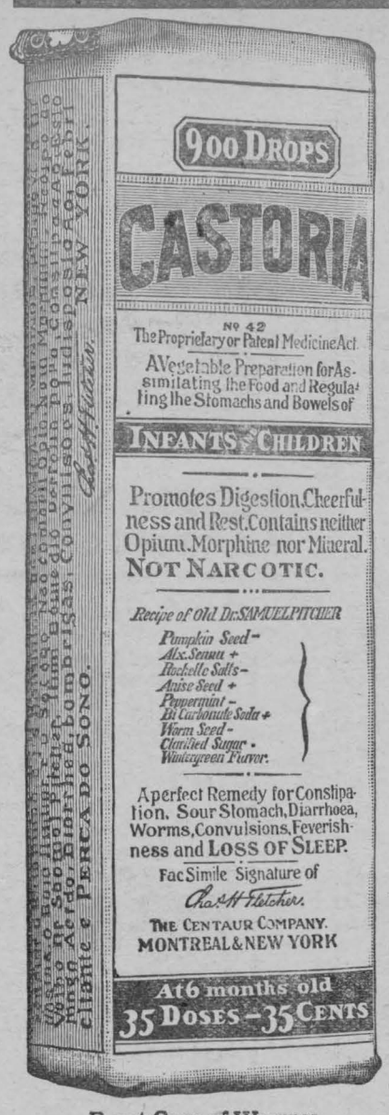
Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early; but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications, for potatoes, from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that province.

J. H. GRISDALE.
Director, Dominion Experimental Farm.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Rexall Stores of Canada

Contribute to

The Canadian Patriotic Fund

THE Rexal Stores of Canada, 400 of the leading Drug Stores in Canada have unanimously agreed to contribute to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, FIVE PER CENT. of their total purchases of all Rexall Toilet Goods, Rexall Remedies and other merchandise manufactured or sold by the United Drug Company, Limited, Toronto, from October 15th, to December 31st, 1914.

This action of the Rexall Drug Stores of Canada has been undertaken co-operatively, because as a co-operative organization, they realize how much more can be done unitedly than individually, and it has been taken for two reasons—to fulfil a humane duty in raising a fund for the relief work of the Canadian Patriotic Organization, and a patriotic duty in an endeavor to keep a large staff of Canadian employees busy.

The 400 Rexall Stores of Canada make an appeal to your sympathy and support in their doubly worthy cause for increasing the funds of the Canadian Patriotic Organization and for the support of Canadian workmen because:—

The fund that would be raised on the basis of last year's business can be tremendously increased if every man and woman in Canada will help a little by the simple process of purchasing Rexall Goods at the Rexall Stores.

No need to give space in this announcement to emphasize the high quality of Rexall Toilet and Medicinal goods. Sufficient to say that 7,000 of the leading Drug Stores in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States place their personal and collective reputations behind them; that the public in these countries endorse them to the extent of several million dollars worth of purchases a year

Better goods are not made, and you take no risk in buying, for every Rexall Store will return you your money if any Rexall Product is not entirely satisfactory and do it, too, without the slightest objection.

There's a full list of Rexall products waiting for you at the Rexall Store in your town.

Ask for it—kindly pass the word along to your friends. It is the collective purchases of all that will make this Rexall Store Fund for the Canadian Patriotic Organization work a big one.

The Fund will be collected from each Rexall Store in Canada by the United Drug Company, Limited, Toronto, and will be paid by them direct to the officers of the Canadian Patriotic Organization, and the amount so collected will be published in this paper when paid over.

Rexall Goods are made in Canada and you can procure them in your town only from

D. T. HENDERSON

THE REXALL STORE MORRISBURG, ONT.

Or by Mail from any Rexall Store in Canada

United Drug Company, Limited : Toronto

FAMOUS IRISH REGIMENTS

FIGHTING THEIR COUNTRY'S BATTLES.

Have Taken Part in Britain's Wars in Many Parts of the World.

Among the most famous regiments of the British Army are several having their headquarters in Ireland. For two hundred years Irish regiments have distinguished themselves on the battle field, bringing glory to their brave race, and doing not a little to build up the mighty fabric of the British Empire.

The Royal Irish Regiment.

Among the finest of Irish troops is that corps which, at the siege of Namur in 1695, received from William III. the proud title of the Royal Irish Regiment. After the Grenadiers had been beaten back by the overwhelming force of the defenders of Namur the Royal Irish dashed on, and sweeping through a breach in the walls planted their colors on the summit. Would they had been at the defence when Namur fell the other day! In all Marlborough's victories the Royal Irish did splendid service. Their charge was so fierce that the finest troops on the Continent fell back before them. At Venloo they drove the enemy from the outwork of a fort and chased them across the moat to the very ramparts, when the garrison was so dismayed that it immediately laid down its arms, the whole thing being over in a few minutes. At the siege of Tourney the Royal Irish fought with pick and shovel in subterranean galleries, and lost many of their numbers by the explosion of the enemy's mines.

The gallant regiment saw service in the American War of Independence, and later on at Toulon, where Napoleon first faced the British. They fought in Egypt, China and in the Crimea, where they took part in the famous assault on the Redan. They saw service in New Zealand, in Afghanistan, and, under the command of Lord Wolseley, took part in the famous night march over the Egyptian sands at Tel-el-Kebir. In the South African War the Royal Irish figured in many a desperate fight. They defended a little fort near Belfast against dreadful odds until half their men were killed and wounded. The place was captured, but a private of the regiment would not leave until he had made his maxim gun useless when it fell into the enemy's hands. For this brave deed he received the Victoria Cross.

The "Enniskilleners."

Another great Irish corps distinguished for dauntless courage and daring deeds are the Enniskillen Dragoons and Inniskilling Fusiliers. Raised at Enniskillen in 1689, the Fusiliers fought in Flanders, in North America, and in the West Indies, in Holland, and in the Peninsular War. In Spain the Enniskilleners were confronted by a regiment of French Grenadiers. A French officer came in front of the firing line and challenged any of the Enniskillen regiment to single combat. Instantly a captain of the Irish regiment accepted the challenge, and after a little brilliant sword play laid the Frenchman low. With a cheer for their brave champion the Enniskilleners rushed forward and made one of those terrible charges which no enemy could withstand. It turned out that the French officer's weapon was a sword of honor which had been presented to him by Napoleon himself. This trophy the champion of the Enniskilleners bore with him proudly off the field.

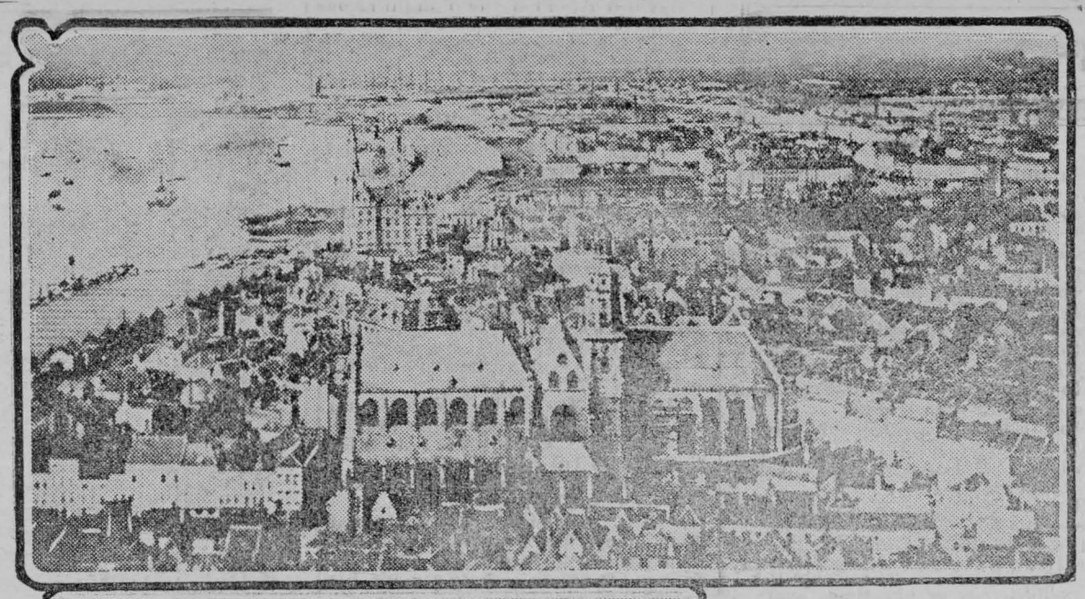
At Waterloo the Enniskillen Regiment had to withstand a fearful cannonade, and at the same time were attacked by French cavalry from La Havre Sainte. All that day they stood in a compact, though ever-lessening square, and at nightfall every officer and two-thirds of the rank and file were dead or wounded. No British regiment suffered so severely. No wonder the 18th of June, Waterloo Day, is an anniversary which the regiment keeps with great pride. In the Boer War the Enniskilleners fought at Collenso, where they made a desperate effort to cross the river under the muzzles of the enemy's guns. Nor did they come back until Sir Redvers Buller gave the order, and then they retired extremely disappointed. At Railway Hill the Enniskilleners had to climb a steep ascent among boulders and rocks, and then rush across a bare piece of ground before they could reach the enemy. They climbed up the slopes in the face of thousands of Boers, each one a practised marksman. It was impossible to scale the bare ground; the Colonel and half the battalion fell killed or wounded in the attempt, but the brave Enniskilleners stuck to the rocks and held on until an important movement had been made, and victory was won a day or two later.

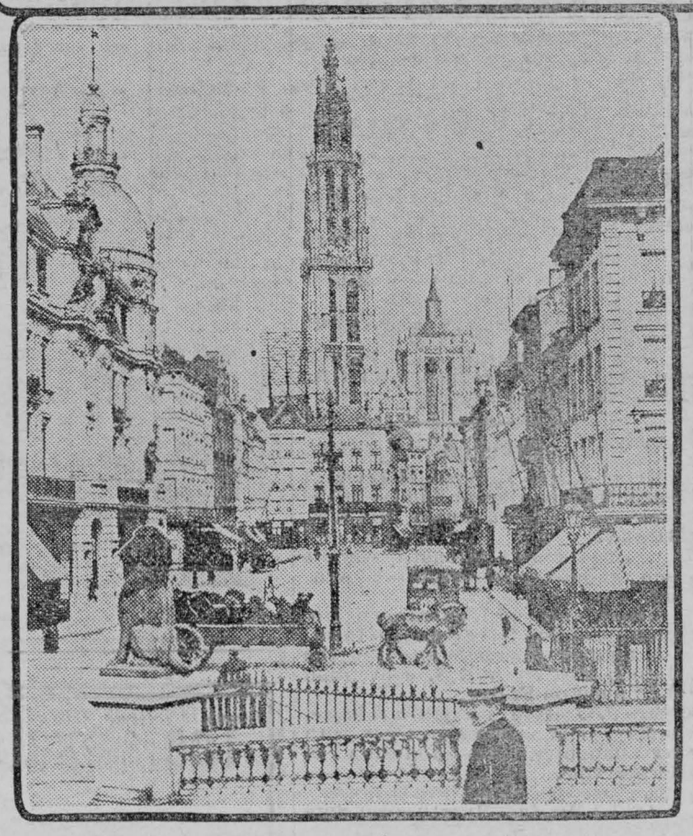
The Connaught Rangers.

The Connaught Rangers, raised at Galway in 1793, have won deathless fame on many a hard fought field. They took part in most of the Napoleonic Wars. At Badajoz and Cuidad Rodrigo the Connaught Rangers fought with desparate gallantry. At the former place the regiment's bugler boy was wounded, but continued to sound the "Advance," until the enemy had been completely subdued. The Official Record stated that "the Connaught Rangers gave a display of British valour never exceeded in the annals of war." In the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny and at the Zulu War the Connaught Rangers pursued their brilliant career.

In the South African War the Connaught Rangers suffered severely. The Boers attacked a party of them before they knew that war had been declared, and poured in such murderous fire that the gallant Rangers had to surrender. This took place while the regiment was marching to Pretoria, and there were women and children with them. The Bandmaster's wife, though she saw her husband killed and her little child wounded, nobly devoted herself to the wounded and dying. Amidst a hail of bullets she calmly went on with her noble work tearing up part of her clothing to bind up the wounds. Of the two companies of the Connaught Rangers concerned in this affair, numbering 250 men, 150 were killed or wounded, the remainder being taken prisoners. Another achievement added to their laurels when 75 men of their regiment held out at Lydenberg for twelve weeks against an opposing force of 700 Boers. At the end of the war Lydenberg was still untaken.

In this war these and other Irish regiments, inspired by the glorious traditions of the past, will unquestionably do famous deeds of valor, and cover themselves with fresh renown.





ANTWERP.
A General View of the City, and a View from Quay Van Dyck, showing the Cathedral.

Boer General With British.

It is announced that the Boer General, Francois Joubert-Piennar, has arrived at Bordeaux, France, to offer his sword to the Allied armies. "I fought against General French in South Africa. Now I am going to fight with him," said he. "I commanded a Boer army opposed to him at Elandslaagte, where I received my baptism of fire. I have offered my services unconditionally, and do not know as yet how I may be employed, but expect that I will be attached in an advisory capacity to General French's staff. This war will be long and fierce. The German Army is the finest fighting machine in the world, but we shall beat it in the end, because our armies are something better than a machine."

Unlucky.

Cynicus—I once knew a fellow who gave a girl an engagement ring of opals.

Sillicus—Gracious! Wasn't it unlucky?

Cynicus—You bet it was! She married him.

It's almost impossible to discourage the man who thinks he can tell a funny story.

AMAZING INDIA.

Emperor William's Calculations Went Wrong.

The Secretary of State for India was sore perplexed during the first half of the present year. Hindus in South Africa were in revold against the manner in which they were treated by other British subjects. Canada had refused to admit a shipload of emigrants from India and the Hindus had declared their intention to return to their native land and preach a crusade against British rule. The empire of the East was filled with unrest and revolution seemed imminent, says the Boston Advertiser.

The Kaiser is believed to have calculated on the seriousness of the Indian situation to keep Great Britain out of the European conflict. His advisers said that if the English forces were removed from the East Moslems and Hindus would rise against the foreign rule and overthrow it. England did not understand India. The country was held by force of arms. The Kaiser need only send a few regiments up from German East Africa and he would be looked upon as a deliverer.

The British army was removed from India and nothing happened. The government brought native Indian troops to fight for Great Britain on the Continent and nothing happened. The Cabinet told India that England was in need of money and soldiers. That was the signal that, according to the Kaiser's calculation, should have started the uprising. What happened? India immediately started to raise an army of seventy thousand to go to England's aid. India immediately gave $5,000,000 to England's war chest and promised more. The princes of India offered to contribute their crown jewels and asked permission to serve in the King's army.

Not only Germany, but the whole world has been wrong about England's position in India. The English Viceroy is more secure in the government of India than any native ruler that held sway before the conquest. England will rule India so long as the princes of that country can command their subjects' respect. When the people develop a spirit of independence and rebel against their native rulers, then, and not until then, the King of England will cease to be Emperor of India.

Egoism at its Apex.

She—Your friend is a bit of an egotist, isn't he?

He—A bit! Why, if he hadn't been born he would have expected people to ask why not.

Styles that turn women's heads also put kinks in the necks of gentlemen.

Sapleigh—"I shall never have the courage to propose to a girl—never!" Miss Pert—"Well, you will be saved one disappointment in life, anyway, Mr. Sapleigh!"



READ THE LABEL

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER THE INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IT IS THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM AND WHICH HAS ALL THE INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

ALUM IS SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE. THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT BE MISLED BY THESE TECHNICAL NAMES.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

LONDON'S HOLY OF HOLIES

CENTRE OF THE MUNICIPAL LIFE THE METROPOLIS.

The Guildhall is at Present a Depot for Red Cross. Paraphernalia.

As you come into the courtyard of the Guildhall you see the gleam of lance-points, the flutter of red and white pennons. These are sentries posted over the centre, the holy of holies, of London's municipal life. Through the centuries and in every land the city, the municipality, has been first the cradle, then the stronghold of freedom, order and law. Seven hundred years ago the stout citizens of London were on the side of liberty against baron and King, just as today the municipality of Brussels, in the person of M. Max, its Burgomaster, sturdily refuses to cringe before the brutality of German militarism.

It is natural that the city of London, most favous of municipalities, should be ardent in support of the national war against a despotism by right of arms, most fitting that in this hour of stress the precincts of the Guildhall, famed for an age-old hostility to militarism, would glitter with steel and echo to the rattle of spur and sword.

Spared by Fire of 1666.

While you watch the pennons there comes out between the sentries a nurse in the uniform of the Red Cross. For part of the Guildhall is given up now to the work of those who minister to the wants of England's armies. Under the hall, which echoed recently to the stirring call of patriotism, you go down to the crypt, with its fine clustered columns and groined vaulting. Spared by the great fire of 1666, which worked so much havic among the memorials of old London, the crypt is a remnant of the Guildhall which was built 500 years ago, before ever Dick Whittington was Lord Mayor of London. Now it has been granted to the city branch of the British Red Cross Society, and is being used to splendid purpose for the work of that organization.

Devoted to Red Cross.

At this moment the crypt is a depot of all the thousand and one things of which a Red Cross detachment stands in need. The organization is under the care of Lady Wynne, wife of General Sir A. S. Wynne, keeper of the Jewel House at the Tower. To the crypt come flannel and linen, gifts of the great firms of the city and of private people. These fabrics are to be cut out, and then, through local organizations, made up into necessary garments by the capable workpeople whom the outbreak of war has robbed of regular employment.

But it is not only textile materials with which the authorities of the crypt can deal. Into great baskets all sorts and kinds of things useful to those at the **front or on** active service are being packed. There are baskets of two species, surgical and comestible. For the first, besides such matters as lint and sprints, hair brushes, sponges, and matches are needed. For the second, abundant crockery and such groceries as tea, coffee and biscuits.

It would be superfluous to praise the forethought and care with which all the lessons of experience have been brought to bear upon the work. Surely in all the five centuries of their existence the arches of the crypt have never looked down upon an enterprise more beneficent.

No man with a good conscience is ever afraid when a policeman rings his bell.

Mother—And so my little man didn't cry when he fell down. That was brave. Little Man—There wasn't anybody to hear!

"Sububs declares," said Coakley, "that out his way one night the temperature dropped to zero," "That's nothing," said Joakley. "What's nothing?" "Zero."

FROM MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in The Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Newbury racecourse is being made ready for the reception of German prisoners of war.

Gifts of fruit received at Ipswich have been made into half a ton of jam for the benefit of the National War Fund.

A chauffeur named Ernest Thorne was shot by a sentry at Renney Fort, near Plymouth, for failing to answer a challenge.

Eligible single men in Mr. George Lambton's stables who refuse to offer their services to the army are being discharged.

Queen Mary has inaugurated a fund to provide employment for women who have been thrown out of work by the war.

The City Corporation has placed at the disposal of the War Office the south court of the Guildhall for recruiting purposes.

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Lieutenant-Colonel Martineau, has resigned office, having volunteered for foreign service.

Seven thousand families in Birmingham have applied for relief, all but 15 per cent. having their breadwinners at the front.

The Army Council have accepted the offer of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. to supply 50,000 tons of vaseline for the troops.

At a meeting of the council of the South Wales Miners' Federation it was stated that over 7,000 miners were idle in the coalfields.

Substantial offers for fine yarns, which have hitherto been executed at Lille, in France, are being carried out by a Manchester spinning firm.

Mrs. Glasspool, of Ashton, Bishop's Waltham, Hants, who has four sons at the front, has received a letter of congratulation from H. M. the King.

At Blythe, recently, Earl Grey announced that it was the intention of the military authorities to form a miner's battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers.

About 500 members of the staff of the London, City & Midland Bank have joined the army and navy forces, and further large numbers are enrolling themselves daily.

In most of the church porches in rural Devon the wives of the local men serving at the front are posted with the request that prayers should be offered for their safe return.

An order has been issued by the Section Commander at Sheerness, authorizing the closing of all public houses at Sheerness at 10 p.m. on week days and 9 p.m. on Sundays.

Mr. James McCormack of Uther Hall Gardens, Hamstead, has offered 50,000 cigarettes for the use of the troops at the front. His offer has been gratefully accepted by the Army Council.

Colonel Greig, C.B., M.P., who relinquished the command of the London Scottish four years ago on entering Parliament, will command the 2nd Battalion which is now being raised.

The death has occurred at Ryde of Captain John H. Jellicoe, father of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who is now in supreme command of the Home Fleet. Captain Jellicoe was in his ninetieth year.

The Stanton Iron Works Co., at Nottingham, which employs several thousand hands, are giving $10 to every workman accepted as a recruit, besides paying weekly $2.50 to each married dependent.

NATIONAL WAR SONGS.

"Rule Britannia" Is the Finest Among Many.

It may be interesting at the present time to recall those national war-songs that have inspired the various countries of the world to do and dare everything in their defense. Written into them both in words and music is a passionate love for country which impels to almost superhumen deeds that the charter of liberty may not be forfeited in their persons. Think of the Austrian Anthem, one of the finest in existance; Haydn's "Creation" in which ocurs the splendid chorus, "The Heavens Are Telling." Germany marches to battle to the soul-stirring composition, "The Watch On the Rhine." Russia has perhaps the most stately anthem in "God the All Terrible," whose very title strikes a heroic strain. We are told that, played upon the great organ in the Cathedral at Moscow, it sounds like a prayer. Our own national anthem has probably the largest circulation of any tune in the world, while in "Rule Britannia" we have perhaps the finest national song possessed by any nation. Norway finds her war spirit in the song, "Yes, We Love This Land of Ours;" whilst America, to the strains of John Brown's Body," with its refrains of "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah," to the thrilling "Star Spangled Banner," or to the famous "Yankee Doodle," could not help marching anywhere. But the greatest war songs, pure and simple, is "The Marseillaise." What memories it has clinging to its fervidly patriotic words. It was the song of the French Revolution, and did more to bring down the dynasty of the Bourbons than half a dozen army corps. It is now the national anthem of Republican France, and it will be heard all over that fair country as the French army goes marching on to-day.

POPULAR WITH TROOPS.

Gen. Smith-Dorrien Trusts in Honor of the Soldier.

General Smith-Dorrien, who has earned such high praise from Sir John French, is the most popular general in the British Army, because during the whole of his career the soldiers' welfare has always occupied first place in his programme.

Nine-tenths of his service has been passed in India, and it was there at Quetta that he built the first soldiers' club that the Army has known.

The General's first public appearance in England was made on a Wesleyan platform, from which he delivered a lengthy speech in favor of ameliorating the discomforts of barrack life.

He is one of the few soldiers who can speak eloquently and without notes.

The acts which perhaps have endeared him to Tommy Atkins more than any others were the repeal of piquet duty and the freedom granted to soldiers during manoeuvres.

Until General Smith-Dorrien took command at Aldershot piquets of four or eight men paraded the streets until midnight. General Smith-Dorrien put the soldier on his honor not to misbehave himself in the public streets and abolished the piquets. They have never been reinstated.

FOUND OUT

A Trained Nurse Discovered Its Effect.

No one is in better position to know the value of food and drink than a trained nurse.

Speaking of coffee a nurse writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself, and suffered greatly from headaches and indigestion. (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because both contain the drug caffeine.)

"While on a visit to my brothers I had a good chance to try Postum, for they drank it altogether in place of coffee. After using Postum two weeks I found I was much benefited and finally my headaches disappeared and also the indigestion.

"Naturally I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used.

"I observe a curious fact about Postum when used by mothers. It greatly helps the flow of milk in cases where coffee is inclined to dry it up, and where tea causes nervousness.

"I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. But when it is prepared according to directions on package and served hot with cream, it is certainly a delicious beverage."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.

BRIGHT, HEALTHY, ATTRACTIVE GIRLS

This Condition Can Only Be Maintained Through Rich, Red Blood

It makes all the difference in the world to a girl whether she develops into a bright, healthy, attractive woman or sinks into a sickly, unhappy, suffering semi-invalid.

The girl whose blood is poor and scanty—who is anaemic, as the doctor terms it—starts life under too great a handicap. She is weaker and more frail than her companions who have rich, red blood. She is more easily fatigued in body and mind, and work of any kind exhausts her. In time her health breaks down. She becomes pale, looks worn out, is languid, irritable and nervous. Her heart palpitates violently at the least exertion, and she falls behind other girls in looks, health and a capacity for enjoying life. Abundant rich, red blood is the only thing that can restore good health to the many thousands of such girls. This rich, red blood can only be obtained through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have given thousands of weak, white-faced, bloodless girls robust, vigorous health and high spirits. Here is a bit of proof. Miss Olive Gauvreau, St. Jerome, Que., says: "I have reason to be more than grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they restored me to health after more than one doctor and many medicines had failed. I suffered as so many girls do from anaemia. I was all run down, tortured with headaches, could not stand any exertion, and had no appetite, though of course I had to force myself to eat. I was in this condition for nearly two years, and although doctoring continually, seemed to be steadily growing worse, and I was very much discouraged and despondent. Finally a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I discontinued all other medicines and did so. In the course of a few weeks there was no room to doubt that I had at last found the right medicine. My appetite returned, the headaches began to come less frequently, and color was returning to my face. The continued use of the Pills for a little longer fully restored my health, and I have since been as healthy and active as anyone could wish. I cannot too strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to other weak and ailing girls."

You can get these pills through your medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Menace of Prussian Militarism Must Be Removed.

Germany's peace hints are taken with discount — Nebulous intimations, The London Mail calls them, put forward for the purpose of making it appear that the onus of continuing the war rests on the shoulders of the allies.

"It may, therefore, be useful to declare once for all," says The Mail, "that from the British standpoint this is to be a fight to a finish and that the only terms on which it can be concluded are those of Germany's absolute surrender. The menace of Prussian militarism must be removed for ever. We are forced to take this stand, not from any love of war, nor because we desire to prolong the losses and miseries of the present struggle, but because there is only one conclusion compatible with the existence of democratic liberties in Western Europe, only one means of preserving freedom and civilization from being cowed by force, and only one road to a lasting peace."

The Cockney "H" Again.

The tourist was taking the rest cure for a day in a London boarding house.

"I shall want no more meals," she said, when the maid brought up tea. "I shall be up for dinner. There's nothing more I want."

Then in the next breath she added, "Oh, yes, there is! I want that hot-water bottle; but that's not to eat."

The cockney maid stood silent for a moment, then said, geelfully, "Oh, yes, it is to 'eat! You want me to 'eat it for you."

THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day it is warm and bright and the next wet and cold. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic, and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

If a minister's trousers bag at the knees no apology is necessary.

PHOTOING THE KAISER.

How Emperor William Poses for His Picture.

Herr Adolf Baumann has been court photographer to European royalties for a quarter of a century. His latest experience in photographing Emperor William is described in the New York Sun. While Herr Baumann and his assistants were waiting in the anteroom of the royal palace at Berlin, the Emperor entered, saying:

"Good morning, gentlemen!" His voice was resonant, commanding. His gaze devoured us. When he speaks, he looks directly and deeply into your eyes. You feel that he reads your mind.

"Where is the court photographer?" he said. I came forward. "Where shall I stand? Where is the light best?" he asked. It was as if he were giving a military order.

When he is photographed, he voluntarily assumes the poses desired. He alters his expression as he wills. He refuses to be photographed sitting. That position, he thinks, lacks dignity. He likes photographs that reveal him with a tense, commanding expression. Before the camera, his main thought seems to be of the effect his picture will have—first, upon the army, and then upon the people.

The Emperor assumed one position after another, turning this way and that. He had already thought out the poses he desired; he knew exactly what he wanted. He was very particular about the curl of his moustache; often between the exposures he would give the ends a stiff upward twirl with his fingers. It was like taking a moving picture. Plates passed between me and my assistants with sleight-of-hand dexterity.

"Enough!" he finally declared. In forty minutes I had taken thirty-five photographs, all in different positions. "I hope the photographs will be the kind I like," he said. "I will then give you an order."

When I received the proofs back, I found that he had personally made the most painstaking directions for retouching. He was particularly urgent that every vestige of creases be touched out of his clothes, especially the sleeves. Most of the photographs showed him serious, not to say grim. He ordered a number of enlargements for his regiments. Those selected for that purpose represented him in the most severe and commanding attitudes. Without question, the Kaiser is a profound psychologist.



King Albert of Belgium.

The latest photograph of the fighting king.

Chicago and North Western Ry. Entertained the Canadian Ticket Agents in Chicago.

As a farewell feature of the reception tendered to the members of the Canadian Ticket Agents' Association, and their wives, who attended their convention October 6, 7 and 8th, the CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RY. entertained them at a luncheon in the Dining Room of their new Chicago Passenger Terminal October 8th.

The Dining Room was neatly decorated, and in deference to the nativity of the visitors sprays of maple leaves, (the emblem of Canada) adorned each table; and appropriate souvenir menu cards prepared especially for the occasion were distributed.

A personally escorted tour of the Passenger Terminal after the luncheon was made which the party enjoyed very much.

Army Automobiles.

Motor vehicles of all kinds play an indispensable part in the European conflict. Cannon, even of large calibre, are mounted upon heavily armored motor trucks, and moved from place to place with far greater speed than could possibly be obtained from horses. There are also trucks for carrying provisions, travelling kitchens, motor ambulances, water-tank trucks with apparatus for distilling water that carry the water to the men on the firing line, motor vehicles equipped with wireless telegraph and telephone stations, tractors with a winch and chain for hauling heavy guns into position. Upon the outbreak of war, army officers requisitioned taxicabs and motor carriages in every large city, with which to hurry the troops to their rendezvous, and from there to their places on the frontier. The generals and staff officers of all the leading armies use high-powered automobiles to travel from place to place. Many of these machines are travelling war offices.

Every Stiff Joint Limbered, Rheumatism Cured!

That Old Family Remedy "Nerviline" is Guaranteed for the Worst Cases.

CURES NEURALGIA, BACKACHE, LUMBAGO.

Rheumatism to-day is unnecessary. It is so well understood and so readily curable that every day we have reports of old chronics being freed of their tormenter.

"I can speak confidently of the Nerviline treatment, for the simple reason that it cured me," writes Albert B. Cornelius, from Kingston. "You can't imagine how stiff and lame and sore I was. Nights at a time I couldn't sleep well. I followed the Nerviline directions carefully—had it rubbed into the sore regions four or five times every day. Every rubbing helped to reduce the pain. The swelling went down. I got a fair measure of relief in a week. I also took two Ferrozone Tablets with my meals. They increased my appetite and spirits, purified my blood and toned up my system generally.

"I am well to-day as a man could be—in perfect good health. I give Nerviline all the credit."

A large family size bottle of Nerviline costs only 50c., or the trial size 25c., and is useful in a hundred ills in the family. Whether it's toothache, earache, headache, neuralgia, lame back or a cold, Nerviline will cure just as readily as it will cure rheumatism. For family use nothing equals Nerviline.

How He Knows.

A travelling sales agent visiting a large factory made a bet with the manager that he would pick out all the married men among the employes.

Accordingly he stationed himself at the door as they came back from dinner and mentioned all those whom he believed to be married, and in almost every case he was right.

"How do you do it?" asked the manager in amazement.

"Oh, it's quite simple," said the traveller, "quite simple. The married men all wipe their feet on the mat; the single men don't."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Strategy.

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

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

A Well-known Man.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Dear Sirs,—I can recommend your MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.
Yours truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

The Awe-inspiring Cook.

"My house is so well organized," said Mrs. de Graw, "that I don't go into my kitchen once a week."

"That's the pleasant way she puts it," her husband explained. "As a matter of fact, she's afraid of her cook."

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

A Mean Offer.

First Maid—That rich young feller that's courtin' Miss Ethel is awful stingy.

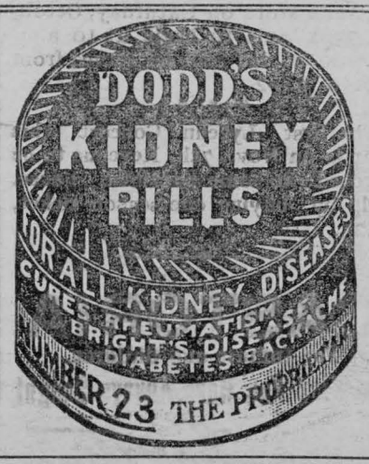
Second Ditto—What makes you think so?

First—Why, I heard him say to her: "A penny for your thoughts," and he a millionaire, mind you.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Quite Safe.

An American clergyman was once holding a service near an Indian village camp. His belongings were scattered about in one of the lodges, and when he was going out he asked the chief if it was safe to leave them there while he went to the village to hold a service. "Yes," the chief answered, "quite safe. There is not a white man within a hundred miles!"



WATERY RASH ITCHED AND BURNED

On Arms. Would Tingle and Itch. In One Great Mass. Looked Scaly. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Rash Disappeared.

So. Buxton, Ont.—"My skin trouble started about seven years ago. My arms began to tingle and itch. A watery looking rash, very fine and close together, would break out every summer. It would itch and burn as the trouble progressed and it became worse when I scratched it. It looked ashy and scaly and in one great mass. My arms were so disfigured I could not wear short sleeves. I could not help scratching it all the time and when I had taken a bath it would itch and burn for about an hour. My flesh was sore from scratching.

"I used all kinds of soap and used sulphur baths but nothing would relieve me. At last I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper and I sent for a sample. The samples helped me so much I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and began bathing with the Soap and water as hot as I could bear it, then I would take a little of the Ointment and put on the skin. I did this every night and morning. I used only two cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment and in less than six weeks the rash had all disappeared and now my arms look natural again." (Signed) Mrs. Andrew Johnston, May 29, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient when all else has failed. Sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

FRANZ JOSEPH'S HUMAN SIDE

Carried a Load of Wood for An Old Peasant Woman.

The humanity of the Austrian Emperor, that aged and much-harassed monarch, has often been revealed in his dealings with the peasantry. In his earlier days, says T. P.s Weekly, the Emperor had many adventures in the mountains, since, as he was undistinguished in his shooting kit by any mark of his rank, the Tyrolese peasants often failed to recognize him.

Once, when he was descending late in the evening from one of these expeditions, he met an old, wrinkled peasant woman, groaning and grumbling under the weight of a fagot. The Emperor addressed a cheery good evening to her. His overtures were not at all well received, for the old lady was in a very bad temper. "If I were a great strong man," she observed, "I should offer to help a body to carry her wood home, instead of passing her by as if she were of no account."

The Emperor took the delicate hint, shouldered the fagot, and carried it for nearly two miles to the nearest village, with the old woman grumbling at him behind. It was only when she saw the imperial foresters anxiously looking out for their lost master that she learned that she had shifted her burden to the heavily-weighted shoulders of the Emperor.

A SEPARATION GRANTED

Not by process of law, but by the silent working of "Putnam's" are corns separated from aching toes. Any corn or wart that "Putnam's" won't cure hasn't been discovered yet. Insist on Putnam's Corn Extractor only, 25c. at all dealers.

Some people drown their sorrows in the flowing bowl, and others jump into the sea of matrimony.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

CANADIAN TROOPS FOR THE FRONT

EVERY CANADIAN will wish to have a record of the part our "Boys" are playing in this greatest war of history.

"THE WAR PICTORIAL" has secured splendid photos, at great expense, of the embarkation of our troops from Quebec. This is just one of the features of our "Special Embarkation Number," just published.

EMBARKATION PICTURES SHOW

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS
ALBERTA HORSE
GORDON HIGHLANDERS
48th HIGHLANDERS
ARMY SERVICE CORPS
FIELD HOSPITAL
GRENADIER GUARDS
CANADIAN FIELD ARTILLERY
CANADIAN NURSES FOR THE FRONT

PICTURES FROM THE WAR ZONE

THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE
BRITISH WOUNDED
GERMAN PRISONERS
RHEIMS CATHEDRAL

In addition to the fine illustrations, the Summary of the War gives a record of the outstanding happenings of each day in interesting story form.

The publication is issued in weekly parts, in handy size for binding. It is printed on fine enamelled paper, size 9 x 12, with attractive three-color cover. Price 15 cents, at all newsdealers.

Special Subscription Offer.—Send 50 cents (money order or coin) for four parts, or one dollar for eight parts, commencing with No. 1, and including Valcartier and "Special Embarkation Number." Postage paid anywhere in Canada or U.S.A. Send all orders to the publishers of

"THE WAR PICTORIAL"
DODD-SIMPSON PRESS LIMITED
1514 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST, MONTREAL, QUE.

CAIN.

There's many a man in flaring hell
For a single twist o' the knife;
There's many a rotting prison corpse
That keeps his cell for life;
But there's none will stand
By the man who planned
With a Pit-perverted skill
To mint the world with a German die—
At the price of a million-kill!

It isn't the Uhlan battle thirst,
It isn't the Belgian rage,
It isn't the English greed for land
That mires the reeking stage,
But the monstrous plan
Of a Single Man
With a world-engulfing will,
Who calls to the vultures out o' the north
To feast on a million-kill.

The Kaiser sits in an armoured train,
Far back from the battle-grip.
It's the Liepzig boy and the Paris boy
Who crouch where the bullets nip.
It's the Antwerp man
Who is ending his span
With a blood-choked prayer, if he will,
As he lies by the side of the Liverpool lad
In the Kaiser's million-kill.

The Kaiser's mother—rest her soul!—
She hides her face in heaven.
She prays that she were the Yorkshire maid,
Or the widowed wife in Devon.
They mourn their dead
With proud-held head,
Whose souls are in God's will,
She mourns for the thrice-damned soul of him
Who planned the million-kill!

—Betty D. Thornley in October Canada Monthly.

When a Woman Suffers With Chronic Backache

There is Trouble Ahead.

Constantly on their feet, attending to the wants of a large and exacting family, women often break down with nervous exhaustion.

In the stores, factories, and on a farm are weak, ailing women dragged down with torturing backache and bearing down pains.

Such suffering isn't natural, but it's dangerous, because due to diseased kidneys.

The dizziness, insomnia, deranged menses and other symptoms of kidney complaint can't cure themselves, they require the assistance of Dr. Hamilton's Pills which go direct to the seat of the trouble.

To give vitality and power to the kidneys, to lend aid to the bladder and liver, to free the blood of poisons, probably there is no remedy so successful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. For all womanly irregularities their merit is well known.

Because of their mild, soothing, and healing effect, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are safe, and are recommended for girls and women of all ages. 25 cents per box at all dealers. Refuse any substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

IN DEFENCE OF FRANCE.

Deaf Mutes Say, "We Can Shoot Even If We Can't Hear."

With almost the entire remainder of the male population of France at war, men who are deaf and dumb are eager to contribute their part in the national defence. The Minister of War has received a letter from one of the officers of the mutes' organization, in which these persons plead for an opportunity to serve their country.

"As a matter of fact, our infirmity is more apparent than real," writes the petitioner. "The great majority of us are men of good constitutions, healthy, vigorous, and trained in athletics and gymnastics. Man of us are excellent shots, much more depending on the sight than on the hearing in this work.

"However, we believe that we can render the most practical service as cyclists, in carrying military orders; as bearers of ambulance stretchers, or in the auxiliary services, such as workers in offices or bakehouses; in the national arms and munition factories; in the national printing house, where some of us are employed already; or any place where the call to arms has caused many vacancies.'

The Minister has taken the appeal under consideration, and expects to find work for some of the deaf and dumb patriots.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Brevity Appreciated.

The young lawyer has been very lengthy in his closing speech of his first real case, and noticing the judge give evidences of his weariness, he said: "Your Honor, I shall soon be through now, I trust I am not trespassing too far on the time and patience of the court."

"Young man," responded the judge with a yawn, "you long ago ceased to trespass on my time and patience. You are now encroaching on eternity."

A Short Sermon.

I herewith discourse on
The subject of sorrow;
The troubles that kill are
The troubles we borrow.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Clark's Pork & Beans



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 24 Colborne St., Toronto.

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

FOR SALE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SWINE prize winners. All ages. Both sexes. Fisher Bros., Benmiller, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS, UP-TO-MINUTE WAR BOOK and Combination Christmas Gifts are SURE MONEY-MAKERS. Handsome Samples Free; Best Terms. ORDER NOW; Postage twenty-five cents. Nichols Company Limited, Publishers, Toronto

Your Last Chance!

Canada's Troops off to the war.

Just before embarking 21 magnificent copyright views were taken, including two large panoramic cards and handsome Souvenir booklet. Yours for 35c. post-paid. Trade supplied. Agents wanted.

T. H. DAVIES
525 St. Paul St. - Montreal.

—CONSUMPTION— AND BRONCHITIS

Mrs. W. J. Martyn, 46 Garden Ave., Toronto, is another sufferer who has been relieved by Copeland's Cure for Consumption and Bronchitis.

It will be interesting for any having even traces of these dread diseases to read what Mrs. Martyn says:

"After taking several bottles of your Consumption Cure, I am now fully recovered and in four months have gained in weight 17 lbs. I cannot speak to highly of it, and will be pleased to recommend it to any one enquiring as to its benefits."

Copeland's Cure for Consumption will benefit even the worst cases. Try a bottle to-day.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS,

or a trial bottle will be sent prepaid on receipt of the regular price, $1.00.

COPELAND MEDICINE COMPANY, Limited
511 PAPE AVE., - TORONTO.

Registered under Proprietory and Patent Medicine Act No. 2211.



WHAT IS *YOUR* MIRROR'S STORY?

YOU can't have a beautiful complexion for the asking.

Vaseline

Trademark

COLD CREAM

used regularly will remove blemishes, and make the skin smooth, clear, and sound.

Vaseline Cold Cream contains no animal or vegetable fats. It is sterilized in the making and delicately perfumed.

A full size jar of **Vaseline Cold Cream** will be sent to you direct on receipt of the price—15c.

Drug and department stores everywhere sell the various "Vaseline" preparations.

Write for free, illustrated "Vaseline" booklet telling all about them.



CHESEBROUGH MF'G. CO.
(Consolidated)
1880 CHABOT AVE. MONTREAL

FARM FOR SALE

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

F. B. WARRING,
38-6 Williamsburg.

LOST

On Main street, Saturday, October 24th, a pair of nose glasses Finder will please leave at this office and be rewarded.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All creditors and others having claims against the estates of Joseph Jeremiah Reid, late of the Township of Williamsburg, in the County of Dundas, Yeoman, deceased, and of Lucinda Reid, late of the same place, widow, deceased, are required on or before the 18th day of November, 1914, to file with the undersigned full particulars of their claims duly proved by affidavit. After the said date the assets of the said estates will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims as shall have been filed at such time.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1914.

R. F. LYLE,
Barrister, Morrisburg, Ont.
41-4

Good Morning!
We Are Introducing

American Silk
American Cashmere
American Cotton-Lisle

HOSIERY

They have stood the test. Give real foot comfort. No seams to rip. Never become loose or baggy. The shape is knit in-not pressed in.

GUARANTEED for fineness, style, superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 months without holes, or new ones free.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

to every one sending us $1.00 in currency or postal note, to cover advertising and shipping charges, we will send post-paid, with written guarantee, backed by a five million dollar company, either

3 Pairs of our 75c. value American Silk Hosiery,
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value American Cashmere Hosiery,
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value AmericanCotton-LisleHosiery
or 6 Pairs of Children's Hosiery.

Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gent's hosiery is desired

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is selected.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOSIERY CO.
P. O. Box 224
DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

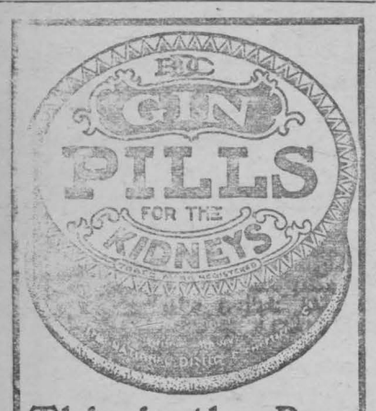
General Hughes To Return Next Week

Major-General Hughes has advised the Militia Department that he expects to sail for Canada some time next week.

The Minister has been in conference with Lord Kitchener and the British War Office in regard to the composition of the Canadian force and it is likely that he will bring back with him details of the second contingent for which word has been awaited by the Canadian authorities

The Militia officials do not expect that the Canadian troops at Salisbury Plains will leave for the front until about the middle of December as it will take that time to complete their training.

Sir George Foster is acting Premier in the absence of Sir Robert Borden who left yesterday for a short holiday in Virginia.



This is the Box to get if you have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble

There's nothing else like it—nothing just as good, that will do you as much good. There is only this one prescription known as Gin Pills. You can get it at all dealers in the box shown above.

Be sure to ask for "GIN PILLS" and see that the box you are offered bears the legend "GIN PILLS", together with the name, National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, on band around the box.

At all dealers—50c. a box, 6 for $2.50—Gin Pills may also be had in the United States under the name 'GINO' Pills—trial treatment sent free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 258

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

LOCAL AND GENERAL

A Hallow'een dance will be held in Casselman's Hall on Friday night.

* * *

Mrs. McArthur returned home Wednesday after spending a few days with friends in Ottawa.

* * *

By the way, who will start a patriotic fund to relieve the village of that old snow plow?

* * *

Dr. Geo. Gorrell left last night on his annual deer-hunting trip. He expects to be away ten days.

* * *

Men's extra quality tweed caps with good fur bands at 38 cents.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

Mrs. A. L. Chamberlain of Waddington has sold her farm to Walter Holliday of Dunbar, for $5,000.

* * *

The steamer Vandenburg which was damaged by fire last week has been replaced by the steamer Brockville.

* * *

While returning from a visit to Toronto friends, Mrs. M. D. McCarthy of Montreal spent Sunday in town the guest of her brother, Colonel Macdonald.

* * *

Mr. T. W. Clement of Washington on his way to New York spent Tuesday in town the guest of his mother, Mrs. Alfred Clement.

* * *

Music Hall, Nov. 7—first out of four Patriotic Lyceun Concerts. Program—The Music Makers' Quartette.

* * *

Mrs. Bill Sutherland left last week for Woodbridge, Ont., where she will spend a few weeks with her husband.

* * *

Mr. F. C. McDonald, of Halifax, while on his way to Seattle, Wash., on Tuesday, stopped over in town to visit his brother, Mr. Justin McDonald.

* * *

Messrs. Sam Ryan, George Merkley and J. C. Boyd steamed up the St. Lawrence on a wild duck chase yesterday where they will enjoy a few days' shooting.

* * *

A carload of canned salmon passed through Smith's Falls last Thursday. It was the gift of British Columbia to the Imperial Government. There were 1,000 tons in the shipment.

* * *

We are still selling the smokeless odorless oil heater at very close prices.—Hunter & Casselman.

* * *

Mrs. C. Plantz has been somewhat seriously ill and for the past week has been confined to her room

* * *

Miss Violet McKinnon left Wednesday for Romeo, Que., where she will spend some time visiting relatives and friends.

* * *

The Indians say that the signs point to a continuation of fine weather up to the first of the year. Hope they have the right dope.

* * *

Miss Annie Hummell is visiting friends in Ogdensburg this week.

The pert expression "War is Hell"
appears in headlines flaring,
So in future say "Aw go to war"
and save yourself from swearing.

* * *

You will get more comfort and wear than you buy in Stanfield's underwear.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

Two of the old land marks on the south side of main street have been removed and Morrisburg will soon have an up-to-date structure in their place that they will be proud of.

* * *

It will be a relief to those of our citizens who have been visited by night hawks and those who have had their business places robbed to hear that the officers are on a fair way to landing them.

* * *

Mrs. Grey and Miss Grey of Huevelton, N.Y., and Miss Bell of Prescott are the guests of Mrs. Wickware this week.

* * *

Mr. R. C. Wickware of the Toronto Lace Goods Company spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Wickware.

* * *

The Ladies of St. James' Guild held a very successful tea in St. James' Hall on Tuesday night. The proceeds amounted to $35.

* * *

Campbell's Varnish Stain for floors, furniture, woodwork and doors—dries hard with a durable gloss, will stand hot or cold water and will not rub or turn white; suitable for furniture, floors, linoleums and all interior woodwork about the house; also used for graining with best results.—Hunter & Casselman, Sole Agents.

* * *

Dr. Annie Lawyer, after spending the past few weeks in town, during which time she had placed, under the supervision of Mr. McLaughlin, a head stone at her mother's grave in the Lutheran cemetery at Riverside, left for Montreal last Monday.

* * *

Three privates and a sergeant of the 21st Fusiliers of Windsor, Ont., brought seven German prisoners to Fort Henry this morning. The Germans were caught trying to make their way into the States so as to get back to Germany.

* * *

Mr. Henry Clark, proprietor of the Auditorium delighted the pupils of the public school when he sent word to the schoolroom Friday that a free entertainment would be given after school hours. Needless to say, the invitation was unanimously accepted.

* * *

Men buy Stanfield's underwear because it is the warmest and wears the longest.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

A Northbay woman named Cyperone on Monday morning threw her two children, aged four and two years, into a well and jumped in herself. A third child, aged nine, escaped. The children were dead when taken out, but the mother will recover. She is in an hospital in a hysterical state.

* * *

Mr. Wesley Reddick of Aultsville on Friday of last week brought into this office for exhibition a twin pumpkin of the pie variety, grown on his farm. The double pumpkin consists of two well-shaped pie pumpkins of the same size and grafted with perfection. Many who have seen it claim it is the curiosity of the pumpkin family.

* * *

A headline attraction—dependable furs, correct in style and reasonable in price.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

Mr. James Conroy of Romeo, Que., who spent a few days in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Crawley, returned home on Wednesday.

* * *

On Thursday morning of this week Mrs. C. Plantz received the sad news of her youngest sister's death, Mrs. John Mitchell, of Oshawa.

* * *

Unless something unforseen happens which will compel an emergency meeting of Parliament, the House will not be summoned until January. It is understood that this was decided by the Cabinet before Sir Robert Borden left for his holiday in Virginia.

* * *

Morrisburg felt the first breath of winter last Monday, when a cold north wave accompanied by snow flurries struck the village, causing a lowering of temperature which by nightfall showed a considerable drop in the mercury falling below the freezing point. The cold wave came with great rapidity borne by a strong north-westerly wind, and spread over the whole of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

* * *

Militia officers on duty on the Cornwall System have been actively engaged this week supervising the putting up of stables at different points on the canal which work has been completed from Cornwall to Mille Roches, and it is expected that operations will commence in Morrisburg the early part of next week.

* * *

Mr. Leonard Saunders of Chesterville is suing the Canadian Northern Ry. Company for damages for the loss of his left arm. On the 7th, of September the young man's arm was so badly lacerated while making a coupling on the C.N.R. line at Smith Falls, that it was found necessary to amputate it. He is now bringing suit against the company for damages.

* * *

By a decision of the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Instruction of the Masonic Order, Masons throughout the Province will be taxed one dollar each as a contribution toward a relief fund for the Belgians. In this way it is expected that between forty and fifty thousand dollars will be raised.

* * *

Don't pass by, but notice in nearly every window and every store the splendid advertising matter proclaiming an excellent concert for Saturday evening, Nov. 7. Come and help those that are suffering directly or indirectly from this terrible war.

* * *

Another party motored from Alexandria to Morrisburg in Mr. J. N. Gilbert's Touring Car on Sunday last. This time the party consisted of Miss Jessie Kerr, Miss Ella McDonald, and Messrs. Gilbert, Dauglas McDonald and Gordon McDonald, and after visiting friends and viewing the camping grounds returned home the same evening.

* * *

* * *

Men's, Women's and Children's Golf Caps at the closest possible prices.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

A meeting of the Church of England Sunday School Association of the Deanery of Dundas and Stormont will be held at Wales on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 4th and 5th. The association will be opened with a service in St. Davids Church Wednesday evening at 7.30 Preacher—Rev. Wm. Netten, M.A. Delegates will assemble for business Thursday morning under the presidency of Rural Dean Carson and continue the meeting throughout the day. All Sunday School workers of St. James' Church are expected to be present.

* * *

Our furs gain new trade and make steady buyers.—D. C. Bush.

* * *

In view of the many incredible stories which have been published regarding the mutilation of British soldiers and nurses by the Germans, a letter received this week by one of our local business men would seem to be ample verification. The letter is from a friend in Vankleek Hill and states that a Red Cross nurse, whose name was not enclosed, was expected to arrive home in Vankleek Hill this week from the front with her both hands cut off. The letter also stated that two other nurses, daughters of a Presbyterian Minister in Quebec, would arrive at the same time, having lost their hands also. The Vankleek Hill nurse states that a German soldier whom she had nursed met her after his recovery and grasping her tied her hands behind her back saying he was going to cut off both her hands. She pleaded for one to be left but while she was yet speaking her two arms dropped to her side handless.

* * *

Compare our $75 Coon Coats with the best you can find at $90. —D. C. Bush.

* * *

As the 59th Regiment wishes to pay its compliment towards the second contingent for active service in the present war, the commanding officer is at present recruiting in the three United Counties. Posters have been put up in the different towns and villages with a discription of the service, single men being preferred. The names of the officers to enlist with are also given. So far none have been registered from this vicinity.

* * *

Did you like the Bell Ringers last year? The first concert this year is male quartette, they play the Marimbaphone. Look up the doddgers and find out what marimbaphone is.

* * *

The Junior Missionary Society of St. Paul's Lutheran Church will hold a food sale in Mr. C. P. McMartin's store on Saturday, October 31st. Sale to begin at 10 a.m. Afternoon tea will be served from 3.30 to 6.—2

* * *

The first Lyceun Concert this year is on Nov. 7th. Revenue to be devoted to some patriotic cause. Help by buying one season ticket, $1.25.

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

Morrisburg Poultry Co.

ARE BUYING

POULTRY

Highest Market Prices Paid

Large Chickens and Fowls Wanted.

Small Birds not in good demand.

R. H. ASHTON,
Manager.

THE WAR
Its Cause and Problem

The following paragraphs are taken from the first of a series of similar statements which it is intended to issue from time to time during the war by the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

The first, and one of the greatest services which we can perform for our country is to spread a knowledge, both of the causes which brought about the war, and of the war's necessities, until every Canadian realizes the duty which the war has put upon him and is united with his fellows in a determination to succeed in whatever his chosen leaders ask of him.

We must urge the truth of these matters on everyone and discuss them everywhere; we prove, by our own actions, that we are earnest in all that we say. We must advocate the principles which we hold both by contributing articles and personal letters to our papers and also by arranging for public meetings at which the war, its causes and its effect upon the community in which we live will be discussed. There are well-informed speakers, in every town and village, who are always listened to. Arrange citizens' meetings and get these men to address the meetings on the war. The success of their attempts to help in the organization of a well-informed public opinion and of their attempts to keep public effort in the most useful channels will depend, very largely, upon the simple, frank unobstructive and unofficious way in which they work.

The succeeding paragraphs indicate some of the matters on which Canadian determination should be firm and united:

Resources as well as soldiers will decide the war. Our resources must be husbanded. Money must be kept in the country and everyone must be kept at work in order that more money may be made. For both reasons, that money may be kept in the Empire and that new values may be created in it, Canadians should purchase only the products of Canada or of the Empire. Thrift should be encouraged; so far as it lies in our power to do so, each one of us should make certain that no man nor woman among those about him is idle and that all are actively engaged in useful, productive work. Over-indulgence in unproductive expenditure should be discountenanced. Ever one of us should learn to feel that in saving a dollar, in adding a dollar to his bank account, he is doing a little towards increasing his country's chance of success in this war; and we should realize that in allowing a dollar from our hands to reach Germany, directly or indirectly, we are spending a dollar towards securing our own defeat.

The products which have the greatest value in war-time are those which are life's necessities; agriculture produces most of these. Canada is fortunate in that agriculture is one of the greatest of her industries, and in that she has limitless unworked land. Farmers must be convinced that next year will inevitably bring increased demands and higher prices for all of the farm's products. Therefore, it will be very profitable for farmers to increase their production. Efforts should be made to convince them of this and to help in finding suitable assistance, so that it may be possible for them to work more land than before.

Measures, and a public sentiment must be provided which will insist upon the public maintenance of those, unable to help themselves, who are dependent upon men gone to the front. There must be no spot in Canada without an efficient organization which will see that soldiers' dependents have opportunities for helping themselves, and assistance when it is needed. The same organization, through its local knowledge, can be very useful in making certain that public relief goes to none but those who are worthy of it.

Advocate, by example and advice the prompt payment of debts, in order that business confidence may be sustained and that the business and activities by which Canada's resources are created and increased may be continued, little-affected by the war.

Voice the necessity for responding promptly to Red Cross or other official requests for garments or other supplies, and explain the necessity for conforming to regulation patterns and standards in all work of this kind. Further details may be obtained from Canadian Red Cross Society, Head Office, Toronto.

Red Cross work, like other activities indicated in this statement, can often be done better by women than by men. The opportunities and duties which the war offers might be pointed out to women who have not already accepted them. Women could do more probably, than any other single influence so make Canada's position secure. They could make thriftfulness fashionable, cowardice wellnigh impossible, and cheating the public an ignominious disadvantage for the "grafter."

Men, who cheat the public by "grafting" in work entrusted to them, are dependent, like all business men, upon the public for their existence; dishonesty in them would never appear were an acute public opinion developed which would make of every Canadian a fearless inspector and would make of a "grafter" an outcast with whom Canadians would neither deal nor associate. We must each of us feel that today we are part of the Canadian government and that those who cheat the government cheat us.

A call will soon be made on Canada for more soldiers. It, and the calls which may follow it, must be met at once. Every Canadian man feels the obligation that is upon him and he will prepare himself. Young men, with no one dependent upon them should go first; married men will follow as they are needed, those with most dependent upon them remaining longest.

HIS HEALTH IN A TERRIBLE STATE

"Fruit-a-tives" Healed His Kidneys and Cured Him

HAGERSVILLE, ONT, AUG. 26th. 1913.

"About two years ago, I found my health in a very bad state. My Kidneys were not doing their work and I was all run down in condition. I felt the need of some good remedy, and having seen "Fruit-a-tives" advertised, I decided to try them. Their effect, I found more than satisfactory.

Their action was mild and the result all that could be expected.

My Kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes, and I regained my old-time vitality. Today, I am enjoying the best health I have ever had".

B. A. KELLY

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest Kidney Remedy in the world. It acts on the bowels and skin as well as on the kidneys, and thereby soothes and cures any Kidney soreness.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. or will be sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

A Strong Eye

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

Don't Strain the Eyes

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

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

Make the appointment today for an examination.

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



THE BEST
is what we always try to get in
GROCERIES
and you can depend upon getting everything fresh.

We have some special values in
TEAS and COFFEE
all brands and at all prices.10

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