

DANVILLE.

—Ex-Warden W. J. Gallup shipped a fine pair of 3 year old steers and a handsome milch cow to a buyer from the Macdonald College Farm on Tuesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Thurber have returned from an extensive trip in the New England States. They visited Newport, St. John's, Bury, Lisbon, Bethlehem, and a number of other towns.

—A new institution has been inaugurated in Danville which will be known as the Danville Young Men's Club. It is starting with a good membership and will have the hall in rear of the old hotel for a meeting place.

—A convention of teachers of the rural schools under Inspector Rothney, was held in the Academy on Saturday. There were some twenty teachers present, representing nearly all the schools in the district. Two sessions were held, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. Mr. Rothney's talk consisted of giving some useful information relative to teaching, after which a general discussion took place.

—The marriage of Mrs. Hattie J. Armstrong to Mr. John E. Horan, both of Danville, took place at the home of the former on Thursday evening, Oct. 1st. While the bridal party entered the parlor, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. Mrs. W. A. Hamilton played the Wedding march (Mendelssohn). The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. Hamilton in the presence of a small company of friends and relatives of the contracting parties. After all had partaken of a bountiful supper, Mr. and Mrs. Horan took the evening train for a short wedding tour.

—Mr. David Houston, who has been connected with the local branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for several years, has been transferred to Winnipeg and left for that city last Friday. Mr. Houston has made many friends here who are sorry to have him leave. His place has been taken by Mr. Leighton of the Richmond branch. Mr. A. Arpin for some time teller of the same bank, severed his connection with that bank on Wednesday last and will enter the Royal Bank of Canada at an early date.

—The new bridge across the Nicolet Falls constructed through the aid of the Government, has recently been completed. This fills a long felt want in this community. The amount contributed by the Government through the Honourable Mr. Mackenzie was \$4,550.00 being 65 per cent. of the cost. The Municipality of Shipton is to be congratulated on the possession of this splendid bridge, which, as well as being of great use, is likewise a monument. The Municipality has very graciously resolved to call the bridge "The Thacheran Bridge" in honour of the Minister of Public Works.

WINDSOR.

—The ordinary meeting of the Town Council called for Monday night, at which the list of voters was to be revised, did not take place as there was not a quorum of Councillors present. A special meeting will have to be called at an early date.

CASTLEBAR.

—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Morrill have returned home from their wedding trip to Lowell, Mass., and other places.

—Mrs. Ida Boyd and family have moved to Danville.

—Mrs. L. N. Belisle of Wotton, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Leet, recently.

BROWNLEIGH PLACE.

—Mr. George Birch of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Mr. James Armstrong of Kingsey, were guests at "Mount Pleasant."

—Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Ingalls and children have returned to Danville, after spending the summer here.

RICHMOND PATRIOTIC MEETING.

A patriotic meeting was held in the Town Hall on Friday evening to form a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and it was well attended, the ladies being much in evidence. The Richmond Band, after a few selections outside the Hall, went inside and started the proceedings by a select programme, including patriotic airs.

In the absence of Dr. Hayes, President of the Richmond organization, Col. Bernard opened the meeting in a neat speech. On the platform were: Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, Messrs. A. J. Hudon, Postmaster McIver, W. J. Ewing, F. T. Mappin, and P. C. Duboyce, acting as secretary.

Mr. Duboyce read the minutes of the meetings of August 10 and 14, which were ratified, after which Col. Bernard spoke on the object of the meeting, which was to settle whether the Richmond Patriotic Organization should remain separate or join the main Canadian body, as other towns are doing. He thought the proper course was to join the main body.

On being called on, Lt.-Col. W. J. Ewing spoke lucidly on the subject, explaining the organization of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the way it handled the funds, the rates paid to wives and families of the soldiers at the front, and various interesting items of information on other points. Other town organizations were joining the main one, and the officials were anxious to know why Richmond had not joined in. He stated that monthly subscriptions for Richmond were not coming in large enough yet and administrative difficulties were looming up.

Monthly collections in Ward No. 1 were so far \$57 per month, but lots of people prefer to give a subscription in bulk. Mr. Ewing stated that it was also desirable to form a county organization for Richmond county, working through the County Council so that all parts of the county could be reached, and concluding, he made the motion: "That we form in Richmond a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, with the same officers as appointed at the previous organization meetings, which included Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, Mayor Hayes, A. J. Hudon, Col. Bernard, Capt. McIver, and A. S. Raimbach, treasurer, with the ministers and priests of the district."

The motion was seconded by Postmaster W. E. McIver, who approved of the change after the explanation of the procedure, efficiency and methods of the Canadian organization, and carried unanimously.

The chairman then called upon Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, who spoke for half an hour in an eloquent and patriotic vein, the house resounding with applause time and again. The honorable gentleman stated he was pleased at the meeting and of his being present at the time of joining the Canadian organization, also at the evidence of patriotism for which Richmond is noted, and he had little fear Richmond would not do its duty to the uttermost. He had been approached several times at Quebec for contributions to the patriotic fund, but he had told them all that he belonged to the County of Richmond and would contribute to the Richmond fund, which he was sure would be a great success. He wished it God speed. All had read of the great career of the British Empire, a record of triumphs after disasters. Never before in that history has there been a crisis more acute than the one we are facing at the present time. The British Empire had been forced to act, and its hands are clean. During the last few days he had seen thirty ships leave Quebec City with the flower of our forces, to be conveyed by warships, to take their place in the titanic struggle in the Old World. It was our bounded duty to provide for the wives, families and dependents of our gallant soldiers who have gone to the front, and this would be done efficiently by the Canadian Patriotic Organization, of which His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught is

head, and which fund at the present time totals \$4,000,000. Canada has sent 30,000 men and he believed would send 100,000 if needed. The Dominion Government had faced the issue with courage and were backed by the entire public sentiment of Canada. The honorable gentleman referred to the gifts of the various provinces, and particularly to the four million pounds of cheese from the Province of Quebec for the soldiers of the Empire. Quebec did her duty a hundred years ago, and would do it again. It was a time for individual action. In an eloquent peroration, Mr. Mackenzie referred to the freedom of the British Empire under the British flag, such freedom has never been known in history, and of the inspiration from the two great races living amicably together in Canada. One hundred years ago France and England had been at grips—to-day their descendants were united on the field of battle for freedom and honor, emblematic of both nations.

Mr. A. J. Hudon moved a vote of thanks to Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, which was seconded by Postmaster McIver, and passed by a standing vote.

The meeting closed with "God Save The King," by band and audience.

KINGSEY.

—The barns belonging to Mr. Denault, formerly owned by Mr. J. H. Moore, were burned to the ground on Friday night, including about one hundred tons of hay and some straw. The origin of the fire is unknown, as there was nobody living on the place.

LISGAR.

—The Ladies' Aid held a business meeting at the home of Mrs. Jas. Gunter, on Friday evening.

—Mr. E. T. Woolley was called home from Sorel by the death of his mother.

—Mrs. A. Richmond and Mrs. Geo. Richmond of Ely, were the guests of Mrs. J. Porter, recently.

—Mrs. Schagel was the guest of Mrs. W. H. Hughes last week.

CLEVELAND.

—Mrs. F. Robins of Rochester, N. H., who has been the guest of her brother, Mr. H. G. Pease, was called home by the illness of her daughter.

—The New London Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. F. Cull, Wednesday afternoon.

STANDING CROP COMPETITION.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Richmond Agricultural Society has received from the Honourable Mr. Mackenzie a cheque for \$75.00, being the amount of prizes won by the following competitors for the Standing Crop Competition 1914. Oats:

1st Prize Jos. Lemoine, Upper Melbourne, 90 points.....	\$20.00
2nd Prize O. K. Burt, Gallup Hill, 89 points.....	\$15.00
3rd Prize E. G. Sims, Melbourne Ridge, 88 points.....	\$12.00
4th Prize S. D. & J. D. Stalker, Kingsbury, 87 points.....	\$10.00
5th Prize D. T. Armitage, Corris, 86 points.....	\$8.00
6th Prize J. A. Smillie, Richmond, 85 points.....	\$6.00
7th Prize J. H. & P. P. Fowler, Dalling, 84 points.....	\$4.00
	\$75.00

WARNING.

Persons carrying firearms are warned not to Trespass on the lands of the undersigned under penalty of the law as Trespassing, Hunting or trapping is strictly forbidden.

JAMES D. TAYLOR.
Upper Melbourne, Que., Oct. 9, 1914.

UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.
NAREISSA FARRAND SCHOLARSHIP.

The Narcissa Farrand Scholarship which was offered for competition at the September matriculation examination has been awarded to Miss K. H. Atto, a pupil of the Lennoxville Academy.

(Signed) R. A. PARROCK,
Principal.

INDIAN CITY SHELLED

German Warship Fired Upon Madras, Killing Three Persons

The German cruiser Emden last Thursday, and nine shells at Madras, British India, entering the harbor at 3.30. One of the shells hit the oil tanks, firing two. The telegraph office, the Seamen's Club, and some trucks were also hit. The forts at the harbor front replied to the Emden, which then withdrew. The attack was all over in fifteen minutes. Two Indians and one boy were killed.

New Lieutenant-Governor

Colonel, the Hon. J. S. Hendrie of Hamilton, minister without portfolio in the Ontario Cabinet, has been chosen to succeed Sir John Gibson as Lieutenant-Governor.

The Grand Jury at Nanapanee returned a true bill against Dr. C. K. Robinson, charged with having murdered Miss Blanche Yorke at Tamworth.

A German aviator dropped four bombs on Paris on Sunday, killing one man and injuring his child.

SECOND CANADIAN FORCE

Nineteen Thousand Men to Follow First Contingent

The Minister of Militia stated at Valcartier on Monday that 31,200 men, 7,500 horses and all the artillery and other equipment now at the camp would go forward to England as soon as transports and convoy ships could be provided.

It has been decided to raise forthwith a second contingent of Canadians, 19,000 strong, making 50,000 in all, with the 31,000 going in the present contingent. The second contingent is to be ready to sail for the scene of conflict by November 1.

Home Rule Bill Signed

The King on Friday attached his signature to the Home Rule Bill which thus gets upon the Statute Books. A bill has already been passed, however, which will delay the putting into operation of the measure for at least a year.

Training Ship Foundered

The British training ship Fisgard II, formerly the battleship Erebus, foundered during a gale in the English Channel, last week and 21 members of her crew were drowned.

INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE

Official Announcement Made of Their Safe Arrival at Marseilles

The War Information Bureau has made it known that troops from India, including both native Indian and British soldiers, have landed in France at Marseilles. Messages from the King were read to the troops on their arrival.

All the troops were in khaki, with only slight differences in design. Some of the British contingent from India wear short pants, identical to those of Boy Scouts. Others wear knickerbockers that cover the knees. All wear puttees and turbans.

Wants London Shelled

The Kaiser has promised to confer a special decoration of the second class of the Order of the Red Eagle on the first German aviator who succeeds in dropping explosives on London.

Jesse Ward of Grimsby Beach, convicted of manslaughter for the killing of a Toronto man named Sparling was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary.

TRESPASSERS BEWARE!

Trespassing, Hunting, Fishing, Etc., is strictly forbidden on the lands of the undersigned at any time of the year.

(Signed) W. H. MURPHY.
Melbourne, Que., Oct. 3, 1914.

Makes Home Baking Easy

ROYAL



BAKING
POWDER

Absolutely Pure
The only baking powder
made from Royal Grape
Cream of Tartar
NO ALUM. NO LIME PHOSPHATE

THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE

with which is united the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager
JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000

REST, \$13,500,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

RICHMOND BRANCH, A. S. Raimbach, Mgr.

Great Fall Opening

—AT THE—

Toronto Clothing Co.
Departmental Stores

RICHMOND & DANVILLE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

We cordially invite you to call and see our Great Display of the latest and up-to-date style of garments, consisting of Ladies and Girl's Suits, Skirts, Coats, Waists, Underskirts, Wrappers, Kimonos, Sweaters, Corsets, Undergarments, cooked, and the best American Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

By the Yard—Suitings, Skirtings, Wrapperettes, Flanellettes, Towels, Velvets, Waistings, Table Linens, Towelings, Quilts, Blankets and all kinds of Smallware.

FOR MEN AND BOYS—A great assortment of Suits, Trousers, Overcoats, Reefers, Overalls, Sweaters, Top Shirts, Hose, Gloves, Mittens, Collars, Hats, Caps and the best American Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, and all kinds of Fancy Goods.

All these Goods will be Sold at
very Low Prices.

Toronto Clothing Co'y

Bedard's New Block, opposite the Bank of Commerce, Richmond

DANVILLE BRANCH, R. CHOYER, Manager, Ingall's Hotel Block, Station Street.

L. WEISER & CO.

SPECIAL FOR MAIL
ORDER BUYERS

All We Ask
is a Fair
Show

You can't be blamed for getting the most you can for your money—but be sure you get it.

Before you order a "mail order" separator write to the concern and tell them that you want to try their machine out against a De Laval, with the privilege of sending their machine back if you decide that the De Laval is better worth what we ask you for it than their machine what they ask.

That's absolutely fair, isn't it?

We'll be glad to furnish you a De Laval for such a trial any time you like and let you be the judge.

We are glad to make this offer because we know that the DeLaval will give you better service and cost you less in the long run than any other machine you can buy, no matter what the price.



Easiest
to turn,
easiest to
wash, skims
the cleanest
lasts the longest.

SOONER OR LATER
YOU WILL BUY A
DE LAVAL

HALL BROS. AGENTS, RICHMOND

"Old House"

Or, Dulcie's Confession

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

Doctor Crewe was a hunched, little man. He greeted the lawyer curtly. "What's the meaning of this tale, Martha Craddock has been pouring into my ears?" he demanded. "She says the Will drew up for poor Carwardine can't be found? I told her you must all be blind, for I put it in the top right hand drawer of his desk, locked it, took the key back to Carwardine and gave my replace the key on the bureau which it belonged to."

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

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

"Who were the witnesses?" inquired Norton.

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

The lawyer was silent for a few minutes.

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

"Perfectly," was the reply.

"You forgot," said the lawyer, "to state to me, Doctor Crewe, was no luckier in his search than the others had been."

"With my own hands I placed it in the drawer in a plain envelope," he said, glancing angrily at Martha.

"Some one has taken it!" cried Martha. "It looks uncommonly like it," said the doctor.

"But who could have taken it?" asked Dulcie.

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

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

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

"You forget," said Martha, "that Dulcie with dignity, but you are getting too presumptuous. You had better go out of the room."

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

Dulcie turned to Mr. Norton.

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

Dulcie was perfectly cool, and her voice was determined.

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

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

"You will be sorry for this before many days are over," said Martha, laughing unpleasantly. "I will have the law on you for doing away with that Will. I know your girl."

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The Undaunted Spirit of the Belgians

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

if he will ask us down to Old House next summer."

Jim made no reply.

"If he does, I shall not go," he thought.

Because he loved Dulcie, and because now a wealthy young woman, Heriot was nearly as rude to her as a gentleman could permit himself to be on the few occasions when they met.

He set himself impossible tasks to achieve in his workshop, and grew irritable and quick-tempered.

His feelings were patent to Philippa, who regarded Dulcie far more favorably now that young lady did not wish to annex Beltrami, and she thought it a pity that her brother was growing boresome.

Dulcie's money would be extremely useful to him, because it was her belief that he would never make a penny out of his inventions.

Heriot was not only growing boresome, but the few words he threw to Dulcie often annoyed her exceedingly.

One afternoon, when the sisters were having tea with Philippa, Jim came in. His brown eyes looked tired, and his former cheerful expression was replaced with one that showed he was weary of the work on which he had been engaged for many hours.

His glance was critical as he rested on Dulcie's highly becoming hat and dress. She looked like a dainty piece of porcelain and altogether adorable, but Jim's remark that he thought she and her sister were too young to live alone, and that they ought to get a chaperone or duenna, caused a decidedly dangerous light to appear in her eyes.

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

"A very nice programme," he replied.

"But I do not despair of making Miss Primrose and myself a very good chaperone."

He turned to Primrose, while Dulcie glared at Philippa and laughed.

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WHY JAPS ARE FIGHTING

REASONS WHY THEY ARE AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

Germans Have Been Competing Seriously With Japanese Manufacturers.

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

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

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

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

An Enlightened Example.

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

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

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

Not at all.

The German ghost that turns Japan into a little boy seeing things in the dark is not the German sword. We were afraid, once upon a time, of the militant Russia based in Siberia; never of German warships, whether three or ten times three. We are not and never have

been, at least for some years past, afraid either of the bird-of-paradise adjectives in the Kaiser's rhetorical exercises or of the Krupp guns.

Fear Commercial Supremacy.

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

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

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

German's Commercial Conquest.

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

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

And there was nothing modest about the commercial conquest of Germany in the Far East since the early seventies. For the three years following 1873 the annual average of the number and tonnage of German ships which entered into and cleared from the Oriental ports beyond India were only 43 and 25,000 tons.

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

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

Japan's Land of Promise.

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

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

The British, the Belgians, the

When the Germans Surrender

A Great Military Expert Prognosticates Events at the Close of the War

Assuming that the German attack on France absolutely fails, and that a similar fate attends the actions of the German fleet against ours, one must presuppose a tremendous wave of enthusiasm sweeping over the armies invading Germany which must carry them over the different frontiers well on the road to Berlin, writes a great military expert in London Answers. Step by step the German armies must be imagined as recoiling, on the one hand, from the French forces, swelled by the British Expeditionary Army, and, on the other hand, from the enormous Russian masses moving with slow but irresistible momentum towards the same goal—Berlin.

The German fortresses are enormously strong, but nothing can withstand the onslaught of a well-directed army with magnificent artillery such as the French Army is equipped with. The forts of Cologne, Strassburg, and Ehrenbreitstein, much larger and mounting heavier guns than those at Liege, must fall to the attack of determined forces in sufficient strength, and able to bring to bear guns of the right calibre, and, once the plan of the German invasion of France has been thoroughly foiled, we must suppose the French Army sweeping everything before it.

When Panic Threatens.

With both France and Russia threatening the German capital, and her sea commerce totally paralyzed by the operations of our Fleet, the German armies must continue to give battle under the most disheartening conditions which preclude the idea of any victory of sufficient importance to retrieve the campaign. Panic will begin to spread through the Fatherland, and with panic will come disillusionment and a terrific revolution of feeling.

The German people, who for years have been taught that German arms were invincible, will feel that they have been made the catspaw of an unscrupulous set of gamblers.

The Imperial family will be looked upon by Germans as was Napoleon III. during the sorrowful days of the disasters in the war of '70—with feelings of the bitterest hatred. If history teaches us any lesson at all, it is that, if a victorious emperor can ask nothing too much of his subjects, a defeated emperor must expect no mercy. When Napoleon was losing there were few to say a good word for him.

In Peaceful Solitude.

Thus it is safe to argue that the Kaiser, being regarded as personally responsible for the awful plight of the country, will precipitate a movement against his dynasty that may become too violent to check.

If the Emperor survives all vicissitudes, one might, having regard to all the possibilities, foresee him and his family exiled to some quiet spot where his power for mischief would be for ever gone.

I was going to mention England as a possible refuge for the Emperor, noting its popularity as a home of monarchs who have lost their crowns, but I hardly think the Kaiser would feel comfortable living at Twickenham, where King Manuel consoles himself for the loss of his kingdom, or even Farnborough, where Napoleon III. made his home, and where his widow, the ex-Empress Eugenie, lives to-day.

No; I think the Austrian Tyrol, or somewhere in the Bay of Naples, more appropriately fits the picture.

Such an anti-dynastic movement would probably be initiated by the commercial interests in Germany.

The anti-dynastic movement may take two forms. There may be a strong Socialistic movement towards the establishment of a republic to replace the present autocratic form of government, or there may be an overwhelming feeling in the direction of breaking up the confederacy, and resolving the Empire into a series of strong, independent states again.

Whether Germany will sue for peace before the invading armies actually reach Berlin is of little importance. What is important is that before the German armies are entirely routed, internal political conditions will compel them to demand an ignominious peace.

And what will be the price of this peace?

When Germany brought France to her knees in 1870 they secured as the price of peace a war indemnity of £200,000,000, and the secession of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

In their turn, the victorious armies will demand a war indemnity not as large as they might wish, because of the necessity for preserving Germany from going into bankruptcy, but still heavy enough to cripple the Fatherland for years, and, more important still, will insist on huge territorial adjustments, everything being done to remove artificial frontiers between kindred races.

Alsace and Lorraine.

It is a foregone conclusion that

Alsace-Lorraine, which has always been a thorn in the side of Germany and a source of weakness to her, will be restored to France.

The whole of the budding Colonial Empire of Germany will disappear. I hope we shall not take any of her colonies, for we have enough and to spare already, and, in any case, Germany's overseas possessions are not of much account. Possibly we may consent to them being parcelled out equally between Russia and France, contenting ourselves with Togoland, and passing Kiao-Chao over to Japan.

France certainly will insist on the slice taken from the French Congo being restored to her.

Denmark, in recognition of her good behavior during the war, may demand, and with every hope of success, the restoration to her of Schleswig-Holstein.

What Belgium's reward would be is impossible to say. Possibly a monetary one. There is nothing territorially that could be offered this tight little kingdom, for one has to have regard in all these frontier adjustments to the sentiments and race origin of the people whose land it is proposed to divert. Belgium would never ask to be loaded with such a thankless gift as a German province that might be a canker to her as Alsace-Lorraine has been to Germany.

Servia, who should have conquered Bosnia-Herzegovina from Austria, will be given authority to retain what is hers by right unchallenged.

I am prophesying that Italy will be strong enough to withstand the bullying of the other two members of the Triple Alliance. If she does so, her reward will be the restoration of the Italia Irredenta, that little triangle, with Trieste at the extreme left-hand corner and Fiume at the extreme right-hand corner, which formed part of the old Venetian Republic, and was sliced from her by the Hapsburgs.

Expelled From Turkey.

For other Balkan states whose conduct has been beyond reproach there will also be territorial rewards. Turkey stands to lose most. If she controls her ambitions, all will be well with her. If she elects to make trouble during the war, the Powers of the Triple Entente may decide, for the sake of the future peace of Europe, to expel her entirely from Europe.

Russia then might, with some reason, ask for the reward she has always coveted—Constantinople. Probably the arrangement that would be made would be to join the remainder of the Turkish European Empire to some Slav state in sympathy with Russia, so that, even if Russia didn't actually get Constantinople, she would be the commanding influence there. The absorption of all Poland into the Muscovite Empire is certain.

Roumania would be territorially enriched at the expense of Austria, in accordance with the line of race, and the Powers might decide to end the comic-opera business of the Albanian monarchy by passing her on to one of the Balkan states.

Generally, the effect of the crushing defeat of Germany and Austria-Hungary will be to reduce considerably the boundaries of the two empires.

How far Germany will suffer will depend largely on internal conditions and her ability to bargain.

Whatever else happens, however, the loss of her colonies and Alsace-Lorraine are certain. Equally certain is the loss to Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina and almost as certain the loss of the Italia Irredenta.

Arms and the Nations.

More important even than the territorial changes will be the influence on armaments. Europe will find itself left in such a terrible economic position that the Powers will be compelled to meet and settle a plan for the reduction of armaments.

They will insist on Germany reducing her army to unformidable proportions, and her fleet, if any ships be left to her at the conclusion of the war, to such a number as will no longer threaten our supremacy. Austria will be forced to reduce her forces to a level that will just allow her comfortably to protect herself from Slav aggression.

Russia, France, and England will come to a common agreement similarly to reduce their expenditure on armaments.

If Germany survives, either as a republic or as a kingdom, she will be shorn of much of her strength, and, to ensure that the proper equilibrium of power is maintained on the Continent, treaties safeguarding her from attack may be entered into.

Italy, whose race has no affinity whatever with the Teutonic people, is inevitably bound to come into another orbit of friendship, but the re-arrangement of alliances that is likely to take place will be purely of a defensive, rather than an offen-



Lord Roberts Inspecting the City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) at the Temple Garden.

sive character. The object of the victorious Powers will be to break up the alliance between Germany and Austria, which has menaced the peace of Europe so long.

India Secure.

To those people who believe in the aggrandizement of Russia at the expense of a weakened Germany a possible attack on our Indian Empire, I would say that Russia has long since ceased to entertain designs on our great Empire.

Quite apart from the fact that we shall have united France to us by bonds that can never be broken—which means that France could never be a party to an attack on us by her ally—the military problem is too great for Russia to contemplate.

So long as Afghanistan is true to us—and I have never questioned her fidelity—the invasion of India will never be attempted this side of twenty-five years; and, in the second place, Russia will have so much need of our financial assistance in recovering from the effects of the war, and in considering the economic position of her vast hordes, that she will have little taste or opportunity for looking again towards Herat.

Always assuming that the prophecy as to the German debacle is vindicated, the general result of the war will be to leave us undisputed mistress of the seas, with no fears, as of recent years, of our shores being invaded, and vastly to increase our prestige all over the world.

Colonies Going Begging.

The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine will pave the way to better relations between the French and German peoples, whom the two provinces have always kept apart; the loss of Germany's colonies will cause her to concentrate on the development of her wonderful home resources, and build up her commerce afresh, the proper safeguarding of which no one will wish to prevent. The Austro-Hungarian Empire will be all the stronger for the loss of provinces that kept her at war with the Slav races, and the way will be opened to a real understanding between Italy, which will no longer have cause to mistrust her intentions; while the bestowal of Kiao-Chao on Japan will preserve the balance in the Far East.

Finally, the great nations, instead of wasting their money on armaments, will apply a huge slice

of what now goes in the building of warships and the provisioning of armies to social reform.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

First Aid Is Given, Then Taken to The Base Hospital.

The care of the wounded is necessarily an important duty imposed on every nation in case of war, and the methods adopted in European armies, as told in an article in the Scientific American, is particularly interesting, as will be seen from the following extract:

The general system adopted for providing a medical service is practically identical in the armies of all the great powers. It contemplates a division of the service into three portions: that which belongs to and accompanies the fighting troops; that which pertains to the base (of supplies) and the line of communications; and that which pertains to the home territory or "the zone of the interior." The principle governing these services is that nothing but first aid and emergency treatment should be attempted in the immediate zone of combat, and that when the treatment, the disabled should be quickly transported to the "base," where abundant facilities for their care can be provided without encumbering the fighting forces.

Here at the base they are carefully classified, and those who are so seriously disabled as to be unfit for further service at the front are sent back to hospitals at home, while those who are less seriously disabled are retained until they are well enough to leave the hospital, when they are transferred to the convalescent camp. Here they remain until they have fully regained their strength, when they rejoin their regiments at the front.

Out of Commission.

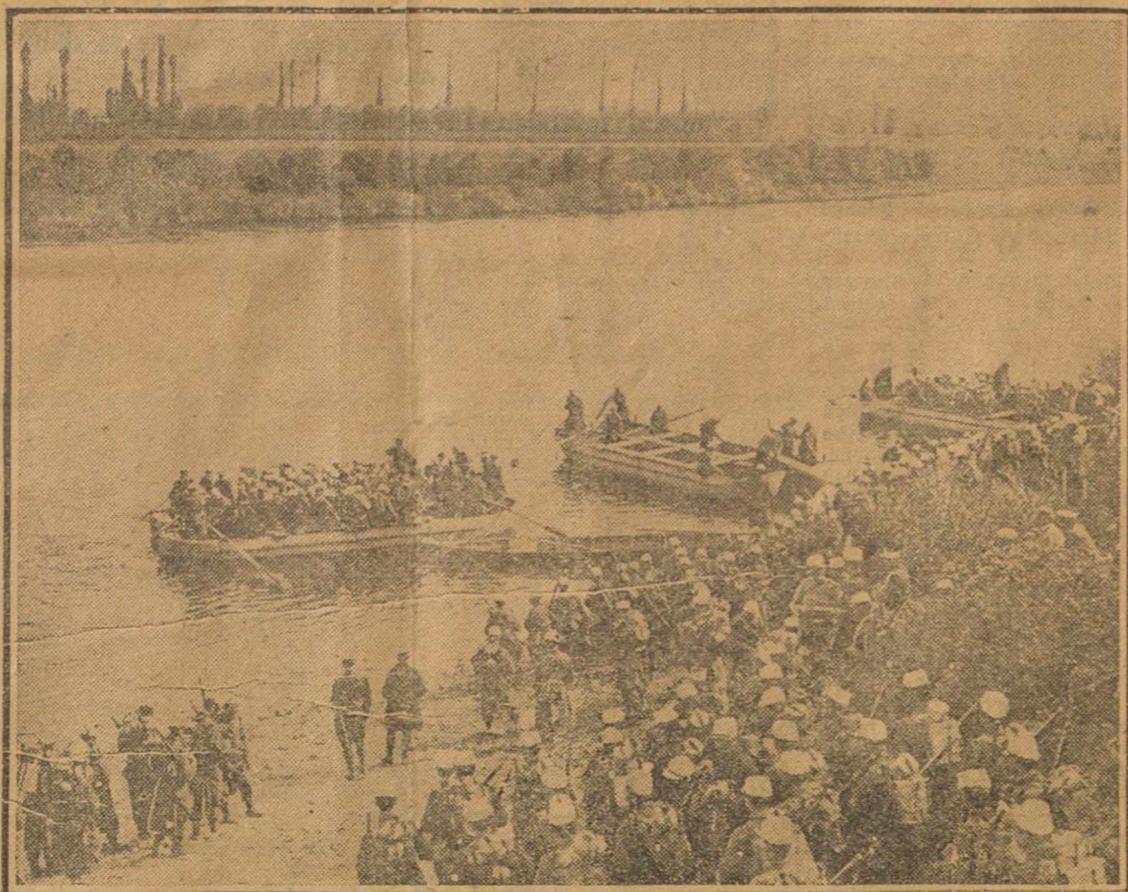
Nervous Wife—Oh, Harry dear, do order a mouse-trap to be sent home to-day.

Harry—But you bought one last week.

Nervous Wife—Yes, dear, but there's a mouse in that.

People who live in glass houses should have rubber proof curtains.

A cat will not look at a king if there is a mouse in sight.



Reinforcements Crossing a River to Join the French Army.

HOME

Selected Recipes.

German Sauerbraten.—Take a large piece of nice beef without any bone, preferably five or six pounds. Make pickle enough to cover it by boiling together two-thirds vinegar and one-third water with bay leaf, cloves, a few peppercorns, and two pieces of lump sugar (large or small to taste). While that is boiling hot drop the meat into it and let it remain for four or five days, turning once. Take the meat out of the vinegar the night before it is to be used and thoroughly drain. Put some butter in a pot with one whole onion, add the beef with salt and pepper and a cup of liquid (some people use a little of the pickle diluted, others use meat stock and others water, while those who are expert cooks add nothing but the butter since none of the juice which cooks out of the meat is lost by too much fire). Cover the pot closely and cook for two hours and a half over a low fire. Take up the meat, thicken the liquid for a gravy, adding a little sugar. Serve with boiled potatoes. This is good cold as well as hot and is used for sandwiches in Dortmund.

Pot Roast Cut.—For any pot roast the chuck is in general considered the best cut, but a domestic science expert some years back showed by experiment that, as far as economy was concerned, the advantage was in favor of the rib roast if the difference between the two was 2 cents a pound. The loss in cooking in the case of the chuck roast was one pound and two ounces and only ten ounces in case of the rib roast. The refuse or uneatable portion of the chuck was one pound and five ounces, of the rib eleven ounces.

Another piece that is recommended for the pot roast and for boiling is the sirloin butt, which is just below the sirloin steak part. Some butchers will give a piece off the round when asked for a pot roast, but this is really too dry for the purpose. The "heel" of the round, which is generally made into Hamburg steak, is often boiled and may even be used for a pot roast if cooked expertly.

Pickled Eggs.—Take eight hard boiled eggs and, having shelled them, stick four cloves in each. Heat one quart of vinegar (it may need to be diluted if strong) to boiling and add a teaspoon each of salt, pepper, and mustard or saffron these somewhat. Put the eggs into a glass fruit jar, pour the boiling vinegar over them, and let them stand two weeks or use sooner if to taste. Serve sliced with broiled beefsteak or mutton or as you will.

Horseradish Sauce.—The Germans have numerous ways of making horseradish sauce which is a great favorite with them. For one thing they freeze it with whipped cream for one of the daintiest accompaniments possible for boiled fish. They make a sauce with pure cream with a little vinegar and about half as much grated horseradish as hot cream. They make it with a white sauce, to which this editor, once a friend, is now a persistent foe. And here is one of the recipes from one of the most authoritative of the great German books on cookery: Two tablespoons of grated horseradish, about half a cup of beef stock, an ounce of butter, about the same quantity of onion, two tablespoons of flour, and then another cup of beef stock with salt to taste. Peel and grate the horseradish quickly and let it draw in the half cup of stock in an earthenware dish. Make a sauce of the butter, flour, and cup of stock, seasoning to taste, and then add the

horseradish and half a cup of stock to this. If the horseradish is a little then very sharp add two tablespoons of milk or cream.

Mustard Sauce.—Mustard sauce, especially when made with either white or butter sauce, is not a thing to recommend for the digestion. Another way to make it is to mix a tablespoon of French mustard with three or four tablespoons of good meat gravy, or better, a greatly reduced and highly seasoned meat stock, one in which many vegetables have been used to flavor. In that German-American publication called "The Settlement" cook book there is the following recipe: "One cup white sauce, one tablespoon vinegar, one tablespoon mustard, one-half teaspoon sugar, one teaspoon cold water, and stir into the white sauce two minutes before serving. Season to taste. More or less mustard may be added as desired. Serve hot with meat or fish."

For fish a butter sauce with one tablespoon of mustard to a pint is best. A butter sauce is made just like a white sauce except boiling water instead of boiling milk is thickened with flour and butter. There are a great many other ways of making mustard sauces, some of which contain ten or a dozen ingredients.

Raisin Sauces.—Recipes for raisin sauces, under that name, are rare, but there are chutney sauces which contain raisins, and raisins are used in New Zealand curries with lemon instead of sour apple or tamarind. In the book of "101 Sauces" there is the following chutney sauce: "Remove the seeds from one-half cup of raisins and one green pepper; add three green tomatoes, two small onions, and chop all fine. Put one pint of vinegar with one cup of brown sugar and one tablespoon of mustard seed on to boil, add the chopped mixture and one teaspoon of salt and simmer one hour. Then add six green sour apples, pared, cored, and cut small. Cook slowly until soft and keep in a well corked bottle. Used with boiled meats or stews."

Culinary Wrinkles.

Mix a cake of cream cheese with whipped cream until light, then stir through it bar-le-duc until highly colored.

For afternoon tea serve fresh graham crackers put together with marshmallow frosting.

Flavor rhubarb pies and canned rhubarb with grape juice.

Serve salmon flavored with orange juice instead of lemon.

Use equal parts of cold boiled macaroni, cooked, ~~beef~~ in rots, and canned or ~~beef~~ in rots to make a novel salad.

Serve a loaf of baked dressing with roast of beef or leg of lamb.

Mold cold boiled rice in balls, sweeten, roll in cocoanut and serve with boiled custard.

Serve crushed maple sugar with apple pie.

An artistic border for creamed fowl or meats is made of a ring of boiled rice sprinkled with finely chopped parsley.

Dates stuffed with walnuts and raisins and then dipped in melted sweet chocolate make a delicious confection.

Household Hints.

All pickles should be kept at least one month before opening jars for use.

To clean collars on men's coats, sponge with ammonia water first, then finish with alcohol.

To have dumplings fluffy and light, keep the pot boiling steadily from the time they are dropped in.

If the bottoms of pots and kettles are greased before putting over the fire they will not become black.

Delicate colored blouses should be dried out-of-doors, but not exposed to the sun. Hang up in a pillow slip to dry.

If you are caught in the rain and the color comes off your coat on to your blouse, put the blouse to soak in milk over night.

A piece of sandpaper, over which borax has been rubbed, is very convenient for ironing day-cleans and waxes at the same time.

An easy way to clean glass bottles is to cut lemons in small pieces, drop into the bottle, half fill the bottle with water, and shake well.

Dampen a carpet, a small portion at a time, with a cloth wrung out in strong salted water, then rub dry with a clean duster. This will revive the color wonderfully.

Some cooks have better success baking bread by getting their oven hot, really hot, putting in their bread, and then entirely turning off the heat for twenty minutes or so.

Two drops of camphor on your toothbrush will give your mouth the freshest, cleanest feeling imaginable, and will make your gums rosy and absolutely prevent anything like cold sores or affections of your tongue.

From four to eight times as much gas is often used in boiling as is needed. When vegetables boil dry before they are cooked, too much fire has been used. If cooked with a cover, a great economy can be effected with an improvement in the flavor.

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A. L. LANCE, Editor, RICHMOND
WILFRIED L. LANCE, Publisher, QUEBEC

FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1914.

RUSSIANS VICTORIOUS

Germans in Full Flight Before Army of the Czar

An official communication issued at Petrograd on Sunday night said: "The Battle of Augustowo ended yesterday, October 3, in a victory for the Russian arms. The German defeat is complete. The enemy is at this moment in a disordered retreat, and in flight toward the East Prussian frontier. The valiant Russian troops are in close pursuit, the Germans abandoning in their desperate march trains, cannons and munitions, not having even time to gather up their wounded."

"The Battle of Augustowo began on September 29 with a bombardment by the German heavy artillery in the region of Sopotzkin (on the left bank of the River Niemen), followed by an offensive movement by the enemy against the same fortified town."

"At the same time the Germans made repeated efforts to crush and dislocate the Russian forces near Druskeniki, on the Niemen. On September 26 the Germans also began an attack on the fortresses of Osowetz, but everywhere met with fierce resistance, and were compelled to retreat. Not satisfied with counterattacks, our troops took the offensive vigorously and pursued the enemy. Notwithstanding the energetic resistance offered by the Germans, they could not check the onward rush of our troops, who captured the enemy's positions, one after another."

"Routed by this irresistible engagement, the Germans weakened, and are at present in full retreat; they are leaving our territory in haste. At certain points this retreat is degenerating into a rout."

MORE CANADIAN TROOPS

Second Contingent of 22,000 Men to be Prepared at Once

Canada intends to have 50,000 men in the battle front, according to an official statement made by Sir Robert Borden Tuesday evening. With 22,000 men, accompanied by 7,000 horses and a complement of guns, etc., now on their way to England, Canada proposes further to organize and train forthwith a second expeditionary force of 20,000 men, with a first reinforcement of ten per cent, making 22,000 men in all. This force will be composed largely of horsemen.

It is probable that the training and organization of these reinforcements will be made in the city armories. It is not stated how the second contingent of 22,000 men will be mobilized, as winter conditions will prohibit the formation of such a camp at Valcartier.

Col. Hughes has left for New York en route for England.

VON MOLTKE DISMISSED

News has reached London that Lieut-General Helmuth von Moltke has been superseded by General Voigts-Rhetz as chief of the German general staff.

An Amsterdam despatch says that "the dismissal of General von Moltke was due to a collision with the Emperor over several important questions of strategy."

Continuing, the despatch says that the Emperor wished to subordinate sound strategy to a desire to attack England, but Gen. von Moltke preferred to postpone the latter action as it would have no effect upon the immediate situation.

EMPERORS IN THE FIELD

Czar and Kaiser Personally Superintending Campaign in East

Nothing is more indicative of the critical situation in the eastern theatre of the war than the presence there of the Emperors in personal command of their vast armies. The Czar and the Kaiser, according to credible despatches from Petrograd, Rome and elsewhere, have hastened to the battle line along the Russian-German frontiers. The Emperor of Russia has gone towards Silesia, and is assumed at present to be at Warsaw, the base of the great central army now advancing directly towards Posen and already in collision with German forces along the line of Posen, Kalisz and Cracow. There is information from German and Russian sources that the Kaiser has left Breslau for Posen and is dominating the strategy of German defence throughout the long front of his armies.

GERMAN TRENCHES TAKEN BY ASSAULT

French Gave Way Slightly But General Situation Unchanged—Series of Successes Reported

The French War Office made the following official statement at midnight on Tuesday:

"The characteristics of the situation continue the same. On our left wing, to the north of the River Oise the action grows more and more violent. In the centre comparative calm prevails."

"A little ground has been gained in the northern part of the heights of the Meuse."

General Von Kluck, reinforced with troops from the German centre, continues to make a determined stand against the attempt of the allies to outflank him, according to a despatch from London on Monday night.

The French, who on Sunday, officially reported that all the German attacks in this region had been repulsed and that the allies had resumed the offensive, followed this Monday by the announcement that while to the north of the Oise the battle which commenced seriously about Sept. 25, continues with great violence, no decisive result has been reached and that at certain points the French troops have had to yield ground.

French President at Front

According to the official communication issued in Paris Sunday night the struggle on the left wing is at its height at the Arras district, but it is without any decisive results. There is also reported another action between the upper valleys of the Encre and the Somme and between the Somme and the Oise. The French report progress in the Soissons district, where they have taken German trenches. They also report progress in the Wœvre district between Apremont and the Meuse and on the Rupt-de-Mad. President Poincaré, René Viviani, the Prime Minister, and Alexandre Millerand, the Minister of War, left Bordeaux on Sunday for the battle front. It is said that they will proceed to the headquarters of the French general staff and possibly congratulate the officers and men on their success in the campaign. Considerable interest attaches to the visit of the President in that he has several times before expressed a desire to go to the front, but that each time General Joffre has told him the time was not opportune. In view of his present visit it is believed that the opportune time for his appearance at the battle front has arrived.

Allies Stormed Trenches

A despatch from the battlefront on Sunday said: "Trench after trench of the German line fell into the possession of the allies on Saturday after most vigorous assaults, carried home with determination combined with the newly learned lesson of caution."

The Germans, who had borne back the allies' western wing slightly on Friday, retained their advanced positions near Roye until they became untenable. They then fell back to new lines which had been previously prepared.

The western wing of the allied armies was still further extended to-day, and now reaches within 30 miles of the Belgian frontier, carrying the allies' overlapping movement in a north-easterly direction.

The German reinforcements on this end of the line are very strong. These troops probably were brought from bodies of German forces echeloned in the rear of their advanced entrenchments. Their courageous dashes to the allies' front did not meet with success, and the French and British were able to make them fall back on their deep trenches.

Allies Use Open Order

The sight of the allied infantry creeping across the open spaces in front of the trenches in a brilliant sunshine which glittered on their weapons was impressive. Hundreds of shells burst overhead or in their rear without doing great damage.

Everywhere the French and British soldiers seemed as though glued to the ground, but yet their widely extended lines progressed always forward. In only two or three instances did they encounter the spitting machine-gun fire with its murderous hail of bullets, which opened on them when they surmounted slight eminences before reaching the German trenches. They found few Germans there to meet their bayonets, as the invaders had retired to another line only a few hundred yards back.

SIKHS MADE TROUBLE

Those Rejected at Vancouver Caused Riot in India—Sixteen Were Shot

The Sikh passengers on the steamer Komagata Maru, who were refused permission to land at Vancouver, B.C., refused to board a train for the Punjab upon their arrival at Bajaj, India, and opened fire with their revolvers. One European was killed and several others, including the Commissioner of Police, were wounded. One Punjab policeman was killed and several were wounded. Troops were compelled to fire to check the rushes of the Sikhs, and 15 of the rioters were killed. The remainder were scattered to surrounding villages and later were rounded up.

Austria May Move Capital

News from Vienna says that if the removal of the capital is decided upon, the Government officials favor its transfer to Innsbruck, as in 1848. Advice from Bohemia report a famine among the unemployed.

Lieut. Harold Pearson, M.P., and son of Lord Cowdray who was a prisoner of the Germans was shot dead while attempting to escape.

Berlin claims that the cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk seven British steamers in the Atlantic.

Grates are extra durable. Coal grate is duplex. Wood grate is the most modern type.

McClary's Kootenay Range

will take extra large pieces of wood—just remove back end lining. Ask the McClary dealer to show you.

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TELLS TIME
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HON. W. H. HEARST CHOSEN AS PREMIER

Ontario Cabinet Reorganized—Sir Adam Beck Drops Out and Mr. Macdarmid Given Portfolio

Hon. W. H. Hearst, K.C., representative of Sault Ste. Marie, and Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, is the new Prime Minister of Ontario. In response to a message received from Sir John Gibson, retiring Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Mr. Hearst undertook the task of forming a new Government, and made the announcement of the personnel of his Cabinet the members of which were sworn in on Friday last. Col. the Hon. J. S. Hendrie was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor at the same time. There are few changes from the old Cabinet, the most important being the omission of the name of Sir Adam Beck from the list as Minister without portfolio. The one new figure in the Cabinet is Mr. Finlay G. Macdarmid, member for West Elgin, who has been chosen Minister of Public Works to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. Dr. J. O. Reaume. Dr. Reaume has been appointed Registrar of Deeds for Essex County. For the time being the new Prime Minister purposes taking on double duty, as he will act in his old capacity as Minister of Lands, Forests, and Mines in addition to assuming his new honors.

The reconstructed Cabinet is:

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

Attorney-General, Hon. J. J. Foy. Minister of Education, Hon. R. A. Pyne.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. J. Hanna. Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. S. Duff.

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. I. B. Lucas. Minister of Public Works, Finlay G. Macdarmid.

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

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

The New Premier

Hon. William Howard Hearst, K.C., is just fifty years of age. He was born in Arran township, Bruce county, on February 15, 1864, and received his education at the local public school and Collingwood Collegiate Institute. His professional career was spent as a busy lawyer in Sault Ste. Marie. For six years he has sat in the Legislature for the riding of Sault Ste. Marie, being first elected in 1908. His rise politically has been rapid. When the Whitney Government came into office Mr. Hearst was appointed as agent for the Province in connection with the guarantee loan of \$2,000,000 to the consolidated industries at Sault Ste. Marie, and resigned from that position to enter the political arena. After three years of service he was picked to succeed Hon. Frank Cochrane as Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, on the occasion of Mr. Cochrane's call to Ottawa.

Mr. Hearst has spent most of his life in Northern Ontario. Personally he is aggressive, and has administered his department with much vigor. In manner he is brusque and retiring, in disposition kindly but firm. Mr. Hearst has long been an active member of the Methodist Church, and is an advocate of temperance.

Dr. Reaume's Successor

Hon. Finlay George Macdarmid, the new Minister of Public Works, was born at New Glasgow, Aldborough township, Elgin county, in October, 1869. He was educated at the public school and Ridgeway Collegiate Institute. He was a member of the Township Council of Aldborough for four years. The new Minister, who is a farmer, made his debut for Parliamentary honors in 1898 at the then Provincial general election. Mr. Macdarmid has long been interested in the good roads movement.

METHODIST CONFERENCE

Dr. Carman Retiring From Active Work—Succeeded by Dr. Chown

The Methodist General Conference in session at Ottawa re-elected all its general officers with only one notable change. Rev. Dr. Albert Carman, now eighty years of age, who for more than thirty years has been the respected General Superintendent of the Church, is now made General Superintendent Emeritus. Rev. S. D. Chown will now assume the principal direction of the Church affairs. Dr. Carman as General Superintendent Emeritus is retained in an advisory capacity for the next four years.

The Conference unanimously declared its willingness to continue negotiations with the Presbyterians and Congregationalists for organic Church union, and provided for a committee of sixty to take up the question with the other two Churches.

Antwerp Faces a Bombardment

The military Governor of Antwerp has informed the Burgomaster that a bombardment of the city is imminent, and that the people who wish to flee are requested to leave. The Germans continue their bombardment of the outer line of forts without having made the slightest headway.

Russia has promised Roumania two Austrian provinces if the former country will aid the allies.

"The Belgians have destroyed all the bridges over the River Nethe. The Germans attempted unsuccessfully to rebuild the bridges."

THE CHARM OF MOTHERHOOD

Enhanced By Perfect Physical Health.

The experience of Motherhood is a trying one to most women and marks distinctly an epoch in their lives. Not one woman in a hundred is prepared or understands how to properly care for herself. Of course nearly every woman nowadays has medical treatment at such times, but many approach the experience with an organism unfitted for the trial of strength, and when it is over her system has received a shock from which it is hard to recover. Following right upon this comes the nervous strain of caring for the child, and a distinct change in the mother results.

There is nothing more charming than a happy and healthy mother of children, and indeed child-birth under the right conditions need be no hazard to health or beauty. The unexplainable thing is that, with all the evidence of shattered nerves and broken health resulting from an unprepared condition, and with ample time in which to prepare, women will persist in going blindly to the trial.

Every woman at this time should rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

In many homes once childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.



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.

Timber Concessions in the Province of Quebec.

Notice is given by the Government of the Province of Quebec that on the 11th of August and on the 20th of October, 1914, Permits to cut timber on over 8,000 square miles of Crown lands will be offered at public auction.

The territory to be disposed of comprises some 1200 square miles in the basins of rivers Ottawa, Huriciana and Bell, in the Abitibi region; 6,000 square miles in the Lake St. John northern region, 350 square miles in the Lake St. John east agency, 242 square miles in the Matapedia division.

On the first date above mentioned, permits will be offered at ordinary conditions on some 3,000 square miles.

The timber grants advertised for the 20th of October, comprising the basins of three large rivers in the Lake St. John region, with considerable water powers, will be subject to the obligation of manufacturing the wood into pulp or paper within the Province of Quebec.

For particulars please apply to the Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec, Canada.

ELZ. MIVILLE DECHENE, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec, 22nd April, 1914.

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I am prepared to be at your service at any time of the day or night Bell Telephone No. 59

CONNAUGHT CHAPTER NO. 4.

Order of Eastern Star. Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday in the Smilie Hall. Worthy Matron, Mrs. Susie Burt; Worthy Patron, Geo. J. Alexander; Secretary, Edith S. Nicholson.

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First-class single and double rooms in heavy Commodious and up-to-date sample rooms. House lighted throughout by electricity. No pains spared to make guests thoroughly at home. Bar supplied with the best wines and liquors the market affords.

RICHMOND.

—LOST.—A ladies' green sweater coat on Tuesday, Sept. 15, between Melbourne and Mr. Mappin's house, Richmond. Finder is requested to leave the coat at the Times-Guardian office and be rewarded.

—TO-RENT.—The Geo. Hutton house on Stanley Avenue, possession at once, for further information apply of A. N. Hutton, Richmond.

—Neponset Wall Board requires no decoration. With all three finishes, plain, oak, burnt leather and cream, white unusually attractive interiors may be designed without the use of paint. This feature appeals strongly to the average person. It means a quicker job, no time wasted in painting. This feature puts Neponset Wall board in a class by itself. But this does not mean that paint cannot be used. When painted, Neponset Wall Board again is in a class by itself. There is no wall board made which takes paint as well or looks as well when painted as the embossed surface of Neponset Wall Board. For sale at Joseph Bedard & Sons.

—If you are in need of good modern printing call at the Times-Guardian office.

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Going Monday, Oct 12th., Return limit date of issue only.

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD.

Good going Oct. 10th., 11th. and 12th. Return limit Oct. 13th., 1914.

For tickets and all information apply to G. J. ALEXANDER, City Ticket Agent, or JAS. ANDERSON, Station Agent, Richmond

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Danville Fair Prize List.

Thoroughbred Ayrshires, Guernseys and Jerseys.

Best male—Jas. Boden diploma.

Best female—Jas. Boden diploma.

Bull calves under 6 mos.—Jas. Boden 1, A. I. Morrill 2, West Olney 3.

Milch cows—Jas. Boden 1, C. E. LeRoux 2, G. H. Burbank 3, West Olney 4.

Ram cow 3 years old—Jas. Boden 1, West Olney 2.

Heifer 2 years old—Jas. Boden 1, G. H. Burbank 2.

Heifer 1 year old—Jas. Boden 1, West Olney 2.

Heifer calves under 1 year — Jas. Boden 1.

Heifer calves under 6 mos.—West Olney 1, E. E. Philbrick 2.

Dairy Grades.

Milch cows—G. F. Brown 1, G. H. Burbank 2, R. N. Findlay 3, Alf. Crack 4, J. P. Wilson 5.

Milch cow 3 years old, in milk or calf—E. E. Philbrick 1, R. N. Findlay 2, C. Bourner 3, Bert Gallup 4.

Milch cows 2 years old, in milk—R. N. Findlay 1.

Heifer 2 years old—West Olney 1, Stephen Olney 2, A. R. Olney 3.

Heifer 1 year old—W. B. Cleveland 1, J. A. McCallum 2, West Olney 3.

Heifer under one year old—W. Scott 1, West Olney 2.

Heifer calves under 6 mos. — W. Scott 1, H. I. Elliott 2, Stephen Olney 3.

PUREBRED LONG WOOL.

Aged ram—1 James Snaden.

Rams, 1 year old—1 Colby D. Gallup, 2 A. Haddock.

Ram lambs—1 Jas. Snaden, 2 H. G. Silver.

Pair aged ewes—1 Jas. Snaden, 2 H. G. Silver.

Pair ewes, 1 year old—1 H. G. Silver, 2 J. Snaden.

Pair ewe lambs—1 Jas. Snaden, 2 H. G. Silver.

GRADES, LONG WOOL.

Pair aged ewes—1 C. D. Gallup, 2 J. Snaden, 3 Willard Gallup.

Pair ewes, 1 year—1 C. D. Gallup, 2 J. Snaden.

Pair ewe lambs—1 J. Snaden, 2 C. D. Gallup.

PUREBRED SHORT WOOL.

Aged rams—1 A. R. Olney, 2 H. I. Elliott, 3 H. G. Silver.

Rams, 1 year old—H. I. Elliott.

Ram lambs—1 R. N. Findlay, 2 H. I. Elliott.

Pair aged ewes—1 H. I. Elliott, 2 R. N. Findlay, 3 H. G. Silver.

Pair ewes, 1 year—1 H. I. Elliott, 2 H. G. Silver.

Pair ewe lambs—1 H. I. Elliott, 2 H. G. Silver.

GRADES, SHORT WOOL.

Pair aged ewes—1 R. N. Findlay, 2 Willard Gallup, 3 J. Snaden.

Pair ewes, 1 year—1 Willard Gallup, 2 R. N. Findlay, 3 J. Snaden.

Pair ewe lambs—1 H. I. Elliott, 2 R. N. Findlay, 3 Willard Gallup.

PURE CHESTER WHITES.

Boar pig, 1914—A. Haddock.

Sow, aged, for breeding—A. Haddock.

Sow pig, 1914, for breeding—1 A. Haddock, 2 Rev. Mr. Murray.

PUREBRED CHESTERS.

Boar, aged—H. G. Silver.

Boar pig, 1914—H. G. Silver.

Sow, aged, for breeding—H. G. Silver.

Sow pig, 1914, for breeding—H. G. Silver.

GRADES.

Sow, aged, for breeding—1 Dr. Cleveland, 2 E. H. Wilson, 3 Shipton Creamery.

Sow pig, 1914, for breeding—1 E. H. Wilson, 2 C. Boisvert, 3 Bert Gallup.

Best sow and litter not over 6 weeks old (not less than four)—1 Dr. Cleveland, 2 Shipton Creamery, 3 E. H. Wilson.

Dorkin hen—1 W. S. Dennison, 2 H. G. Silver.

Dorkin pullet—1 W. S. Dennison, 2 H. G. Silver.

Dorkin cockerel—1 W. S. Dennison, 2 H. G. Silver.

Black Red Game hen—1 D. Paquet.

Black Red Game cockerel—1 D. Paquet.

Black Red Game pullet—1 D. Paquet.

Brown Red Game hen—1 D. Paquet.

Brown Red Game cockerel—1 D. Paquet.

Brown Red Game pullet—1 D. Paquet.

White Plymouth Rock hen—1 W. S. Dennison.

White Plymouth Rock cockerel—1 W. S. Dennison.

White Plymouth Rock pullet—1 W. S. Dennison.

Barred Plymouth Rock hen—1 D. Paquet, 2 W. S. Dennison.

Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel—1 D. Paquet, 2 G. H. Burbank.

Barred Plymouth Rock pullet—1 D. Paquet, 2 E. E. Philbrick.

Barred Plymouth Rock hen—1 D. Paquet, 2 G. H. Burbank.

Buff Plymouth Rock hen—1 Alf. Crack.

Buff Plymouth Rock cockerel—1 Alf. Crack.

Buff Plymouth Rock pullet—1 Alf. Crack.

Wyandotte hen—1 L. E. Findlay, 2 M. Perkins.

Wyandotte hen—1 M. Perkins, 2 H. G. Silver.

Wyandotte cockerel—1 J. A. McCallum, 2 L. E. Findlay.

Wyandotte pullet—1 J. A. McCallum, 2 L. E. Findlay.

Minorca hen—1 L. E. Findlay, 2 L. E. Findlay.

Minorca cockerel—1 D. Paquet, 2 L. E. Findlay.

Minorca pullet—1 D. Paquet, 2 L. E. Findlay.

Hamburg hen—1 W. S. Dennison.

Hamburg hen—1 W. S. Dennison, 2 H. G. Silver.

Hamburg cockerel—1 D. Paquet, 2 Eddie Smith.

Bantam hen—1 D. Paquet, 2 Eddie Smith.

Bantam cockerel—1 D. Paquet, 2 Jos. Saffin.

Bantam pullet—1 D. Paquet, 2 L. E. Findlay.

Game Bantam cock—1 L. E. Findlay.

Game Bantam hen—1 L. E. Findlay.

Game Bantam pullet—1 L. E. Findlay.

Ornamental Bantam cock—1 A. Barnard.

Ornamental Bantam hen—1 L. E. Findlay, 2 A. Barnard.

Ornamental Bantam cockerel—1 L. E. Findlay, 2 E. Smith.

Ornamental Bantam pullet—1 E. Smith, 2 L. E. Findlay.

Leghorn hen—1 L. E. Findlay, 2 H. G. Silver.

Leghorn hen—1 L. E. Findlay, 2 H. G. Silver.

Leghorn cockerel—1 L. E. Findlay, 2 H. G. Silver.

Leghorn pullet—1 L. E. Findlay, 2 H. G. Silver.

Rhode Island Red hen—1 A. Barnard.

Rhode Island Red hen—1 D. Paquet, 2 L. E. Findlay.

Rhode Island Red pullets—1 D. Paquet, 2 M. Perkins.

Rhode Island Red pullet—1 D. Paquet, 2 A. Barnard.

Orpington cock—1 Alf. Crack.

Orpington hen—1 Alf. Crack.

Turkey, male—1 W. S. Dennison.

Turkey, female—1 W. S. Dennison, 2 C. Bourner.

Turkey, male 1914—1 W. S. Dennison.

Turkey, female 1914—1 W. S. Dennison.

Ducks, male—1 Mrs. J. Olney, 2 W. S. Dennison.

Ducks, female—1 Mrs. J. Olney, 2 W. S. Dennison.

Ducks, male 1914—1 Mrs. J. Olney.

Ducks, female 1914—1 Mrs. J. Olney.

Geese, male—1 W. S. Dennison, 2 C. D. Gallup.

Geese, female—1 W. S. Dennison, 2 C. D. Gallup.

Geese, male 1914—1 W. S. Dennison.

Geese, female 1914—1 W. S. Dennison.

English Red Caps—A Barnard, special prize.

Creamery butter in tins not less than 25 lbs.—1 Shipton Creamery, Ltd.

Creamery butter in prints not less than 25 lbs.—1 Shipton Creamery, Ltd.

Butter in tins or crocks, not less than 25 lbs.—1 E. G. Baker, 2 C. E. LeRoux, 3 H. Goodenough, 4 R. N. Findlay, 5 Mrs. J. Olney, 6 J. E. Findlay.

Butter in prints, not less than 5 lbs.—1 J. S. Mabry, 2 E. G. Baker, 3 Mrs. Stephen Olney, 4 J. G. Hamilton, 5 E. LeRoux, 6 J. E. Findlay.

Cheese, home-made, not less than 14 lbs.—1 W. S. Dennison, 2 C. D. Gallup.

White cheese, to be entered in name of factory—1 Claremont Cheese Factory.

Colored cheese, to be entered in name of factory—1 Claremont Cheese Factory.

Maple sugar, 25 lbs., cakes—1 S. R. Adams, 2 J. Flinders, 3 G. E. Morrill, 4 Philbrick.

Maple syrup in jars—1 S. R. Adams, 2 E. G. Baker, 3 C. Boisvert, 4 W. Scott.

Honey in boxes or sections—1 J. E. Findlay, 2 J. Q. Adams, 3 C. Philbrick.

Honey, strained, in jars—1 G. E. Morrill, 2 J. Q. Adams, 3 H. G. Silver.

Beeswax—1 H. G. Silver.

Plums—1 L. E. Findlay, 2 J. E. Findlay.

Grapes—1 G. Baker, 2 Jas. Snaden.

Hypocor crabs—1 T. Brock, 2 John Andrews.

Martha crabs—1 Bert Gallup, 2 A. Barnard.

Grim's Golden—1 John Doying.

Blue Pearman—1 John Doying, 2 T. Brock.

Wolf River—1 L. E. Findlay, 2 John Doying.

Alexander—1 Mrs. J. Olney, 2 H. H. Chisholm.

McIntosh Red—1 John Doying, 2 Mrs. Joel Olney.

Fameuse—1 S. R. Adams, 2 John Andrews.

Bethel—1 S. R. Adams, 2 Rev. Mr. Murray.

Ben Davis—1 John Andrews.

Carson—1 Russell—1 Mrs. J. Olney, 2 A. Barnard.

Duchess of Oldenburg—1 S. R. Adams.

Collection of pansies, 24 distinct varieties—1 Rev. Mr. Murray, 2 Mrs. C. Cleveland.

Sweet peas—1 Mrs. A. Protherough, 2 Mrs. C. Cleveland.

Collection of sweet peas—1 Rev. Mr. Murray, 2 Mrs. C. Cleveland.

Collection of annuals, each variety in separate bottle—1 Mrs. C. Cleveland, 2 Rev. Mr. Murray.

Verbenas—1 Rev. Mr. Murray, 2 Mrs. C. Cleveland.

Stocks—1 L. B. Matthews, 2 Mrs. C. Cleveland.

Asters, 3 in bottle — 1 Mrs. C. Cleveland, 2 Mrs. L. B. Matthews.

Dahlias—1 Rev. Mr. Murray, 2 Mrs. G. J. Hamilton.

Gladioli—1 Rev. Mr. Murray, 2 Mrs. A. Protherough.

Carnations—1 Mrs. A. Protherough, 2 Miss A. Snaden.

Nasturtiums in bottles—1 Mrs. C. Cleveland.

Salpiglossis—1 Rev. Mr. Murray, 2 Mrs. C. Cleveland.

Poppies—1 Mrs. E. E. Philbrick, 2 Mrs. C. Cleveland.

Dianthus—1 Mrs. C. Cleveland, 2 Rev. Mr. Murray.

Six spikes balsam—1 Mrs. L. B. Matthews, 2 Mrs. C. Bourner.

Six zinnias—1 Mrs. C. Cleveland, 2 Mrs. L. B. Matthews.

Phlox perennial—1 Mrs. C. Cleveland, 2 Rev. Mr. Murray.

Phlox drummondii—1 Rev. Mr. Murray, 2 Mrs. C. Cleveland.

Collection of photographs by amateurs—1 Robt. Smith, 2 A. Barnard.

Painting on any material in water colors—1 Miss M. McKee.

Painting on any material in oil—1 Mrs. Flinders.

Amateur painting in oil—1 Miss M. McKee.

Landscape or figure painting in oil—1 Mrs. Jas. Perkins, 2 Miss M. McKee.

Figure painting in oil—1 Henry Smith.

China painting—1 Miss N. Nelson.

Burnt work—1 C. R. Webb, 2 Laura Thibault.

Embroidery aprons—1 Mrs. D. Paquet, 2 Anna Bourbeau.

Drawn work aprons—1 Mrs. C. Boisvert.

Other aprons—1 Mrs. J. H. Doak.

Carriage afghans—1 Mrs. C. Cleveland.

ALL THE HORRORS OF WAR

WHEN MEN BECOME AND ACT LIKE SAVAGES.

An Army Officer Tells of His Experiences in South Africa.

War is brutal. It is a butcher business. Every battle means a shambles, every death a shiver of pain and a tear-sodden sorrow. The imaginative can picture the scene, the more simple have no idea of what battle means. War means death, disaster, privation, cruelty and grief. It is a bloodthirsty trade, but it is a necessary trade so long as nations remain as selfish as they are. The fool cries for war; the veteran never prays to unsheath his sword. He knows the terrible cost.

I am not theorising, for I have seen the horrors of it all. I have heard the plunk of the shell, the whistle of the bullet, and the after yell of death as a man tumbled to earth. I have seen the flower of an army slaughtered. I have wandered over a field of maimed and blood-covered heroes. This was in the African War, when I was but a simple and impressionable lad of fifteen. Till then I imagined war to be glory, chivalry and honor; now I realize that it is more ghastly than chivalrous.

In the final assault the veneer of civilization departs, and men are revealed as mad, as savage and as cruel as the pagan Goths, who swallowed up Rome.

I shall never forget the broken-hearted General Gatacre retiring with his defeated army from the battle of Stormberg.

Discipline Had Gone.

Men made their own laws; some cursed their trade as they shuffled along, while in the rear of the column staggered the wounded men. Their wails rent the sultry air, while an occasional groan cut deep into the more sensitive soul. Eventually an engine and a number of railway trucks were secured. The wagon bottoms were covered with straw, on which the wounded were laid. Buckets of water, some rough bandages and a few hard biscuits were placed inside. And then the army started for the base at East London. Every jolt jarred the bleeding and shattered bodies, while an occasional sigh signified that another man had gone.

How ghastly, how awful it seemed. Young officers, bearded sergeants and smooth-faced boys were littered like sardines. Khaki suits were covered with mud and dark red blood; bullet-holes could be seen in helmets. But it was my duty to tend to their needs. I hardened my heart for the job.

"Orderly," whispered a man who had been struck in the abdomen by part of a pom-pom shell.

"Yes," I said, bending down. "This—this," he whispered, fumbling with a locket on his neck. I lifted it off as he whispered. "Send—home—the wife," and he fell back dead. I looked at the locket. It was only sixpence worth but it had a photo of his wife and child. In his pocket I found a letter with his wife's address, so I despatched the relic home. It was a grim message.

It Was the Penalty of War.

Searching again I found a young officer of a crack regiment who had sailed from England with me. He had been engaged to a minister's daughter, a lovely girl of nineteen. When our ship left Southampton the young lady shrieked with frenzy, then with a loud wail of "Jack, Jack, my boy!" she hysterically swooned into her father's arms.

And there he lay, his shoulder shattered, his body riddled, and one leg broken. Six feet of manliness ruined in an hour. But he did not complain. As I lifted his head to pour some water between his lips he waved me away, saying, "It's all right, old man. I'm done. Give it to the men." The last phrase was typical of a public school boy. "Give it to the men" has ever since been a text of my life.

And where is the Scot who will forget Magerfontein? I discovered my own brother in a field hospital three weeks after the fight. He had been bayoneted by accident in the darkness and panic. His lung was pierced, and his body almost drained of blood. But the parade of the wounded officers of the Highland Brigade was still more touching. I saw them lined up on the s.s. City of Rome. Legs off, arms off, heads and bodies bandaged—just one line of broken heroes. The old General who had come to inspect them and say goodbye turned away with tears in his eyes.

When men shed tears the cause is great.

But the aftermath of Magerfontein was perhaps the worst of all—Five Hundred Widows and hundreds of fatherless children; widowhood and poverty in



The German Bivouac After the Battle of Vise—An Actual War Picture

this night of disaster. Let us hope that that terrible night shall not be repeated.

If death comes then let it come with victory, not in an attack which was ill-advised and wrongly directed.

Now I would tell you of battle. What it is like. How the soldier feels.

Picture then, the dawn; the quiet command, "Get up!" and the rising from the ground of wet, hungry and emaciated soldiers. A mouthful of lukewarm coffee, a bite at a biscuit and a lump of red bully beef constituted the meagre fare. After this the command, "Fall in." Ammunition was issued, rifles inspected, and off went the column into action. Even the bravest has a thrill of fear. It is not of the enemy, but of the unexpected result. Will it be victory? Will it mean death?

And then a bullet zipped by. Next a broken volley echoed. We were in touch.

"Extend," was the order all along the line. Out went the long lines of men.

"Lie down," was the next command. This completed, the batteries behind belloyed forth a fierce volume of artillery fire. The air was filled with shrieking shells, which circled and crashed against the rocks and entrenchments ahead. The shells were answered by the deadly crescent guns. They smashed the limbers of our wagons.

Killed Several Horses.

stampeded many more, and here and there sent some poor soul to his God.

"Advance," ordered a grizzled old Colonel. The older men rushed; the younger boys paused, but the curse of a sergeant drove them on. Across the fire-swept zone they ran.

And then I saw how dead men fall. When struck by the bullet the arms rise involuntarily, the head goes back, and with a strange jump and a blood-curdling yell the ill-fated man falls dead. Once I stopped to help a dying man, but another officer's boot sent me on again. It is useless to tend them. Every man is needed in the firing line.

"March by the right," yelled an old sergeant of the Peninsular type. He had no fear, and believed it his duty to keep the men in line. It was foolish, but it was splendid, too. He stood exposed to the shrieking bullets, cursing and commanding. And so nearer we drew. The fire was getting more deadly; officers and men were falling fast. Yells and cries for water were heard on every side. Looking back I saw a plain dotted with dead and wounded; then, looking ahead, all I saw were rocks and trenches—not the sign of man except the flashes of rifle fire from out of the sangar holes.

This is modern war. Every man is hidden in defence. It is depressing while making an attack, for the advancing troops have little indication of the success of their fire.

Imagine such an attack in a broiling sun, with no water, no food and the terrible strain on the nerves of all. Think of the sweeping bullets which zip and batter; think of the awful crash of the shells. Horses are smashed to pulp at a blow; men's bodies sundered by the hot raging metals, others riddled through and through.

It Is Difficult to Advance.

Courage, endurance and will power are required.

Discipline, however, kept us right, for discipline is the main-spring of an army.

This lasted for a day, and just as the sun was setting we reached a point 200 yards from the enemy's position. "Fix bayonets," was now the order. The rattle of steel made the enemy rise. Steel in the stomach is rather unpleasant. The fleeing men were the sign to rush on. Up rose the whole line of savage soldiers. Their eyes were blood-shot, their muscles taut, their civilization had gone. They were savages out for grim revenge. With blood-curdling yells they dashed up the hills. The fleetest got in touch.

There were some sickening thuds as bayonets plunged into the bodies of the few remaining Boers, and horrible groans as the steel was withdrawn. But it was a poor revenge for the hundreds of dead and wounded behind. And such is war.

But the Germans will wage their war in a more cruel way. Of chivalry they know nothing. This is the reason why many French officers carry phials of poison in their haversacks. They expect no mercy when wounded, and prefer to end their sufferings rather than fall into German hands. And should the Germans land on our shores the scenes will be awful. Heaven preserve us from such a fate. In the meantime we must not be idle. It is the duty of all able-bodied men to rally to the flag. It is the duty of all women to surrender the rights of love in the interests of that patriotism which is as sacred as our theology. Shoulder to shoulder must be our cry. Though the clouds are dark a silver lining will come if we will play up and play the game.—People's Journal.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Sailors Have Special Rights in Almost All Countries.

The Statutes of Wills in force in Great Britain provide that wills of soldiers in actual military service, and of sailors, are subject to special legislation, but this privilege applies only to wills of personal estate. Wills of petty officers and seamen in the navy, and of marines, as far as relates to their pay or prize-money, must be attested by an officer, and wills made by seamen in the merchant service must, if made at sea, be attested by the master or mate, and if made on land, by a superintendent of a mercantile marine office, a minister of religion, justice of the peace, or consular or customs officer.

The effects of seamen, marines and soldiers killed or dying in the British service are exempt from the regular duty; and if they amount to less than a hundred pounds they are not probated. In the case of prisoners of war wills are subject to special regulations.

Under the French law, according to the encyclopaedia, nuncupative or oral wills are not recognized, but soldiers' and sailors' wills are subject to special rules as in most other countries. In Germany there is a provision that the formalities may be relaxed in certain cases, such as imminent death, a prevailing epidemic, a state of siege. The wills of the German naval officers might come under this classification, as the cruisers were preparing to run out through the English fleet, which was reported to be lying in wait for them off the harbor.

In the United States nuncupative wills, the right to make which lies only with sailors at sea or soldiers in the field, are somewhat rare, but one was admitted to probate in King's County in December, 1909. It was made by George O'Connor, chief engineer of the steamship Dorothy, when the vessel was in mid-ocean. All that he said was: "Everything that I have belongs to my daughter, Lizzie." The will was proved with the aid of two witnesses, the captain and the first officer of the Dorothy.

The Small Boy Again.

A small boy was one day asked by a clergyman if he knew what was meant by energy and enterprise. "No, sir; I don't think I do," The clergyman said: "Well, I will tell you, my boy. One of the richest men in the world came here without a shirt on his back, and now he has millions." "Millions?" replied the boy. "How many does he put on at a time?"

A Sweet Tooth.

Teacher—Johnny, if apples were 20 cents a dozen and I gave you 10 cents, how many would you get? Johnny—None. I'd get a chocolate sundae.

"SHOT AS A SPY" IN PARIS

THE MANAGER OF A MOST EXCLUSIVE HOTEL.

A Wireless Station on Roof Was Used to Give Information to Germans.

"He's been shot; over a hundred spies have been shot at Vincennes and La Muette."

This Frenchman was speaking of an hotel manager I used to know a little. His hotel is off the Champs-Elysees, a place of soft carpets and inlaid wood, marble and palms. He was one of those suave, self-possessed German or Austrian hotel managers who make on you an uncanny impression of omniscience, writes G. Ward Price, Paris correspondent of The London Daily Mail.

They speak every European tongue without a trace of faltering; they know the name of the best hotel and are personally acquainted with its manager in every city in Europe. They can give you detailed directions for the most complicated journey without opening a single time-table, and their information is right to the last particle; they know at what station the dining-car is put on, and they impress upon you to remember that the train leaves Kleinstadt-am-Fluss 20 minutes earlier this month than the time mentioned in the time-table.

That is how I remember him; always in a frock-coat whatever the season, whatever the hour of the day or night; always wearing the diamond pin that a travelling monarch gave him; always alert though unobtrusive, known of all his guests, familiar with none.

He has been shot, they say. Possibly it is only another of the exaggerated stories that are passed from mouth to mouth in this imaginative city of cafes and concierges and gossip. Certainly he disappeared immediately war began, while both guests and staff were turned out at an hour's notice, and the hotel itself is now empty and guarded by the police.

Page Boy's Discovery.

We shall know what became of the manager perhaps after the war. It was one of the page boys of the hotel, they say, who, in a boy's way, got out of his attic window on to the roof. He scrambled about in great glee for a while, climbing onto the ridges of the gables and looking over the housetops right away to the green Bois. At last he came to the turret that stands at the corner of the roof—one of those little ornamental cupolas that architects put onto hotels to gratify the hotel proprietor's sense of graceful design—a thing like a pepper castor, surmounted by a tall flagstaff, which is stayed against wind by a circle of stout wire ropes running down to the roof.

There is a door in the side of the cupola with a ladder leading up to it, and the sight of a closed door in a turret is enough to fire the curiosity of any boy. Up the ladder scrambled the little page, pushed open the door, and then started back in astonishment. Instead of being empty the turret contained a large table, and the table was covered with instruments and coils of wire and wheels. The man sitting at the table had a telephone receiver clamped over his head, and as the door opened he swung round with a startled word.

Penitently the frightened little boy stood there stammering apologies. He had recognized the chief of the hotel staff. The manager seized the boy angrily by the shoulder. What business had he up there? What did he mean by disturbing important experiments? "Go down at once, you little rascal, and if you say a word about this without my permission there'll be trouble ahead of you."

Warned the Police.

Thoroughly scared, the "petit

groom" scurried away. It was some days before he told anyone of his strange discovery of the manager in the cupola with the mysterious coils of wire and telephone receiver. But gradually, first to another page boy, then through all the servants of the hotel, the story spread. And at last one Frenchman who heard it, more alert than the rest, reflected that there was talk of war between France and Germany, and took the trouble to go round to the police station.

Nothing apparently happened. But the military governor of Paris had been told of the incident, and from windows in houses round the hotel discreet field-glasses were watching the unobtrusive little turret. Then there came the German declaration of war, and the next morning several detectives in plain clothes drove up in a taxicab to the hotel.

They crossed the broad hall with its lofty gleaming marble walls, to the manager's office. At his rich mahogany desk sat the manager, spruce, self-possessed, capable as ever.

"You have been using a secret wireless apparatus on the roof of your hotel for the purpose of conveying messages to the enemy. You are arrested as a spy."

Some of the detectives were driving away with their prisoner a moment later. The rest stayed to make arrangements for the immediate closing of the hotel.

And since then the manager has not been seen by anyone. Only from every side you hear the same story. A court martial sitting in one of the big barrack forts round Paris, and the next day a firing squad in the moat, and facing it the hotel manager, a convicted spy.

Is this the "true story" of his disappearance? I can only say that it is what everyone in Paris will tell you. War is a grim business.

WHEN ATKINS ACTS THE LORD

When the British Soldier and Officer are Campaigning.

Campaigning is a great leveller. Yesterday Private Brown was cleaning the boots of Captain the Hon. Fitz-Puddleton, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, as the latter's factotum-in-chief; to-day the private has been wounded and the captain kneels at his side with tender solicitude binding up his wounds and offering brandy in a tin mug.

In war the medical colonel, steeped in subtle science and the dignity of years, may have to bind up the sore feet of the greatest ruffian in the regiment. At no time is anyone less than a non-commissioned officer considered good enough to compound medicines for Tommy Atkins. The latter may often have been represented by novelists as a being forlorn and crushed under the multitude of his masters; but to-day many of those masters are busily employed in ministering to his comfort.

At depots it is the duty of the corporals to see that their men have biscuits and coffee the moment they are awake, and superintend in person the bathing of the latter, whilst it has always been one of the principal duties of the sergeant-major to study the weather conditions, and so relieve soldiers from the puzzle of deciding what clothes to wear when going out. In many regiments it is an honorable tradition for these sergeants to wait hand and foot upon the men at the big Christmas dinner, and on active service abroad it is very often necessary for an officer to take control of the regimental water-cart and dole out supplies to the men.

Indeed, a soldier in India revels in conditions which none but the rich in civilian life can enjoy. The "punkahs" to cool his barrack-room are kept in motion all night by natives; his linen and clothes are washed and starched, and his food cooked by natives for a nominal charge.—London Answers.

Victory is sure to perch on the banner of the chap who never lets doubt creep into his heart.



MOST PERFECT MADE

THE INCREASED NUTRITIOUS VALUE OF BREAD MADE IN THE HOME WITH ROYAL YEAST CAKES SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT INCENTIVE TO THE CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE TO GIVE THIS IMPORTANT FOOD ITEM THE ATTENTION TO WHICH IT IS JUSTLY ENTITLED.

HOME BREAD BAKING REDUCES THE HIGH COST OF LIVING BY LESSENING THE AMOUNT OF EXPENSIVE MEATS REQUIRED TO SUPPLY THE NECESSARY NOURISHMENT TO THE BODY.

E. W. GILLETTE CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

SHRAPNEL.

Naval cannon existed over five hundred years ago.

The Dutch, if threatened, could flood 300 square miles of land.

Three and a quarter yards of flannel will make a soldier's shirt.

Sweden, though neutral, intends to spend nearly \$15,000,000 on defence.

Rises in the price of drugs are seriously handicapping our hospitals.

Food and drink imports into Germany amount to \$931,000,000 per annum.

The total cost of this war works out at about \$60,000,000 a day.

Austria's naval base, Pola, dates back as a naval station to the Roman period.

When a sentry cries "Halt! Who goes there?" the correct reply is "Friend."

Many people with foreign-sounding names are changing them to British ones.

Not since the reign of Charles II. has London heard the din of foreign guns.

In Belgium the peasant women provide gifts of bread and beer for the soldiers.

In the suburbs of London the name "Liege Cottage" has already appeared.

For the common cause, certain Welsh miners have agreed to work on Sundays.

Fish merchants in Great Britain have agreed not to make any corners in fish supplies.

Belgian priests have taken the confessions of dying men on the actual field of battle.

Sufficient oil fuel for a cruising radius of 2,000 miles is carried on the largest German submarines.

To housewives: One tablespoonful of ordinary honey will go as far as six tablespoonfuls of sugar.

SICK DOCTOR

Proper Food Put Him Right.

The food experience of a physician in his own case when worn and weak from sickness and when needing nourishment the worst way, is valuable:

"An attack of grip, so severe it came near making an end of me, left my stomach in such condition I could not retain any ordinary food. I knew of course that I must have food nourishment or I could never recover.

"I began to take four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and cream three times a day, and for 2 weeks this was almost my only food. It tasted so delicious that I enjoyed it immensely and my stomach handled it perfectly from the first mouthful. It was so nourishing I was quickly built back to normal health and strength.

"Grape-Nuts is of great value as food to sustain life during serious attacks in which the stomach is so deranged it cannot digest and assimilate other foods.

"I am convinced that were Grape-Nuts more widely used by physicians, it would save many lives that are otherwise lost from lack of nourishment." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

The most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts and cream 10 days proves. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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

Sciatica Vanishes Instantly If Nerviline Is Used

CAN YOU BEAT THIS CASE?

No ordinary liniment will even relieve Sciatica. Nothing but the most powerful kind of a remedy can penetrate through the tissues and finally reach the Sciatic Nerve. You can always depend on the old-time "Nerviline." Nothing made to-day is as good for Sciatica as Nerviline was when first produced, about forty years ago. All this time the same old "Nerviline" has been curing Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, and is considered to be without an equal in relieving pain or soreness anywhere. "Nerviline" couldn't be made stronger or better," writes James E. Edwards. "The way it cures Sciatica is to me simply a miracle. For years I suffered frightfully. I ruined my stomach with internal dosing. I rubbed in gallons of oils and liniments—none were strong enough. One good rubbing with Nerviline relieved. I kept on rubbing and shortly was cured. My father cured rheumatism in his right arm and mother cured herself of chronic lumbago with Nerviline. Our family simply swears by Nerviline and we are never without a 50c. family size bottle in our home. We find that for external pain, for coughs, colds, earache, such minor ills it is a veritable family physician."

BROKE IN THE WARS.

How Wounded Are Cared for in Present-Day Battles.

The proper care of the wounded in war is a comparatively modern innovation, dating from the time of the Crimea. Before that things were left pretty much to chance. First aid was unknown. Those badly hurt were often left to die or recover as best they might.

Its nucleus, so to speak, is the advanced field-hospital. A modern battle may extend over a front of thirty or forty miles, or even more upon occasion. All along behind this far-flung line, directly in rear of the advanced infantry, and close to the great guns, the advanced field-hospitals are to be found.

One field-hospital of this description is usually attached to each brigade, going forward with it, as the case may be. It consists, as a general rule, of a small central marquee, constituting a combined operating room and dressing station, with a number of bell tents around it, capable of accommodating fifty to one hundred men. Above each tent floats the Red Cross flag of Geneva.

Four or five or more miles in the rear, out of the enemy's fire, are the stationary field hospitals, as they are called, to which the advanced field hospitals act as feeders. They are much the same in appearance as the others, but the operating marquees are larger and more commodious, and the number of bell tents is far greater.

It is when a wounded soldier is passed down from the advanced field hospital that he first comes in contact with the nursing sisters. Women are not allowed to serve with the advanced field hospitals, their place there being taken by male orderlies.

A wounded man's stay in the advanced field-hospital is usually reckoned by hours only, while he may remain in the stationary field hospital for two or three days, or a week.

Sooner or later, however, he is sent down the line of communication to the base hospital, there to recover or die, as fate, and the nature of his wounds, may direct. If permanently disabled, he is invalided home.

Of course, the wounded man in one of these establishments presents

Here's a Happy Hunch== Post Toasties

and cream

for breakfast, lunch or supper.

Choice white Indian Corn, rolled into thin flakes, and toasted to a rich golden brown—delicious!

This food comes in sealed packages, always fresh, crisp and sweet; and ready to serve at a moment's notice.

Post Toasties make a mighty satisfactory dish at any time.

—sold by grocers.

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

IMPERIAL GUARDS REPORTED ANNIHILATED



The picture shows the crack German regiment when on review a few months ago by the Kaiser. A despatch printed by the London News says that the regiment under the Crown Prince Frederick William, declining to surrender, were annihilated by British and French near Paris.

a very different spectacle from what he does when the stretcher-bearers first bring him in to the advanced field-hospital in rear of the fighting line. In the one case he is surrounded by every comfort; in the other he is dazed, sick, and helpless. He may have been given first aid, or he may have not. It all depends.

In any case, it will be of a very rough-and-ready description. In the British Army, during the last Boer War, the favorite method of improvising a field dressing was to first clap a handful of shag tobacco over the wound in order to check the bleeding, and then bind it up with the tape of a puttee.

It sounds rather uninviting, but it worked well in practice, the nicotine acting as a coarse kind of antiseptic. And it had this one great advantage in the eyes of poor, patient, suffering Tommy Atkins; he was able later on to dry and smoke the tobacco.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine for little ones. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely safe and never fail to cure constipation, colic, colds and simple fevers by regulating the bowels. Concerning them Mrs. S. Shannon, Urney, N.S., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my two children and think they are just what little ones need. I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TRENCHES FILLED WITH DEAD Line of Dead Germans Stood With Rifles to Shoulders.

"It was as though some blight from heaven had descended upon the German ranks, smothering them in an embrace of death," declared a member of the American branch of the Red Cross, who returned to Paris after a visit to the battlefield near Meaux. He had gone with an ambulance to collect wounded soldiers, and thus describes the scenes which met his eyes:

"I saw trenches filled with German dead, just as they had been left by the French guns. It was not so much the mere sight of death that was so appalling; it was the outlandish postures of these rigid corpses and the look upon the faces. "Since the angel of death passed above the camp of the Philistines I am sure nothing like it has been seen. It was as though some blight from heaven had descended upon the German ranks, smothering them in an embrace of death."

"Dawn was just breaking as I came upon the trenches where the fighting had been bloodiest. The grey light rested upon a ghost-like silent company. Clusters of corpses with rigid arms and legs protruding filled the bottom. Along the rim, with rifle to shoulder and head bent along the barrel, stood a line of dead. They had died as they stood upon the firing line and their bodies were held in an upright position by the bodies behind and around them. "It was a ghastly sight. Upon the faces of many were no expressions of fright or horror. Except for the glaze of death in the eyes, one would not have guessed that their souls had passed the boundary of eternity. Never have I seen anything so terrible as that erect, silent company of still figures in the chill dawn with the quiet of a fresh early day all about."

DOUBLE TRACKING C.P.R.

The East Will Be Similarly Treated As the West.

While the vast enterprise of double tracking the entire Canadian Pacific system is one that cannot, in the nature of the case, be fully realized for years, yet when it is stated that there will be shortly 1,095 miles of double track between Port Arthur and Calgary, leaving gaps of only something like 165 miles—one gets a realizing notion of the work involved, of great distance covered and of the courage and persistence involved in this large and notable undertaking of duplicating the whole system, which comprises some 13,000 miles of track. Of course the chief consideration is the West, whose rapid development called for this new policy; but the East will be similarly treated in time, especially the lines which connect large centres of population, and promise bigger business. The cost will be so enormous as to baffle exact figures at the moment; the double tracking, too, will be built in a vastly different way from the original railway, which was put through in a tremendous hurry. The present double tracking will offer a finished railway, in every respect both as regards the weight of rails, the strength of bridges, and the perfection of roadbed. Thus applied, the new policy will work out for immediate return.

Puzzled the Lawyer.

Occasionally in court proceedings which some reporter is trying to get into the record some witness will insist on simply shaking his head in answer to questions put to him by the attorney.

There was present such a witness at a hearing recently held in the county of L.—Again and again the attorney was obliged to repeat the answer for the benefit of the official court reporter. Presently the patience of the attorney gave out. "Please answer that question," he said. "Why don't you answer the question?" "I did answer," was the retort of the injured witness. "I shook my head."

"Yes," assented the quick-witted attorney for the defence. "I heard it rattle and so did the court reporter; but he doesn't know whether you shook it up and down or sideways."

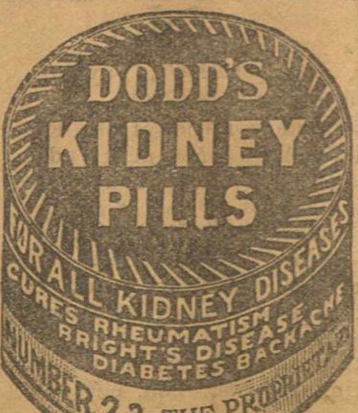
Absent-Minded John.

"John, I'd like to have you wake me at 5 to-morrow morning."

"Very well, sir; all you've got to do is to ring, sir."

Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence is of great importance in the formation of a good character.

Some people prune their genealogical trees by cutting their poor relations.



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FOR ECZEMAS AND RASHES



Use CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

The itching, burning, suffering and loss of sleep caused by eczemas, rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp are at once relieved and permanent skin health restored in most cases by warm baths with Cuticura Soap followed by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the care and treatment of the skin and scalp, sent post-free. Address: Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 12K, Boston, U.S.A.

PRODIGIOUS WEALTH.

All Countries Are Paying Tribute to Great Britain.

The Chancellor of the British Exchequer recognizes that money is the essential thing in carrying on war successfully. The wealth of Great Britain is in the aggregate prodigious. It is in fact practically inexhaustible, and although the cost of the present war will make great holes in it, and capital will be much in demand to replace present losses, yet its earnings, even under such circumstances as the present, are so large that there will continue to be a large surplus over, available for investment in Canada. It must be remembered that industry and production, which will be mostly affected by the present war, do not represent the total investment power of a country like Great Britain. An immense amount of Great Britain's wealth is among classes who have inherited it, who live on the proceeds of their investments and steadily add to them, and who are in many ways unaffected by the fluctuations of industry and production, or but slightly affected. These classes are directly affected most by higher taxation and the higher cost of living generally. They get back on this by insisting upon a higher return from their investments, which they can obtain in Canada. All countries are paying tribute to Great Britain in gold or in produce for the huge sums they have borrowed from her.

Are Your Feet Calloused?

Easy to remove lumps by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. This purely vegetable remedy acts painlessly and is guaranteed. Insist on "Putnam's" only. 25c. per bottle.

LIKE BRITISH EQUIPMENT.

French Have Great Admiration for Commissariat.

The special correspondent of the Paris Temps in Belgium, M. Thiebault Sisson, is greatly impressed by the equipment of the British troops, which he finds highly practical. He remarks that there is no distinction, except by marks invisible at a few yards' distance, between the uniform of the officers and men.

He marvels at the method and calm shown in provisioning the troops at the front. The commissariat is really the point that appears to have made the greatest impression upon him after the equipment. An interminable line of covered carts and lorries follow the army on the march, and the quantity and variety of food carried appears to him astonishing. There is compressed hay for the animals, cases of tea, cases of cocoa, cases of sugar, boxes of tinned meat and vegetables, and immense jam pots a foot high. When the camping ground is reached everything is ready, and in a few minutes the men are able to attack a hot meal.

The correspondent also praises his own commissariat arrangements. The familiar Paris omnibuses with the designation boards Madeleine-Bastille, Clucky-Odeon, Trocadero-Gare de l'Est, or the delivery vans of the great Paris shops, rumble to the front with immense stocks of meat and provisions. On one point, he says, he wishes the French officers would imitate the English, and that is in their treatment of spies. It is false humanity, he says, not to shoot the spy when he is caught red-handed, since he may begin again on the morrow, and his activity may cost hundreds of lives.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

THREE RACES IN BELGIUM.

Racial Differences Are Obliterated When Nation is Threatened.

Belgium, which proved so grave a stumbling block to the advance of the Germans, is a land of three peoples—the French-speaking natives, chiefly of Celtic blood; the Flemings, or Flamands, a Teutonic people speaking a language that, in its literary form, is nearly one with the written Dutch, and the Walloons, another Celtic people, descended of the Gallic Belgae, whom Caesar declared the bravest of all the Gauls. A line drawn from Liege south of Brussels to Calais comes near to marking the boundary between French-speaking and Flemish-speaking Belgium, though the upper classes all speak French, whether they speak Flemish or not, and there are Flemish-speaking workmen in nearly all parts of Belgium, some of whom, even in Brussels, hardly speak French at all. The Walloons, a mere handful, live in the Ardennes highlands, far from the coast, have their own language, and maintain a somewhat suspicious attitude towards both the French-speaking Belgians and the Flemings.

As to the Flemings, although they are in a decided minority, they are in a most tenacious people, extremely conservative, ardently Catholic, and so devoted to their own language that they have been almost ready to go to war with their French-speaking fellow-citizens for the sake of preserving its official place in the Kingdom of Belgium. The war of to-day has obliterated for the time being in Belgium, as it has in Ireland, racial differences that recently caused mutual hatred.

A Nova Scotia Case of Interest to All Women

Halifax Sends Out a Message of Help to Many People.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 15.—When interviewed at her home at 194 Argyle St., Mrs. Haverstock was quite willing to talk of her peculiarly unfortunate case. "I was always 'blue' and depressed, felt weak, languid and utterly unfit for any work. My stomach was so disordered that I had no appetite. What I did eat disagreed. I suffered greatly from dizziness and sick headache and feared a nervous breakdown. Upon my druggist's recommendation I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

"I felt better at once. Every day I improved. In six weeks I was a well woman, cured completely after different physicians had failed to help me. It is for this reason that I strongly urge sufferers with stomach or digestive troubles to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

Dr. Hamilton's Pills strengthen the stomach, improve digestion, strengthen the nerves and restore debilitated systems to health. By cleansing the blood of long-standing impurities, by bringing the system to a high point of vigor, they effectually chase away weariness, depression and disease. Good for young or old, for men, for women, for children. All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

Cold Feet.

During a marriage ceremony in Scotland recently the bridegroom looked extremely wretched, and he got so fidgety standing first on one foot and then on the other, that the "best man" decided he would find out what the trouble was.

"What's up, Jock?" he whispered. "Hae ye lost the ring?" "No," answered the unhappy one, with a woebegone look. "The ring's safe enough; but, man, I've lost ma enthusiasm."

ACCEPTED NEILSON'S GIFT.

65,000 Chocolate Bars Going to Valcartier.

Toronto, September 21.—William Neilson Limited, Toronto, offered to supply the Government with 65,000 bars of chocolate, for use in whatever manner the Government should choose.

This offer has been gratefully accepted by the Minister of Militia, and the chocolate is to be shipped to Valcartier, and from there will be reshipped with the Canadian Commissariat to Europe. The several hundred members of the staff of William Neilson Limited, have also donated one full day's pay to the Canadian Red Cross Fund.

THOS. BARKER MODEL

12-GUAGE
30 INCH
DOUBLE
BARREL SHOT GUN,
STORE PRICE \$12.00
OUR PRICE ONLY... 7.95

How we come to be able to sell this gun at \$7.95, will not interest you. The pleasant fact is the main thing; and we are going to use it to get acquainted. This gun retails at \$12.00 to \$14.00 according to locality. Here are the details: Double barrel take-down model, laminated steel barrels—left barrel choke bored. Rebound back-action locks, circle hammer, nitro-firing pin. Walnut finish, pistol-grip stock, with fancy butt plates. Automatic ejector. Charges prepaid if this ad. is sent with order. Money back if you want it. This is just a sample of money-saving values in hardware, tools, horse goods, blacksmiths' and farmers' supplies in our BIG CATALOGUE SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

THE HALLIDAY COMPANY, LIMITED
Successors to Stanley Mills & Co. Mail Order Dept. Established 1883. HAMILTON, CANADA

CLARK'S SOUPS

Delicately flavoured—Highly concentrated.

WHY WORRY!
Choose your variety and ask your grocer for "Clark's".

FARMS FOR SALE.

M. 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 14 Colborne St., Toronto.

M. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

GOOD WEEKLY IN LIVE TOWN IN York County, Stationery and Book Business in connection. Price only \$4.00. Terms liberal. Wilson Publishing Company, 71 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

SEED POTATOES.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

They All Have It.

The farmer had who stood at gaze Had one ambition clear: "Some day I'll quit this job, I bet, An' be an engineer!" The engineer half saw and thought, "Some time perhaps I'll be In luck myself. A little farm Is what looks good to me!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Blooded Stock.

"John," said the gentleman farmer, "Yessir." "I must get some of this blooded stock I read about. Remind me to order one of those Holstein horses and one of those Southdown cows."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Carterhall, N.B. Dear Sirs:—While in the country last summer I was badly bitten by mosquitoes, so badly that I thought I would be laid up for a couple of weeks. I was advised to try your liniment to allay the irritation, and did so. The effect was more than I expected, a few applications completely curing the irritation, and preventing the bites from becoming sore. MINARD'S LINIMENT is also a good article to keep off the mosquitoes. Yours truly, W. A. V. R.

Discretion.

"Pop, what do you mean by saying discretion is the better part of valor?" "Generally speaking, my son, we mean that discretion can run faster."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Sounded Suspicious.

"You think our confidential clerk should be watched?" inquired Mr. Skids. "I've always thought he was above suspicion." "So did I," admitted Mr. Skittles, "but the other day I heard him say he could live comfortably on the salary we're paying him."

Sore Eyes

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

Irish railway guard (to a gentleman smoking a cigar in a non-smoking compartment—"If you want to smoke in this compartment, sir, you must either put your cigar out or go into the next carriage."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

RICHMOND'S GREATEST STORE

FALL - OPENING !

An Exposition and Complete Display of Fall 1914

Wearables for Ladies and Gents

We are especially anxious that every Lady and Gentlemen in the County of Richmond should see and inspect the many new things we have to offer and then to realize the amazing advantages in style, assortment and value, to be gained by trading here.

Northway's New Coats Styles, Quality goes on before the Name goes on.

Attractive in Colorings, Cleverly Tailored, these new coats will appeal strongly to every Lady who knows values and appreciates style and beauty.

NORTHWAY'S—Ladies' Coats from \$10 to \$22.
Misses' Coats from \$7.50 to \$12. Girls' Coats at all prices.
Ladies' Skirts, Misses' Skirts. Special Costumes made to order.



Ladies' Sweaters.
Men's Sweaters.



Fit-Rite !

Men's Suits.

Boys' Suits.

Men's Pants.

Boys' Pants.

Men's Vests.

Boys' Reefers

Men's Overcoats

Boys' Overcoats

Men's Sweaters

Boys' Sweaters

The Latest

SPECIAL

Men's

Mackinaw Coats

All-wool Dress Goods for Fall and Winter.

See our all-wool Scotch Travelling Rugs.

C. P. R. TICKET AGENTS

McMORINE BROS.

RICHMOND, - - - QUE.

RICHMOND.

—Smoke Check 5c. Cigar.

—Thanksgiving on Monday next.

—Mr. W. Bidgood of Ottawa, is spending his holidays at his home here.

—TO-LET.—Two modern tenements, all in apple pie condition, apply to J. H. Lane.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Alexander are spending a few days in Chicago.

—Boarders Wanted.—First-Class board and warm rooms, conveyance morning and evening free. Mrs. Lillie Lynn, Melbourne.

—Monday, October 12th, Thanksgiving Day being a Legal Holiday the offices of The Canadian Bank of Commerce and The Molsons Bank will be closed for the day.

—The King's Daughters will hold a Hollow'en Supper in the basement of St. Anne's Church, Friday evening, October 30th. Particulars later.

—The flag pole in front of the Court House is to be repainted and presents somewhat of a problem, the bottom part being rotten.

—Chew King George's Navy Tobacco, best value.

—Mr. E. V. Burbank, local manager of the Bank of Commerce, Dunham, Que., and Mrs. Burbank are spending two week's vacation in this vicinity.

—The annual meeting of the Quebec Association of Congregational Churches is to be held in Melbourne in the Congregational Church, on Thursday and Friday, October 22nd and 23rd.

—Surely Sir Robert Borden is not so entirely under the domination of the Rodgers wing of his Government as to bring on a general election during the present crisis. The nation ought to come before the party.

—The Times-Guardian is sending out a large number of subscription accounts and we must have immediate response. If you get one reader, please pay prompt attention.

—Splendid progress is being made by contractors Carnie & St. George on Main Street and e're snow flies Richmond's roads and sidewalks will be as good as the best.

—For Sale, 1 shotgun size 16, also 1 Victor gramophone in good order, also 27 records, apply to A. Higgins or J. Parkes, Spooner Pond Road.

—Mr. A. M. Leighton, who has been teller at the Richmond branch of the Bank of Commerce, has been transferred to the bank branch at Danville. The new teller is Mr. Rogerson Lawrence of Cowansville.

—Wanted by two or three good cash customers, a regular weekly supply of fresh butter, for the winter. Highest cash price paid, enquire at the Times-Guardian office.

—Six large cases of clothing were shipped to the Red Cross wing of the Patriotic Fund movement from Richmond on Thursday. The ladies of Richmond deserve great praise for their intelligent exertions and Richmond public was ever generous to a fault.

—The Euchre and Dance given by the Richmond Band in the Oddfellows' Hall, Wednesday evening was well attended.

—FOR SALE AT ONCE.—A quiet, strong horse (16) afraid of nothing. Apply to H. L. Burt, Upper Melbourne.

—There is a good treat coming for our readers. H. Price Webber and his Boston Comedy Co. will visit this section later in the season. The Co. and his genial worship Price are now in Prince Edward Island playing to good business.

—Mrs. John Scott, a life time resident of Cleveland Township and Melbourne, and very well known in Richmond, died on Tuesday, Sept. 29th, at Weyburn, Sask., at the home of her daughter. She had been ill for quite a long period, and was aged about 67 years. The late Mrs. Scott was a sister of Mayor J. Smillie of Cleveland Township, and Mrs. Jas. Boast of Richmond. The remains arrived in Richmond Saturday in charge of her son, Mr. Lawrence Scott, and were taken to the Smillie homestead in Cleveland, from where the funeral was held on Sunday afternoon with services in charge of Rev. Wm. MacMillan of Chalmers' Presbyterian Church, Richmond. The funeral cortege was one of the largest ever held here. Friends and old-time acquaintances coming from far and near to pay their last respects to a much respected and widely connected family who represent a pioneer family of Richmond County.

—LOST.—A 2 year old Ayrshire bull, red and white. Reward for information, John G. Lynn, Melbourne.

—R. J. Findlay is agent for the Wendell Vacuum Washer Co. for Richmond County. Washes by air pressure.

—A Public Meeting of the Municipal Electors of this Municipality who are proprietors of real property, will be held in the Town Office on Wednesday the Fourteenth of October inst., (1914) at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of approving or disapproving of By-law Number 111 and to demand a Poll if they see fit so to do. Said By-law being for the purpose of repealing By-law No. 99 and to authorize the borrowing of \$19,000.00.

—For Sale.—A registered Leicester ram 1 year old, apply to Frank Staker, Kingsbury.

—Chew King George's Navy Tobacco, best value.

—Quite a few of our subscribers responded to our call for payment on subscriptions this week. Our latchstring still hangs out!

"THE TREY O'HEARTS."

Casino Amusement Co. patrons are now assured of an excellent amusement programme for the Fall and Winter months. In addition to the "Million Dollar Mystery" serial which starts Saturday the management has secured the "Trey O'Hearts," which is another first-class serial produced by the same company which brought out the "Lucille Love" pictures. All the latest developments in the moving picture business have been brought to bear to make this serial the wonderful thing it is, and those who were pleased with "Lucille Love" will be delighted with the "Trey O'Hearts," which is infinitely superior in plot and action. The Trey O'Hearts begins Thursday and Friday this week which are the closing nights of "Lucille" so that patrons have a double treat in store for them these nights.

The "Million Dollar Mystery" which opens Saturday, Oct. 17th, is called by some even the superior of the "Trey O'Hearts," but that is a question you must decide for yourself. At any rate you must not miss the first installment of either one, if you wish to follow the stories to best advantage. It is a distinct "scoop" for the Casino Company to secure both of these stupendous productions, and it is up to the theatres goers to take full advantage of them.

MELBOURNE.

—Not going out of business but I am going to offer all my present stock of shoes at cost. I have two lines of infant shoes, the Macfarlan "Made in Canada" and a very good shoe, Basto make, these shoes have one lift, rubber heel. I have some "Girl Guide" shoes. If you have never purchased that shoe for your girls you have missed it. A few "Boy Scout" shoes also. I wish to get rid of this class of goods to make room for some first class lines of men's shoes. Remember you can save from 25c. to 75c. per pair on what shoes I have in stock by calling any time within the next three weeks. A. M. Leighton, Melbourne.

NEW MODEL SCHOOL AT KINGSBURY.

It is understood that Kingsbury's New School has been recently made a Model School by the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction at the suggestion of the Honourable Mr. MacKenzie. A very substantial grant has also been given through his recommendation towards the construction of the building amounting to \$300.00.

AUCTION SALES BY KING, DAVIS & MILETTE.

—At the residence of Mr. Oswald Murphy, Upper Melbourne, 1 mile from Burt's store, on Tuesday, Oct. 13th, sale at 10 o'clock a. m. Positively without reserve as he has leased his farm. 13 milch cows all young and in good order, one newly calved, horses, pigs, hens, turkeys, hay, oats, cream separator, etc., etc.

—At the residence of Mr. Fred Farley, (Main Street near Hudon's Store,) Richmond, Saturday, Oct. 17th, sale at 10 o'clock a. m., of oak sideboard, parlor set, dining table, dining room chairs, bedroom sets, mattresses, sofas, hall rack, tables, chairs, cupboards, bureaus, carpets oilcloths, pictures, cooking range, glassware, crockery, cooking utensils, wood, etc.

—At the residence of Mr. H. N. Munroe, (the old McMorine farm,) Melboro, on Wednesday, Oct. 21st, sale at 9.30 a. m., of horses, cows, etc. See bills to be issued later.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

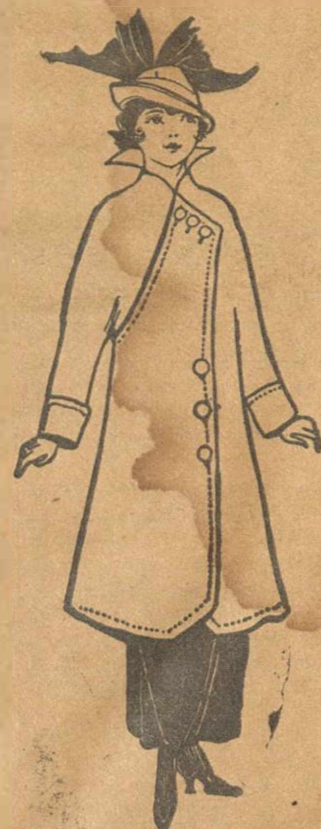
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Hudon's

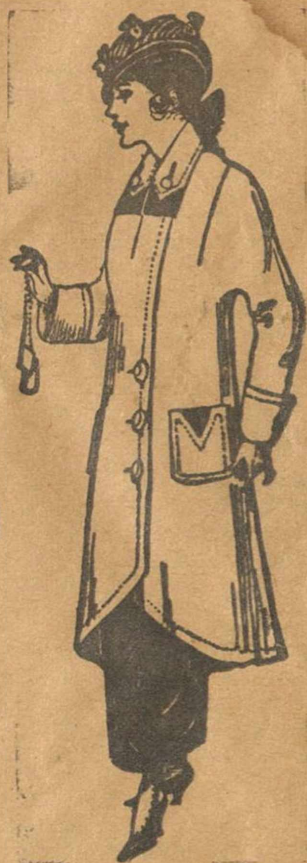
New, Up-to-Date

LADIES' JACKETS

Just in, see them !



See Our
Special \$10 Jacket.



See Our

VERY SPECIAL \$15 JACKET.

We sell

Stanfield's Underwear !

The best made in Canada. Ask for STANFIELD'S Underwear for Men, at \$1 and \$1.25. None better in the World at the price



SEE OUR

Ladies' Wool Vests.

STNFIELD'S Make at \$1.25.

Men's Overcoats that fit and Wear Well.

See our MEN OVERCOATS at \$7.50, \$10 and \$15.

Grocery Specials for Monday.

100 lbs. Granulated Sugar.....	\$6.75
5c. Sunny Monday Soap, 6 bars for.....	25c
5c. Comfort Soap, 6 bars for.....	25c
5c. Sunlight Soap, 6 bars for.....	25c
10c. Village Biscuits, 4 lbs. for.....	25c
10c. Boston Crackers, 3 lbs. for.....	25c
10c. Corn Starch, 4 pks. for.....	25c
30c. Hudon's Special Green Tea.....	25c
30c. Hudon's Special Black Tea.....	25c
18c. Fancy Biscuits, 2 lbs. for.....	25c
No Groceries Charged at Bargain Day Price.	