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With any disease due to impure blood such as Eczema, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Pruritus, Blood Poisons, Rheumatism, Gout, etc., don't waste your time and energy on lotions and ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure. *(Thousands of testimonials for cures are published in every issue.)*

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CAVAN BOY IS IN GERMANY

Word has been received from Mr. Melville Staples, son of Mr. Henry Staples, of Cavan Township who was taking a post graduate course of studies in Germany. Mr. Staples wrote from Dresden and stated that the authorities would not permit him to give any particulars, other than that he had made friends who were supplying him with money.

EAT TOADSTOOLS FOR MUSHROOMS

Brighton, Ontario, Sept. 14.—The funeral was held here this afternoon of Dr. Adam Lindsay Wright Webb, who passed away at his home on Friday after three days' illness caused by eating toadstools in mistake for mushrooms. Dr. Webb, who was the son of the late Major Webb, was a rising young physician, and has an extensive practice. He practised at Wooler before coming here. He was in his thirty-sixth year and was unmarried. His mother and one sister survive.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CITIZENS MEMORIALIZE GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE LOCAL RIFLE RANGE

GURKAS ARE MIGHTY WARRIORS

England will pour into France from India 200,000 trained men, of which 75,000 are British troops, including some of the crack regiments of the Royal army, and the 16,000 remaining are the fighting native troops of the Indian army, fit comrades on the firing line of France's Turcos and Spahis. Some of these may come through Canada.

According to official figures the Indian army's strength in round numbers, is as follows:—Infantry 122,000, cavalry, 25,000 artillery, 10,000; engineers, etc., 6,000; total 163,000 men. Of this number 3,000 are English officers and non-commissioned officers; the rest are natives.

Thirty-nine regiments of cavalry, fifteen of them Lancer regiments, besides the bodyguard troops of the Governor General and of the Governors, and several independent troops make up the mounted arm.

The main strength of the Indian army is in its infantry. Brahmins, Rajputs, Jats, Sikhs, Punjabs, Dogras, Mahattas and Gurkas, of all castes and of several religions—Mohammedan, Hindoo, Buddhists—are all warriors who will lay down their lives in eagerness for the British Raj, and the dark skinned regiments of the Indian army form a fighting force hard to stop.

GURKAS NATURAL FIGHTERS

Among the most interesting as well as the most formidable fighting outfits in the Indian army are the Gurkas. There are ten regiments of Rihurka Rifles. These little fighters, who come from the region of Nepal and who trace their descent from the Rajputs, would rather fight than eat. In appearance the Gurkas are deceiving. They are short, stocky little men, of somewhat the appearance of the Japanese, although a little heavier. And they wear perpetual grins on their faces. The grin does not come off when they go into a fight.

The Gurkas were conquered by the British in 1814 after years of fighting, and have become loyal subjects of England. When the Gurka regiments were first made part of the Indian army they did not seem to take well to organized methods of warfare. It was not until the army authorities allowed them to make their national weapon, the kukri, part of their equipment, that they regained their fame as fighters. Their instructors never could make them use the bayonet. The kukri is a long, heavy curved knife.

FIGHT WITH LONG KNIVES

In close quarters the Gurka throws away his rifle and takes to the kukri, which he uses with telling effect. When charged by cavalry, the Gurkas stand up and fire at the horsemen until they are within sabbir distance, when the natives fall. As the charging horsemen pass over them the little warriors are up and hamstringing the horses or clinging to the saddles and stabbing the riders.

This method of fighting is not unlike that of the Turcos of the French army, who also "play possum" when charged by a heavier enemy, only to rise as soon as they have passed over them. Neither Gurkas nor Turcos, however, do much defensive fighting, except against cavalry, for they are usually leading; any charge that may be taking place in their vicinity.

There seems to be a natural affinity between the Gurkas and the Scotch Highlander regiments. Like the Scotchmen, the Gurkas use bagpipes, and their pipes accompany them on the firing line.

INDEX FINGER BADLY CRUSHED

Mr. R. H. Hopkins had a nasty accident Saturday afternoon while on the way to Sturgeon Point in the Viking (II) in company with his father, Mr. G. H. Hopkins, K.C., and another gentleman. In making a slight adjustment to the gasoline engine he slipped in some manner and his right hand went into the commutator. The index finger was badly crushed and the nail taken completely off. A tourniquet stopped the bleeding and after a few minutes work with the engine to repair the damage done to it, the party proceeded to Sturgeon Point, where medical attention was obtained.

HOME BANK STAFF CHANGES

Mr. R. B. Burland, formerly Manager of the Home Bank of Canada branch at Neepawa, Man., has been appointed manager of the office of the Home Bank recently opened in Calgary. Mr. V. F. Chalmers, formerly manager at Grandview, Man., takes charge of the Neepawa branch. Mr. H. C. Wilson, formerly manager at Wewey, Sask., takes charge of the Grandview branch, and Mr. J. B. Lorimer, from the Winnipeg office, goes as manager at Wewey, Sask.

Soap bark is one of the best things to cleanse woollen fabrics—especially coat collars. Steep a pinch in the water and strain and use the liquid to sponge the article thoroughly.

FATHER GALVIN HOME FROM EUROPE LEFT FRANCE WHEN WAR STARTED

THE KAISER'S SPY WAS HERR KRUPP

Rev. Father Galvin, pastor of St. Paul's church, Norwood, who is well known in Lindsay, has returned from a trip to the continent.

As one would suppose, Father Galvin's sojourn in Europe was of a more varied nature than the usual tour, owing to the great conflagration which burst out on that continent this past month.

Father Galvin visited England, France, Italy and Switzerland. He left France just as war was declared and mobilization begun, going out on the last train available. He was in Rome from August 3rd to the 10th. He and other members of his party were favored with an audience with His Holiness Pope Pius X, just two weeks before the latter's death. His Holiness then looked worn, on account of the conflict which had broken out, and which he had done all in his power to stay, having among other things written the Emperor of Austria a letter, urging him to withhold from strife.

Father Galvin also visited Florence and Venice. His party did not experience any very great inconvenience except a delay in securing money, which handicapped nearly all tourists. Father Galvin remarked that outside of gold, the American Express Company's money orders were the only currency accepted. Switzerland, he said, had mobilized an army of 500,000, having called out all men from 18 to 48 able to bear arms. It was costing that country \$300,000 a day for the upkeep of its army alone. On their return to France they were subject to a very severe examination, and all newspapers they possessed were confiscated. Father Galvin was in Paris two days, and noticed a great change had come over the city, mentioning particularly the death of young men. Many of the stores were closed.

On reaching London, however, all appeared as usual. There was no break in the business activity.

At one time during his trip on the continent Father Galvin passed within 30 miles of where an engagement was taking place.

His voyage home from Liverpool occupied six days, and was without unusual occurrence, except for the observing of the greatest precaution in keeping the windows and doors to prevent lights showing.

"WOULD RATHER DIE THAN DENY FLAG"

British newspapers contain a description of the trying experiences of a Canadian lady who showed a noble and patriotic spirit in most trying circumstances. She and two other ladies were travelling together. After having succeeded with difficulty in getting from Innsbruck to Munich, they got passports from the British Consul there. "We then started out for Switzerland," she said, "but at Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, close to the Swiss frontier, we were ordered to get out and were detained in the railway station refreshment room. That was last Friday, August 14. We were detained in the refreshment room for eight hours. Seven other British subjects were with us. There was plenty to eat for those who had the money to pay for it, and, on the whole, we were kindly treated, although we were much alarmed when a Bavarian colonel came in in a state of great excitement and informed us that the French and Russians were behaving to his countrymen like wild beasts. After we had been detained for eight hours we were told that the women could go, but the men of military age would have to remain in Lindau. I and my companions got away, but two English ladies who were with their husbands, declined to leave them. The party were not imprisoned; they were simply told to go to a hotel and remain there. What will become of them when their money is gone I do not know. Our journey through Switzerland and France was a most unpleasant experience. We were six days on the journey, and all the time we had to stand in the gangways of the trains or sit on the luggage, but I am thankful to have got back alive. I am only sorry for those we had to leave behind. While I was in suspense at Munich I was strongly advised by friends to represent that I was a citizen of the United States, but I would die rather than deny my flag."

THE KAISER'S SPY WAS HERR KRUPP

Herr Krupp, of the great German gun works, was in England in June last, and Frederick William Wile, special war correspondent of the London Daily Mail, claims that he came as a spy from the Kaiser. The correspondent writes:—

Before our senses are numbed by the clash and din of Titanic killing on land and sea—before we lose the faculty of remembering the past in the staggering attempt to grasp the present—I would like to take Englishmen back to an event which happened in their unsuspecting midst exactly two months ago. A most sinister event, in the light of what has happened since, and one designed as hardly any other could be to persuade the most sceptical among us that the War Kaiser's plans for the sacking of Europe were deep-laid, deliberate, and stealthy. It reduces to criminal absurdity the German contention that Armageddon was kindled at Sarajevo.

A STRANGE VISIT

I refer to the strange visit paid by Herr Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, the head of Krupp's, between June 14 and 23, to Birkenhead, Barrow-in-Furness, Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Sheffield. His charming wife, the Cannon Queen, and proprietress of Krupp's, accompanied him. That bolstered up the fiction that the visit was "private and unofficial" but in order that the inspection of the Fifth, Laird, Vickers, Brown, Armstrong-Whitworth, Cammell, Laird and other establishments should not be strictly informal Herr Krupp von Bohlen brought with him his chief technical expert, Dr. Ehrensberger, of Essen. There was a fourth member of his party—Herr von Bulow, a kinsman of the former Imperial Chancellor, who until recently—perhaps yet for all I know—represented the Krupps in London.

Herr Krupp von Bohlen's previous visits to England have been undoubtedly private in character. Both he and his wife were fond of London and liked to come to us informally, to live quietly like well-born people of means at a fashionable Piccadilly hotel. In recent times they came primarily to sit for the late Sir Hubert Herkomer. Never until the visit of June did they come accompanied by their experts. They came this time, in other words, strictly for business. And it is not a comforting reflection to think that they accomplished their business thoroughly.

INSTIGATED VISIT

There can be no manner of doubt that Herr Krupp von Bohlen's last sojourn in the British Isles was at the direct instigation of Somebody Higher Up. There is but one person in Germany who could send him on such a mission, and that someone is the Kaiser.

Herr Krupp von Bohlen is not in the habit of "travelling" on behalf of his gigantic firm. The tour of England, as a matter of fact, was the first of the kind he ever made. He undertook it because the necessity of spying out the armaments secrets of Great Britain had suddenly become a matter of vital significance to Germany; and he came at the behest of the Krupp's great family friend, the Emperor, who as we now know preached peace while plotting war.

The genesis of the Krupp investigation of the state of preparedness of our facilities for manufacturing land and sea armaments is no less remarkable than the investigation itself. Early in May certain of the firms above mentioned received a delightfully courteous letter from the Master of Essen, announcing his intention to visit England during the season. Frankness incarnate, the letter suggested that an inspection of establishments making articles similar to those manufactured by Krupp's would naturally be of the greatest interest.

GAME AND SAW

The recipients of Herr Krupp von Bohlen's letters forthwith communicated with our naval and military authorities. It was agreed that, subject to the elementary precautions advisable in such circumstances, there could be no harm in extending to the Essen visitors the hospitality for which I fear, we are sometimes all too famous. They came and they

MANY PROMINENT PEOPLE IN CANADA

Have Written Letters About "Fruit-a-tives" And Have Allowed These Letters To Be Published In Their Home Newspapers TO HELP OTHERS TO GET WELL

Those Foremost In The Religious, Social and Political Life Of The Dominion Have Permitted Their Photos To Appear, Together With Testimonials Telling How They Have Been Cured By "Fruit-a-tives".

One of the most remarkable features of the magnificent success of "Fruit-a-tives", has been the caliber of the men and women who have written Fruit-a-tives Limited and sent their photos, with permission to publish the newspapers. These include a Former Member of the Cabinet, a Senate Country Treasurer, two Soldiers, two Justices of the Peace, a High Court Seven Merchants, one Postmaster, two Superintendents of Sunday Schools, one School Commissioner. These letters were signed by the writers and are seen at the company's offices in Ottawa.

Those who have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives" of Stomach and Indigestion or Dyspepsia—Kidney or Bladder Disease, constant Back Rheumatism, Sciatica or Lumbago—chronic Headaches or Neuralgia—Nervousness, Constipation or Liver Complaint, are glad to let the whole world know the remedy that cured them. They feel that they are only doing their duty to write and tell about "Fruit-a-tives" and to urge their sick friends and people to try these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices.

These letters, telling how sick, suffering people have cured themselves in their own-homes, have been powerful factors in inducing many others "Fruit-a-tives", you realize, this, for if some relative or close friend has something and is satisfied with it, you are apt to try it, too. The fact "Fruit-a-tives" has cured thousands of people, all over Canada, is an excellent reason why you should try these wonderful tablets made of fruit juices. If you are suffering with any of the complaints mentioned above, get a box of "Fruit-a-tives" to-day.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 25c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial 25c. or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ott.

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Warren's battleship and cruiser squadron. The Kaiser demands prompt reports from his special emissaries. Grand Admiral Tripitz was at Kiel, too, to see what the Master of Essen had planned in guileless Albion. And what issue of peace or war with England hung in the balance at Berlin a night ago, Herr Krupp von Bohlen hurried up from Essen to take part in the momentous councils of the Kaiser with his military and naval chiefs. Can we doubt that he learned in this country in his was his principal contribution to the deliberations?

DEATHS

KNOWLSON—In Lindsay, on Saturday, Sept. 13, 1914, Mr. J. Knowlson, aged 81 years.

MEAGHER—At the family residence, 197 Poplar Plains road, Toronto, on Wednesday, September 10, 1914, Mabel H. Meagher.

Herr Krupp von Bohlen lost no time in reporting to the Kaiser the wonders he had been privileged to inspect in England and Scotland. By rearrangement undoubtedly he came directly from them to Kiel, where William II was extending a hearty all too famous. They came and they