

Great Auction Sale

AT KEELER'S

Starting Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 15, at 2 p.m.

\$10,000.00 Stock of High-class Dry Goods

Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes

Hats and Caps, Groceries, Watches

Clocks, Jewellery, Rings and Silverware

to be sold. NO RESERVE. The entire stock must be sold. Come with the crowd and buy goods at your own price.

R. B. KEELER & SON

ROBT. BRIGHAM, Auctioneer

Universal No-draught Ventilator

Good for health. Recommended by all doctors. Fresh air without a draught in all kinds of weather—storm or sunshine. Use Ventilator; don't sleep in a draught; don't sleep in too warm a room; don't sleep in a closed up room. Coal gas is unhealthy and deadly, breathing same air over and over again. Sleep in a good healthy room with one of J. A. GLASS' UNIVERSAL NO-DRAUGHT VENTILATORS and get up in the morning with a clear head and ready for business. Best and the most complete Ventilator in the country. Got up by

J. A. GLASS, :: :: Durham, Ont.

Rush Prices in Trimmed MILLINERY

SATURDAY MORNING

We offer the balance of our Trimmed Hats at a very low price. We carry no old stock over. Some of our choicest hats are here; get one. The following are the colors:—

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 11 Black Hats | 6 Old Rose and | 2 Capenhagen |
| and Turbans | Mauve | Blue |
| 7 Grey Hats | 2 Fawn | 4 Brown |
| 4 White | 10 Green | |
| 3 Elderly Ladies' Bonnets | | |

Ranging in price from - 98c up to \$2.98

It is to your advantage to secure one of these bargains

MISS DICK Lambton Street

Flesherton.

At the annual meeting of the Methodist Sabbath School on Friday evening last officers were elected for the current year as follows:—Supt., W. H. Bunt; Asst. Supt., Mrs. Jos. Clinton; Sec., Harold Karstedt; Asst. Sec., I. A. Blakely; Treas., Wm. Clayton; Librarian, Thos. Clayton; Organist, Miss Ella Karstedt; teachers, Mrs. Jos. Clinton, Mrs. W. H. Thurston, Mrs. (Rev.) Wellwood, Mrs. W. A. Armstrong, Mrs. W. H. Bunt, Mrs. W. Moore, Miss Kate Bellamy, Miss Cora Milligan, Miss Myrtle Thurston, Stanley Thurston.

A Hockey Club was organized last week with officers as follows:—Pres., Geo. Mitchell; Vice Pres., D. McTavish; Captain, Geo. McTavish; Manager, W. Bentham; Sec., and Treas., Harold Mitchell; Committee, T. A. Patrick, Jack Cairns, Oswald Whittin. Two evenings each week will be given to hockey on the rink and four evenings to skating.

Mr. Ed Thompson has been much crippled with a severely injured knee sustained on Thursday last while returning from his bread delivery trip to Priceville. At the railway crossing on the old Durham Road he was thrown from his sleigh and the horse breaking away ran to Ceylon before being captured. The team was at once driven back to the scene of the accident where he was found unable to follow them.

One of Mr. W. Moore's bus horses got down in the snow one day last week and with one shoe cut itself so badly in the front foot that it will be off the road for a few weeks. The accident happened at the station and with the loss of blood and severity of the cut it was a few days before the animal could be brought home.

The news of the death of Mrs. Wm. Wm. Bradley of Orchard, received here last week was a source of sorrow to her old surviving friends. Mrs. Bradley who resided here twenty-one years, was very highly esteemed. We are among those who knew her well and sincerely sympathize with her bereft husband and children in the loss they have sustained.

Mrs. W. H. Thurston received the sad news some days ago of the death of her five-year-old niece, daughter of her brother, Rev. S. D. Gaudin, missionary at Cross Lake, Keewatin, who has now been bereft of four children since going to the far north. We join numerous friends in heart felt sympathy for Mr. and Mrs. Gaudin in their loneliness and sorrow.

Mr. Wm. Paul, of Lang, Sask., has been spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. R. Bentham here, and been buying a number of horses with which he leaves for the west this week.

W. J. Douglas of Matheson, spent a couple of days with his family here last week. He also picked up a number of horses to take north this week.

Mr. Wm. Davis, who has served in the office of school trustee here for several terms was re-elected at the annual meeting. Mr. W. Sharp was elected in No. 3, east of the village.

Mr. Carleton Bellamy of Lindsay, Mrs. Phillips and Miss Flo Bellamy, of Toronto, attended the funeral of their sister Mrs. C. Irwin last week.

Artemesia township council held their inaugural meeting for 1910 on Monday. All members were present and took the declaration of office. By-laws were filled out appointing R. J. Sprout and T. Henry auditors on the accounts of 1910. Mr. C. W. Bellamy was reappointed Assessor and Dr. Ottewill, F. Pedlar and W. J. Caswell were appointed Board of Health. The regular meeting of council will be held on the first Monday of each month.

Rev. W. C. Mercer, of Singhampton, will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday. Mr. W. Brezler, of Chatsworth will occupy the Methodist pulpit and speak on the Laymen's missionary movement.

Miss Sara Paul, of Eugenia, visited her sister Mrs. R. Bentham last week.

Mrs. G. W. Hacking and children who have been on an extended visit here left for their home at Emo on Monday.

Miss Florence Richardson visited the past two weeks with Rev. and Mrs. Kipp at Staynor.

Mrs. Robt. McEadden, of Mono Centre, visited the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Waller.

Mr. G. B. Welton is on a holiday with Mrs. Welton at the Munshaw House where Mr. C. P. Smith is also a guest.

Mr. Andy Wilson went on a snow-shoeing exercise on Monday and on his return we noticed he carried a fine red fox pelt.

Mr. Jas. Burnett of Stanely, Alta., visited his brother Mr. Wm. Burnett here last week. Mr. W. Kyle and son of Teston and Walter Murdock, of Caledon, were also visitors at Mr. Burnett's.

Miss Lillian Armstrong entertained a number of young people one evening last week when an enjoyable time was spent.

The attendance at high school continues to grow. Several new students from outside points have registered this week.

Mr. J. Runstadler was at Waterloo, last week visiting his sister who was ill.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

Notary Public. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BENTINCK ELECTION RESULTS

1910	POLL No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
FOR REEVE										
J. F. Dodsworth	9	4	7	53	48	62	72	91		346
S. Patherbough	43	70	50	34	11	51	27	8		294
FOR DEPUTY REEVE										
Robt. Grierson	42	63	39	21	8	50	49	41		327
Robt. Brigham	9	3	18	62	45	48	34	44		263
Robt. Leslie	2	0	0	7	11	3	8	4		
LOCAL OPTION										
For Local option	31	45	40	61	30	63	49	58		377
Against Local option	20	18	11	26	30	45	45	39		234

ANTQUITY OF DICE.

Origin of these Devices Buried in the Remote Past.

Scholars have derived in vain for the origin of dice, which, in various shapes, have been used in forms of worship and religious ceremonies since the dawn of history. Their earlier use was for the forecasting of events and obtaining of divine guidance. Their adaptation to a game of chance was comparatively quite recent.

There is a surprising number of varieties of dice, but they may be divided into two general classes. The most familiar form is the cube. With two exceptions—the Korean and Etruscan—cubical dice have the spots so arranged that the six and one, five and two and three and four are opposite, making the sum of the opposite sides invariably seven. In all ages the number seven has been regarded with particular awe and as having much mystic import.

The dice just described are not only proper to modern Europe and America, but to classical Greece and Rome, ancient Syria, Persia, India, China, Japan and Siam. The other form is the long square prism sometimes found amid prehistoric ruins in Europe and existing today in India.

A most interesting form is the top or spinning dice, with four or six sides, which was twirled with the thumb and second finger, of which a specimen was discovered in the remains of Naucratis, a Greek colony of 600 B. C. Two specimens of dice have been discovered at Babylon.—Harper's Weekly.

AN ARCTIC RESCUE.

The Feeling When the Relief Ship Came Into View.

Very often during the months of daylight we stood on the cliff straining our eyes to see the longed for relief ship. As the summer of 1905 slipped on we almost despaired, but one day in July, when hope had almost abandoned us, we saw one of the boys jumping up and down and supposed that at last his brain had given way under the strain. In fact, many of us were almost crazy with the monotony and anxiety that were upon us day after day. We watched a moment and wondered which of us would be the next to go off his balance.

When we went to him and saw what he saw, the long looked for relief ship, I don't know whether we all jumped for joy or what we did, for we have no memory of our actions in that hour. Quickly each man gathered his little kit, ready to rush to the boats and leave forever that island where death had stared us in the face for sixteen months and where we had almost given up all hope of ever again looking upon the faces of our loved ones.

In our frantic haste to be gone many of us left behind relics and records which we prized and later regretted the loss of. At the end of sixteen months the relief ship Terra Nova had arrived, and we steamed to Norway, where our party divided, some going to London and others to Germany.—Captain Edwin Coffin's Account of the Ziegler Polar Expedition in National Magazine.

Has Seven Sons.

A mother who had only one child, a son, lost him through an accident by drowning when he was seventeen. His body was washed out to sea and never recovered. She very much wanted a portrait of him, and she called a famous artist who was a friend of the family. He asked for every photograph she had of her son from baby hood onward. When the painting arrived it represented a glade in a wood. Playing about were five little children of various ages, but all the same boy as his mother had known him. Coming down the center, joyous, gay, was the seventeen-year-old lad leading his baby self of one year by the hand. The mother looked at the picture and burst into tears. "I have lost seven sons," she said. "You had lost six of them before your son died," the artist replied.

Stealing Sea Water.

"They arrested me in Italy for stealing a bucket of water out of the sea." The reporter laughed. He thought that the tourist on the pier was joking, but the tourist resumed: "It's a fact. You can't draw water out of the Italian seas without a permit. The idea is to prevent your dodging the salt tax. Salt, you know, is very heavily taxed in Italy. It's a government monopoly. You buy it only in the government tobacco shops—a nickel a package, vest pocket size. And the government won't let you monkey with sea water lest you extract the salt from it."

Not Vindictive.

"There are germs lying in wait for you, no matter where you turn," said the scientist. "I know it," replied the matter of fact person. "I dislike germs as much as anybody, but I'm not going to quit eating, drinking and breathing just to spite 'em."—Washington Star.

THE ESKIMO.

What He Looks Like and the Way He Dresses and Lives.

What is an Eskimo like? His portrait is easily sketched: A small person (five feet five inches is the average height of the men and five feet that of the women), with a grayish copperish and oily skin, thick lips, deep set and oblique eyes like the Japanese, a flat, oval face and fish cheeks, a low, retracting forehead and black, glossy, straight hair, which is allowed to grow to its full length. The hands and feet are remarkably small. The nose is abnormally flat.

The faces of the children are generally so fat that the eyes almost disappear, and the nose is sunken between the cheeks instead of protruding.

The Eskimos have a happy, careless, optimistic look about them. Nordenskjöld used to call them "big children" and stated that "these unfortunate creatures, who are deprived of every comfort, are conceited and caustic. They are hospitable, too, and when brought into contact with Europeans they grow civilized quite rapidly, though they retain a number of their old habits.

As regards dress, it is almost the same for women as for men—a close fitting sealskin coat, with a hood for the head and breeches of the same material.

Needless to say the Eskimos dislike water as a "cleansing agent," and they lack fascination. But they do not consider Europeans as very attractive and the refinements of civilization are repulsive to them. The same Nordenskjöld told a very amusing story on this matter. He gave a bottle of eau de cologne to an aged Eskimo lady to smell. She almost fainted and called the scent "dreadfully stenching." But she dwelt in a sordid hut, where the air was "unbreathable," and lived on food of which one hesitates to think.

The Eskimos have no religion worthy of the name. They are extremely superstitious. But how could they help being so, surrounded as they are by truly fantastic scenery—mystery caverns and grottoes, mountains of ice, bathed in the weird light effects of the Arctic atmosphere or in the awe inspiring gloom of the polar night?

The Eskimos, however, have much respect for the "head of the family." Funerals are a complicated affair in Greenland, and the most curious custom in connection with such ceremonies is the burying of a dog's head—meant to act as a guide—together with the dead body.

They live under tents during the summer and under huts during the cold season. They possess a skin canoe called kayak, a sledge and a few dogs.

They marry at an early age. The bride brings to her new home her clothes, a knife and a lamp. The husband gives her a cooking pot. Eskimo etiquette compels the bride to object to marriage, and she must pretend to escape from her husband two or three times before settling down to her duties and accepting her share of responsibilities.

Madras Curried Apples.

A dish to serve with pork chops is made of thin slices of apples and onions fried together in butter, with a sprinkling of curry powder as seasoning. A recipe similar to that just given is a foreign one called Madras curried apples. Peel and core four sour apples. Cut them in rings. Sprinkle with a little curry powder and fry till brown, adding as they cook a few shallots cut in thin slices. Cover the mixture and let it cook until done. Serve on a platter with boiled rice and a curry sauce.

For a curry sauce use a white sauce flavored with curry or a drawn butter or black butter sauce flavored in the same way and prepared from the drippings in the pan.

Tiny Screws.

Wonderful skill is displayed in the manufacture of miniature timepieces that are used to ornament bracelets and other pieces of jewelry. The parts of these miniature watches are necessarily as perfect as those used in a much larger timepiece, but much smaller. They must be examined under a powerful microscope.

Some of the small screws are only one twelve-hundred-and-fiftieth part of an inch in diameter and seven one-thousandth part of an inch in length. An idea of their size can be formed when it is estimated that it would require about 100,000 of these delicate parts to fill an ordinary thimble.

Plenty of Reason.

While governor of Tennessee Senator Robert L. Taylor was once approached by an old negro woman who asked a pardon for her husband, sent to the penitentiary for stealing a hog. "How long has he been in jail?" was asked.

"Goin' on two years now," came the answer; "but, law, he ain't no good to them and wa'n't no good to me nohow, an' I speck they'll be glad to get rid o' him."

"Why do you want to get him out if he was of no use to you?" "To tell the truth, guv'nor, we done gettin' short o' meat."

Disraeli the Dandy.

A contemporary of Lord Disraeli in his memoirs recorded this impression of that famous dandy's personal appearance: Usually he wore a slate colored velvet coat lined with satin, purple trousers with a gold band down the outside seam, a scarlet waistcoat long lace ruffles falling down to the tips of his fingers, white gloves with brilliant rings outside them and long black ringlets rippling down over his shoulders. When he rose in the House he wore a bottle green frock coat, with a white waistcoat, collar, and needless display of gold chains.

A Raven With Glasses.

Recently a raven in the London Zoological Garden was operated upon for cataract, and has actually been provided with spectacles, which are fitted to the eyes by means of a kind of hood. The improvement in its sight was obvious.

THE JAPANESE PRINTER.

He Has Troubles of His Own In His Composing-Room.

If the typesetters of the western world have their troubles they are as nothing compared with those of the Japanese composing-room.

The Japanese, like their brethren, the Chinese, employ a written language—that might be called a literary dialect—that is quite different from the colloquial tongue. In other words, they do not, as we, write as they speak. This proceeding requires the printing of their journals in two languages, the "Kana" and the square characters serving as a key to the other. These square characters are modeled on Chinese ideographs, a jumble of geometric figures, crosses, etc., presenting a picturesque zigzag effect.

There are 4,000 or 5,000 of these ideographs in everyday use. The compositor must therefore be something of a scholar, in the oriental sense, to be able to recognize the characters at sight. In order to facilitate his task as much as possible the arrangement of his work-room is something like this:

The compositor seats himself at a little table, upon which are spread forty-seven Kana characters. As he receives copy he cuts it into small strips, handing each strip to a boy. This boy marches along the room until he has finally been able to collect from a number of cases arranged in files down the room the different ideographs desired. About six or seven boys are thus employed room running hither and thither. As they go their rounds in search of the ideographs they keep up a dirgelike chant, which would certainly be very trying to the nerves of any but an oriental.

When the boys have collected all their ideographs they place them before the compositor, who then has recourse to a pair of goggles in order to decipher the characters, fish out the corresponding types in the Kana character and finally set up the whole for proofing. The proofs are sung aloud by one reader to another, thus adding to the confusion of weird sounds already reigning in the room.

His Stage Medicine Was Real.

"Taking medicine on the stage is not only realistic—it is real," said an old actor. "Anyhow, it was so in my case. Here is a copy of a prescription that I had renewed eighty-three times in the three years that I played the part of an invalid. I really did suffer terribly most of that time with indigestion, and the medicine was prescribed by my physician. He had been hammering away at me for months before I undertook the part, trying to persuade me to take something. When that role was assigned to me he saw his chance.

"You've got to take a dose of something in that second act," he said, "so why not make it real medicine and cure your stomach trouble and earn your salary at the same time?"

"That seemed sensible advice. I got the prescription made up, and, although I have eaten many a fake meal on the stage and have drunk many a pint of fake wine, never once have I taken a dose of fake medicine."

Old St. Paul's.

The first church of St. Paul's was built by King Ethelbert, after the conversion of the East Saxons by Bishop Mellitus; but the retreat of the bishop and the relapse of the East Saxons was followed by a long interval of paganism, which cost London its claim to an archbishopric—a claim enjoyed to this day by the little city of Canterbury by prescriptive right. Bishop Erkonwald built the first stone cathedral of St. Paul's, the previous buildings having been of wood. In 962 St. Paul's was burnt, but was rebuilt the same year. It again fell a victim to the flames in 1877, and shortly after this disaster Bishop Maurice set about the building of the magnificent Norman cathedral, the nave of which lasted till the time of the Great Fire of 1666.

Don't let an unscrupulous dealer force on you an imitation of the "D. & L." Menthol Baster. Look for the "D. & L." trade-mark on the tin. It guarantees the genuine and the most effective remedy for rheumatic aches and pains, Lumbago, Sciatica, Backache, etc. 25c. each. Yard rolls equaling seven of the regular size \$1.00.

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TRADE MARK
THE BEST TONIC
for all sickly people.
Makes new blood;
Gives strength;
Restores vitality.
Taken after any illness it hastens a return to health.
Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.