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COUNTRYSIDE TIDINGS

WHAT WHIG CORRESPONDENTS HAVE TO TELL.

News From Villages and Farms Throughout the Adjoining Counties - Rural Events, and Movements of the People.

Cross Lake Notes.

Cross Lake, Sept. 30.—The rain today was much needed for the wells are all nearly dry. Mrs. Charles Parker is very ill. School has reopened. It has been closed for some time on account of the trustee, having to let the former teacher go. Miss Gaudron, of Arden, is the teacher now. Mrs. Gibbs is at Charles Parker's. Mrs. William Newton at Fred. Loy's, Dead Creek.

Wolfe Island News.

Wolfe Island, Oct. 1.—Henry Jott and Miss Hazel Larush were quietly married on Tuesday morning in Kingston. Rev. Father McNeill officiated. A wee girl has come to brighten the home of William Cummings. The owners of the threshing machines have completed their work. Miss Nellie Moran has returned home after spending a few days visiting in Watertown, N. Y. A prominent young lady of the village will shortly wed a prosperous young farmer. John Laughlin has remodelled his house and is decorating and painting it. Sedo Eccles is doing the work. Mrs. R. J. Spoor has added a new verandah to her house.

Godfrey Doings.

Godfrey, Oct. 1.—Threshing is the order of the day in this community. The surrounding schools are closed for the rest of the week and the teachers are at the convention. Miss Mildred Godfrey, is at T. Howe's and Mrs. W. Campbell, Mrs. Kitson and Mr. and Mrs. A. Kennedy, motored to Mountain Grove, recently. Mrs. T. Reynolds, Verona, is at A. Shultz's. Mrs. W. Freeman is expected home in a few days. Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hamilton, spent Sunday in Parkham. Miss M. Holland spent Sunday with friends in Svidenham. Miss G. Emery, Kingston is at G. W. Shepherd's.

Presentation At Enterprise.

Enterprise, Sept. 29.—A social evening was held in the basement of the Methodist church on Monday, Sept. 21st. "A-lunch" was served and a programme given. At the end of the programme Miss Maud Jackson was called to the front and the Sunday school presented her with a covered silver berry dish and spoon. Miss Jackson is very worthy of this present for she has served as Sunday school secretary for a number of years.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Loucks spent a few days this week visiting friends at Fifth Lake and Wagarville. Miss Hazel Wagar has gone to Watertown, N. Y., to spend the winter. A baby boy has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl B. Davey. Dr. Forten has changed his office from the lower end of the village to a room in the residence of Edward Fenwick on Main street. Earl C. Raymond spent Monday in Napanea.

Tidings From Verona.

Verona, Sept. 30.—Michael Williams, a one-time resident here, has returned here to live and expects to conduct the skating rink in the winter. E. M. Revell has moved into his new apartments, corner Main and Depot streets. T. H. Craig has made a decided improvement to his residence by adding a new wing. Chester Pero has moved from the cheese factory to the village. Miss Medcof, Holletford, visited R. E. Carl's yesterday. John McKeever visited A. Ball's farm, near the cheese factory. Baby boys have arrived at the homes of John E. Smith and Frederick Amey, Lake street. Samuel Asseltine is kept busy transferring travellers with his new automobile. Alfred Perry has returned quite ill lately. His two daughters, both trained nurses, are with him. Rev. Mr. Howarth and grandson have returned from a visit to Ottawa. Miss E. Sly, visiting Miss E. York, has returned home at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Joseph Bogert is home from Verona with relatives at Harrowwith and Svidenham. Samuel Irish has purchased a farm near Kingston. Mr. and Mrs. Warren have been visiting at M. Lewis's. The new cement walk on Water street is completed.

Budget From Yarker.

Yarker, Oct. 1.—Rally Sunday was well observed in the Methodist church here last Sunday night. The church was packed to capacity. The rendering of the programme was well carried out and great credit is due the teachers. A large number from Yarker motored to Napanea on Wednesday night to attend a lecture on war, delivered by the Hon. A. Aylesworth. Earl Cheek has returned home again after spending the summer vacation in Ohio. The pulpit in the Anglican church was taken by Rev. Mr. Irvine, of Selby. Rev. Mr. Spencer, exchanging with him for thanksgiving services. Mr. and Mrs. A. Smith, of Enterprise, were here Sunday last. The Organ of the Yarker attended the funeral of the late Mr. Towns at Colebrook last Monday. Service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, after which the remains were placed in the vault at Harrowwith. A. Babcock has gone to Toronto to take a course in dentistry. John Embery is giving his house a fresh coat of paint. A quiet wedding took place Sept. 23rd, at the home of M. Babcock, when his brother, James, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Southern, of Marlbank. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. P. Wilson. J. B. Sanderson made a business trip to Ottawa last week. Claud Legget has gone to Toronto on business. A Holland is ill. Tompkins of Bath, is at his brother in law's, J. M. Wright.

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A BRITISH CITIZEN.

How One Becomes Naturalized in the Old Land.

The ordinary way of becoming a British subject is by fulfilling the requirements of the Naturalization Act, 1870. The applicant must either have resided in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or have been in the service of the crown for a similar period. He must also furnish evidence of his intention, when naturalized, either of residing in the United Kingdom or of serving under the crown. All applications for certificates of naturalization should be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted in the United Kingdom is entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and is subject to all obligations to which a natural-born British subject is entitled, with this qualification—that he cannot, within the limits of the foreign state of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that state in accordance with the laws.

The children of naturalized British subjects, if born in the British dominions, are by the law of England deemed to be British subjects. If born abroad, they are only deemed to be naturalized British subjects provided that their father was naturalized under the Naturalization Act, and that during infancy they became resident with their father, or mother being a widow, in any part of the United Kingdom. The following fees are leviable under the Naturalization Act. On application for certificate of naturalization, £1; on grant of certificate, £2; for registration of declaration, with or without oath of allegiance, 10s.; for certified copy of any declaration or certificate, with or without oath, 10s.

Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom or qualify him for any franchise.

To Boom South Africa.

"How to earn a living in South Africa," is the title of an exhibition which will be opened in London late in the autumn. Sir L. Sturt Jameson is the president and Mr. H. E. Monahan, the honorary organizer, explained its objects recently to a newspaper. The South African community in London very rarely meet together, and there is rather a lack of cohesion. It is an attempt of the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia to stimulate English emigration there. We find that the old type of exhibition is practically dead. The South African exhibition will be held at large London stores, and there the visitors will meet experts who will explain the various ways of earning a living. We shall solve the problem of what to do with our sons, and shall show what can be done with, say, £2,500. The wisest method of investing money and labor will be demonstrated. Ox-ford farming, fruit farming, ranching, and mining will all claim attention. Practical ranchers will be present to explain ranching, and the various phases of South African activity will be exemplified in an attractive manner.

The Matches.

The only matches sold in London 100 years ago were cedar splints tipped with a paste of chlorate of potash and sugar. On dipping one of these into a little bottle containing asbestos wetted with sulphuric acid, and withdrawing it, a flame burst forth. Fifty in a box, together with the bottle, were sold for a shilling. The matches invented by John Walker in 1827—the first to ignite on sandpaper—were sold at the same price. Owing to the damage caused by the heads flying off after ignition, the use of these matches was prohibited in France and Germany. Six years later came the invention of lucifers, the first matches with phosphorus in their composition. These, too, were originally sold at a shilling a box, and when in course of time the price fell to a penny, a motto from "Paradise Lost" was suggested for the boxes, "O Lucifer! how greatly art thou fallen!"

Quick Recruiting.

The King's Own Scottish Borders, who figured so prominently in the recent trouble at Delhi, are remarkable for having been the most quickly recruited regiment on record. They took their origin from the political refugees who made a temporary home in Holland during the reign of James II. On March 10th, 1689, the Earl of Lovell set to work to raise the regiment, and his task was completed in four hours. The regiment was one of those engaged in the Irish campaign of William III, and later suffered terribly at Steinkirk and Namur. It afterwards received the privilege of beating up recruits in Edinburgh without special permission from the Lord Provost. George III. took a great interest in it, renamed it the King's Own Borders, and chose the motto "In Veritate Religio. Constat." Its present style dates from 1857.

"Gentlemen, Let Us Continue."

The Figaro gives the following account of the news of his son's death: He was busy dictating orders during the battle when an officer presented himself. "What is it?" said the General, turning in a trembling voice. The officer replied: "My General, your son, Xavier, has just been killed by a bullet in the forehead in repulsing the enemy's attack." The General remained silent for a moment, then turned to the members of his staff, saying: "Gentlemen, let us continue." He resumed the dictation. Don't let it be said that it was your fault because you were overtaken.

A ROMANCE OF TRADE.

Death of Baron Belper Removes a Merchant Prince.

There recently died in England a man whose career and whose ancestry are associated with what may be called a romance of trade. This man was the Rt. Hon. Henry Strutt, second Baron Belper, who was the second son of the first baron. The founder of the family was Jedediah Strutt, of Derby, a small farmer's son, who became a hosier and greatly prospered in his business. A man of inventive talent, he originated the machine for making ribbed stockings. For this profitable invention he and a Mr. Need, of Nottingham, secured a patent. Mr. Strutt then came into association with another and yet greater inventor, Richard Arkwright, who had already perfected his famous roller spinning-frame. In 1771 Arkwright went into partnership with Mr. Strutt and Mr. Need and erected his spinning-frame at Cromford, in Derby. Before patenting it, he adopted various improvements which were suggested by Strutt. The thread produced by this machine—which was driven by water—was greatly superior to the hand-spun cotton, and in 1779 the partners began to use it, instead of the linen warp formerly used, together with the cotton web, for the manufacture of calicoes. Thus for the first time a cloth solely of cotton was produced in England, and from this beginning was developed the leading industry of the North. In spite of the immense opposition which they had to overcome, all three partners made fortunes out of their operations. Works were erected at Belper, and these Mr. Strutt kept in his own hands, after dissolving partnership with Arkwright in 1782.

Jedediah's son, William, who inherited much of his father's mechanical genius, and who was an intimate friend of Darwin and other leading scientists, added considerably to the wealth of the family. His son, Edward Strutt, who sat in Parliament for nearly a quarter of a century, was created Baron Belper of Belper in 1846. He was succeeded by the late peer in 1880.

The House Adjourned.

There is a good Fleet Street story of how a reporter once adjourned the House of Lords. He had worked in the gallery of the House of Lords for about a quarter of a century, and it may be that familiarity had dimmed his sense of reverence. One day there had been a stogy little debate with a dozen members in the House, and the reporter with his colleagues perched in the gallery was thoroughly sick of the whole business. His feelings found outlet in a muttered remark as some noble lord on the cross-benches rose to continue the debate.

"Why don't you move the adjournment?" said the reporter to himself. He said it louder than he intended, and the words reached the noble lord who had just risen. He on his part believed the words to be a private hint addressed to him from the Lord Chancellor, and feeling that he could not disregard the suggestion, he said, "My lords, I move the adjournment of the debate." Instantly the Lord Chancellor was on his feet from the Woolsack, and their lordships' House rose for the day. Hardened as was the reporter, it is stated that as he went out he was blushing at his achievement.

The Cost of Battleships.

It is usually supposed that Britain builds the biggest and most costly battleships; but this is by no means the case. Our biggest ships belong to the Warship class, 28,000 tons, but the latest class is somewhat smaller. Japan has designed four of 30,000 tons, America is building one 1,400 tons heavier, while Russia has four mammoths of 32,000 tons on the stocks. These last will cost something like fifteen millions apiece, while the bill for a 12,000-ton four-gun ship is \$6,100,000. This is only about one and three-quarter million pounds, in each case without armament. A battleship of 18,000 tons, carrying ten big guns, costs roughly as above, while the bill for a 12,000-ton four-gun ship is \$6,100,000. This is only about one and three-quarter million pounds, in each case without armament. The bigger ships are more economical, for their cost per gun is \$900,000, and the smaller \$1,525,000.

Tasmania's Minerals.

Rare minerals exist in Tasmania to a considerable extent and their number is constantly being added to the latest addition being molybdenite, which is used in the manufacture of "molybdenum steel," to which it gives a special hardness and toughness that make it suitable for use in propeller shafts, guns, boilers, etc. It is also used, to a lesser extent, in the making of pottery glass and other things. The price of molybdenum is now \$2,500 per ton. It is worked in East Gippsland, Victoria. In Tasmania it occurs in the form of crystals on Cape Barren Island, in the Blue Tier (East Coast) and in the Shepherd and Murphy Mine at Middlesex, and it is as a matter of fact rather widely distributed in the northeastern and northwestern parts of the state.

Fight With a Bear.

A fight to the death between a man and a bear is reported from Taluk Jandiba, in the district of Manbhum, India. Rajkishore Singha, a man notable for his prowess as a hunter, was hunting in the jungle on the southwestern bank of the river Damodar when he saw a full-grown bear rapidly approaching him. He was about to load his gun when, to his dismay, he found he had fired his last cartridge. The bear made a rush at Singha, who defended himself with the butt end of his gun. Singha, who succeeded in killing the bear, was afterwards found unconscious, and was conveyed to the hospital of the civil surgeon at Purulia. His body was badly lacerated, but his recovery is expected. The average hunter for trouble always brings home more or less game. Forbear is a mighty good word to have in working order in the family. Faith is a pretty good thing to go along with the doctor's medicine.

GUARDING BRITAIN.

Sir A. K. Wilson Describes the Coast Defence System.

Is invasion possible? asks London Tit-Bits. This has now become a vital question, for there is an ever-present dread in the minds of many people that we are liable at any moment to be invaded by Germans or by the Japanese. Sir Arthur K. Wilson, the great naval authority, recently stated emphatically that the invasion of England is impossible, for the following reasons. The really serious danger that this country has to guard against in war is not invasion, but the interruption to our trade and destruction of our merchant shipping. Before the Germans can land on our shores it will be necessary for them to run the gauntlet of our North Sea, Channel, and other fleets, which let it be remembered, are in wireless communication with their commanders-in-chief and with the Admiralty. Thus, if the smallest submarine suspects danger, in an amazing short space of time the whole fleet, and also the Admiralty, will be informed of the fact by wireless. Many people are of the opinion that our coast-guards are old-fashioned and out of date. Needless to say, such people have no knowledge of our splendid coast defence organization. Supposing by some extraordinary mischance the Germans do succeed in an attempt to reach a temporarily unprotected part of our shores—and there are very few spots now unprotected—what would be the result? Simply this—certain destruction for the Germans. For if that does happen by any strange and unforeseen stroke of ill-luck, the enemy's transports or warships will, directly their presence is detected, and long before troops can be landed, be attacked and sunk by some of the submarines comprising the chain that is stationed all along our coast for that very purpose. Besides these submarines, there is a large force of destroyers either in the ports along the coast or within wireless call. In addition to these vessels that are definitely detailed for coast defence, the system of relief for those acting at sea ensures a large number being probably in harbor at their respective bases or within call while going to or from their stations. These destroyers form, in conjunction with the submarines, an effective second line of defence in the very improbable event of such a second line being required. We thus see that not a single loophole has been left, or overlooked, whereby it can be possible for the Germans to gain a footing along the coast. Even greater precautions are being taken. Nothing, however insignificant it may seem to the landsman, is being left to chance. It stands to reason that the nation has not been spending millions of pounds for the maintenance of our sea supremacy without the authorities taking the greatest care that the splendid body of men whose duty it is to guard our lives and homes are thoroughly efficient in the minutest details affecting the service, be they admirals or stokers. You and I ought to resolve to make to-morrow the best day of our lives.

"Lest We Forget"

WE need to be reminded quite as much as to be informed. Memory has been jocularly described as "the thing we forget with." Out of sight is apt to be out of mind.

An advertiser who relies on the memory of the public leans on a broken reed. The absence of its advertising from the newspapers has been the beginning of the end for many a firm. "The present suitor hath ever the advantage over the absent lover."

A business that has achieved its magnitude or strength as the result of faithful advertising plays itself false if it suspends or ceases its advertising, on the grounds of economy. It is poor business vision which fails to see the principal feeder of business, and fatal judgment which cuts it off or interrupts its flow. Economies may be warranted, but they had better be effected in any other department than in the sales department—the department of revenue. Any course which shoves your customer back from you or hides you from your customer is ruinous. The man with the money needs to be constantly sought. Advertising is the great discoverer of new customers, the great retainer of old ones.

If you forget the public, the public will forget you

As I have decided to vacate my present premises in the early spring of 1915, I am now prepared to make reductions on any monument that I have in stock. If it is your intention of purchasing it would be to your advantage to buy now.

J. E. MULLEN Cor. Princess and Clergy Streets, Kingston. Phone 1417.

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The New Fall Shoes Are Here Now

We are showing the new FALL SHOES right now. We want you to come in and take a look. You will understand why we are so enthusiastic when you see what we have on exhibition. Queen Quality shoes for Fall are enough to make anyone enthuse. You will be just like us when you wear a pair.

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