

A LANDMARK OF PRINCE EDWARD

Mrs. Mary Connor, of Cressy, is Ninety Years of Age.

HER GRANDFATHER FELL

DURING THE WAR OF 1812-1814 AT ERIE.

He Was Lieut.-Col. John Gordon, of the Royal Scots—For Over a Century the Family Has Made Cressy Its Domestic Centre.

Picture Times.

It is a matter of interest to those who know something of the history of the County of Prince Edward and of the old line settlers now so nearly disappeared because gathered to their fathers, to know that a very aged representative of one of those lines that occupied the most eastern point of the county bordering on the upper Gap—the Indian Point region—is yet living in the old Cressy home at the ripe age of ninety years.

Mrs. Connor, moreover, in her own paternal lineage, has an interesting history behind her. She is the daughter of John Gordon, who came to the county as a mere boy after the bewilderment of losing both parents in the war of 1812-14, his mother first of fever at Fort George on the lower Niagara, and then his father, who was Lieut.-Col. John Gordon of the Royal Scots, after the battle of Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie. The boy who was a drummer in the regiment his father commanded, lost track of his parent, who received a mortal wound at Erie and later found a soldier's grave on Lundy's sunny slope. The mother's actual death was at the time unknown to the son, though later history has commemorated the fact on the battlefield by a granite shaft and bronze tablet to Lieut.-Col. John Gordon and others who fell at Fort Erie. The son drifted away from the scene of the conflict of peace, and after some wanderings came to the county where he was raised to manhood in the home of Ernest Snider at the foot of the great rock that overlooks Lake Ontario in Cressy. For over a century his family have made that neighborhood their domestic centre, multiplying in numbers and spreading their family branches from there over many of the remotest places of the earth. But the old parent stem of the family tree has remained fixed in its Cressy actual death was at the fourth and fifth generation, tracing down from the young army drummer of 1814.

Mrs. Connor, who achieved her ninetieth birthday on March 13th, 1917, has in no way, except in eyesight, suffered serious impairment of her best faculties. She is, perhaps, the best informed person in that end of the county as to the general local, biographical and other, of that district. These things she easily keeps in her marvellous memory. She knows ages and relationships, marriage dates of local people with an infallibility that falls short of the Recording Angel's, but that still is striking and prodigious. Cases are known recently where she has returned correct ages to those who did not know the measure of their own aged longevity. She has the gift of humor and of pungent speech, and she delights to recall in fancy the scenes and doings of bygone years of

long ago—scenes that ceased before many of us were born.

Even through the weight of heavy years she keeps her resiliency of spirit. The sorrows of her old age and the loneliness of a life that has spanned so large a part of a century and that has seen its former comrades pass beyond the sunset, have never been able to master her indomitable vitality or soul and body. She still lives eager to know and think, and her heart is tuned to the voice of Nature's moods and changes. Born and raised by the sounding shores of the lake and the bay, she is not happy unless these form part of her environment. Unconsciously she grows miserably when removed for long from her ancient shores. It is as though the great stretches of Quinte's waters, upon which she has looked out since early womanhood, have grown into the fabric of her mind and heart. And to lose these is misery. For even though the eyes cannot see, the bay speaks to her soul in unmistakable language of its proximity. And for her this is to live, where thought and fancy may poise in the midst of scenes made good and great by the utterance of that grand organ of Nature's speech, the voice of many waters. Mindless, let us think, will she carry, when the time is full, into the homeland of the spirit, when life's troublesome storms are passed and peace is found on another shore.

The Cause of Backaches

Every muscle in the body needs a supply of rich, red blood in proportion to the work it does. The muscles of the back are under a heavy strain and have but little rest. When the blood is thin they lack nourishment and rebel. The result is a sensation of pain in these muscles.

Many people are frightened into believing that backaches are due to kidney trouble, but the best medical authorities agree that backache is very seldom due to kidney trouble. In fact not more than one backache in a hundred has anything to do with the kidneys. The whole trouble is due to thin or impure blood, and those who are troubled with pains in the back or joints, either frequent or occasional should look to the condition of the blood. It will be found in most cases that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills by building up the blood and feeding the starved nerves and muscles will banish the pains and make you feel better in every other way. How much better it is to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for your blood than to give way to unreasonable alarm about your kidneys. If you really suspect your kidneys any doctor can make the test in ten minutes, that will set your fears at rest, or tell you the worst.

All dealers in medicine sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brookville, Ont.

MONEY WASTED ON ROAD.

Mr. Mageau, Criticizes Government's Methods.

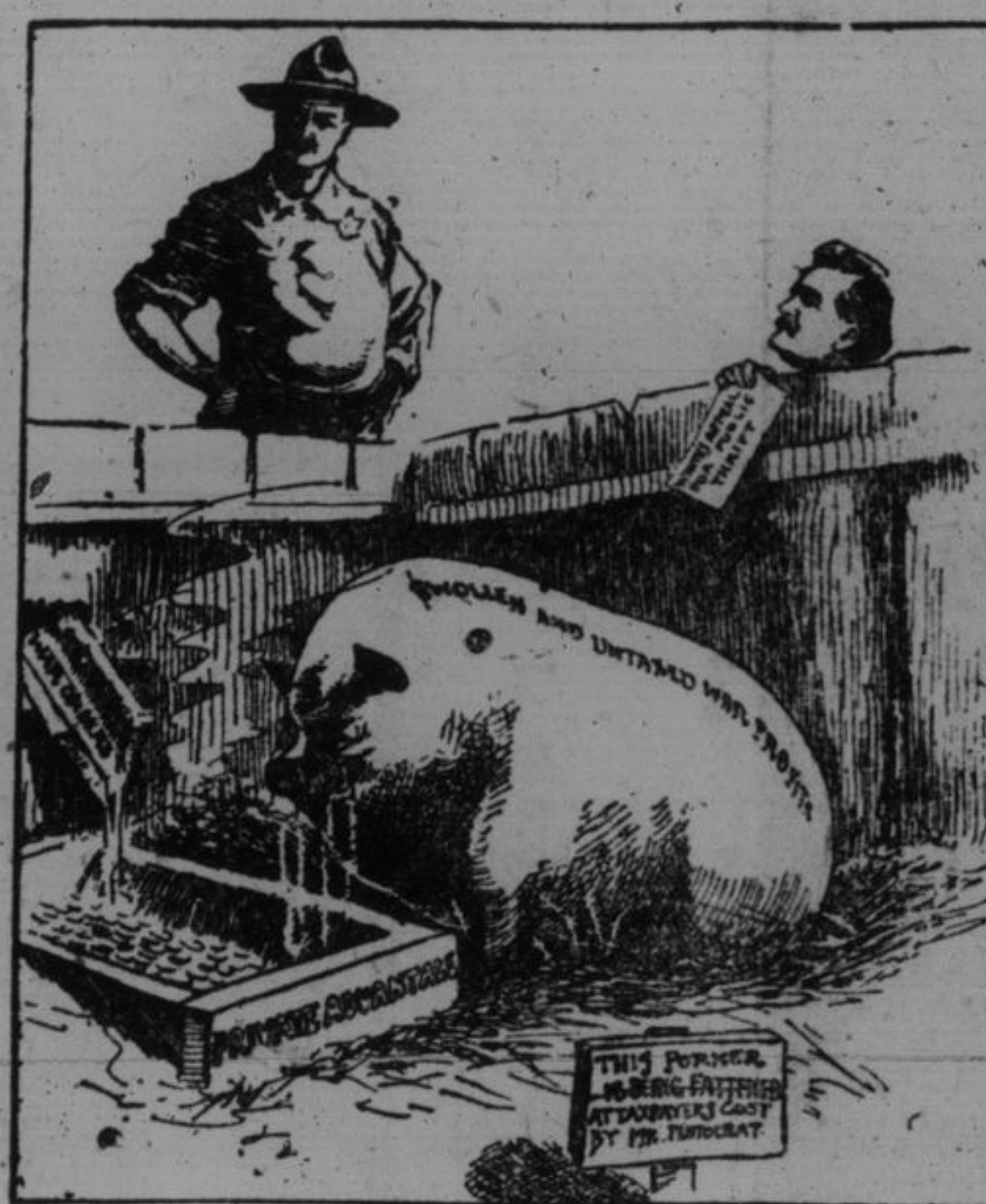
Toronto, March 19.—Alleged misuse and deplorable waste of public roads in connection with the construction of colonization roads in the Legislature by Mr. George Mageau (Sturgeon Falls), who spoke on an amendment to a motion that the House go into committee of supply. Mr. Mageau gave figures from the public accounts to show that hundreds of dollars had been spent on tools, and commenting on these expenditures he declares "many of those tools could not be found if five hundred detectives were engaged to look for them." He charged that a large amount had been paid for "rent of tools" to a man who did not own a horse, a cow, a scrapper or a plow, or a tool of any description. The Government's system of building colonization roads resulted in frightful waste of money, graft and dishonesty, he said. In the township of Chisholm the Government had paid \$131 to roadmen for 5 1/2 days' work, and the inspectors sent to check that the work had been properly done in another case were not qualified. One was a watchmaker. (Laughter.) The second was a carpenter and the third was a butcher. (Laughter.) He declared thousands of dollars had been squandered.

Mr. Mageau's amendment, which was declared by 46 to 17, condemned "the deplorable waste and misuse of the public funds of the province, arising out of the present system of expending the moneys voted for colonization roads," and asked that the moneys for such roads in organized townships be expended by the municipalities, and in unorganized townships under public tender.

Deferiet Paper Mill Shut Down. Watertown, N. Y., March 19.—The mills of the St. Regis Paper Company at Deferiet are shut down as a result, it was claimed by employees of the mill, of the orders of the officials directing that the plant become unionized. Officials of the mill claim that the shutdown is the outcome of the embargo on freight placed by the New York Central Railroad.

Clergyman Has Resigned. Hamilton, Ont., March 19.—After differences with his congregation over a period of many years, Rev. E. J. Etherington, of St. Thomas Anglican Church, has resigned, although he has repeatedly declared that he would not do so until he had received full satisfaction.

Disaster at Cologne. Copenhagen, March 19 (via London).—A large munitions plant at Cologne blew up on Tuesday, according to information received from German sources by a newspaper at Kolding near the frontier. Several hundred workmen are reported to have perished.



A SUGGESTION. Jack Canuck—"Thrift! An excellent thing, Thomas. How about helping ourselves to a little pork, for instance?"—Sam Hunter in Toronto World.

Premier Borden's Appeal.

Ottawa, March 19.—Sir Edward Kemp has received the following cable from Premier Borden in London: "Upon my visit to the Canadian divisions in France, from which I have just returned, I found their spirit, their physique and their training all that could be desired. Having traversed some of the ground won from the enemy during recent months, I was very proud to know that at Courcellette and elsewhere our troops distinguished themselves by courage, dash and determination which evoked the highest admiration. Including Railway Construction and Forestry Battalions, the value of whose services cannot be overestimated, Canada now has one hundred and thirty thousand men in France. "We are entering upon the most critical period of the war, and I voice the feeling at the front when I appeal to Canadians to support with the most earnest efforts the proposals which you are putting forward to partially mobilize the active militia of Canada. Splendid response to these proposals is vitally necessary in order that the full strength of our Dominion, in co-operation with the whole Empire, shall be thrown into the struggle with the least possible delay. "R. L. Borden."

LIEUT. B. W. FRANKLIN BACK. CARDINAL MERCER FREE?

Went to France With Lieut. A. Strachan to 2nd Battalion. Lieut. Benjamin Franklin, son of W. J. Franklin, Joyceville, of Pittsburg township, returned to the city on Monday morning from France after being on the firing line for four months. Lieut. Franklin was in the west when he decided to enlist and coming to Kingston applied and was appointed to the 146th, going overseas with that Battalion. After four months in the trenches he was allowed to return, owing to the illness of his father. He was in France with the 2nd Battalion, being with Lieut. A. Strachan, of the city. At South Bend, Ind., J. Moseler Studebaker, eighty-four years old, honorary president and last of the five founders of the Studebaker Corporation, died on Sunday night. Berlin Denies Belgian Primate is Ill-used. Berlin via Tuckerton, March 20.—Regarding Cardinal Mercier, of whom it is understood that nothing has been heard in America for some time, it is stated here that he is in excellent health, and that he travels freely from town to town in his diocese in the discharge of his ecclesiastical functions. On the same authority, the correspondent is able to deny the rumors that his Eminence has been restricted in his movements by German officials. He is free to travel anywhere he likes within the limits of the Belgian district under the control of the German Governor-General. It is also denied that the German authorities put difficulties in his way when he planned a trip to Rome. He wishes to make such a journey, it is asserted, there will be no objection so far as the German authorities are concerned.



LIEUT. B. W. FRANKLIN 2nd Battalion returned from the front.

EXPECTED FOOD AND FOUND CHIFFON DRESSES

Member of Belgian Relief Commission Relates Experience.

Montreal, March 20.—George Barr Baker, a member of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, stated that a large amount of the energy of the Commission is being exhausted appealing for funds and explaining the terrible condition of the Belgian nation, so that help may be forthcoming to save them from wholesale death by starvation.

"We have worn out one good laugh after another," he states, "in explaining the appalling conditions and begging for help. One city sent us a ton of boot trees, for which the Commission paid the freight, not knowing the contents of the cases, and thinking that they might contain badly-needed necessities. When the cases were opened our people were broken-hearted. Another consignment consisted of five tons of chiffon dresses and party shoes for peasant children to go to school in and peasant women to use in their work in the fields.

"Incidents like these show how little the public realizes the appalling misery from sheer want of food with which the members of the Commission are so familiar. People here can get some idea of what conditions we are facing in Belgium when I tell them that the Commission has to serve 10,000,000 meals per day. Scanty meals they are, too, compared with what people on this continent understand as meals. There are as many as 3,000,000 people out of these to whom we serve food every day, who only get to keep them alive a hunk of bread and a bowl of brine per day.

"A short time ago, the need of money was so urgent that Mr. Hoover, the chairman of the Commission, had to appeal to the Governments of Great Britain and France to add more to the generous aid already given, because voluntary subscriptions were falling so much behind what had been hoped, and I had pressed as they were, they borrowed money to give him to save these poor people from death by hunger and disease and cold. The people of Britain are themselves voluntarily contributing \$600,000 a month, but we are \$3,000,000 a month behind actual requirements to help the Belgians? Will you help the Belgians? Every subscription from a dollar up will be gratefully received by the Belgian Relief Committee, 59 St. Peter street, Montreal, or the Kingston Board of Trade.

LONG DISTANCE SERVICE.

Bell Telephone Company Sells Athens Exchange.

Athens, March 19.—Although the entire business has not been settled, there seems to be no prospect of a hitch in the transfer of the Bell Telephone exchange at Athens, the combined independent companies, The Plum Hollow and Elondas and The Lyndhurst Rural Telephone corporations. The Addison, Rockspring and Greenbush Company are considering the purchase of a Bell line running to Frankville.

Many of the phones on the Athens exchange will be taken over by the rural people at a set price. Long distance service is one of the features of the transfer, and subscribers will be able to talk anywhere over the Bell system. The yearly subscription price will be raised to \$1 for residences and \$15 for places of business.

The question of a new exchange is receiving attention. A petition has been circulated to have it in a separate building and not in connection with any other business.

Eva Boyle, the twenty-five-year-old Scotch girl who shot and killed her lover, Albert Haynes, on Pine avenue, near the Royal Victoria Hospital, early on the morning of January 8th last, and who was tried at the Court of King's Bench on a charge of murder, was found guilty late Saturday of manslaughter. It is officially announced by the Government at Ottawa that the contract for 100,000 Ross rifles entered into between the Government and the Ross Rifle Company in February, 1916, has been cancelled.

HOW BRITISH BLAST THE WAY

The Artillerymen Show the Highest Morale And Whistle And Sing.

British Revelling in Joy of Occupying High Ground—Evacuated Villages Supply Brick and Stone to The Pioneers.

ROADS BUILT OVER NIGHT

RAILWAYS FLUNG FORWARD REGARDLESS OF SHELL HOLES

It is interesting to stand behind a battery of British howitzers and watch the gun crews in action. The men show the high morale which is in evidence throughout the British army. They whistle and sing and bandy grim jests as they work. As the firing button is pressed the crew jumps back for a moment from the gun carriage, but have leaped again to their allotted posts before the easy acting recoil has returned the mammoth weapon to its original position. It is a strange sight to see the scream of a departing projectile from one which is being sent in return by the Germans, and the on-looker can watch without difficulty the black base of a British shell as it travels in a long loop to ward its destination.

The forward movement of the British on so wide a front has brought into play all the machinery of motion in warfare. Roads seem to spring up overnight in most unanticipated places. Railways have audaciously flung themselves forward regardless of mud and shell holes, and with a completeness which even includes most pretentious sign-posts bearing the names of French villages which exist now only as geographical remnants. It is also a revelation of the intensely practical side of modern war to see a six-inch water main stretching itself into territory but recently occupied by the Germans.

Quick Road Building

Road building has called into play all the ingenuity of pioneer battalions, composed not only of experienced British workmen, but of red-pioneers from the prairies and mountains of Canada and far lands of Australia and South Africa. Road material is scarce in the stricken wilderness of No Man's Land, but the refuse of battle often serves the purpose during the first hours of a new forward move. Broken rifles, bits of clothing, fragments of shells and occasionally a few shells themselves that fail to explode are used in the foundation of the new paths. The remains of a recently evacuated village bring great joy to the pioneers, that means a temporary supply at least of much desired broken brick and stone.

In the meantime the British troops are revelling in the joy of occupying high ground. They are now on the country east lie on a slope that gradually descends all the way to the French border. One can but marvel at the fortitude and endurance which enabled men to "stick it" in the muddy depths of the valleys, from which they have now emerged. Even the most shallow trenches were impossible places, and here men dug themselves in at outposts which marked the lowlands like so many graves. Graves they were in truth, for scores of the khaki-clad soldiers who held them all through the black winter under the pelting fire of their enemy.

A Mass of Shell Craters

It is possible now to sit in the open with a group of resting Tommies on the remnants of a dugout, and watch the British shells drop into the German lines, see the sharp white puff of smoke just above the opposing trenches, and note the heavier high explosive shells burst into fuming fountains of blackened earth and flying debris. Occasionally a protesting shell will come from the Germans, but the roar of the British guns is so great that the noise of the intruder is scarcely noticed. There are black puffs from German shrapnel high in the air, and smaller brown puffs about on their war duties overhead.

The earth is a continuing mass of shell craters, most of them overlapping or separated by less than a yard of upturned soil. The fresh fallen German dead have mostly been carried away and buried in secluded hollows, but now and again an exploding shell unearths bits of skeletons, stray hands and stray feet and stray skulls.

One of the problems with which the British are grappling in their drive forward is how to sufficiently hammer their foes with artillery, and still keep from plowing the ground ahead of them into another morass with their shells.

FRENCH OFFICIAL OF THE ADVANCE

Briefly Tells Part the French Took in Following Re-treating Germans.

Paris, March 18.—The official story of the French advance is told in the official reports: Saturday morning's report, chronicling the beginning of the offensive, stated that north of the Avre and between the Avre and the Oise French detachments continued to exert vigorous pressure on the enemy and during the night extended their progress on a front of 20 kilometres.

The text of Saturday night's statement read: "Along the whole front between Andechy and the Oise about 15 miles the enemy, declining battle, abandoned under the pressure of our troops powerfully and skillfully fortified lines which they had held for more than two years. "To-day our advance movement continued rapidly. Our advance guard entered Roye, pursuing an enemy contingent, which blew up crossings and streets in the interior section. About 800 of the civil population, whom the German did not have time to remove, greeted our soldiers with enthusiasm. "North and north-east of Lassigny, which we likewise occupied, we have reached at several points, and even advanced beyond the road between Roye and Noyon. In the course of our pursuit we made prisoners, who have not yet been counted. "Sunday afternoon's War Office report read: "Between the Avre and the Oise our troops made important progress during the night. All the ground between our old lines and the Roye-Noyon road, is now in our hands. There were rather spirited engagements with portions of the enemy rearguard, which terminated to our advantage, and did not impede our progress. The pursuit continues north of the Noyon road. "Sunday night's report read: "From the Avre to the Aisne on a front of more than sixty kilometres the advance of our troops continued during the course of the day. North of the Avre our cavalry this morning entered Nesle and we immediately sent our patrols in the direction of the Somme. There were several engagements with enemy rearguard detachments, who resisted feebly. The inhabitants of Nesle acclaimed our troops. "Northeast of Lassigny we have up to the present advanced more than twenty kilometres in the direction of Ham. "Further to the south our light cavalry detachments, moving along the valley of the Oise, occupied Noyon about ten o'clock this morning. "Between the Oise and Soissons (Aisne sector) the entire German first line, as well as the villages of Carlepoit, Morsam and Nouvron Vinge fell into our hands. We have gained a foothold on the northern plateau of Soissons and occupied Crouy."

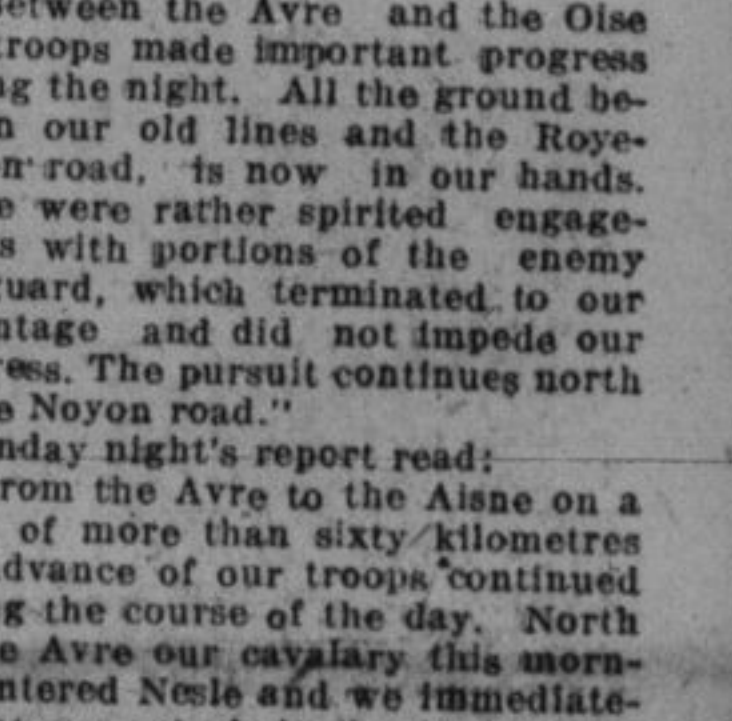
Matron Charged With Fraud.

London, March 20.—Gladys Mabel Lillian Clarke, described as matron of a base hospital at Boulogne, was remanded at Lincoln on a charge of obtaining money with a worthless cheque. She asserted her father was a Canadian member of Parliament. Enquiries of the Canadian Medical Services show that she is not a Canadian nurse.

CASCARETS SELL TWENTY MILLION BOXES PER YEAR

Best, Safest Cathartic For Liver And Bowels and People Know It.

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WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Enjoy life! Keep clean inside with Cascarets. Take one or two at night and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. Wake up feeling grand. Your head will be clear, your tongue clean, breath right, stomach sweet and your liver and thirty feet of bowels active. Get a box at any drug store and straighten up. Stop the headaches, bilious spells, bad colds and bad days. Brighten cheer up, clean up! Mothers should give a whole Cascaret to children when cross, bilious, feverish or if tongue is coated—they are harmless—never gripe or sicken.

Obstinate Coughs and Colds

YIELD TO DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup

All obstinate coughs and colds yield quickly to "Dr. Wood's" containing as it does all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree combined with the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other excellent herbs and barks.

Mrs. H. F. McCormick, Rodney, N.S., writes: "I had a severe cold one winter, and had been coughing for a month. I could not sleep at night, nor could I speak above a whisper. After I had taken a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I felt better so I took two or three more and was entirely cured. I have three children and I always give it to them when they have a cough or cold."

"Dr. Wood's" Norway Pine Syrup has been on the market for twenty-five years and we claim that it is the best cure for a cough or cold you can possibly procure. "Dr. Wood's" is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, price 25c. and 50c. Manufactured only by Dr. T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.