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No More Sore, Puffed-up, Tender, Aching Feet—No Corns or Calluses.



"Tiz" makes sore, burning, tired feet fairly dance, with delight. Away go the aches and pains, the corns, calluses, blisters, bunions and chilblains.

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Get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" now from any druggist or department store. End foot torture forever. Wear smaller shoes, keep your feet fresh, sweet and happy. Just think! A whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents.

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THE CALL TO SERVICE

GROWS INSISTENT SAYS THE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Government is Looking For Help From Every Man Woman and Child in the Campaign—Reference to the Needs.

In connection with the Greater Production Campaign the Information from the Resources Committee, of which Senator H. W. Richardson is a member states that the cry for increased production was never so insistent as at present. Men have been taken from the farm to fight, and the gaps must be filled up. One man taken from the farm means fifty per cent. of the farmer's help gone. Two men taken means that he has been left without any help.

RAIDING GERMAN LINES.

Canadian Lieutenant Tells of Experience in Trenches.

Canadians are again busy trench raiding. A lieutenant from the west reached London ten days ago, and gave graphic details of recent enterprises of this sort. These raids, he said, are carried out with clockwork precision, and are often rehearsed several times beforehand.

Before crawling across to the enemy trench care is taken to cast off all shiny accoutrements, and faces and hands of the raiders are blackened with burnt cork. If the sentries are half asleep they are bumped off before they can say "Jack Robinson," bombs are thrown in the dug-outs and a prompt exit is made with a couple of prisoners.

At other times both sides have working parties at night time in No Man's Land. Very often it happens that the parties see each other. "If you would, perhaps, think there would be something doing right there and then," said the lieutenant, "but no chance. Each party carries on its nocturnal work without hindering the other. The working parties are in a hurry to get through and get back behind the sandbags. Our machine gunners do a lot of firing at night, working in two. One man looking over the parapet fires a gun. As he fires, the other keeps refilling the empty magazines. I tried as many as fifteen hundred shots at night.

Last week an enterprising German patrol surrounded one of the bombing posts in an isolated part of the line. There were only two bombers holding it; one was taken prisoner, the other had eight or nine bayonet wounds in his body when found. The enemy leaves us great encouragement and inspiration by these actions that are not to be despised.

"Our idea is not to start any great push. They will retire to their own boundaries in due time. What we must do is to keep them where they are, holding all the line they have now and the long lines of communication. If the line became shortened, as it would if they were pushed back, that would be a great help to them. Gradually we will discover what parts of the line they are holding thinly. We can then make a swoop on that and get booty, and by making raids and constantly harassing them and giving them no rest we will be doing the best service."

The old News building, Smith's Falls, is being entirely remodelled by the owner, E. F. Kerfoot, and will be converted into a store.

A Short History of Fans

THE use of fans has come down to us from remote ages. In the British Museum there is a bas relief which represents Sennacherib surrounded by a group of women attendants, all of whom are carrying feather fans.

In the Middle Ages fans were used in certain church ceremonies, according to the new Encyclopaedia Britannica. These fans were made of silver or silver gilt, and were sometimes round in shape with little bells attached. Many of these fans are in the cathedral records of St. Paul's, London, Salisbury, and in many church records also. They are no longer used for these purposes in the western world, but are still retained in some Oriental religious ceremonies.

Japan and China play a large part in the history and development of fans, and many of the most beautiful and original designs were worked out by the skillful artisans of those countries. Folding fans originated in Japan, but were soon imported to China. The shape in which these earliest folding fans were made is still used to-day—a segment of a circular piece of paper pasted on a radiating frame-work of bamboo. Some of them were decorated in many colors, others were of plain white paper. The latter were made for the carrying out of the complimentary Chinese custom of requesting a friend or a distinguished guest, at any great occasion to write appropriate remarks on one's fan. This custom still prevails in China.

In these two oriental countries, men and women of all classes and professions carry fans—even workmen using them with one hand while working with the other; and the different designs and styles, of course, are numerous. The loveliest Chinese fans are made of very thin plates of ivory, elaborately carved, often on both sides. The plates are fastened together with a ribbon. Sometimes Japanese fans have the outer guards of the sticks made of extremely thin, light beaten iron, inlaid with gold or other metals.

Coming down to more modern times and countries, we find that Portuguese ladies of the Fourteenth Century carried fans as well as those of France and England. In France, fans were brought into very general use by Catherine de Medici, who brought with her from Italy the more elaborate tastes of that southern country. The ladies of England were accustomed to hold fans in their hands, as we may see in Holbein's portraits of noble ladies. Queen Elizabeth was painted at least once with a round feather fan in her hand, and an inventory of her private possessions, taken in 1596, informs us that she owned no less than 27 fans.

In the Seventeenth Century, Paris became the European centre for the manufacture of fans. Here were made the sticks, of wood or of ivory, and the carefully prepared vellum which had been found much stronger and better to use than paper. Often the decorations were put on to the vellum in Paris, but sometimes unpainted fans were sent to Spain to be decorated by Spanish artists. Dutch fans of ivory were imported into Paris and there decorated by painters by a special process of colorless lac varnish. Queen Victoria owned several fans of this kind which were exhibited at Kensington in 1870.

Under the Stuarts, the manufacture of fans became well established in England, and Charles II. was petitioned by the fan-makers not to import fans from India. In response to their request, a duty was levied on Indian fans; but the fashion of importing fans from India and China spread and, in France, the trade in them with those countries surpassed that with Italy.

The over-ornamentation and magnificence of the Eighteenth Century made itself seen even in such small things as fans, which grew ever more elaborate. The sticks were made now of mother-of-pearl or ivory, and were carved with remarkable skill in France, England, Italy, and other countries. Taffeta silk and fine parchment were used to cover the sticks and occasionally even the finest point lace. Sometimes little circles of glass were inserted into the sticks to be looked through. The painting on the fans was from designs by such famous painters of the day as Boucher, Watteau and LeCret, and often it represented contemporary political scenes and personages. A little later, fans were often decorated with hand-colored prints.

Of course, the great expense and elaborate decoration expended on fans decreased rapidly after the French Revolution, but there are to-day in Paris well-known fan-makers who carry on a large business, and artists of note, still sometimes design and paint the mounts. The best modern designs are figures. In England, the manufacture of fans was greatly stimulated by the exhibition at the South Kensington Museum in 1870, to which reference has already been made. This museum contains a large collection of Eighteenth Century fans, French, English, German, Italian, and Spanish notably. Modern collections of fans date from the time of the French Revolution, when the ladies gave theirs away as souvenirs or were forced to sell them.

There passed away at her home in South Elmley on Wednesday, another of its old residents in the person of Mrs. John Sharpe at the age of seventy-six years.

A NAPANEE WILL CASE

JUDGMENT HAS BEEN GIVEN BY JUSTICE CHUTE.

Question at Issue Was Over a Property Left to the Town Council by the Late Richard James Wright.

Justice Chute at Osgoode Hall rendered his decision in respect to several questions that had been referred to him with regard to the will of the late Richard James Wright, of Napanee. A motion was made at Napanee on April 24 last for a construction of a clause of the will with a number of questions particularly submitted. The clause in question is the devise of a house and lot in Napanee after the death of testator's wife to the Municipal Council of the town, in trust, to be used and applied in providing a home for aged women, and to best carry out the said purpose the council, if they deem it wise, and to have the privilege of selling or converting the said property into money and in that form apply it to the said purpose in such way as they think best, and the council is to select the particular aged women who are to receive the benefits of such home. The council came into possession of the property on May 6th, 1910, at the death of testator's wife. The council also received as residuary legatees of the estate the sum of \$461. of which \$125.91 was expended on improvements of the home. Some time later they came to a decision that the home could not be successfully run and they sold the property for \$2,490 in 1911, depositing the money with a local branch of a bank, where they now have an account on this fund of \$3,203.03. This fund was considered inadequate for the purpose of conducting such a home as had been provided for by the testator and the council later adopted a resolution in favor of turning over the fund to the County of Lennox. The county already had some funds, which could be used to augment those turned over by the Napanee Council and to carry out the wish of the testator. His Lordship was asked to decide whether such a move would be in accordance with the provisions of testator's will and he answered the question in the affirmative. He is of opinion as to whether the council might apply the money to the maintenance of aged women in their own homes. Costs of the action will be paid out of the estate.

A Fighting Violinist.

It is probable that the musical life of Canada will be enriched during the next few years by the arrival of musicians from the warring countries who desire to take up their abode here. The accomplished Russian violinist Gregor Cherniavsky recently arrived from Russia, bringing with him honors and scars to show for his service on the battlefields with the Czar's army. Three other Russian artists of the same name have recently been touring the Dominion. It is said that Gregor Cherniavsky intends to make his home in a city in one of our Western Provinces. He is loath to talk of his experiences at the front. His studies with Leopold Auer, his assistant, were the accompaniment of other features of his musical career are more important to him than the months spent as a soldier on the Galician front.

The moment war was declared, Gregor dropped his music roll, laid aside his violin, and donned his uniform, his sword and side arms, and joined his regiment. He was a lieutenant of infantry. Rushed to the front, Lieutenant Cherniavsky commanded his men in many a bitter fight. Once his regiment captured many Austrians. The trenches of the latter, before Lemberg fell to the Czar's armies, were only 100 to 200 yards away from the Russians. Among the Austrians taken by Lieutenant Cherniavsky's men were several players from the royal opera orchestra of Vienna. The "old" Gregor that Fritz Kreisler was in the trenches not far from them, and that when the company in which Kreisler was an officer was sent at times to the rear to rest and recuperate, Kreisler would get out his fiddle and play for the soldiers at their base station.

Lieutenant Cherniavsky heard this with the greatest interest and hoped that his men might capture the violinist, and also hoping that the violinist would not be injured. But a troop of Cossacks, tired for Kreisler's chances of being captured and he was sent home badly injured, as has been told so often. "If you had charged the Austrian trenches with Kreisler and his men, would you have killed your fellow violinist?" was asked of Lieutenant Cherniavsky.

The young veteran—he has been honorably discharged by order of the Czar—smiled. "I thought of that many times," he said, "and all I ever wanted to do was to see Kreisler and shake him by the hand. I never felt like fighting with him."

Howard Cameron had three fingers of his right hand severely lacerated by the planer in James Young's shop, Lanark.

THAT TIRED FEELING

Relieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which Renovates the Blood. That tired feeling that comes to you in the spring, year after year, is a sign that your blood lacks vitality, just as pimples, boils, and other eruptions are signs that it is impure; and it is also a sign that your system is in a low or run-down condition in winter. It is a warning, which it is wise to heed. Ask your druggist for Hood's Sarsaparilla. This old standard tried and true blood medicine relieves that tired feeling. It cleanses the blood, gives new life, new courage and cheerfulness. It makes the rich red blood that will make you feel, look, eat and sleep better. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. It embodies the careful training, experience, and skill of Mr. Hood, a pharmacist for fifty years, in its quality and power to cure.

Probs: Westerly winds, fair and cool.

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A great showing of new draperies and coverings are now ready at most interesting prices. The prices are exceptional, as in many cases they are lower than today's wholesale cost. We would deem it a pleasure to have your inspection.

NEW LACE CURTAINS, SCRIM CURTAINS, MADRAS CURTAINING, NET AND VOILE CURTAINING, MARQUETTE CURTAINING, NOVELTY CRETONNES, ENGLISH TAPESTRIES, CURTAIN VELOUR, ART MUSLIN, ART SATEENS, WINDOW SHADES, Etc., Etc.

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We will make up, free of charge, cretonne curtains, bolsters, pillows, shirt waist boxes, etc., providing the coverings and accessories are purchased here.

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POOR BLOOD AND WEAK NERVES

(By F. Raymond Ward, M. D.)

Lack of freshness is about the first symptom of debility of the law of health. There come nervousness, unsteady hands and limbs, skin eruptions, dizziness, sleeplessness, heart palpitation, and with the feeling that the life fluid is being sapped comes complete prostration. In this condition the sufferer is indifferent to all things and looks upon life with a gloomy, melancholic view. It is given as a statistical fact that seven out of every ten people in the United States are suffering from nerve exhaustion, and of this number less than half realize it. They know that they have gloomy thoughts, a depression of mind, an impaired memory, business and headache, wasteful nights and spells of extreme exhaustion, but they decline to try other causes, but the medicine they take, irritates and right one. They feel languid, irritable and restless, the why and wherefore of which they cannot explain. They are suffering from nerve exhaustion, a condition which is undoubtedly the means of causing more misery and crushing more hopes than any other troublous ailment is heir to.

Nerve exhaustion will not cure itself. The sufferer who thinks that nature alone will bring about a restoration of health is simply deluged by a false hope. He will realize that if the power of realizing is left him, when he becomes a hopeless victim to one of the many diseases which follow in its path. Those suffering from nerve exhaustion, loss of energy as a result of overwork, mental worry or violation of nature's law are quickly restored to sound health by Dr. Ward's special treatment. Dr. Ward's office is located at 29 Niagara Square, Buffalo, N. Y., which is right opposite the McKinley Monument. His office hours are Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Consultation and examination is always without charge.



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GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION

With Regard to the New U.S. Immigration Tax. Ottawa, May 1.—Hon. Dr. Roche stated in the Commons that under the United States Immigration Act a head tax was levied against all aliens, including Canadians, who desired to enter into permanent residence. It was also levied on transients, but refunded upon their return. The new tax goes into force on May 3rd. Representations are being made by the Canadian authorities with regard to it.

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