ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION

David Parks Given Pleasant Surprise By Brethren of L.O.L. and R. T., Bayside.

Bayside, April 5th, 1916.

To Bro. David Parks,—

We, your brethren of L.O.L., No. 2349, and Council No. 553 R. T., of Templars, are assembled to show our appreciation of you in your decision to be one more "to do his bit," for the grandest Empire the world has ever known, to uphold the freedom of our religion and laws, to fight for our national existence and the right of the small nations, which, under God's appointment, have the right to work out their characteristic genius and welfare, to uphold the cause of our friends, the chivalrous and heroic French, of the martyred and persecuted Belgians and Serbs, the faithful and unconquerable Russians whose it is to avenge the thousands of massacred Armenians, in a word: the freedom of the world, which, were our barbarous enemies to succeed, in their purpose of universal domination, through world conquest, would mean the reversal of all things Christian, a return to barbarism, a military and autocratic tyranny almost incomprehensible,

Do we realize that our own political existence depends upon the sacrifice of every physically fit and available man?

You have done what only a true follower of the Cross, a lover of national righteousness should do upon sincere conviction,—decide to be "a defender of the faith once delivered to the Saints," a crusader in the true sense of the word; to defeat that autocrat and his associates, whose only conception of living principle is "That might is right and it is the prerogative of but one, the Kaiser, by "divine right" to rule universally.

Believing as we do, and no doubt you do, that it is the bounden duty of the strong to bear the burdens of the weak, and inspired by this religious conviction and the patriotic fire that glows in the heart of every heroic and intensely loyal Briton, you are going forth to die, if need be, so we, your twofold brethren, cannot permit you to depart from us without some token of our esteem of you as brother, friend and neighbor, and of your willingness to give yourself an offering for your country, your earthly King and God, our Heavenly King, therefore, we ask you to accept this wrist watch as a memento of our love toward you and your esteemed partner in life. As it beats the passing moments of life may you ever be upheld by the power of God to go forth to battle, trusting in Him, who rewards His faithful servants and soldiers. May you "fight the good fight of faith," and be spared to return to your native land, your home and wife, is our fervent wish and prayer.

We bid you a fond farewell, wish you Godspeed and success, and trust in your trying ordeal, you may be strengthened by the prayers of your many Christian friends and brethren of your two fraternal orders.

Signed on behalf of the joint committee

H. R. Hunt
W. H. Finkle
Geo. B. Heagle
Lewis Wilson
Rev. F. G. Joblin

After the reading of the above address by H. M. Brown, Principal of the Public School, and addresses of many of the brethren, all partook of a sumptuous repast prepared by ladies of the neighborhood, and several patriotic songs were sung and suitable readings given, the happy gathering wended to their homes after a few words of reply by the recipient of the gift and the singing of the National Anthem.

THE WAY THEY DO AT LINDSAY.

Once in a while you'll hear a loud noise from Lindsay about the hundreds of recruits that have gone out from that burg to fight the battles of the Empire. You know Sam Hughes' home town is a good deal like Cobourg in that respect. The other day, however, one of the Lindsay papers rather gave the game away when it published all the honour rolls of the different churches. The sum total including former Lindsay residents who had enlisted elsewhere and everybody else who could be claimed, packing the Minister of Militia in for good measure was only 300 men or only one in every 27 of the population. On that basis Peterboro would only have raised a little over 700 men instead of nearly three times that number. Lindsay boosted her average a year ago by buying in hundreds of recruits from Toronto and rumor has it that some of the 109th men are not altogether strange to the Queen City.— Port Hope Guide.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

How to avoid Operations

These Three Women Tell How They Escaped the Dreadful Ordeal of Surgical Operations.

Hospitals are great and necessary institutions, but they should be the last resort for women who suffer with ills peculiar to their sex. Many letters on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., prove that a great number of women after they have been recommended to submit to an operation have been made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here are three such letters. All sick women should read them.

Marinette, Wis.—"I went to the doctor and he told me I must have an operation for a female trouble, and I hated to have it done as I had been married only a short time. I would have terrible pains and my hands and feet were cold all the time. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was cured, and I feel better in every way. I give you permission to publish my name because I am so thankful that I feel well again."—Mrs. Fred Behnke, Marinette, Wis.

Detroit, Mich.—"When I first took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was so run down with female troubles that I could not do anything, and our doctor said I would have to undergo an operation. I could hardly walk without help so when I read about the Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others I thought I would try it. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and used them according to directions. They helped me and today I am able to do all my work and I am well."—Mrs. Thos. Dwyer, 989 Milwaukee Ave., East, Detroit, Mich.

Bellevue, Pa.—"I suffered more than tongue can tell with terrible bearing down pains and inflammation. I tried several doctors and they all told me the same story, that I never could get well without an operation and I just dreaded the thought of that. I also tried a good many other medicines that were recommended to me and none of them helped me until a friend advised me to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The first bottle helped, I kept taking it and now I don't know what it is to be sick any more and I am picking up in weight. I am 20 years old and weigh 145 pounds. It will be the greatest pleasure to me if I can have the opportunity to recommend it to any other suffering woman."—Miss Irene Froelicher, 1923 Manhattan St., North Side, Bellevue, Pa.

If you would like special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

$40.000 GRANT FROM COUNCIL

Requested By Belleville Patriotic Association—Voluntary Subscriptions To Be Accepted.

The Belleville Patriotic Association last evening made a request of the city council for a civic grant of $40,000 to the Canadian Fund for the year, promising to raise $20,000 or $30,000 more by subscription.

Col. Lazier, president of the local association explained the nature of the demands.

Mr. R. Tannahill, treasurer, stated that the total subbscriptions paid in Belleville were $35,000 to date, of which $31,000 was paid out. Up to the pres nt Belleville has more than taken care of her own men's families. $40,600 was promised by 1000 contributors, 512 making up $7,000 and 383 $33,000. The burden did not fall evenlyl. $25 of the unpaid balance is the city's share. The bulk of the arrears is in small amounts—some having been promised by men who have gone to the front.

Mr J. F. Wills said the amount asked looked large but we are fighting for our lives. Contribution by taxation seems the only fair thing. Even today we find one of our best boys swept away. The monthly expenditure will soon be $4,000.

Mr. H. Sneyd read the resolution of the association asking for a grant.

Mr. J. Elliott stated that the request for $40,000 from the city was a great tribute to the citizens.

Ald. Deacon explained that the with prospects of battalion grants, a $12,000 deficit from 1915. He proposed $30,000 grant until Dec. 1916, so that next year's council may deal with its own grant.

Mr. Tannahill said this was satisfactory.

Mayor Ketcheson thought no sacrifice too great to bring this war to a successful issue. What are a paltry few dollars as compared with these precious lives such as that which has been reported today as sacrificed freely for the empire. The men cannot go out to fight for us unless they know we will take care af their loved ones. We cannot do less than grant what is necessary for patriotic purposes.

It was decided that the Executive should deal with the request.

The City Treasurer was authorized to pay over the $2,500 balance of the 1915 patriotic grant on motion of Ald. Smith and Ald. Platt.

Mrs. H. E. Robison of Manitoba attended the obsequies of the late James Falconer yesterday.

C. T. R. SETTLES FOR $4.000

And Solicitors' Fees in Wellman Case—White Gloves for Judge.

The case of Wellman et al against the Grand Trunk has been settled, the G.T.R. paying the plaintiff $4,000 and solicitor's costs. Mr. W. D. M. Shorey acted for the plaintiffs and Mr. W. H. Biggar, K.C., for the railway.

It will be remembered that early last winter Charles Wellman and wife were driving home over the Cannifton Road Crossing when they were struck, Mr. Wellman being killed and Mrs. Wellman, it is feared permanently crippled. Suit on behalf of the widow was brough to recover damages.

The assize court which opened this afternoon before Judge Middleton had no criminal cases to come before it and accordingly Sheriff Morrison presented His Lordship with a pair of white kid gloves.

The grand jury summonses had been countermanded owing to lack of criminal cases.

The civil docket has shrunken until only three cases are up for trial.

The settled cases are:

Livingstone vs Kemp —T. A. O'Rourke for plaintiff, W. C. Mikel, K. C. for defendant.

Wannamaker vs. Brant—W. C. Mikel, K.C., for plaintiff, J. Finlayson, for defendant.

The suits for trial are:

Stocker vs Dominion Gresham Co., to recover insurance money. Wills & Wright for plaintiff, Porter and Carnew for defendants.

Gage vs Reid, J. B. McKenzie, Toronto, for plaintiffs, Porter and Carnew for defendants.

Powers vs Hatfield & Scott—This is an action for damages for breach of contract for failure to deliver potatoes. The plaintiffs are B. W. Powers & Son of Trenton and the defendants, a firm of wholesale potato dealers with offices at Montreal, Quebec, and Hartland, N.B. Porter and Carnew for plaintiffs, Irvine & Davis, Toronto for defendants.

MARRIED.

FARROW—McCORMICK—On Tuesday, April 18, 1916, by the Rev. C. G. Smith at the residence of the bride's parents, Belleville, Lillian Marguerite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. McCormick, to Quartermaster Sergt. Edwin Flock Farrow, Orderly Room Clerk, 155th Battalion, C.E.F., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Farrow, Belleville.

FRONT STREET FLUSHING.

Ald. Platt's Motion to Rescind Defeated—What Other Cities Do.

The flushing of Front and Bridge Street again roused the council last evening. Ald. Platt returned to the fight with a motion to rescind that adopted at last meeting authorizing the city as a whole to undertake the cost. He noted instances to prove that the merchants in various cities paid for flushing. Queiph charges the merchants for flushing and pays for cleaning out of the general tax. Oshawa charges 7c per foot frontage for flushing and cleans her streets out of the general tax. Stratford does likewise. So with London, charging 8c per foot frontage and also charging for cleaning. Brockville charges frontage taxes on the merchants and so does Lindsay. Only one city, Peterborough, puts the flushing costs in the general tax, as Belleville does.

Ald. Duckworth said Front and Bridge Streets are assessed for only 25 per cent of the city.

Ald. Deacon in standing by the present scheme said if the merchants kept their backyards clean, Front street would not require flushing somuch. The wind blows dust and papers on the pavement.

The council stayed with the city's present policy of dealing with the flushing.

METER SYSTEM IN WATERWORKS.

The waterworks recommedation of installing at the cost to the consumer in places where large quantities of water are used was referred back to the committee by the council last night on motion of Ald. Woodley, who thought the water rates high enough with forcing the cost of meters on the people. He believed the excessive use of water was in part due to the presence of two battalions in the city.

Ald. Deacon replied that if the city could get pay for the water which is wasted there would be lower rates.

Six voted for the reference of the recommendation back to the committee.

Ald. Parks, Woodley, Smith, Deacon, and City Engineer Evans were appointed a special committee to investigate the advisability of installing another pump at the pumping station

The entire services of the waterworks department will be inspected and a committee of the chairman, the Mayor, Ald. Woodley, and the manager will be the committee of inspection

Ald. Parks asked when the special public works committee meeting will be held.

HACKMEN'S DEMANDS.

Want 50c Per Passenger and Ask That Casual Liverymen be Cut Out.

The Hackmen of Belleville are asking higher prices, 50c instead of 25c per passenger and a trunk tax. They have petitioned council to urge the changes upon the police commissioners. The petition which does not bear any names is as follows:—

"We are the hackmen of the City of Belleville. We want 50c a passenger from eight o'clock at night until eight in the morning, just what they get in other cities. Our prices that we are getting at the present time made years ago, our expenses are just three times as much as they were then. We are willing to make all trains or boats, night and day, also 25c for all trunks. We want protection to cut these other liveries out from drawing people to depot or boats also these other licenses that are granted to people who just drive a car on busy days in the summer when it's sunshine. The horse liveries let them do weddings, christenings, private driving, moving people to shows, dances, or any other moving in the city. We are the undersigned hackmen of the City of Belleville.

LENTEN SERVICES.

Union Week of Evangelical Churches of City.

This week there will be a series of Easter Services held under the auspices of the Evangelical churches of the city at the Y.M.C.A. at four o'clock with the following speakers:

Monday—The Day of Authority—Rev. S. C. Moore.

Tuesday—The Day of Controversy—Rev. A. S. Kerr, M.A.

Wednesday—The Day of Rêtirement—Rev. E. C. Currie, B.A.

Thursday—The Day of Fellowship—service at Baptist Church, at 11 a.m.—Rev. J. N. Clarry, B.A.

WELL CONDUCTED CASE

In our report of the important law case of "Way vs. Shaw" we omitted to mention that Mr. A. Bernard Collins of Tweed was the defendant's solicitor. Mr. Collins deserves great praise for the exceedingly thorough manner in which he prepared and conducted the case for his client.

THE DIETETIC VALUE OF OLIVE OIL

Nature's Remedy for Body-Building and Keeping the Human System in Repair.

Highly Prized by Our Ancestors in Prehistoric Times.

By Jacques Herve DeLarmere

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We all require a certain amount of oil in our food to make us healthy. Back in prehistoric times, our ancestors lived largely upon oil-containing nuts, while we of today use very little oil in our diet. But the output of Olive Oil is increasing, and we are buying more of it than ever before. There has never been a user of olive oil who did not become attached to it, whether he used it as an article of diet or as a medicine.

Olive oil builds flesh and fat; nourishes the body; regulates the liver and clears the complexion. As a food, the preference to olive oil for animal fat is rapidly gaining ground. It is wholesome, palatable, and quickly generates the heat and energy which only a fat food can furnish to the human system and keep it running smoothly. Medicinally, the curative and invigorating properties of high grade olive oil are too many to enumerate. It is so perfectly adapted to the needs of the body, that it corrects many of the evils from which humanity is suffering. Through its nourishing and tissue-building qualities, it protects the nerves from depletion and wear. It builds up the body so it may ward off disease. Its penetrating power is such that it will stay in your system even if you should discard its use for a time, and does not. like other stimulants, stop its action a you stop taking the the stimulant.

Its Origin an Enigma

Olive, the plant that yields the best olive oil of commerce, is found in France and Italy. There is a diversity of opinion as to where the first olive treese grew; some claim Asia and others Africa, as its native soil. It is first mentioned in the Scriptures at the time of the flood, when Noah sent forth a dove and it returned with an olive branch, denoting the recession of the waters.

Migratory birds, it is held, carried the seeds into the Mediterranean region, where, in its wild state, it grew into a small tree called the Oleastrum, which is credited with an antiquity dating back to the days of Republican Rome.

Thet ree grows to a height of from 20 to 25 feet, with long, narrow leaves, green and smooth on top, and white and silvery underneath. The broad-leafed olive trees of Spain bear a larger fruit than the narrow-leaved French and Italian trees, but it is of a more bitter flavor and the oil of ranker quality.

In April or May the trea blossoms. These blossoms grow in clusters like grapes, and an orchard in boolm presents a wonderfully beautiful sight. In October the fruit changes from a greenish to a dark purple color. This period is a critical one, as in case of fog, rain or wind, great damage can be done the olives. The fruit when ripe, is, by the careful grower, picked by hand and deposited in cloths or baskets for conveyance to the mill; but in some localities, the olives are beaten down with poles, the boughs of the trees shaken, or the fruit allowed to drop naturally, often lying upon the ground until the convenience of the grower permits their removal. Much of the inferior imported olive oil owes its quality to the carelessness of the owner of the orchard.

Pure, Virgin Olive Oil

Olives grown in a warm, mild climate, at a height of say 2,000 feet above sea level, mature and produce a mild, delicious oil, whereas the oil from olives grown in a low, hot climate, is prone to rancify in the fruit while upon the trees thus producing that acidity which is so noticeable in much of the oil one purchases on this side of the water.

The first pressing of the fruit is the best, and is what is generally known in the trade as "pure, virgin oil." It may b safely presumed that the process of "expressing"—or pressing—was first applied to the preparation of olive oil, the first woman packing them in a sack, and heaping stones upon them, being considered the fore-runner of inventors of the presses that subsequently came into use.

As a preliminary operation, the fruit is first freed from the dust and sand by sifting in an inclined cyclindrical, wire-covered tank, after which it is placed in linen cloths, under hydraulic pressure, which is gradually applied, so as not to break the stones of the olives. This takes about 45 minutes, the oil exuding in the cold, it thus known as "coldldrawn" or "cold-pressed." This first pressing, or "virgin oil," is then washed in a spring of clear, crystal water, which removes all particles of pulp and settling it in underground glass reservoirs. The oil is then skimmed, all the impurities remaining in the water below, after which it is put up in bottles, carboys or casks for export.

By presing in the cold, only a portion of the oil or fat is recovered. A further quantity is obtained by expressing the pulp again at a temperature of 55 degrees Fahrenheit. This oil is allowed to stand until the impurities have settled to the bottom of the vessel, when it is filtered through muslin cloths into casks. It is in this condition that much of the olive oil is received in this country, where it is subjected to an additional filtering prior to being placed upon the market. It is thus that oils of the "second expression" and "third expression" are obtained.

Ancients Held It In Esteem

Among the southern natieves of Antiquity, the olive became not only an emblem of peace, but of national wealth and domestic plenty. Among the early Greeks, olive oil was distinguished as an important article of the diet as well for its external use. The Romans used it largely in cookery; the wealthy as an indispensable adjunct to the toliet; and in the luxurious days of the later Empire, it became afavorite axiom thta long and extended life depended upon two fluids—"wine within and oil without." Pliny vaguely describes fifteen varieties of olives cutivated in his day, the one called "Lucinian" being held in great esteem, and the oil obtained from it as Venafrum, in Campania, the best known to Roman connoisseurs.

General Uses of Olive Oil.

Besides its use in the kitchen, olive oil has many important medicinal qualities. Nature furnishes us with many cures for the successful treatment of diseases, and if we but study her methods instead of following fads, the result will be a greater progress in building up resistance and immunity from disease.

Pure olive oil has a very favorable influence upon the evcessive formation of acid in the stomach. It relieves pain and possesses a highly nutritive value. As a laxative for infants is is without a peer. It is used as an antidote in cases of acid poisoning; as a local neutral protective from the atmosphere; in place of lard, suet, etc.; as an unction to increase the fat of the body; to reduce the heat of the skin; combined with morphine, camphor, etc., it is applied to burns, wounds and bruies, and forms the base of many liniments; to allay the pain of insect bites; warmed in the ear, to destroy insects.

Dr. H. H. Rutherford, medical department of the United States Army, has given some attention to the theory of olive oil in cases of chron dysentery. According to his statement, experiment has shown that olive oil increases the flow of watery bile, which acts as an intestinal antiseptic. nI cases of dysentery, where oil has been administered, the amount of bile in the fece has been increased; the number of bowel movements decreasd and improvd in character; there ahs been a gradual cessation of the signs of fermentation in the intestinal tract along with the subsidence of pain and tenderness.

Much Depends Upon Its Quality.

There is a very excellent olive oil sold in Belleville at Lattimer's Drug Store. In speaking of the general purity of the oil usually sold Mr. Lattimer said to the writer:

"The dietetic value of olive oil depends upon its quality, and in this age of adulteration of food products, it is essential that in purchasing the buyer should be assured beyond all question of doubt, that the olive oil he gets is not only free from the first pressing, or "virgin" oil, but absolutely pure and free from adulterants of any nature whatsoever. The mere fact that the oil shown you by some dealers as "imported," in "original tins" "packed at the vineyards" is not in itself proof sufficient that it is pure oil, for much cotton-seed oil has been imported from this country to France and Italy, and there invorporated with the native olive oil by unscrupulous packers, and this, in turn, resold to the consumer—without knowledge of fraud upon the fart of the retailer, under the guise of "Pure Olive Oil."

Olive Oil which has passed teh government inspection, and upon which the seal of purity is affixed, is the only protection to the purchaser

SOLDIERS AMENABLE TO THE CIVIL LAW.

Magistrate Clarke of Orillia Gives Some Plain Advice.

A young corporal of the 157th Battalion, who, with another soldier was caught discharging torpedoes or firecrackers on the main street on Saturday, was very indignant at the interference of the civil authorities, and told his worship, Police Magistrate Clarke, just how he felt about it, when the Magistrate had an informal meeting with the young men on Monday morning. Before he left, however, the Magistrate had convinced him that he was wholly subject to civil law in Orillia, the town not yet being under martial law. If he broke the law of the land he would be just as liable to the penalty as any one else. The Magistrate considerately explained that in a few cases of the misdemeanor of soldiers, if it was the wish of the commanding officer, the case was dealt with by the military authorities but this was entirely at the discretion of the Police Magistrate. The corporal retired finally with a new conception of his relation to the state.

CAPT. HUNTER ILL.

A cable has been received that Capt W. B. Hunter of the 29th Overseas Battalion that went from Vancouver, B. C., is seriously ill with typhoid fever in France. He has been in the trenches for seven months.

Capt. Hunter was well known to many in Belleville. He paid an extended visit to our city last summer being a guest at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. F. Agnew, "Rendenhall," and he made many friends here at golf of which game he is an enthusiastic devotee.

Mrs. Hunter sails to join her husband from New York on Saturday next.