

A GRAND FINAL CLEARING

- 5 Women's Winter Coats (all we have) at exactly half price.
- 9 Children's Winter Coats at about half off.
- 3 Misses' Winter Coats at about half off.
- 12 Fur Ruffs and Scarfs at exactly half price.
- 2 Men's Fur Collars at about half price.
- 1 Only Man's Fur Overcoat, regular \$17.50, for \$14.00.
- 4 Men's Winter Overcoats, regular \$10.00, for \$5.00.
- 2 Men's Winter Overcoats, regular \$13.50, for \$6.75.
- 1 Pair Women's Fur Gauntlets at half price.
- 4 Misses' Grey Persian Caps at half price.
- 15 Women's and Misses' Aerial Caps at half price.
- 13 Women's Knit Scarfs at half price.
- 4 Dress Ends, winter weight, exactly half price.

The above lines at these special below wholesale prices are for cash only and shows how this store always clears each season's goods in season. In about another week we will have the big sale of remnants, as we will be through stock-taking and throwing out clearing ends. In meantime take advantage of above special lines if interested at all.

J.N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—To addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; to addresses in the United States, \$1.50 per year—payable in advance. ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. JON FAIRBANKS—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915.

Patriotism is not shouting. It is doing the right thing at the right moment. Stick to business at home or at the front.—Monetary Times.

There are too many men between the man with the hoe and the man with the mouth. Co-operation will reduce the number.—Grain Growers' Guide.

The defeated candidate for municipal honors has the satisfaction of knowing that he at least will have more time to learn to farm than his opponent who has been honored with the municipality's business.—Farmer's Advocate.

The Indian savage of romance has been superseded by educated individuals who not only want reading but desire to publish a newspaper of their own. Five tribes in Alberta have asked the government to allow them this privilege.—Nelson, B. C., News.

From an Address presented to an Ontario Teacher on leaving the community we cull the following gentle phrases: "With sincere regret we have learned," "sever your connection," "untiring interest," "a place in our hearts," "new field of labor," "spare your useful life," "years of service." The teacher replied in "well-chosen words." There ought to be a law against Addresses.—Toronto News.

How to keep well is rather a trite subject, but it's never out of date. At this season of the year especially, certain reminders can do no harm. In the first place it can be stated that the general situation is improving throughout the country and in nearly every community. This is due to a greater knowledge and more precaution. Half of all disease and sickness can be prevented by early attention. Now, as ever, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. So let us take care of ourselves at the first outbreak. If it is a simple cold, we should go after it just as soon as it manifests itself. Don't let it get a start of a day or an hour. So with every slight malady, but if there comes a complaint we do not understand, send for the doctor at once, it will be economy in the end and in most cases quick recovery in the beginning. But best of all is entire prevention through pure air, good food, temperate habits, and an avoidance of the many situations and conditions that bring about illness and disease. This is not so much preaching or advice as it is common sense. Practice it in all things and we will be healthier and happier.

No business man, professional man or manufacturer should allow a newspaper published in his town to go without his name and business being mentioned somewhere in its columns, says an exchange. This applies to all kinds of business—general stores, dry goods, groceries, furniture dealers, manufacturing establishments, automobile dealers, mechanics, professional men and in fact all kinds of business. This does not mean that you should have a whole or half or even a quarter of a page ad. in every issue of the paper, but your name and business should be mentioned, if you do not use more than a two line space. A stranger picking up a newspaper should be able to tell just what business is represented in a town by looking at the business mentioned in the paper. The life of any town depends upon the live, wide awake and liberal advertising business men.

AFTER-DINNER MINTS

Biggs—Our forefathers had wives that were of some account. They could do everything from the family sewing to driving oxen.

Boggs—Yes, they hemmed and hawed as it were.

"O, look at that scarred old hill-side," exclaimed the gushing young thing.

"Yes," said her prosaic companion, "that's where it was operated on for gravel."

An old woman from the remote highlands was taken to Edinburgh, and heard modern singing in a church for the first time. She was asked by the friend who took her what she thought of the music.

"It's verra bonny, verra bonny; but, oh, it's an awfu' way of spending the Sabbath."

Little Madge had been listening to her mother reading from the paper. All was silent for some time, and then Madge burst out laughing very suddenly.

"Why, dearie," said the mother, "what is it?"

"I was thinking of what you just read about the wild people in Africa, mother," replied the child.

"But there was nothing amusing about that, dear."

"Why, yes, there was, mother," said Madge, "about their beating on their tumtums till they could be heard for miles."

An American, who was paying his first visit to London, was met at Waterloo station by an English friend of his, and after leaving the station they happened to pass through Trafalgar Square. Pointing to Nelson's Monument, the Yankee asked, "What is that?"

"Oh, that's Nelson's Statue," replied his friend. "A fine one, isn't it?"

"Oh, they are building a big hotel up along the Thames and that is the kitchen poker!" answered the Englishman.

"I would like to get a warrant for a man who obtained money under false pretenses," announced the angry man.

"What is the trouble?" asked the clerk.

"A fellow sold me a half interest in a petticoat factory," replied the angry man.

"Well, what is the matter with petticoats?" asked the clerk.

"There ain't no such animals," replied the angry man.

Willie was struggling through the story in his reading lesson. "No, said the captain," he read, "it was not a sloop. It was a larger vessel. By the rig I judged her to be a-a-a-a." The word was new to him.

"Barque," supplied the teacher. Still Willie hesitated.

"Barque!" repeated the teacher, this time sharply.

Willie looked as though he had not heard aright. Then with an apprehensive glance around the class he shouted:

"Bow-wow!"

Constipation-- the bane of old age, is not to be cured by harsh purgatives; they rather aggravate the trouble. For a gentle, but sure laxative, use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They stir up the liver, tone the stomach and bowels, and give an internal bath.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Woman's best friend. From girlhood to old age, these little red health restorers are an unfailing guide to a healthy and a clean, healthy, normal stomach. Take a Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablet at night and the sour stomach and headache, have all gone by morning. All druggists, 25c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto 12.

CLUBBING RATES

Renew your newspaper and magazine subscriptions at the Transcript office. We can save you money, as well as the trouble and expense of remitting. The following are some of our clubbing rates:

The Transcript and Family Herald and Weekly Star, \$1.00	
Daily Advertiser, morning or afternoon edition	2.90
Daily Free Press, morning	3.75
Daily Free Press, afternoon	2.90
Daily Globe	3.75
Daily Mail and Empire	3.75
Farmer's Advocate	2.40
Weekly Sun	1.90
Weekly Mail and Empire	1.75
Weekly Advertiser	1.75
Weekly Globe	1.90
Toronto Daily News	2.90
Weekly Witness, new subscribers	1.75
Weekly Witness, renewals	1.90
Toronto Saturday Night	3.75
Weekly Free Press	1.90

All subscriptions are payable in advance. Address: TRANSCRIPT OFFICE, Glencoe, Ont.

BUDDHIST IN ITS ORIGIN

SOME CHRISTIAN STORIES MAY HAVE COME FROM EAST.

Recent Researches Show That Psalms of the Brethren and Psalms of the Sisters in the Scriptures of Oriental Faith Parallel and Antedate Incidents Thought To Be Peculiarly Christian Ones.

Interesting evidence that the Buddhist writings contain stories and parables that are repeated in the Christian Gospels is discussed in a recent article by A. J. Edmunds, who with Mr. Anesaki, a Japanese scholar, has been making an exhaustive comparison of Christian and Buddhist scriptures, and has tabulated the results in a monumental work entitled "Christian and Buddhist Gospels."

Buddha, founder of the Buddhist religion, lived about six hundred years before the Christian era. Hence the suggestion of the theological magazine means that part of what we regard as Christian teachings originated with Buddha.

These Buddhist teachings are found in "The Psalms of the Brethren," "The Psalms of the Sisters," and a "Compendium of Philosophy," three very ancient Buddhist works that have just been translated into English by Mrs. Rhys Davids. The "Psalms of the Brethren" contains sayings ascribed to Buddha, and is said to have been written not later than 250 B. C.

Here is one passage which parallels a famous sentence in the New Testament. A nun was persistently tempted by a libertine and plucked out her eye. "There!" she exclaimed, "take your eye," and gave it to him. "One cannot help being haunted by the suspicion," says The Theological Review, "that this story became as famous as other Buddhist legends which we now know to have been translated into the vernaculars of the Parthian Empire, the buffer state between Palestine and India. Why should not the story have been familiar to him who said: 'If thine eye cause thee to offend, pluck it out!'"

These Buddhist works also tell a story of a "penitent thief" and a "beloved disciple," both of which suggest the corresponding figures in the New Testament. The story of the penitent thief is said to bear a particularly close resemblance to that of the Gospels. The reviewer explains this by the fact that the Buddhist writings were translated into the language of Persia, which was the favorite means of communication in the latter part of the apostolic era between Palestine and India and the farther countries of the East. It is possible, the writer suggests, that the people of the Holy Land were quite familiar with Buddhism.

"Certain it is," he writes, "that so early as 2 B. C. the Buddhist 'Sutras' were translated into a vernacular. This vernacular was not Chinese, for the 'Annals' declare that the religion, though known in China then, was not believed in. Moreover, the vernacular translation was presented to a Chinese official by an ambassador from the great Yue-chi that people whose coins have come down to us with Greek on one side and Palli on the other. Was the vernacular Greek itself? Probably not. More likely it was Tokharish or Sogdian, known to have been used by that people. Specimens of Buddhist books in both languages have been found in Central Asia. And both were current in portions of the great Parthian empire."

"Such being the case, we need not be astonished if Luke and John had heard of two towering characters in the 'Mysteries of the Monks,' viz., the Penitent Thief and the Beloved Disciple. Yes, here they both are, as large as life. Indeed, their absence would raise doubts as to the antiquity and genuineness of the 'Psalms,' so prominent are these characters in the oldest books and scriptures. Quite the reverse would be the case with the gospels. Were we to find a recension of Luke without the Penitent Thief we should say at once, 'That looks like an earlier edition.' And why? Because Luke has to do violence to the text of his master, Mark, to get the story into the Gospel at all. Compare the synoptic narratives:

"And they that were crucified with him reproached him." (St. Mark, chap. xv., verse 32.)

"And the robbers also that were crucified with him cast upon him the same reproach." St. Matthew, chap. xxv., verse 44.)

"And one of the malefactors which were hanged rallied on him. . . . But the other answered and rebuking him, said. . . . (St. Luke, chap. xxix., verses 39-40.)

"Why is Luke so anxious to introduce this character at variance with the older tradition? The answer is that he was a student of religion, and in the Syrian metropolis, which was the terminus of the Chinese silk trade, he had seen Kanishka's coins, which even now are found from India to Sweden. Upon these coins he had seen the name of Buddha in Greek letters.

"He had inquired who this Buddha was, and had found that he was the founder of a missionary religion of love and forgiveness, whose scriptures were being translated into Sogdian and Tokharish, two vernaculars of the neighboring Parthian empire. Scenes from these scriptures were being carved on temple gates in that empire, which ancient geography shows us was studded with a long line of hotels from Luke's own city to the Hindu frontier. He could not escape this knowledge in that great international metropolis. As a poet and an evangelist he made it his business to adapt the new Christian religion to the gentle world. The Fathers of the Church are unanimous about this, as we all know."

"Will my husband live, doctor?"

"Well, madam, if he doesn't he'll come mighty close to it."

RESIN IN COAL.

How It Gets There and Adds to Heating Power.

To the head of the family who has been shoveling coal during the long winter it matters not what his coal is made from as long as it gives a reasonable amount of heat and is paid for. And yet this question of the ingredient matter and the geologic processes to which peat from which coal is formed, is considered so important by those who are not simply shovelers of coal that the United States Geological Survey has made a study of the subject of the effects of resins in coals. Resins, under which is included the resin of commerce, the copal from which varnish is made, the amber used in jewelry, and many other similar materials, are secretions generated in some of the cells or vessels in plants of many different kinds. One of the most familiar resin-producing trees is the pitch pine, in which pitch is a resin.

Resins contain very much more hydrogen and carbon compared to the amount of oxygen than ordinary wood, so that, other things being equal, the resinous woods make much hotter fires than those containing no resins, the hydrogen and carbon being sources of heat. The larger the amount of resin the hotter the fire. Many a Mississippi river steamboat was blown up in the old days when, in order to win a race, the barrels of resin in the cargo were broached to feed the fires. Resins add heat power not only to the woods which contain it, but also to the coals.

This is why there is resin in coal. Being more resistant to decay under water than the wood cells and other tissues of the plants and trees from which the peats of bogs and coal-forming swamps are produced, the resin lumps and particles are generally left to be buried in the peat deposits, even when most of the surrounding wood has rotted away and disappeared. In his way they are sometimes concentrated in quantity so that, together with waxes, likewise of heat value, they form considerable portions of the vegetable debris in the peat. Peat is the mother substance which, after deep burial on the crust of the earth, has been converted into coal. The kind of the peat largely determines the type of the coal.

As Good as a Porter.

It is curious how many people are in ignorance of simple little facts in connection with every day life which would save them a large amount of unnecessary labor and fatigue. Take the case of carrying a heavy bag or portmanteau, for instance. We all know the annoying way in which it knocks against our legs and the almost intolerable ache in the arm that is supporting the burden. Few people are aware, however, that by folding a couple of newspapers and putting them under one's armpit a large amount of the strain and inconvenience is immediately removed. Try it next time you are hurrying to catch a train.

An Odd Postcard.

The most curious post card ever produced, according to a leading philatelist, was one which the Japanese Government put out in 1873. In describing it he says it is "really a sheet of paper folded so as to form four pages of a narrow book. On the front page is a border enclosing an impressed stamp for the postage rate and a space for the address. On the second page are printed in native characters only minute directions for use. On the third page are ruled a number of vertical lines, between which the sender was to write his communication, and the fourth page was a blank." They remained in use until 1875.

Bells and the Orchestra.

"Parsifal" is interesting quite apart from its artistic merit as having had a musical instrument invented for it and named after it. The reproduction of the sound of church bells in opera was long a difficulty. Real bells simply drowned the orchestra, and all substitutes were tried in vain until Dr. Motil designed the Parsifal bell instrument, somewhat on the principle of the grand piano. Each of its five notes has six strings, which are struck by large hammers covered with cotton wool. And the result is as near to the solemn sound of church bells as the theatre has been able to get.—London Chronicle.

Languages of the World.

A very precise computation has been made by Adalung, representing the number of languages in the world at 3,424—337 Asiatic, 587 European, 276 African and 1,624 American. This number is far too small. It is impossible as yet to reckon the number exactly until we are sure that each unknown tribe of savage man has been brought within the knowledge of the world, but it is not an overstatement to estimate the languages of the world at more than 5,000.

Missed the Combination.

He is one of those gushing old beaux who think flattery the key to favor with the gentler sex. The other evening he was at a reception with his wife, and they met the handsome Miss Blank; at whom he fired a whole battery of compliments. Then, turning to his wife, he said, "It's a good thing I didn't meet her before I married you, my dear."

"Indeed it is," she smiled sweetly—"for her, I congratulate Miss Blank."

The Secret.

Sparks—I wonder why it is a woman lets out everything you tell her. Parks—My dear boy, a woman has only two views of a secret, either it is not worth keeping or it is too good to keep.

He Knew.

Bacon—Why, he's even put a mortgage on his bedclothes. Ebert—You must be mistaken.

Bacon—No, I'm not. I heard today he's got some money on a blanket mortgage.

FOOLISH SAVING

A penny saved is not always a penny earned. Sometimes it is two pennies lost. The merchant who spends nothing on advertising loses much more than he saves.

The money spent for plate glass windows is not looked on as lost; nor is the money spent on better interior lighting.

Anything that increases favor, that adds to sales, that multiplies customers is very properly regarded as a good investment.

Advertising is a good investment—just as plate glass windows are. Advertising sells more goods to more persons than shop-windows do.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC

Do you resent having a merchant address his message to you in the form of an advertisement in our columns? On the contrary, is not your impulse to respond to his friendly overtures?

SHOP WHERE YOU ARE INVITED TO SHOP!