THE ACADIAN
One Year to Any Address
for $1.00.

The Acadian.

No better advertising medium in the Valley than THE ACADIAN.

HONEST, INDEPENDENT, FEARLESS.

VOL. XXXIV. WOLFVILLE, KINGS COUNTY, N. S., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4 1914. NO. 11

THE ACADIAN.

Published every FRIDAY morning by the Proprietors,

DAVISON BROS.,
WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Subscription price is $1 00 a year in advance. If sent to the United States, $1.50.

Newsy communications from all parts of the county, or articles upon the topics of the day, are cordially solicited.

ADVERTISING RATES.

$1.00 per square (2 inches) for first insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Contract rates for yearly advertisements furnished on application.

Reading notices ten cents per line first insertion, two and a half cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

RULES.

Copy for new advertisements will be received up to Thursday noon. Copy for changes in contract advertisements must be in the office by Wednesday noon.

Advertisements in which the number of insertions is not specified will be continued and charged for until otherwise ordered.

This paper is mailed regularly to subscribers until a definite order to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid in full.

Job Printing is executed at this office in the latest styles and at moderate prices.

All postmasters and news agents are authorised agents of the ACADIAN for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, but receipts for same are only given from the office of publication.

TOWN OF WOLFVILLE.

J. D. CHAMBERS, Mayor.
W. M. BLACK, Town Clerk.

OFFICE HOURS:
9.00 to 12.30 a. m.
1.30 to 3.00 p. m.
Close on Saturday at 12 o'clock

POST OFFICE, WOLFVILLE.

OFFICE HOURS, 8.00 a. m. to 8.00 p. m. On Saturdays open until 8.30 P. M. Mails are made up as follows:

For Halifax and Windsor close at 6.05 a. m.
Express west close at 9.35 a. m.
Express east close at 4.05 p. m.
Kentville close at 5.40 p. m.

E. S. CRAWLEY, Post Master.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. G.O. Gates, D. D., Acting Pastor. Services: Sunday, Public Worship at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School at 3.00 p.m. Mid-week prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30. Women's Missionary Aid Society meets on Wednesday following the first Sunday in the month, at 3.30 p. m. The Social and Benevolent Society meets the third Thursday of each month at 3.30 p. m. The Mission Band meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 3.45 p. m. All seats free. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. G. W. Miller, Pastor: Public Worship every Sunday at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Sunday School at 9.45 a. m. and Adult Bible Class at 2.30 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Services at Lower Horton as announced. W.F.M.S. meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 3.30 p.m. Senior Mission Band meets fortnightly on Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Junior Mission Band meets fortnightly on Wednesday at 3.30 p.m.

METHODIST CHURCH. — Rev. W. H. Rackham, Pastor. Services on the Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, a. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.45. All the seats are free and strangers welcomed at all the services. At Greenwich, preaching at 3 p. m. on the Sabbath.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH, OF HORTON.—Services: Holy Communion every Sunday, 8 a. m.; first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. Matins every Sunday 11 a. m. Evensong 7.00 p. m. Wednesday Evensong, 7.30 p. m. Special services in Advent, Lent, etc., by notice in church. Sunday School, 10 a. m.; Superintendent and teacher of Bible Class, the Rector.

All seats free. Strangers heartily welcome.

REV. R. F. DIXON, Rector.

T. L. Harvey, R. Creighton } Wardens.

ST. FRANCIS (Catholic)—Rev. Fr. H. J. McCallion, P. P.—Mass 11 a. m. the fourth Sunday of each month.

THE TABERNACLE.—During Summer months open air gospel services—Sunday at 7 p.m., Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. Splendid class rooms, efficient teachers, men's bible class.

MASONIC.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, A. F. & A. M., meets at their Hall on the third Monday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

A. K. BARSS, Secretary.

ODDFELLOWS.

ORPHEUS LODGE, No. 92, meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in their hall in Harris' Block. Visiting brethren always welcomed.

H. M. WATSON, Secretary

TEMPERANCE.

WOLFVILLE DIVISION S. of T. meets every Monday evening in their Hall at 8.00 o'clock.

FORESTERS.

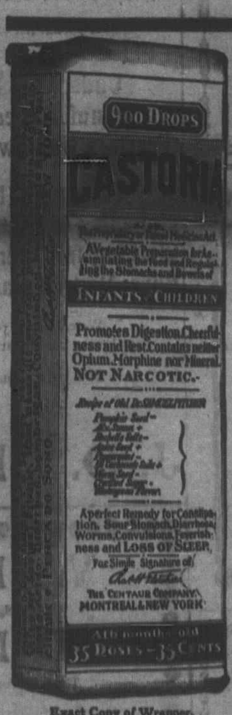
Court Blomidon, I. O. F., meets in Temperance Hall on the third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 p. m.

For Sale in Wolfville.

Carriage Factory and Dwelling adjoining, formerly occupied by Charles H. Borden. Good location and a splendid opportunity for a good man. Will sell at a bargain.

MRS. CHAS. H. BORDEN, Wolfville.

Get your Printing at this office.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Professional Cards.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. A. J. McKenna
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College
Office in McKenna Block, Wolfville.
Telephone No. 43.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

C. E. Avery deWitt
M. D., C. M. (McGILL)
One year post graduate study in Germany.
Office hours: 8—10 a. m.; 1—3, 7—9 p. m.
Tel. 81 University Ave.

M. R. ELLIOTT
A.B., M.D. (Harvard)
Office at residence of late Dr. Bowles.
Telephone 23.
Office Hours:—8-10 a.m., 1-3, 7-9 p.m.

W. E. ROSCOE, K. C. BARRY W. ROSCOE, LL.B.
ROSCOE & ROSCOE
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC.
KENTVILLE, - - N. S.

C. PURVES SMITH
M.B.—C.M., Edinburgh
OCULIST.
Consultation Hours: 10 a.m.—12 noon. 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Monday Excepted. Telephone 163.
Westward avenue, Wolfville, N. S.

Wolfville Real Estate Agency.
Persons wishing to buy or sell apply to
J. W. SELFRIDGE, Manager.
Wolfville, April 27.

ATTENTION!
Going To The Front
Langston's Wholesome BREAD
7c. Per Loaf.
Cakes and Pies Fresh Daily
Acadia Bakery & Lunch Rooms
J. Langston, Prop.
(Late Baker of Acadia)

Patriotism.

Lord Kitchener is credited with saying that the man who remains at home to keep the wheels of commerce turning is as much a patriot as the man who goes to the front. To this may be added the statement that the man who contributes to the support of those who have sent the bread-winners into the trenches is also a great patriot. None the less patriotic is the citizen who spends his money with the home town merchants and manufacturers, who not only keep the wheels of trade on the move, but by this means are able themselves to enable their employees to aid those who are deprived of the support of the men at the front.

It is the duty of every citizen to decline to accept goods not made in Canada, as it is his duty to spend his money with the merchants and manufacturers of his home town.

'A gentleman has fallen through the coalhole!'

'Clap the cover over him quick and I'll run for a policeman. We must arrest him for trying to steal the coal or he'll sue us for damages.'

The Roll of Honor.

BY MARGARET PETERSON.

Your faces haunt me from the printed pages
The roll call of our valiant English dead:
What woman's hands, I wonder, clung in parting,
What woman's heart breaks now the shot is sped?
We speak of Glory and the cause you died for,
We lay our homage on your bloodstained grave,
Will Glory help to ease the women's anguish
Or solace them for these dear dead they gave?
Yea, surely. For your spirits go before them,
You, who made Death a crown about your lives!
And in the splendor of yous souls that conquered
We learn this lesson: Blessed is he who strives
For Love and Faith, for Truth and precious Honor.
These cannot pass away with mortal breath.
God guards them safe, and in His mighty keeping
Are also those who nobly looked on Death!

—London Daily Chronicle.

A Voice from America.

(Charles F. Adams, in The Spectator, Nov. 7.)

Lord Newton sends us for publication some extracts from a memorable letter written to him by a distinguished member of America's most distinguished family, Mr. Charles Francis Adams:—

South Lincoln, Mass.,
October 21st, 1914

MY DEAR LORD NEWTON,—As respects the war and the attitude of Great Britain the situation is very clearly understoood in America, and the current of public opinion is all one way and in your favour. You can safely leave the course of events and the trend of opinion to the representative Germans in this country, including more especially the Ambassador at Washington, von Bernstorff, who strikes me as being utterly unfit for his position. He has done the German cause immense harm and brought himself into great discredit. This, by indiscrete and unnecessary talking. The man apparently does not realize that foreign nations do not like to be everlastingly instructed as to their obligations, their duties and the direction in which their sympathies should go forth. They are apt to think that, not being wholly devoid of common sense, they are competent to form their own opinions. They therefore invariably resent the schoolmaster and the propagandist. It was just so during our Civil War, when we sent out, to my father's great annoyance, a host of journalists, clergymen, lecturers, and characters otherwise eminent, to descend like a swarm of locusts on Great Britain and instruct the people of your community as to their moral obligations in the struggle now going on. It was on our part a mistake, and anything of the same character now would be a mistake on your part.

Moreover, as I have already intimated, the representative Germans over here are doing the cause of their 'Fatherland,' as they are pleased to call it, infinate injury. The sophistries and preversions of fact to which they have recourse are creative of more amusement than disgust even, and that is saying much. Under these circumstances you Englishmen, as far as America is concerned, can safely leave well enough alone. The current is all running your way, and the best thing you can do is to leave it alone. The 'scrap of paper' episode, the brutal violation of Belgian neutrality, the destruction of Louvain, the bombardment of the cathedral of Rheims 'did the job' here most effectively as far as the Germans are concerned. They are regarded in America now generally as a nation of neo-vandals. . . . . The time had come [illegible] conditions were ripe. Under these circumstances it was agreed between the potentates and war parties of the two nations that Austria-Hungary was to have full swing, or, as the Kaiser expressed it, a 'free hand,' as respects the Balkans. There the hegemony of Austria-Hungary was to be assured. On the other hand, Germany was to make France pay the expenses of the war, was to have an equally 'free hand' as far as Belgium and Holland were concerned, and was to receive as part of the indemnity all the French extra territorial colonial possessions. The thing is manifest; and there was hardly a pretence of concealment. It is practically proclaimed throughout the various official publications—white, red, blue and orange. Now, we in America are not altogether devoid of common-sense. We can see a thing when it hits us between the eyes. The present case was in point. The 'Monroe Doctrine' looms a menace!

Thus much as respects the situation here; and you are entirely free to quote me as an authority on this topic. I do not want to see you English falling into the mistake which we Americans fell into fifty years ago. Let foreign public opinion take care of itself. As Hamlet long since observed: 'When the wind is southerly I know a hawk from a handsaw.'

Here, as with you in England, at present no one is thinking, talking, or reading of anything except Germany, German policy, the Kaiser, and the operations now going on in France and Belgium. The most ridiculous stories are prevalent of 'barbarisms,' violations of every rule of humanity on one side, and the habitual [illegible] Prussians by Belgian women on the other. The stuff which in this respect now fills our papers recalls to me strongly our own experiences fifty years ago, when in England it was widely asserted that we had carried the severities of warfare back to the days of Tilly and Wallenstein, and that the events in daily occurrence in America 'simply staggered humanity.' This kind of twaddle is always prevalent whenever war breaks out. Meanwhile, I have seen reason to suppose that, so far as the Balkans and Turkey are concerned, it would be difficult to exaggerate what actually occurred. As to the Germans, you probably remember that when the first contingent of the German Army was sent out on the China Expedition in 1900, the Emperor personally addressed them in these words:—

'When you meet the foe you will defeat them. No quarter will be given; no prisoners taken. Let all who fall into your hands be at your mercy. Just as the Huns a thousand years ago, under the leadership of Attila, gained a reputation in virtue of which they still live in historic tradition, so may the name of Germany become known in such a manner in China that no Chinaman will ever again dare to look askance at a German.'

The Germans are now following out this precept. My friend, General James H. Wilson, who commanded the American contingent in China, assures me that the atrocities perpetrated by the Germans there, especially as respect women, were something too atrocious for record; and, moreover, were unblushingly acknowledged as a regular feature of warfare. Wilson on this point is an authority. He knew from personal observation that whereof he spoke.

As to the outcome—I have had too many experiences of the uncertainties of warfare to venture any predictions. I well remember, for instance, that fifty years ago all England, with Mr. Gladstone at the head, declared that our war could have but one end, and that end was already an 'accomplished fact'—the independence of the Confederacy. Lord Derby then asserted that the one utterly impossible result was the restoration of the old Union. I also have a distinct recollection of how, subsequently, Mr. Gladstone mounted the stool of repentance, and referred to his attitude and utterances at the previous time as a mistake of 'inconceivable grossness.' I do not, therefore, venture any prediction; but I am strongly of opinion that the struggle can have but one result, if Great Britain retains its naval supremacy. It is only a question of time when Germany, shut up within its own limits, and throttled by a blockade, will get black in the face, and drop from inanition. The first indications of some such result are already apparent.

Meanwhile the cost in men, money, and material of the struggle is something I in vain try to grasp. I take it that it is not unreasonable to say that, aggregating the six or eight combatants, including Belgium and Serbia, with Italy, Switzerland, and Roumania incurring the cost of mobilization, the outgo is not less than ten millions sterling a day. I see it so computed in the Economist. I believe Germany already admits to a loss of life exceeding 300,000 or 150,000 a month. Adding the losses of France, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, I see the total loss to date computed by careful investigators at 1,750,000 or nearly 30,000 for each day of active operations. This, if so, does indeed 'stagger humanity!' As to the consumption of war material the magazines which had been prepared in anticipation are now about exhausted, the winter is at hand, and European buyers are everywhere in America, purchasing, at about any price, whatever war supplies are to be had. It is stated in the papers that wheat in Berlin is now nine shillings a bushel; whereas in New York it is four and sixpence! As to horses, our markets is being swept clear. Poor brutes!

You must overlook the length, and perhaps diffuseness, of this letter. You know that, unable as I am because of eyes, &c., to write with my own hand, dictation has become with me a second nature. I simply talk on paper! In this particular case, knowing from you how solicitous the English are as to public opinion at this juncture in America, I have thought it worth while to speak with a good deal of detail and with some emphasis. You mix more or less with public men and those seeking to affect the course of events over here. You are very welcome in that connection to make any use you see fit of this letter, as it will merely contribute to a more correct understanding of what seems now in England to be a matter of general interest.

Believe me, &c.,
CHARLES F. ADAMS.

Dominion Meterological Service, Wolfville.

	May.	June.	July	Aug.	Sept.
Max. Bar. (sea level)	30.58	30.83	30.36	30.27	30.49
Min. Bar. "	29.40	29.32	29.72	29.66	29.67
Mean Temp.	48.8		61.9	63.4	57.6
Max. Temp.	81.0 on 27	77.5 on 20	83.1 on 17	85.0 on 26	85.6 on 22
Min. Temp.	21.2 on 3	30.2 on 6	41.3 on 2	42.4 on 27	32.5 on 30
No. days rain	3	10	14	13	8
No. clear days	6	2	4	0	11
No. fair "	14	16	6	20	7
No. cloudy days	11	11	21"	11	12
Total Precipitation	1.28 in.	4.21 in.	1.10 in.	2.27 in.	3.09 in.
Hrs. of sunshine	192.6	256.6	240.2	207.5	169.4
Wind direction	N.	W.	W.	W.	W.

Strongest Liniment in 100 Years
Best For Either Man or Beast

Nothing for Family Use Can Compare with it.
RUB ON NERVILINE.

When you have been exposed to wet and cold and your muscles are full of pain, nerves are jumping with neuralgia, then you should have ready at hand a bottle of Nerviline. It robs pain of its terrors, gives relief to all suffering, brings ease and comfort wherever used.

No care or expense has been spared to secure for Nerviline the purest and best materials. It is prepared with a single aim: to restore the sick to health. This cannot be said of the preparation that an unscrupulous dealer may ask you to accept instead of Nerviline, so we warn you it is the extra profit made on interior goods that tempts the substitutor. Of him beware.

Get Nerviline when you ask for it, then you are sure of a remedy that will cure all aches, strains, swellings, and the pains of rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago.

In the last hundred years no liniment has been produced that can compare with Nerviline in strength, in penetrating power, or in curative ability.

For nearly forty years it has been Canada's household remedy, the mothers will do well to follow the advice of Mrs. Jessie Beggins, of Stella P. O., Ont., who says:

'Very frequently there are ailments in the family that can be cut short if Nerviline is handy. When my children come in from play, with a cough or a bad cold, I rub them well with Nerviline, and they are well almost at once. Nerviline is fine for earache, toothache, chest colds, lumbago, stiffness, rheumatism or neuralgia. In fact there is scarcely a pain or ache in man or beast it won't cure quickly.

The large 50c. family size bottle is the most economical; trial size 25c. at all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Begin Now to Provide for Old Age.
YOU CAN OBTAIN FROM
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
An Endowment Policy Maturing at Ages 40 to 70.
FULL INFORMATION GIVEN BY
CAPT. S. M. BEARDSLEY, Provincial Manager
WOLFVILLE, N.S.

Ventilation of Farm Buildings.

'Ventilation of Farm Buildings' is the title of a recent bulletin prepared by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, and Mr. E. S. Archibald, B. A., B. S. A., Dominion Animal Husbandry, issued as Bulletin Number 78 of the regular series of the Experimental Farm Bulletins. This is an illustrated publication of thirty pages and treats exhaustively of the subject of ventilation.

During the past ten years or more much experimental work has been carried on at the Experimental Farm in Farm Building Ventilation, and the results of these experiments are clearly outlined, and from them, recommendations are set forth, and these only after most thorough investigation and repeated trial under every likely condition or handicap. The bulletin is divided into three parts: Part I is entitled 'Ventilating the Cow Barn'; Part II, 'Ventilating the Horse Barn,' and Part III, 'Ventilating the Piggery.'

The Rutherford system of ventilation which is fully described and illustrated in this bulletin, is now in operation in the barns and stables of all Experimental Farms and Stations from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia. Copies of this bulletin may be obtained on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Apple Marmalade.

Pare, core and chop fine 4 pounds of juicy sour apples. Boil together for five minutes 4 pounds of sugar, 2 cups of water, the grated rind and juice of 4 lemons and 1 ounce of preserved ginger chopped. Add the apples and cook slowly for two hours, or until fruit is clear, then place, while hot, in small jars or marmalade pots.

Apple Catsup.

Wash, quarter and core sour apples. There should be 5 pounds. Add 6 cups of water and cook until soft and nearly dry, then put through a vegetable press. Return to fire, add three cups (scant) of sugar, 1 quart of cider vinegar, 1 teaspoon onion juice, 2 teaspoons salt, 1 teaspoon each of cinnimon, mustard and cloves. Cook very slowly for three or four hours or until a dark red in color. Put in bottles and seal while hot.

THEY'RE FINE FOR KIDDIES—
You should always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets on the shelf. The little folk so often need a mild and safe cathartic and they do appreciate Chamberlain's instead of nauseous oils and mixtures. For stomach troubles and constipation, give one just before going to bed. All druggists, 25c, or send to
CHAMBERLAIN MEDICINE CO., TORONTO
CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Legal Jargon.

Those who are accustomed to grumble at the length of legal documents would receive something of a shock were they to inspect some of the instruments which were commonly in use but a short time ago. In the 'good old days,' before the passing of the conveyancing act of 1881, deeds and settlements frequently covered half a dozen skeins of parchment, and men were employed by law stationers for the special purpose of 'engrossing' these imposing documents on parchment. A few of these law writers still remain among us, and their writing on parchment is said to be most beautiful to look upon. But the conveyance act practically put an end to their profession by greatly curtailing the length of legal instruments.

Of the unwieldy prolixity of some of the old long-winded conveyances a law reformer of a humorous turn of mind gave the following amusing example: 'If a man were to give another an orange, he would merely say, 'I give you this orange.' In the hands of a conveyancing lawyer and put into writing, it would be, 'I hereby give, grant and convey to you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title, claim and advantage of and in, the said orange, together with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, and all right to bite, cut, suck or otherwise eat the same, or give the same away, as fully and effectually as I, the said A. B., am now entitled to bite, cut, suck or otherwise eat the same without its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, anything hereinbefore or hereinafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, of whatever nature, or kind soever, to the contrary in otherwise, notwithstanding.

Canada's Army.

British newspapers and letters from Canadians in the old country all speak in the same flattering terms of the impression created on Lord Kitchener as well as on King George by the appearance of the Canadian troops on Salisbury Plain. 'Splendid, magnificant,' are the words credited to [illegible] the men from the Dominion, and this praise from the reticent soldier was taken to mean that the men were ready for the purpose for which they had crossed the ocean; and would soon be sent to meet the foe. The first contingent is not as truly Canadian as will be the contingents to follow. The regiment which especially attracted Lord Kitchener's attention was the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, in whose ranks he saw many men who had served under him in other wars. As a matter of fact out of 1,136 officers and men only 118 were born in Canada. English born number 84 per cent. Canada's percentage is 10½. In the contingent generally the Canadian born are more generally represented than in the Princess Patricia's, but the proportion is conspicuous by its small size. However, when the second draft goes forward the Canadian born will be more in evidence. They are awakening to a full sense of their duty and the response to the Empire's call will be more general.

The Song of the Knitting Needle.

While I'm knitting,
French is hitting
Kaiser Wilhelm on the head,
While I'm sitting,
Souls are flitting
To the land of silent dead.

While I'm turning,
Belgium's burning,
With the Prussian culture's glow,
While I'm fitting,
France is pitting
'Gainst the Teuton, men like Pau.

While I'm purling,
Russia's hurling
All her might against the foe,
While I'm weaving,
Lads are leaving—
Mothers, who can tell you woe.

While I'm stitching,
Shells are pitching
O'er the blood-drenched battle plain.
While I'm wreathing,
Men are seething,
Dying, clutching, gasping—slain.

A Journalist Bought Suez.

The journalist is often the man behind the statesman, but he seldom gets the credit. Who was it that induced Mr. Disraeli to buy the Suez canal shares which have proved so abundantly good an investment, with dividends that are represented not only by money, though only from that point of view it is the best investment that a state has ever made? Fleet street knows and honors the name of Mr. Frederick Greenwood both for that reason and many others But how many outside the world of journalism realize that but for Mr. Greenwood the Suez canal shares would probably have been purchased by a rival continental power?

Recruiting Officer—I'm afraid you are not heavy enough for a cavalry man. We want men who can ride over everything whenever necessary.

Applicant—That's all right captain, I've been a chaeuffer for seven years.

Economy in Baking

In these times of great advance in prices of many foods it is important to Housekeepers to know that the old reliable Royal Baking Powder, made from pure cream of tartar and soda, is sold at the old prices.

Reprisals Urged.

The London Globe urges that Britain's best defence against zepplins is the immediate official announcement of the heaviest reprisals upon German property in Britain, also bank balances, for attacks on unfortified towns and the slaughter of peaceful citizens from the air or by mines. It suggests that all governments throughout the British Empire take an inventory of German property within the Empire, the value of which is believed to reach twenty five hundred million dollars, the Kaiser's reported possessions in British Columbia included. 'For every pound of property belonging to the allies which Germany can confiscate, the allies can conficate probably ten pounds' worth.'

Autumn Leaves.

Down at the footstalk of the leaf,
E'er it shall earthward fall at last,
frostbitten,
Formed are the buds by the season
brief—
Gloomy clouds by their light are
smitten—
And o'er decay they sing—
'The spring! the spring!'
Voices celestial speak to me—
Out of the hush and haze I hear them
calling—
Out of the soul of mystery,
Over decay and the dead leaves slowly
falling—
'Springtime and end of strife,
Immortal life!'

His Best Girl.

'Your best girl is dead,' sneeringly said a New York magistrate to a young man who was arrested for attempting suicide. 'Who was she?' Without raising his eyes, the unfortunate victim burst into tears and replied, 'She was my mother.' The smile vanished from the magistrate's face and with tears in his eyes he said, 'Young man go and try to be a good man for your mother's sake.' How little we realize that tragedy may be going on in the hearts of those whom we sneeringly condemn.

A handsome young man had just arrived at one of the fashionable hotels in the White Mountains. Late in the afternoon, while he was sitting alone on the veranda, a very charming young woman and her five year old son came out. The little chap at once made friends with the new arrival.

After a few moments he asked, 'What is your name?' When this information had been advanced, he added, 'Are you married?'

'No, I am not married,' replied the young man with a smile.

The little fellow paused thoughtfully for a moment, then, turning to his mother, said:

'What else was it, mother, you wanted me to ask him?'

'Dobbs is a mild-mannered man.'

'Yes, he is; I wonder if he's naturally so, or married?'

RHEUMATISM IS SLOW POISONING
because the entire system becomes permeated with injurious acids.
To relieve rheumatism Scott's Emulsion is a double help; it is rich in blood-food; it imparts strength to the functions and supplies the very oil-food that rheumatic conditions always need.
Scott's Emulsion has helped countless thousands when other remedies failed.
Refuse Inferior Substitutes.