

## Monday's Extraordinary Attraction AT THE NICKEL.

HIS LATEST—HIS GREATEST

CHARLIE CHAPLIN  
— IN —  
"THE PILGRIM."

A full four reels—four reels you'll revel in. And underneath is that human undercurrent, that indefinable element which makes it a masterpiece. Enacted, written and directed by Charles Chaplin—that's why.

— 4 REELS—4,000 FEET—4,000 LAUGHS—DO YOU GET THIS—



## Fortune's Favourite.

MAYNANT WHO BECAME SOCIETY LEADER.

A servant girl rose to riches and high position in New York society, recalled by the death of Miss Eliza Walker, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Miss Walker, born at Haddington, Scotland, in 1840, her parents being in rather poor circumstances. She died leaving an estate estimated at \$210,000. Fortune came down to her at her birth, for she was exceptionally good looking. After leaving school she obtained position at a Lincoln hotel. Later, she went to London, and entered the service of a wealthy couple, who, having family or near relatives, bequeathed all their possessions to her. She died at that time she was with a desire to see the world, and went to America, and, after a year's travelling about the States, she came down in New York in a motor car on Fifth Avenue, where many millionaires have their residences. The former Lincoln servant quickly adapted herself to her new conditions and surroundings, and became a leader of New York society. Understanding her changed circumstances, Miss Walker did not forget

## HER FORTUNATE RELATIVES

Lincoln and the neighbourhood. She came from America on frequent visits to them. She arrived at Lincoln in 1914, and remained until her death. She enjoyed life, was passionately fond of music, and loved a play. She was also sometimes at the racetrack. On one occasion, when she was 72, Miss Walker had something of a sensation by being in the High-street of Lincoln, and had to shoes. The old fortune has been left, it is understood, to eight or nine nephews and their children, some of whom live in London. The oldest son, Mr. Tom Walker, a night watchman, lives in Hood-street, and Mrs. Barker, lives in Grace-street. The Lincoln solicitors have been to the executors of Miss Walker's will in America, and until

they receive a reply they cannot definitely state the worth of the property.

Alaska Salmon  
Face Extermination.

If you were to ask your grocer for a can of salmon, you probably would be astonished to hear him say: "I am sorry, ma'am, but we haven't any salmon. I have had an order in for a dozen tins for two weeks, but cannot salmon so hard to get. It is a luxury now and it's expensive. How about Japanese crab meat or French sardines? I have both of those in stock."

Considering that the product of Alaska and other west coast canneries helps mightily to feed the people of the United States and many other countries, it seems as though a grocer who would make such a statement must be headed for a padded cell. Last year the number of cans of salmon representing the season's catch approximated 350,000,000. During the war the total mounted to nearly 530,000,000. For five years, from 1918 to 1922, the tremendous aggregate of 1,100,000,000 cans was reached.

This is going too strong. Unless some drastic action is taken at once by the federal government, the greatest sea food resource of the American people is about to give out. To-day in the United States for every household of ordinary means salmon is the great reserve or emergency food. It is appetizing, extremely nourishing, cheap and everywhere obtainable, alike in big stores or in the little general store at the remotest four corners. Of course, some people growl at canned salmon. Soldiers in France during the war, after the manner and tradition of the American soldier, kicked at "goldfish" and "deep sea turkeys," but the war department knew what salmon could do to supply nourishment and strength, and the plain people in America and elsewhere, know otherwise they would not consume such incredible amounts of this convenient foodstuff. As a matter of fact, it contains 21.8 per cent of protein, as compared with beefsteak 16.5, macaroni 13.4 and white bread 9.

Clearly enough the canning of salmon, first on the coasts of California, Washington and Oregon, and finally off the coast of Alaska, has grown to be a distinct and important industry. It is an extremely interesting industry (fishing somehow is always interesting), and is a rather unique and picturesque calling.—Sunday Herald.

Influenza 'Bug'  
Caught at Last.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. — Hopes of thousands of sufferers from epidemic influenza for a cure or prevention were raised by the announcement of the discovery of the cause and the isolation of the germ.

The announcement was made by Dr. Simon W. Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, who attributed the discovery to Dr. Peter K. Oltzky and Dr. Frederick T. Gates, also of the institute.

## DETAILS OF DISCOVERY.

In describing the details of the discovery, Dr. Flexner says: "The effects are of two general classes; first, as they affect the blood and alter the relative number of red and white blood cells through the destruction of one variety of the latter. The second kind of effect from the germ causing influenza is far more significant and consists of mild injuries to the substance of the lungs, recognizable under the microscope."

"This new bacterium, found thus far only in cases of epidemic influenza in the early hours of the disease, is so small that it can pass through the pores of an earthenware filter, and when magnified 1000 times is just capable of being seen distinctly under the microscope."

"It has been given the name of bacterium pneumosintes, which, translated into simple English, signifies that this germ injures the lung tissue in such a way as to deprive it of the power of oxidizing, or of resisting the attacks of the common bacteria of the nose and throat."

**EFFECT ON LUNGS.** "In health these common bacteria are easily destroyed by the lung tissue, but as a result of the injuries induced by bacterium pneumosintes they are now enabled to lodge and multiply in the lungs, thus producing these serious inflammations to which the names of bronchitis and pneumonia are applied."

Dr. Flexner says the bacillus never has been found in healthy persons, nor in those sick with other diseases. When it is injected into the windpipe of rabbits it produces effects similar to those seen in human beings in the various stages of the disease.

"Recent reports received from abroad and from points in the United States," he says, "indicate that a secondary wave of epidemic influenza, relatively mild in character, is passing over parts of Europe and America. Attention should be directed to these warnings in order that due precautions may be taken to limit as far as possible the spread of this disease from person to person and more particularly to avoid by means of proper medical and nursing measures the development of throat and lung infections which are so apt to follow influenza."

**PRINCIPLES NOT NEW.** The series of epidemic waves of influenza in 1918 and this year have been served to extend medical knowledge of the disease, he says. Particularly in respect to the bacteriology of the original disease. He used the term 'influenza' to distinguish between the influenza as such and the common complication of bronchitis and pneumonia, to which the grave nature of influenza is directly due.

"The newer principles," he says, "for cultivating disease germs outside the bodies of man and animals—in their native very difficult to grow in this manner, but necessary for purposes of study and research—were worked out 10 years ago, or more by Dr. Hideo Noguchi of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in New York city. It was by the use of these new methods modified to meet the needs of the special conditions necessary in studying influenza that additional knowledge of great importance was obtained."

Government  
Supporters Scarce.

Arnold's Cove, via Come By Chance, March 9—Snowbound for twenty-four hours at Camp 4, with sixty passengers. Only two of these are found to be supporters of the Government.

Why are the Nile Tombs  
Crowded With Treasure

Interest in the discovery of the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen continues unabated. Priceless treasures day by day are carried away from it with the most minute care against possible damage or disintegration, as is becoming when we consider that these trophies of the highest artistic skill of thousands of years ago appeal not only to the popular imagination, but have enormous value for the historian and the archaeologist.

But why is the tomb thus packed with treasures? Many persons in a general way understand the reasons. They are satisfied briefly and carefully by the professor of Egyptology of the University of Liverpool in the Manchester Guardian, and that statement here is compressed into a few paragraphs. Egyptian ideas as to death and the next life were "not the momentary product of a single inspired sage" but the "accumulated outcome of 3000 years or more of wondering."

"They could not imagine physical life as actually coming to an end. The dead continued to exist in some purely physical sense and still to have need of food, drink, clothing and weapons. That point of view, revealed in the tombs of almost 6000 years ago, persisted through the whole of the history of Egypt "and was at the bottom of the whole funerary cult in all periods." The inscriptions make it clear that they believed "the dead" enjoyed a continued physical existence of a modified and highly complicated type in the tomb itself, and the evidence of the tombs themselves confirm this."

These tombs when complete had two parts, the underground chamber with the body in the coffin, and an offering chamber above ground. That rule applies to the Pyramids and to the great rock tombs in the Valley of the Kings. To the offering chambers, many of them now perished, friends and relatives brought food and the dead man came from his burial chamber to take it. Food was supplied for the continuance of physical life, and the mummification was simply the attempt by artificial means to prevent the dissolution of the body in which the physical life continued to exist. The mummy being made and deposited in the tomb it was surrounded with the clothing and furnishings that a living man would require. So much jewelry was placed in these tombs, and so liable therefore were they to plunderers' attacks, that extraordinary efforts were put forth to block up the entrances so securely that robbers would not be able to break in, or to conceal the entrance so cleverly that marauders would not find it. Yet the royal tombs were often despoiled, and frequently the robbers, having taken out part of the treasure, would again seal up the chamber. That happened in the case of Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb. Robbers almost of his own time carried off many things, then resealed the tomb. Inasmuch as the offering chambers for the Valley of the Kings were on the plain remote from the tombs they gave no clue to the location of the tombs themselves, fortunately, for this little rare treasure, long lost, only now is being uncovered.

This, divorced of some details, is the story as stated by Prof. Peet. Such, he says, is "the crude and simple conception of the base of the Egyptian funerary custom." If the Egyptians also held to other and very different beliefs, so that the dead man went to live in the sky, that fact need not disturb us, for it is a symptom of another underlying idea of the ancients of the Nile, namely that the Egyptians were altogether lacking in philosophical elaborations and found no trouble in holding at one and the same time two totally inconsistent beliefs without any apparent sense of contradiction.—Sunday Herald.

## From Cape Race.

Special to Evening Telegram. CAPE RACE, To-day. Wind N.W. light with snow showers, now clear; ice in sight S.W. the steamer Cabot arrived at 7 and left for Trepassy at 7.30 a.m. landed freight, mails and passengers here. No other shipping sighted. Bar. 29.90; Ther. 56.

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Carrie Nation's Axe  
Again on Job.

FAMOUS HATCHET NOT SMASHING SALOONS NOW, HOWEVER.

Carrie Nation's hatchet is still "marching on." Word has just come out of Lexington, Ky., that the instrument used by the indomitable Carrie in smashing up saloons is now being employed in building a new dormitory for the Eastern Kentucky Hospital for the Insane. It is owned and is being operated by Ben R. Moore, a carpenter of Lexington, and nephew of the woman who was the acknowledged terror of saloon-keepers a quarter-century ago.

When prohibition came people forgot the keen-eyed, sharp-tongued, militant woman who led the Women's Christian Temperance Union through Kansas leaving behind her a trail of wrecked saloons and battered bar-keepers. Yet it was Carrie Nation with her ceaseless fight against whiskey, her constant lecturing and, what was most effective, her incessant sabotage, that struck the deepest blow for prohibition.

After the dormitory is finished, the notorious hatchet will be placed in a glass showcase (the very kind its owner smashed) for the inspection of visitors. They will see an ordinary hatchet, its red paint scarred, the handle worn smooth, the blade a trifle nicked. There is still to be a valuable relic, behind glass in a Kentucky insane asylum.

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Yet how many of the people who come to see it will remember that it is the cornerstone of a law that has caused more controversy and agitation than any other amendment to the constitution except that on slavery?

How many people will remember the history of Carrie Nation, who fought the liquor interests and made it pay? Despite the costly litigation Mrs. Nation was always tangled up in, she made enough money by lecturing, selling souvenir hatchets, and traveling with a circus giving temperance talks to buy a farm in Kansas for her old age.

Born in Kentucky of well-to-do parents, Carrie Nation, then Moore, showed her piety at an early age. She held the record in her county for Sunday school attendance. Still in the teens, Carrie married a Mr. Campbell.

## HUSBAND DRUNKARD.

Mrs. Nation confessed later in her speeches that her first husband led her a dog's life. He was a hard drinker, and coming home drunk right after night, would beat her almost to death. He finally died of drink, and it was over his coffin she swore a terrible oath never to rest in life or spirit until the entire world was as dry as the northwest part of Africa.

The premier step in Carrie's campaign was to marry David Nation, a rich farmer of 66 years. She told Nation frankly at the time that she was not marrying him because he was a temperance man and had money. From that time on David Nation began parting with his money. Heading the W.C.T.U., Carrie Nation set about smashing the windows and fixtures of saloons in Topeka and Kansas City. At times, with 500 women behind her, whom she had inflamed with her bewitching oratory and fanatical hatred of liquor, Carrie Nation would go through a town like a Kansas cyclone. In fact, at the Kansas hurricane, the natives thought it was Mrs. Nation come to life. With her hatchet brandished in her hand and raised like the red flag of revolution, Carrie brushed aside all opposition and attacked hotels and liquor stores in a fury that was demonic and impregnable.

Always the first to enter the saloon, always the leading spirit of destruction, always the aggressive half-cat at the barkeeper's throat, Carrie nevertheless succeeded in coming through unharmed. She led a charmed life. Through the entire 10 years of her active campaigning she suffered no injury.

## ARRESTED, MATED.

Arrested time and again, sued, hated, denounced by newspapers and courts, she still kept at her work unabated. Even her husband, meek soul that he was, rebelled at the publicity and cost she was putting him to at bailing her out of prison and paying for her damages. He threatened divorce many times, and gave out statements to newspapers that his wife was crazy. Yet Carrie-minded him no more than she did the police.

Meanwhile, Carrie Nation Clubs sprang up all over the country. Women organized into battalions, brigades and went out smashing saloons. All the while, the places they thought took their husbands' health and money, came out during these raids. Saloons were forced to close time and again. At one time over 500 saloons had been raided by the Carrie Nation disciples.

**VISITED POOR HOUSE.**—Lady Caskin and daughter (Mrs. Cyril J. Fox) visited the Poor Asylum yesterday, and presented the inmates with tobacco and oranges. The ladies' beautiful also spoke some very kind words of cheer in addition to their gifts, for all of which much gratitude is expressed.

**MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR ACHES AND PAINS.**

**MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR COUGHS & COLDS.**

## Sunday Services.

C. E. Cathedral—3, Holy Communion; 11, Morning Service (Canonical sermon); subject—"The Old Paths"; 3, C. M. B. C. in Synod Building; 4.15, Holy Baptism; 6.30, Evening Service.

St. Thomas—3, Holy Communion; 11, Morning Prayer and sermon; preacher, Rev. G. O. Lightbourne; 3, S.S. Prize distribution; 4, Holy Baptism; 6.30, Evening prayer and sermon; preacher, the Rector; subject, "Bread in the Wilderness."

St. Mary the Virgin—3, Holy Communion; 11, Matins; 2.30, Sunday School; 2.45, Bible Classes (in Church); 4, Holy Baptism; 6.30, Evensong.

St. Michael and All Angels—3, Holy Communion; 8.40, Holy Eucharist (sung); 11, Matins; 2.30, Sunday School; 4.15, Holy Baptism; 6.30, Evensong; 8, Instruction Class.

**METHODIST.** Wesley—11, Rev. C. H. Johnson; 6.30, Rev. J. G. Joyce. George Street—11, Rev. J. G. Joyce; 6.30, Rev. R. E. Fairbairn. Gower Street—11, Rev. R. E. Fairbairn; 6.30, Rev. Hammond Johnson.

Cochrane Street—11, Rev. Hammond Johnson; 6.30, Rev. C. H. Johnson. Gospel Mission (Adelaide St.)—4.45, Class Meeting; 2.45 and 7, Evangelistic Service. Rev. Dr. Fenwick will preach at 2.45.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church—11 and 6.30, Rev. R. J. Power, M.A. Congregational (Queen's Road)—11 and 6.30, Rev. B. T. Holden, M.A.

**SALVATION ARMY.** No. 2 Corps (Adelaide Street)—7, 8.30, Drill; 11, Holiness Meeting; 3, Praise Meeting; 7, Salvation Meeting. Leaders, Adj. and Mrs. Hillier.

No. 3 Corps (113 Duckworth St.)—11, Holiness Meeting; 3, Free and Easy Meeting; 7, Salvation Meeting. Leader, Adj. C. Woodland, assisted by visiting officers.

Adventist (Hamilton Street)—6.45, Evangelist B. E. Manuel, subject, "Hell—what, when and where?" International Bible Students Association (Victoria Hall)—3, Studies in the Divine Plan of the Ages; 7, Study and Question Meeting; subject, "The Manifestation of Divine Justice." Come and bring your Bible.

**NOTES.** Cochrane St.—To-morrow afternoon instead of the usual lesson study, the Sunday School will present a short bright Missionary programme, the speaker being the Rev. Hammond Johnson. Parents and friends cordially welcomed.

George Street—The subject of the Rev. R. E. Fairbairn's sermon at the evening service will be, "The 'simple' gospel, and why I don't preach it."

St. Mary's—Mr. H. J. Bishop will address the combined Bible Classes at the Church at 2.45. Visitors welcome. Parishioners are reminded that the first monthly envelopes (February) for 1923 are now due.

C.M.B.C.—Class will meet to-morrow afternoon in the Synod Building at 3 p.m. Subject: "The trial of Jesus the official hearing before the Sanhedrin."

## INSTOCK:

FIRE CLAY,  
FIRE BRICKS,  
HARD BRICKS,  
SOFT BRICKS and  
CEMENT  
in barrels and sacks.

H. J. Stabb &amp; Co.

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A mild Tobacco that has fully met the smoker's demand for delightful quality and mild character.

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North Am. Fur, Hide and Metal Co'y.,  
Water Street West (Next Door Reid Electric Store).  
Feb 10/23

## Telegram Fashion Plates.

The Home Dressmaker should keep a Catalogue Scrap Book of our Fashion Plates. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



FOR WORK OR AS A "HOME" DRESS.

3809. Here is a very comfortable frock, with graceful lines, in one piece style. The pockets are a useful and attractive feature. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or in elbow length. Figured percale, gingham, drill, linen, serge, mohair, saten, gabardine and taffeta are good for this model.

The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 yards of 36 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is about 2 yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.

**A MODEL FOR SERVICE AND PROTECTION**

4163. This "easy to make" apron model is nice in unbleached muslin

with facings of contrasting material, or in gingham, chintz or percale. The side seams are free below the hips, but if preferred may be closed their entire length.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of 27 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.

## A SIMPLE "EASY TO MAKE" APRON

4276. Figured percale in blue and white, with banding of black bias tape, is here shown. This is a good model for gingham, rubberized cloth, linen, crepe or saten.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large. A Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.



A PRETTY HOUSE OR PORCH FROCK.

4270. Checked gingham in brown and white is here illustrated. It is trimmed with white pique. Figured voile or percale will also be good for this model. Taffeta or tub silk would be very pleasing, with stitching or embroidery for trimming.

The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 6 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 1/2 yards. To trim as illustrated requires 3/4 yard of 36 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.

**A COMFORTABLE WORK DRESS.**

3969. It is the little touches in the finish of this garment that will please you—as well as knowing that it is easy to make and comfortable to wear. In seersucker or chambray or a neat pattern of percale it is quite as nice as it made up in gabardine, dainty or dotted Swiss.

It is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 6 yards of 36 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.

## FOR PORCH OR KITCHEN WEAR.

4161. Trim and neat is the style here portrayed. The development and adjustment are equally simple. Figured percale was used in this instance, combined with white linen.

The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 yards of 40 inch material. To make vest, collar and cuffs of contrasting material requires 1 1/4 yard. The width at the foot is 2 1/4 yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.

No. ....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full:—