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That Awful Ache of Lumbago Rubbed Away For All Time

Don't! No More Suffering—Every Ache Goes Quick. RUB ON NERVILINE

Lumbago is a peculiar sort of rheumatic trouble that affects the muscles about the loins and back. At times its agony is intense. Severe spasms of pain shoot in all directions, and become more severe on stooping.

In treating lumbago or stitch in the back, it is necessary to keep warmly covered to prevent a sudden chill. Rubbed on, it then, and then apply Nerviline freely.

Almost instantly you feel its warm soothing action. Right through the joints and muscles the healing power of Nerviline penetrates.

Quick as a wink you feel the stiffening loosening. You realize that a powerful pain-subduing remedy is cur-

ing the pain, is easing your distress, is making you well again.

Nerviline quickly cures backache and lumbago because it has the strength, the power and penetrating force possessed by no other known remedy. Its amazing curative action is due to certain extracts and juices of rare herbs and roots, combined by a secret process, and forming a truly magical medical marvel.

Any sort of aches in the muscles and joints Nerviline will cure quickly. It eats the pain right up—relieves stiffness, restores the muscles to their wonted elasticity and vigor.

It's the quickest thing imaginable for rheumatism, sciatica or neuralgia. As for earache, toothache, sprains, or strains, nothing can excel good old Nerviline.

Get the large 50 cent family size bottle, it's the most economical; trial size, 25 cents. All dealers.

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, Jan. 31st, 1916. VICTORIA CROSS SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

While, possessing neither official nor home, the "Order of Valour" was made formally to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the foundation of the Victoria Cross on January 29th, the occasion was not overlooked by army or public. The care with which the award of the famous decoration is made is shown by the fact that only 25 crosses have been conferred in its sixty years, and 147 of this number have already been earned in the present campaign. There are to-day about 250 survivors of this noble company, including one or two of those who secured the distinction in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. At least fifty have been killed in action during the past eighteen months, the majority of these giving their lives in gaining the honor, which, happily for their family and friends, can be posthumously conferred.

THE NEW DERBY LEVIES.

The rapid calling up of new army groups under the Derby scheme seems to have surprised many people, though, in point of fact, there was ample forewarning. It was clearly indicated that the demand for men had not been made before they were wanted, having due regard to the time necessary for their training. Experience has shown that it is a costly and cruel business to put imperfectly trained levies in the field to learn from the enemy many of the elementary lessons of modern warfare; and the new army is to be used at all it is no kindness to the men themselves to delay the call. The men of the first army raised were eager to be sent out without any training at all. One recalls especially the impetuosity of colonial troops who came over under the impression that they had nothing to learn, and thought the drill and discipline of the camps here tiresome and unnecessary. There was nothing wrong with the men themselves and they did the work of giants, but if the story of battles that ended in stalemate when victory was within reach could be told—as some say they must be told—it would be found that the failure and the losses incurred by failure lay again and again in the imperfect training of portions of the forces employed—officers and men alike. The lesson has been learnt very thoroughly, and even in the case of the older armies special measures have been taken of a very interesting and practical kind to prevent mishaps of a similar nature in the future. The new levies should profit by these experiences, and the sooner they get to work the better. There is a good deal to be said for this theory of quick training in soldier-

ship, but those quickest to learn are among the first to realize that there is no royal road to it.

OUR YOUNGEST GENERAL.

Evidence of General Haig's new rule in the army, and of his belief in the value of youth and energy when combined with the best brains, is seen in the promotion of Colonel John Charteris to be temporary brigadier general in place of General Macdonogh, a succession which indicates the high importance of the staff position to which he has been appointed. He is, I think, our youngest general. He is not yet forty, having been born in Glasgow, in January, 1877, and he has advanced from captain to brigadier general in less than a year. His record in the army, however, is a long and testing one. He was educated at Glasgow University and Gortington University, and entered the army in 1896. He is an engineer, and did much hard work on the Indian frontier. He passed the Staff College at Quetta, and was appointed to the staff of General Haig, with whom he returned to England and served at Aldershot as assistant military secretary for three years. He went out with the First Army Corps, and has been on General Haig's staff throughout the war. The French Government made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for a courageous service done to a French force during the great retreat. He received the D.S.O. and was twice mentioned in despatches. He has always been a keen student of the German military machine and practice, and he visited the Balkans during the first war.

DECEIVING THE LOOTERS.

Viscount French is the hero of the following story, which is told by an officer back from the front. General French's affability of manner had made him exceedingly popular among the French civilians with whom he came in contact. One day he had occasion to call on a chemist in a town which had been rescued from German occupation after some months' interval. The chemist recognized his visitor and invited him to have a drink, cognac to be found anywhere in France. The Field-Marshal declined the proffered refreshment, but very interestedly asked how the chemist had been able to preserve his store of the precious liquid from the Huns, who are certainly not backward in looting the cellars of the towns they occupy. The chemist smiled, and though a little chagrined at his famous visitor's refusal explained—"I left out all the cheap wine in my cellar," he said, "but I hid upon a good idea for keeping the brandy. I looked out some poison bottles, poured it

Learned from a Sample Nineteen Years Ago

That He Could Depend on Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to Cure Many of the Common Ills of Life.

Living eighteen miles from a drug store Mr. Carr found it necessary to keep in the house some treatment to regulate the action of liver, kidneys and bowels.

To the habit of keeping these important organs active by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, when required, he attributes the good health of his large family.

Here, surely, is evidence of the value of these pills as a family medicine to protect the members of the family who use it from the common ills to many of which arises from constipation of the bowels and torpid condition of the liver and kidneys.

Mr. James Carr, Maynooth, Ont., writes: "About 19 years ago I received an envelope containing two boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I was doctoring at the time with two doctors, and as they did me no good I used the Pills, and by the time I

had finished one box I was cured of the pain in the back and shoulders. We have great confidence in Dr. Chase's Medicines. I have a family of ten children and have never had a doctor in the house for any of them. We live eighteen miles from a drug store and find that these Pills cure nearly all the ordinary ills by regulating the liver, kidneys and bowels. That we are all well and sound I attribute to their use and I have recommended them to hundreds and given away many a box, because I believe there is no medicine so good."

By awakening the action of liver, kidneys and bowels Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cleanse the system of poisons and remove the cause of biliousness, headaches, backache, lumbago, kidney disease and rheumatism. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

into them, and conspicuously displaying them on my shelves labelled them "Sulphuric acid." The chemist's wine was drunk, but the brandy entirely escaped the attentions of the Huns.

OUR GROWING EMPIRE.

Government gazettes which are now reaching London attest that the new administration of the late German colonies in the Pacific and in Africa is now proceeding satisfactorily. The gazette in South West Africa was first published in September of last year. Its title, "Official Gazette of the Protectorate of South West Africa in Military Occupation of the Union Forces," indicated that South West Africa is now a military protectorate, but also makes it clear that by degrees the military administration will be superseded by the civil power. The freshly acquired territory is for the time being divided into seven major districts under military magistrates, who include a few civilians, but all of whom have the military rank of major. Eleven minor districts are supervised by detached assistant military magistrates with the rank of captains and lieutenants. The civil eventually is foreshadowed by the appointment of E. H. Gorges—formerly Chief Secretary under the Military Governor—as administrator. All the German Pacific colonies, except Samoa—which remains under the New Zealand Government—are now administered from Rabaul, the headquarters of an administrator appointed by the Commonwealth of Australia. The title of the gazette published at Rabaul is "Government Gazette British Administration of (late) German New Guinea." It is not surprising to find that the islands Neu Pommern and Neu Mecklenburg, in the Bismarck Archipelago, once more enjoy their former British names. New Britain and New Ireland, and we may picture the joy of the veteran colonists of the old regime over the reversion. The last gazette from Rabaul contains a proclamation rescinding martial law, which affords a clear sign of the advance of the new order. As regards the Kamerun it may not be generally known that its occupied parts and Togoland are divided into British and French spheres of administration. Togoland falls into two distinct spheres, while the Kamerun territories are apportioned to Great Britain or France according to military exigencies.

THE GRANBY MARRIAGE.

The name to which Miss Tennant succeeds was for many years the symbol of London aristocratic society's most brilliant and thoughtful expression, for the Lady Granby who is now Duchess of Rutland was the recognised leader of the inner intellectual set of high fashion. The new Marchioness of Granby has much the same qualities as her mother-in-law. The set of which the Rutlands, Asquiths and Tennants form the center is concerned with learning and art and poetry, but carries it all lightly, wears, as it were, its art on its sleeve. Even Lord Granby, for all the attractions of his age and opportunities, has lived laborious days and is said to be a serious young man with literary tastes. Before the war, his ambitions lay in diplomacy. The new Lady Granby has great charm and taste and a gift for design. She and her cousin, Lady Diana Manners, between them are said to have designed every object of Lady Granby's trousseau. Lord Granby was not born to his great inheritance but lost an elder brother in early boyhood.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SERVANT.

In the higher social level the servant problem is quite as difficult as it is amongst ordinary people. Even the big territorial families, who recruit their servants mainly from their own tenants, have found the supply cut off. The big London hotels are profiting by this state of things. It is found much cheaper to go to the hotels than to run London houses with regular servants. The footmen are at the front and the maids are making munitions. The sort of conversation one hears would have seemed a couple of years ago like the dialogue in a fantasy. "I had a charming nurse—she is now post-man," said one, well-known London hostess, "but I hear that she hates it, so I hope to get her back." It used to be the desire for liberty and independence that caused the dearth of servants; now it is patriotism and a desire to do their bit like their men relatives. One of the many things that can never be the same after the war is the old organisation of the British household. The domestic servant as we understand her to-day will be as much an anomaly as the term "servant" now is.

BELOW THE STANDARD.

How do you feel to-day? Not quite right? Energy a little below standard—not strong enough to make much exertion? Perhaps a slight cough?

Nyal's Cod Liver Compound is what you need. Don't get frightened about those words "Cod Liver." You'll never know it from the taste.

It's a real tonic containing cod liver extract, extract of malt, wild cherry and hypophosphites—a splendid combination.

The cod liver extract builds you up—so does the extract of malt. The wild cherry soothes the bronchial tract and the hypophosphites supply phosphorus to the nervous system—just the thing it needs.

And the taste is pleasant. As an all round tonic, strength restorer and body-builder you'll find nothing better than Nyal's Cod Liver Compound—so why look further? You will be pleased.

The price is one dollar. PETER OMARA, THE Druggist 46-48 Water St. West.

Once a week wipe the gas range with turpentine. This will keep it in good condition. Very less than six weeks old should never be eaten.

A VISIT TO THE MANOR HOUSE—NEW STYLE. It would be interesting to know the proportion of the really big country houses that are serving at the moment as well-run hospitals. A week-end nowadays in the country is not un-

frequently like a prolonged visitors' day at one of the great London refuges for the sick and wounded. People now are asked down to stay with friends who have hardly been in town since the beginning of last year, having been as constantly on duty as any regular nursing staff, and they find the old Elizabethan or Georgian manor transformed into a house of wards, operating theatres, and sterilised pantries. The family have, possibly, with the exception of the heads, all turned out of the decorated bedrooms overlooking the park, and are sleeping on the top floor in old nurseries and disused bachelors' rooms. In some cases visitors are asked if they will mind "doubling up," and the same people who two years ago expected a sitting room to themselves will be glad to sleep on a truckle bed, to the sounds of concertinas, mouth harmoniums, and patter dances from the "wards" below. There is no such thing as dressing for dinner, as the girls of the house are usually in nurse's uniform, and go back to duty as soon as the meal is over. It is still somewhat of a shock to the unprepared bachelor, for instance, to come upon a former partner, the eldest daughter of the house, scrubbing the floor of a housemaid's pantry, now used as a ward kitchen, or to meet the second, a former society beauty, carrying piles of greasy dishes down the long gallery to "wash up." But such things are now common sights of the country house.

No Girl Need Have a Blotched Face

Whether it be in capturing the heart of man, or making her way through the world by the toll of her hands, a charming and pretty face gives any girl a big advantage. Poor complexion and rough, sallow skin are caused by blood disorders. The cure is simple. Just use Dr. Hamilton's Pills—a reliable family remedy that has for years been the foremost blood remedy in America. That soft glow will return to the cheeks, the eyes will brighten, appetite will improve, strength and endurance will come because sound health has been established. Get a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day. Sold everywhere.

Winner of \$30,000.

That \$30,000 was won in a single evening at bridge whilst by her husband, Joseph P. Elwell, a well-known instructor of the game, who has had many Brooklyn society folk for his pupils, is alleged by Helen D. Elwell in a suit for separation filed in the Supreme Court, Manhattan.

According to the wife's petition, her husband is worth \$500,000 and has for years been the foremost of four books he has written on bridge. They were married in Brooklyn, she says, but separated in April, 1911, her husband telling her that "he intended to live his own life separate from her thereafter."

The defendant is an expert card player and has recently succeeded in winning \$20,000 in a night, these matters being within the personal knowledge of the plaintiff. She also is informed as believing that she still continues to play heavily and most successfully.

Mrs. Elwell adds that her husband, now has country places at Southampton, L.I., and Newport, and that his entire personal property is worth \$100,000. He has made a great deal of money recently, she says, by investing "heavily and wisely" in stocks. His income from giving lessons in bridge to society folk has run as high as \$15,000.

Subsequent salvage operations resulted in the recovery of parts of the U-27 wreckage, among those recovered parts being the boathooks and other gear which bore the marking "U-27." These exhibits are now in the possession of the British Admiralty.

The facts in the possession of the British Admiralty have been kept carefully guarded for months, awaiting, it is asserted, the hoped-for admission on the part of the German Government that the U-27 had been destroyed.

A few weeks ago that admission was forthcoming, according to official information from London, in the shape of an official request made to the British Government through Walter H. Page, American Ambassador in London, for information as to whether or not one Wilhelm Schulz, who was a warrant, machinist on the U-27, was a prisoner of the British in England.

Publication Authorized. An official of the British Government, now in this country, received a resume of the U-27 evidence from London yesterday and was told that it would be proper for him to make

Our Bargain Stalls

We have arranged for the benefit of our customers goods on tables at the one price, so that customers can select themselves. To-day we feature 20c. Goods, but many will be worth double the price we ask. We are very emphatic regarding the rare economizing opportunities to be had in this Sale. Here is a list taken at random:

	Regular Price	Sale Price	Regular Price	Sale Price
Ladies' Belts	50c.	20c.	Men's Arm Wristlets	30c.
Ladies' Hose	30c.	20c.	Pin Cushions	50c.
Ladies' Mufflers	30c.	20c.	Toweling, 3 yards for	30c.
Ladies' Camisoles	30c.	20c.	Centre Pieces	25c.
Ladies' Aprons	30c.	20c.	Embroidery, 3 yards for	30c.
Ladies' Suspensiers	30c.	20c.	Veiling	30c.
Ladies' Collars	25c.	20c.	Cushion Top	30c.
Children's Hose	30c.	20c.	Pillow Slips	30c.
Children's Stocking Caps	25c.	20c.	Needle Cases, 2 for	30c.
Children's Wool Hoods	25c.	20c.	Gingham, 2 yards for	30c.
Children's Pinafores	25c.	20c.	Flannelette, 2 yards for	30c.
Children's Barrettes, 3 for	25c.	20c.	Blouse Flannelette, 2 yds.	30c.
Boys' Shirts	45c.	20c.	Towels	25c.
Boys' Caps	25c.	20c.	Sideboard Cloths	25c.
Boys' Suspensiers	25c.	20c.	Neck Frilling, 5 in., 6 for	25c.
Men's Gloves	35c.	20c.	Brilliant, 6 spools for	25c.
Men's Socks	30c.	20c.	Fancy Teapots	45c.
Men's Ties	40c.	20c.	Fern Pots	35c.
Men's Collars	25c.	20c.	Meat Dishes	30c.
Men's Handkfs., 3 for	25c.	20c.	Marmalade Jugs	45c.
Men's Braces	35c.	20c.	Tumblers, 6 for	30c.
			Frying Pans	35c.
			Milk Pans	30c.

Many other things in the Household line too numerous to mention at the WEST END BARGAIN STORE.

The C. L. MARCH Co., Ltd.,

Cor. Water and Springdale Streets.

Germany Lied To America on Arabic.

New York, March 2.—The British Government is in possession of evidence which has caused it to brand as knowingly false the official memorandum in which Germany sought to justify the torpedoing of the White Star liner Arabic on August 19 last.

This memorandum was sent to Mr. Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador on October 5 of last year. In it Count von Bernstorff stated that the German Government had received reports of Lieut. Schneider, the commander of the submarine which sank the Arabic, as well as additional affidavits from other members of the submarine crew, to the effect that the commander did not order the Arabic sunk until he became convinced that she was trying to ram the submarine.

The British Government now makes the unqualified statement that the submarine which sank the Arabic was the Y-27, commanded by Lieut. Schneider, as stated in the memorandum, but after the Arabic was torpedoed, a British naval patrol boat overhauled the submarine and destroyed it.

At least two members of the crew of the U-27 were rescued—both of them mortally wounded—and before they died they admitted that it was their boat which had torpedoed the Arabic. Lieut. Schneider went down with his submarine.

Subsequent salvage operations resulted in the recovery of parts of the U-27 wreckage, among those recovered parts being the boathooks and other gear which bore the marking "U-27." These exhibits are now in the possession of the British Admiralty.

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British Glove Dealers in London Are Heavily Fined.

Obtained \$30,000 Worth of Goods From Germany Through N. Y. Branch. At the Old Bailey recently William Gardiner Rigen was fined £500, William Fownes Rigen was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment and Stanley Fownes Rigen to four months imprisonment, on their withdrawing their former defense and pleading guilty to the charge of obtaining goods from Germany through their New York branch and trading in such goods in contravention of the trading with the enemy act.

The three men are partners of Fownes Brothers and Company, glove manufacturers. The prosecution alleged that between the end of September and the end of December, 1914, the accused had obtained goods worth \$30,000 from Saxony through the New York branch for which payment was to be made after the war.

Young Man!

What about that Blue Serge Suit you are going to get? Why not get it now or order it and have it ready when you want it? We have one of the finest stocks of Indigo Blue Serge, and sure to please you in style and workmanship. Our popular prices are \$25 to \$28. SPURRELL BROS., 365 Water Street. "Tailors for young men and men who want to stay young." feb25.eod.tf

"Dead" Even Hours, Revives.

Flowers intended for funeral enjoyed by convalescent.

Bangor, Me., Feb. 21.—James E. Grant has returned from Steuben, where he went to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Annie E. Grant, mended the submarine which sank took being used to decorate her grave, they are comforting her in her convalescence. She was given up for dead and all the relatives notified, but recovered from a state of coma after seven hours, and is now expected to regain her normal health in a few weeks.

Mr. Grant received a telegram a few days ago that his mother was very low and to come at once. This was followed by a telegram that she was dead. When he arrived at Steuben he was told that an undertaker who had been notified had received word that his services were not wanted and that Mrs. Grant had revived after being to all appearances dead.

Physicians say that the case is without a parallel in this part of the country.

Admiral Jellicoe

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who recently received the birthday greetings of a grateful Empire, has three times escaped death by little short of a miracle. In 1880, when Lieutenant on the Monarch, he volunteered to rescue the crew of a wrecked steamer off Gibraltar, but his boat was capsized and he swam ashore only after a terrific struggle. His second escape was from the ill-fated Victoria. The third and narrowest escape was during the Boxer rising, when he was shot through the lung, yet maintained a running fight against overwhelming odds for five days.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"