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"I had a stroke of Paralysis in March, and this left me unable to walk or help myself and the Constipation was terrible. Finally, I took 'Fruit-a-lives' for the Constipation. This fruit medicine gradually toned up the nerves and actually relieved the paralysis. By the use of 'Fruit-a-lives' I grew stronger until all the palsy left me. I am now well and attend my store every day."

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Fruit-a-lives is nature's own remedy and 'Fruit-a-lives' is made from fruit juices. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. at dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

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The Pill That Brings Relief.—When, after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fullness and pains in the stomach he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it be not dealt with. Parnele's Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring relief. These pills are especially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their sterling qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of users.

An Amateur Picture Play

Its Production Was Attended With Difficulties.

By DWIGHT NORWOOD

When Daisy Allison, who had made a hit in amateur theatricals, noticed in a newspaper that film companies were inviting persons owning handsome places to furnish scenarios for picture plays, which the occupants were to enact themselves in their own houses and on their own grounds, she clapped her hands in glee. What could be more delightful than to organize a company to enact a play, making a house party of the actors and actresses? The summer season was at hand. The flowers were blooming in the garden; nature was ready to provide the scenery.

Miss Allison was aware that a plot must be provided for the play and a knowledge of construction was requisite. One of her acquaintances was a playwright, and quite likely his services could be secured to get up a scenario. As for the actors and actresses, Miss Allison's friends would be climbing over one another to secure invitations to the histrionic house party.

She entered upon her work at once, her first act being to write a note to Mr. Howard Ashley, a playwright, stating her design and asking him if he would officiate in the construction of the play. He consented, stating that he had a number of scenarios on hand from which a selection, doubtless, could be made and recommended that the play be decided on before the invitations were given out in order that persons best fitted for the different parts might be included. Since Miss Daisy herself had proved her ability as an actress she would, doubtless, be expected to take the leading lady's part and a play should be chosen that would be best suited to her abilities. Then, too, the scenes should be fitted to the Allison's beautiful country place and its environs.

Mr. Ashley submitted several plays, and one was decided upon, the principal scenes of which were laid in the country home of the Earl of Pemberton, an English nobleman. A synopsis of the play is this: An American girl, only child of a very rich man, goes to England, where she visits the home of another branch of her family among the nobility. An impetuous English lord (Axminster) attempts to marry her for her money. Her father, who is at the head of a large manufacturing concern in America, sends his right hand man, Eben MacArthur, over to investigate the matter. He discovers that Axminster is a fraud and exposes him. The girl marries MacArthur, who takes the place of a son to the manufacturer and inherits, with his wife, the business.

Mr. Ashley, who was experienced not only in the construction of plays, but in choosing the scenes to be photographed, consented to take charge of the whole affair, and nothing remained but to make up a list of names of those who were to compose the company and issue the invitations. The cast of principal characters when completed was as follows:

Lucinda Owens, Miss Allison; Lord Axminster, Mr. Perkins; Eben MacArthur, Mr. Wilson; Gladys Pemberton, Miss Stevens.

So great was the pressure for invitations that it was found necessary to make a long list of dramatics personae, though the four persons mentioned carried the play. It was also found necessary to bring in a number of the neighboring country people for tenants on the Pemberton estate.

When the guests arrived each was furnished with a synopsis of the play, and on the following morning the photographing commenced.

Now, there would have been no trouble whatever in producing an attractive play within a reasonable time had the originals of the characters been indifferent to one another. Unfortunately, Lucinda Owens (Miss Allison) selected for the part of Eben MacArthur Dick Wilson, with whom she was on the eve of an engagement. This was all right considering the way the play ended, but in the earlier stages she was expected to treat him with disdain. Gladys Pemberton (Miss Stevens), who was supposed in the play to be angling for Lord Axminster, was really a rival of Miss Allison for the affections of Mr. Wilson, who played the part of Eben MacArthur.

One of the first scenes was an interview between Eben MacArthur and Lucinda Owens, in which the gentleman was to be treated with something more than indifference. Unfortunately the lady found it impossible to conceal her affection for him. Ten efforts were made by the photographic artist



before a fair one was secured.

When Eben MacArthur arrived in England he was received at the Pemberton manor house by Gladys Pemberton, who was at the time enjoying a tete-a-tete in the flower garden with Lord Axminster, for whom she was supposed to be angling. Being a rival of Lucinda Owens for the affections of Eben MacArthur and having witnessed that lady's exhibition of a liking for MacArthur, she was in a very bad humor. She turned her back on his lordship and, plucking a rose, presented it to the newcomer from America. A dozen photographs were made of this scene before the lady could be brought to enact it as intended—that is, she was supposed to look upon MacArthur as an uncultured American backwoodsman and act toward him accordingly.

Since the cost of the photographs was borne by the film company, their manager began to fear that the expense of production would be too great to warrant continuing the photographing. He stopped work, but after Mr. Ashley had lectured the actresses on their behavior and they had promised to do better in future the manager consented to proceed.

Eben MacArthur in the play wins Lord Axminster's confidence in order to expose his designs upon Lucinda Owens' fortune. In the earlier scenes he is expected to show his lordship much admiration. But in the real life part these two men were rivals for the hand of the hostess. Now, a photograph exaggerates an expression. The result was that the films of these earlier scenes showed sufficient hatred on the part of MacArthur toward his rival to give away his detective purposes.

Again another halt was called by the manager of the film company, and Mr. Ashley lectured the actors in the same strain he had spoken to the actresses. But by this time seven times the length of film had been used that was ordinarily necessary, and few of the scenes between the principal characters had been pictured satisfactorily. Indeed, matters had come to such a pass that Mr. Ashley, who was aware of the difficulties underlying the ill success, declared that success in picture play making with a company wherein there were so much love and inordinate jealousy incompatible with the play must result as it had begun—in failure—and the attempt had better be discontinued.

However, Miss Daisy Allison, whose heart was set on the enterprise and whose pocketbook was well stocked, agreed to stand the expense of making the photographs above a certain amount, and after that the manager of the film company was pacified. The only danger now was that the patience of the photographer would give out. Nevertheless, the extra cost having been provided for, the production of the films proceeded, and four reels were finished. If not satisfactorily, at least the best that could be done under the circumstances.

Mr. Ashley hoped that at the manufacture of the fifth reel he would see the actors and actresses would have fallen into such harmony in their parts that the scenes would be sufficiently successful to cause audiences to forget the blench of the earlier scenes. Eben MacArthur shows up the villainy of Lord Axminster and, after an interview in a dramatic scene, points to the door through which his lordship passes, exclaiming, "Ashley dreads this scene, for by this time the rivalry between the two men in the real life affair had become extremely bitter. But the playwright hoped for the best.

He was disappointed. Axminster, who was left tackle in a football team, becoming exasperated at the charges of his rival, instead of sinking out under the torrent of invective took his rival by the collar and the seat of his trousers and threw him into a flower bed.

The commotion that followed this exploit was only allayed by the hostess demanding an apology from the football man and a promise that he would play his part as was intended for a second picture, on pain of a discontinuance of his acquaintance. This brought him to terms, and films of the scene were obtained which were at least in accordance with the scenario.

There was more trouble among the actresses. In the play Gladys Pemberton wins the confidence of Lucinda Owens in order to detach her from Lord Axminster, and Lucinda does not discover her treachery until the last scene, when she upbraids her and stuns

into an automobile with MacArthur to go to a steamer to return to America. When this scene came to be enacted Lucinda's taunts had a similar effect on Gladys to MacArthur's on Lord Axminster. The chauffeur brought the car up under the porte-cochere, MacArthur was waiting at the car door for Lucinda to finish her contemptuous remarks to Gladys; but, getting tired of waiting, he stepped into the auto and took possession of a back seat. Suddenly Gladys made a dash for the auto, jumped in and shut the door. The chauffeur, hearing the slam, took it for a signal to depart, put on the clutch and went rolling away with the wrong woman.

Had not this inordinate display of jealousy occurred in the very last scene the play would never have been finished. Lucinda, who had been left on the piazza by her rival, stamped her foot and gave other evidence of vindictiveness. The photographer, whose patience had already been exhausted, stormed; the manager of the film company clapped his hat on his head, thus signifying that he was through with the affair, while Ashley ran down the roadway calling lustily for the chauffeur to stop.

Nothing but the fact that the scene was the last to be enacted saved the play from oblivion. As it was, a second picture was not made till after an hour's wrangle, and then half a dozen attempts were made before one was completed that would do at all. As soon as it was accomplished the party broke up in a cyclone, the guests departing by afternoon trains, thus leaving a score of empty covers on a dinner table at which the completion of the play was to have been celebrated.

There is much in picture plays that is not dependent on the moods of the performers. The scenery in Miss Allison's play was very beautiful, the costumes of the actresses were artistic combinations, and the actresses were high bred women. Perhaps it is these elements that made the play, after all, a success.

Settled the Duel.
Lord March, afterward the Marquis of Queensberry, was not accustomed to view a duel with unbecoming apprehension and usually attended an affair with an air of enjoyment that often was decidedly displeasing and embarrassing to his adversary. But he was served at last with that sauce which the proverb explains is for the gander as well as for the goose. It was when he was challenged to fight an Irish sportsman, Lord March appeared on the ground accompanied by a second, surgeon and other witnesses. His opponent arrived soon afterward with a similar retinue, but added to by a person who staggered under the weight of a polished oak coffin, which he deposited on the ground, end up, with its lid facing Lord March and his party. Lord March became decidedly uncomfortable when he read the inscription plate, engraved with his own name and title and the date and year of death, and peace was patched up.

He Dodged Cold Mutton.
A curious reply was made by Cecil Rhodes to a lady who, seeking to draw him out, suggested that he owed his phenomenal rise to the impetus of noble sentiments.

"Madam," returned Mr. Rhodes, "I owe my fortune simply and solely to cold mutton." "Cold mutton?" gasped the lady. "Oh, Mr. Rhodes, what do you mean?" "When I was young," continued the South African millionaire, "I was so dosed with cold mutton and I hated it so cordially that I resolved to grow rich in order to put it on one side for the rest of my life. Yes, madam, cold mutton was at the root of my success. Noble sentiments had nothing to do with it."

Drinking Water.
It is surprising how many people drink little or no water. There is no greater purifying agent than plenty of water internally. An abundance of it not only flushes the entire system, but improves the action of the skin; hence the complexion. Care should be taken that the water drunk is free from germs. If there is any doubt boil it. Do not confine yourself exclusively to either cold or hot water and do not take either at extreme temperatures.

Not Warranted.
Grubbs—Is there any truth in this report that Miss Oldgirl is to be married? Stubbs—She thinks there is doubtless, but in my own view her belief merely represents another triumph of hope over experience.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Constant Revelation.
"Every time I read Shakespeare I discover some idea that hadn't struck me before."
"Yes," replied the man who yawns, "but isn't it pretty much the same way with an insurance policy?"—Washington Star.

An idler is a watch that wants both hands.—Cowper.

THE FORTY IMMORTALS.

Origin and Checkered Career of the French Academy.

The Institute of France had its inception in 1570, when there was founded in Paris by the French poet, Antoine de Balif, a literary and musical society, known as the Academy of the Valois. Charles IX. granted it letters patent on Nov. 20, 1570, as the Academy of Poetry and Music. It had, however, no stability. Attacked upon every occasion and criticised by its opponents, its members ceased to meet after 1584. Almost half a century passed before a revival took place.

For some time, since the year 1629, a small circle of enthusiastic students was wont to meet at each other's homes for the study of French language and literature. From year to year its membership increased, and in 1634 Cardinal Richelieu proposed to the society to have their private status changed into a public institution, with many rights and privileges. Upon agreement by the society it was henceforth known as the French Academy, with a charter from Louis XIII., of January, 1633. It consisted then of forty members, the "forty immortals," and at no time and under no pressure whatsoever has this number been increased.

True it is, also, that here royal prerogative and personal intrigue often added an inferior member, while the far superior remained excluded, for whom popular indignation created the world known "forty-first seat." For a century and a half the academy held stated meetings until Aug. 5, 1793.—Argonaut.

WOMEN PEARL DIVERS.

In Japan They Are Taught to Swim While Mere Babies.

In Japan, where pearl fishing is an important industry, nine-tenths of the pearl divers are women. Tiny girls, mere babies, are taught by their mothers to swim, and later to dive, the seashore is their playground, and at thirteen or fourteen, when they leave school, they are usually ready to begin diving in earnest. A good mother superintends her daughter's diving exercises as carefully and instructs her as faithfully as any good German hausfrau instructs her daughter in domestic tasks.

A girl does not reach her highest point of efficiency until she is about twenty-five years old. She works from eight to ten hours a day, with only two holidays a month, diving in from fifteen to forty-five feet of water. January and February are too cold for all day work, but even then she often spends from one to five hours daily on and under the water. She wears a special dress of white cotton bloomers and short skirt, her hair is twisted into a tight knot with a cloth wound through it on top of her head, and she wears goggles to protect her eyes. A small tub attached to her waist holds the oysters. She earns from fifteen cents to a dollar a day.

On this small pay she often saves a considerable amount of money, which constitutes her dowry.—Youth's Companion.

Crossing the Channel.

What landing at Sandwich was like in 1532 we learn from Hubertus, the envoy of the Palgrave Frederick to Henry VIII., whose story is given in Henry Henry Cress's "Gentlemen Errant." Hubertus was detained for a week at Calais by stormy weather and had a terrible time when he finally hired a ship and crossed. A young Englishman compelled the sailors to do their duty by ropes' ends and threats of death, and taught Hubertus, who was "mildling seashell," to pump out the water, which he did "till at the break of morning the winds fell, and we saw the mountains of England spread out before us." They found themselves off Sandwich (that mountainous district) and were taken off the ship in small boats and carried "one neck or back" to land.—London Chronicle.

The Moth and the Flame.

A naturalist states that a moth—and for that matter many other insects—will fly toward a flame for the same reason that a plant seeks the light. Insects, it seems, move in the direction of the light rays that fall upon them. But the light must be of considerable intensity to produce a marked result. Toward a feeble glare the insect would move but leisurely, but in the case of a concentrated light like the flame of a candle or lamp the insect travels with great rapidity to its death.

Very Polite.

Bill—You say he is polite?
Jim—Oh, very.
"Always gives up his seat in a car to a lady?"

"Always, and the other night at the theater he even got up and offered his seat to one of the lady ushers."—Yonkers Statesman.

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STONE & WELLINGTON

TORONTO

Voters List-1915

Municipality of the Township Warwick, County of Lambton.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in List 3 of "The Ontario Voters List Act," copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote at the Municipal elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that said list was first posted up at my office, Warwick, on 27th day of July, 1915, and remains there for inspection, and I hereby call upon voters to take immediate proceedings to have errors or omissions corrected according to law. Dated at Warwick this 28th day of July, A.D., 1915.
N. HERBERT, Clerk of Warwick.

What Modern Artillery Can

This is a war of artillery. Shells shrapnel are being used on a scale far in excess of the calculations of the most seeing military experts of Europe. It is why Kitchener and French are asking for more shells, and still more shells, for a great proportion of the \$120 a minute which this war is costing is being blown away by our big guns.

To fire a single shot from our big guns costs \$5,000, and some idea of the expenditure of naval firing can be gathered from the fact that one famous battleship could use up roughly \$100,000 worth of ammunition per minute if she were all her guns at full blast, which would do if necessary. And to this battleship must be added the cost of gun, remembering that the largest war gun has a very short life, and is worn out. The most expensive gun use is 12-in., though our big guns run heavy ammunition bills. For instance, \$375 vanishes in flame and smoke every time a 13.5 weapon is fired.

The guns which expend \$5,000 worth of ammunition every time they are fired are really wonderful pieces of artillery. They can heave a ton weight of explosives over a distance of thirty miles with the certainty of hitting any spot they aim at. The power and velocity of the shells is such that on leaving the gun it is force enough to go straight through 10 inches of wrought iron.

The 12-in. gun can eat up well over \$500 worth of ammunition per minute. For a 9.2 in. it is approximately \$150; for a 7.5 in. under \$100, and for 6-in. about \$80.

Miller's Worm Powders are not surpassed by any other preparation as vermifuge or worm destroyer. Indeed there are few preparations that have it merit that it has to recommend Mothers, aware of its excellence, seek aid at the first indication of the presence of worms in their children, knowing that it is a perfectly trustworthy medicine that will give immediate and lasting relief.