

CLARKE BROS.

BEAR RIVER, N. S.

IMPORTING RETAILERS

OF

British Dress Goods

Women's, Misses', Children's Jackets

Boys' and Youths' Ready-to-wear Clothing

Women's, Misses' and Children's Underwear

Men's Boys' and Youths' Underwear

Scotch and English Tweeds and Serges

Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Linens

Boots, Shoes, and Rubber Footwear.

Our Stock is complete in every detail. Notwithstanding that War conditions have caused some advance in prices we were fortunate in securing deliveries of our foreign shipments, and are prepared to execute all orders without advancing prices.

Send along your orders by mail. We absolutely guarantee you entire satisfaction.

Yours very truly

CLARKE BROS.

Wheat in Canada

OTTAWA, March 9, 1915.—A press bulletin issued to-day by the Census and Statistics Office gives the results of a special inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the stocks of wheat in Canada on February 8, 1915. The inquiry, carried out by direction of the Hon. Sir Geo. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and conducted by the Census and Statistics Office in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Board of Grain Commissioners, was effected by means of schedules addressed to Elevator, Flour Mill and Railway Companies and to crop-reporting correspondents for the estimation of quantities in farmer's hands. Compilation of the returns received shows that the amount of wheat, and of wheat the equivalent of flour, in Canada on February 8 last was 79,130,593 bushels, or, if allowance be made for a small proportion of non-replies, an aggregate in round figures of 80 million bushels. The total of 79,130,583 bushels is distributed as follows: Terminal elevators 2,853,679 bushels, railways elevators

1,213,952 bushels, other elevators 26,776,246 bushels, flour mills 6,160,840 bushels, in transit by rail 12,571,876 bushels and in farmer's hands 29,554,000 bushels. The result of the inquiry shows that the quantity of wheat in Canada should be amply sufficient to meet all requirements between now and the next harvest. For seeding this spring and for food during the next six months, it is estimated that 44½ million bushels will be required, thus leaving, on February 8, 1915, in addition to the usual quantity of imports, a balance of 35¼ million bushels for export and reserve. From February 8 to March 2, 36,370 bushels of wheat, and flour expressed as wheat, were imported and 6,741,990 bushels were exported. The inquiry took no account of quantities of wheat flour in the hands of wholesale and retail vendors in towns and villages throughout Canada, nor of quantities of wheat in local grist mills. These quantities, altogether relatively small in individual cases, amount to a considerable aggregate, tending to show that the estimate of 80 million bushels is not excessive.

Minard's Liniment cures Scurvy in Cows.

How Animals Sleep

Elephants sleep standing up. When in a herd a certain number will always stand watch while the others sleep, for the big, powerful beasts are timid and cautious at night and will not go to sleep unguarded.

Bats sleep head downward, hanging by their hind claws. Birds, with few exceptions, sleep with their heads turned tailward over the back, and the beak thrust beneath the wing.

Storks, gulls, and other long-legged birds sleep standing on one leg. Ducks sleep on open water. To avoid drifting ashore, they keep paddling with one foot thus making them move in a circle.

Foxes and wolves sleep curled up, their noses and the soles of their feet close together and blanketed by their bushy tail.

Owls, in addition to their eyelids, have a screen that they draw sideways across their eyes to shut out the light, for they sleep in the daytime.—OUR DUMB ANIMALS.

The king of Siam will send some of his famous sacred white elephants to be exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in charge of Prince Japan.

PRINCE DALE

March 12th.

Messrs. Fred and Ira Wright spent Tuesday at Lake Munroe.

Mr. Dennis Wright of Bear River, spent the week-end with relatives here.

Messrs. Angus and Fred Wright have each sold a yoke of oxen this week.

Miss Edith Mailing of Clements-port, was a recent guest of friends here.

Mr. Corkum the Petrie agent, was at Mr. M. G. Dondale's over Thursday night.

Mr. Leon Wright who attended the Boys' Convention at Halifax, returned home Monday.

Mr. Ira Wright and Miss Oressa Wright went to Ipswich, Mass., Wednesday, to remain indefinitely.

Misses Jennie Fecor and Reta Fraser spent the week-end at Mr. Gilbert Hubley's, Bear River.

Mrs. Maynard Brown and Miss Etta Long, of Clementsvale, were guests of relatives here on Friday.

NORTH RANGE

Mr. James Height had the misfortune to cut his foot quite badly last week.

Preaching next Sunday morning by the Pastor at 10.30. Sunday school at close of service.

Mr. and Mrs. Langille spent a few days at Centerville, Digby Neck, at Mr. Langille's old home last week.

Mr. Henry Murray from Massachusetts is visiting friends in this place after an absence of about thirty years.

Mrs. V. J. Andrews and little daughter Phyllis spent the week-end with Mrs. Andrews' mother Mrs. E. T. Harris at Barton.

There was a donation held Saturday evening at the home of Mr. Bruce Height for the pastor. Ice-cream and cake was served free, and a collection taken, the sum of \$12.80 being realized.

Quite a number of friends met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bragg, March 9th, this being their little daughter Annie's birthday. Tea was served at 5.30 and a very enjoyable evening was spent in music and games. All went away wishing her many more happy birthdays.

VICTORIA BEACH

March 15th.

The Belgium Circle which was organized at Victoria Beach on January 15th, shipped the following articles to Halifax on March 14th:—

- 10 quilts
- 10 night-gowns
- 24 undershirts
- 35 girls' dresses
- 7 women's dresses
- 10 women's shirt-waists
- 5 women's coats
- 2 children's coats
- 12 pr. children's drawers
- 6 pair women's drawers
- 9 combination suits
- 11 pr. women's stockings
- 2 pr. children's stockings
- 4 infants' outfits
- 9 infants' hats
- 2 infants' bands
- 2 infants' shirts
- 1 pair sheets
- 7 comfort bags
- 2 hats
- 1 bonnet
- 1 pair women's boots
- 2 pair children's slippers
- 3 pair bloomer suits
- 9 pair garters
- 2 hdkfs., 1 hair ribbon.
- 12 boys' shirts
- 6 men's shirts
- 5 pair boys' pants
- 5 pair boys' blouses
- 3 neckties

The following articles were contributed by Mrs. Henry Apte and family, Victoria Beach for Belgium:—

- 1 bed, 2 cradle quilts
- 1 woman's cap
- 1 woman's skirt
- 2 girls' petticoats
- 3 girls' dresses
- 2 women's shirtwaists
- 2 pr. girls' stockings
- 1 man's coat
- 1 man's sweater and vest
- 1 pr. man's socks
- 3 men's shirts
- 1 pr. boy's pants
- 1 pair combinations
- 2 boys' blouses
- 1 doll
- 1 comfort bag
- 10 baby's diapers
- 1 pair gloves
- 1 pair booties
- 2 collars and belt.

MORGANVILLE

Miss Florence Berry returned home from her school at Riversdale. Preaching service in the Morganville Baptist Church on Sunday, March 21st at 3 p. m.

Mr. George Snell died at his home in Morganville on Monday the 8th of March aged 75 years.

Mrs. Kennedy of Gardner, Mass., arrived home on Wednesday to attend the funeral of her father George Snell.

One Hundred Years of Peace

Centenary celebrations have become common during recent years, and we have been repeatedly called upon to commemorate the great deeds of an eminent man, who was born one hundred years previously, or to talk of the glories of some famous battle that was fought a century ago. The benefit of these celebrations is evident. Young people as a rule do not read history to any great extent, and there is more educative value in thus reminding them of the great events of the past.

No centenary deserves so well to be celebrated as that which marks the completion of one hundred years of peace between the United States of America and Great Britain. That two such great nations should go through a full hundred years, not only without fighting against each other, but with an ever increasing feeling of friendliness, is surely cause for sincere rejoicing. The terrible scenes now being enacted in Europe reveal what an awful tragedy war is. We should be sincerely thankful that upon this continent we still enjoy the blessings of peace.

In the year 1812 war broke out between Great Britain and the United States and continued until the close of 1814. It would serve no good purpose to recall the causes of this quarrel or to dwell upon the battles that were fought. The bitterness that was engendered at that time has been forgotten, and the actors in those unhappy wrangles have long since gone to their graves. The war was brought to a close by the Treaty of Ghent, which was signed on December 24, 1814, and ratified on February 17, 1815. This treaty was negotiated by John Quincy Adams, J. A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin, representing the United States; and Lord Gambier, Henry Goulbourn and William Adams, representing Great Britain.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the treaty is the fact that it makes no mention whatever of the conflict. Hannah says: "So weary were the people of the United States of the contest, so great was their joy at the return of peace that the terms upon which it was made, so far from being criticized, were not even considered—it was enough for them that the war had ended." Henry Clay who had declared that he never wished to see peace until Canada had been taken from the British, was one of the first to sign the document.

The treaty declared that there should be a firm and universal peace between the two countries, that hostilities should cease after ratification within different specified periods in different specified parts of the world; that all territory, places and possessions taken by either party from the other during the war should be restored without delay; and the two parties agreed to use their best endeavors to abolish the traffic in slaves, which was declared to be irreconcilable with the principles of humanity.

It is worthy of note that the Belgian city in which the great event took place a century ago is now the centre of the bloodiest war that was ever waged. The very building in which the peace delegates signed the historic documents still stands, while all around it has been heard the roar of cannon and bursting shell.

The treaty of Ghent was not arranged without difficulties. Upon arrival in the city the delegates from the Republic were summoned by the Englishmen to attend at the lodgings of the latter. This was regarded as a patronizing invitation and was unanimously declined as an "offensive exhibition of superiority."

Fortunately John Bull took the hint and a happy issue out of the dilemma was found by agreeing to meet at a place mutually convenient. During the negotiations many rocks were struck, and it seemed at times as if the conference would end without any satisfactory result.

In the expectation that the conflict would continue, Wellington was offered the command of the British forces in America, but the hero of Waterloo not only declined the commission, but criticized the demands of Britain upon the United States. The result was the withdrawal of the demands and the way was clear for united action. It was practically decided to restore everything as it was before the war. The news of the peace treaty reached New York on Saturday night, the 11th of February. The British sloop of war, the "Favorite," sailed into port under a flag of truce, carrying two messen-

The Congestion from a Bad Cold

Loosened up in One Hour

Nerviline Rubbed On At Night—You're Well Next Morning

Nerviline Never Fails

When that cold comes, how is it to be cured?

This method is simplicity itself; rub the chest and throat vigorously with "Nerviline," rub it in good and deep; lots of rubbing can't do any harm. Then put some Nerviline in the water and use it as a gargle; this will ease the cough, cut out the

phlegm, assist in breaking up the cold quickly. There is no telling how quickly Nerviline breaks up a hard racking cough, eases a tight chest, relieves a pleuritic pain. Why, there isn't any liniment with half the power, the penetrative qualities, the honest merit that has made Nerviline the most popular American household liniment.

A large 50 cent bottle of Nerviline cures ills of the whole family, and makes the doctor's bills small. Get it today. The large size is more economical than the small 25 cent size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from The Catarthozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

gers representing the two countries, who were bearers of the despatch. The announcement caused the greatest satisfaction and the universal joy found expression in processions and illuminations.

The hard feeling engendered by the war did not die quickly. The wrongs and grievances on both sides were for some years talked about. But time, the great healer of all troubles, gradually softened the feelings of the people on both sides of the line, and they have come to regard one another with feelings of friendliness. Since then there have been disputes between the two nations, but they have all been settled amicably. When an altercation arose in 1895 over the boundary line between British Guinea and Venezuela in South America some reckless people in the United States talked of invading Canada, but the great mass of the citizens of the American Republic were horrified at the idea of two neighbors fighting one another, and a peaceful agreement was reached.

After the declaration of peace for some years the British Government kept regular soldiers in Canada, but gradually reduced the number until, in 1870, all of them disappeared except a small garrison which was retained at Halifax. "Uncle Sam" has removed most of his soldiers from the vicinity of Canada and if today some regiments are found near the boundary line, it is because it is convenient to use the barracks and not with any idea of hostility toward Canada.

The line that separates one country from another is often called a frontier, and usually it bristles with forts, guns and bayonets. Thank God, we have nothing of the sort in this continent of North America. We have abolished the frontier, and now there is nothing between us but a geographical boundary line which we could scarcely identify were it not for the custom houses that waylay us when we attempt to cross.

There are no forts between us worthy of the name and even these are slowly falling to decay. Both countries seem willing to let them crumble into dust. No war vessels patrol our lakes, and we are not thinking of building any.

At the present time the war spirit is flaming furiously in the old world, and the people of several nations are groaning under an almost insufferable burden of taxation in supporting colossal armies and overpowering navies. It is sincerely to be hoped that this military contagion will not spread to this continent, for it is one of the greatest evils that can afflict humanity.

Let us show to the world that international differences can be settled by arbitration without appealing to the cannon and the sword, and let our splendid lakes remain forever unhaunted by the destroying dreadnaughts of war. Let us pour our money into education; into the missionary enterprise; into the social uplifting of the people, and learn to trust one another.

A little time ago the statement was made that Great Britain and the United States combined could whip the world. Some one immediately said: "What do they want to whip the world for?" Then another, I think it was Bishop McDowell, added the suggestion that these two great nations could save the world. There would appear to be some significance in the remark when it is remembered that seven-eighths of the missionaries who are at work today in non-Christian lands have been sent out by England and America. It would seem as if God had commissioned these two English-speaking countries to evangelize the world.

A beautiful incident which illustrates this occurred some time ago in Pennsylvania, when the half century of Bishop Thoburn's work in India was celebrated. During the proceedings the good Bishop was presented with two envelopes, one

containing a deed for a house, wrapped in the Stars and Stripes, the flag under which he was born, and that he has loved so dearly throughout all his life. The other envelope enclosed a cheque for one thousand dollars with which to furnish the house, and this was wrapped in the folds of the Union Jack, the flag under which Bishop Thoburn's great work had been done. This is the sort of alliance that we lead for—the two Anglo-Saxon nations uniting for the enlightenment of the dark places of the earth; for the overthrow of all forms of evil, and for the universal enthronement of our Lord Christ.

Canadians are loyal to the King and desire no other flag to float over them but the Union Jack, but they have discovered that they can be loyal Britons without quarrelling with their neighbors.

Not long ago a great young people's mass meeting was held in Massey Hall in the city of Toronto. Among the decorations for the occasion was one which attracted the attention of Dr. Amos R. Wells, of Boston, the speaker of the evening. The flags of England and the United States were tastefully draped around the clock which occupied a prominent place in front of the gallery. "This indicates," remarked Dr. Wells, "that these two countries shall remain on friendly terms as long as time shall last."—Onward.

Can't Lose Hair

Twenty Years From Today a Bald-headed Man Will Be An Unusual Sight.

One of the most prominent druggists of America made a statement a few weeks ago which has caused a great deal of discussion among scientists in the medical press.

He said: "If the new hair grower, Mildredina Hair Remedy, increases its sales as it has during the past year, it will be used by nearly every man, woman and child in America within eight years."

"When Mildredina Hair Remedy is used almost universally, dandruff will disappear and with its departure baldness, itching scalp, splitting hair and all scalp diseases will follow and twenty years from now a bald head will be a rarity."

There is only one way to cure dandruff, and that is to kill the germs. There is only one hair preparation that will kill the germs and that is any head where there is any life left, Mildredina Hair Remedy. This unusual hair restorer with its record of thousands of cures will grow hair on it will cure dandruff, stop falling hair and itching of the scalp in three weeks or money back.

It is the most pleasant and invigorating tonic, is not sticky, or greasy and is used extensively by ladies of refinement who desire to have and to keep their hair soft, lustrous and luxuriant. Fifty cents for a large bottle druggists everywhere. Mail orders filled by American Proprietary Co., Boston, Mass.

CUT THIS OUT

FREE to show how quickly Mildredina Hair Remedy acts, we will send a large sample free by return mail to anyone who sends this Coupon to AMERICAN PROPRIETARY CO., BOSTON, MASS., with their name and address and ten cents in silver or stamps to pay postage.

A Fierce Battle

The "Evening Times" of Ames, Iowa, tells how the European War was transferred to the town jail on the 2nd ult. Five or six hoboes, getting free board from the town, and "feeling their oats," got into a heated discussion on the war. Remarks were made not at all flattering to a German who was one of the number. The battle of words became a battle of carnal weapons. The German with the stove poker and a brick dashed gallantly to the attack. The stove was knocked over, soot and ashes became mingled with angry words, and at first the German gained the advantage, but finally he was driven from his trenches and victory perched upon the banners of the Allies. The town marshal arrived, fixed up the stove, and reported all quiet.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds, &c.