

OFFICER AND PT. Y NURSE MEET FRANCE

Times-Journal gave a Nursing Sister Marion parents in Pt. Stanley, following is a part:— I admitted Lieut. Leonard of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. of Aylmer. His medical him to our hospital suffering from a very severe cold, his being on the march by heavy rain storm. He usily ill, but will, I think, r and join his battery. As ard the name I asked him from Aylmer, Canada. He ras. After informing him e took a great interest in e. He is a dear little chap, quent conversation about s and friends at home n friends. We are mowd I regret parting with d the box of chocolates. They were such a treat, them as any sweets here e question.

now that the end is in gh it is truly terrible the Huns have left be- makes many casualties. d a Canadian Light Horse told me our cavalry has active during October z faster than he want- not conceive the distress e civilians are suffering, g freed from the Huns helled and die. We are enous times with those, their nerves are shatter- ed emaciated you almost are human beings. They st awful tales of their at the hands of the "vile e woman about 55 years ne to our hospital with a uiltated hand and arm e Hun sergeant who shot e she cheered when she adians coming. We are ouch with all the phases of the terrible ravages of ut we do not get despon- ul soon be over; we feel eace is in sight, and we with that bright hope be-

msc.) sort of proceeding, the men were given five solitary, but most of them y easy, because the Ger- rs were so much amused, ight they had taken away eivable thing that could e use for tunnel building, never thought of the war rman officers came from id to see the tunnel. They et us destroy it but kept it sity. Even the general of ear by came in to see it. was the finest piece of had ever seen.

THE FINAL TEST

ld-timers" in the Great in tell the story of a pro- rine engineer who was mined by the captain. The ad asked a number of di- tions in order to confuse but the candidate was al- y with an answer. At last, of deepest concern, the cap- ing the water in your in- is working properly, your eck was not stuck or your ged, but you weren't gett- water in your boilers—what u do?"

gineer looked puzzled for a unable fully to grasp the then, with a knowing smile e, he answered:

up on deck and see if there water in the lake." "do," said the captain.

Choice Meats

s a nice roast of Beef, rk : a choice tender steak few nice chops with t and cordial attention

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your surplus cash on mort-

or Dominion War Loan;

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sist with good business. No

Warnock, Notary Public.

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles. Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service."

I improved in health and was able to do housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.—Mrs. O. S. JOHNSON, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash. There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

tions is the white rose of York. The original structure of the chedral long ago disappeared. It was in part rebuilt in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. At the time of the Reforma- tion it shared in the fate of other ecclesiastical structures. The older parts of the building, present in even variations of their architect- ure, with here and there traces of older parts Norman, as for example, in the chapter house and the beauti- ful arch or gate-house already men- tioned. The sculptured ornamenta- tion is remarkable for its grotes- queness, various animals being re- presented playing on musical instru- ments. I have seen this example on more modern buildings—for example the public library in Hereford.

The Chapter House

The beautiful old chapter house contains a notable sculpture: of Christ saving a soul who clings to the foot of the Cross for refuge against the devil who would drag it down.

In 1863 the rebuilding of the nave in the decorated style was started, being completed nine years later. This was done that it might correspond with the choir, which was built between 1306 and 1332. Unlike most of the other ministers the aisles are the same height as the choir thus giving an unusual and pleasing effect. The Chapter House is of late Norman.

Bishop Butler, author of the "Analogy" is buried in the cathedral near the altar. There is a fine Butler memorial window in the nave.

The old historical parish church of St. Mar. Redcliff, makes a deeper im- pression on the visitor than does the cathedral, if he is a lover of ec- clesiastical architecture at all. "In- comparable St. Mary Redcliff" is Harrison Ainsworth's description of it. Part of this old church dates back to the 13th century. The church is laid out much like a cathedral, with nave and aisles, transepts and lady chapel. The exterior of the north porch is especially interesting, being an exquisite specimen of early Eng- lish and decorated work. The pro- fusion of foliage and other orna- mentation is rich in detail and must have consumed years of patient skill- ful toil in execution.

Penn's Monument

Under the tower is a monument to Admiral Sir William Penn, father of the founder of Pennsylvania. Penn is the admiral who history says hoisted a whip to his masthead in answer to the broom with which the Dutch admiral boasted he would sweep the English from the seas. The song "The Admiral's Broom" is taken from this incident. It is said that the royal navy pendant originated from the hoisting of this whip by Penn. The admiral's armour and also his colors are preserved in this old church, the latter being mere tatters now.

In the northeast corner of the churchyard, in uninclosed ground, sleeps the body of Thomas Chatterton, the boy poet, who committed suicide. For nearly 200 years the of- fice of sexton of this church was held by some member of the Chatterton family, and the time of the birth of Thomas his uncle filled the posi- tion: Little Thomas spent much of his time in the church, and tomb with recumbent figures of knights and ecclesiastical dignitaries became very familiar to him, and it is said he learned to read by spelling out the old inscriptions on these monuments. It will be remembered that this young unhappy and perhaps misjudged, poet, while yet under 18 years of age, took his own life. On his tomb is an epitaph quoted from one of his poems. The inscription reads: "To the memory of Thomas Chatterton. Reader judge not. If thou art a Christian, be- lieve that he shall be judged by a superior power. To that power alone is he now answerable."

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE SHERMAN BRADLEY

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the said George Sherman Bradley, are required to send in post prepaid, or to deliver to William Warnock, Esquire, Aylmer, Ontario, the under- signed Attorney, under Power of Attorney, on or before the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1918, their names, addresses, and descriptions and a full statement of particulars of their claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them duly certified, and that after the said day the Attorney will proceed to dis- tribute the assets of the said George Sherman Bradley among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 13th day of November, A. D. 1918.

WILLIAM WARNOCK, Esquire, Aylmer, Ontario, Attorney for the said George Sherman Bradley, by

W. HAROLD BARNUM, His Solicitor

France.

To this note President Wilson re- plied the next day, defining the pro- cess by which Germany might re- ceive terms or an armistice, but in- sisting that the mandate must come from the German people, and be pre- ceded by an evacuation of the oc- cupied territories.

Other notes were exchanged, Ger- many answering on Oct. 21, and the President on Oct. 23; and, respecti- vely, on the 27th and Nov. 5th, when the President sent to Germany a memorandum saying that the mili- tary advisers of the associated Gov- ernments were prepared to submit to Germany the terms on which an armistice might be secured.

On Nov. 8 the German commis- sioners received the terms of the armis- tice at General Foch's headquarters and seventy-two hours were allowed them in which to make answer. The armistice was signed on Nov. 11th, six hours in advance of the time set for expiration of the terms offered.

BRISTOL'S ANCIENT GLORY IS HER FINE CATHEDRAL

An Architectural Link With Medi- aeal Days when that City was next in Importance to London as a Seaport

Bristol is a very old city. There are evidences of Roman occupation, such as the digging up of old coins when excavating on the north side of the cathedral not long since; and it may have been an important city in those early days.

We are told also that when Har- ding the Dane was chief magistrate (1009), the city was a great slave market, able-bodied men, women and children being sold in large numbers and exported to Ireland. Wulfstan Bishop of Worcester (1062-1095) pre- achd against the practise and arrested it; but later the city again became disgraced in this way. Even as late as the eighteenth century, not only were criminals transported for plan- tation work to this side of the Atlan- tic, but young men and even women were sometimes kidnapped and brought across the ocean to be dis- posed of in the labor markets.

Bristol was for a long time not only one of the greatest ports in the British eight years after the Restora- tion, noted as a wonderful circum- stance that in Bristol a man might look around him and see nothing but houses. In no other place except London did the buildings completely shut out the woods and fields. But large as Bristol then appeared, it occupied but a small portion of the area which it now covers. The city was that time described as a lab- yrinth of narrow lanes built over ruins, and if a coach or cart entered these lanes it would either likely get wedged up between the buildings or break thru into the cellars. Trucks drawn by dogs were therefore used for conveying goods about the city and the wealthy, instead of driving about in their carriages, exhibited their wealth by walking the streets accompanied by trains of servants in rich liveries.

Explorers Sailed

It was from Bristol that John Cabot nad shison, Sebastian sailed about the end of the fifteenth century, on their voyages of discovery and ex- ploration to North America, coming as they did to Newfoundland and Labrador.

Bristol as you all knew is situa- ted about six miles up the Avon River from the Bristol Channel. The river being, of course, tidal, compara- tively large vessels come right up to the city; but the ocean liners dock at Avonmouth.

During the civil wars Bristol played a conspicuous part. I was account- ed the chief royalist stronghold in the west.

With these general remarks about the city, let us pass on to consider the cathedral. Viewed in connection with the beautiful Norman arch, it presents a most impressive picture, altho hardly as imposing as Wells or even Exeter.

The cathedral began its existence in 1142 as the chapel of a monastery of the Augustinian order. It was made an episcopal see in 1542 by Henry VIII. The heavy square tower is built in the perpendicular style and conspicuous amongst its decora-

tion is the white rose of York. The original structure of the chedral long ago disappeared. It was in part rebuilt in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. At the time of the Reforma- tion it shared in the fate of other ecclesiastical structures. The older parts of the building, present in even variations of their architect- ure, with here and there traces of older parts Norman, as for example, in the chapter house and the beauti- ful arch or gate-house already men- tioned. The sculptured ornamenta- tion is remarkable for its grotes- queness, various animals being re- presented playing on musical instru- ments. I have seen this example on more modern buildings—for example the public library in Hereford.

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