THE PAPER THAT REACHES THE HOMES OF THE COUNTRY PEOPLE

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO
AND BAY OF QUINTE CHRONICLE

SIXTEEN PAGES
ALL THE NEWS THAT IS FIT TO PRINT

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AN EVENING AT LYDFORD LODGE

ANNUAL INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS LAST NIGHT.

Illustrated Lecture by Bro. H. Sneyd—Members of Sons of England Have Brought to Their Memory Many Scenes in the Homeland.

The annual installation of the officers of Lydford Lodge, No. 184 S.O.E. was held last evening, District Deputy Bro. S. J. Wedden, being the installing officer. The following officers were installed for the ensuing year—

Past Pres.—D. J. Batchelor
W. Pres—W. Keys
W. V. Pres.—C. H. Hardwick
W. Chap.—Geo. Hope
W. Treas—John Newton
W. Sec.—Geo. H. Brown
1st Com.—W. R. Vallance
2nd Com.—Sam Holmes
3rd Com.—Chas. Barber
4th Com.—A. N. Cousins
Inside Guard—W. H. Rolls
Outside Guard—Thos. Soal
Physician—Dr. Mather

Bro. F. H. Ketcheson acted as the Grand Guide during the proceedings and filled his duties to the satisfaction of all.

After the installation ceremony had been concluded and other business had been transacted Bro. H. Sneyd, manager of the Merchants Bank, very kindly invited all to be seated and proceeded to entertain the members an hour or so in showing upon the screen some lantern slides of different scenes from the old land as well as many others from different places. He gave a graphic account of the different views as they were shown, and your reporter might say that Mr. Sneyd is no novice at entertaining. Among the different views were—Windsor Castle, the Coronation Chairs in Westminster Abbey, Tomb of Edward Seventh, the interior of Westminster Abbey, interior of St Paul's, tomb of Mary Queen of Scots, Poets' corner in Westminster Abbey, Crystal Palace and many scenes of old London, including Houses of Parliament, the Royal Exchange and Bank of England, Trafalgar Square, Buckingham Palace, Hotel Cecil, interior of Houses of Commons, London Bridge, High Park, Catholic Cathedral of Westminster, the new Admiralty Arch of London, Fleet Street where all the newspapers are published, also scenes of Devon and Dorset, Lyne, Cromer, Gloucester and Peterborough, also scenes of Switzerland and many others which space forbids us to mention. Altogether it was an evening well spent by the members, both instructive and educative and was the means of bringing many hearts nearer home. At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Bro. Sneyd and all expressed the hope that he will on some future occasion give them the opportunity of viewing some more of his fine collection.

Lydford Lodge is one of the most flourishing fraternal organisations in the city. The membership is increasing fast and it is predicted that by the end of the year that it will be second to none in Belleville. The singing of the National Anthem brought one of the most enjoyable evenings at Lydford Lodge to a close.

PREPARING FOR CONVERSAZIONE

Big Event in Social Life of Albert College This Week.

The faculty and students of old Albert College are making all arrangements these days for the most successful annual conversazione in the history of the institution. The last few years this event has been one of the big features of the social side of the Collegiate life. Friday evening February 13th. is the date selected for the function—the hours from eight until midnight.

RUSSIANS MADE COMPENSATION

Obisho, Bolan, and Rotar, the three Russians charged with assaulting and robbing Marten Strelyan at Point Anne about a month ago, appeared in court this morning before Magistrate Masson. After the investigation by the crown attorney, it was decided not to press the charge of robbery. A settlement was effected between the parties on the other charge, whereby the defendants paid costs and made compensation of $25 to the complainant for his injuries.

Mr. Lewis Stander of Brantford, interpreted in court and lent much valuable assistance to the court. Mr. Stander is a native of Russia, but has been in England and Canada eleven years. He soldiered for two years in Poland.

Mr. Harry Yanover of this city also interpreted.

THE "AD" DID IT.

Stirling, R.R. No. 3, Feb. 7.

Morton & Herity,

Belleville, Ont.

Please take notice that my ad for cheesemaker for Hoards' Cheese Co. need not be presented any longer as I have secured a cheesemaker through the ad.

Yours truly,

Wallace Hoard.

HOW TO SAVE ON $1.75 A DAY

Toronto, Feb. 2nd, 1914

Editor The Ontario,—
Belleville, Ont.,—

I saw in your weekly Ontario, an inquiry for an answer how a man can save out of a wage of a dollar and seventy-five cents a day. The main object in view and the most important consideration nowadays is the cost of living. I think I could explain to the farthest details the true cause if I had the time to write them up, and in the first place knew that they would not take up too much space in the paper and too much of the editor's time. But I may from time to time write some of them out separately. One of the main causes of the present condition of affairs, staring about nine-tenths of us of the whole population of our country in the face is the fact that the other one-tenth is getting so a long ways they are getting the best of us in the speculative power this one-tenth derives directly or indirectly from the protective tarrif. If the farmer and tiller of the soil would have fair play in this game of chance, there would be no trouble. Take off the tariff from all natural products take the duty off all manufactured articles that the farmer requires. Haven't they carried that burden long enough to help the large Canadian manufacturers to be out of their pinafores yet? That is the proper course to pursue and then the farmer can pay higher wages and will then produce more abundant crops, and nine-tenths of us will have a smoother and lighter row to hoe. The answer to the problem how to save out of a $1.75 a day is this—eat less, eat what the better paid men do not care to eat. Drink plenty of water as it is God's gift and if you have to pay for it, it's not so very expensive, wear clothes you have given to you or go as near naked as you can to avoid the law and work hard every day to enrich the plutocrats so they can afford to give you their cast-away clothes and thank God that you are alive and able to work. He needs a little jolly and he will come out all right and save some of his hard earned money. But what about the men than can not get work. When the proper change is made they will willingly go back to the farm when this tarrif question is properly settled. We want no more of this robbing Peter to pay Paul. Hail to the day when righteousness and fair play will be the rule between man and man.

J. Q. Green,
796 Broadview Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

THE PASSING OF AN OLD-TIMER

The passing away of Cornelius Huyck on Sunday morning removes from the town one of the old timers in the district, having been here since November, 1902, when he had his family moved on a homestead, southwest of Strome. He lived on this farm for five years, and during this time he made a friend of everybody in the neighborhood. In the fall of 1907, he and Mrs. Huyck and son, Wellington, moved to Strome, where they have resided since. The deceased was a familiar figure around town, and on account of his jolly disposition he was a welcome visitor wherever he dropped in. The aged gentleman received a paralytic stroke the first of the week and did not recover.

Cornelius Huyck was born in Prince Edward County, Ontario, on January 11th, 1830, and lived in the same county continuously until coming west. He was married to Miss Eliza Marsh on September 5th, 1855. He leaves behind him a widow and six children,—Wellington, Strome; Mrs. F. Anderson, Dawsland; Henry, Prince Edward County, Ont.; Mrs. Wm. Howe, Prince Edward County, Ont.; Mrs. F. Cory, Belleville, Ont.

The funeral services were held from the Presbyterian Church and the remains laid to rest in the Strome cemetery Monday afternoon, Rev. James officiated.—Strome Despatch

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

Szawa Isakof was charged with assaulting Frau Julica at Point Anne yesterday. The case was enlarged until Tuesday next.

MINSTREL WAS BORN IN PICTON

GEORGE PRIMROSE, THE MAN MADE A MILLION DOLLARS.

Left Prince Edward When a Boy—His Early Experiences—Was Once a Telegraph Operator.

Picton and the old mill were words that were in the mouth of a famous minstrel at the Griffin theatre in Belleville last night.

"The man who made a million with his feet."

Who is he? George Primrose, the minstrel.

He was born in Picton, Ont., some sixty odd years ago and he has danced his way to fame and fortune.

Pictonians and Prince Edward people in the audience thank the artist for gentle reminiscences of old days.

Many a man who has amassed a million (and Primrose's fortune is in that neighborhood) would have retired long ere this to enjoy his remaining years in idleness and ease. Not so for Geo. Primrose.

"I just can't do it," he says. "I can't bring myself to leave the stage. I tried it and found I couldn't. It was all right for a month or two, but somehow my feet began to itch, and it was back to the footlights again for me. I didn't know what to do with myself when I wasn't on the stage."

George Primrose was not a rich boy in his early years, and he's not ashamed to talk it over now that he's a millionaire. He thinks he deserves credit not only for making his money but for being able to keep it. Many an actor has made almost as much, but has spent it easily and foolishly. Primrose began as a bellboy in the Tecumseh Hotel, London, Ont., and from that time he began to save his surplus coin and to invest it wisely.

One of his first engagements was in Toronto away back in 1869. "It was in the back room of a free-and-easy hotel, the old Traders, I think, on King street east, and I remember the soldiers used to frequent it. I danced and sang there for $6 a week with the same feet that later on earned $10 per minute for me."

That $10 figure is no fiction. Primrose was in Belleville some years ago, and received that much, and his act lasted only fourteen minutes.

Mr. Primrose's educated feet are wonders. Though he has been dancing for over forty years he has never had a corn, a bunion, a callus, or the slightest trouble of any kind with his feet, which he says is due to the fact that he always kept his pedal extremities in action and always wore one kind of shoes. Although it is many years since he was a telegraph operator, Mr Primrose is still able to send or receive a clicked message as adeptly as the most expert operator and he still composes and executes telegraph messages with his feet when practicing about the theatre.

BURIED AT WOODSTOCK

THE LATE W. H. ELLIS.

The funeral of the late Mr. W. H. (Bert) Ellis, a botherr of Harold Ellis, of this city, whose sudden death took place recently in Belleville, where Mr. Ellis was manager of the Davies' Co., took place on Sunday from the residence of Austin Canfield, Peel St., Representatives of Victoria Masonic Lodge, of which the late Mr. Ellis was a member, and from both Toronto and Belleville were in attendance, and among the many beautiful floral offerings were flowers from the Masons. The Wm. Davies Co., of which Harold Ellis is manager in this city, sent a handsome pillow of flowers, and there were many other expressions of sympathy sent to the two brothers of the deceased, Messrs. Harold Ellis, of this city, and Fred. Ellis, of Toronto, in the sudden bereavement sustained by them.—Woodstock Sentinel Review.

LATE MRS. G. W. PALMER.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Geo. W. Palmer of Cannifton was held yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Kemp conducted service at the Methodist church which was crowded with friends who had turned out to pay their last sad tribute to the deceased. Many beautiful floral offerings were received. The bearers were Messrs. Willet Farley, Timothy Farnham, H. Farnham, John Fraser, Nelson Pelkey and F. Males. Interment was in Belleville cemetery.

DICKSON INQUEST

The inquest into the death of the late John S. Dickson of Campbellford, whose mangled remains were found on Thursday last on the G. T. R. tracks near Frank Street, will be resumed this evening.

The six Brown brothers of Primrose and Dockstader Minstrels were entertained after the performance at the residence of their uncle, Wm. Pratt, Ann street.

BEST IN THE COUNTY

Harold, Ont., Feb. 9th, 1914.

Messrs. Morton & Herity,

Publishers, Ontario.

Gentlemen,—

I can assure you I am well pleased with your valuable paper. Your editorial columns and country news are improving and are very interesting. I think it the best paper in the county. Wishing you every success, I remain,

Yours truly,

David L. Heagle.

WANT MEDICAL INSPECTION OF THE SCHOOLS

Important Addresses on an Important Subject.

At the February meeting of the High School Women's Institute, Dr. Gibson, Inspector Clarke and Miss Thompson gave enlightening addresses on Medical Inspection of Schools, which, as the lively discussion which followed, showed, were much appreciated by interested mothers.

Dr. Gibson said he was thoroughly in accord with the idea. Modern medicine aimed at prevention rather than cure. School children spread contagious diseases and medical inspection of schools would go far to prevent epidemics, and the vexatious quarantine so burdensome to business and working men. Parents were often lamentably ingnorant of the dangers resulting from childish diseases such as scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, while defective sight and hearing hampered children in school. The nurse's visit to the home after medical inspection in school were of great educational value and things taken in time could be often corrected very easily which if neglected meant serious results and heavy expense later.

Miss Thompson said adenoids were not a new disease. People always had them, only they used to go on suffering without being treated. They made children stupid at school. The inspection of nose and throat guarded against tubercular infection in school. One child in Belleville was at present suffering from a turned foot which could now be very easily corrected but if left, in a few years would be beyond help.

Inspector Clarke said Dr. Osler called the school nurse a visiting angel. Since sanitary precautions had been taken in Belgium contagious diseases had not spread, as also in France and Sweden.

The teacher should not act as sanitary inspector. Brief courses of lectures to teachers could not give the necessary technical knowledge and insufficient medical knowledge is a very dangerous weapon in the hands of a non-professional. Medical inspection is a business proposition. With 250 children there would be a saving of $5250 if by thorough medical inspection the curable physical defects that handicap school children could be remedied. Other places are doing much along these lines. Detroit has voted $8000 for dental inspection and free clinics for 1913-14. Philadelphia provides free eye-glasses for 2500 children yearly. Teachers here would be ready to cooperate heartily with a system of medical inspection of schools.

The following committee was then appointed to cooperate with West Belleville mothers on the question as it concerned Belleville children—Mrs Armstrong, Mrs. (Dr.) Marshall, Mrs W. B. Deacon, Mrs. McFee, Mrs. Wills, Mrs. VanBuskirk, Mrs. Vandervoort, Mrs. C. M. Reid, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Downey, Mrs. Deroche, Mrs Sinclair, Mrs. H. Holton, Miss Anning.

EX-REEVE WM. J. FARREL DEAD

Madoc Feb. 11.—Ex-Reeve Wm. J. Farrel, of Madoc Township died on Sunday morning. He had been in failing health for a long time, but had not been confined to his home. He was in the village on Friday and was in Belleville during the recent session of the county council. He was reeve of the township for two terms but retired in December owing to the condition of his health. He was one of the leading farmers of the district, his farm buildings being among a few of the best in the county. Dr. Farrel of Tweed is a brother. The funeral took place on Monday and was very largely attended, showing the high esteem in which the deceased was held.

EATS DIRT GILLETT'S LYE CLEANS DISINFECTS

GREECE ASKS FOR JUSTICE.

(FROM ATLANTIS, NEW YORK.)

From the sorry spectacle of a nation calling for material help to foreign lands we beg you to turn to the inspiring vision of a nation silently bearing her burdens and intelligently repairing her losses, with a unanimous effort that unites Prince and peasant, colonial immigrant and the worker at home. We invite you to consider not only the self-denial of the Greeks of America, who gave their savings, often their all, to aid their country, but also the patriotism of the young men, who, even now, are leaving their lucrative employments and the safe home of their adoption to return to Greece and enlist in the army that will toil, not alone in its military capacity but as the workmen who must slave to construct where destruction has passed and to bring prosperity once more to the waste places left desolate by massacre and pillage.

According to Bulgaria's description of her needs, one must infer that she alone fought all the wars, she alone extended open arms to all the refugees. The fact is her refugees are comparatively few. During the second war, Bulgaria closed her boundaries against all who sought admission. To no one, not even to her own people, would she give protection. This is a matter of public record and was well known in America at the time. It is not mentioned now. The refugees for whom she may legitimately ask alms are a few thousand from Dobrousta, the Province allotted to Roumania. These left the new control, not because of any persecution on the part of their masters, but because of affiliation of language and nationality. The Bulgarian pensioners from the new provinces of Greece are not in any true sense fugitives, except from justice. They are for the most part the "Comitadjis," mountaineer bandits, calling themselves "irregulars" who cooperated with the Bulgarian army, and for whom court-martial waited, as the result of the outrages. Knowing the country and the personnel of its inhabitants, they were of great service to the looters, gaining not a little from the private enterprise of abduction for ransom. The same type in short, who were responsible for the kidnapping some years ago, of the well known missionary Miss Stone—or has America forgotten its $100,000 purchase of her liberty? With the establishment of Greek rule, these bandits sought the protection of those who were equally blood stained, but the spoils they took with them should have been more than ample to prevent their becoming public charges.

Let us now consider the position of Greece with regard to her refugees. Greeks, Turks, Jews, and Bulgarians, destitute because of Bulgarian savagery, rushed to her for aid. When peace was declared after the second Balkan war, 128,000 refugees of four nationalities, and three religions had already poured into Greek territory. Many of these had escaped from the regions allotted to Bulgaria, upon hearing of their annexation. They knew only too well what to expect from their new "protectors."

Once within her borders Greece received and sheltered the unfortunates who thus threw themselves upon her mercy. She gave them food, tents were provided, literally "cities of refuge" appeared in the land. Before the bitter winds of winter came, wooden structures were erected and the Government engineers were busy with plans for towns and cities where these homeless families could be established in permanent settlements. So much for the refugees of the last war with Bulgaria. The 128,000 just mentioned do not include the 80,000 Greek and Turkish inhabitants of the new territories who have little or nothing left. Their towns and villages burned, their goods and chattels seized by the Bularians, their plight was pitiful. These, also, were victims of the second war. The Greco-Turkish struggle left in Macedonia and Epirus 45,000 destitute people. Greece has succored and is still caring for 253,000 souls, not counting the widows and orphans of those who died for their country. This colossal undertaking has been accomplished by a patriotism and unselfishness equally great. When the means at the disposal of the Government proved inadequate, private fortunes, rich and poor gave, and still continued to give with utmost generosity.

At one time, and that, too, during the first war, 30,000 Turkish subjects sought protection in Greek territory. These national enemies not only received protection, but for months were provided with daily rations. The Turks themselves were obliged to bow before such magnanimity, unique in the history of warfare. The "Tanin," the official organ of the "Young Turks," notorious for its hatred to its neighbor, nevertheless constrained to admit the extraordinary nature of this evidence of unrevengeful humanitarianism. The highest praise was voiced in the Constantinople "Ikdam." While the war was at its height Ahmed Djavid Bey wrote as follows—"It is due to the fact that the Greeks are a civilized people."

"We see before us the savage Bulgarians, a race without humanity, without horror, without civilization. Compare their deeds with those of the Mongolians. You will find them more monstrous. The Bulgarians have walked rough-shod over every principle of mercy and humanity — the fundamental pretentions of their pretended Christianity. They have violated every law, written and unwritten. Their first attack is always directed against woman. The Greeks, on the other hand, have shown themselves to be as humane as their allies are savage. Greece has shown herself intelligent and moderate. She has extended her protection to the Mohammedans, and became the guardian of their lives and property. She returned to their custody the Mosques desecrated by the Bulgarians. Her statesmen have openly declared that religious differences shall not be considered in the administration of justice, they have even appointed True Believers to Government positions. By such great-hearted tolerance, Greece has won the favor of Europe and the admiration of the Turk."

Let us turn from the consideration of Greece in her role of "protector of the poor," and ask a simple question. Why does not Bulgarian demand that the enormous loot of the war be turned into the national coffers for use in the present crisis instead of allowing it to remain in the clutches of the officers and men enriched by these ill gotten gains? It is useless to reply that the spoil does not exist. What became of the treasures taken from hundreds of churches and mosques, officially and unofficially appropriated? What became of the contents of the 4000 houses of Serres, sacked clean prior to their burning? Where went jewels, money and objects of price stolen from all the other cities burned and sacked by the Bulgarians? For weeks treasure laden trains were running from the seat of war to the depot and store houses of Sofia. Has all this vanished into thin air? Where goes to-day the money extorted from the inhabitants of the new provinces? Bulgarian admits the extortion yet would deny its yield. We quote from the "Politika" of Sofia an article published only a few weeks ago—"From every city, town or village through which our regiments have passed an enormous quantity of money and valuables has been seized or stolen and sent into Bulgaria" The "Narod," also published in Sofia, makes similar charges against officers of the Bulgarian army and inquires, "If these worthies have been decorated for their heroic exploits."

The Bulgarian commander of the garrison stationed at Serres G. Jangoff, in an open letter published by the "Sofia Press" and addressed to the Minister of War, accused his fellow officers of looting in Macedonia when they were allies of the Greeks in the war with Turkey. Jangoff specifically charged that by order of Colonel Ovtsaroff, chie of staff of the seventh division of the Bulgarian army, two whole carloads of valuables were stolen from the inhabitants of Serres and sent to Bulgaria. The collector of the district tried to seize the shipment at the railroad station but was forcibly restrained from any interference. Col. Ovtsaroff is further charged by Jangoff with having assisted by the field doctor of the seventh division, extorted from the Mayor of Doizani, himself a Bulgarian, the sum of 2 630 Turkish pounds, or over $13,000. Major Cocovtseff and Lieutenant Blesnakoff, it was stated, had looted the Eski Djame (the old mosque) of Serres taking from it thirty-six antique rugs of great value. "For the reception of the Crown Prince Boris of Bulgaria, then expected to join the army at Serres," Jangoff goes on to relate, "the best furniture and decoration were commandeered from the inhabitants in order to fittingly furnish the royal residence. The Crowned Prince postponed his visit whereupon Colonel Popoff, commander of the Forty-ninth Regiment, with the connivance of Lieu Stvetz, military Governor of Serres, removed all the valuables to their own residences and subsequently shipped them to their families in Sofia. When at length the Prince arrived a second contribution was levied from the inhabitants, which, after the departure of the royal guest, met the same fate as the first."

The "Mir," owned by Mr. Gueshoff, former Prime Minister of Bulgaria, published a list of the names of officers accused of looting and highway robbery, giving particular mention to several Staff officers who robbed a Bulgarian citizen, one Take Nicoloff, of 2,500 Turkish pounds, or about $12,500 in valuables. The "Campana," another newspaper of Sofia, recently published a frank admission that robbery and extortion persists with undiminished ferocity by order of the Civil authorities in the new provinces. "Intimidation, rape, robbery to all these are th einhabitants of our new territory exposed. They are at the mercy of the criminals, great and small; that we have vested with Governmental authority. In Dedeagach, in Gumultzina in Zantke, in fact, everywhere, the people are groaning under Bulgarian tyranny. So deep Zrevolting is the official corruption that the sufferers will be compelled to refuse Bulgarian sovereignty. We predict that with sorrow that we are taking the shortest cut to a new catastrophe." The "Preporets," also of Sofia, published still more caustic article flatly accusing the Government of having sent "the worst criminals of old Bulgaria to govern the new." Let us add the following translation of a Press Bureau telegram, dated Salonica, July 13, 1913:—"Almost all Serres was given to th eflames by the Bulgarian irregulars. City bombarded by four cannon. Town protected by local militia only. Entire population in flight. Whole town sacked. Fired by petroleum. Nothing spared, not even Consulates. Austrian Consul in full national protested against looting of his house. Was informed no Consulate looted. American Tobacco Company warehouses sacked and burned. In spite of American flag broadly displayed. American loss alone one million dollars. Managers of company, Harrington and Moore, escaped to Salonica. General indignation at unnamable atrocities committed by Bulgarian officials and irregulars. Whole population in panic. Merchants yesterday well to do, to-day without bread. Indescribable suffering. Nothing left of city. Banks, schools, churches, consulates, everything devastated by Bulgars, who behaved as savages. Bulgarian Cavalry carried off thirty hostages." It may be added that the thirty hostages were taken into the suburbs and murdered in cold blood their bodies bein found not long after the foregoing telegram had been despatched. Incidently 1,500 noncombatants were butchered.

If the Bulgarian Government would force its soldiery to disgorge its blood stained booty they would find ample means wherewith to meet the crisis of want and destitution now upon them.

The present campaign to arouse sympathy has a deeper significance than the plea for alms. Bulgaria seeks to attract the attention from her misdeeds to minimize the shuddering horror her very name now means to an enlightened world, and if possible, to blacken the adversaries who fought her bravely and fairly, and who won not only the victory but the esteem of the nations.

Congratulations.

That growing old has ceased to be the fashion has been demonstrated by Mr. Moses Boardman, a much esteemed resident of the township of Sidney, who on February the 15th will have reached the 84th anniversary of his birth, and is apparently as young as he was twenty years ago.

Mr. Boardman was born in the State of Vermont and at an early age, came with his parents to Sidney, where he has resided continuously, leading an active and vigorous life.

He is a very successful agriculturist, devoting his time to dairying and fruit-growing, and that his fruit is of the finest quality, many who have passed his home can testify, owing to his extreme generosity.

His chief recreation is fishing in which he is very enthusiastic, and nothing affords him greater pleasure, than with rod, line and and some congenial friends, to pass a day on the beautiful waters of the River Trent.

Mr. and Mrs. Boardman celebrated their golden wedding on the first of November last, with their children and a few old friends. Mrs. Boardman was Miss Fanny Devlin, one of a large family of whole-souled men and women. They have spent the fifty years of their happy married life in their home known as "The Willows," in a very romantic spot surrounded by trees at the foot of the Oak Hills. It is one of the most hospitable homes in Sidney—the latch-string is ever out and every-one is assured a hearty welcome.

May they live long to grace their home with their familiar forms and kindly manner, and that they may see many more joyous anniversaries, is the wish of their hosts of friends. Their family consists of Charles of Winnipeg, Walter and Sarah at home, and Mrs. J. Fargey of Chatterton.

The well known writer, Sir Gilbert Parker, made his home at "The Willows" for a number of years while teaching school at Marsh Hill.

ADDRESS TO MR. AND MRS. ASH

4th Con, Sidney, Feb. 9th 1914

To Mr. and Mrs Ashe and family:

We your friends and neighbors have gathered here to-night to express to you our feelings of regret in your departure from among us.

Since residing in this neighborhood you have always been ready to lend a helping hand for the welfare of our neighborhood and we feel we cannot let you go without showing, in a tangible way, our good-will and esteem.

We beg of you to accept this small token in the same spirit that it is given and wish you every success and prosperity in your new home and at any time when it is convenient for you to visit us we can assure you, you will always receive a hearty welcome.

Signed on behalf of your friends and neighbors in the 4th of Sidney.

D. J. Fairfield, Licenced Auctioneer and Canadian Employment Agent for this District.

I wishes to thank the farmers for the very liberal patronage in the past year and am still taking orders for the present year and will be at Standard Bank, every Saturday from 10 o'clock a.m. to 12 and from 1.30 p.m. till 3.30 p.m. and would advise farmers to apply early in order to secure help, as last year I was not able to supply the demand owing to orders given late. My address is 223 Coleman street. Any orders left with John Elliott, manager of the Standard Bank will be promptly filled.

D. J. FAIRFIELD,
Canadian Government Employment Agent.