

Notice of Sale

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of a warrant issued by the Secretary of the Municipality of Carleton County and according to the provisions of Section Eighty five (85) of Chapter twenty one of the Act Third George V., 1913, of the legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend Chapter 170 of the consolidated Statutes, 1903 respecting Rates and Taxes," the said warrant being dated the Fifth day of November, A. D. 1915, there will for default in the payment of County, Poor and Road taxes be sold at public auction in front of the Court House in the Town of Woodstock in the said County of Carleton, on Saturday the Twenty fifth day of February A. D. 1916, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of the said day to the highest bidder so much of the Real Estate assessed in the name of the Wiggins Estate lying and being in the Parish of Richmond in the County of Carleton aforesaid, as will be sufficient to pay the sum of One Dollar and sixty six cents being the amount assessed for County, Poor and Road taxes against the said Wiggins Estate for the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 together with the further sum of Three Dollars and Fifteen cents costs and expenses to the date of issue of said warrant and the further sum of fifty cents for the said warrant, making in all the sum of Five Dollars and Thirty One cents, now unpaid, and also for costs and charges attending this Notice and Sale hereunder and recovery of said assessment. The said Real Estate assessed in the name of the Wiggins Estate to be sold as aforesaid being described as follows:—All that certain piece of land and premises situate in the Parish of Richmond aforesaid, being same conveyed by John McBride to said George Campbell by deed registered in Book K number 2, Carleton County Records on pages 336 and 337 of the 2nd of March A. D. 1872 and therein described as "Commencing on the Road or East line, on the Road leading from Watson Settlement in North Richmond to Hopton, and thence west five rods to it strikes a certain line between Francis Watson and the said John McBride, thence along said line North eight rods, thence east five rods, thence south eight rods to the place of beginning containing one quarter of an acre."

Dated at Woodstock in the said County of Carleton this Twentieth day of November, A. D. 1915.

John R. Tompkins
Sheriff of the County of Carleton.

Central Powers
And Saloniki

London, Dec. 28.—"The belief is gaining ground that the Central Powers will remain inactive," Reuter's Athens correspondent says.

"Aeroplane reconnaissances of the enemy's positions by the Allies show that the usual calm prevails. There are no indications of a projected offensive."

"The feeling in official circles is that the danger that operations will extend to Greek Macedonia is small."

Athens, Dec. 28 (via Paris, Dec. 27, delayed).—In the course of an interview to-day with General Castelnau, chief of the French general staff, King Constantine expressed doubt that the central empires would be able to resist indefinitely the economic and especially the financial pressure of the war. General Castelnau so reported the King's opinion to night in a statement to the Associated Press.

The Greek sovereign asked the French commander why by the slowness of their operations they had permitted the crushing of Belgium and Serbia and the failure of the Dardanelles campaign. General Castelnau's reply was that nobody denied these unfortunate results were extremely regrettable.

"It would be most highly desirable," the general declared, "if Belgium and Serbia were still intact, and if Russia could to-day be revictualled by way of the Dardanelles but we must see the war as a whole. It would be folly capable of jeopardizing final victory of which alone we have the right to think, to undertake any military action without the most complete preparation and every assurance of success humanly possible."

"If materials and forces are not available, however painful the result of inaction may be, it is truly criminal to go off half-cock."

Remember the Crimea, where the Russians so long hold the Malakoff tower with flintlocks and round cannon balls. Well, all the Norman line to-day is a row of Malakoff towers with other rows behind.

"But just as the Russians finally were forced to give up, so must the Germans. I have given three sons. I have two more, but their lives, too, will be paid, if need be, that victory may be complete."

Paris, Dec. 28.—"The interview between King Constantine and General Castelnau is being much discussed in

official circles at Athens," says the Matin.

"The sovereign seems to have been impressed favorably by the general's clear exposition of the situation of the allies on all fronts."

"The King renewed to General Castelnau the assurance that his army never would fight against us, and once more expressed strong desire that his word should not be doubted."

Impossible to Drive
Allied Forces Away
from Salonika

Athens (via Paris), Dec. 27.—"Without batteries of heavy artillery and the men behind them, it is impossible to oust the Allied forces from Salonika," said General Castelnau, chief of the French General Staff in a statement today to the Associated Press.

General Castelnau gave the interview after being received this morning by King Constantine and attending a luncheon at the French legation. Many of the most important officers of the Greek army and navy and several of the King's closest friends attended the luncheon. Gen. Castelnau's statement was submitted to the French Minister, Jean Guillemine, and approved by him.

"The situation at Salonika today is most excellent," the General continued. "I spent several days examining the ground, and I must say I have rarely seen an emplacement which lends itself better to defence. I may say also that the position provides the most favorable conditions for offensive as well as defensive operations."

The General was asked if the Allies contemplated an offensive from Salonika in the spring.

"Spring will tell," he replied. "It is impossible to discount the exigencies of the military situation so far ahead. Should it be decided upon, the offensive from Salonika would be made under peculiarly favorable conditions."

"What impression did you gain from your talk with the King?" the correspondent asked.

"I was deeply touched by the fact that His Majesty, although in poor health, received me. He was most cordial. The Greeks have shown me every courtesy."

"And in France, General, how soon do you believe the war will be finished?"

"That does not matter. The most important thing is that victory is certain sooner or later. In France every Frenchman and every Frenchwoman is ready to go the whole way for a complete triumph. Whether in France or here, there will be no weakening, for France is not only determined, France is sure."

Large crowds, in which were many Greek soldiers, gathered before the French legation and cheered General Castelnau.

Come, Quietly, England!

(Lloyd Roberts in Ottawa Citizen.)

Come, quietly, England, all together, come!

It is true! We have waited, w-sighed and w-ounded

Who had blundered; Stared askance at one another As our brother slew our brother, And went about our business, Saying: "It will all be right—some day."

Let the soldiers do the killing If they're willing—

Let the sailors do the marring, Let the cabinets do the planning, Let the baker do the paying

And the clergy do the praying The Empire is a fixture, Walled and Welded by five oceans,

And a little blood won't move it, Nor a flood-tide of emotions."

Well, now we know the truth And facts of all this fighting; How 'tis not for England's glory

But for all a wide world's righting; Not for George nor party power,

Not for conquest nor for power, Not for fear of our last hour,

But the lone star of liberty and truth, What the Puritans left England for, And the Irish their green isle;

What Adolphus pledged his life to, And Orange took from Spain— The Spain that Grenville throttled, And Frankie broke in twain—

What Washington starved and starved for

In the long winter night; Lincoln wept for, died for— Do we doubt if he were right?

Ah! it is time, if the soul of these ours— Time to put an end to reason And take the field for right, They will lead us, never rear it,

They will lead us through the night, They will steel the soul and sinew Of the legions of the land; They will pilot up the dreadnoughts With the tillers in their hand— Hawkins and Frobsher and Drake— And who would fear to follow When Nelson sets the course? And who would turn his eyes away From Wellington's white horse? Not one, I war ant, now— Not one at home to-day; In England? In Scotland? In the Green Isle cross the way? No, nor far away to westward Beyond the leagues of foam— They are coming, they are coming, Their feet are turning home In Canada they're singing, And love lies like a flame About their hearts, this morning That sea-winds can not tame, Africa? Australia? Ay a million throats proclaim That their Motherland is Mother still In something more than name!

It is time! Come, all together, come! Not to the life's call, not to the drum;

Right needs you; Truth claims you— That's a call indeed. One must heed!

Not for the weeping (God knows there is weeping!) Not for the horrors

That are blotting out the page; Not for our comrades (How many now are sleeping!)

Nor for the pity nor the rage, But for the sake of simple goodness And His laws, We shall sacrifice our all The Cause!

The Cause!

Allies Are Ready
For Advance

New York, Dec. 30.—A cable to the Herald from London says,

The three months since the sharp and on east I allied off-

save o' last September have seen a remarkably rapid accumulation of reserve men and munitions on the western front, in preparation for the next general advance. The expenditure in shell has been even less than it was during the summer. If conditions may be judged generally from the official communications, the Allies' War effort, since the beginning of the year, has been working their fully mobilized steel plants night and day, and it is estimated that out of every three shells two have gone into the reserve supply that will be used when the time comes to maintain an unprecedented rain of death on the German positions from Neuport to Switzerland. In the reservoir of men, however, a large proportion of the new units, which will receive their baptism of fire in the next "big push"

Paris, Dec. 30.—The six of the official statement given to-day by the French war department, says:

In the case of France, the enemy attempted to capture the

traps in front of Douarre. The stock was completely depleted.

In Champagne, in

of Navarin farm, our artillery fire prevented the enemy from repairing the trenches, which were demolished by us on the night of December 28-29.

"On the rest of the front there was nothing to report."

NOTICE.

Will the people please take notice that I am prepared to FRAME or ENLARGE in both FLAT and OVAL style. Have the best stock of MOULDINGS, MIRRORS, HYMN BOOKS BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and FRUIT PICTURES that I ever had. Also a nice stock of CHRISTMAS MOTTOES. Some new styles,

Henry J. Seeley
Somerville
Car. Co. N. B.

More Restrictions
Made By Germany

THE HAGUE, Dec. 28. (Via London)—Neutrals are further restricted from entering Germany under new regulations issued by the German foreign office. In order to obtain a visa to his passport, the holder will be compelled to proceed personally to the German diplomatic or consular office and provide two photographs for filing, similar to that affixed to the passport, and also show birth or naturalization certificate. The holder of the passport must prove, in a satisfactory manner, the urgency of his journey, whether of a private or a business nature, and submit his business papers and furnish the names of the persons he purposes visiting.

To Rent

TO RENT.—A ten [10] room house on Connell Street, opposite Elm Street. Possession given Nov. 1st. Apply to F. C. L. Ketchum.

20-1f.

WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The most successful Music School in Canada

THE WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC was started by Mrs. Adney simply as a Name under which the scope of work of the most successful teacher of music in this Province might be extended. We shall not here refer to the course of study offered, except in a passing way, but to those more personal matters which so far outweigh all other considerations as to make the list of truly successful schools of any kind very few in number. It is altogether a matter of the TEACHER.

The secret of Mrs. Adney's widely known success is that resolved upon having the best instruction at any cost she had the wisdom to select or the good fortune to be directed to the BEST TEACHERS IN AMERICA, and has the dignity of imparting what they taught her. William Mason was our greatest teacher of Piano and admitted as the equal of the best of Europe. She was a pupil of the immortal Liszt. Her lessons, over an extended period, were cheap at six dollars apiece. Previously, she had instruction from Gerzalo Nunez, a distinguished graduate of the Paris Conservatory, where Prof. Le Couppay was Instructor on Piano. This world's greatest music school also perpetuates the musical theories of Liszt. These ideas lead to a technique in contrast with that of the dry, mechanical German technique. We criticize German execution, not German music. The influence, however, of this nation of musicians is such that their "method" is the one nearly everywhere met with. Combining Mason's "Touch & Technique" with the thus rarely taught "Conservatoire method," it is worthy of note that Mrs. Adney's ready use of "Le Couppay" has exhausted the American edition, and a new one is being printed for her use.

In Vancouver, B. C., Mrs. Adney was in a sense almost equally fortunate. After some instruction from a famous (that is to say well advertised) teacher, whose method was not as great as his celebrity, nor his charges, she took lessons under Mrs. M. G. G. G., a distinguished French singer and teacher, who with the finest credentials that France had to offer, came to New York to make his debut where German influence controlled everything from orchestra membership to pianos, and it being shortly after the Franco-Prussian war his reception was so hostile that he abandoned his career in Grand Opera, and retired to the routine work of a teacher. Later she studied at the New York Conservatory, under the talented Mr. Fuoss, editor of The Vocalist, and received many ideas that have been of great value to her. So it happened that, by accident or otherwise, Mrs. Adney acquired the method in singing which was the most and the almost equally famous Shakespeare—the only true method of voice production and that which has been the great singers of Italian and French Opera.

When deciding to call on her well known private work in Piano, Singing, Musical Theory, etc., under the name at the head of this section, it was with the idea of extending its scope as opportunity might offer. It perhaps did occur that Woodstock could not maintain a Victoria Conservatory of Music, which during the three years after its establishment became an institution of such recognized importance in the music world of Canada as a special publication, "Musical Times," gave her and her work extended space. Perhaps it was because of her pupils, who instructed by her, went to the Toronto College of Music and in the same year took the Cold Medal in Piano. Two of her pupils, sisters, one fifteen and one thirteen years of age, after studying with Mrs. Adney attended one of the foreign Conservatories in Europe and began immediately to play in public recitals. The headmaster writing to their parents said they had reached the perfection of piano forte training and are artists already. Her work has become so well recognized in the United States, that she has been invited to become a member of the International Musical Congress, and has been recognized by the very leading musical professors and patrons of the world, only seeking to be identified with "advanced musical research and its results."

There is a point relative to "Diplomas," "Graduation," etc., upon which Mrs. Adney needs again remind the public. Except for theoretical studies such as harmony, this School gives no "Diplomas," has no "Graduates," and no "Graduation" as such work, the only test of proficiency recognized among artists is that of the actual work itself except in the degree of Doctor of Music, for which only the masters ever qualify, and which is recognition of exceptional proficiency and most learning. For all others the only recognized test is ability to perform, from memory to say, a certain number of pieces of certain grades of difficulty, one of ordinary music, and one from the representative of the great masters. The program itself is the "certificate" and no teacher of high standing offers anything else; and whatever institutions hold forth as an inducement the prospect of a "Diploma" for a certain length of time in study, it may be taken as certain that the actual teacher is indifferent—any person whom the institution finds it profitable to employ. Even a school or institution becomes famous only through some one of its pupils who is an artist of real distinction offers only his program: no one asks or cares WHAT choice he makes of his teacher. The aim of this school is not to grind out graduates with diplomas; it is to give the best musical instruction in our lines, that can be obtained in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada and the United States.

It is not to be obtained by going to any but the few greater masters in the large cities of the United States. The Woodstock offers advantages for musical study that one may go to any city in Canada, or to New York or Boston, and purchase none. Mrs. Adney did not to the first instance select Woodstock as furnishing the full program of her talents as a teacher, but she has made it and the work done here by pupils who are now successful teachers in various parts of United States and Canada, a credit to Town and Province.

Harmony, History and Theory of Music taught in classes which are free to pupils of the school. Ensemble playing taught by Mrs. Adney are also free.

Prospectus on application.