

TOILET PAPER

LARGE SIZE—BEST QUALITY
4c Roll, 7 Rolls 25c.

Soap

LUX TOILET SOAP 10c.
PALM OLIVE,
10c, 3 cakes for 25c.
6 cakes GOOD LAUNDRY SOAP, 25c.
5 cakes CHAMPLAIN SOAP, 25c.
4 cakes SUN LIGHT SOAP 25c.
3 cakes LIFE BUOY SOAP 25c.

Beans

CLARK'S LARGE SIZE 23c.
CLARK'S MEDIUM SIZE 13c.
CLARK'S SMALL SIZE 10c.
CLARK'S VEGETABLE SOUP 10c tin.
CLARK'S TOMATO SOUP 10c tin.

Good Canned Salmon
18c tin, 6 tins for \$1.00.

Sugar

100 lbs. \$6.85
14 lbs. \$1.00
2 TINS CORN 25c.

McCormick's, Marven's
and Hamilton's
MIXED CAKES
18c lb, by the box.

Jello

3 pkgs. for 25c.

3 bot. Extracts 25c.
5 lbs. Oatmeal 25c.
8 lbs. Cornmeal 25c.
8 lbs. Cracked Corn 25c.
8 lbs. Oats 25c.

Money Saving Prices

FEED OATS \$2.30 BAG
BRAN \$1.80 BAG.
SHORTS \$1.90 BAG
WHITE MIDDINGS \$2.25 BAG
90 lb. bag OATMEAL \$3.35
20 lb. bag OATMEAL 90c.
98 lb. 5 CROWN
98 lb. SNOW WHITE \$4.75 bag.
98 lb. PURITY \$4.80 bag.

Good Quarter Bargains

3 pkgs. SNOWFLAKE AMMONIA, 25c.
5 lbs. BAKING SODA 25c.
5 lbs. ROLLED OATS 25c.
2 qts. WHITE BEANS 25c.
7 rolls TOILET PAPER 25c.
1 can BEST PINK SALMON 25c.
3 tins KIPPERED SNACKS 25c.
3 lbs. RICE 25c.

YERXA GROCERY CO.

2 STORES

York St. Queen St.

NOTTINGHAM ENGLAND IS A CITY OF NOTABLE HISTORY; WAS HOME OF OLD KING COLE

Nottingham picturesquely described as the "Queen of the Midlands," may claim to have as much "history" as half a dozen other places lumped together. The old Castle looking down from the precipitous rock; the great market place, the scene of many old time happenings; historic highways and byways, all seem to recall the romance of the past, writes Walter A. Briscoe, in the Sunday at Home an English church magazine.

The old town has played an important part in history especially in Anglo-Danish, Norman and Carolingian times. Legendary history records that Nottingham was founded by King Eborac in 950 B. C. Lucius, son of Helena is also stated to be its founder. It may be of interest to state that Nottingham is the reputed burial place of Coelus, King of the Britons who died nearly a thousand years before the Christian era, and who was the "Old King Cole," the "merry old soul" of nursery lore.

Of Saxon Origin.

The etymology of the place name is of Saxon origin, signifying a home of caves, many of which still exist today—troglodyte relics, and typical of the days of Robin Hood and his merry men.

It was a town of importance in Saxon times and was included with in the kingdom of Mercia. Having possessed themselves of Northumbria, the Norsemen fortified York and made their way into Mercia where they were opposed by Burhred, who was assisted by Ethelred King of Wessex and his son Alfred. The Danes entrenched themselves within the walls of Nottingham but by treaty the "dark strangers" returned to York. Nottingham eventually became one of the famous five seats of Danish government.

In the year of 1013 along with the other great burghs, it gave hostages to Sweyn of Denmark who had sailed close to the confines of the country. Both the Saxon and Danish burgesses of Nottingham resolutely opposed the settlement of the Normans and "bravely fought and bled" to "keep the home fires burning"—in other words to keep the good old town from Norman sway. At length they capitulated under the force of superior numbers and saw their houses and lands pass into the possession of the foreign foe.

Those "Good Old Days."

The town was divided by a wall into two district towns. English and Norman with varying laws. Nottingham Castle was now built upon the site of the old Saxon fort and standing on a rock it towered over the populace in a manner second to none outside Edinburgh and its castle which natural position it so much resembles even to this day.

At this time the town was surrounded by a wall built by Edward the Elder and in those "good old days" it was the period of "a word and a blow," and the blow was often well in advance. During the troublous time of Stephen's reign. Nottingham shared largely in the sufferings which prevailed throughout the country. The people espoused the cause of the King but owing to the connivance of the commander of the garrison, Robert Earl of Gloucester obtained possession of both town and Castle. Houses were plundered by the soldiery of Gloucester; inhabitants were followed with sword and fire into the church, and nearly the whole of the town was reduced to ashes.

Story of the Old Castle.

On ascending the throne Richard made his brother John the Earl of Nottingham which kindness was ill requited. When the King had started for the Crusade his brother began an intrigue against him and contrived to obtain possession of the Castle, where he lived in regal splendor. On his return from the East, Richard "the Lion-hearted" laid siege to his own castle against his unfaithful brother, which ended in its surrender to the rightful owner. Even after this act of great disloyalty Richard forgave his brother, and allowed John to live at the Castle whilst he, the King was engaged with the French. Nottingham was a favorite place of residence for John both before and after his reign, for one thing on account of the facilities it afforded for hunting in the neighboring forest of Sherwood, associated in the minds of so many people with the exploits of Robin Hood.

Three years before his death John ordered the execution of twenty-eight youthful hostages belonging to the most illustrious Welsh families in consequence of the violation of the conditions of Peace by Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. This was a grim deed which took place at the Castle in the days "when knights were bold."

In the year 1280 Edward the First suspended the charters of Nottingham, and took the town and honour entirely into his own hands, but subsequently restored them and granted new privileges. Four years later the first Mayor was elected; and maybe in the next King Edward's time, if not before, Nottingham will have its Lord Mayor.

Although the youthful Edward was king, yet the actual power was in the hands of the queen mother Isabella, and Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. This the King resented and when fifteen years of age determined to secure the person of Mortimer who lived in Nottingham Castle. By the connivance of the deputy constable, Edward and his men entered by the subterranean passage, afterwards known as "Mortimer's Hole," and seized Mortimer, who soon afterwards suffered death at Tyburn.

Parliaments and Prisoners.

Several Parliaments were held in Nottingham. At one of these, held in 1337, it was decreed that foreigners especially Flemings, be invited to settle in England and thus introduce and develop the manufacture of woolen materials.

Randolph, Earl of Maroy and David the Second of Scotland were imprisoned in Nottingham after the Battle of Neville's Cross in 1346. Ex-Speaker Peter de la Mare was a prisoner here in 1374 and to have prisoners became more of a habit than an event.

The Castle was selected by Richard the Second as the scene of the audacious enterprise by which he hoped to humble the patriotic barons and thus become the wielder of arbitrary power. In 1392 the King imprisoned the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of London here; and transferred the Count of Chancery from London to Nottingham because they declined to lend money to him!

"Wars of the Roses"—and Others.

During the Wars of the Roses (long before Yorkshire and Lancashire thought of the idea of fighting it out in the cricket-field). Nottingham was chiefly in the possession of the Yorkists, who drove the Lancastrians from Newark, in the County of Nottinghamshire.

Richard the Third raised his standard of war at the Castle on Richard's Tower and from thence marched to his fall and death at Bosworth Field, in the near-by country of Leicestershire. The first connection of a Tudor with Nottingham was immediately before the conflict of Henry the Seventh and Lambert Simnel, at Stoke, at Stoke Field near Newark in 1487 which was one of the most desperate battles ever fought in this shire.

During the civil dissensions of the seventeenth century Nottingham played an important part. This is well chronicled in Lady Hutchinson's life of her husband, Colonel John Hutchinson, for some time Governor of the Castle and town. King Charles raised his standard of war at the Castle. The sovereign was ill-supported and he left for Shrewsbury. Colonel Hutchinson secured and held Nottingham for the Parliament but as it was beleaguered on every hand it seemed almost impossible to resist the Royalists, or to support the cause of the Parliamentarian party. Hutchinson refused to betray his trust. He was rewarded by being appointed to the Governorship of the town and Castle in 1643. The town was in a sad plight in 1644. The King surrendered at Kelham.

In Cromwell's Days.

When John Drinkwater wrote "Oliver Cromwell," his play made no mention of Cromwell's connection with Nottingham, but, nevertheless, Oliver visited here when on his way from Scotland to the decisive field of Worcester. Moreover, he was "heartily vexed" at finding the Castle had been dismantled by order of Parliament.

At the ripe age of 82 the Duke of Newcastle began to build the present Castle in 1674; but even after that the dear old structure was not immune from the ravages of fortune. It was fired by a mob in 1831 as the sequel to a tirade

against the Duke who had voted for the rejection of the Reform bill.

This once ducal palace passed into the hands of the Corporation of Nottingham in 1875 and since that time has been used as an art gallery and museum. As you enter the city from the south it looks downon you from a bluff of rock about 120 feet above the level of the boulevards, which extend for about four miles in the heart of the city. Peaceful it looks today; but what a record it has for "battle, murder and sudden death." Per contra, today there is hung in the permanent collection in the fine art galleries a notable painting of "The Spirit of Christianity," by G. F. Watts, R. A.

Nottingham people are justly proud of their great market place which is the largest open market place in Great Britain. It has been the scene of many a notable event. It was here in 1485 that Richard III marshalled his army—the bowmen and pikes five abreast—prior to leading his men to Bosworth Field. Here also Henry VII the Crookback's conqueror, led his army towards Newark to overthrow the last desperate hopes of the Yorkists. In 1642 those assembled in the market place must have been roused by the sight of Charles I riding through on his way from Clare Hall to the Castle there to raise his standard on Castle Hill. To the shouts of "God Save King Charles and hang the Roundheads!" the local cavaliers heralded his passing through the great open space.

A century later, in 1745 an army was formed to resist the invasion of "Bonnie Prince Charlie," and it lay all night with its artillery in the market place; and the next century witnessed the marching through of the Scots Greys en route to Waterloo and in our own day the assembling of troops bound for the Great War.

A PASSENGER AIRPLANE FALLS IN ENGLAND

London, Aug. 18—Encountering a heavy fog along the English coast, a big French passenger plane, on a flight from Paris to the London air station at Cr yden met disaster this afternoon near Folkestone.

Two of the passengers were killed, one of them reported to have been Robert Blainey, Boston, and the other thought to be an Italian.

Six other Americans were injured. The names of the Americans, as taken from the passenger list at Paris, are Robert Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hazard, Miss Nell Wick, Laurence Strohl and Mrs. Edna Troarne. The home addresses were not given. The Victoria Hospital, at Folkestone, to which nine of the injured were transferred, reported tonight that all of the injured were in a critical condition. In all there were 13 passengers on the plane. None of them escaped injury, while the pilot and mechanic were pinned under the forepart of the craft, which broke off when the crash came.

The primary cause of the disaster is presumed to have been engine trouble, for on seeking lower levels in the fog to find her bearings, the big machine swerved suddenly and dropped swiftly. It struck the top of a barn and when the rescuers arrived it was found necessary to pry the doors open before the injured could be relieved. All of them were held down or crushed by the wreckage.

EARS OF BLIND MAY AID IN AIR DEFENCE

London, Aug. 19—That the abnormally keen hearing common to blind men be utilized in the defense of England against an attack of hostile aircraft is the suggestion of the National Institute for the Blind in a report of official tests at the army experimental station at Woolwich. Experiment showed that the blind follow the sound of an airplane much longer than a person with sight.

The Institute also reported the invention of a special rubber ball, which emits a musical note when hit or kicked, thereby enabling the blind persons to follow its course. Hitherto blind people have been unable to play ball games.

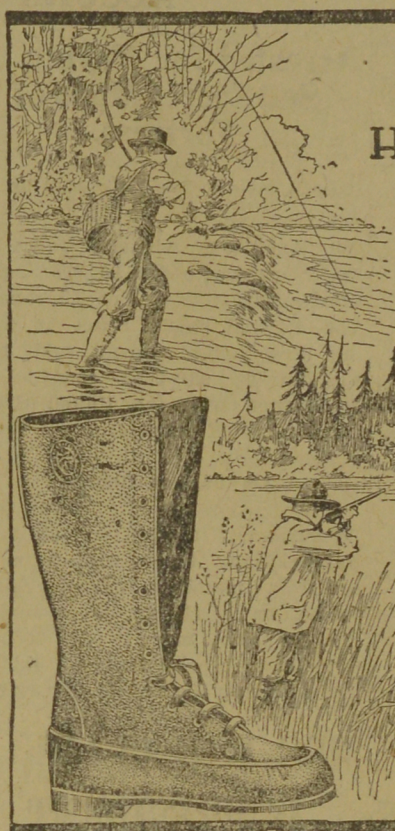
A New Yorker asked divorce because she slapped him in a bridge game, but the judge disregarded the little slam.

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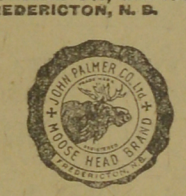
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