

HIS HEALTH IN A TERRIBLE STATE

"Fruit-a-tives" Healed His Kidneys and Cured Him

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., AUG. 26th 1913.
"About two years ago, I found my health in a very bad state. My Kidneys were not doing their work and I was all run down in condition. I felt the need of some good remedy, and having seen 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised, I decided to try them. Their effect, I found more than satisfactory. Their action was mild and the result all that could be expected. My Kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes, and I regained my old-time vitality. Today, I am enjoying the best health I have ever had."

B. A. KELLY

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest Kidney Remedy in the world. It acts on the bowels and skin as well as on the kidneys, and thereby soothes and cures any Kidney soreness. "Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. or will be sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

SWEET TOOTH DANNIES ARE HERE SUGGESTED

Date cakes are novel and good. Take one pound of dates, one-half pound of English walnut meats, the same quantity of figs and the white of an egg to make these. Seed the dates and chop them fine with the figs and nuts. Mix all together with the stiffly beaten white of the egg and bake in small drop-cakes.

PEANUT CRISPS

Peanut crisps are a fine substitute for the usual tea cakes. Shell a quart of peanuts and chop them fine. Add one cup of powdered sugar, a tablespoonful of flour and the whites of two eggs. Beat up lightly and drop in spoonfuls on a buttered pan and brown in a moderate oven.

LEMON WAFERS

Lemon wafers and orange wafers are made in the same manner. Cream a cup of butter with two cups sugar, work in two beaten eggs. Squeeze the juice from a large lemon and grate the rind. Add this to a small cup of cold water and mix with the other ingredients. Then put in enough flour to make a dough stiff enough to roll. Roll very thin, cut in rounds or other shapes, and bake.

THE DANDY CORNER

HONEY CANDY

To make honey candy, put half a pound of honey into a saucepan add half a pound of sugar, one tablespoonful of cream and a dessertspoonful of cold water then mix and stir well. Allow to stand for an hour. Put over a moderate fire and cook, stirring gently until it is stiff enough to pull. Pour into buttered tins. When cool enough to handle pull and cut in to small pieces.

MOSIES

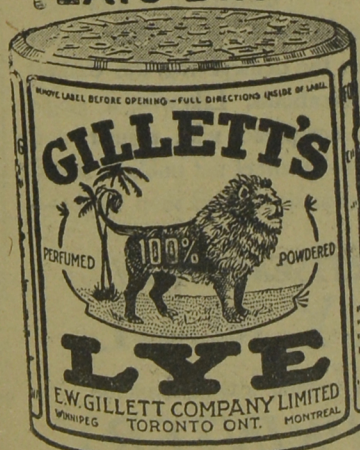
Take two pounds of brown sugar one tablespoonful of butter and a little water. Put into a pan and boil. Try it in cold water like taffy, and when it hardens put in one pound of walnut until it gets a little sugary, then pour into patty pans.

CARAMELS

This recipe is very old and very good. Mix two cupfuls of chocolate, two cupfuls of milk, two cupfuls of molasses two cupfuls of brown sugar and two-thirds of a cupful of butter together. Boil until it hardens in water, but just before it hardens flavor it with vanilla.

Grand Duke Nicholas scolds at the German "strategic retreat" from Poland, which he contends was a forced fight. But isn't the Grand Duke enough of a soldier to know that strategy means getting away with something?

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



ABOUT WAR CONDITIONS IN GALICIA

(New York Sun.)

To the Editor of The Evening Sun Sir—Permit the writer, who is familiar with conditions in Galicia, to comment upon and add to your yesterday's editorial. Late in July, when it became evident that Russia would aid Serbia, the three Austrian army corps that were stationed in Cracow, Przemyśl and Lemberg were strengthened by the corps stationed in Prague, Leitmeritz and Kaschau. Russia had been collecting the Don and Black Sea Cossacks in Odessa and Kiev, and was hurrying troops from all parts of the empire to Kiev, Moscow and Vilna. This was the basis of the German charge that Russia was mobilizing near the frontier and led to the declaration of war against Russia.

German confidence in the ability of Austria to hold Russia in check while it attended to France is evident from the fact that General Von Kluck and the First Army Corps were withdrawn from Königsberg and the Fifth Army Corps was withdrawn from Posen and sent to the Western war field, leaving only the Sixth Corps in Breslau and the Seventeenth Corps in Danzig to guard the Russian frontier. Early in August the Austrians proceeded from the three Galician headquarters to invade Poland and newspapers about that time reported that Warsaw would not be defended.

THE RUSSIAN INVASION.

By the time they had reached Lublin the Russians were ready to invade Austria. The fifth conscription which had been assembled in Odessa, crossed the border at Novocelice on the Pruth, near Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina. This part of Bukovina is perhaps the most unprogressive portion of the dual empire, and adjoining Bessarabia is worse. There is not a post road crossing the border between the Pruth and the Dniester, except the one railroad, frantically poor and little better than a track, although the country is one of the best grazing and agricultural sections of Europe. So little was known of the war with Russia that when the Russian troops entered Czernowitz many thought they were Servians.

The main invasion into Galicia began about the middle of August over the roads passing through Brody and Tarnopol to Lemberg. By this time the third Russian conscription at Warsaw was being filed and the Russians were coming up from the south the objective point being Lemberg. To protect this city it was necessary to withdraw the troops in Poland and two hundred and fifty thousand men who had gone to Lublin over five roads were forced to return by one road to the railroad that ran from Tarnopol to Lemberg, while fresh troops were sent from Cracow.

THE FALL OF LEMBERG.

The Austrians outnumbered the Russians, but at no time could they get together an equal force to the enemy at Lemberg. Another factor which played an important part in the loss of Lemberg was the unwillingness of large bodies of troops to fight the Russians. Owing to the constant fear of uprisings in this conglomerate empire it was the policy of the Austrian government to keep troops away from the sections in which they had been recruited yet it was necessary to keep the troops speaking the same language together. Only the Austrians, many of whom were seamen were kept in the Adriatic provinces, and the Tyroleans could remain in their own province or could volunteer for service elsewhere. The Austrians now with the Germans in France are volunteer Tyroleans.

When reserves were sent to the defence of Lemberg they were drawn from the nearest provinces, Bohemia, Moravia and Northern Hungary, and these being Slavs made but a feeble resistance to the Russians. Some Bohemians remained and it was said in Vienna that others killed their officers and went over to the enemy. The troops there today are mostly, if not all, German speaking or Hungarian. (There is a vast difference in sentiment between the Northern Slovak and the Southern Hungarian) Rottenkauer's invasion of Germany was in the nature of an adventure. He commanded the second conscription stationed in . . . and was reinforced by troops from the first, third and sixth conscriptions, stationed at St. Petersburg, Warsaw and Moscow. Opposed to him was the lone corps at Danzig and the troops hastily drawn from the border forts. It was an independent movement, without any connection with the main army.

A GREAT GERMAN FEAT.

It appears now that four German corps were withdrawn from the western field to oppose him, one corps passing through Cologne, two through Frankfurt and one through Stuttgart or Karlsruhe. Little credit

has been given to the Germans for this feat, the withdrawal of 150,000 men from the west, transporting them in some cases over one thousand miles, shifting the troops in France and Belgium so as to rapidly strengthen the weakened centre if necessary and returning with the four corps but little weakened after the Russian defeat at Allenstein. A similar movement is now going on but the Landwehr is taking the place of the seasoned troops withdrawn from the Yser.

As it is, the outlook for Germany is gloomy, it is dark for Austria and black for Turkey. Germany is now calling for its Landwehr, Austria has already begun to draw on this last reserve. Quoting from a recent letter from Vienna, "das Volk hat eine unbeschreibliche Angst" (the people have an indescribable fear). There is restlessness and dissatisfaction throughout the empire, due partly to the frightful losses, partly to economic conditions.

A Cosmopolitan Observer.
New York, Nov. 13.

WHAT ENGLAND WOULD DO IN GERMAN INVASION

London, Nov. 17.—The request voiced by several London newspapers that the citizenry of England be instructed by the war office just how to act in case of a German invasion—whether to fight as citizens or to remain passive—has prompted the Daily Mail to reprint orders issued more than 100 years ago to meet a similar contingency.

The author of the orders was the Duke of York, then Commander-in-Chief, and they were promulgated in 1801, when Britons regarded the landing of troops by Napoleon not only as possible, but probable. At any rate this is to be inferred from the tone of the Duke's pronouncement.

Commenting on this ancient document, the Daily Mail says it is "of special relevance at the present time, when the Germans are loudly proclaiming their intention of attempting invasion of this country." The order was headed: "Information and Instructions for Commanding Generals and Others."

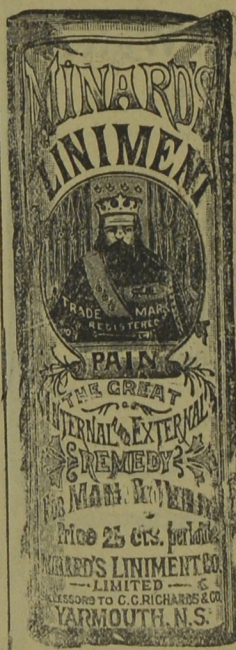
"Before the decent of the enemy is undoubtedly expected, or the particular object of it is known, the troops will be cantoned or encamped in the manner that appears the most advantageous. . . . Dispositions will have been made for breaking up roads, driving and abandoning the country on the enemy's route, etc."

"On the first landing of the enemy, if he cannot be prevented in the attempt, not a moment must be lost in assembling the troops and pushing on the most advanced, however few in number, till more can be collected. The great object must be constantly to harass, alarm and fire the enemy, and to impede his progress till a sufficient force assembles to attack him."

"The nature of the country affords every advantage for that purpose: intricate and inclosed, it is exceedingly difficult for an enemy to advance. He is never to be lost sight of by light troops. Every inch of ground and every field may be to a degree be disputed, even by inferior numbers."

"As soon as ever he has outflanked the coast he must be surrounded in front, flank and rear; a knowledge of the country, and a superiority of cavalry gives that advantage. He must be obliged to fight for every article of sustenance. The country must be driven and everything useful within his reach destroyed without mercy."

Premier Flemming is busily engaged this week in addressing recruiting meetings in Carleton County. An oft quoted utterance of the late lamented Dr. Johnson patriotism seems to fit the premier's case very nicely.



The Original and Only Genuine Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

UNSTRUNG, UNSTEADY SHAKY NERVES MAY BE TONED UP BY USING MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS.

Mrs. John Harper, Toronto, Ont., writes: "I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for the heart and nervous system. I was confined to a grocery store for twelve years, and had to give up business, as I became terribly run down and nervous, and had heart trouble, and I am sure I am gaining very fast now. I feel that nothing did me any good until I tried your Heart and Nerve Pills, and I am positive they will cure me. The nerves of one hand would tremble and then seem to go numb so that I could not write or sew. Now my hand is quite steady, as you can see by my handwriting. This is a big change which delights me so much for I thought all was done that could be done. I was about to give up in despair when I tried this last remedy, and even after I had only taken half a box the change started to come."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will restore the enfeebled, enervated, exhausted, overworked system to full constitutional power.

Price, 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HUMAN NATURE.

Rev. G. W. Taylor of Alabama, tells a story about a colored cook who presided over the destinies of the kitchen of a neighbor. Aunt Dinah was fat and forty, even if not fair. Her waffles were poems, her baked ham a symphony, while her fried chicken would have beguiled a St. Anthony himself from his anchorite's cell.

But Aunt Dinah possessed a large brood of grandchildren whose wealth of appetite was equalled only by the poverty in its supplies.

Every time the mistress was not looking she would annex a small pat of butter, half a cake, a few chops or sundry other things.

The mistress knew of this petty pilfering but preferred to appear ignorant. Put one day Dinah plainly saw that the mistress just as clearly observed the stealing of a pot of cherries.

"Laws, Miss Sarah!" she cried. "I knows you is 'shame of me, but I knows, too, you is more 'shame of yerself for watching."—Washington Star.



PALMS AZELEAS

A case of fine palms in different sizes. Also a case of fine azeleas just received from Belgium. The palms and azeleas are just what you have been looking for. Balbs of all kinds from Holland. Carnations are in excellent condition. Cutting choice blooms: Roses as usual. This is the season for chrysanthemums, call and see our display. Special care with floral designs. Wedding bouquets and decorations a speciality. Celery, parsley always in.

ADA M. SCHLEYER

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FRUITS

Cape Cod Cranberries . . . 9c qt, 3 qts. 25c.
Florida and California Oranges at lowest prices
Grape Fruit . . . 5c, 6 for 25c.
Lemons . . . 20c and 25c doz.
Malaga Grapes . . . 15c lb.
Tokay Grapes . . . 13c lb, 2 lbs. 25c

Flour	Feed
Blue Banner . . . \$7.30 bbl	Middlings . . . \$1.55
Quaker . . . 7.30 bbl	Bran . . . 1.50
Quaker . . . 3.50 1-2 bbl. bag	Corn Meal . . . 2.00
Horton . . . 3.45 1-2 bbl. bag	Cracked Corn . . . 2.00

New Canned Goods	Blue Banner Tea
Corn . . . 9c can	Stands for Quality
Peas . . . 9c "	35c lb., 3 lbs. \$1.00
Tomatoes . . . 10c "	

SOME QUARTER TRADES

3 quarts Cranberries . . . 25c	3 quarts White Beans . . . 25c
4 pkgs. Toilet Paper . . . "	1 lb. Mustard . . . "
8 lbs. Buckwheat Meal . . . "	1 lb. Ginger . . . "
12 lbs. Good Onions . . . "	2 cans Plums . . . "
7 lbs. Pastry Flour . . . "	3 lbs. Ginger Snaps . . . "
6 lbs. Bread Flour . . . "	1 pkg. Quaker Oats . . . "
7 bars Yexas Soap . . . "	3 pkgs. Quaker Corn Flakes . . . "
3 pkgs. Corn Starch . . . "	1 lb 40c Chocolates . . . "
3 lbs. Laundry Starch . . . "	2 bottles White Liniment . . . "

14 lbs. Pure Cane Granulated Sugar \$1.00

Yexas

Seasonable Mens Wear

At Prices Which are Yet to be Equalled

Please note prices on the following goods

Men's Fleeced Underwear . . . 39c.
Heavy Ribbed Underwear . . . 79c, 89c. up
Heavy Working Braces . . . 19c. up
Heavy Wool Socks . . . 19c. up
Mufflers . . . 19c. up
Men's Working Shirts . . . 39c. up
Men's Soft Hats . . . 69c. to \$1.58
Men's Suits . . . \$7.85 to \$14.98
Men's Overcoats . . . \$5.78 to \$14.78
Men's Pants . . . \$1.19 to \$3.48

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