

GERMANS REJOICE OVER AERIAL RAID

German Airships Reconnoitering Over Swedish Finnish Railway Supposedly for Purpose of Destroying the Bridges.

(Special to the Guardian.)
GENEVA, Jan. 21.—It is reported here that there is great rejoicing in Frederichaven over the Yarmouth aerial raid. The plan was known in advance in certain quarters of Switzerland, and it is declared warnings had been sent out to the British authorities, who are reported to have stated they attached little importance to it.

(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Stockholm states that German airships have been reconnoitering on the frontier between Sweden and Finland, evidently with the purpose of destroying bridges on the Finnish railway, thus interrupting communication between Finland and Sweden.

(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following despatch from Berlin giving the German official version of the airship raid on the English coast:

"The airship order was to attack the fortified town of Great Yarmouth. They were obliged to fly over other towns from which it is stated, they were fired at. These attacks were answered by the throwing of bombs. England has no right to be indignant, as her flying machines and ships in broad daylight have attacked open towns, such as Freiburg, Daresbourg and Swakopmund.

"Aircraft is acknowledged to be legitimate weapons in carrying on modern warfare, as long as their operations are conducted in accordance with the rules of international law. This has been done by your dirigibles. German nation, forced by England to fight for its existence, cannot be compelled to forego the employment of legitimate means in self-defence, and will not do it, relying upon her good rights."

CLAIM TWO BUCKETS OF GOLD.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 21.—Three Indians recently came to Tacoma to make affidavits regarding land claims to be presented to the Government, which now has an Indian Commissioner investigating the claims. One was Charlie Saticum, who is more than 92 years old, and perhaps the oldest living Indian of the Northwest. He and Chief William Rogers and James Moses claim to be the only living members of the original Duwanish tribe.

Chief Rogers lives at Squamish, Kitsap county. Saticum lives on a forty-acre allotment in the Puget Reservation. Moses lives in Renton. Saticum, still vigorous for an old man, was a guard for Governor Stevens in 1853-55, when Stevens was visiting the Indian tribes relative to making a treaty.

"The Indians seek from the Government 'two buckets of gold' and a reservation of their own land allotment, which was promised them by the treaty of 1855. Their tribe once owned and occupied all the lands where Seattle now stands, extending along the beach from the point North of Ballard South to Point Pully, and extending back beyond the present city of Benton, including Lake Washington and contiguous territory.

CONDENSED ADS. TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charges twenty-five cents.

LOST SUNDAY IN THIS CITY 3 one dollar bills, 1 finder please leave at Guardian Office. 8324-1-20Mtt.

LOST IN THIS CITY A BLACK SILK Handbag, Finder please return to this office. 8196-1-4mtt

WANTED—THREE PAIRS PURE Silver Black Foxes, also a few pairs of patches. State pedigree and best cash price, box 18, c/o Guardian. 8343-1-22ml

LOST—TWO LETTERS, ONE addressed International Correspondence School, Montreal, the other Miss May Phillips, Brackley Beach, P. E. I. Please leave at this office. 8345.

WANTED—MARRIED MANAGER for country store to take full charge. Must be a hustler. Apply, with references, E. H. Beer, Brown Block, or P.O. Box 55, Charlottetown. 8311-1-19m31

BUSINESS ENVELOPES—No. 8 printed with name and address, either on flap or front, \$3 per 1,000; \$5.50 for 2,000; \$12.00 for 5,000; \$20 for 10,000. GUARDIAN OFFICE. 6608-11-21mtt

DRESSED PORK, ALL SIZE WELL-fatted, good order, poultry, printers, curers of hams and bacon; also sausages, mince meat, lamb, tongues and pigs-feet half bbls and kegs. John Hopkins, St. John, N.B. 8173-1-7M1M0.

FOR SALE.—Offer by private sale my property, situated West Royalty, consisting of 31 acres choice land clear and in a high state of cultivation, with buildings in good condition. Apply George Pickard on premises or Benjamin Carter, auctioneer. 8343-1-22m4pd

GERMAN VICTORY IS CONTRADICTED

Instead of Victory the Germans Were Completely Routed. Later German Report Admits the Loss of Trenches.

(Special to the Guardian.)
PARIS, Jan. 21.—An official denial of reported German success near Notre Dame de Lorette was issued here today. The War Office states the German attack at this point, which is north-west of Arras, was repulsed completely and that a company of Germans was captured.

The German official statement, yesterday, said a trench 200 yards long near Notre Dame de Lorette was taken. Today's German statement says these trenches were recaptured by the Allies.

SEVERAL INJURED IN BOSTON STREET FIGHT

(Special to the Guardian.)
BOSTON, Jan. 21.—There was a street fight between striking and non-striking garment workers in Hayward Place today. Several participants were cut and bruised. No one dangerously hurt. Four arrests were made.

FRENCH MEDICAL OFFICERS WHO WERE PRISONERS OF GER- MANS TELL OF CONDI- TIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A despatch from Paris states:—"A channel by which certain amount of authentic German news comes from time to time into France has been open for some weeks in the regular system by which French medical officers who have been made prisoners are exchanged against similarly captured German doctors.

"One such doctor, writing in the Echo de Paris, declares that in one of the towns where he was in Germany, after he had been given liberty of movement, he found for himself that there was a considerable shortage of food, and that in the hotels, as in the houses, each man was put on rations controlled by the state, the quantity allotted to each being carefully weighed.

"In the Figaro a Major who was taken prisoner when his ambulance in August last was intercepted as to his experience in Germany. He had hardly reached German territory, he said, when a German medical officer told him that England would not declare war, and reproached France for having sent aviators over Cologne and destroyed the cathedral of Reims during July. On their passage through other towns, German wounded they passed through a station where the Red Cross distributed delicacies. An Austrian woman offered the doctor and his wounded a few cigars, but was roughly told by a Prussian officer not to talk to these men, and to give him an injection of morphine. The day on which this happened was August 31, and suddenly there was loud cheering as a man in a motor car brought in a despatch stating that the Germans were in Paris. The Germans at the station showed their satisfaction by a hostile demonstration before the French prisoners.

When he arrived at his destination he was told that he would be held as a prisoner of war because the French were not respecting the Geneva Convention, were using dum-bum bullets, firing on ambulances, and were wounding and putting out their eyes. About a fortnight later he was set free.

"In Germany," he concluded, "what struck me most was the absolute ignorance in which the Germans are as to what is happening."

5,000 POUNDS OF SMOKES FOR FRENCH SOLDIERS FROM AMERICAN FRIENDS.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Two and a half tons of tobacco and cigars, half of a shipment recently made by a number of Americans as a gift for the allied soldiers in the trenches, arrived here yesterday and caused perturbation in the fiscal department as the duties were 150,000 francs (\$30,000). The Government offered to remit the duties if the tobacco were intended for hospitals, but the donors wanted it to go to the men in the trenches. The shipment had not yet been cleared, but it is said the decision is certain to be favourable. The shipment includes a case of cigars, pipes and tobacco for Gen. Joffre, chief of the French forces, "from his American friends." There is also a case for King Albert of Belgium. Similar cases are included for Brig. Ruellé, of the 22nd Artillery and Sergt. Cotterel of the 153rd French Infantry, both of whom have been decorated with the military medal.

The French people have been deeply touched by this manifestation of generosity, and the papers comment on it at length.

GERMANS PREPARE FOR A BIG BATTLE NEAR SOISSONS

SOLDIER SUSPECTED OF ESPIONAGE BY MILITARY POLICE

HALIFAX, Jan. 19.—A soldier who is said to belong to one of the regiments now in Halifax was arrested by the military police last night in front of one of the City hotels and is now under guard charged, it is alleged, with espionage. It is further said that the soldier confessed his guilt and informed on three other men in the city who were operating in conjunction with him. The man's arrest in the hotel in question aroused the suspicions of other military men and he was taken into custody. It is said that he pretended to be intoxicated but that when examined he gave up all efforts to deceive, and search of his clothes is said to have resulted in the discovery of incriminating documents.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S PERSECUTED BY GERMANS

ROME, Jan. 21.—A special messenger from the ecclesiastical authorities of Belgium, who succeeded in passing the German lines, has reached Rome bearing a full report concerning the situation growing out of Cardinal Mercier's Christmas pastoral letter. The report was presented to Pope Benedict this morning and the following is an authentic extract from it:

"Notwithstanding the efforts of Berlin to suppress the affair, the truth has begun to be known regarding the chicanery of which Cardinal Mercier is the victim. The facts subjoined may be considered absolutely exact:

"First: The Germans seized from the printer Dessal in Malines 15,000 copies of Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter."

"Second: The Germans fined the printer 500 marks (\$150).

"Third: The Germans forbade the reading of the pastoral letter in a large number of parishes."

"Fourth: Three German officers called at the Archbishop's palace in Malines, January 2, and compelled him to submit to interrogation.

"Fifth: Cardinal Mercier was prevented, January 3, from presiding at a religious function. The morning he received from Governor General von Bissing, a telegram 'inviting him not to go to this service, which was to take place in a church in Antwerp.'

"Sixth: On January 4, Cardinal Mercier was detained in his palace all that day. During the morning on Stroemel, aide on the morning of General von Bissing, arrived in an automobile, accompanied by soldiers to bring a letter from General von Bissing. Von Stroemel demanded an immediate reply. The Cardinal offered to send a reply in the course of the day to Brussels, but Von Stroemel, after telephoning to the headquarters of the local commandant to the Governor in Brussels, reported to the Cardinal that he had been ordered to remain in the archbishopric until the Cardinal had given him the reply demanded. Von Stroemel remained until evening, with the soldiers who accompanied him.

"Seventh: On January 6, the Germans presented the cardinal with the text of a species of retraction which they demanded he should sign. The cardinal refused."

EXPORTS WERE GREATER THAN IMPORTS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—December's trade figures announced to-day by Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, show another decrease as compared with a year ago. Imports for December, 1914, were \$31,454,883, against \$32,571,831 in December, 1913. Exports show a decrease also, being \$37,193,621 compared with \$55,803,676. Export of manufactures for the month increased by two millions and for nine months by twelve millions. Animals and animal products exports increased also but other agricultural products decreased to one-third of the same month a year ago.

But there is a most satisfactory side to the situation. The balance of trade which for so many years has been against Canada is now almost wiped out and for December the exports were six millions higher than the imports. Leaving out coin and bullion imports the total imports were just a little more than the exports.

JAPAN TREATS WAR PRISONERS WELL.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The Osservatore Romano publishes a telegram dated Saturday, from the Emperor of Japan to Pope Benedict, expressing the warm desire of the Japanese ruler to relieve the ill resulting from the war.

The Emperor adds in his telegram that no Japanese soldiers are being kept in a hostile country as prisoners of war, and gives assurance that all prisoners of war in Japan are being treated with the greatest benevolence, none being in an unhappy state.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.—The battle for the trenches in Flanders and France continues almost without cessation from the sea to the Swiss border. In the mud of Flanders, the floods of the Aisne Valley and the snows of Argonne and Vosges soldiers of Germany and Allied nations keep up a continual fight to hold what they possess and take something from that held by the enemy. According to a long official report of the fighting during the past two months issued by the French War Staff to-day, this method of siege operations has largely favoured the Allies who while they have gained ground on almost every part of the front, have been forced to give way in only one region, that of Soissons. They are being put to a test, however, similar to that which obliged them to retire from north of the Aisne, near Soissons, because the Germans, realising the danger to their communications with Metz as a result of the French advance near Pont-a-Mousson, have sent reinforcements there and have begun a battle for the positions which they lost during the past week.

The Germans apparently have regained a portion of them and are fighting for the remainder. At other points, particularly near St Mihiel and in Alsace, there have been infantry engagements, but on the whole the artillery continues to be the busiest arm.

The Russians have renewed offensive operations against Mlava, a town which has changed hands often since the commencement of the war and it appears as if they will again attempt to envelop the German forces which are holding the line of Mazurian Lakes and avenge themselves for their defeat at Tannenberg.

On the rest of the Polish front and in Galicia, Austro-German attacks are becoming more intermittent, according to Russian report, which is generally brief when big events are happening. The Russians continue to make progress against Austrian outposts in the mountains between Bukovina and Transylvania.

The Germans explain the action of their airships in dropping bombs on towns and villages in Norfolk, England, by saying that they had been fired on. British airmen in turn have been busy in Belgium and according to a report from Holland have ventured as far as Essen, Rhenish Prussia, where they destroyed some buildings.

Holland has asked Germany for an explanation of the report that German airships passed on their way to England over Dutch territory.

Archduke Charles Francis, heir to the Austrian throne, has arrived at German headquarters on a visit to the Emperor and Baron Burián, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is due there within a few days. It is expected that the conference of Germanic Allies will decide whether Austro-Germans will go on with the expedition for the subjugation of Serbia or turn their attention to the Russian armies which are invading Hungary from the North and East.

With all her other occupations, England has found force to deal with the "Mad" Mullah, who has been stirring up the tribes in Somaliland and attacking those friendly to Great Britain. The Mullah adherents have been defeated and scattered.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL

(Special to the Guardian.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 21.—Communication from General Staff, army of the Caucasus: "January 19th, in the region of Shalik, Lavsor and Kyagan, we fought a series of combats with the Turkish rear guard, who retreated precipitately. We captured a great number of prisoners and a Turkish camp. January 18th, we occupied Ardanch, in Transcaucasia, near the Turkish border. A torpedo boat sent to the Asia Minor coast sank twelve vessels with cargoes near Arsava. "In other sections there is no particular change."

FRENCH OFFICIAL

(Special to the Guardian.)
PARIS, Jan. 21.—An official statement was issued as follows:—"Recent German communications regarding French losses in the last few weeks are entirely erroneous. Our losses are less by more than half those given by the German General Staff. Moreover, it has been found that, estimating by the dead left on the field, that in all the actions in recent months the German losses have been greater than those of the Allies."

GERMAN OFFICER ON SECRET MISSION ARRESTED IN ITALY

(Special to the Guardian.)
GENEVA, via Paris, Jan. 21.—The newspaper Stampa, Turin, Italy, announces that a British warship arrested on board the liner Duc Quosta, from Genoa for New York, Count Von Kerrer, a German officer of high rank, who had been going to the United States on a secret mission. The newspaper adds that the Count has been landed at Gibraltar.

SENSATIONAL STORY MADE IN GERMANY

(Special to the Guardian.)
BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The Stogone Gazette to-day published the following sensational disclosures regarding German advances in France:—"In September France wanted peace, and instructed an eminent neutral diplomat to introduce preliminary proposals to the Allies. This diplomat previously occupied an official position in London under English influence. He betrayed the secret to the British Ambassador at Paris, who in turn reported it, causing a tremendous sensation in London. Lord Kitchener was sent to France. He threatened bombardment of French ports and forced from the French Government the well-known treaty not to conclude peace unless England consented."

AIRSHIPS HAVE USURPED WORK OF CAVALRY.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A military observer at the British army headquarters in France, writing under date of Saturday, January 16, discusses the "physical and mental condition" of the British troops and the Germans opposing them.

The writer after making due allowance for the probability that the German prisoners in many cases represent the somewhat inferior elements of Germany's forces, says that "there seems to be a definite feeling of feeling of the German rank and file from that which existed some weeks ago."

"Some of our prisoners," the observer continues, "now realize that the victorious German advance is out of the question, and their duty is merely to hold ground."

"As regards physical well being, it is doubtful if the Germans are as well off as are the British. The German medical arrangements also are without surplus experience being used. Two such doctors recently were allowed to operate in one of our hospitals. Since they were without instruments they were allowed to use ours. They showed surprising ignorance, ruining several instruments in the process of attempting to cut out a tumor by attempting to cut out a tumor. After this they were not permitted to operate."

"But these points of German inferiority," the writer says, "are more than offset by the general efficiency of the fighting machine of the Germans. The excellence of their work and high discipline and the thoroughness with which every military requirement has been provided for."

"Orders have been captured which give minute instructions for the care of clothing, equipment and sanitation, which show great foresight and a high standard of interior economy."

"This minute care for the well being of the soldier so long as he can fight, is, however, combined with callousness to losses when a sacrifice of life is thought necessary, which points to formidable powers of resistance."

The latter part of the eye-witness's report discusses the part aviation is playing in the military operations. In this connection the observer says:

"Aviation has profoundly modified warfare by eliminating the element of fighting for so long as the weather permits aerial reconnaissance. It is impossible to carry out any great concentration or movement of troops by land within a considerable radius without being discovered. Especially in the present form of warfare, have the former functions of the cavalry, as regards reconnaissance, been usurped by the flying corps."

TATTOOER BUSY IN OLD COUNTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The war has given that queer tradesman, the tattooer, his chance. Hundreds of Canadians have been decorated with maple leaves, Belgian soldiers have chosen English and Belgian flags, with the words, "Death to the Germans," or "Down with the Germans," and Tommy generally prefers patriotic designs, such as a bulldog standing by the Union Jack.

Men who have fought and been wounded sometimes have a record of the engagements in which they have taken part tattooed on their bodies.

It is a common thing for naval men to have a memorial cross in memory of a wife or mother. Army officers frequently prefer the badge of their regiment.

STEAMER CANADA WAS DAMAGED

Former Steamer Earl Grey now Used by the Russian Government out of Business. Sixteen Steamers Frozen in.

(Special to the Guardian.)
ARCHANGEL, Russia, Jan. 21.—The ice-breaker, Canada, sent by the Canadian Government for the purpose of keeping open as late as winter as possible the port of Archangel, has been disabled. Sixteen steamers have already been frozen in, and the prospects of releasing them are poor. Archangel is the only port in European Russia which has been open for commerce during the war.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PRINCE'S VISIT

(Special to the Guardian.)
GENEVA, via Paris, Jan. 21.—The visit of the Prince of Wales to Belfort has led to reports here that British troops would shortly be sent to Belfort to participate in any possible advance on the Rhine.

The French advanced their forces, according to reports received here, and are now only sixteen miles from

ENGLAND TO HUSBAND HER RESOURCES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—How carefully Great Britain is guarding her financial resources during the war is indicated by the treasury regulations which have been deemed necessary with the opening of the Stock Exchange. Under these regulations issues of capital, or the participation in issues, for under-takings outside the Empire are absolutely prohibited. Issues for under-takings outside the Empire are absolutely prohibited. It is shown there is urgent necessity for them. Issues for under-takings within the United Kingdom will be permitted only when the Treasury is convinced they are advisable in the national interest.

The Government view is that "until further notice all considerations must be subordinate to the paramount necessity of husbanding the financial resources of the country with a view to the successful prosecution of the war."

WILLS \$100,000 TO GIRLS OF FUTURE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The needy girls of the next generation, or maybe of the one beyond that, will be the principal beneficiaries of the estate of the late William G. Maul, head of the commission for the relief of the name at 160 West Jackson Boulevard.

"\$46,000 To Be In Trust."

The bulk of the estate, valued at \$46,000, according to the terms of the will filed for probate yesterday, is to be held in trust for his widow, Mrs. Anora A. Maul, of 7128 Eggleston avenue. After her death the money shall be held in trust and invested until the principal grows to \$100,000, at which time the money shall be turned over to any institution existing in the state for the support and maintenance of the blind. If no such institution exists at that time the money shall be used to found one.

The money is to be known as the "Florence Maul Gift," and is bequeathed as a memorial to Mr. Maul's only daughter, the late Mrs. Florence Maul Hayes.

ALIEN SITUATION IN FORT WILLIAM IS BECOMING SERIOUS.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 21.—General Sir William Otter has found it necessary to go to Fort William and Port Arthur to deal with the alien enemy situation, which has become rather serious. No less than 1,400 aliens have been registered in the twin cities, most of whom will be interned. The problem confronting the authorities is to provide work for them, more particularly as it is not considered desirable to have them compete with Canadian labour. A number of the aliens will probably be sent to clear the experimental farm in North Ontario. Others will be sent to a camp to be established in the west, and General Otter will return to Ottawa, but later on expects to make a trip through to the Pacific coast.

MAKING SHRAPNEL FOR ARMY COMES BEFORE SERVING ON JURY.

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—The making of shrapnel, ammunition and warm clothes and clothing for the Imperial forces is of more immediate importance than serving on a jury was the decision to-day of Mr Justice Charbonneau, who excused two Jurymen from attendance in court on a civil case because of their being foremen in works making shrapnel, clothing, etc., and were working on rush orders.

THE STEAM ROLLER NOW ADVANCING

Threefold Advance on German Allies Crushing Success and Threatens German Line of Communication in Poland.

(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.—Russia's threefold assault on the German allies, in the opinion of British observers of the war, resumed steam-roller characteristics alike in the north, centre and south. In the north the advance into East Prussia is reported threatening the German line of communication in Poland. Trench warfare continues with small results for either side, but the Russians confidently dwell on what they call large German losses in the efforts to hold present positions. In the south the Russians declare Austrian resistance seems to have broken entirely, and Transylvania lies open to them.

INDIA ENTHUSIASTICALLY SUPPORTS GREAT BRITAIN IN WAR.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—India's enthusiastic co-operation in the war is indicated in the official gazette of India just received by the Government and containing a remarkable series of speeches by members of the Indian Council. Seventeen of the Indian members spoke to a resolution proposed by one of them. A resolution expressing the determination of the people of India to support the British Government to the utmost and requesting the government of India to permit the people to share the financial burden imposed by the war. Each one, in words of most moving eloquence, asserted the justice of the Empire's cause in the war, acknowledged the maintenance of British rule in India as an essential condition of the moral and material progress of the country and proclaimed the determination of the people of India, that they with the peoples of the other Dominions of the Empire were ready to devote all their men and resources to the maintenance of the Empire. All of them spoke of the despatch of the expeditionary force from India and the striking feature of this is that the sentiment of India is one of extreme gratitude to the Government for permitting Indians to take part in the struggle. Their pride of race has been aroused apparently never before.

FINED FOR GIVING FALSE CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—At Bow street police court, Sir James Herbert Bernaly, Bt., described as a financier, of Richmond-gardens, W., surrendered to his bail to answer a charge of having on Sept. 15 made a false statement as to the moral character of Marcus Barthropp, intending it to be used for the purpose of his entry into His Majesty's military forces.

The director of Public Prosecutions stated that on Sept. 15 last a form of application for appointment to a temporary commission in the army during the war was received at the War Office from a person named Marcus Barthropp. Attached to the form was a certificate of character, signed by the prisoner, in the following terms:

"I hereby certify to the good moral character of Marcus Barthropp for the last four years."

On Sept. 23, a commission was granted to Marcus Barthropp, but soon afterwards he was arrested, and information that reached the authorities, he was ordered to attend at the War Office. He did so, and Chief Inspector Fowler and Detective Inspector Mercer, and was identified by the latter as a man who had been many times convicted of fraud. His last conviction was as recent as January, 1913, when he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at Exeter Quarter Sessions. Therefore the statement of the prisoner that he could certify as to his moral character for the last four years was quite untrue, and must have been untrue to his knowledge.

Sir John Dickinson observed that it was not sufficient for a man who signed such a certificate to say he knew nothing to the contrary. It was impossible for the director to make the wording of the certificate and the prisoner would be fined £20, with £3 2s. costs.

THE WEATHER THE TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to the Guardian.)
TORONTO, Jan. 22.—Maritime: North and North-west winds; fair and considerably colder.

THE WEATHER.—Snow fell yesterday to the depth of about six inches, partly clearing at night.

The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 34 degrees above zero and the lowest 27 deg. above. At 9 a.m. it was 34 deg. above and at 9 p.m. 27 deg. above.

The tide will be high this afternoon at 3.25 and tomorrow at 3.59; it will be high tomorrow morning at 4.04 and Sunday at 5.03.

The sun sets this afternoon at 4.51 and tomorrow at 4.53; it rises tomorrow morning and Saturday at 7.31.

The moon sets tonight at 12.

There was a new moon on Friday, Jan. 15th, at 10.42 a.m.

The first quarter of the moon will be on Saturday, January 23rd at 1.34 a.m.

The length of today will be nine hours and nineteen minutes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism

Minard's Liniment cures Rheumatism
Minard's Liniment cures Gargol in cows
Minard's Liniment cures Diptheria