

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant, it contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. H. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Joint Account is a Great Convenience

for family funds. It may be opened with the Union Bank of Canada in the names of two persons,

either of whom can make deposits or withdraw money when in town or when passing the bank. It is especially convenient if the husband is frequently away on trips, as it enables the wife to procure funds for expenses on her own signature alone.

Belleville Branch J. G. Moffat, Manager
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Established over Forty-one Years
THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

ASSETS OVER \$48,000,000

The A, B, C of Banking

Get the Savings Habit.

Highest Current Rates Allowed,

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Interest Compounded Half-

Yearly on Deposits.

We solicit your account in our

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

John Elliott, Manager, Belleville Branch.
Rednersville Branch open Wednesdays.
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Home and Land Seekers

THIS is headquarters for all kinds of information concerning prospective homes. We can tell you what to avoid—what to look for—where to look for it. At this office you will find listed the best opportunities in this section of the country for the right kind of homeseekers.

Before deciding it will pay you to see what we have to offer and how we can help you.

Call or phone to-day

Whelan and Yeomans
REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE
GET UNDER YOUR OWN ROOF
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

GRAND TRUNK NEWS ITEMS

Toronto, Ont.

Sept. 8th, 1915.
During the six months ended June 30th, 1915, thirty-eight (38) persons were killed and thirty-four (34) were injured on the Grand Trunk Railway while trespassing on its property. All but a small percentage of such persons were citizens of the communities in which they were killed and injured—business men, laborers and people generally using the Company's tracks and yards as walks for their own convenience.

The experience of the Grand Trunk in this respect, during this period is typical of the experience of all roads in Canada and the United States year in and year out, as shown by the fact that almost 6000 persons are killed and about the same number injured in the two countries every year while trespassing on railways. In fact, more than 50 per cent. of all persons killed on railways from all causes are trespassers.

If 6000 persons should be killed in one accident, people would be horrified and would rise as one man determined to prevent a similar occurrence, yet, here is a practice, unnecessary and preventable, which every year kills and injures more than twice as many persons as the Titanic, Empress of Ireland, Lusitania, Troquois and Eastland disasters combined, and yet we are doing practically nothing to prevent it. Are we logical or merely sentimental? Do we really value human life and try earnestly and persistently to conserve it, or do we merely rise to tiffal action when some great horror stirs our sentiments and passions?

The Railway act makes trespassing on railway property an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, but the trouble is that no one pays any attention to the law because it is so seldom enforced. In fact, a considerable proportion of the public seem to regard it as their perfect right to walk on railway tracks and through railway yards whenever they please and resent even a polite request to keep off the Company's property. The dangerous practice of walking on railway tracks has been indulged in so long and so generally that it will be difficult to break it up; but that it should be stopped, a mere reference to the serious results clearly proves.

Aside from the protection to life and limb which would result from the enforcement of existing laws on this subject, there are other considerations of great importance involved in this problem. The presence of persons on tracks, especially in great numbers, detracts attention of engineers on approaching trains from the performance of their proper duties. The injuries and deaths which result witness, and the narrow escapes from same place upon them an unnecessary mental strain, all of which jeopardizes, to a material extent, the safety of the travelling public.

We hear a great deal about the tramp problem. If walking along railway tracks and unlawful riding on trains were stopped the tramp problem would be, to a considerable extent, eliminated. Railways are compelled each year to submit to losses totalling millions of dollars from pilfering, and this burden, like others placed upon common carriers, must be borne indirectly by the public. The enforcement of such laws would materially reduce this burden.

The solution of this problem requires, as most problems do, the education of the public sentiment to the point where the necessity for decisive action will be appreciated, and we venture to call this information to your attention in the belief that the public interest involved makes it a proper subject for your serious consideration and in the hope that you may find it consistent to exert your efforts towards a proper solution.

Yours truly,

GEO. BRADSHAW,

Secretary, General Safety Committee,

Prof. C. S. Laughor, one time

bandmaster of the I.O.O.F. Band here

is leaving Owen Sound for Bowman-

ville where he has secured a good

position.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

PAYS EXPENSES.

Mr. G. T. Bell, Passenger Manager

of the Grand Trunk System, today

received a telegram from the Directors

of the Panama-Pacific International

Exposition at San Francisco, stating

that the Exposition is now out of

debt. Most of the immense cost of

erecting the Exposition has been met

by the tens of thousands of visitors

who have daily poured through the

entrance gates of the grounds. That

such an undertaking should have

proven a financial success is looked

upon as a striking testimony to the

wonderful manner with which this

greatest of all Expositions was or-

ganized. On Friday next a special

celebration will be held in San Fran-

cisco to mark the occasion.

WARM WELCOME GIVEN TO LIEUT. ROBIN HAULTAIN

Port Hope Officer Back From Front is Enthusiastically Received

Port Hope tendered an enthusiastic reception yesterday to the first of her sons invalided home from the European battlefields in the person of Lieut. Robin Haultain son of Mrs. C. S. Haultain of Port Hope, and formerly of Peterborough. Lieut. Haultain, who is a nephew of Lt. Col. R. M. Dennistoun, officer commanding the 53rd Battalion, C.E.F., is home to recuperate after a long service at the front. When war broke out he was at Lake Athabasca with a survey party, and knew nothing of the excitement for several weeks. When word finally drifted into the far north young Haultain, who is a graduate of the Royal Military College, decided to enlist and with a number of others, started for the south. On the long hike on foot and by canoe, others were picked up and by the time civilization was reached there was a party of eighteen. Great was the disappointment when the squad heard that the First Canadian Contingent had already sailed for the Old Country. Haultain decided not to wait for the second, but took passage to England and enlisted as a private in the 2nd King Edward Horse. Shortly afterward he was given a commission in the Royal Field Artillery, and went to the front in May. Early in August, after weeks of continuous service with his bearing affected and suffering from a breakdown generally he was sent back to England to rest up and finally obtained a short furlough.

When he arrived in Port Hope yesterday he was met by the Port Hope Band and a big crowd of cheering citizens, who escorted him to his home. He was pelted with flowers at the station while St. Paul's chimed and all the bells in the town rang out a joyful welcome.

he must have Lafayette, the Frenchman. It was Lafayette who came to our rescue and brought France with him, who established comradeship, and now, God bless France, we may, it need be, repay the debt. Under no circumstances, against no plea of interest, no matter what the argument or the cost, the present generation of Americans cannot with either honor, or safety, or reason, allow the people of France to be driven to the wall, permit the French Republic to go down. Rather than that we should not hesitate to tackle Germany, even if it meant the driving of every German reservist in the land back to his own country where he belongs, and should, as brave, honest and loyal men, have gone a year ago.

WITHIN AN ACE OF HIS DEATH

CHARLIE CHAPLIN ALONE IN LAUNCH DURING STORM.

Santa Monica, Cal. Sept. 8.—The moving picture world came within an ace of losing the great comedian Charles Chaplin on Monday night. Chaplin with two gentlemen friends went out in a tiny launch. As night came on a storm arose and the motor of the launch got out of order. All night long the comedian was at the mercy of the waves. Chaplin stuck to the launch alone, his companions attempting to swim ashore. As dawn broke folks in a Japanese village saw the launch in distress and sent out boats which safely landed Chaplin.

GOT 600 GERMANS

Word has been received on the M. G. S. of the 2nd Batt. that Sergt. Gardner is a prisoner in Germany and wounded. This is the Sergt. that played such an important part with machine guns at St. Julien and was recommended by our C.O. for the V.C. under Capt. Hodge. He had three guns in the buildings that Capt. Hooper and Lieut. Dossie were in and accounted for 600 Germans. He got out of the building all O.K. with only a slight wound in the head but in the retirement he was wounded again, then destroying the gun he kept in his possession he was soon captured. "If Oshawa could turn out one Batt. of men like Sergt. Gardner they could trim six battalions of Germans." Is the tribute paid to Sergt. Gardner by a fellow officer. All Campbellford boys are well.

GOD BLESS FRANCE

New York, Sept. 10.—Col. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, in a letter to the Lafayette Fund, which celebrated at the Hotel Vanderbilt the one hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of Lafayette's birthday, declares America owes Lafayette and all Frenchmen after him such a debt that this country should under no circumstances allow France to be conquered. The fund invited various prominent men to its meetings, and many have written in appreciation of Lafayette. Col. Watterson said in part: "The true American hates no country and no people; he loves only his own. But next after Washington

No More Corns
Never known to fail, acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing, takes the sting right out. No remedy as quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Pain-killer Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c. per bottle.

THE JOY OF BEING ALIVE AND WELL

Restored To Health By "Fruit-a-tives" The Famous Fruit Medicine

MDE. ROCHON
Rochon, P.Q. March 2nd, 1915.
"I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. I suffered for years from Rheumatism and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable, without any good results. I heard of 'Fruit-a-tives' and gave it a trial and it was the only medicine that really did me good. Now I am entirely well; the Rheumatism has disappeared and the terrible pains in my body are all gone. I am exceedingly grateful to 'Fruit-a-tives' for such relief, and I hope that others who suffer from such distressing diseases will try 'Fruit-a-tives' and get well".

MADAME ISAIE ROCHON.
The marvellous work that 'Fruit-a-tives' is doing, in overcoming disease and healing the sick, is winning the admiration of thousands and thousands. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

he must have Lafayette, the Frenchman. It was Lafayette who came to our rescue and brought France with him, who established comradeship, and now, God bless France, we may, it need be, repay the debt. Under no circumstances, against no plea of interest, no matter what the argument or the cost, the present generation of Americans cannot with either honor, or safety, or reason, allow the people of France to be driven to the wall, permit the French Republic to go down. Rather than that we should not hesitate to tackle Germany, even if it meant the driving of every German reservist in the land back to his own country where he belongs, and should, as brave, honest and loyal men, have gone a year ago.

"Let every laboring man today, whatever his calling, salute the memory of Lafayette. And are we not all laboring men? Let those who do not, hide their heads in shame. So up with the tri-color. Let it be folded in the embrace of the Stars and Stripes. Sound the bold anthem, the Marseillaise, concerted with the Star Spangled Banner. And now, as ever and always, to hell with the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns."

DISEASE DANGER AFTER THE WAR

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—In his annual report of the work of the Department of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell calls attention to the fact that the quarantine service of his department will probably be called on to exercise much greater vigilance when the soldiers begin to come back after the war, and a new tide of European immigration sets in. "History tells us," says Mr. Burrell, "that war is ever accompanied and followed by pestilence. The present war, with its carnage quite unprecedented in the history of the world, and its enormous aggregations of troops, is already proving the truth of this, in spite of the advances of modern sanitary science. Cholera, plague and typhus fever are reported to be spreading steadily. There is for this country the immediate danger of disease being brought by invalided soldiers returning from the war zone. There is also to be apprehended the danger from the return of our forces at large when the war is over and demobilization takes place, and from the large immigration that will follow after the war."

Mr. Burrell points out that during the past year Canada was saved by watchfulness at ports of entry from inroads of any epidemic disease from abroad. At the various quarantine stations 253,008 persons were inspected, and a total of 543 were quarantined. Asiatic cholera is reported in extraordinary violent form among the troops in southern Austria and northern Hungary, while typhus fever is stated to be raging in Serbia and Austria. The deaths from it amongst the soldiers, says Mr. Burrell, are already said to exceed 50,000.

Reference is made in the report to the fact that there are in the Leppert Lazaretto, at Tracade, N.B., sixteen parties—seven male and nine female. This is the smallest number in years.

Amelioration of symptoms and sufferings is claimed to be following the system of treatment now being carried out at the Lazaretto, and two former inmates discharged in 1912 still remain "cured."

Fighting at the Dardanelles

Letter Received in Belleville Which Had Been Sent to French Front From Mediterranean

Full of interest is the following letter which has been received from the region of the Dardanelles where the fighting is of a most "savage" character. The writer is Sgt. A.S. Dunt, 9196 "C" company, 2nd S. W. Bds. 87th Brigade, 29th Division, British Mediterranean Expeditionary Forces. He sent it to his brother Henry Dunt, who is in France with the Belleville boys of the 1st Canadian Contingent, and the letter forwarded it home to his wife, who resides in this city. The letter reads as follows:

August 4th, 1915.
Dear Harry—
I now take the opportunity of writing a letter to let you know how I am getting on. At the time of writing I am Alexandria waiting to go back to the firing line. I was wounded on the 6th of June but thank God it was only slight. I was sniping at the time, and a sniper spotted me and I must say that I had a very narrow escape indeed. I was just taking aim, when the sniper hit my rifle just in front of my left hand, and I had several splinters of steel go into my left eye besides a few pieces in the face. I was sent to hospital on account of the doctors at the base not having the implements to take the steel out of my eye. I improved in about three weeks, and was marked fit for the firing line when I was taken back with malaria fever. I had another two weeks in hospital with that, and was waiting to go back again, when I had another attack of fever. I was sent back to the hospital again for another three weeks, but I am pleased to say that I am quite myself again, and waiting for the boat to take me back again. No doubt you have read about the landing at the Dardanelles, and I must say that I should not like to experience it over again. As regards the fighting out here it is proper murder. Just fancy, out of the 29th Division which landed on the 25th of April there are only a bout 700 left. Out of my own regiment there are only about 50 left, and we have some very hard times of it. The weather out here is extremely hot, it puts me in mind of India, and what with the state of the Turks, and the dead lying about for days, it is something unbearable. We are making very slow progress out here, but we have got some very difficult country to cover. During the 7 weeks I was on the Peninsula you would see nothing in front of you only the big hill called Achi Baba, and it is going to cost us a few thousand lives before we get the other side of it.

Mothers sent me a cutting out of the paper what Belle sent home about the times you were having out there, and when I read it, I must say that I envied you having your meals in the orchard, but never mind, I hope you will always be as far away from the firing line, as you were then. No doubt, you were surprised to hear of my rapid promotion. I can assure you Harry that the sooner this war is over the better I shall like it, no one is more fond of it than I am. How do you feel out there? I must say that it was the biggest surprise when I heard that you had enlisted, but I hope you will pull through all right. I have started over my 10th year of my enlistment, and I think I have had my share of it. What upset me more than anything else was when we went home from China for reorganization they only gave me 5 days' leave after being away from the firing line, as you were then. No doubt, you were surprised to hear of my rapid promotion.

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Married

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tetley Blackburn, 51 Trent Road, Belleville, Ont., on Monday, Sept. 6th, 1915, by Rev. Canon G. H. Beamish, Francis Joseph Blackburn, to Charles Joseph Day, B.Sc., of Montreal, P.Q. \$9 11

\$100 REWARD, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known for the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

DEAF LEARN TO HEAR BY THE SENSE OF TOUCH

Demonstrations at Toronto Exhibition by Miss Deannard's Class of School For Deaf—Accomplishments at Belleville School

It is point of education the National Exposition at Toronto has marked pace with the growth and development in every science branch. The thousands who throng the spacious grounds from day to day come to learn as well as to see, and they go out of the gates with a fuller and broader knowledge of those queer and institutions which cater to the weak and welfare of the race.

And not the least amongst these fountains of instruction is that set up and maintained by the Ontario Department of Education. The peculiar character of the Ontario School for the Deaf and Ontario School for the Blind gave them an added attraction and little wonder it is that thousands of the world's devotees of the measure of study and thought to the efforts of an unfortunate child who has been brought into the world be-
reft of one or both of these invaluable senses.

In the Women's Building at the Exhibition, every afternoon at 3 o'clock, there is a demonstration of the like of which can not be found elsewhere in the Province of Ontario. It is the exposition of the methods of oral instruction necessary to make a deaf child to speak and lip read. The lecturer is Miss Deannard, of the Ontario School for the Deaf at Belleville, and with her are a number of the pupils.

You have to hear and understand Miss Deannard so that you may better appreciate the toil and effort involved in the many works of art and hand that are being exhibited in the Education Building, works that have been produced by the pupils of the Belleville School.

In the past a child suffering from this affliction had been known as a deaf mute, but as Miss Deannard well explains, they are not deaf mutes. To be dumb is to suffer from brain trouble and there are very few of the pupils in this unfortunate state.

It is almost unbelievable that a child who has been born deaf, who has not had the privilege of communication of any character, can be made to speak and then to become proficient in such subjects as grammar, history, nature study, physiology, but it is nevertheless true. The Belleville School is realizing that success every year.

These children never wrote or signed a word before they came to the school, and although it requires from eight to ten years and oftentimes a longer period, to fully equip them, they are sent forth into the battle of life prepared to meet the difficulties of the accomplishment of which is wrapped up their happiness and prosperity.

"We cannot make a voice, but we can cultivate one," declared Miss Deannard after she had concluded one of her lectures. She here called one of the little girl pupils and gave a demonstration of the results that can be accomplished with a child who originally understood nothing. "Well, do you not use the finger language at all?"

"Only in the manual work, never in oral instruction. We had thirteen classes this year. Next year we will have fifteen."

"A child will learn from 300 to 500 words in a year if at all intelligible. They are first taught the sounds, and then how to combine them. Brief commands are always given at first and these are gradually developed."

"A deaf child labors under great disadvantage, owing to the impossibility to communicate. His ideas are locked up in his brain without the power to express them. The eye is trained, however, by matching color, lengths, shapes and other articles, then the touch is developed by distinguishing shapes, weights, textures of cloth, and finally the strings of a guitar. All this leads up to the human voice, which is recognized by touch."

"Training the sight aids the pupil to take the position of letters or words on the lips of the speaker, and the training of touch teaches the modulation of the voice. Vibration plays an important part, the voice in some instances the making of letters, coming from the chest, then from the throat, the nose, chin and often times the top of the head. The teacher demonstrates these and the child imitates."

"The Toronto News."