

FARMS

(Prince Edward or Hastings)

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Office Over Dominion Bank, Belleville

Discount Sale

Of Carriages and Wagons

All This Month.

Phaetons Steel Tubular Axle Wagon
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Open Demos Bred Wagons

We have a large number of Second Hand Top Buggies and Demos in stock all fitted up as good as new.

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Rubber Tires a specialty; high grade repairing—
painting and upholstering of carriages and automobiles.

The Finnegan Carriage & Wagon Co.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.



WHEN driving a binder it's aggravating to have to stop because "the twine went wrong."

Sometimes the trouble is a bad spot in the twine—sometimes a tangled ball.

Such delays are the real price you pay for cheap twine.

PLYMOUTH TWINE

speeds up the work—cuts down the costs.
Plymouth is stronger and ties more bundles than any other brand. The quality never varies and the balls don't fall down.
If you want an easy and economical harvest, get your twine from us. And take our advice, order Plymouth EARLY.

W. R. Mitz, Agent
WEST HUNTINGDON

It Is Unwise

to take chances on poor seed. The best is the cheapest—it pays handsome dividends in harvest time.
"Pine Tree" is your guide to the most dependable Timothy Seed obtainable. If you are one of the many successful farmers who insist upon Quality, then "Pine Tree" is what you are looking for. We can supply your requirements.

Hanley-Netterville Co.
329 Front Street

S. A. HYMAN & CO.
Established 1870 Makers of Fine Furs

OUR LADIES' CLOTH COATS

Present a degree of perfection that you'll appreciate. Rich patterns, carefully tailored, wonderfully styled.

Prices \$10 to \$22

We Emphasize Our Cordial Invitation to Visit Our Store

S. A. HYMAN & CO.
242 Front Street

N.B.—Fur Alterations and Repairs carefully attended to. Lowest possible prices for satisfactory work.

HAVE THE ONTARIO SENT REGULARLY TO YOUR HOME ADDRESS

Sir Sam Upsets Plans For Barrieffield Review

Kingston, Oct. 13.—The Minister of Militia made things hum at Barrieffield Camp to-day. He turned up-side down the plans the staff had made for a review of the 4,000 overseas troops, and conducted the review in a more informal way. He reversed the whole plan for the march past, and then put the troops through difficult movements all on the double. Troops at Barrieffield Camp or anywhere else never received such a grilling inspection. When that was over the officers got a heart-to-heart talk. He told the men what was necessary for good results to be obtained when the front is reached, and gave technical directions as to changes that he would suggest for training of the men.

Sir Sam paid a visit to the Principal of Queen's University, and then returned to camp for lunch with the staff. He also attended in the afternoon the presentation of colors to the 59th overseas Battalion by Mrs. Richard S. Waldron of Kingston, and their consecration by the chaplain of the battalion, Capt. (Rev.) S. J. M. Compton.

When asked what troops Kingston would winter Sir Sam replied that the city would get three batteries and nothing more. This would amount to about half of what the city had quartered in her various barracks last winter.

Red Cross Motor Ambulance Here

There is in the city today a Red Cross motor ambulance. It was brought down from Oshawa by the McLaughlin Company who manufactured it and it will be taken to Napanee, where the ladies have raised sufficient funds to purchase it. They are making the presentation of it to the Canadian Red Cross.

The car is a well built machine in grey color with the marks of the Canadian Red Cross upon it.

Third Arrest in Napanee Cases

Irene Renfrew, a young married woman, was arrested by the Belleville police last night in connection with the Napanee forgery cases and was taken today to that town by Chief Barrett.

This makes the third arrest at Belleville in these cases, the other two being Edward Snider and Oscar Deshane.

Deshane is a soldier of the 39th Battalion who recently got a term in the Ontario Reformatory for desertion as a result of a court-martial in Kingston and made his escape from the military authorities.

Annual Thank Offering Meeting

The annual Thank Offering meeting of the Auxiliary of the Women's Missionary Society of the John St. Presbyterian congregation was held in the lecture room of the church on the evening of October 6th. Mrs. S. Russell, president of the Auxiliary, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of members and friends. After devotional exercises, Miss Platt, of Picton, who is an easy and effective speaker, delivered an address on "Mission Work in Asia Minor," which was listened to with keen attention by the audience, whose interest in the timely subject was further stimulated by the part now played by the Turkish Empire in the present war.

Mrs. E. C. Currie contributed a suitable reading in excellent style, and Miss Platt also favored the audience with a vocal solo.

On motion of Mrs. H. Searge and Mrs. A. J. McLaren, a hearty vote of thanks was given to Miss Platt for her very instructive address. After singing the national anthem, dainty refreshments were served and an hour of friendly converse enjoyed. The offerings of the evening were very generous and encouraging.

Group Plans For Ontario Tankard

The official plan of grouping for the Ontario Tankard has been arranged as follows—

Group No. 1—Brookville, Kingston, Napanee, Play at Kingston. Umpire Mr. T. R. Aseltine.

Group No. 2—Belleville, Campbellford, Oshawa, Hastings, Picton, Port Hope. Play at Belleville. Umpire, Mr. F. E. O'Flynn.

There are 16 groups in Ontario,

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

Contributions to "Jam Shower" For Soldiers

The following are the names of those who contributed to the "Jam Shower" for soldiers that took place recently at Oshawa—

Mrs. A. Blakely
Mrs. C. Camrite
Miss J. Camrite
Mrs. A. O. Hensley
Mrs. S. Camrite
Mrs. A. J. Parliament
Mrs. O. M. Kemp
Mrs. D. Vancott
Mrs. E. Wannamaker
Mrs. C. G. Wannamaker
Mrs. V. Brown
Mrs. E. H. Wyott
Mrs. S. A. Vancott, all of Selkirk
Mrs. C. G. Fox, Picton.

Anglican Clergy In Sessions

The rural Deanery of Hastings concluded its sessions yesterday in St. Thomas. The main subject of discussion was the question of Missions. The program was as follows—Tuesday, 8 p.m., evening service at St. Thomas church. Rev. Cecil Winter of Sharncliffe, preacher. Wednesday 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. reports on mission giving, collections, etc.

The Bay of Quinte Clerical Union opened its session in St. Thomas' parish hall yesterday afternoon. After the business meeting, the Rev. Dr. R. C. Blagrove, read a paper on "Classical Interests Aroused by the War." In the evening Venerable Archdeacon Mackay, B.D., of Ottawa was the preacher at evensong in St. Thomas' church.

Today's program was 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Mattins. 10.30 a.m. quiet hour conducted by Ven. Archdeacon Mackay; 11.30 business meeting; 2.30 p.m. paper "The Russian church" by Rev. C. T. Easton, A. of Plevna.

A Rare Opportunity

The regular monthly meeting of the High School Women's Institute was held on Monday afternoon in the assembly hall of the High School. The new president, Mrs. Sinclair occupied the chair. Mr. MacLaurin was to have given his annual address but was unavoidably absent on account of illness. Mrs. Bonesteel of West Belleville Women's Institute was present and explained the Government's offer to send through the Institutes a Domestic Science teacher to hold a short course in Belleville. The Government to pay all expenses with the exception of the material used in demonstrating. This is paid by a small fee of fifty cents to outsiders and 25c cents to Institute members. The course will begin Tuesday evening, October 12th and continue for ten evenings. Anyone desiring further information can get it by applying to the treasurers of the Institutes.

As there are 221,000,000 Mohammedans, and each is expected to make a pilgrimage to Mecca once in his life, nearly a million people gather for the feast. Large though the veil is, the poor pilgrims can sometimes only secure a few threads of it.

The British Government follows the tradition of the Mohammedans, and the entire veil is made by Egyptians who are hajji, or believers who have made the pilgrimage to Mecca. An official of the Government accompanies the veil till it is nearly to its destination.

Lightning as Cure. When a man is struck by lightning, in nine cases out of ten it is either "kill or cure," for, though many deaths occur as a result of lightning stroke, marvellous cures of infirmity are often effected by the same means. The other day the papers reported the case of a man who had been deaf for three years, being struck by lightning. For some time he was unconscious. When he regained consciousness he found, to his delight, that he could hear once more.

In another case lightning was the cause of the restoration of sight. For some time, owing to age and infirmity, a man had lost the sight of his right eye. He never expected to regain it. Walking along a common he was caught in a thunderstorm; the lightning struck him, but, far from doing him bodily harm, he found, when he had got over the shock, that he could see with his right eye as well as with his left.

Burial at Albury

The funeral of the late Catherine Ann Russell, wife of Mr. George Russell took place on Tuesday afternoon from her late residence to Albury Methodist church, where a large number of friends gathered to pay their last tribute of respect. Rev. R. L. Edwards conducted a solemn service after which the remains were interred in Albury cemetery. The bearers were Messrs. W. E. Anderson, S. Wellbanks, Fred Redner, A. R. Ash-ton, A. L. Parliament and A. H. Redner. Many beautiful floral tributes had been received as marks of the deepest respect.

Got Off Too Easy

A remarkable case of cruelty came to light when the neighbors of a Prescott farmer had him arrested for horsewhipping his wife. The farmer, who lives about a mile from Blue Church, forbade his wife attending the funeral of a near relative, but she disobeyed. When she returned in the evening she found herself locked out, so she took refuge in the carriage barn. The husband, upon finding her there next morning, beat her unmercifully upon the back and arms with a whip. Her screams brought neighbors, and the assault ceased. But for the fact that the man has a family of five dependant upon him, the court would have sent him to jail. He was put under bonds.

Captain R. D. Ponton on Tuesday delivered two addresses at Barrieffield to the officers and non-coms of the 8th C.M.H., 59th Battalion, 80th Battalion and the Artillery brigade.

At last night's meeting of Minden Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Kingston, soldiers officiated in all the duties of the Masonic clan.

Capt. Ponton, of Belleville, recently returned from the fighting line, made an address, and gave a brief account of his experiences at the front. The affair was essentially a military one, and was in the nature of a farewell to the officers of the 8th C.M.R.

BUYING HOLY KISMA.

British Advertiser for Raw Silk for All Important Veil.

The British Government has just advertised for bids of silk for the Holy Veil. This annual gift has done more than anything else to keep Egypt loyal to England and deaf to Turkey.

When Turkey sent fanatics throughout Egypt to stir up a "holy war" the natives of Egypt pointed to the Holy Veil as evidence of England's understanding and sympathy with Mohammedanism. Again the time for the making of the veil has come, and an order has been placed for raw silk, of which 1,193 pounds are needed.

The Holy Veil is used for the covering in Mecca, Arabia, of the Ka'aba, a building almost forty feet cube, into the south-west corner of which is built a small black meteoric stone, a little larger than the size of a man's hand, reported to have been given to Abraham by the Archangel Gabriel. The Ka'aba is supposed to be erected on the spot where Abraham offered up Isaac in sacrifice. It is the very central point of Mohammedan faith. The Ka'aba, except for about fifteen days in the year, is covered from sight by a veil. In Mohammed's life, and for some years afterward, this veil was made of a striped Yemen cloth. But when the Mohammedan call to power and wealth—such as that of Harun-al-Raschid, of "Arabian Nights" fame—it became the custom of the caliph to present each year a marvellously beautiful broadcated silk veil to cover the entire structure.

When the caliphate dynasties fell it became more and more difficult for the Mohammedans to secure this costly veil each year, and wealthy men secured paradise for themselves by making a present of such a veil when the old one became worn.

When England secured control of Egypt, English diplomats showed a wise understanding of native customs by making the Mohammedans feel that the old days of the glories of Egypt had returned. They promised to give annually to Mecca a broadcated veil covering the entire building, as has been done by caliphs of a thousand years before.

Now, every year, there is specially woven a heavy veil of black broadcated silk, covering nearly 8,000 square feet of material. The lower edges are bordered with verses from the Koran, worked in gold bullion thread.

This Kisma or Holy Veil is removed from the Ka'aba on the 25th day preceding the annual feast and the building is left bare until the 10th of the month succeeding. On the third day of the feast the old Kisma is cut into small pieces and these are sold to the faithful.

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Fresh Fish Balls.

With a silver fork pick some remnants of cooked fish and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Pass through a vegetable ricer a few hot boiled potatoes; to these add a little fish stock or sauce or cream, also salt, pepper, and beat as for mashed potatoes. To the fish add just enough of the hot potato to hold the fish together. Shape into balls, roll in crumbs and egg, then in fine crumbs, and fry in deep fat.

Beaten Biscuit.

Add a tablespoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of butter to a quart of flour. Rub them together, then add a cupful of milk and, if necessary, a little water to make a stiff dough. Place the dough on a firm table or block and beat with a mallet or rolling pin for fully half an hour, or until it becomes brittle. Spread in half an inch thick, cut into small circles, and prick each one with a fork. Bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes.

Chicken Pie.

Line sides of a baking dish with a biscuit dough. Cook chicken until tender, season with salt and pepper and a little sage if desired. Put meat into dish lined with the dough, pour in a part of the gravy and cover dish with biscuit dough. Cut a hole the size of a dollar in the cover, and cover this with a piece of dough.

Hiccoughs.

The hiccough is an inspiration checked suddenly by closure of the diaphragm. This inspiration is caused by spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm and if long continued leads to exhaustion and, in rare instances, to death.

Flattery is the salt we sprinkle on the tail of vanity.

POSTAL BUSINESS FALLS.

Drop of One-third is Seen in Volume Since Tax Was Fixed.

Since the imposition of the war tax on letters and postcards, records of the Post Office Department show that the volume of mail matter posted in Canada has decreased nearly one-third. The actual result of this tax is therefore proved to be exactly as predicted by all the Liberals who took part in the budget debate at the last session of Parliament.

War Tax Brings Small Increase.

The Minister of Finance declared in his budget speech that he had estimated that the war tax would add something over fifty per cent. to the post office revenues. The first four months of the war tax showed an increase in revenue of about \$1,100,000 in the post office department, but it is admitted that a very large part of this increase was due to the purchase of ordinary postage stamps to be affixed to cheques, money orders, drug packages, etc., all of which are subject to the added war tax. The actual increase in net revenue of the Post Office Department is therefore very small. Just how small it is can never be definitely known, for the reason that so many postage stamps have been and are still being used for these other purposes.

Results Disappointing.

The war taxes imposed by the Minister of Finance were estimated by him to yield an additional revenue of between twenty-five and thirty million dollars in the current year. The indications so far are that the total of these taxes will not amount to one-quarter that sum.

Might Have Been Expected.

In view of the complete failure of the postage war tax to yield the revenue expected by Hon. Mr. White, it is interesting to recall that prior to 1896, when the Laurier Government came into power, the domestic rate of postage in Canada was three cents. When Sir William Mulock, then Postmaster General, brought in a measure providing a two-cent rate (including penny postage to Great Britain when the rate had previously been five cents), he was vigorously assailed by the Conservatives who pointed out that the Post Office Department had never paid its way and that the reduction in the rate would mean ruinous deficits. Sir William replied that he was convinced that the very opposite would be the result; that the lowered rate would increase the volume of postal business so as to bring revenue above expenditure. The result absolutely justified his prediction and proved the wisdom of the reduction. The adoption of the two-cent rate put the Post Office Department of Canada on its own feet for the first time in its history, simply because of the tremendous increase in business encouraged by the lower rate. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that the return to the three-cent rate, under the guise of a war tax, has proved altogether disappointing.

POLITICS AND CONTRACTS.

D. A. Thomas Speaks Plainly Regarding War Orders.

Canadians who are sensitive about the honor of their country and jealous of her reputation in the eyes of the rest of the world, especially other parts of the British Empire, sometimes do not like to hear the truth told publicly. At the same time it is often a good thing to hear the truth from an outsider who is able to see things from the outside. Such a man is Mr. D. A. Thomas, the representative in Canada of the British War Office, sent here some months ago to look into what Canada is doing and can do in the production of munitions of war. Mr. Thomas has been in all parts of Canada, in every industrial centre from Atlantic to Pacific, and he has been in particularly close touch with the Federal Government at Ottawa. He should therefore know as much as any man about the way in which the placing of war orders in Canada is being handled by the Borden Government. He was interviewed at Montreal recently, and spoke quite optimistically about the help which Canada can render to the Empire in the production of war supplies. But he had another observation to offer, and being himself a trained politician with a record of 23 years in the British House of Commons, it should carry just that much more weight. Mr. Thomas is quoted as saying:

A Bad Thing for Canada. He believes that there is more "politics" in Canada at the present time than there is in England, and that it is a bad thing for Canada.

Big political interests here, at the present juncture, who are intimately connected with manufacturing concerns, are out after orders. Orders come first—the making of munitions being a secondary outcome. Mr. Thomas repeated that it was a bad thing, but adds that so far as he was able, the British taxpayer came first, and that much as he liked to see the golden stream pouring into Canada, to the benefit of her industries and individuals, that he was guided by no other thought.

Soldiers Dig for Gold.

Australian miners are digging for gold in the trenches on Gallipoli peninsula. They were surprised at the similarity of the Gallipoli ground to the Australian gold fields, and their sharp eyes soon discovered traces of the yellow metal. In their spare time the miners built rude placer outfits on the seashore and began washing for gold. They found it, and now the Australian troops with mining experience are passing every minute when not fighting the Turks in washing clay, which is brought to the shore from a half a mile inland. One soldier made \$5 in four hours.

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AGED FRANZ JOSEF A PITIFUL FIGURE

Tragedy Has Dogged Footsteps of Austrian Emperor.

HE IS NOW EIGHTY-FIVE

During His Sixty-seven Years on the Throne the Ruler of Austria Has Lost Those Nearest to Him by Every Sort of Tragedy—His Own Mother Tried to Debase Him.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, has just turned eighty-five, and he is completing the last months of a reign of sixty-seven years. Not for thirty centuries, since the great Rameses reigned in the land of the Pharaohs, also for sixty-seven years, has there been a sovereign who has been so long in actual possession of a throne. Not in the whole of the history from the remotest days can there be found the record of a sovereign who has been longer and more intimately acquainted with grief.

One must not pass judgment upon the Francis Joseph of to-day and the empire which is the expression of his own individuality without looking backward to both of them when he in 1848, a remote date to the present generation, celebrated his eighteenth birthday as a careless, light-hearted



EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEPH.

youth. True, the soldiers of the Russian Czar were then in Hungary, invited there by Francis Joseph's uncle, the Emperor Ferdinand I., in order to quell the revolution which Kosuth had started in the name of liberty, and the brave Hungarians were laying down their lives rather than submit to Hapsburg tyranny. The dungeons of Hungary and Bohemia, of Naples, Venice, Lombardy, and Tuscany were full of men whose only crime was the determination to break the shackles of that same Hapsburg tyranny. The gallows were busy sending thousands more to death. But Prince Metternich was Prime Minister and the master in Vienna, and Francis Joseph, the boy of eighteen, had been reared to regard such things as of small consequence.

The divine right of kings to send liberty-loving subjects to the prisons or to the gallows had been instilled into the boy's mind until he believed it to be as unalterably true as the tenets of his Catholic religion.

A few months after the boy's eighteenth birthday, Metternich fled from the country to save himself from the fury of the outraged people. The Emperor Ferdinand abdicated. Francis Joseph had a crown placed upon his head, the legacy which his father, the next heir after Ferdinand, had refused to accept.

But his mother, the Archduchess Sophia, had manoeuvred to have her son made Emperor merely as a figurehead. She was to govern the empire, another Catherine the Great, a Marie Theresa, or a Queen Elizabeth. To employ every possible means to debase and debauch the son and thus make him incapable of ruling was the deliberate plan of the mother, as ghastly a crime as a Nero's or a Borgia's.

It was hideous enough, yet it was merely another fetter added to those of inheritance and fate which claimed Francis Joseph in a bondage more cruel than that of the most tortured and proscribed patriot in his empire. His whole after life can be viewed as one struggle after another, conscious and subconscious, toward freedom of body and soul, in which he accepted the things which came as the scourings of God through which his eyes were to discern more clearly the path of truth and righteousness. Sorrow in every guise, accompanied by dishonor and disgrace; disappointment in every form touching the hopes—which were dearest, loss in territory and sovereignty, attended by humiliations the most deeply charged with anguish to the haughty Hapsburg mind—they broke his heart and bent his shoulders, but they liberated his spirit and sent it forth chastened, sweetened, and humbled, to seek comfort and solace in the love of his people.

Searching for domestic happiness, he chose a bride who could give him nothing that he could desire but her love. In middle age, when Francis Joseph and his Empress were just learning to be friends, she was foully murdered by an Italian Anarchist.

Francis Joseph's only son, brilliant, accomplished, and fascinating, committed suicide under circumstances which degraded his name and defamed his exalted position.