

The Carleton Place Herald.

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Carleton Place, Lanark Co., Ont., Tuesday, August 15, 1916.

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always has been, but our prices are low.

R. W. GORDON,
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The fall fairs are coming soon.
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Moffatt, of Ottawa,
are visiting in town.

Mrs. R. A. Galbraith purposes leaving
in a few days for England.

The hot wave has been succeeded by
refreshing showers and cooler weather.

Mr. Thos. Burgess, of Ottawa, was a
week-end visitor with Mrs. Andrew
Bell.

His Honor Judge F. R. Powell, of
Perry Sound, visited his aunt, Mrs. R.
Powell, here yesterday.

The Town Council last night voted a
grant of \$100 to the Northern Ontario
fire sufferers, a worthy cause surely.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Moore and baby
Eunice, of Vancouver, are holidaying
with Mrs. M's mother, Mrs. Henry Tet-
lock.

Mrs. Wm. Findlay and Miss Dorothy
left last week for England where
Douglas is at present with the Aviation
Corps.

The Misses May and Essie Brecken-
ridge, of Toronto, are holidaying at pre-
sent with friends in Carleton Place and
at Lake Park.

Messrs. John Bennett, J. F. DuBer-
ville, Wesley Hammond, T. F. Nolan
and Eli Corr are representing Court
Mississippi No. 78, I.O.F., at the High
Court of Eastern Ontario, meeting in
Kingston this week.

Mr. Jos. Carson, who had been
troubled with severe pains in his head
for some days was taken to Ottawa
Saturday afternoon for specialist treat-
ment. His condition, at latest reports,
was considered favorable.

The ladies at Lake Park are giving a
bonfire concert this evening on the point,
for which they have prepared an inter-
esting and novel programme. An open
collection is asked in aid of the Red
Cross Society work. Everybody is
invited.

The owners of motor boats are remind-
ed that the laws of navigation apply to
the local waters the same as elsewhere,
especially the carrying of proper lights
at night, in which matter some are
negligent and are warned to equip their
boats with same for general safety.

In yesterday's casualty list the names
of two Ottawa men are given as wound-
ed, Leth Graham and Ed. McMillan.
The former is a son of Mr. James
Graham, of Gilmour street, his mother a
daughter of the late Wm. Rattray, of
Beckwith, Mr. James Rattray being an
uncle.

The Carleton Motor Sales Co. are
arranging for a basket picnic at the
head of Dalhousie Lake on the 24th
instant, when all owners of Ford cars
in their district are invited and expect-
ed to be present, with their cars and
their families. The procession will
likely leave the town hall about 8:30
a.m., and return in the evening. The
picnic will likely prove an event in
motoring in this locality.

Miss Bertie Neelin is visiting with
friends at Richmond.

The price of bread has gone up a
cent, from six to seven cents.

Mrs. F. W. Coleman, of Pembroke, is
spending a day or two in town.

The first harvest excursions have
taken quite a number of men west.

Mr. W. P. Ireton, of Innisville, spent
the week-end with Pte. H. Menzies here.

Pte. G. McFarlane, of the 207th Bat-
talion, Ottawa, spent the week-end at
his home here.

Two thousand Canadians are prisoners
of war in Germany, according to the
latest figures available.

It is expected that the unfinished
races at the Canoe Club regatta will be
pulled off on Labor Day.

Mr. W. J. Porter is spending a week's
holidays at Westport. His son Harry
is with friends in Kingston.

Pte. R. L. Menzies, of the Queen's
Ambulance Corps, Kingston, is spending
a few days at his home here.

Our paddlers go to Ottawa next
Saturday to take part in the Northern
Division regatta, to be held on the
Canal.

Star Special—Marie Doro in "The White Pearl,"
a fanciful romance of the O. Ont. Wednesday and
Thursday.

Lt.-Col. Watt says he has the promise
of military officials that the 240th Bat-
talion will go overseas two weeks after
it reaches full strength.

The date for the annual exhibition of
the Carleton Place Horticultural Society
is September 1st, in the town hall. The
garden competition takes place next
Saturday.

A private of the 156th Battalion, who
had deserted five months ago, going to
Calgary, came back to Kingston at his
own expense to give himself up; he was
given a suspended sentence.

Mr. Alex. McFarlane, of Nokomis,
Sask., who has been spending a few
weeks at the homestead at Munster,
west, west again with the harvesters
to-day and will return later.

Ptes. H. Menzies, A. McFarlane, W.
Coyle, H. Sinclair, D. Emerson, W.
Peeters, W. Morphy, A. Houston and
E. Houston, of the Queen's Ambulance
Corps, Barriefield, spent a few days at
their respective homes here last week.

Mr. Geo. R. Dolan, of Calgary, is
holidaying here at present. He recently
resigned his position in the high school
to take a government appointment in
the technical school. When George
returns to the west it is rumored he will
not go alone, but will take a partner
with him, a Hamilton lady it is said.

Mrs. Finlay McRae, Beckwith, en-
tertained a number of ladies to a social tea
on Friday afternoon in honor of her
cousin, Miss Nellie McFarlane, when a
very pleasant time was spent by all.
Miss McFarlane returns to her home in
Detroit next Thursday, having spent
the summer months visiting friends in
Carleton Place and vicinity.

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Northern Division Regatta.

A special meeting of the Northern
Division of the Canadian Canoe Associa-
tion took place at the Russell House,
Ottawa, Saturday evening, when
arrangements were completed for the
annual championship regatta, which is
to be held on Saturday next over the
course of the Rideau Aquatic Associa-
tion, on the canal. Commodore Walter
Lamb occupied the chair and all the
clubs, including Carleton Place, were
represented. It was decided to hold
another meeting next Saturday after-
noon at 1.45 in the Rideau clubhouse,
when the draw for positions will be
made. Entries close Wednesday even-
ing with Mr. G. W. Ewan, of the
Rideau, secretary of the Northern
Division. Horace Merrill was selected
as starter and Mr. A. E. Cram, of Car-
leton Place, as referee. The judges will
be: W. Lamb, Ottawa-New Edinburghs;
R. W. Bates, Carleton Place; Guy
Boyce, Britannias, and W. E. Gowling,
Rideaus. Already assurances have been
received that there will be four war
canoes in the half and quarter mile
races. Britannias, Rideaus, Ottawa-
New Edinburghs and Carleton Place
will all have entries in. Carleton Place
have also promised entries for the fours,
tandems and singles. The receipts will
be applied to patriotic purposes.

Premier Hearst and Hon. Dr. Pyne
have left for England.

A Tale of Red Roses.

A new serial story, "A Tale of Red
Roses," by George Randolph Chester,
will begin in next week's HERALD.
It is one of the author's best. It intro-
duces a typical boss politician of the
type found in many American cities,
and a beautiful girl with whom the boss
is in love. Incidents of political intrigue
and high finance are fascinatingly told.
Do not miss reading this new story.

The late Hon. J. J. Foy left an estate
valued at \$135,000.

There are no cases of anthrax in the
Province of Ontario, it was officially
announced.

Allan Robinson, Kingston, died of
blood-poisoning, the result of a bite by
a fighting dog.

The Canadian troops were received at
Bramshott by Mr. Lloyd George and
General Hughes.

C. P. R. machinists and other
employees on the system east of Fort
William received a substantial increase
in wages.

Labor men, replying to Mr. J. W.
Flavelle's letter, blame the Government
and the manufacturers for the shortage
of munitions in Ontario.

Nelson Chambers and Miss Jean
Secord were killed, and Sergt. Thos.
Thompson, 205th Battalion badly in-
jured, in a collision at Hamilton between
a taxicab and a motorcycle with side-car.

TWO YEARS AGO TO-DAY

Our First Contingent Left—5 are Dead,
2 are Prisoners, 4 are Invalids, and
One Only Reports for Duty.

Two years to-day, it does not seem so
long, since our first contingent were
given a send off at the station for over-
seas service. Little did we think the
war would last so long or assume such
great proportions. The following are
the names of our heroes who left on
August 15, 1914:

Capt. W. H. Hooper, pris. in Germany.
Sergt. J. Horace Brown, lately dis-
charged from hospital and again waiting
orders at the base.

Sergt. Geo. New, pris. in Germany.

Sergt. Jas. McGill, incapacitated.

Pte. R. Boreland, dead.

Pte. L. Campbell, dead.

Pte. J. Hamilton, dead.

Pte. L. Helsey, wounded.

Pte. A. J. Simons, dead.

Pte. N. McPhee, dead.

Pte. H. McLaren, in hospital.

Pte. E. Reynolds, in hospital.

At the feet of those who have paid
the supreme penalty we lay a laurel
wreath; to those in confinement we say
do not cease to hope; to those unfit we
pray your health may shortly be fully
restored. Heroes all, we can but honor
you as such. You have done your best
for King and Country. God bless you
all.

An organization was formed to
receive and administer relief for the
sufferers by the northern Ontario fire,
\$250,000 of the \$400,000 aimed at
having already been subscribed.

The growing importance of irrigation
in the agricultural development of Can-
ada is suggested by a new folder just
issued by the Department of Natural
Resources of the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way. The folder deals with the irriga-
tion enterprises in the neighborhood of
Calgary. It is handsomely illustrated
and complete with valuable information
for the farmer and home-builder. A
copy may be had free by writing the
Publicity Branch, Department of Natural
Resources, Calgary, Alberta.

In a lengthy article in the Toronto
Daily News recently, Professor Swanson
of Queen's University dealt most thor-
oughly with the question of agricultural
development and land settlement. He
referred to the problems which will arise
after the war with the return of the
soldiers and the break-up of munition
plants. The professor pointed out that
the great obstacle to the rapid settle-
ment of New Ontario lay in the lack of
capital. Settlers must be provided with
capital, even to induce them to accept
free land grants.

Will Wright Dies for His Country.

The casualty lists of last week con-
tained the name of William J. Wright,
son of Mrs. Robt. Wright, of Carleton
Place, and a brother of the Misses
Wright. Pte. Wright enlisted at
Ottawa with a contingent of recruits for
the Princess Patricia Light Infantry,
and was killed in action on the 29th of
June. He is survived by his wife and
two children, his mother, three sisters
and a brother, all of whom have the
deepest sympathy of many friends in
their hour of bereavement.

Presented With a Watch.

The boy friends of Pte. Dawson
Emerson gave a social hop in the
Commons Friend's hall last Friday even-
ing, the feature of the occasion being
the presentation of a watch to the
young soldier, accompanied with the
following address:—

PTE. DAWSON EMERSON:—
We, your friends, gathered around you
to-night, have associated with you for many
years, and have always found you a true and
faithful comrade. You had just reached your
young manhood, a period at which you were
called on to decide the path in life, you
wished to tread, when your country received
a call for help from the Motherland. She
needed troops to help her stand up for right
and justice, and put down the militarism of
the enemy. Unhesitatingly you offered your
services, in joining the Army Medical Corps
at Barriefield Camp.

Before long you will be leaving us, and we
are glad of this opportunity of presenting you
with this watch, as a token of our regret in
losing you. When the seas divide us, we
ask you, that every time you see it, to remem-
ber that we, though many miles away are
counting the seconds till your return.

Our sincere wishes are that when the time
comes you may have a safe journey across the
waters and that when the Allies have brought
the war to a successful closing, you may
return to us, accompanied by your gallant
brother who has already joined the colors.

Signed on behalf of your boy friends,
PTE. HARRIS FANNING,
ALVIN BAIRD,
LARK GARELLO,
JIM RATHWELL,
JIM PRENDERGAST,
HOWARD CRAWFORD.

The gift was accepted in a grateful
little speech, and the evening's enter-
tainment proved one of rare enjoyment
for all who participated. Quite a few
of the boys in khaki were present.

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Men and Boys Wear.

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convenience of your
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Ours is the kind that in-
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Pure Malt Vinegar,

per gal. 60c

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Celery Seed, etc.

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ling needs this year.

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HOME CIRCLE COLUMN

Pleasant Evening Reveries dedicated to tired Mothers as they Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

The first word a child utters is apt to be "Mother" and the old man in his dying dream calls "Mother!" mother!" It matters not whether she was brought up in the surroundings of a city and in affluent home, and was dressed appropriately with reference to the demands of modern life, or whether she wore the old time cap and great round spectacles and apron of her own make, and knit your socks with her own needles, seated by the broad fireplace, with great black logs ablaze on a winter night. It matters not how many wrinkles crossed and recrossed her face, or how much her shoulders stooped with the burdens of a long life, if you painted a madonna hers would be the face. What a gentle hand she had when we were sick, and what a voice to soothe pain, and was there any one who could so fill up a room with peace and purity and light? And what sad a day that was when we came home and she could greet us not, for her lips were forever still.

To make your home happy, see that you make your wife feel that your affection and tenderness for her are in no degree diminished from the day you first sought her. Do not let her, when you can avoid it, sit alone and go out walking alone. You would not have done so "once upon a time." Do not reserve all your blandness and fragrance for strangers or casual acquaintances. There are some men, judging from those out-of-doors manners, it would seem that nothing was left to be desired who are, nevertheless, of the unso-majior tribe at home; men who keep their pleasant ways and genial smiles and cheerful words for company, and who can only be silent or peevish and exacting with their wives. Have such men any just reason to complain that their homes are not happy.

If your grown son or daughter have accomplished some difficult piece of work, rendering you essential assistance; or have climbed some step in the daily drill of study, or have acquired some new accomplishment, or added grace; or better than all have gained the victory over some bad habit or besetting sin—acknowledge it, see it, praise them for it. Let them see by your added tenderness, the deep joy and comfort it gives you. Thus you will create a great incentive to right conduct, and lay a broad foundation for a character which shall be redolent with a succulent fruit and fragrant blossoms.

It is natural and right that a mother should wish to see her daughter well educated and even highly accomplished; and it is a mistake that good and careful education should unfit a girl for the homely duties of cooking, dusting and general housework. On

the contrary, those duties would be better performed if mothers would at the same time that they seek talented instructors for their daughters, impart to them some of their own untutored talent; there would be more good wives and marriages.

A man who has made a happy home for his wife and children, no matter what he has not done in the way of achieving wealth and honor; if he has done that he is a grand success. If he has not done that, and it is his own fault, though he be the highest in the land, he is a most pitiable failure. We wonder how many men in a mad pursuit of gold, which characterizes the age, realize that there is no fortune which can be left to their families as great as the memory of a happy home.

No heart is insensible to words of praise or the kindly smile of approbation; and none are utterly above being affected by censure or blame. Children are particularly sensitive in this respect. Nothing can discourage a child more than a spirit of incessant fault-finding; and perhaps nothing can exert a more painful influence upon both parent and child. If you are little one, through the day, has been pleasant and obedient, and you say to him, "My son, you have been good to-day, and it makes me very happy," and it, with more than a usually affectionate embrace, you say "Good night, my dear child," a throb of suppressed feelings fills his breast, and he resolves on always earning such approval.

People always speak well of a boy who minds his own business and who seems to be disposed to somebody in time. This a queer world; many people are watching us, and help often comes when and from whom we least expect. Confidence is the safe in which men often deposit rich treasures and as you prove worthy so will your reward of success be. There is a reward in success, which none but those who strive can enjoy. Deserve success and it will come.

A woman who fails in her home fails in all. Home is woman's realm, given into her hands to regulate, govern and beautify. If she fails here she may look in vain for another kingdom; for she has failed in the only spot where she could have ultimately succeeded. She has laid down the jewels which God gave her to brighten and polish, and in their place finds nothing but dust and ashes.

The home should be a place where man is always on his good behaviour; our kindest words, our pleasantest smiles, and our most particular favors, should be kept to exchange with our own household.

Sudden Death of Hopetown Young Man.

Moving along, apparently enjoying a fair measure of health, William Yuill, second son of Mr. James Yuill of Hopetown, came to an end last Saturday in a manner which by its awful suddenness created a scene of deep and shocking bereavement, and appalled the many friends of the young man by the swift manifestation of how mortal man may be deprived of life. In the morning he left home in charge of a load of milk for the cheese factory and on the way back stopped at the store of Mr. George Stewart, Hopetown. While there he felt a certain weakness come over him. Mrs. Stewart, who had been conversing with him, became alarmed at his appearance and directed him inside, where she applied such restoratives as were at hand, helped him to a position of rest on the couch in the kitchen and went back to look after the team standing at the door. While doing so she heard a noise in the kitchen, and, hurrying to ascertain the cause, she discovered Willie face downwards on the couch. She lifted him up and was horrified to find that he was dead. The only explanation that seems to fit in with the young man's death is that a few years ago he had a severe illness of pneumonia which may have affected his heart, although he had made no complaint except the day before his death when he spoke to his brother of feeling a smothering sensation around his heart. Deceased was 24 years of age, physically a well-developed young man, one whose appearance gave promise of health and long life.—Lanark Era.

How a London Journal Sizes up the Jutland Fight.

"There is one hard, cold fact in Sir John Jellicoe's despatch which ought not to be muffled up in technical clouds," says the London Star. "It is the fact that the Germans lost twenty-one ships against Britain's fourteen, and that they lost six capital ships, against Britain's three. In capital ships their losses were two to one. In all classes of ships British losses were two-thirds of theirs. In a hard-fought fight, in which the British fleet took all the possible risks and the Germans took as few risks as possible, this is decisive victory, if it is not annihilation." If the Germans had not run away in the mist and fled in the night, they would have been annihilated.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Ottawa Fair.

Entries for the Central Canadian Exhibition—or the Ottawa Fair, as it is more popularly known—are coming in rapidly. The closing date for receipt is September 4th, but from the already large number received the fair this year will be one of the largest in the thirty years it has been conducted. From September 9th to 16th the spacious grounds at Ottawa will be the Mecca of the exhibitors from all parts of the Dominion. The Federal Department of Agriculture has again lent its aid to the management, and the famous wool and egg exhibit will be on view, as well as the famous stallion Anner sent to Canada by His Majesty the King for breeding purposes. This is the horse that was prevented from winning the historic Derby by Miss Davidson, the suffragist, who threw herself on the course as the animal was well on the way to winning the race. The government wool and egg exhibit is well worth seeing, and competent assistants will be in charge to give full explanations. In the way of special attractions, the directors of the fair have this year put forward special efforts. In addition to the splendid program in front of the grandstand afternoons and evenings, there will be aeroplane and balloon ascensions daily, and thrilling manoeuvres will be executed in the air. The formal opening of the big fair will take place on Monday, September 11th, and with the splendid exhibits in the live stock, agriculture, pure food and other departments already assured, together with the programs arranged, a week of unprecedented educational value and amusement is assured.

The Dear Girl.

A New Orleans cotton broker employed a young woman stenographer who was an acutely incorrect speller. She was so competent in every other way he bought her a dictionary and advised her to use it regularly. The next morning when he came down to his office he noticed that to protect the new book from the constant wear she was expected to give it she had covered the backs with cloth, and across the cover she had written: "Dictionary."—The Lamb.

A Ruthenian convention at Saskatoon of five hundred delegates sent the Duke of Connaught a message affirming the loyalty of the Ruthenians in Canada.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE PLAY IN CHINA

It is a Curious Mixture of Noise, Costume and Strut.

DIN FROM START TO FINISH.

It Begins When the Curtain Rises and Continues Until the Last Scene Ends the Agony—The Property Man a Mighty Important Personage.

I was all tired and luecked out when I reached China, so I thought to myself, "I'll just go to a Chinese theater and spend a quiet evening. I won't understand anything, so I can doze off when I want to and come out as refreshed as a sprig of celery."

"What time does the play begin?" I asked as the guide led the way to the gallery, for in a Chinese theater the farther away you are the more aristocratic. No Chinese of caste would be caught in orchestra A.

"It have begin," he answered. "How could that be?" I demanded, for it was still a few minutes of 8.

"It begin yesterday. It run two piece days. It No. 1 play."

And so I found out. The better the play the longer it lasts. A Chinaman doesn't think he is getting his money's worth unless the play lasts a couple of days. Some of them continue a week. They consider a play that lasts only a night a curtain raiser and tag it on to a real play just to try it out.

The Chinese believe in noise. A theater isn't a theater to them unless it has a ladies' annex to a boiler factory just off stage. The hammering begins when the curtain goes up and continues until it falls. I soon found out that I erred seriously in coming to a Chinese theater to sleep. A person might doze off for a few minutes in a car shop, but he could never get near the knitting up of the raveled sleeve in a Chinese theater.

Chinese acting consists of the actors coming on again in another outfit of clothes. They come on, whirl a baton a couple of times and around—while they are off another delegation of actors arrive with another collection of clothes. They whirl their clubs a few times and file out Indian style as another lodge arrives. There is no more expression on the face of a Chinese actor than on a punching bag.

When they want to show that the intrepid hero with a handful of men is trying to take a fortification against a vastly overwhelming enemy the property man hurries around in front of the hero with a black cloth stretched over a frame. This is the fortification, even though you can see his fingers gripping the breastworks. The dauntless hero marches across the stage, stops before the impregnable barrier, casts his eagle eye over it, draws his long sword and rips it asunder with one fell blow, the property man holding the swaying corner, while the hero marches through to victory. The intrepid hero stops to explain to his subordinates how he was able to accomplish the feat, while the property man drags the ramparts into the wings and begins pinning them up for the attack in the next act.

In a Chinese play there are no girls, their parts being taken by boys, speaking in a high, quavering voice as if something were too tight. When an actor wants to show that he is old he ties on a beard that comes to his waist. The beard works off to one corner and hangs grimly by one string, but the audience doesn't worry about that. They know that he is an old man because he has a beard.

I was constantly alert to figure out what kind of show it was. When I first got there and saw the constant change of costume I thought that it must be a musical comedy, but after studying it more closely I saw that it was a farce. When they began to kill people I came to the conclusion that it was an opera. Later, when the hero found his wife in another man's arms, I decided that it was a problem play.

The most important person in a Chinese show is the property man. Alongside him the lead sinks into insignificance. He has charge of the show. The show opens when he says and closes when he wants to go out to a ten house. He keeps his properties where they are handy—down stage by the proscenium, arch—right out where the audience can lean over and almost touch them. To know what is coming next all the audience has to do is to look over and see what the property man is getting ready.

Hour after hour the play continued without an intermission. Midnight came, and the actors seemed to be just getting into the spirit of the play. When I remembered that the play had been running for two days I felt sure that the next five minutes would see the last costume, but the show still continued.

I clung desperately on, determined to be in at the finish when the last hot, feverish kiss was pressed on the upturned lips, but it didn't end that way. It ended when the leading man came rushing out with a cheese cutter and killed twelve men in breathless succession, the maimed and wounded thoughtfully crawling to the wings to die, thus giving the leading man the center of the stage until the envious property man came up and spitefully yanked the curtains down.—Homer Crox

Correct Answer.
"Why isn't a nautical mile the same as an ordinary mile?"
"Because it is knot."

The more one judges the less one loves.—Balzac.

Buried Where They Fell.

Nothing could be more pathetic than the efforts of the fighting men, both French and English, to mark in some identifiable way the final resting places of their comrades.

The fallen are for the most part buried in their uniforms; there is not in France oak or pine wood sufficient to shroud the victims of this war, nor are there carpenters enough remaining living to make coffins for them. They are buried where they fall upon the battlefield, their comrades having just sufficient time to hew their rugged graves with a few stout strokes from spade or pickaxe, while the enemy perhaps advances or ere they themselves must move forward to renewed battle. They always try to mark the grave. To make the cross, they do the best they can with whatever may lie nearest to their hands. Twigs are broken from the trees or gathered from the ground, themselves victims of gunfire, and are tied together with a string or strap or bit of wire; perhaps instead two pieces of a broken box or two splinters from a paling are nailed together; anything and everything may do duty, for the humble monument.

Freedom of Thought.

The school board of Lancaster, Ohio, in 1822, refused to permit the school-house to be used for the discussion of the question as to whether railroads were practical or not. This matter was recently called to mind by an old document that read as follows:

"You are welcome to use the school-house to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossible and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the Word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour by steam, He would have clearly foretold it through His holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell."

His Business.

"You say the officer arrested you while you were quietly minding your own business?"

"Yes, your Honor. He caught me suddenly by the coat collar and threatened to truncheon me unless I accompanied him quietly to the station."

"You were peacefully attending to your own business, making no noise or disturbance of any kind?"

"None whatever, sir."

"It seems very strange. What is your business?"

"I'm a burglar."—Tit-Bits.

Canadians at Ypres

Upon application to the Confederation Life, Ottawa, a colored picture entitled "Canada," for framing will be forwarded upon request.

The CONFEDERATION LIFE is in its 45th Year of Business, an Old Established Company with great strength. Big Dividends to Policy Holders and absolutely fair treatment.

P. SEWELL ROBERTS,
District Manager,
OTTAWA.

PIANO TUNING.

THE PIANO is a valuable instrument but unfortunately very sensitive to climatic conditions, hence the necessity of keeping it in tune. Do not let your Piano deteriorate for lack of tuning. Orders left at Neilson's Jewelry Store, or mailed direct will receive prompt attention.

H. A. HARFORD,
55 Spruce St., Ottawa



For Your Kitchen

We have about everything the best house-keeper could wish. The best includes everything including

Tinware and Sauce Pans.

Aside from its completeness the assortment is remarkable, first, for the good qualities and second, for the low prices.

Come and fill any deficiency in your kitchen. There's no reason why you should be short of anything when purchasing is made so easy for you here.

J. C. WHITE & CO.

CANADIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

One of the admirable features of Canadian Red Cross work is the provision made for supplying Canadian Prisoners of War with clothes and other comforts, and weekly parcels of food. For this purpose a special fund has been created, and in addition, by arrangement with Government Authorities, any Canadian prisoner has the privilege of assigning part of his pay to the Red Cross, which in return will send him such goods as he desires and the German authorities permit.

Some people profess to doubt whether the prisoners actually receive these parcels. The Canadian Red Cross has had however many letters from Canadian prisoners in Germany. Many of them are published from month to month in the Red Cross Bulletin.

A prisoner in Giessen stated, "I received my first parcel of food through the Canadian Red Cross on November 25th, and since then they have been coming regularly. Have also had shirts, underwear, socks, gloves, muffler, blanket, overcoat, sweater and a pair of slippers. All here join in thanking the Red Cross for its kindness."

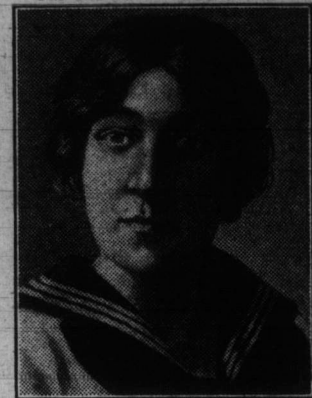
No. 27561, a sergeant in the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, writes from the prison camp of Alten Grabow, "We have been looked after most splendidly by the Red Cross Society, and I can assure you that we all have received ample underclothing and outer-clothing and boots. We are also receiving bread from Berne."

Another sergeant who is imprisoned in Giessen acknowledges the receipt of a gramophone, boxing gloves and a football, in addition to special parcels from Montreal.

There are innumerable other letters of a similar nature, and there is not the least doubt that the Canadian Red Cross, owing to the special privileges conferred on Red Cross Societies by the Hague Convention, is the best medium through which to communicate with Canadian prisoners in Germany.

THE CHIEF CHARM OF LOVELY WOMAN

Soft, Clear, Smooth Skin Comes With The Use Of "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



NORAH WATSON
86 Drayton Ave., Toronto.
Nov. 10th, 1915.

A beautiful complexion is a handsome woman's chief glory and the envy of her less fortunate rivals. Yet a soft, clear skin—glowing with health—is only the natural result of pure blood.

"I was troubled for a considerable time with a very unpleasant, disfiguring Rash, which covered my face and for which I used applications and remedies without relief. After using 'Fruit-a-tives' for one week, the rash is completely gone. I am deeply thankful for the relief and in the future, I will not be without 'Fruit-a-tives'."

NORAH WATSON.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

BIG VALUES

In Popular and High-priced Designs in Bedroom and Dining-room Suites.

Now is the time to buy before the prices go up. Spend your money in your home town, you can do as well and oftentimes a great deal better.

Drop in and see our stock of Beds, Mattresses, Springs, Parlor Suites, Kitchen Cabinets, Buffets, Sideboards, etc.

Picture Framing, Upholstering and all kinds of repair work done.

W. H. MATTHEWS,

FURNITURE DEALER AND UNDERTAKER,
Leslie Block, Bridge Street.
Store Phone No. 200. House Phone No. 14

SEED CORN

Just received a Car of CHOICE SEED CORN

COMPTON EARLY LONGFELLOW NORTH DAKOTA	WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT KING PHILIP EARLY BAILEY RED COB	MAMMOTH S. SWEET WISCONSIN NO. 7 CANADA YELLOW WHITE FLINT
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This is all Choice Seed. Prices right.

C. F. BURGESS.

Counter Check Books For Merchants

We are in a position to supply every known need in Counter Check Books. This is a convenience many of our business people should appreciate. Samples of any style you want.

The Herald Office

AUGUST 15, 1916

Carleton Place Herald

(Established 1850).

W. H. ALLEN, Proprietor.

Published every TUESDAY MORNING at the Office of the Proprietor, Bridge Street, Carleton Place (next door to Post Office).

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—In Canada, One Dollar and a half a Year, payable in Advance; \$2.00 if not so paid. To United States, \$2.50 per Year, payable in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES—Transient advertisements 10 cts. per Nonpareil line for first insertion; 5 cts. line for each subsequent insertion. Rates for Display Advertising on application. Advertisements will be changed once each month desired.

READING NOTICES are inserted at 10 cts. per line, first insertion, and if the same matter continued, at 5 cts. per line each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without specified instructions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly.

The business office of THE HERALD is open every evening from 7 to 8 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings to 9 o'clock, to oblige town subscribers, advertisers and parties needing printing.

NOTICE.—All copy for changes of advertisements should be in on Saturday evening, or not later than 9 o'clock on Monday morning. As THE HERALD goes to press on Tuesday morning the necessity for this rule is obvious.

A file of this paper may be seen at McKim's Advertising Agency, Montreal, and at Gibbons' Agency, Toronto.

All money letters should be registered, and all correspondence addressed to:

THE HERALD,
Carleton Place, Ont.

CANADA'S FIELD CROPS.

Ottawa, August 2nd.—A special press bulletin issued to-day by the Census and Statistics Office reports on the condition of field crops in Canada at the end of July, as summarized from telegrams received from the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations in accordance with arrangements made between the Departments of Trade and Commerce and Agriculture:

Prince Edward Island—All crops have made strong growth; hay is an average crop; potatoes and roots look well. Nova Scotia: Cereals have made good growth; corn and potatoes are good; turnips are fair, but mangolds poor.

New Brunswick—All crops have made good growth, except where damaged by June floods; hay much above the average; grain mostly headed and indicates an average crop; potatoes and roots promise well.

Quebec—All reports agree that the hay crop is very abundant, and of good quality. Grain crops have suffered considerably from drought during the month, and apparently the harvest will be earlier than usual. Potatoes are reported as good, except from Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, where they have suffered from drought, and from Cap Rouge, where they were hurt by too much rain. Corn is reported as doing well.

Ontario—In the peninsula (Essex Co.) a large crop of hay has been harvested in splendid shape. Wheat and barley are harvested, but are not quite a standard yield. Oats will be below average. Corn and hoed crops are fair, though later than usual. In Eastern Ontario crops are suffering from lack of moisture. Wheat is little grown; its condition is fair and it is beginning to ripen. Barley is poor, rather late and very uneven. Oats, the most important crop of the district, shows great divergence, some crops being far advanced, others only a few inches high. The condition is uneven and owing to the dry weather the straw will be short. About three quarters of the hay is harvested and the crop is a very good one. Roots have started well, but much depends upon the next few weeks. Corn is poor. Potatoes are healthy, but are not setting well because of the drought. The crop is likely to be light.

Manitoba—Telegrams from Brandon and Morden report that wheat prospects have deteriorated during the first few days by an attack of rust. From Brandon it is reported that cutting will be general by Aug. 10. Oats and barley are a heavy crop and uninjured. A heavy crop of hay was harvested during July. Corn is doing well. At Morden the weather is dry and conditions will be serious if rain does not come soon.

Saskatchewan and Alberta—Weather conditions of July have been generally favorable, although hailstorms have done local damage. Grain crops continue to show fine promise especially on breaking and summer fallow. Grain on stubble is not so good and there will be a greater difference between stubble and fallow grain than last year. In southern Alberta crops are all good to excellent, and harvesting will commence sooner than was expected a month ago. Wheat cutting is expected to begin about August 20. Hay, roots and potatoes are good.

British Columbia—At Agassiz the weather has been cool and bad for hay, though excellent for roots; corn has suffered badly. Cereal crops are growing well; the second crop of clover is good. At Invermere cereal crops are good and are ripening fast. Field peas are exceptionally heavy; roots are looking well, except mangolds; the second alfalfa crop is coming on well. From Sidney it is reported that beneficial rains fell during the month. Autumn cereals are ripening late; spring cereals and forage crops are growing well. A portion of the oat crop is being cut for hay.

William Yellowley, Superintendent of the Canadian Locomotive Works at Kingston, who has invented a number of devices, among them two being extensively used in Canada, Great Britain and the United States to increase the output of shells, is dead, at the age of fifty-seven.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWFIELD

In reaching out for a permanent and broadening success in mixed farming it is necessary to make the productive and marketing season much longer than it is under old fashioned methods.

Truck growing should start early and continue late. The person who is aiming at intensive farming should have for one object the production of vegetable crops which command high prices when ripe or which have good keeping qualities. There are a number of commodities like lettuce, radishes, onions, etc., which can be brought to a marketable stage very early in the spring, when prices are highest. These early products require prompt selling, but there is always a good demand at paying rates. Another essential plan is to keep the grounds in use with succession crops. It is no difficult thing to



COMMODITIES THAT CAN BE RAISED FOR AN EARLY MARKET.

raise two or three crops on the same piece of ground between April and November, even in the most northerly of states. Late products must be planned with a view to storage. In this scheme potatoes, cabbage, celery, beets, carrots, onions, beans, and several other vegetables are just right. They can be stored in cellars or earth pits as long as necessary, and by this kind of arrangement the grower is able to put products on the market nearly every month in the year.

The squash and pumpkin are two of the best vegetables for winter and spring marketing. Both may be kept in perfect condition for months. Dry air and high temperature are the requirements for storage in this case. Specimens should be selected that are free from bruises and other defects. They need to be well ripened. Stems should not be removed. Place the vegetables on shelves in any warm, dry room. A temperature as high as 75 degrees will answer for pumpkins and squashes. The room should never go lower than 55. Shelves near the chimney in an upper room will prove satisfactory. If the chimney remains warm all night so much the better.

In case of excessive cold the vegetables may be covered. Those who have a good furnace room find this a satisfactory place for storage. A steady temperature should be secured. Moisture and low temperature will destroy the vegetables. Examine the skins occasionally and see that they remain hard. In case they become spotted remove those that are imperfect.

It is quite a treat both for the farmer's family and his customers to have lettuce, parsley, and radishes in mid-winter, yet this is quite possible even without a greenhouse. If the farmer is going in for vegetables as a regular business a greenhouse will pay. Otherwise the cellar windows that have a southern exposure furnish space for growing these things. First put in double windows, then make narrow boxes to fit. In the boxes set plants of parsley, lettuce, chives, and mint. The plants will live and grow to some extent in the ordinary-cellar, and to bring them into abundant growth remove to the kitchen window as needed. Windows in the furnace room are excellent places to grow vegetables, and there will be sufficient heat without rounding them off upstairs. The vegetables named are winter luxuries that all may enjoy with a small outlay. Radish seeds sown in cellar window boxes will sprout quickly and make a rapid growth.

Horseradish should be grown in every garden and is especially profitable to handle as a winter crop. Roots may be set either in the spring or fall, although spring is best. The plant does not produce seed, therefore propagation from roots is necessary. Enough for winter use should be taken up and stored in the cellar in sand. Horseradish is a profitable crop and pays a large regular income if one can prepare the grated article and sell it to private customers. The preparing and bottling may be done during the winter.

Nitrogen Essential for Fertility.

It has been declared that unless there is some way of returning to the soil the nitrogen we remove from it with the crops we will soon be on the road to starvation. Fortunately there are a number of ways fertility can be restored to the soil. One is to take nitrogen out of the air. Another method is through the use of nitrate of soda, which is mined in Chile.

Nitrogen in the form of nitrate should not be applied until the beginning of the growing season. If applied too early much may be lost by leaching out of the soil before the crop assimilates it. It is many times best to apply the nitrate in two or three partial applications, say one-third at the beginning of the growing season, one-third two weeks later, and the last third two weeks later.

PORTUGAL'S HOMER.

Camões, Who Wrote "The Lusiad," Died in Abject Poverty.

"The Lusiad" is one of the noblest records ever written of national glory and success.

Camões, its gifted author, determined to do for Portugal what Homer had done for Greece. The great poem was written in the sixteenth century, which has been called the heroic age of Portugal, and its main feature is the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco da Gama, while a most interesting episode is the crowning after death of Inez de Castro as queen of Portugal. "The Lusiad" took its name from Lisbon, who was said to have founded Lisbon. Its author was born about 1520, and his career, which began brilliantly, was blighted by the death of a broken heart of the lady of his love, for whose sake he was banished from the land.

Camões wrote "The Lusiad" in his banishment and was recalled in 1571. losing on the way all his property except his poem. Pensioned at first by the king, this great epic poet of Portugal died in great poverty and misery in 1570, when his patron was also dead.

Knowledge and Culture.

A great memory does not make a philosopher any more than a dictionary can be called a grammar. There are men who embrace in their minds a vast multitude of ideas, but with little sensibility about their real relations toward each other. These may be antiquarians, annalists, naturalists; they may be learned in the law; they may be versed in statistics; they are most useful in their own place. I should shrink from speaking disrespectfully of them. Still, there is nothing in such attainments to guarantee the absence of narrowness of mind. If they are nothing more than well read men or men of information they have not what specially deserves the name of culture of mind or fulfills the type of liberal education.—Newman.

England's First Almanac.

The first almanac printed in England was the "Kalendar of Shepherdes," which appeared in 1497, just forty years after Gutenberg printed his first almanac at Mentz. From that time onward almanacs were numerous, "omens and prognostications" being added in most cases to the calendar information. One of the earliest specimens preserved enjoys the title of "The Prognostication of Master John Tybault, of the influence of the moon, of pees and warre, and of sicknesses of the yere, with the constellations that be under the planets and the revolutions of kynges and princes."—London Mirror.

Church Steeples.

The church steeple was originally designed as a means of advertising the situation of the church. Among the low buildings which originally prevailed the steeple was an impressive beacon, but under modern conditions it is a failure, as even the most towering steeple is lost among the higher industrial structures reared around it. The steeple is really being replaced by electricity, which answers the purpose much more satisfactorily. Electrically illuminated signs are being introduced quite extensively for this purpose.

Napoleon's Power.

General Foy, the French military critic of the time of Napoleon, speaking of Napoleon's strength and his weakness, said: "Only the founders of religion have exercised upon their followers an authority comparable to that which made him the absolute master of his armies. This moral power became to him a fatal gift. He came to believe that he could prevail even against the most powerful material force, and this led him to scorn certain rules, the long continued violation of which could not remain unpunished."

Off Guard.

"Your honor," declared the policeman, "I heard an awful yellin' back in the wagon yard, and when I got there this man was beating his wife. They had just drove in from Grant park." Judge Broyles turned sharply on the prisoner, a tall, gaunt man, with clay colored complexion. "Is this true? Were you beating your wife, sir?" the judge demanded. "Yes, yer honor." "How did you come to it?" "I don't know, judge. For twenty years she allus wuz th' one what did th' beatin', but I jes' happened ter catch her when she wasn't feelin' right."—Case and Comment.

China's Porcelains.

The famous King Teh Cheeung porcelain factory, which from the year 1396 furnished all the fine porcelain for the royal palaces of China, is to be reopened. This factory was partly destroyed during the revolution in which the republic was established and the various samples and patterns kept there were divided among the leading revolutionists. However, many patterns have been recovered, together with samples, and the next step is awaited with interest.

A nanoy Log.

Iva Line—My dog is a regular blacksmith. Ivan Other—How's that? Iva Line—Why, I kicked him the other day and he made a bolt for the door.

Safety First.

"Isn't it distressing to think of all the poverty in the world?" "I never do. I confine myself exclusively to thinking of my own."

STAR CAFE

BELL'S BLOCK. BRIDGE STREET.

When in town come to the Star Cafe for a Clean, Wholesome Lunch.

COOL and ROOMY DINING-HALL.

Special Noonday Lunch, only 35 cts.

ICE CREAM, SOFT DRINKS and FRUIT.

Prompt Service at All Hours.

JOS. DAVIS, Prop.

THE SUN LIFE

Is Canada's Leading Assurance Company

And if not already a Policy Holder it will pay you to interview the Local Agent.

W. M. ALLEN
Carleton Place.

Total assurance in force 1915—\$257,404,160.00

Assets.....\$74,326,423.00

JOHN R. & W. L. REID

Managers Eastern Ontario, Sun Life Building, OTTAWA.

Reliable Agents WANTED

In every good town and district in Ontario, where we are not represented.

Territory reserved for the right man. Highest commissions paid. Attractive advertising matter.

Splendid List of New Specialties for Season, 1916-1917 including the new Everbearing Raspberry, St. Regis.

STONE & WELLINGTON
The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONTARIO

INSURANCE

Fire, Accident, Sickness, Plate Glass Guarantee and Liability Insurance.

All Old Established Companies.

W. H. ALLEN.

SUNLIGHT FLOUR

Is made from the Best Wheat in the World.

In one of the Best Mills.

By Men who Know How.

Quality guaranteed satisfactory

H. BROWN & SONS

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA.

Prince Albert is such friendly tobacco

that it just makes a man sorry he didn't get wind of this pipe and cigarette smoke long, long ago. He counts it lost time, quick as the goodness of Prince Albert gets firm set in his life! And P. A. can't bite or parch! That's cut out by the patented process by which it is made! Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

Get on the right-smoke-track soon as you know how! Ask your dealer for Prince Albert. If he cannot supply you, ask him to secure it through his wholesaler. Quick as you can, understand yourself how much you'll like

PRINCE ALBERT

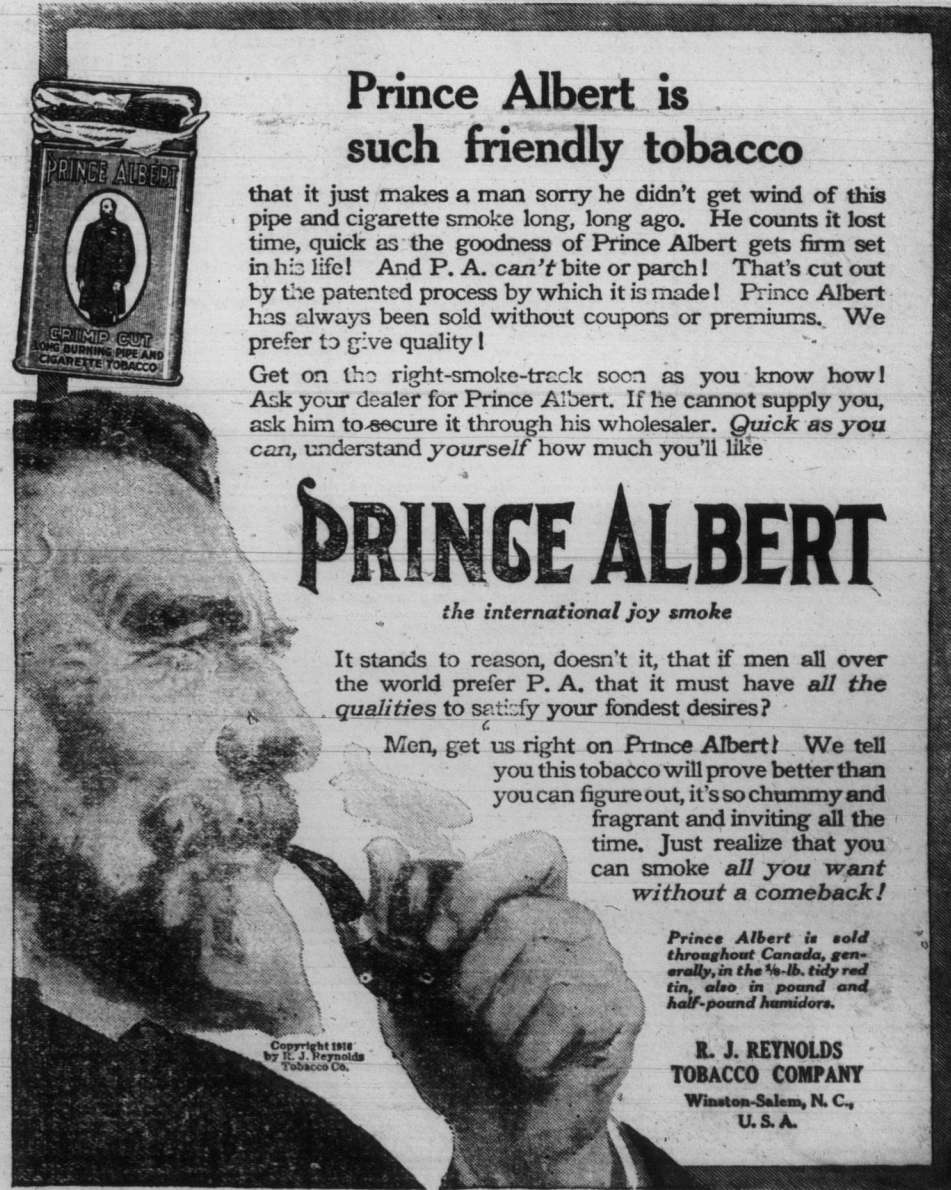
the international joy smoke

It stands to reason, doesn't it, that if men all over the world prefer P. A. that it must have all the qualities to satisfy your fondest desires?

Men, get us right on Prince Albert! We tell you this tobacco will prove better than you can figure out, it's so chummy and fragrant and inviting all the time. Just realize that you can smoke all you want without a comeback!

Prince Albert is sold throughout Canada, generally, in the 1/4 lb. tidy red tin, also in pound and half-pound humidor.

R. J. REYNOLDS
TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C., U. S. A.



THE HERALD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1916

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association has presented forty carloads of flour to Great Britain.

CANADA'S trade for the year ending with May totalled \$1,563,230,513, an increase of about half a million over the aggregate in 1913.

FOUR candidates are in the field for South Toronto—James A. Norris, Conservative; H. H. Dewar, K.C., Liberal; G. Waldron, Ind. Lib. and anti-prohibitionist; James M. Connor, Social Democrat. Polling, takes place next Monday.

AFTER a thorough canvass of various points throughout Western Canada, Dr. McGill, of the Dominion Grain Commission, is quoted in Calgary as saying that Alberta would have a crop as good as last year, that the Dominion would have a billion dollar grain crop and that the grain crop of the three prairie provinces would be little if any behind that of last year.

ONTARIO BEHIND WITH MUNITIONS.

"The deliveries of munitions from Ontario are running far behind the quantities promised, and we are seriously apprehensive if the existing conditions cannot be bettered."

Such is the statement of the Imperial Munitions Board to the Provincial Organization of Resources Committee, which has been conducting a preliminary investigation into labor conditions in munitions plants in Toronto, Hamilton and other Ontario cities.

This shortage in production has been largely due to the fact that there has been a very inadequate supply of labor sufficiently skilled to make deliveries effective. This has hampered factories turning out steel forgings and component parts, which, in turn, have adversely affected operations at the machining and assembling plants. But these, also, have been unable to make deliveries as scheduled, even when they are fully supplied with forgings and component parts, largely owing to the shortage of labor.

The Provincial Committee, therefore, in bringing these facts to the attention of the public, desires:

1. To call the attention of all those engaged in the munitions and all the allied industries to the importance of their service and the great responsibility resting upon them as individuals to co-operate and do all in their power to secure a steady and increased supply of munitions for our forces at the front.

2. To urge upon all those who are ineligible for overseas service and who are anxious to voluntarily do their best in this great struggle, (especially those now engaged in non-productive work or in the production of commodities which are luxurious more or less), to consider employment on munitions their next best service to going overseas;

3. To urge Women's Emergency Corps to register women for munition work or for work which will release men for the munitions industry.

There is no need to emphasize the importance of the highest possible production of munitions. The lives of our boys and the success of their endeavours depend upon it. Statements from the highest authorities in Great Britain and from the front bear no small tribute to the part that munition workers are playing in bringing the war to a successful conclusion.

The Officer Commanding a brigade of Canadian artillery, who returned from the front last week, said: The Germans will never break through now. Before they had munitions, guns, equipment—everything but the "nerve." All we had was "nerve." But now we have good guns and plenty of good ammunition. Whereas formerly we were limited to 10 to 15 rounds a gun a day, now we use 500 to 1,000 a gun, and one week later we kept going all week night and day. It's all important that the supply of munitions be kept up and increased.

Efforts to use women in munition plants are meeting with good success. In a number of places women have been registered, and are waiting to be called to work as soon as necessary arrangements can be made. In Welland, for instance, 95 women responded last week to the call of a factory there which needs 150 to 200 women. Fifty per cent. of those who answered the call had never been in regular employment before.

Wages in munitions plants should be such as to attract a large number of workers. Four to seven, and even ten dollars a day is not uncommon, for men employed on the piecework basis.

"If you can't be the man behind the gun, be the man behind the man behind the gun."

An important Anglo-Italian conference will be held in Italy this week.

A Teuton submarine was driven off by the gunfire of an Italian submarine.

The Turkish forces were further pursued by British cavalry east of the Suez Canal.

A new simultaneous movement of all the allied forces was begun in German East Africa.

A new hospital for mentally disabled soldiers has been opened by the Dominion Hospitals Commission.

John W. Eve of Bermuda, a final year student in medicine at Queen's University, was drowned when upset from a canoe, a companion who could swim being rescued.

TEUTONS RETREATING

Russians Are Smashing Through on a Wide Front.

General Brusiloff's Armies Are Converging on Lemberg and Halicz and Brzany Are Within Range of Russian Guns—Four Important Towns Have Been Taken—Nearly 85,000 Officers and Men Captured.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The semi-circle formed by the Russian army chain in Galicia from the region south of Brody to the area south of Stanislaw has been drawn an average of 10 miles closer to Lemberg during the last 24 hours. Swiftly rolling up the armies of the Austrian throne heir in the direction of the Galician capital, the main goal of General Brusiloff's drive in the south, the Muscovite forces drove the Teuton defenders from the greater part of their positions on the four great streams which formed the main natural obstacles on the road to Lemberg from the south-east: the Sereth, Stripa, Koropiec, and Zlota Lipa. Though fighting desperate rearward actions, the Austro-German troops are rapidly retreating on the whole front from the head waters of the Sereth down to the eastern and southern approaches of Halicz, the withdrawal having become necessary with the fall of Stanislaw last Thursday.

As a result of Saturday's and Sunday's fighting the two southern "gates" of Lemberg, Halicz and Brzany are now in the range of the Russian artillery and their fall is near.

Four important towns fell to the Russians during the last 24 hours. The possession of each serves to tighten their grip on Lemberg. They are: Ezerna (Jezierzna), between the Stripa and Sereth Rivers, 63 miles south-east of Lemberg. Podgalec (Podhalce), on the Koropiec, 30 miles to the north-east of Stanislaw, and only 15 miles south of Brzany. From Podgalec a trunk railway runs north-west through Brzany directly to Lemberg, which is 61 miles away as the crow flies. Horozonka, west of the Zlota Lipa, ten miles north of Halicz, Maryampol, on the Dniester, 10 miles to the south-east of Halicz.

Thus Halicz is being encircled and the Teuton lines there, menaced since the fall of Stanislaw, have become untenable.

In the north, just south of the headwaters of the Sereth the Russian army, under Gen. Sakharoff, has reached Oleuv (Olejew). Here the Czar's forces are only 53 miles from Lemberg, but the drive on the Galician capital is directed from the south, with Brody as the pivotal point of the giant swing.

The huge, semi-circle right rests on the lines in the Sereth Valley, the centre is pushing ahead against Brezany, and the left threatens Halicz. These two latter points taken, the road to Lemberg is practically clear, and the Russians are in a position to take the last lap of their drive along three railways, with the Transversal railway, Tarnopol-Strij, serving excellently as a supply line.

Sunday night's Russian War Office statement enumerates captures of prisoners in the Galician fighting, giving a total of nearly 85,000 officers and men. Of these captures 27,534 alone were made by the armies of Generals Sakharoff (south of Brody) and Letchitsky (Buczacz and Stanislaw fronts), within the last thirteen days. The balance is made up of prisoners taken by General Tcherbatcheff (middle Sereth front), from June 5 up to date—1,263 officers and 55,158 men.

General Letchitsky's forces captured 12 officers and 1,000 men in the last 24 hours on the Bystritsa River.

In the Carpathians where a week ago the fortunes of battle showed inclinations to favor the Teutons, the Russian advance being temporarily checked, the Archduke Karl Franz Joseph's right wing is now retreating before a renewed Russian offensive. Attempts by the Teutons to wrest the initiative from the Muscovites and prevent the gradual separation from the Austro-German northern armies, failed, according to Sunday night's Petrograd report.

EMMANUEL PRAISES TROOPS

Italy, Rejoicing, Claps Gorizia to Her Bosom, Says King.

ROME, Aug. 14.—King Victor Emmanuel has addressed the following proclamation to the army:

"But a short time has elapsed since you interposed an insurmountable barrier to powerful enemy forces attempting to invade the rich Italian plains from the Trentino."

"To-day you have conquered strongly fortified enemy positions. It is through your bravery that Italy, rejoicing, clasps Gorizia to her bosom. This particularly is an important step on the glorious march leading to the fulfilment of our national aspirations."

"Soldiers of Italy, you will achieve the victory which already looms on the horizon. Let the memory of your brothers gloriously fallen be an example, and encourage you in your struggle against the secular enemy of the race."

"I am proud to be your chief, and thank you in the name of the fatherland, which looks upon you with admiration, love, and gratitude."

Independence of Poland.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A despatch from Vienna by way of Amsterdam says that in a few days the central empires will issue a proclamation declaring the independence of Poland.

It is proposed to call on the Poles to form a national army for the defence of their country.

ITALIANS IN TOLMINO.

Cadorna's Forces Have Occupied Suburbs of Important Town.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A Central News despatch from Rome quotes the idea Nazionale to the effect that the Italians have occupied the outermost suburbs of Tolmino.

Ushering in the second phase of General Cadorna's great drive on the Isonzo, aimed at clearing the heights east and south-east of Gorizia of the defenders and pushing through to Trieste, and ultimately Laibach, the heaviest guns at the disposal of the Italian chief showered torrents of shells upon the coveted heights during the past two days. The bombardment was met by an equally strong fire from the Austrian heavy artillery.

Confronted by a stiffening resistance, punctuated with determined Austrian counter-attacks, the Italian offensive on the Isonzo front has lost much of its headway. Progress is reported, however, by the War Office at Rome, the advance on the Carso plateau having been pushed three-fifths of a mile beyond Opochiasella, whose capture was announced Saturday.

To the south near Monfalcone two heights have been carried, while east of Gorizia an advance is reported. The Italian drive has netted more than 15,000 prisoners since its inception. In the same period Vienna reports the capture of 5,000 Italians.

"On the Gorizia area," says the official report from Rome, "the enemy, reinforced, continued to resist on the hills east of the town, supported by heavy artillery and fire from Nainsizza plateau."

Monte San Michele, complete possession of which is vital to a further advance by the Italians, is still partly held by the defenders, and intent upon reducing this strong position the Italians battered it with their big shells.

Fully recovered from the shock of the blow that netted the Italians Gorizia, the Austrians are rushing fresh reserves and new artillery to the Isonzo front to check the advance of Cadorna's troops. Thousands of men have been observed, according to Rome, strengthening the defence of the Austrians along the Vipacchio line. Violent battles still rage on the Carso plateau.

Rome further reports officially the crossing of the Vallone and the capture of the western slopes of Monte Nablomen and the summit of Ornirid heights, as well as the occupation of Opochiasella, 270 Austrians being made prisoners. These successes were scored on the western part of the front. A position on Monte Tofano also was taken.

Around Tolmino, to the north of Gorizia, a bitter battle is in progress. Rome despatches predict the early fall of the stronghold.

DEUTSCHLAND SUNK?

French Cruiser Reports Destruction of Big German Submersible.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 14.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland was sunk by a British patrol boat on the morning of August 8, according to a statement made here by an orderly of Captain Lique, commanding the French armored cruiser Admiral Aube, which put into port Saturday.

Captain Lique Saturday night refused to confirm or deny the report. The orderly said that the cruiser received a wireless message from a British patrol boat in the Atlantic last Tuesday, saying she had sunk the German merchant submarine that morning.

The French armored cruiser Admiral Aube came into this port Saturday with supplies and coal exhausted. She dropped anchor near the Austrian steamship Licia, tied up here since the beginning of the war. It is reported that Captain Lique has been keeping his cruiser near this port for the last two weeks, watching for the German submarine Bremen.

United States naval officers and customs officials boarded the cruiser. Under international law, she is entitled to supplies in limited quantities.

The Aube is the first entente warship to seek supplies in an American port.

DRIVING BACK TURKS.

British Army in Egypt is Still in Pursuit of Enemy at Suez.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—British forces in Egypt are still driving back the Turks who were defeated in the recent battle east of the Suez Canal. The following announcement in regard to this campaign was given out here Sunday:

"Our cavalry is still in pursuit of the Turkish rearguard, and yesterday evening had driven back the Turks to a position east of Bir-el-Manca. Although no materials or stores were found at Bir-el-Abd, there were large heaps of ashes in the vicinity of the abandoned Turkish position."

Projectiles Fell in Red Cross Zone.

SALONICA, Aug. 14.—The following statement Sunday was issued by the French command-in-chief: "German aeroplanes four times bombarded the outskirts of Vertskop, West the projectiles fell in the Red Cross zone. On the front there were some skirmishes and the usual cannonading, except in the region of Lake Doiran, where the artillery fire was heavy."

Anglo-Italian Agreement.

ROME, Aug. 14.—Premier Boselli and Walter Runciman will confer at Turin Tuesday. Great importance is attached to the meeting. The Anglo-Italian economic agreement is expected to be ratified and signed.

The late Hon. J. J. Foy left an estate valued at \$135,000.

Conscience.

"On what grounds do you desire to withdraw the plea of 'not guilty'?" "On the simple ground that we are guilty. However, we must call the attention of your honor to the regrettable fact that the statute of limitations lets us out. Too bad we were not asked about this matter earlier."

Meteors.

Swift meteors become visible at an average height of eighty-four miles and disappear at fifty-six miles, while the very slow meteors come in sight at about sixty-five miles and fade away at thirty-eight miles. Of the very slow meteors those that become visible at the greatest heights come twenty miles nearer the earth than those of very low radiant.

Cruel.

Old Aunt (on her deathbed)—I am just making my will, my dear Heinrich. I know, alas, too well that you are not religiously disposed and have no desire to promote the cause of—

Nephew (hastily)—Beg your pardon, aunt; quite the contrary.

Aunt—Heaven be praised! Then you will be glad to hear that I have left all my property to the church!

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to "cure" with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON or Persons having Accounts with Cameron & Thoms, prior to August 7th, 1916, will please settle the same with W. H. Thoms, who continues the business of the late firm.

W. H. THOMS, Butcher and Grocer. Carleton Place, Aug. 9, 1916.

LAND FOR SALE

THE WEST HALF of Lot No. 1, in the 6th Concession of Beckwith. Apply to ROBERT GAYNAGH, Carleton Place.

BECKWITH COUNCIL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith will meet at the Township Hall on Saturday, August 19th, 1916, at 10 o'clock a.m. for General Business. Petitioners are requested to send in their road returns.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Tp. Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL HOUSEKEEPERS are advised to boil the water they use for drinking purposes at present as a precaution against germs.

J. M. SINCLAIR, M.D., M.I.O. Carleton Place, Aug. 8th, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he will not be held responsible for any goods purchased in his name, or debts contracted on his behalf except in his written order.

GILBERT MANLEY, R.R. No. 1, Carleton Place.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the Dray and Carting Outfit of moving and general carting on the shortest notice, and invite custom.

J. J. GRIFFITH, Grant St., near C.P.R. Station.

TEACHER WANTED

FOR S.S. No. 1 RAMSAY Protestant, qualified. Applications, stating experience and salary, will be received to August 24th. Duties to begin after the summer vacation. Address H. MCCREARY, R.R. No. 1, Carleton Place, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED

FOR SCHOOL SECTION NO. 11, LANARK, a female holding necessary qualifications. Duties to commence after summer vacation. Applications, stating experience, qualifications and salary to be addressed to ALF. HAMMOND, S.S. No. 11, Lanark, R.R. No. 1, Carleton Place.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE PLANTS

It is nearing time when Gardens need attention.

We have a large assortment of healthy transplanted Plants, such as

ASTERS (Vick's and Cregos' Special Seeds) in named colors
PETUNIAS, single and double,
DIANTHUS,
STOCK, all Colors,
LARKSPUR,
PANSIES IN BLOOM,
and all Vegetable Plants.

See our Price List for complete list.

Any help or advice on planning your garden freely given.

Call at Greenhouse, or phone orders promptly attended to.

JEFFREY'S GARDENS.

Telephone No. 83.

FALL IS COMING

First showing of

Fall and Winter COATS AND SUITS for Ladies.

Ask to see them.

BAIRD & RIDDELL

SELF SEALERS

W. J. MUIRHEAD'S HARDWARE

WATCH FOR THE MONTREAL BARGAIN STORE'S LAST BIG SALE

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

We believe that there are many friends amongst our connection who will regret to hear that we are just on the point of relinquishing business. In doing so our premises and stock of goods will be transferred to the hands of Messrs. Postelnick and Movshvitz who will in future carry on the business on the same approved system and on the same extensive scale as ourselves provided they receive the patronage of our connection, in the hope of which it is our pleasure to present these gentlemen to your notice. We cannot speak too highly of the confidence we feel in their liberal mode of conducting business and their strict attention and punctuality in their mercantile transactions, and in the hope that they may be honored with the liberal patronage received by ourselves.

We remain,

THE MONTREAL BARGAIN HOUSE

Don't Miss Our Big 10 Days' Sale.

POSTELNICK & MOVSHVITZ

Cornell Block. Between Rathwell's and Leland Hotel.
BRIDGE STREET. CARLETON PLACE.
Opposite Bowland & McRostie's

HELP! HELP!

THOUSANDS OF FARM LABORERS WANTED FOR THE WESTERN HARVEST

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Good Pay and Employment in the Fertile Districts SERVED BY THE C.N.R.

\$12.00 TO WINNIPEG

Plus Half a Cent per Mile Beyond
Return Half a Cent per Mile to Winnipeg plus \$18.00.

Special Trains will be Operated from Montreal and Toronto to Winnipeg

CANADIAN NORTHERN ALL THE WAY

See Later Announcements for Train Service and Excursion Dates.

For Full Particulars Apply to Nearest C.N.R. Agent, or General Passenger Department, Montreal, Que. or Toronto, Ont.

AUGUST 15, 1916

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD

SECRETARY REGISTER
STELLA LODGE No. 129, I.O.O.F.
meets every TUESDAY Night
in the Hall, in Taylor's Block.
Visiting brethren always welcome.
J. R. MOORE, Sec. N. D. McCALLAN, Rec. Sec'y.

COURT MISSISSIPPI No. 78, I.O.F.
meets every 2nd and 4th MONDAY
in each month, at 7:30 p.m., in the
Chosen Friends Hall. Punctual attend-
ance of members is requested.
Visiting brethren invited.
J. F. DUNSMITH, C.R. J. BERRY, R.S.
J. B. DUNSMITH, C.R. J. BERRY, R.S.
J. B. DUNSMITH, C.R. J. BERRY, R.S.

CARLETON COUNCIL No. 27, C.O.C.F., meets
in the Chosen Friends Hall, first and third MONDAY
evenings in each month, at 8 o'clock.
Visiting Friends welcome.
JOHN BAIRD, C.C. W. H. ALLEN, Rec.

COURT ORION No. 24, C.O.C.F., meets in the
Chosen Friends Hall, first and third MONDAY
in each month. Visiting brethren always welcome.
J. A. McLAUREN, C.R. G. W. DAINES, R.S.

DISTRICT NEWS.

APPLETON.

Special to THE HERALD.
Mrs. Rutherford, of Perth, spent part of last week with her daughter, Mrs. John Black.
Mrs. Jas. Newman, of Ottawa, spent a couple of days last week with friends.
Pte. Senley Fuller, of Montreal, is visiting friends here at present.
Miss Margaret Baird, of Almonte, is the guest of Miss Mary Turner.
Mrs. Kenny and little daughter, of Carleton Place, visited with Mrs. W. Kenny last week.
Mrs. McKelvey, of Carleton Place, spent Monday with her cousin, Miss A. McGregor.
Miss Leckie, of Carleton Place, was the week-end guest of Miss Gladys Kenny.
Mrs. Hon. Geo. Bryson and daughters, of Port Colborne, and Miss Helen Cameron, of Arnprior, called on friends in the village yesterday.
Miss Vera Splane, of Carleton Place, is visiting Miss Ethel Turner.
Col. Tye, of Smiths Falls, spent Sunday with friends.
Mr. F. Hill spent Sunday in Smiths Falls.
Mrs. J. Kenny and sons, of Montreal, are visiting with Mrs. W. Kenny.
Mr. Jas. Ainslie spent last week with his brother at Smiths Falls.
Miss Grace Reynolds is visiting friends in Claybank.
Miss Bessie Fumerton is visiting with friends in Ottawa.
Miss Ethel Doucett spent the week-end in Smiths Falls.
Sister Eleanor, S.S. J.D., of Toronto, who has been spending the past month at "Riverside Cottage," left on Saturday for that city.
Mrs. John Stewart visited friends in Ottawa last week.
Mr. and Mrs. Hart and family, Mr. and Mrs. McDougall, Mr. G. Paul and the Misses Paul attended the Paul-Barr wedding at Hall's Mills last Wednesday.
There was no service on Sunday in the Presbyterian church, as Rev. A. D. Fraser has not arrived home.
The W.M.S. meeting and a sewing meeting for the bala in connection with the above society will be held on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Alex. Cavers.
Mrs. Reynolds and family spent Wednesday and Thursday last week with friends in Claybank.
A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Barr, Hall's Mills, on Wednesday, Aug. 9th, when their second oldest daughter, Myra, was united in marriage to Mr. James Wilfred Paul, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Paul, Poland. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a very large gathering of friends and relatives, by Rev. Mr. Drysdale, of Middleville. The bride's dress was Georgette silk crepe with over dress of white net trimmed with rosebuds and pearl trimming. She wore a veil with orange blossoms and carried a beautiful bouquet. Miss Lillian Caldwell, niece of the bride acted as flower girl, dressed in blue silk. After the ceremony many happy hours were spent in music and dancing. The presents were numerous and costly, a goodly display of silverware being noticeable. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold bracelet watch and to the flower girl a signet ring. The bride's travelling suit was navy blue serge with white satin hat. The bride and groom have taken up residence in Appleton. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Paul many happy years of wedded life.

ALMONTE.

From the Gazette.
Miss Muriel Culbertson, of Carleton Place, visited with Miss Isabel McLean this week.
Mr. and Mrs. James McLeod returned home from New York on Monday of this week.
Master Mack Williams, of Carleton Place, is visiting friends in town.
Mr. A. McDaniell, of Carleton Place, has joined Mr. J. R. Lee's staff.
Miss Dorothy Moore, youngest daughter of Mr. Jas. Moore of Ramsey, stepped on a hoe a few days ago and cut her foot. Blood poisoning and lockjaw, has since developed and she is at present time in a rather serious condition.
Acknowledgement of Almonte's machine gun, presented to the 38th Battalion some months ago, has been received from Bramshott Camp, and also an explanation of the tardy expression of thanks.
An icehouse on Tie Island, Rice Lake was burned by an explosion of the sawdust through spontaneous combustion.
A large majority of the miners in district 18 at Fernie, B.C., have voted approval of the settlement with the operators and the strike has been declared off.

BIG GAP CUT IN THE LINE

French Penetrated German Line to Depth of Half a Mile.

Ansacs Also Share in Honors by Smashing Through the Enemy's Lines West of Pozieres and Gaining 300 to 400 Yards—One Thousand Prisoners and Thirty Machine Guns Taken Near Clercy.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Gen. Haig's Ansac corps again won the honors of the day in a continuation of the strong Anglo-French forward movement on the 15-mile front from Thiepval to the Somme. These veteran troops smashed through the enemy lines west of Pozieres during the night, penetrating the German trenches for 300 to 400 yards in an advance which their commander-in-chief describes as "important." The British also approached closer to the Martinpuich ridge by an advance across the plateau north-west of Barentin le Pett, while General Foch's French troops shoved their lines further up the river highlands around Buscourt and Clercy, and are now nearing the summit of the chain of hills designated on military maps as Ridge No. 109.

The French advance Sunday was registered after a series of violent counter-attacks against the positions conquered in Saturday's sharp blow had been repulsed. The Germans were active throughout the night, their efforts to win back the lost ground reaching a climax in a powerful assault, delivered from the direction of Combles, on the positions held by the French in the outskirts of Maurepas. This attack, like the others, failed. The Tenthons were no more successful in attacks against the British south-east of Guillemont, while north of Pozieres a contemplated blow was forestalled by a British aeroplane, which reported the concentration of large forces behind the Mounauret farm, enabling the British artillery to take these batteries under a heavy fire and putting them to flight.

On the Verdun front the French report some progress south-east of Fleury, as well as the repulse of German attacks both in this sector and south of Avocourt wood, on the opposite bank of the Meuse.

In their drive Saturday, the French carried the entire German third line for four miles north of the Somme, smashing forward for gains at some points almost a mile in depth. They seized a foothold in the outskirts of Maurepas and penetrated into the western edges of Clercy, besides capturing the entire stretch of high road between those points. More than 1,000 prisoners had been captured at midnight, and thirty machine guns brought in.

The attack, by far the most powerful in weeks, was launched in the early afternoon after a night and morning of patrol and infantry preparation. The full force of General Foch's blow fell on the four-mile front, between Hardecourt and Buscourt, which the French are slowly pushing forward to flank the important town of Combles.

The ground was a criss-cross of trenches, supported by a tremendously strong field work. With great devotion and spirit the French troops leaped from their trenches and advanced to the attack. The field work had been taken under a severe artillery fire and was greatly damaged, but from its defences the Germans carried on a heavy fire, while whole lines of ditches spouted machine-gun bullets. Advancing behind an artillery curtain, which was lifted from trench to trench as the attack progressed, the French line swept forward along the entire four miles of front. The field work was carried in a brilliant charge, in which the French soldiers clambered over the log barricades, swept aside the shell-cut strands of barbed wire and jumped down among the Germans.

Late in the evening after the French advance had finally come to a halt, the Germans launched a furious counter-attack along the Maurepas-Clercy highroad. The French positions had been quickly organized, however, and machine guns posted. Under a storm of fire the Germans fell back.

Prior to the attack there had been strong fighting in which both armies attacked with great fury. The Germans, according to an official announcement of the War Office at Paris, were able to gain no ground. An especially severe attack was directed by the Germans against La Maissonette, which stands on a dominating height south of the river. The French fire broke up the assault.

More Troops for Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Thirty thousand additional militia, all that remain of the mobile National Guard, are ordered mustered, and will go to the border as fast as they can be equipped and transportation for them can be obtained, the War Department announced Saturday.

The order, it was learned, was issued four days ago, but news of it was suppressed.

Officials of the War Department explained the order as being intended to carry out fully the objects of the national mobilization, as ordered by President Wilson, and further to give the guardsmen experience under semi-war conditions.

Jail-Breakers Caught.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Aug. 14.—Within little more than four hours after their escape from the Welland County jail, shortly after four o'clock Sunday afternoon, Elmer Florence, aged 21 years, and James Tyson, aged 16 years, were arrested here by Ontario Policeman McNamara while purchasing tickets at the lower bridge in an attempt to enter the United States.

AN ANXIOUS TIME FOR ALL PARENTS

Children Often Seem to Pine Away and Ordinary Medicine Does Not Help Them.

The health of children between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, particularly in the case of girls, is a source of serious worry to nearly every mother. The growth and development takes so much of their strength that in many cases they actually seem to be going into a decline. The appetite is fickle, brightness gives way to depression, there are headaches, fits of dizziness, palpitation of the heart at the least exertion, and sometimes fainting. The blood has become thin and watery and the sufferer must have something that will bring the blood back to its normal condition. At this stage no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their whole mission is to make new, rich blood which reaches every part of the body, bringing back health, strength and energy. Miss Helena Taylor, West Toronto, says: "Two years ago I was so badly run down with anaemia that some of my friends did not believe I would get better. I could not go upstairs without stopping to rest, suffered from headaches, loss of appetite, and for two months of the time was confined to the house. I was under the care of a doctor, but the medicine I took did not help me in the least. A friend advised my mother to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although I did not expect they would help me after the doctor's medicine had failed, I thought that they might be worth trying. After taking two boxes there was such a marked change for the better that people asked me if I had changed doctors, and I readily told them the medicine that was helping me. I continued taking the pills until I had used eight boxes, when my health was fully restored, and I have since enjoyed the best of health. I hope my experience may be the means of convincing some sickly person that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can restore them to health." You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ANTIQUITY OF THE HARP.

The Instrument Was In Use In Egypt 3,000 Years Ago.

The very first authentic record of the harp, predating even the Greek myth of Orpheus, although it is very hard indeed to assign dates to myths, is obtained from the discovery of Egyptian harps, not unlike the modern in general design, bearing dates of 3,000 years ago, or 500 years before Cratife made his harp of willow. Old Irish chronicles are full of interesting references to the harp and its functions. Let us select the comparatively modern date of 718 A. D.—modern indeed when we consider Cratife, who was a contemporary of Sappho—which contains these lines from a poem describing the tragic death of Curio MacDaire, king of West Munster at the period of the Incarnation. They are addressed to Perceirne, the king's chief minstrel:

Make amusement for us, O'Donnob, Because thou art the best minstrel in At pipes or tubes, and at harps, and at poems, And at traditions, and at the royal stories of Erin.

This extract will serve to show the versatility of the harp of the MacDaire. He seems to have taken the place which a whole opera company fills at the present day, including the orchestra, and the composer of the music, and the writer of the libretto.

Alaric the Goth.

Alaric, the first of the barbarian kings who entered and sacked the Eternal City and the first enemy who had appeared before its walls since the time of Hannibal, is said to have received as the price of his departure from the city (during the first siege, in A. D. 408) 5,000 pounds weight of gold, 3,000 pounds weight of silver, 3,000 silken robes, 3,000 pieces of scarlet cloth and 4,000 pounds of pepper. In order to furnish a portion of the ransom demanded by the invader it became necessary to melt down some of the statues of the ancient gods.

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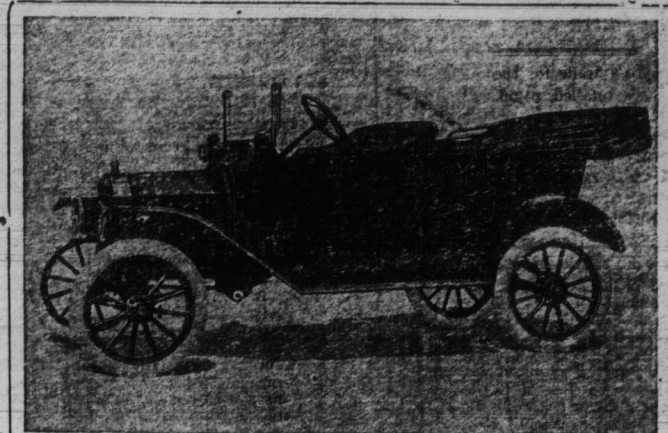
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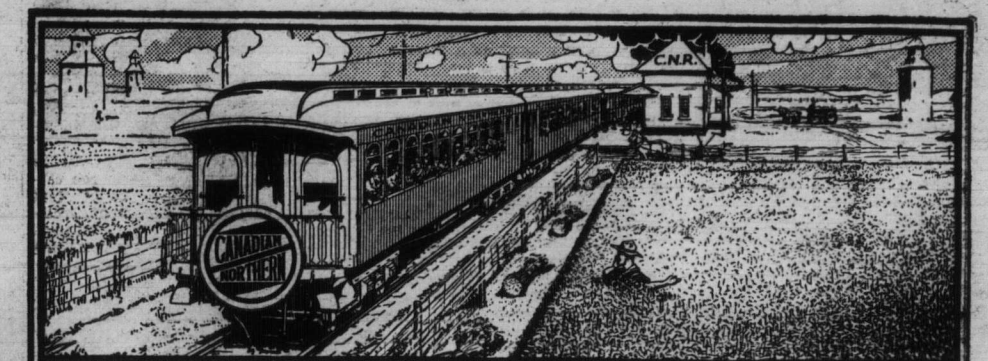
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THE HERALD

Building of a Canadian Refinery Is Solution Of the Nickel Problem

WHILE a good many people have been worried lately over the agitation which is being carried on regarding the export of Ontario nickel the news that the Government has secured the establishment of two refining plants in the Province will be received with much satisfaction. The nickel question has been discussed so much of late that little requires to be said by way of commending the action of the Government.

It should be borne in mind, however, that fifteen months ago Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests, and Mines, saw what was likely to happen, and so without prohibiting the export of nickel and affecting the supply required by the British Government, an arrangement was made whereby all nickel from Ontario would be consigned to the War Office or its nominees. In this way the export was controlled, but in the meantime a commission of experts was appointed to investigate the whole situation. Mr. Ferguson has made it plain to the companies that they must refine nickel here, so the International Nickel Co., the largest concern in the world, has announced its intention to erect a \$4,000,000 refining plant at Port



HON. G. H. FERGUSON.

Colborne, Ontario, the work on which will commence at once. Port Colborne is close to the Pennsylvania coal fields on the one hand and the Great Lakes route from the north on the other, so the company will enjoy the benefit of cheap transportation. The new industry will employ several hundred men and the annual pay roll will amount to a large sum.

The other company about to start business in Ontario is the British-American Nickel Co., which was organized by the late Dr. F. S. Pearson, and is backed largely by Canadian capital. This company has a new process for refining nickel by electricity which has been successful in a small way in Norway and it is thought it can be advantageously applied to the Canadian ore. The whole situation was discussed by Hon. Mr. Ferguson in the following interview:

"For some time the Government has been insisting upon the establishment of a nickel refinery in the Province of Ontario. A part of the work of the Nickel Commission has been to solve what has hitherto been an unsolved problem, and bring about the refining of our own ores within the Province. As a result of this work we were able to announce recently that nickel would be refined in Ontario just as soon as the necessary plant can be erected. The British-American Nickel Company are about to begin the development of power on the Wabigoon River near Sudbury for use at their smelter, and the erection of a refinery will be carried on at the same time.

"We are also now able to make the further announcement," he added, "that the International Nickel Company will hereafter refine our nickel within the Province. The erection of the refinery will be undertaken just as soon as plans can be prepared. The work of construction will be rushed as rapidly as the materials can be procured and men obtained to do the work. The success which has met the efforts of the Commission in this regard will mean not only the development of two very large industrial concerns in the Province, but will mean as well an immense investment of capital, the employment of a very large amount of labor, with the consequent distribution of vast sums in the form of wages to the working men.

"Moreover," Mr. Ferguson concluded, "it will for all time allay the fears of even the most nervous and skeptical persons that the interests of the Empire and her allies will not be fully safeguarded in the matter of armament and munitions."

Von Bissing Derides Story.

The Rotterdam Courant says that General von Bissing, Governor-General of the occupied portion of Belgium, has posted a warning in Brussels against "the fantastic reports circulated about the imminent evacuation of Belgium by the Germans, which are without foundation."

The notice says the authorities will prosecute the persons responsible for these reports, according to the newspaper.

Most of us get what we deserve, but only the successful will admit it.

North Will Soon be as Safe as Any Place in South, Say Fire Refugees

REFUGEES from Northern Ontario arriving in Toronto throw no new light on the calamity, but their stories go to confirm the impressions of helplessness of all human effort in face of so vast an upturning of all natural law in the great new lands. This fire has not been comparable to anything that the city dweller can conceive: though human in origin, no doubt, it is in its essence one of those inscrutable revenges of nature's forces at the growing dominion of man's science, like the killing "black blast" in a colliery, like a gigantic shipwreck, or like the break of a reservoir, before which man can only stand pygmy and appalled, to turn doggedly back first to help the suffering, and then to resettle the land in face of the self-same forces.

This spirit, "to stand and not to yield," is already seen. Even one of the survivors of the fire who reached the city is recorded as saying that "there is less to burn now in the north, where it will soon be as safe as in the south."

"I am going right back to rebuild," was the plucky remark of Mr. J. Lacroix, who had a butcher's shop in Cochrane. And he went on philosophically: "Fire does not now excite me as it used to. I have been burned out four times already—three times in Cochrane."

Another Cochrane man, Mr. D. Gamelin, is a merchant tailor, but the only clothing he possessed as he got to the city was the suit he stood up in. But he, too, is going back and even this week intends looking over the wholesale stocks in Toronto. It is grit such as this which accounts for many of the really heroic actions done almost as a matter of course in this greatest of Ontario fires. Even a fire ranging over an area greater than the length of England could not quite quench the indomitable fire of determination to make North Ontario a home. One of the effects of reverses and hardships on men with the pioneer spirit has been the will not to submit or yield; it was so in the older days, it is being proven true in the last harsh test.

Daniel Nichol, one of the victims from Bracebridge, seemed especially broken by the strain. He seemed haunted by the recollection of his fight with the flames. "Nothing could stop them," he moaned, as he faintly told his story. "They were like balls of fire in the air."

Six children of Dr. J. B. Reid of Kelso were saved and have reached Toronto. Their father perished because he, like so many others, went out to fight what he thought was a mere local fire. The little ones left in charge of the eldest, Iris, only twelve years of age. They were rescued by a train whose driver decided to run for it through the flames and was providentially stopped by a burned-out trestle and had to rush back. The flames were so fierce that the cars' windows cracked in the heat.

George Foller, his wife and child, hid from the flames in a dugout for roots. They came from Hunt, 12 miles west of Cochrane. With them was Mrs. Brant, the wife of a ranger, and in his dash through the fire Mr. Foller was singed about the face and neck. They had, luckily, two buckets of water, and as the fire burst into the dugout and licked up the wooden supports this was used to quench it. In this dugout the little group had to remain for nearly three days.

Another man, Mr. Paine, and his family, from the same district, took refuge in the green potato field and had to dig up the new potatoes to feed upon. One of them was a babe.

After the Fight.

Here is an unpublished glimpse of the Jutland battle, or rather a glimpse of a sequel. For scene, imagine an empty waste of waters in the grey of the summer twilight. Enter from the east a raft, bearing an inordinate number of British blue-jackets paddling themselves at a mile an hour in the direction of England. Enter a raft loaded with Germans, laboriously travelling in the opposite direction. The rafts slowly approach. The British blue-jackets debate what to do. They have hardly a clasp knife amongst them, the Germans outnumber them, and attack is ruled out. They sit up and sing, "Rule Britannia." The Germans at once reply feelingly with the "Hymn of Hate." Each crew gives three cheers, and resumes its journey in the general direction of England or Germany, as the case may be.

Flight of Swallows.

How fast can swallows fly? An officer, doubting whether their reported speed of 200 miles an hour was correct, resolved on a test. He says: "I was up in the air last week one day," he said, "when I observed a swallow flying high in front of me. I resolved to test its speed. I went out full after it, and the swallow also put on full speed. The bird dived; so did I. It went up and I followed. We were at it hammer and tongs for a quarter of an hour, diving, rising, and racing, and I gained on it foot by foot. Finally one of the wires on my wings struck the bird, and it went down." The officer said that of course it seemed cruel to kill a bird in this fashion but he found it splendid practice in the air.

Gloom Just for Variety.
Life would be mighty monotonous if it were all sunshine.

GROWTH OF HYDRO.

Remarkable Expansion of System Has Brought Growing Pains.

There must be considerable satisfaction to the people of Ontario who have staked so much in the Hydro-Electric power enterprise to know that the demand for power from the Commission has grown from 10,000 horse power about five years ago to over 100,000 horse power to-day. In fact so great has been the expansion that the Commission was faced last week with a serious power shortage, and a portion of the service had to be cut out for a time to enable the load to be carried. This situation has been foreshadowed for some time by Sir Adam Beck and negotiations were begun with the Canadian Niagara Power Co. with the view of securing a block of power. This company, while operating on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls exports all its power to United States; consequently it was to this company that the Hydro looked for relief. The officers of the Canadian Niagara Power Co., however, had larger ideas of the value of power than Sir Adam Beck and a deadlock resulted which caused a crisis on the Hydro transmission lines. Hon. W. H. Hearst, Prime Minister of Ontario, promptly took the matter up, and he communicated with the Government at Ottawa with the immediate result that the Canadian Niagara Power Co. was notified that unless a supply of power sufficient to meet Hydro requirements was not at once made available the license to export power would be withdrawn. Wiser counsels prevailed

with the company, and it was agreed that 12,500 horse power would at once be available, and this power has since been received, and from time to time as it is required the Hydro could draw upon the company up to 50,000 horse power.

The Government did this with little noise or flare of trumpets. There is no intention of allowing Hydro efficiency to suffer, and in the meantime the work of developing 100,000 horse power at Chippewa Creek—an entire Hydro-public-ownership undertaking—has commenced. Following the enabling legislation passed at last session, \$500,000 was voted to carry on preliminary work this year and the plans, have now been approved by order-in-Council, and although corporate interests in the United States have endeavored to interfere with the project the engineers are busy on their plans and in a few months the actual construction will be under way.

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AUGUST 15, 1916

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

7

A Son of the Regiment

He Was Adopted From the Battlefield.

By F. A. MITCHEL

In the summer of 1870 a lady was sitting on the piazza of a chateau on the eastern border of France, half reclining in an easy chair, her feet on a luxurious rug. A nurse was trundling a baby on the lawn, where the lady could keep her child under her eye.

Suddenly a distant boom broke in upon her peaceful surroundings. In the country at that time in France one did not get news very promptly, but from the capital had come disquieting rumors. This first low growl from the dogs of war spoke volumes. Mme. Cherbolez paled. In a twinkling it was revealed to her that at any moment she might be in the midst of tramping men, or, worse, on a battlefield.

A gardener who was trimming some plants, hearing the sound, stopped and listened.

"What do you think it is, Pierre?" called Madame, knowing only too well without asking.

"I think it is the Prussians, Madame. Last evening I heard at the store that they were advancing—a great army."

"We must prepare to move. Call all the servants, that we may begin packing such articles as we may take away."

The packing commenced, but was never finished. Not an hour had elapsed when two armies began to fire shot and shell at each other, the Cherbolez chateau being midway between them. When the firing began Madame was in the chateau superintending the packing, the nurse was still trundling the baby. Madame never left her home alive, and as for the others, they were shot down or borne down by tramping men.

When the Prussians, after capturing the French capital, marched back to Germany a distant relative of Mme. Cherbolez, or, rather, of her husband, who was killed in the war, Gustav Cherbolez, claimed the estate. It was known that Mme. Cherbolez was dead. Her body had been found in the ruins of old chateau. What had become of the body of her only child no one knew. Caught between two opposing armies, there was no expectation that it had survived. Bodies of dead Frenchmen and Germans had been thrown into trenches dug on the Cherbolez grounds. Quite likely the body of little Armand Cherbolez, who had been her prospective to the property, had been treated like other mangled remains.

Gustav Cherbolez was granted possession of the property by the courts. He repaired the chateau and went there to live. He was a good manager, and in the course of ten or fifteen years had largely increased the value of his estate. When his daughter Fanchette was ready to be introduced to the world as a young lady her parents gave a fete champetre on the grounds of the chateau. On the very spot where little Armand had been trundled, on that summer day when the French and Germans fought, there Mlle. Fanchette danced.

Then came the matter of providing the heiress—for she was an only child and would inherit a fine estate—with a husband. Like all men who have accumulated property by careful management, M. Cherbolez was bent on adding to it by every possible means. Neighbors of his, the De la Tours, possessed wealth, and their only son, Jules, would inherit it. M. Cherbolez visited M. de la Tour and proposed a marriage between their children.

An arrangement was made by which Jules and Fanchette were betrothed. The Cherbolez estate was on the frontier, and French troops were stationed in the neighborhood. Among them was a young lieutenant named Victor Martin. He and Fanchette met at a ball given by the officers of his regiment, and he was afterward invited to the chateau. It was soon after Fanchette's betrothal to young De la Tour that these meetings occurred and resulted in an attachment between her and Victor Martin.

Had it not been for this meeting with the young soldier Fanchette might have married De la Tour without any qualms. But now all was changed. She and he had been brought together at their betrothal, and she had found him much improved. But he was not Victor Martin. Unfortunately for the lovers, Victor had neither family nor fortune. He was a fine fellow and, notwithstanding that in his childhood he had not associated with persons of birth, seemed to be to the manner born. He stood high with his companions in arms, and a bright future was before him. It was understood that he had a claim of some sort on the government, but of this he never spoke, being, it was supposed, sensitive about it. It was known, however, that he received his appointment to the military school at St. Cyr as a recognition of some service or incident.

Fanchette kept the attachment between her and Victor Martin from her parents for awhile because it would avail nothing to reveal it. It gradually became known, but so long as it did not interfere with the marriage that had been arranged for her it was not considered of great importance. Women in France were not expected to get through their girlhood without be-

ing heart touched, and after marriage they might indulge in sentiment so long as it was only sentiment. De la Tour came to know that he had a rival, but it did not trouble him, for he had given his fiancée several rivals already.

When it came to a settlement of the date of the wedding between De la Tour and Fanchette the young man's father called upon his notary to look into the title to the landed property of M. Cherbolez, which consisted almost entirely of a tract of land on which the chateau stood. De la Tour did not care to marry his son to a girl who was heir prospective to this property unless her father's title to it was clear. The notary reported that he had traced the title back for 200 years, and the birth and death of every successive owner had been properly attested except the death of Armand Cherbolez, who had perished on the battlefield at the opening of the Franco-Prussian war. But his client need give himself no concern on this account, for it was impossible that a baby could have survived such an experience. Besides, if the child were alive he would doubtless have been heard from.

De la Tour was not satisfied. While he had no doubt his solicitor was right and while he permitted the wedding preparations to proceed, he found it impossible to divest himself of a fear that at some future time a claimant to the estate would come forward. Of course he would have to establish his claim, but De la Tour did not relish giving his daughter in exchange for a lawsuit. This fear, having got into his head, was keeping him awake nights. He determined to make an effort to discover if Armand Cherbolez was alive. He was aware that by making the matter public he might raise up a fraudulent claimant. Therefore he went to work secretly. He employed a detective agency to investigate the case for him.

At a council held by several detectives it was concluded that if the baby had been taken from the battlefield it had been done either by some one attached to the chateau or by a soldier, French or German. Three detectives were therefore put on the work, one to search among citizens, another to investigate the French army and a third to deal with German military records. The person detailed to examine into the French army soon reported that the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment of the line had adopted a child during the Franco-Prussian war. That child had remained with the regiment, had enlisted in the drum corps and had remained with his foster fathers until he was sixteen years old. Here the records ceased. The corps had so changed that the "son of the regiment" was remembered by none of its present members.

The searcher sought for some of the discharged members of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and found in the Hotel des Invalides an old man who said that he was present when, after the battle of Gravelotte, a soldier brought into the regimental lines a baby that had been found lying on its face on the grass at the foot of a tree. Blood was flowing from a wound on its cheek, which appeared to have been caused by a bayonet thrust. It was quite a deep wound, and at the time the soldier left the regiment, which was when the boy was ten years old, its scar remained.

All this was reported to M. de la Tour, and when he had received it he at once made an excuse to put off the wedding. For this he had several reasons. First and foremost, the battle of Gravelotte was fought partly on the Cherbolez estate; second, De la Tour had noticed on Lieutenant Martin's cheek a scar. Third, De la Tour had learned from the young officer himself that he was a foundling, and his name of Martin was not his real name. His real name was not known to him.

One day Fanchette was notified by her father that the match between her and young De la Tour had been broken off. Much surprised, and at the same time delighted, she asked the cause. For reply, her father told her that he desired that she should marry Lieutenant Martin. She flung herself into her father's arms and hugged him.

When Martin came again Fanchette told him that a proposal for her hand would not be unacceptable to her father. Astonished, the young man went at once to M. Cherbolez. As soon as his formal proposal was accepted, he asked:

"Why, monsieur, do you give your daughter to one who has no fortune? Indeed, who does not know his parentage. And now that you know this I am prepared to hear you recall your gift."

"You were found as a baby on the battlefield of Gravelotte, were you not?"

"I was."

"The extreme left wing of the French line at that battle was on these premises."

"That I did not know."

"You were adopted by the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment of the line and received your appointment to the military school of St. Cyr at the united request of the officers of that regiment."

"In this you are correct."

"That scar on your cheek came from a wound that was received shortly before you were picked up on the battlefield."

"So I was told."

"When the battle opened you were being trundled on that lawn out there. Your mother was killed, probably by a shell or cannon ball. In this house, your name is Armand Cherbolez, and you are the rightful heir to this estate. By consenting to your marriage with Fanchette I am enabled to keep this property for her. You are not indebted to me, but to M. de la Tour, who hunted up your record."

Premier Off to England.

Hon. W. H. Hearst and Hon. R. A. Payne are on their way to England to take up with the British Government matters affecting the war and the Canadian soldiers. The Premier also intends to study problems that will arise after the war is over in order that Ontario may continue to do her full share in meeting after-war conditions. The Premier has recently taken over the administration of the Agent-General's office in London, through which much valuable work has been done for the boys from Ontario, looking after the wounded in the hospitals and supplying needy comforts to the men wounded or sick. The Premier also will visit the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington and see for himself the work that is being carried on and what further can be done. It must be a matter of pride to the people of Ontario to know that the hospital at Orpington is said to be the best equipped and most efficiently organized of all the military hospitals in England. The Premier will also ascertain in what way the money to be raised this year by the mill on the dollar war tax can be used.

Reconciliation Through Literature. Publication of a copious volume in German entitled "Charles Dickens" prompts the Frankfurter Zeitung to say:

"Many people may be filled with astonishment over the appearance of such a volume at this particular moment. But let us not forget that peace will eventually come, that reconciliation will be sought (the Frankfurter does not say by whom!), and that for this purpose mutual belles-lettres will provide a medium which should not be under-estimated."

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Zutoo

The Inwardness.

"Please, ma'am," said the small boy on the doorstep, "ma says kin she bor-rer a can o' mustard."

"Certainly," replied the housewife. "Is mamma going to make a salad?"

"No, ma'am," declared the veracious child, "but pa said she gave him a pain in the neck, an' she wants ter sock a plaster on to him."

Fixing the Reward.

"What do I get for this stunt?" asked the laughing amateur. "You get nothing from me for it as a manager," replied that individual, "but if I were a magistrate as well you'd get sixty days."

Spiteful.

"I thought you told me Ella and Sophy were on good terms."

"Well, aren't they?" "I heard Sophy ask Ella before the whole sociable to stretch a new pair of gloves for her."

Millinery Suggestion.

"These sectional bookcases are fine things. You can start in a small way and add to them as you can afford it." "Good idea. Why doesn't somebody invent a sectional hat for ladies?"

ELDERLY WOMEN SAFEGUARDED

Tell Others How They Were Carried Safely Through Change of Life.

Durand, Wis.—"I am the mother of fourteen children and I owe my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When I was 45 and had the Change of Life, a friend recommended it and it gave me such relief from my bad feelings that I took several bottles. I am now well and healthy and recommend my Compound to other ladies."

—Mrs. MARY RIDGWAY, Durand, Wis. A Massachusetts Woman Writes: Blackstone, Mass.—"My troubles were from my age, and I felt awfully sick for three years. I had hot flashes often and frequently suffered from pains. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now am well."

—Mrs. PIERRE COUNOYER, Box 239, Blackstone, Mass. Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, back-aches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness, should be heeded by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through this crisis.

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ABOUT GARNISHING

Some of the Sprigs That Make Food Attractive.

THEY APPEAL TO THE EYE.

There Are Two Sorts of Trimming, One For Flavor and One For Decoration—Garnishing Often Turns a Dispersed Dish into a Favorite.

With spring spleeniness upon us, it is well for housewives to bait appetites. Very often a dish may be delicious to taste, but unattractive to the eye, and the eye judges it before the palate does. So make it attractive to the eye if you would have it a successful dish.

There are two sorts of garnishes—those that add flavor as well as decoration and those that are only decorative and do not add flavor. Mushrooms, for instance, served with a ragout of meat, add to both appearance and taste. A bright green leaf under half a muskmelon adds only to appearance. This second class of garnishes need not be served when they are used on the serving dish.

Parsley is perhaps the most useful garnish. In sprigs with cold meat, minced with soup and vegetables and salads, it is always fresh in color and tempting in taste.

Mushrooms are useful because, canned, they always can be kept on hand. And so can peas. A mound of canned peas served in the middle of an Irish stew makes it far daintier than a mound of plain boiled potatoes. Potatoes, however, can be used for garnishing. Scoop raw potatoes with a round scoop and boil them. Serve them with melted butter and parsley for a garnish, or force soft, mashed potatoes through a stiff paper cone and brown in the oven, or fry brown small rounds of potatoes, or use French fried potatoes, and potato garnish is suitable with cold meat.

Green and red peppers, too, can be used to garnish vegetables, meats and salads. An egg salad is much improved if it is dotted with bits of red pepper. Minced green pepper or shredded green pepper adds both taste and looks to potato and cabbage salad.

Beets and carrots can be cut in rings or stars, cooked tender very carefully and then used to garnish substantial meat dishes.

Barberries are one of the purely ornamental garnishes. Holly, too, can be used in season, and bits of evergreen can often be called on to help make a simple dish attractive.

Remember that the garnishing of a dish will often change it from something not liked to a favorite with the family.

BEDROOM SLIPPERS.

Various Nether Comforts That May Also Be Good Looking.

It is possible to have attractive bedroom slippers which match your negligee, or at least are in accord with it. There are endless varieties of "mules" in gay colored silk or satin, edged with silk cord and decorated with tiny rosebuds. This is the kind of work that the expert needlewoman enjoys, but besides such dainty trifles more sensible everyday ones can be bought which do not clash with one's beauty loving ideas.

Kid slippers, with low, comfortable heels, may be bought in pinks, blues and browns. Very similar to them are the felt styles, whose instep is decorated with a cut out design of the felt over a contrasting color.

White kid well covered with a Japanese embossed design are shown. Most luxurious are the slippers of bright quilted satin, whose ribbon rosettes hold a tiny rhinestone.

Made with only a toe covering, but minus the heels attached to "mules," are other models, some covered with white flannel, decorated with a satin bow; others, to be used en route to the bath, are made of checked toweling, the edges bound with corduroy and the sole being very woolly.

NEW SILVERWARE.

Two Pieces Any Housewife Will Welcome in Her Dining Room.

This cake basket, which is sterling, has a new feature in its graceful handle. The pattern is one easily kept



TWO OF A KIND.

bright and clean, matching the casserole, which is of pretty blue ware. For her who enjoys serving meats in the dishes they are cooked in this casserole will make an attractive wedding gift.

Matting.

Rub every two or three months with salt water, lukewarm, and dry quickly with a clean cloth.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of 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. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Crown Prince.

When one comes to study the dissipated life of Germany's Crown Prince one is forced to the conclusion that had he not been born to the purple his lack of brains, his vitiated tastes, his drinking orgies, his erotic nature, his readiness to shed blood, sacrifice life, would, long before the present war, have ostracized him from the society of decent men.

His upbringing was snobbish. At Bonn University his orgies were the wonder of the students, already skilled in every form of dissipation. As a subaltern his escapades became the talk of two continents.

Little Willie's face begins to show signs of evil living. His eyes are sometimes dull and glassy, and sometimes weak and watery. The mouth droops at the corners, and shows that he is easily led along the paths of evil. To shake hands with him gives one the feeling of touching a snake.

The Prince's nature is cruel and callous to a degree. He once made a cruel remark while big-game hunting to a Maharajah whose guest he was. A beater started to enter a dense clump of jungle grass in which a wounded panther had taken refuge. A native officer shouted a warning to the man from the howdah of the next elephant, whereupon the Prince

turned to the Maharajah in impatient protest: "Tell him to let the chap go on, your Highness," he cried. "It is not every day that one can see a man mauled by a leopard."

Animals and Flesh Eating.

Arguing against the eating of meat, an English writer remarks: "Almost any animal can be made to eat flesh. The kangaroo has canine teeth. Horses, oxen and sheep may be taught to eat flesh. Norwegian cows have been known to eat flesh. Goldsmith saw a sheep eat flesh. Spallanzani has shown that a pigeon may be made to live on flesh and an eagle on bread."

Realistic.

"Why is Rosalie weeping so?" "She and Bessie and I were playing at keeping house. Rosalie was the wife, and I was the husband." "I hope you were not cross to her. Husbands and wives should never quarrel, you know." "Oh, we didn't fight. Bessie was our maid, and she quit without giving us notice."

It needs more courage to suffer than to die—Napoleon.

\$1,000.00
'REWARD.'

For information that will lead to the discovery of whereabouts of the person or persons suffering from Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Mouth and Throat, Blood Poison, Skin Diseases, Bladder Troubles, Special Ailments, and Chronic or Complicated Complaints who cannot be cured at The Ontario Medical Institute, 263-265 Yonge St., Toronto. Correspondence invited.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY

Have you an Insurance on your Dwelling, and have you protection from fire upon your Personal Effects?

A number of Standard Fire Insurance Companies are represented by

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Will be pleased to quote you rates at any time.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR ADVISER, which will be sent free. MARION & MARION, MONTREAL.

SERVICE THROUGH THE WHOLE YEAR

DUNLOP

TREAD

SEAL OF QUALITY

TRACTION

Add a service you are proud to tell your friends about. Notice the number of Traction "spurs" that are not in envelopes on the car, but out in the open wearing the "V" smile that won't come off. Price in possession accounts for this—the desire to have the car look its best.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.

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Co-operative Saving

Is facilitated and encouraged by the opening of a Joint Savings Account in the names of Husband and Wife, Father and Son, Brother and Sister, or any two or more members of the family. Either can deposit or withdraw money at will, and the interest accrues to the credit of both.

Ask the Manager for full particulars.

Carleton Place Branch—D. B. OLIVER, Manager.
Stittsville Branch—W. A. BURCHILL, Manager.
Kinburn Branch—T. McMILLAN, Manager.
Pakenham Branch—A. C. HOFFMAN, Manager.

CARLETON PLACE COUNCIL.

Motor Vehicles to Pay License—Poli Tax Raised—Grant to Northern Ontario Fire Sufferers.

The regular monthly meeting of the Carleton Place Town Council was held last evening, the Mayor in the Chair and every member of Council present.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Union of Municipalities inviting representatives to a meeting to be held in August.

From Jas. Moulton and others asking that drain be covered on right side of Sarah street.

From Toronto Board asking a grant to the Northern Ontario relief fund.

From Municipal Association inviting representation to meeting at Toronto.

From the Board of Education asking \$12,992.80 for school purposes, \$4,234.24 for high school and \$8,758.46 for public school.

A number of accounts were read and referred to Committee.

REPORTS.

The Mayor reported verbally that he had gone to Smiths Falls, with nine other representatives from town, to the hydro-electric meeting, which was largely attended, and was a very interesting meeting. A committee was appointed representing the several towns in the locality. Mr. C. W. Bates being the Carleton Place representative. This Committee was to ascertain what power would be required in the several towns, and when the information was available the Government would deal with any petition presented.

Mr. Donald reported from the Printing Committee that the street signs proposed at the last meeting had been obtained and were awaiting the Street Commissioner's pleasure.

Mr. Bates reported that the names of local men enlisting had been mostly obtained, and complete list would soon be in the Clerk's hands.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES.

On motion of Messrs. Donald and Bates the bylaw re motor vehicle licenses was introduced and read a first time.

After a spirited discussion it was moved by Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Bates, that the bylaw be now read a second time, the blanks to be filled as follows: annual fee for one car \$15; subsequent cars \$10 by same owner; for balance of 1916 fee to be \$10 and \$5 respectively.

On motion of Messrs. Bates and Cameron the bylaw was read a third time short and passed.

POLL TAX RAISED.

On motion of Messrs. Bates and Donald, the bylaw to fix the statute labor tax was introduced and read a first time.

On motion of Messrs. Donald and Cameron, the bylaw was read a second time, the blank being filled with the sum of \$3.00.

This means the young men's statute labor tax will be \$3.00 per year.

On motion of Messrs. Bates and Donald the bylaw was read a third time short and passed.

ACCOUNTS PASSED.

Moved by Mr. Pattie, seconded by Mr. Nichol that the following accounts be paid and that the Mayor sign the necessary orders on the Treasurer.

Howland & McRostie, soap	\$ 75
R. Howland, blacksmithing	3 50
Waterworks Commission, water rates	7 00
Waterworks Engine Works, Pop safety valve	10 00
Dr. M. T. Smith, exam. T. Lett	2 00
John Baird, repairs to wagon, etc.	9 00
The Herald Printing Co., posters for army concert	2 50
McGregor Bros., blacksmithing	6 05
Taylor Bros., coal etc.	61 42
Pay sheet ending July 17th	544 50
James Halliday, tile	93 75
W. McGonigal, meat for good roads	7 95
W. McGonigal & Son, meat for good roads	26 59
C. D. Burgess, hay for good roads	64 92
Howland & McRostie, supplies for good roads	88 34
McGregor Bros., blacksmithing for good roads	1 35
W. J. Mulholland, supplies for good roads	18 45
W. A. Nichols, wood	47 25

Carried.
Petition of Jas. Moulton and others was left with the Street Commissioner. It was moved by Mr. Nichols, seconded by Mr. Pattie, that the Corporation contribute the sum of \$100 to the Northern Ontario relief fund.—Carried.
Council adjourned.

The Philadelphia papers have decided to make a reduction in size.

Dr. John R. Mott said there were 6,000,000 prisoners in the camps of Europe.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

IN HER 103RD YEAR.

Mrs. Robt. Affleck, of Middleville, Passes to Rest.

Mrs. Robert Affleck of Middleville, died Tuesday morning in her 103rd year. For the past ten years she was bedfast, although no particular ailment seemed to be the cause, just a gradual wearing out by reason of age. Her faculties remained unimpaired to a remarkable degree and a month before her death she threaded a needle without the aid of glasses, a feat which is not often attempted by persons after the allotted span of life is passed. Mary Borrowman was a Glaswegian, born in the Scottish metropolis on Nov. 14th, 1813. When but six years old she left her native city with her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. William Borrowman, bound for Canada, where they arrived ultimately, after a long and eventful journey, and settled down on a piece of land which is now the farmstead occupied by Mr. S. Wesley Borrowman, Middleville. Seventy-six years ago Robert Affleck and Mary Borrowman were made man and wife and began life together on the farm now owned by Mr. Albert Affleck. Mr. Affleck, her husband, died thirty-three years ago and eleven years later, on the death of her son John, Mrs. Affleck with her daughter Amanda moved to a new home adjacent to the scenes of her former years and she lived there until her death. There was a family of eight children—William B. of Middleville; Mrs. Robert Watt, Lanark Village; Mrs. James Kemp, Wood Bay, Man.; Mrs. William Tait, Pilot Mound; Miss Amanda at home; and two sons and one daughter dead—John K., Robert R., and Mrs. James Masson. Full sisters and brothers were Mrs. David Grey, Sarnia; Mrs. John Hunter, Perth; Mrs. John Long, Perth; John Borrowman, Utah, all dead, and half brothers are William Borrowman, Middleville; Thomas at Wyoming, Ont.; George in Minnesota, and David and James dead. That Mrs. Affleck was over 100 years old, and that she was the grandmother of 42 children and the great-grandmother of 54 grandchildren, places her in a class all by herself. Reference to the date of her birth shows that the lifetime of this remarkable woman covers the full period of the settlement of this district and that she was one who had witnessed with her own eyes the changes which have taken place from the primitive days when Lanark was placarded on a tamarac tree, and Middleville was only a hint, down to the present time. She was an observant woman and these changes did not go by unheeded. Their significance was deeply impressed upon her mind, and in later years she would draw upon the wonderful storehouse of memory and tell to her delighted hearers the story of the long ago. In this respect Mrs. Affleck was an unusual woman, and when she had reached to her hundredth year and even later it was perfectly marvellous with what clearness she portrayed the events and incidents of Lanark's early days. The privilege of visiting her and of having a conversation with her was one exercised by many persons desirous of learning from a reliable source something of the history of the district. All through her life Mrs. Affleck evinced a strong spiritual tendency and was a devout member of the Congregational Church. She was a close student of bible teaching and became broadly conversant with Holy Writ. Her marked personality developed for her a wide friendship and far and near Lanark's centenarian was known, not alone for the singularity of her age but for the strong qualities of mind and heart and her fine womanly instinct. It is given to very few individuals to reach the allotted span mentioned by the Psalmist, "The days of our years are threescore and ten," but cases are extremely rare when age goes on to exceed the hundred year limit. The passing of Mrs. Affleck marks the severing of a link that directly connects us with the past—Lanark Era. Mr. Howard Watt of town is a grandson and Mr. Wm. Hunter a nephew.

A. B. Mackay of Hamilton, purchased the steamer Naticome from the National Steamship Company of Toronto.
Elton Hubbs, son of Wm. Hubbs, of Amherstburg township, fell into a pail of scalding water, with fatal results.
Great Britain has requested the U. S. envoy at Berlin to protest to Germany against the execution of Captain Fryatt.
Alex. Pelkey and Ray Knight, both farmers of Kent county, committed suicide, one by a shotgun, the other by hanging.
The wife of ex-Mayor H. L. Janzen, of Berlin, dropped dead in her home after returning from accompanying the children of the Orphanage to their summer home.

HONOR JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

The following are the results from the Carleton Place High School in this exam.: Marguerite Cameron, English II, History III, Physics III; Lillian James, English III; Kathleen Lahaie, Eng. III, Hist. II, French II; Annie E. Sherlock, Eng. II, Hist. II; Huntley M. Sinclair, Eng. III, Hist. I; Edith G. Young, Eng. III, Math. II.

The others from Lanark County in this exam. are S. B. Helme, French I; B. O. Miller, Math. II, Phys. II; M. D. Smith, Math. III.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

LANARK COUNTY.

Group I.—L. M. Bennett, G. M. Best, *F. Bradley, W. A. Brown, W. M. Connors, *W. M. Drummond, G. E. Edwards, C. S. Farmer, A. C. Fowler, W. H. Hamilton, B. H. Hubbell, M. R. Magee, A. M. McCann, *C. A. McNeely, L. M. Rodger, T. I. Sabiston, B. F. Saddington, M. Stewart, *A. M. G. Swerdfeger, L. A. Wark, C. S. Webster, F. S. Deekes.

Group II.—*M. H. McArthur (Alg.)

Group III.—M. J. Cameron (Eng. Lit., B. and C. Hist., Chem.); J. W. Chalmers (Latin A., Latin C.); *A. C. Chamney (Physics, Chem., and one option); E. M. Coughlin (Eng. Lit.); *H. I. Davis (Alg.); H. Foley (Alg. Geom. Physics, Chem.); G. L. Jackson (Chem.); P. M. King (Eng. Lit.); J. H. McGraw (Alg., Phys., Chem.); S. M. McGuire (Phys., Chem., Latin C.); R. G. Moore (Phys., Chem., Fr. C.); H. V. Over (Alg., Phys., Chem.); *S. E. Saunders (B. and C. Hist., Anc. Hist., Phys., Chem.); M. C. Shaw (Eng. Comp., Eng. Lit., Geom., B. and C. Hist.); *I. M. Sinclair (Alg.); R. Speight (Chem.); H. E. Strong (Alg., Phys.); *A. E. Tennant (Anc. Hist.); L. M. S. Waddell (Fr. A.).

3 on Farm Labor or enlistment, 2 failures, 13 of 15. Also Roy Harris Dean, formerly of Quebec H.S. passed his McGill Matric.

ONTARIO'S AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM

Toronto, August 12.—The questions brought to the front by the disastrous fires in Northern Ontario, as to the best method of assisting the settlers, are so interwoven with the broader field of agriculture that they may well be considered together. Time after time the Ontario Government has been requested to seriously consider and work out an effective system of co-operation with the farmers of the province, which would enable them to cope successfully with the many obstacles which bar the way to the improvement of the farms in the older parts of the province and the settlement of the vast, uncultivated regions in the North.

As far back as 1912, Colonel Atkinson (Lib. Mem. for North Norfolk) demanded from the government a statement of what step they were taking to secure the early settlement of the great Northern Clay Belt by suitable agricultural settlers. The only reply obtained was that "the policy of the government would appear as necessity therefor developed." As no policy was put forward by the government, the Liberals again brought the matter up during the session of 1914. They urged the government to look into the causes of the scarcity of farm labor throughout Ontario by the appointment of a Commission of practical men to enquire into the conditions of agricultural and rural life in the province. The government avoided taking any action on this occasion by stating that although an Agricultural Commission was appointed in 1881, in spite of the exhaustive report submitted, the rural population has steadily declined ever since.

In the ensuing session, the opposition endeavored to point out that it was not only an "exhaustive report" that was desired, but that action be taken to carry out needed reforms. They introduced a comprehensive resolution urging the government to formulate a policy to include (1) making more available to rural communities the scientific and technical knowledge taught in our agricultural college, by the establishment of agricultural schools and demonstration farms throughout the province; (2) the inauguration of an effective system of rural credits; (3) the development of

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The New Fall Suits

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Whitewear, Underwear and all Voiles, Muslins and Gingham

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Summer Parasols,

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

FARM LABORERS to WINNIPEG \$12

Plus 3c per mile beyond

Excursions August 15 and 29, 1916

From all Stations in the Province of Quebec, also stations in the Province of Ontario—Brockville, Smiths Falls, North Bay and East.

FARE RETURNING: 1/2c per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18 to starting point.

No change of Cars between East and West on the C.P.R.

Seaside Excursions to lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces August 18, 19, 20 and 21 and to

Maine Coast Resorts Aug. 25, 26 and 27.

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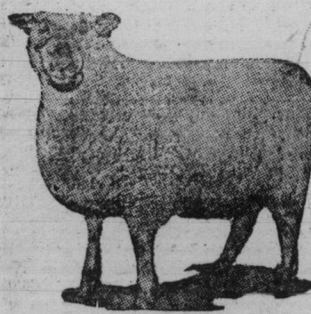
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We are now prepared to buy all the WOOL offered for which we will pay

The Highest Market Price in Cash or Trade.

Washed or Unwashed

J. A. MCGREGOR,



Seed Corn!

We have Now in Stock the following Varieties of Seed Corn, all in good order, Especially Selected for Seed:—

Compton's Early

Early Huron Dent

Salitzer's North Dakota

Longfellow

White Cap Yellow Dent

Improved Leaming

Mammoth Southern White

Etc., Etc.

Appleton.