

Rheumatism Comes From Weak Kidneys

When the kidneys are not strong enough to filter uric acid from the blood, this poison inflames nerves and muscles, bringing the excruciating pain of Rheumatism. Abbey's Salt cures Rheumatism by strengthening the kidneys and preventing the accumulation of uric acid.



Abbey's Effervescent Salt. 25c. and 50c. a bottle. At all druggists.

This woman was ill, blue, and discouraged. Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Mrs. R. Gentleman, 1093 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I suffered from a severe female weakness, and extreme nervousness, and was blue and utterly discouraged. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and after taking several bottles, I am not only cured, but am an entirely different woman than before taking your valuable medicine."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

NEW MACHINE SHOP.

A call is invited for all kinds of general manufacturing and machine repairing. Special work such as machine sharpening, lawn mowers, etc. We have the only machine in the city for this purpose—repairing sewing machines, guns, phonographs, etc.

J. W. HUNTER, Machinist, 30 Montreal St. (near Prince's Kingston. Orders taken at Simmons Brox. and A. Vanliven's Parcel Delivery.

Advertisement for Dyeing with Soap! Maypole Soap is the Household Dye that washes and dyes with one operation. Used almost exclusively in England. Vields fast, brilliant colors. Dyes in any shade. No streaks. And above all—L.A.S. 1/2 lb. 5/6.

Advertisement for Every Woman. It is interesting and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spig of the New Vegetable Syringe. Best—No. 1000—convenient, clean, and easily cleaned.

Advertisement for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. The great Uterine Tonic, and a powerful blood purifier. Regulator on which women can depend. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$2; No. 3, for special cases, \$5 per box.

Advertisement for TO-NIGHT Cascarets. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.

Advertisement for LADIES. Send your name and address and you will receive a free sample of BLOOD'S COMPOUND. A powerful but harmless vegetable medicine for weakness peculiar to women, and all diseases arising therefrom.

Advertisement for MEN AND WOMEN. Use Big 4 for menstrual discharge, inflammation, irritations or soreness of the mucous membrane, female Catarrh, and all ailments attendant on or arising from the system.

TRANSPORT OF WHEAT

SOME INCORRECT STATEMENTS CORRECTED.

As to Shipments of Canadian Wheat By U. S. Ports—Not a Single Cargo of Wheat Shipped From North-West to Chicago. The following letter appears in the Montreal Witness:

Apparently, from your editorial of yesterday, you have decided that no lake combine exists among Canadian vessel owners. In this you are quite correct, but the figures you have given of shipments of Canadian wheat by American ports are so far from correct that it is hardly worth while taking notice of same, as the trade pays not the slightest attention to them, knowing what is correct.

You say that out of a total shipment of sixty million bushels of wheat of last year's crop, twelve millions alone were shipped by Montreal, the balance going by United States ports. Surely no man, giving the thing a thought, would write such a wild statement. The production of the North-West last year was from sixty to sixty-five millions, generally accepted. Of this, the twelve millions you speak of no doubt you estimate as going from the port of Montreal since the first of May, which is about correct. You have overlooked five millions or more of the same crop that was shipped from Montreal from the time the crop began to move until the port of Montreal was closed.

You have also overlooked from eight to ten millions of wheat carried from St. John during the winter season, also about five millions carried from Bay port to Portland during the same season, all of this being done by Canadian craft and Canadian routes. This amounts for about twenty-seven millions. Seed would be at least ten millions—thirty-seven millions. Food, I cannot estimate, but in the vicinity all round of fifteen millions, I give these figures roughly, but they are about correct, out of a sixty-five million bushel crop, giving it the outside estimate.

You further say that Chicago was a port of discharge for 5,469,081 bushels. Now, as a matter of fact, there has not been a single cargo of wheat shipped from any North-West point to Chicago. Where your figures come from is astonishing to the trade. It is true that one, possibly two cargoes of elevator screenings were shipped to Chicago, nothing more, and I would like to ask your writer what the object would be in shipping Manitoba wheat to Chicago; it would be a bonded wheat, it could not be used for milling, it could not be used for mixing. What use did they put it to? You also say that the wheat carried by American bottoms. Now, it was neither carried by American nor Canadian bottoms, as, if your writer had inquired from any reliable source he could have ascertained.

You next say that there is a feeling on the board of trade that American vessels should be allowed to take grain from one Canadian port to another Canadian port. This is a thing that is not worth discussing, for the following reasons: 1. The wheat shipped from Duluth is being carried by Canadian bottoms, showing clearly that American vessels are not competing at the rates of freight being paid, which are equal to Port William freight.

Further, the trade that has come from Toledo and Chicago has been very largely carried by Canadian vessels. I have no hesitation in saying that from eighty to ninety per cent. of the entire shipments of grain from United States ports to Montreal have been carried by Canadian vessels and that there is no desire, and nothing to be gained in the interest of the trade or otherwise, in bringing American vessels into the Canadian carrying trade.

Further, your writer speaks of the "rush season," before the close of navigation; would he kindly say what season this is as Montreal closes on the 15th to 20th of November. The "rush season" that he speaks of then comes on, there is no other outlet at that time than American ports.

I would further say, that during last winter the feeling by the banking interest, railway interest and other interests was doubtful as to the keeping of the board of trade that American wheat through hot weather and in order to help farmers and others to market their wheat, gave inducement in the way of slightly lower freights to have this wheat shipped out. Portland, which can be looked upon as a Canadian port of export, and St. John were quite full, in fact, had more grain than they could forward. Now, where was an outlet to be found except by American ports? It is time that these wild statements were abandoned and that a reliable paper, such as the Witness should examine more closely into what is printed for the public than I did, yesterday, in your editorial. As I before said, the trade pays no attention to it, but your outside readers may be misled by statements that are totally incorrect, and printed for want of knowledge, apparently, of what is fact.

NEWBORO HAPPENINGS.

J. N. Knolton Spoken of As a Candidate.

Newboro, Oct. 6.—Robert Irwin's threshing is doing the work in the localities north of the town. Many are complaining that the dust is very new yet. Potato digging has commenced and the crops are reported unusually poor. Messrs. H. S. Foster, R. P. Tett and Edward Landon went to Westport on Thursday in Mr. Landon's speedy motor boat. Miss Millie Green, trained nurse, of Ottawa, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Eleanor Green, Carleton street. Mr. and Mrs. Austin Preston, Harlem, spent Sunday in town, the guest of G. W. Preston at the Hotel Rideau.

Mrs. George Bolton is spending a few days with relatives in Brockville. Mrs. Ann Bishop, who fell in the cellar, some time ago and fractured her hip, is reported critically ill. Very poor hopes are entertained for her recovery. William Spicer, who has been so seriously ill with typhoid fever, for some weeks past, is recovering very slowly. George E. Foster, Montreal, spent a few days last week in this locality. A number from here attended the auction sale of the farm stock of the late Mrs. Murphy, at Crosby on Saturday. Miss Jean Johnston, principal of the Newboro public school attended the meeting of the West Leeds Teachers' Institute at Gananoque on Thursday and Friday of last week. Mr. Robert Bolton is again on the sick list.

Elmer Knapp is blasting out a well at his home on Drummond street. J. F. Graham has completed the building of a granolithic sidewalk on Simcoe street from the corner of Drummond and Simcoe streets to the Pelow block.

The Reform Association will send a delegation to the convention at Delta on Wednesday. It is rumored here that J. N. Knolton, of Ottawa, will allow his name to go before the convention. Mr. Knolton is one of the best known men in the rear of the riding. He has always taken great interest in all matters of importance to the country at large. On several occasions he has been a delegate to the representative of different bodies to appear before committees in the House of Commons. Should Mr. Knolton be the choice of the convention a hot contest may be looked forward to in Leeds, and in the event of his election the people of South Leeds may rest assured that their interests will be in safe hands.

Michael Murray, of Chafey's Look, is moving into Mrs. Galbraith's house on Carleton street. Mrs. P. C. Land and her daughter, Miss Bella, returned on Saturday from a prolonged visit with relatives in Rockport and Alexandria Bay, N.Y. Mrs. (Judge) Sinclair and daughter, Miss Eleanor, are guests of relatives in the Holywell Movement congregation which have been conducting revival services under canvas on the Knolton block on Drummond street for the past few weeks, has moved into the town hall.

DENBIGH REPORTS.

The Crops Out There Are Light This Year.

Denbigh, Oct. 3.—The bush fires here were raging here in all directions, have been fairly well quenched by last Monday's rain, and no further damage is anticipated just now. Threshing is well advanced. It did not take long, as with very few exceptions, crops are very light. Potatoes are also almost a failure with many farmers, and the prospects in general are not very encouraging. Lumbering operations will likely also be very much curtailed this year. The lumbering winter and most of the young men in the vicinity intend to start for New Ontario next week, to seek employment in the lumber camps there. Miss Clara Petzold, who spent a few months at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Petzold, has returned to Toronto to resume her former position. The Misses Jane and Martha John intend to start, in a few days, for New York state, where they intend to remain for the winter at least.

The Misses Emilia and Martha Wankle, whose parents formerly resided here, but moved, some years ago, on a farm near Mount Forest, are spending a month or so here visiting their relatives and former neighbors. Miss Christina Chatsen is town, returned from Canadagua, N.Y., to remain for some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chatsen. P. Stein was for a few days, last week, the guest of his sister, Mrs. C. B. Marquardt, of Hardwood Lake, township of Rockport. A public meeting was held in the conservative interest in Charles Both's hall, on Wednesday evening last. Messrs. Uriah Wilson, M.P., and William J. Paul, M.P.P., addressed the audience, which was not as large as expected. Alfred Both, who was employed in the office of the Conservative interest in Charles Both's hall, on Wednesday evening last. Messrs. Uriah Wilson, M.P., and William J. Paul, M.P.P., addressed the audience, which was not as large as expected.

What Happened To Jones. St. Louis Republic. One day a tall, gaunt woman, with rope-colored hair and an expression of great fierceness, strode into the office of a country clerk in West Virginia according to Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

"You air the person that keeps the marriage books, ain't ye?" she demanded. "What books do you wish to see, madam, and send out the polite clerk."

"Kin you find out if Jim Jones war married. Search of the record disclosed the name of James Jones, for whose marriage a license had been issued two years before."

"Married? Elizabeth Mott, didn't he?" asked the woman. "The license was issued for a marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mott."

"Well, young man, I'm Elizabeth. I thought I oughter come in an' tell ye that Jim has escaped!"

Argument Illustrated. "Calling names don't make any real difference," said the conservative campaigner. "No," answered the scientist. "If it did, those Latin titles we have bestowed on germs would have discouraged them long ago."

TRIP TO PIGMYLAND SAVAGE TRIBESMEN ARE RULED BY WITCHES.

Strange Cannibal Races Found in the Wild Fastnesses of Interior Africa.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. T. Bright, C.M.G., who left England at the end of 1906 as British commissioner in connection with the disputed frontier between Great Britain and the Congo Free State, has returned to England on the conclusion of twenty months' travel in some of the wildest parts of East Africa.

The joint commission lost five of its members, who were killed at various times in the more unsettled regions, and several were wounded while working in small parties escorting stores or mails.

During one of the journeys of Capt. E. Jack, R.E., one of the British commissioners, along the western shore of Lake Albert, one of his canoes was upset by a hippopotamus, and in the river Semliki, two privates of the King's African Rifles being drowned.

There were several small encounters with the more savage tribes through whose country the commissioners passed. At the southern portion of the boundary a party of soldiers, while escorting some friendly who had brought in food, were set on by hostile natives who dispersed the British party and took them to a friendly camp.

Great difficulty was experienced owing to the proximity of dense grass, in which the natives remained hidden, and while some of the natives were extremely friendly, it was impossible to tell how many natives might be hidden in the jungle. On another occasion one of the escort was attacked just outside the camp and severely wounded. Toward the northeast end of Lake Albert Edward, a porter, who had become detached from the caravan, was attacked and cut to pieces.

The commission had some interesting experiences in the dense forest along the banks of the Semliki, where weeks were spent by the officers in examining the country. The conditions were most depressing, the sun was seldom seen and the forest growth was so thick that camp could only be pitched in the native villages.

The continual rain and semi-darkness, with the presence of myriads of biting ants, made life very uncomfortable. In this forest a pigmy elephant was shot by a German party. The forest was densely inhabited by people who live in the thick undergrowth. All the paths to the native villages are strongly stockaded, and, in addition, the jungle itself was thickly studded with wooden spikes to prevent surprise.

The inhabitants in this forest differ entirely from the pigmies of the interior. They are cannibals, and pressed for food exchange their children for those of other families. They refuse to eat members of their own family. They displayed great nervousness at the first appearance of the white man, but were quite friendly.

At the southern end of the boundary the commissioners met some interesting people, who are singular in the fact that they owe allegiance to no chiefs. Each family owns its own village, and recognizes no head. The whole country, however, is dominated by a clan of witch women, who are very hostile to Europeans, and claim occult powers.

These people were largely responsible for much of the trouble with the white men, but were quite friendly. The British camp and proved herself to be not only a very attractive but a very clever person. It transpired that on the night previous to her visit to the British camp she had summoned a meeting of the people and told them that she had arranged to clear the Europeans out of the country.

Fortunately for her it happened that the day on which she promised to get rid of the strangers was the date on which the commission had struck camp.

While on Lake Albert Edward the commissioners visited a native tribe who lived in floating villages erected on separate islands or rafts of papyrus. It was said that these people, who live entirely on fish, had originally taken to the water from fear of lions.

All the commissioners suffered at various times from fever owing to the hardships endured, but the malaria did not prove to be of a malignant type. The Congo commissioner had to be invalided home after a severe operation, while another member of the Congo commission died on the way home.

KING STRANG'S EMPIRE.

Foreign Tale of Michigan's Pirate Islands.

London, Eng. Spare Moments. About thirty-five miles from Charlevoix, off the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, is a group of islands, eleven in number, inhabited ever since white men first entered America. They were practically cleared of forests and covered with cultivated fields as early as 1650, and within four years of the founding of Quebec Champlain had a trading post at Beaver Island. It was from Beaver Island that one of the most interesting incidents in the history of America occurred—the attempt of James Jesse Strang to establish a branch of the Mormon church, and at the same time to set up a virtual kingdom, with himself as reigning monarch.

Strang was the son of a farmer, and born in Cayuga county, New York. Although possessed of little education he had great natural abilities, and supported himself in early life by tenacious lectures and dabbling in politics. In 1843 he settled in Burlington, Wis., and some time before the death of Joseph Smith, in 1844, he visited Nauvoo and became a convert to Mormonism, being baptized, made an elder, and commissioned to "plant a stake in Zion" at Wisconsin. After the death of the brothers Joseph and Hiram Smith Strang claimed the succession, although he had been a member of the church for less than a year. Brigham Young and the other Mormon leaders denounced him as an impostor, excommunicated him and drove him from Nauvoo. Attended by a few followers he attempted to settle in Walworth county, Wisconsin, but was not permitted to go further than Beaver Island, and in 1847 he transferred his community to Beaver Island, and founded a village, which was named after himself, St. James. About July 11th, 1850, he organized his church and established his "kingdom," and from then till his death he was known as "King Strang."

He controlled the Mormon vote, and was elected to the legislature in 1853 and again in 1855. The mysterious disappearance of trading vessels and all their crew in the vicinity of Beaver Island led to grave suspicions, and when the schooner Robert Willis, loaded with wheat and flour for Buffalo, was seen steering for Beaver Harbor, and was never seen again, while the Mormons had plenty of flour and wheat for a long time after, decisive action was taken against them. The man-of-war Michigan was sent to Beaver Island with the United States marshal, who arrested Strang and a large number of his followers, and took them to Detroit, where they were tried before Judge Wilkins, of the United States court. In the end he and a hundred of his followers were acquitted. In 1856 matters came to a crisis. A resident of the island named Thomas Bedford had been publicly flogged by King Strang's orders, and he determined on revenge. On June 20th the U. S. S. Michigan was in harbor at St. James and Strang was shot in the back, after which Bedford and his accomplices were taken to Mackinac, and acquitted. King Strang lived only a month, and after his death the tabernacle at St. James was destroyed, the property of the Mormons confiscated and the Mormons banished from the state.

A Latch-Key Town To-Day. Arthur Chapman, in Denver Republican. Old Chester Boggs went way back home to take one look around. And see the quiet, dear old friends and old familiar ground.

But trolley cars whizzed up the roads where goldenrod once bloomed. And, "Oh, make way for a skyscraper in place of the old-fashioned shanty!" The deacon drove a whizz-machine in place of the old-fashioned stage.

And, just to free his dizzy mind, Old Chester Boggs once again opened: "The crossroads burg of yesteryear—a latch-key town to-day."

The houses, deep in flower yards that looked so trim and neat. Had been replaced with modish flats, steam heated—and complete. The orchard where the laden trees had charmed his boyish soul. Boggs found to be a Conroy Isle, where loop-the-loop cars roll. He caught a vagrant taxicab and home-ward went his way.

And to a man across the aisle Old Boggs remarked with merciless smile: "The crossroads burg of yesteryear—a latch-key town to-day!"

Shine Just Where You Are. By John Hay. Don't waste your time in longing For bright, impossible things, Don't sit sulpinely yearning For the bewitching of angel wings; Don't spurn to be a rube, light, Because you are not a star. But brighten some bit of darkness By shining just where you are.

There is need of the tiniest candle As well as the garish sun; The humblest deed is ennobled When it is worthy of completion. You may never be called to brighten The darkened regions afar; So fill for the day your mission By shining just where you are. Make all good your well-wishers, And then in years' steady striving, Some of them turn into friends. Friends are the sunshine of life.

Toronto Street Market. Toronto, Oct. 5.—Wheat, fall, bush, 90c; wheat, goose, bush, 88c; oats, bush, 44c to 45c; barley, bush, 55c to 56c; rye, bush, 75c; peas, bush, 90c; hay, per ton, \$13 to \$15; straw, per ton, \$13 to \$14; dressed hogs, 89c to 90c; butter, 25c to 26c; butter, creamery, 26c to 28c; eggs, dozen, 25c to 26c; chickens, dressed, lb., 12c to 13c; fowl, per lb., 8c to 10c; ducks, spring, lb. 12c to 13c; turkeys, lb., 16c to 18c; cabbage, per dozen, 25c to 35c; onions, bag, 90c to \$1; potatoes, bag, 65c to 75c; apples, bush, \$1 to \$1.75; beef, hindquarters, 88c to 89c; beef, forequarters, 84c to 85c; beef, medium carcass, 88c to 86.50; beef, choice, carcass, 87.50 to 88; mutton, per cwt., \$6 to 8; veal, prime, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$10; lamb, per cwt., \$8.50 to \$9.50.

BETTER than Cake, Pudding or Pastry. Jel-O THE DAIRY DESSERT. One package Serves Six. All grocers. 10 CENTS PER PACKAGE.

PUZZLES FROM HARDWARE SHOP



Here is a funny old hardware man, who has built up a fine business in his little shop through the original method of keeping his customers guessing. He is an inveterate puzzle crank and sits up nights scheming to torment the wits of his patrons.

He has invented puzzle pictures, representing every sort of goods he has for sale. For instance, instead of labeling his stove lifters in plain English he prefers to call attention to them as shown in picture No. 1. Can you tell what articles the other signs stand for? Answer on Friday.

Answer To Merry Go Round Puzzle. There must have been thirteen children on the merry-go-round. Those who rode ahead of Willie at the same time came behind him, as there were twelve of them, we simply add three-quarters of twelve to one-third of twelve, which gives thirteen, the total number including Willie himself.

Advertisement for The Mutual Life of Canada. Our Greatest Year. In spite of industrial storms and financial depression, this Company has steadily marched forward. Instead of losing ground, or even standing still, The Mutual Life of Canada wrote MORE business last year than in any other year in the Company's history.

Advertisement for WE ARE NOW SHOWING. OUR ROYAL SHOES FOR WOMEN. JUST WRIGHT AND ROYAL SHOES FOR MEN. REID & CHARLES.

Advertisement for Cowan's Milk Chocolate Stick, Medallions, Croquettes, Cream Bars etc. are truly delicious. For sale by all dealers from Coast to Coast. THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

Advertisement for THE "KING" FLY KILLER. Kills without crushing and does not soil the most delicate fabrics or injure the highest polish. 30c. each, Druggists, Hardware and Grocers.