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Sept. 20—Marloch... Belfast, Glasgow.  
Sept. 21—Montclair... Liverpool.  
Sept. 22—Belita... Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp, Belfast, Glasgow.  
Sept. 23—Marbora... Belfast, Glasgow.  
Sept. 24—Montclair... Liverpool.  
Sept. 25—Empress of France... Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.  
Oct. 1—Marloch... Belfast, Glasgow.  
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Some writer has said that there are more fools than dishonest men, but there are too many in both classes.  
With some people gossip is their only pastime.

## TO MARK HISTORIC SITE OF GLENGARRY HOUSE

And Commemorate The Services of Col. the Hon. John Macdonell.

Arrangements are now being made by the Daughters of the Empire and citizens of the county of Glengarry and town of Cornwall to unveil a monument and tablet lately erected by the Canadian National Parks branch of the Department of the Interior of Canada to mark the historic site of Glengarry House and commemorate the services of a distinguished soldier and public officer, Colonel the Honourable John Macdonell, who was a leading pioneer in the settlement and organization of the present province of Ontario. This ceremony will probably take place on the afternoon of Saturday, the 17th of the present month of September.

The picturesque ruins of this large stone structure are situated on the property known as Glengarry (or Stone House) Point in the township of Charlottenburg, near the Provincial Highway, about four miles east of Cornwall, and midway between that place and Summerstown. Its construction was begun in the year 1785 by Captain Alexander Macdonell of Aberchaldy, who had served as an officer during the war of the American Revolution in the King's Royal Regiment of New York, and had, at the conclusion of that contest upon the disbandment of his regiment, taken up lands in the present county of Glengarry, together with many of his comrades and clansmen, whose loyalty had been punished by the forfeiture of their possessions in the State of New York. It is said to be the first stone dwelling ever built in Upper Canada. Owing to its great size and the scarcity of skilled labour at that time and locality, it was not finished until about the summer of 1790, some time after Captain Alexander Macdonell's death. For the next twenty years, it was the home of his oldest son, Colonel John Macdonell, and notable as a centre of civic activity and the seat of profuse hospitality to strangers and travellers, as well as relatives and friends, who always received a hearty welcome within its spacious walls. It became a customary resting place for passengers in boats on the river before attempting the ascent of the rapids. Major Mathews, Captain Patrick Campbell, and Mrs. Simcoe have recorded their visits.

After his death it became a military post of much importance from its commanding position upon what was then the only line of communication by road and river between the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, during the war of 1812-14, and by its proximity to the Indian villages at St. Regis. The garrison was at times composed of Glengarry militia and of other regular troops. While thus occupied, it was accidentally destroyed by fire and has never been rebuilt. The solidity of its construction is demonstrated by its lofty and massive end walls and chimneys which have successfully withstood the frosts and tempests of more than a century and still form a striking feature of the landscape, visible at a great distance over land and water.

Colonel John Macdonell, was born at Aberchaldy House on the estate of the Chief of Glengarry in the county of Inverness, Scotland, about the year 1750. His father, the head of a cadet family of the clan, had been "out in '45" with Prince Charles Edward in his effort to regain the throne. Sir Walter Scott in "Waverley" relates that "Glenrival and Lochiel, and almost all of us" had requested the appointment of "young Aberchaldy" as an aide-de-camp to the Prince.

The abolition of the feudal system in the Highlands and the introduction of sheep-farming on a large scale compelled many of the inhabitants to seek homes in the New World beyond the Atlantic. Alexander Macdonell and his family with several hundreds of their relatives and dependents, accepted the invitation of Sir William Johnson to become settlers on his lands in the Mohawk valley, where they arrived in 1772. Here the disturbances and agitation that resulted in revolt of a predominant party, and the sudden death of Sir William Johnson, which was a great blow to the loyalists, soon rendered their situation very uncomfortable. They, however, remained true to their allegiance to a man. In June, 1776, nearly two hundred Highlanders, mostly fighting men of the clan Macdonell, accompanied Sir John Johnson in his perilous flight through the wilderness to Lake Champlain, during which in the course of a march of nineteen days they "encountered all the sufferings it seemed possible for man to endure." After their arrival in Montreal, they formed the nucleus of the Royal Regiment of New York under the command of their leader. Their wives and children, who had been left behind were confined as prisoners of war and treated with much severity for many months of captivity.

Meanwhile before these troubles became acute, John Macdonell had found employment in a "counting house" in Montreal where he continued until the first introad of the rebels into Canada. Colonel Allan Maclean had then arrived from New York with authority to raise a regiment of Scotsmen to be known as the Royal Highland Emigrants. The first commission as an ensign in that regiment, dated June 14th,

1775, was given to John Macdonell, who promptly seized this opportunity to exchange the pen for the doubtless more congenial sword.

### Arm Shattered by Shot.

His first experience of active service occurred four months later when he was sent to arrest the noted agitator, Thomas Walker, at L'Assomption. Walker had barricaded his house and armed his servants. While holding a lantern to guide his men in the attack, Macdonell's arm was shattered by a shot, but he succeeded in his mission and was mentioned by the governor in his official letter. He seems to have borne his share in the successful defence of Quebec and accompanied his regiment in the recovery of Montreal and the subsequent expulsion of the invaders. A long period of garrison duty followed, which became so tiresome that he petitioned for permission to exchange into a regiment more actively employed. His request was granted and he was appointed to the command of a company in Butler's Rangers, then stationed at Fort Niagara. With it he served more than five years, until the end of the war, becoming eventually senior captain. He distinguished himself by his animosity as well as his courage in the raid upon Cherry Valley, led a successful expedition against Fort Freedom on the west branch of the Susquehanna, which he took and routed a retreating party, and fought gallantly at the unsuccessful action at Newtown. On all these occasions he was mentioned with distinction in despatches. He commanded the main body of the Rangers in the raid through the Mohawk valley led by Major Ross, who afterwards married his sister, in October, 1780. During the retreat he particularly distinguished himself by turning upon and routing a pursuing force, under the walls of an enemy's fort. In another expedition he suffered so horribly from an attack of fever and ague that he had himself tied fast in his saddle, being entirely helpless, and his men were obliged to kill their horses and dogs for food. The eulogy of an acquaintance who described him as "the swift and intrepid captain of the Rangers" was won by much exposure and hardship and brought upon his recurrent attacks of rheumatism which embittered the remainder of his life.

### Subsequent Appointments.

After the disbandment of loyalist regiments John Macdonell was appointed a magistrate for the district in which he lived and a member of a board of five persons to enquire into the loyalty and character of persons applying for lands in the new settlements. He succeeded his father as a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1790 and performed his duties with credit to himself and the general approval of suitors until the court was abolished by the King's Bench Act of 1794. He acted as a member of the District Land Board until its dissolution and afterwards on the county land board until it too was abolished. He was recommended by Lord Dorchester as a member of the new province of Upper Canada, but was not appointed owing to reduction of the number of unofficial members to three. On his recommendation the county of Glengarry received its present name, when the province was divided into counties, in remembrance of the old home of many of its inhabitants in the Highlands of Scotland. With his brother, Hugh, he was elected without opposition to represent the county in the first Legislative Assembly of the province. On the first day of the session he was unanimously elected Speaker of that House. On two occasions he was a member of a committee of three members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to adjust financial relations with the province of Lower Canada.

In 1787 upon the organization of the militia in "the upper country, John Macdonell was appointed to command the local battalion with the rank of major, subsequently being promoted to Lieutenant-colonel and ultimately to the rank of colonel. In 1792 he was appointed by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, Lieutenant of the County of Glengarry with authority to recommend persons for appointment as magistrates and also as subordinate officers in the militia.

### Raised Regiment.

In July, 1784, when war seemed almost certain with the United States, and instructions had been received to raise a regular regiment of provincial troops for local defence, Simcoe recommended John Macdonell for the command, stating that he did so "under the apprehension that he is the most proper person for that appointment upon all considerations within this Province." His recommendation was readily approved by Lord Dorchester, and although the war cloud was soon cleared away by a treaty of amity and commerce with the United States, recruiting went on and within a year the battalion was completed under Macdonell's direction and received the name of the Second Battalion of the Royal Canadian Volunteer Regiment of Foot. The troops of line were then withdrawn from Upper Canada and the military posts on the frontier were occupied by this battalion. Macdonell established his headquarters at Fort George, Niagara, with detachments at Kingston, Chippewa, Fore Erie, Amherstburg, and St. Joseph's Island at the head of Lake Huron. These garrisons were maintained for five years until 30th August, 1802, when they were relieved by the 41st Regiment, after the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, and the Royal Canadian Volunteers were disbanded. An address was then presented to Colonel Macdonell by the magistrates

and principal inhabitants of the district of Niagara, in which they said: "We are happy in recollecting that during all this period, no sort of disturbance, that hardly any cause of complaint has occurred between them and the inhabitants, whose persons have been as free from anything like insolence or insult, as their property has been safe from any kind of depredation. We with justice ascribe this to your unremitting care of the discipline of the regiment, to the friendly attention of the officers, and to the character of the men."

At the election for the Legislative Assembly in 1796, Macdonell was again elected without opposition as member for the second riding of the county of Glengarry and held the seat until the dissolution of the House in 1800, when he did not seek re-election, as his military duties interfered seriously with his attendance and caused him frequently to solicit leave of absence.

### Highland Volunteers.

When the war had been renewed with France and continued for some years without success on land and relations with the United States had again become unfriendly, Colonel Macdonell submitted proposals for raising a corp of Highland Volunteers in the County of Glengarry for defence of the province in case of invasion or threatened invasion to consist of thirty-four officers and 541 other ranks. In a letter to Hon. William Windham, Colonial Secretary, he said: "Our settlers are all to man Scots Highlanders, either loyalists who fought for their King and Country during the American Rebellion and their children, or emigrants whom the conduct of the Highland proprietors at home, or the invitation of their friends here have induced to quit their native country and settle in this province. We can raise at the shortest notice a corps of 500 men independently of our militia which are 730 strong."

This offer was strongly supported by Colonel Isaac Brock, then in command of the regular troops in Canada, but was declined because another officer had been given instructions to raise a regiment of Canadian Fencibles.

Soon afterwards finding himself impoverished by nearly seven years absence from home in command of his battalion and by constant lavish hospitality and loans of money to his friends, and being in very ill health, he accepted the appointment of paymaster of the Tenth Veteran Battalion and joined its headquarters at Quebec, where he died in service in 1810.

### The Monument.

The monument, consists of a well proportioned pyramidal cairn of native stone, eleven feet in height, upon a concrete base, seven feet square, bearing a bronze tablet of an artistic design with the following inscription:

### Glengarry House.

The Home of Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonell, (Aberchaldy). A gallant and distinguished officer in the Royal Highland Emigrants' (84th Regiment) and Butler's Rangers, in the war of the American Revolution, 1775-84; a member for the County of Glengarry in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, 1792-95; first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of that Province; Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Second Battalion and Royal Canadian Volunteers, 1796-1803; Colonel Commanding the Glengarry Militia, 1803-8; Lieutenant of the County of Glengarry, 1792-1808.

It is situated upon a plot of ground twenty-five feet square, on the south side of the provincial highway, the gift of Robert J. and Annie A. Craig, the present owners of the Glengarry House estate.

## THE SILK INDUSTRY HAS BEEN DEMORALIZED

By the Earthquake in Japan—Source of Raw Materials Cut Off.

New York, Sept. 7.—The disaster in Japan has demoralized the silk industry here, affecting practically every branch.

Japan is the chief source of supply of raw silk for the United States and the closing of the market in Yokohama caused by the earthquake and fires was immediately reflected here by the cessation of quotations in raw, thrown, broad and spun silks, pending definite information of the extent of the damage wrought in the stricken district. While the extent of the damage is not definitely known, it was generally conceded in the trade today that the stocks in Yokohama, variously estimated at 20,000 to 40,000 hales ready for export, were destroyed.

It is the probable extent of the destruction of the filatures and cocoons that gives the most concern in this market. If the filatures were destroyed there may be a long delay in the resumption of shipments to New York.

### Destruction May be Serious.

Destruction of cocoons, to may be so large as to greatly curtail the normal production which naturally would cause a shortage coupled with the probable delay while new machinery is being installed in destroyed filatures.

The immediate future of the silk industry here is problematical fearing the worst, the traders refuse to operate. The result has been that speculators have been exceedingly busy, grabbing all such stocks as

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they might procure at what a week ago would have seemed fabulous prices. Grades of silk that had been selling at around \$8 and \$8.20 have gone as high as \$12 a pound in some instances.

Broad silk manufacturers who were caught short of supplies have also been active in their efforts to obtain raw materials to keep their plants in operation. A great many large sales have been reported at the increased prices.

### Other Markets Close.

The trade turned temporarily to the markets in Shanghai, Canton and Italy in the hope of obtaining supplies—but these markets acted quickly and local representatives likewise withdrew quotations.

Broad and spun silk manufacturers promptly withdrew their quotations but continued to operate on a moderate scale at the former prices in supplying the needs of their regular customers.

The larger silk merchants have taken steps to control some wild speculation that has started in jobbing and distributing channels. They contend that with two months supply in warehouses and two months supply in mill hands, time will be afforded for Japan to pull herself together and use Kobe or some other port for shipping.

## THE SUN'S CORONA TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED

During the Eclipse to Take Place on the 10th September.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Photographs of that mysterious outer envelope of the sun, the corona, to be made with the horizontal telescope, sixty feet long, will be one of the chief features attempted by the expedition sent from Yerkes Observatory by the University of Chicago to observe the total eclipse of the sun from Santa Catalina island, off the port of Los Angeles, September 10th, according to announcement by Edwin B. Frost, director of the observatory who will direct the expedition.

A total eclipse affords the only opportunity which the inhabitants of this planet have for observing the corona, Prof. Frost explained. The corona is the circle of light seen around the sun during a total eclipse. It is not known whether it rotates with the sun, as it turns about its axis in twenty-five days. To test this, a special spectrograph has been adapted and will be operated by Prof. Philip Fox, director of the Dearborn Observatory of Evanston, Ill. The telescopic lens will be the 12-inch photographic objective belonging to the Yerkes Observatory, receiving light from a second mirror on the polar axis, or coelostat.

So far as is known, Prof. Frost said, no successful and thoroughly scientific film of the various phases of a total solar eclipse ever has been obtained.

At the Camp Wrigley station of the Yerkes Observatory, 1,300 feet above the sea and about three miles from the town of Avalon, the total phase will last for two minutes and forty-nine seconds, beginning at 12.54 p.m., Pacific standard time, Sept. 10.

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