Fall Fairs

Averlovle	Oct. 3
Abingdon	Oct. 13 and 14
Action	Sept. 20 and 21
Alisa Craig	Oct. 2 and 3
Alexandria	Sept. 12 and 13
Allliston	Oct. 5 and 6
Almonte	Sept. 19-21
Alvinston	Oct. 2 and 3
Amherstburg	Oct. 2 and 3
Ancaster	Sept. 26 and 27
Arden	Oct. 3
Arnprior	Sept. 6-8
Arthur	Oct. 3 and 4
Ashworth	Sept. 29
Astonville	Sept. 16
Atwood	Sept. 19 and 20
Avonmore	Sept. 29
Ayton	Sept. 12 and 13
Bancroft	Oct. 5 and 6
Barrie	Sept. 18-20
Barrie	Sept. 18-20
Beachburg	Oct. 4-6
Beamsville	Sept. 19 and 20
Beaverton	Sept. 25-27
Beeton	Oct. 5 and 6
Belleville	Sept. 14 and 15
Berwick	Sept. 21 and 22
Binbrook	Oct. 10 and 11
Blackstock	Sept. 28 and 29
Blenheim	Oct. 5 and 6
Blyth	Oct. 3 and 4
Bobcaygeon	Oct. 5 and 6
Bolton	Oct. 2 and 3
Bothwell's Corners	Sept. 21 and 22
Bowmanville	Sept. 19 and 20
Bradford	Sept. 25-27
Bracebridge	Sept. 22 and 23
Brampton	Sept. 28 and 29
Bridgen	Oct. 3
Brighton	Sept. 7 and 8
Brockville	Sept. 4-6
Bruce Mines	Sept. 27
Brussels	Oct. 5 and 6
Burk's Falls	Sept. 28 and 29
Burford	Oct. 4 and 5
Burlington	Thanksgiving Day
Caledon	Oct. 4-5
Caledonia	Oct. 12 and 13
Campbellford	Sept. 2 and 27
Carp	Oct. 4 and 5
Casselman	Sept. 6
Castleton	Sept. 28 and 29
Cayuga	Sept. 28 and 29
Centreville	Sept. 14
Charlton	Sept. 14 and 15
Chatham	Sept. 19-21
Chatsworth	Sept. 28 and 29
Chesley	Sept. 19 and 20
Clarence Creek	Sept. 21
Clarksburg	Sept. 19 and 20
Cobden	Sept. 26 and 27
Cochrane	Sept. 28 and 29
Colborne	Sept. 18 and 19
Coldwater	Sept. 28 and 29
Collingwood	Sept. 20-23
Comber	Sept. 25 and 26
Cookstown	Oct. 3 and 4
Cookaville	Oct. 4
Cornwall	Sept. 7-8
Courtland	Oct. 5
Delaware	Oct. 11
Delta	Sept. 18-20
Demorestville	Oct. 14
Desboro	Sept. 21 and 22
Dorchester Station	Oct. 4
Drayton	Sept. 12 and 13
Dresden	Sept. 28 and 29
Drumbo	Sept 26 and 27
Dunchurch	Sept. 29
Dundalk	Oct. 12 and 13
Dungannon	Oct. 5 and 6
Dunnville	Sept. 14 and 15
Durham	Sept. 28 and 29
Elmira	Sept. 14 and 15
Elmvale	Sept. 25-27
Embro	Oct. 5
Emo	Sept. 14 and 15
Emsdale	Sept. 26 and 27
Englehart	Sept. 19 and 20
Erin	Oct. 12 and 13
Essex	Sept. 27-29
Exeter	Sept. 13 and 19
Fairground	Oct. 3
Fenelon Falls	Sept. 15 and 16
Fenwick	Sept. 26 and 27
Fergus	Sept. 26 and 27
Feversham	Oct. 3 and 4
Flesherton	Sept. 28 and 29
Florence	Oct. 5 and 6
Forest	Sept. 26 and 27
Fort Erie	Sept. 27 and 28
Frankford	Sept. 21 and 22
Frankville	Sept. 28 and 29
Freelton	Oct. 13
Fordwich	Oct. 13
Galetta	Sept. 26 and 27
Galt	Oct. 5 and 6
Georgetown	Oct. 4 and 5
Glencoe	Sept. 26 and 27
Goderich	Sept. 27-29
Gordon Lake	Sept. 29
Gore Bay	Oct. 3 and 4
Grand Valley	Oct. 5 and 6
Gravenhurst	Sept. 27 and 28
Haliburton	Sept. 28
Hamilton	Sept. 12-14
Hanover	Sept. 14 and 15
Harrow	Oct. 10 and 11
Hepworth	Sept. 21 and 22
Highgate	Oct. 13 and 14
Holstein	Sept. 26 and 27
Huntsville	Sept. 26 and 27
Hymers	Sept. 20
Ingersoll	Oct. 2 and 3
Inverary	Sept. 13
Iron Bridge	Oct. 5
Jarvis	Oct. 3 and 4
Kagawong	Oct. 3
Keene	Oct. 3 and 4
Kemble	Sept. 28 and 29
Kemptville	Sept 23 and 24
Kenora	Aug. 31 and Sept. 1
Kilsyth	Oct. 5 and 6
Kincardine	Sept. 21 and 22
Kingston	Sept. 25-28
Kirkton	Sept. 25 and 26
Lakefield	Sept. 28
Lambeth	Oct. 3
Lanark	Sept. 7 and 8
Langton	Oct. 14
Lansdowne	Sept. 21 and 22
Leamington	Oct. 4-6
Lindsay	Sept. 21-23
Lion's Head	Oct. 5 and 6
Lombardy	Sept 9
London (Western Fair)	Sept. 8-16
Loring	Sept. 29
Lucknow	Sept. 28 and 29
Maberly	Sept. 26 and 27
Madoc	Oct. 3 and 4
Magnetawan	Sept. 27 and 28
Manitowaning	Sept. 28 and 29
Markdale	Oct. 10 and 11
Markham	Oct. 4-6
Marmora	Sept. 25 and 26
Marshville	Oct. 5 and 6
Massey	Sept. 27
Matheson	Oct. 2 and 3
Mattawa	Sept. 20 and 21
Maxville	Sept. 26 and 27
Maynooth	Sept. 21
McDonald's Corners	Sept. 28 and 29
Meaford	Sept. 25 and 26
McKellar	Sept. 28 and 29
Merlin	Sept. 14 and 15
Merrickville	Sept. 19 and 20
Meteetse	Oct. 6
Middleville	Sept. 21 and 22
Midland	Oct. 5 and 6
Millbrook	Oct. 10 and 11
Milton	Sept. 2 and 29
Milverton	Sept. 26
Minden	Sept. 26 and 27
Mitchell	Sept. 20 and 21
Mount Forest	Oct. 6
Muncey	Oct. 3 and 4
Murillo	Sept. 12 and 13
Napanee	Sept. 14 and 15
New Hamburg	Sept. 26 and 27
Newington	Sept. 21 and 22
New Liskeard	Sept. 27-29
Newmarket	Sept. 12 and 13
Niagara-on-the-Lake	Sept. 29
Noelville	Sept. 26 and 27
Norwich	Oct. 10 and 11
Norwood	Sept. 28 and 29
Oakville	Oct. 6
Odessa	Oct. 4-6
Ohsweken	Oct. 2 and 3
Onandaga	Sept. 19 and 20
Orangeville	Sept. 15
Oro	Sept. 26 and 27
Orono	Sept. 19
Orrville	Sept. 11-13
Oshawa	Sept. 8-16
Ottawa (Central Canada)	Oct. 6 and 7
Otterville	Sept. 12-14
Owen Sound	Sept. 26 and 27
Paisley	Sept. 25 and 26
Pakenham	Sept. 14 and 15
Palmerston	Sept. 28 and 29
Paris	Sept. 19 and 20
Parham	Sept. 19 and 20
Parkhill	Sept. 18-20
Parry Sound	Sept. 1, 2 and 4
Perth	Sept. 14 and 15
Peterboro'	Sept. 21 and 22
Petrolea	Sept. 19 21
Picton	Sept. 22
Pinkerton	Sept. 19
Port Carling	Oct. 10 and 11
Port Hope	Sept. 27 and 28
Powassan	Sept. 5 and 6
Prescott	Oct. 5 and 6
Priceville	Oct. 4 and 5
Providence Bay	Oct. 10 and 11
Queensville	Sept. 19 and 20
Rainham Centre	Sept. 20-22
Renfrew	Sept. 29
Ricerville	Sept. 21-22
Richmond	
Ridgetown	Oct. 9-12
Ripley	Sept. 26 and 27
Roblin's Mills	Oct. 6 and 7
Rocklyn	Oct. 5 and 6
Rockton	Oct. 10 and 11
Rockwood	Oct. 5 and 6
Rodney	Oct. 2 and 3
Roseneath	Sept. 21 and 22
Rosseau	Sept. 26 and 27
Sarnia	Sept. 25 and 29
Scarboro (Agincourt)	Sept. 26-27
Schomberg	Oct. 12 and 13
Seaforth	Sept. 21 and 22
Shannonville	Sept. 15
Sheguiandah	Oct. 3 and 4
Shelburne	Sept. 21 and 22
Simcoe	Oct. 17-19
Smithville	Sept. 21 and 22
South Mountain	Sept. 7 and 8
South River	Oct. 3 and 4
Spencerville	Sept. 26 and 27
Springfield	Sept. 21 and 22
Sprucedale	Sept. 21 and 22
Stella	Sept. 26
Stirling	Sept. 28 and 29
Strathroy	Sept. 18-21
Streetsville	Sept. 27
Sunderland	Sept. 19 and 20
Sundridge	Oct. 5 and 6
Sutton	Sept. 14 and 15
Tamworth	Sept. 14
Tara	Oct. 3 and 4
Tavistock	Oct. 2 and 3
Teeswater	Oct. 2 and 3
Thamesville	Oct. 3 and 4
Thessalon	Oct. 2 and 3
Thedford	Sept. 21 and 22
Thorndale	Sept. 25 and 26
Thorold	Thanksgiving Day
Tiverton	Oct. 5
Toronto (C.N.E.)	Aug. 26-Sept. 11
Tweed	Oct. 4 and 5
Udora	Oct. 10
Underwood	Oct. 10
Straffordville	Sept. 20
Utterson	Sept. 28 and 13
Vankleek Hill	Sept. 20-22
Verner	Sept. 20
Walkerton	Sept. 12 and 13
Wallacetown	Sept. 28 and 29
Walter's Falls	Sept. 26 and 27
Warkworth	Oct. 5 and 6
Warren	Sept. 20 and 21
Waterdown	Oct. 3
Waterford	Oct. 10 and 11
Welland	Oct. 3-5
Wellandport	Sept. 28 and 29
Wellesley	Sept. 12 and 13
Weston	Sept. 22 and 23
Wheatley	Oct. 2 and 3
Wiarton	Sept. 26 and 27
Wilkesport	Sept. 28
Williamstown	Sept. 21 and 22
Windsor	Aug. 29-Sept. 1
Wingham	Sept. 28 and 29
Wolfe Island	Sept. 19 and 20
Woodeville	Sept. 14 and 15
Wooler	Sept. 1
Zurich	Sept. 20 and 21
Wyoming	Sept. 29 and 30

MUSH IS AGAIN IN RUSS HANDS

Grand Duke Retakes Armenian Town Lately Lost.

Battle at Bachta Was Important Victory.

London Cable.——The armies of the Grand Duke Nicholas have scored two important successes in the Caucasus. Forces operating in Southern Turkish Armenia have reoccupied whole of the 11th Turkish Regiment, consisting of its commander, 56 officers and 1,600 of the rank and file, as well as nearly all the remnants of the 10th Turkish Regiment, consisting of two staff officers, several other officers and 650 Askaris. We also captured in this battle three cannon and three machine guns."

Mush, which was captured by the Turks on Aug. 3, and in the direction of Mosul part of a Turkish division was surrounded and 2,300 prisoners taken.

The Russian official report reads:

"Caucasus front: Our troops, pressing the enemy in the region to the west of Lake Van, entered Mush, where they took some prisoners.

"In the direction of Mosul our gallant troops defeated four Turkish divisions in the region of the village of Bachta. We surrounded portions of the division, and took prisoner the

POOR GUNNERY

U. S. Battleship Scores for 1916 Very Poor.

Washington, D. C., Report.—In response to the Brandegee resolution, the Secretary of the Navy recently sent to the Senate the battleship target practice scores for 1916, revealing unexpectedly poor gunnery. The scores follow:

DAY INDIVIDUAL PRACTICE, SPRING, 1916.

	Shots.	Hits.
Arkansas	71	3
Delaware	70	3
Florida	70	4
Kansas	105	12
Louisiana	107	13
Michigan	42	9
Nebraska	115	20
New Jersey	112	17
New York	70	40
Rhode Island	111	1
South Carolina	56	9
Texas	70	8
Utah	70	5
Virginia	120	23
Wyoming	82	5

DIVISION PRACTICE, SPRING, 1916.

Arkansas	76	6
Delaware	70	5
Florida	70	3
Kansas	76	2
Louisiana	77	1
Michigan	42	0
Nebraska	83	0
New Jersey	70	3
New York	70	4
Rhode Island	84	4
South Carolina	56	3
Texas	70	10
Utah	70	7
Wyoming	84	5

ALBERTA'S MAGNIFICENT CROP.

Winnipeg, Report.——Miss Cora Hynd, the crop expert of the Free Press, writes that southern Alberta has a magnificent crop of all grains, especially wheat, and provided frost does not come before September 15, will harvest the largest quantity of high grade wheat in the history of the province. Wheat cutting has started in some districts.

Success sometimes depends upon knowing when to quit.

ALLIES GREATLY EXTEND THE SOMME BATTLE FRONT

Heavy Guns Pouring on Big Shells for Thirty Miles to the South

French Hold All Maurepas---British Nearly Dominate Thiepval.

London Cable.——The Allies made another great effort on the Somme to-day and scored further important local successes on both the French and British fronts north of the river.

In a dashing action the French seized all the ground in Maurepas that remained in the hands of the Germans and broke forward for a distance of more than 200 yards beyond on a front of a mile and a quarter.

The British continued to close in upon Thiepval until to-night they are almost in the edges of the villages. They carried a German trench 400 yards long, advancing a further 300 yards. Pressing forward from the south, they now practically control the town, which is surrounded on three sides.

Even more important, however, than to-day's gains of terrain is the news reaching here from Paris to-night that the Somme battle front is being extended far to the southward.

For a distance of more than 30 miles south of Estrees, the present extremity of the front of attack, the French artillery opened up a tremendous bombardment of the German lines, the big gun-fire reaching as far as Lassigny. The artillery action is believed to forecast a new infantry drive against positions not so strongly held as those on the Somme are.

OF EXTRAORDINARY INTENSITY.

The war correspondent of the Paris La Liberte telegraphs:

"The French are violently bombarding the German lines from Estrees, which marks the southern extremity of their present offensive, to Lassigny, a distance of about thirty miles.

"Heavy cannonading is in progress along a line from Vermandovillers through Lihons, Chaulnes and Roye to Lassigny. The destructive fire of the French artillery has drawn the German airmen across the French lines, contrary to their custom. They are apparently trying to reconnoitre the position of the Allied artillery.

"Captive German balloons have again appeared in the air, but were quickly withdrawn when attacked by the French airmen. Scouting machines sent out by the Germans were driven back after numerous air battles. The artillery action in the last 36 hours over the entire Somme front reached an extraordinary intensity. The German guns replied vigorously, and some of their batteries were silenced."

To-day's general attack north of the Somme was launched at 5 o'clock, the same hour as that of a week ago, when 200,000 French and British troops were sent forward in a stupendous attack. The Germans were engaged along the entire front from the river to Thiepval, with the heaviest blows falling on those sectors where the Allies scored.

The British fighting for Thiepval now are within 500 yards of the town from the south. A large number of prisoners were taken in their successful assaults on the German defences to-day.

The capture of Maurepas leaves Clery almost completely surrounded, and also brings the French directly in front of the important railroad town of Combles. Thiepval is in almost the same position as Clery and the Allies' front, as described by Paris and London, now resembles the teeth of a great saw between which the Germans are tenaciously holding the ruins of several villages.

GALLANT TERRITORIALS.

With the British Armies in France, Aug. 24.—The successful advance south of the Leipsic redoubt was due mainly to the gallant work of the Territorial troops, who attacked the maze of German trenches and carried them by assault. Linked with the redoubt itself, already in our hands and immediately below the Thiepval, we are getting closer to the garrison there.

The men who captured the great dugout and took nearly six hundred prisoners were the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and they accomplished that great achievement with an extraordinarily slight loss to themselves.

One of the most thrilling episodes of the attack was when they were held up on the right by a German strong point, from which there came a stream of machine gun fire. The men lay down in front of it and held on until our Lewis guns could get to work.

Four times the message came over the telephone, asking whether the heavy guns should shell the place, but the colonel was afraid his own men would be hit, and refused the offer each time. When it seemed impossible to stop the deadly hail of bullets, the German machine guns suddenly ceased fire and the white flag fluttered up.

The colonel of the Warwickshires expected to see about twenty men come out of the bomb-proof hiding place. To his amazement six officers and 242 unwounded Germans emerged.

There were many acts of great individual gallantry among the Warwicks, all of whom acted splendidly under the fine leadership of the officers.

One sergeant jumped on to the parapet of a German trench and kept the machine gun team away from their weapon until the British bombing party could arrive, thereby saving the lives of many Warwickshire lads and helping to secure the victory. Further along the trench a company officer held up a barricade, called for a rifle and fired repeatedly at the German machine gunners on the other side, while the men on his own side were refilling his magazine and bombers behind him were hurling grenades over his shoulders.

Many Germans defended themselves to the death. A sentry outside one of the dugouts saw the British approaching and turning quickly he shouted down the word, "England' to his comrades below. One of the Warwicks closest to him hurled his last bomb at him and then seizing the man's rifle, sprang on to the parapet ready to shoot the Germans as they came up. They came up in a swarm with bombs and there was a great conflict, which ended only when the last German was dead.

In one dugout there was in the midst of all this horror a comic episode. A curtain divided the dugouts. A Warwickshire man thrust his bayonet beneath the curtain, when suddenly the curtain was drawn to one side and a German soldier, yawning and rubbing his eyes with his knuckles, stood there as though to say, "What's up!" He had slept heavily through the bombardment and the attack, and now believed he was dreaming. So the Warwicks took 400 yards of trenches along a front of 600 yards, and thrust the wedge closer to Thiepval.

BRITISH REPORT.

London Cable.——Thursday night's report from headquarters in France reads:

"South of the Thiepval this afternoon we made a further advance of 300 yards, capturing an enemy trench 400 yards in length. Many prisoners are being taken in this sector. Yesterday 62, including two officers, were passed back. These are in addition to 164 already reported. To-day a further number was taken, the exact number not yet being ascertained.

"A hostile bombing attack against our new trenches north of Bazentin-le-Petit was easily repulsed last night. There has been considerable hostile shelling this evening along our front, mainly in reply to our bombardment."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable.——Thursday night's War Office report reads:

"North of the Somme at 5 this afternoon, our troops attacked the German positions in the region of Maurepas. After having taken in one dash that part of the village which the enemy still occupied and neighboring trenches, they advanced our line 200 metres beyond on a front of about two kilometres, extending from the railroad north of the village to Ridge number 121, to the southeast. In this operation they took 200 prisoners and captured about ten machine guns.

"South of the Somme the artillery fighting was continuous in the sectors of Estrees and Lizone.

"On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans made a number of counter-attacks against our new front between the Thiaumont works and Fleury. All the attacks were broken up by our fire. We have advanced slightly east of Fleury.

"The fighting to-day enabled us to increase to 360, including eight officers, the number of prisoners captured in this sector since yesterday."

GERMANS FACE AWFUL TASKS

Captured Letters Tell of Hardships Around Pozieres,

Where Haig's Troops Now Control Great Plain.

(By Philip Gibbs.)

With the British Armies in the Field, Cable.——We are getting a stronger grip upon the ridge from Pozieres to High Wood. Last night the Australians gained a little more ground, so that they pushed out a line to the northeast of Mouquet Farm, and the Scottish troops to their right gained another hundred yards of that famous switchline into which I took a walk the day before yesterday to see how we held the enemy's last line of defence on the way to Martinpuich. The switchline exists only as a name, and is in reality nothing but a series of shell craters in which our men have to get what cover they can after chasing out the Germans before digging and strengthening an effective trench: but it is the position that counts, and if we can hold it, as I am now certain we shall, it puts the enemy at a great disadvantage, of which our guns are already making full and terrible use.

The enemy's endeavors to counter-attack—he made two last night—have broken down under our fire with great bloodshed, and as will be seen the least likely that he will succeed in wresting back from us any of the high ground.

The importance of the position, of course, is entirely one of observation, apart from the tactical importance of having driven the enemy onto ground beyond his first and second systems of trenches and dugouts, so that he has caught no strong cover until he has retired to a considerable distance. It gives us vantage points from which we can observe his movements down the slope and rake him with rifle and machine-gun fire if he sends out working parties, and turn guns on to him with direct observation of the results.

One of the immediate effects of being on the Pozieres ridge was seen yesterday when our artillery registered something like twenty-five direct hits upon some of the enemy's batteries. We had a great concentration of guns, from which undoubtedly he will have to withdraw them before long.

A very realistic and tragic picture of what is happening down there beyond the high ridge is given in a letter written on August 10 by a German officer of the 133rd Infantry Regiment. "The relief yesterday," he wrote, "is incredible. The route taken, Ligny, Warleucourt, Pys, Courcelette, on the way to the trenches was very dangerous. During the first part the thunder of guns was very disagreeable, and the second part was very unsafe. Heavy shells fell right and left of the road. Mounted troops, cars, field kitchens, infantry in the column of route were all enveloped in the impenetrable cloud of dust. The last stage consisted of troops in single file crouching on the slope beside the road with shells bursting overhead. Close to Courcelette the message arrived: 'Enemy firing gas shells; on with your helmets.' It appeared to be an error.

"To-night I am taking my platoon out to form a covering party. My men and I are to lie in shell holes in part of an old demolished trench of ours. The British are 400 metres away. Hundreds of dead bodies make the air terrible, and there are flies in thousands. About 300 metres from us is a deserted artillery position. We shall have to look to it to-night not to get taken prisoners by the British. We have no dugouts. We did a hole in the side of a shell hole and lie and get rheumatism. We have nothing to eat or drink, and the ceaseless roar of guns is driving us mad. Many of us men are knocked up. The company commander thinks we were breathing gas yesterday, which slowly decomposes the blood, and this is an end of one. What variety of ways one can lose one's life in this place!"

From another man in the 3rd Battalion of the 124th Regiment is a letter which pays a doleful tribute to our flying men:

"I am on sentry duty, and it is a very hard job, for I dare not move. Overhead are British airmen and in front of us are British observers with telescopes, and as soon as they perceive anything twenty-four 'cigars' arrive at once, and larger than one cares to see. The country round me looks frightful. Many dead bodies belonging to both sides lie around."

Our gunners are punishing the enemy in a very frightful way, and the ground around Thiepval, Courcellette and Martinpuich and the barren ground to the right of it is swept by our shell fire.

QUIET WEEK ON CANUCK FRONT

Dummy Raid by Battalion From This District.

Fooled Enemy and Caused Much Damage.

Ottawa Report.——The following communique has been received from the Canadian general representative at the front:

"Canadian Army Headquarters in France, via London, Cable.——There were few outstanding features to the trench warfare of the past week. The bright moonlight interfered with the activity of our patrols.

"One night, after a preliminary bombardment, a small party from the Royal Canadian Regiment under Lieut. Bole approached the German trenches, but finding that the enemy was alert, our party threw bombs among the garrison and returned to their own trenches with the loss of only one man.

"Upon another occasion, a dummy raid in co-operation with the artillery was successfully carried out by a Toronto battalion. The enemy were led to believe that a raid was about to take place, and when they had manned their trenches in expectation of the attack, our guns and trench mortars opened upon them a short but destructive bombardment.

"During the week a visit was paid to the Canadian corps by Major-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes. He addressed a number of the battalions on parade and visited the various points of interest within the corps 'area.'"

Heron's Foot for Bait.

So great is the heron's repute as a fisher that it has long been thought that its feet, owing to some peculiar scent or oil which they were supposed to possess, attracted the fish, more especially eels, to within easy reach of its beak. In some places the rustic angler still believes that if a heron's foot is placed with his worms the latter are more eagerly taken by fish.—London Outlook.

"My wife constantly pesters one for money. Does yours?" "No; the people she buys things from do that."—Boston Transcript.

Wigg—Bjones is a sleepy sort of chap, isn't he? Wagg—Yes, you couldn't get a rise out of Bjones with a alarm clock.

TWELVE DEAD IN RENEWED NORTHERN FIRE

Danger is Now Practically Over, as Heavy Rains Killed Flames.

60 FARMERS RUINED

Terrible Struggles of Those Who Escaped From the Blaze.

Cobalt, Report.——Twelve lives at least were wiped out by the bush fires which raged in the north country on Tuesday. The danger of further destruction is now practically over, as heavy rains this afternoon have had the effect of extinguishing practically all of the fires smouldering in the district. Apart from the loss of life the property loss in Tuesday's fire was very heavy. The fire swept over two or three of the oldest-settled townships of the district—Harley, Hudson and Diamond — burning up practically everything in its path. Mrs. Arthur McKenzie and her six children, their ages ranging from three months to ten years, took refuge in an old root-house; but the fire burned the timbers supporting the earth covering for a roof, which subsequently fell in upon them. The bodies were so badly burned that the seven corpses were brought into New Liskeard in an ordinary undertaker's basket. Had the wind not changed nothing would have saved the town of New Liskeard. The heavy forest to the west of the town was ablaze when the wind suddenly veered around. The Lady Minto Hospital was in great danger for a time, and many women and children had left the town. The Nipissing Central Railway cars were held waiting for the worst, but fortunately the wind changed, blowing the flames and sparks back over the burned area.

SIXTY FAMILIES HOMELESS.

Some sixty farmers have lost both buildings and crop, and they, with their families, are homeless. One farmer had just completed the filling of his new barn with 90 tons of hay, worth $1,500, all of which went up in smoke. Some idea of the intensity of the heat of the fire can be gained from the fact that in nearly every case the farm buildings were surrounded by nearly a half mile of clearance. In Hudson township the new Consolidated school was burned. It was the only one in the district, and cost several thousand dollars. The transmission line supplying the Casey Mine with power was completely destroyed when the fire swept through the great swamp flats.

NEAR DEATH AT CASEY MINE.

Consternation reigned for a time at the Casey-Cobalt, when the smoke and flames began to roll over the small mining village. Within five minutes the smoke became so dense that absolute darkness prevailed. The men on the day shift were hurriedly gotten out of the mine and the night crews, who were sleeping in the bunk houses, were awakened. A team from the Casey was hitched up to take the women and children away. By this time most of them had fled up the hill to the open ground. They were finally helped into the wagon and started for New Liskeard. Before going far, they were compelled to turn back, as the fire had passed around and ahead of them, with the flames leaping across the road. The wagon was turned and an attempt made to reach the open ground again. The teamster succeeded in the darkness in getting into an open field, and, with another man, pulled an old gate from its hinges, which he covered with wet blankets, making a shelter for all the party. All were obliged to lie down on their faces and remain in that position for over an hour. About twelve children were in the party and were almost at the point of suffocation, when the smoke cloud began to lift. Others succeeded in gaining the open ground and with wet blankets succeeded in saving themselves. Geo. Soutts ran back to his home at the mine in hopes of saving some money he had in his room, but never returned. His body was yesterday evening found in a well where he had suffocated.

FARMERS WHO LOST ALL.

The farmers whose homes and buildings have been burned are: David Dunn, R. G. Howie, Peter Grant, Robert Lyons, Thomas Stevens, Samuel Alexander, Charles Fitz, John Miller, Joseph Lachine, Frank Goddard, R. Robertson, D. Taylor, John Grills, William Hobbs, Charles King, Neil McFadden, George Peebles, George Jones, Joseph Heatherington, Alex. Holmes, Philip Hondinger, Geo. Fowler, M. Pettifer, W. Jackson, James Smith, Edward Villeneuve, Edward Coborne, Richard R. Russell, Wm. Johnson, James Dunne, James Webster, postmaster at Sutton's Bay, Walter Richards, Bert Overton, Laffin's livery buildings at Casey, John Snider, sawmill, Walter Richie, W. Webb, J. McQuay, John Semster, John Connolly, W. Faveron, Alfred Nichols, Philip Bolger, Fred Littlejohn, J. Kingswater, John Armstrong, William Young, James Greene, A. Gullenoil, J. Gibbemar, William Judge, J. Bucknall, Andrew Wertberg, W. Fitzpartrick, J. Connolly, Dan Dempsey, L. Labonte, J. Bucknall, the latter losing 230 tons of hay and 2,000 worth of grain. J. Calvert, W. Waglan, W. Cochrane, James Green and others.

In all twelve bodies have been recovered, but it is possible more may be found later.

The manly part is to do with might and main what you can do.—Emerson.