



ONCE A GREAT CITY. Samara Rivalled Bagdad Before Revolt Against Turks.

The ancient town of Samara, lying on the Tigris, some hundred miles up the river from Bagdad, enjoys a curious distinction. For about fifty years, in the ninth century, it was one of the first cities in the world. Before that, time it had hardly even existed, and after its short-lived greatness, it steadily fell into decay.

It was in the heyday of the power of the Kalifs of Bagdad that the story of Samara began. The reign of the famous Mamun, one of the greatest of the Abbasides, after the Kalif Mansur, had just come to a close, and the succession was sought by one Abu Tashk al Motasim. Motasim, as he has come to be known, had for a long time been preparing himself for this project. Every year he had bought Turkish slaves, and when he accompanied Mamun on his last expedition, he had with him a formidable body-guard composed of some 3,000 turks. Backed by this force, he appears to have compelled Mamun to designate him his successor, and the chroniclers record that he wrote, in the name of the Kalif, to the authorities at Bagdad and elsewhere, intimating that he was to be Mamun's successor. His intentions, however, were not greeted with favor by the army, which insisted that Abbas, Mamun's son, should take his father's place. Abbas, however, publicly renounced all claims to the kalifate, and in the end the army, with that rapid change of front so common in those days, accepted Motasim, who hastened to Bagdad and made his public entry into the city as kalif on September 20, 833.

The people, apparently, received him well, but the new kalif was determined to have more than one string to his bow for the purpose of making his position secure. The approval of the army and the people was well on its way, but he had secured the first steps of his progress with aid of his Turkish bodyguard, and he had every intention of strengthening this arm of his service, rather than doing away with it. One of his first acts, therefore, on coming to Bagdad was to procure officers for his guard, and for this purpose he bought up all the Turkish slaves in Bagdad, who had in any way distinguished themselves, and many of them afterwards became famous. The Turks, however, were unruly and undisciplined, and they not only outraged the good people of Bagdad by their excesses, but scandalized them by the open contempt they displayed for the religious precepts of Islam. At last the people could stand it no longer, and they rose against the guard and slew as many as they could. Motasim was in a serious difficulty. He dared not act with severity towards the city, so he decided to solve the problem by moving his capital. Proceeding up the Tigris, along much the same course as General Maude's forces have been following, he came to the little town of Samara, close to the edge of the great Mesopotamian plain. There he built himself a new residence, changing the name of the place from Samara, which could be interpreted to "Unhappy is he who sees it," to Sora-man-ras, "Rejoicing is he who sees it." Motasim undertook

the building of his new capital with energy, and within less than ten years, Samara rivalled Bagdad with splendor. Palaces quickly rose on either side of the Tigris, and the minaret of the great mosque was visible for many miles around. Then, Motasim's immediate successors continued to make the city their capital, and great sums were expended on it. Pleasure grounds were laid out on a large scale, and planted with palms from Basra; whilst exotic plants were imported from Seria and Khorassan. Canals were made in all directions, and the desert was transferred into a garden; whilst workmen were collected from every part of the empire, and oakwood, together with marble from Antioch, was imported on a colossal scale. As has been said however, the days of Samara's greatness were short. Within fifty years the kalifs had returned to Bagdad, and with the decay of the kalifate, which quickly followed, Samara lost altogether that glory, the shadow of which, at any rate, Bagdad retained so long.—"Christian Science Monitor."

An Arab's Saying. "It is well that all men are not rich. Riches corrupt the soul, but virtue enlarges the hope." These words were found in the parchment of an Arabic treatise by some ruler, and is no doubt the bitter verdict of many that are rich to-day.

PEELS OFF A CORN WITH-UT ANY PAIN Is it magic? No, scientific—a wonderful combination discovered that will shrivel up the toughest old corn you ever saw. The name of this remedy is Putnam's Corn Extractor. It's a corker the way it loosens a corn, makes it peel right off in a solid lump without the slightest pain. Results talk. Putnam's gives results and costs but a quarter. Sold everywhere.

Sea Otters. "Some of the habits of the sea-otter are very interesting. For example, an otter always swims on his back his tail serving as a rudder and his head slightly raised so that by looking over his shoulder he can snape his course. When about to dive, however, he turns on his stomach, remaining in that position while under water, but changing again on coming to the top. Swimming a few feet below the surface, an otter very much resembles a sailor in his oil skins. An amusing story is told of a tourist fisherman, who, seeing one of these animals swimming in this manner, hurried ashore and related a wonderful tale about having seen a sailor man, apparently Crowned, yet swimming with all the vigor of life six or seven feet under water; and who, when he, thinking the man might be alive, rowed to his assistance, went down and stayed down. The fisherman would not believe it when told that it was probably a sea-otter, and he returned home convinced he had received a supernatural warning of some dire calamity about to happen."—Edward T. Martin, in St. Nicholas.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper. Little Tommy had been naughty. His mother did not know what to do with him. She wanted to confine him somewhere, but he showed signs of breaking everything in any room she put him into, and he threatened revenge at every suggestion. She thought herself of a place where there was nothing to break, and where he could not work any serious revenge. He was borne into the garden and locked up in the chicken-house. He was silent—this was something beyond his capacity to talk about; but as his mother was going away his head appeared at one of the little openings. "Mamma!" His mother stopped. "Mamma, you can lock me in here if you like, but I won't lay any eggs!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

WORDS OF PRAISE FOR BABY'S OWN TABLETS No medicine receives such great praise from thankful mothers as do Baby's Own Tablets. Once a mother has used them for her little ones she will use nothing else. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative. They regulate the bowels and stomach; drive out constipation and indigestion; cure colds and simple fevers; promote healthful sleep and make everything easy. Concerning them Mrs. Omer LeBlou, Maddening Falls, Que., writes: "I am well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets and will always use them for my little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

India's Famines. Famines in India are growing in number and intensity. After a careful study of the problem, Sir Wm. Dixie says in his "Prosperous British India" that there were in India two famines in the 11th century, one famine in the 13th, three in the 14th, three in the 16th, three in the 17th, four in the 18th up to 1746. And under British rule seven famines from 1789 to 1866. And in the 19th century 33 famines. In the first quarter of the 19th century there were five famines, with 2,000,000 deaths; in the second quarter, three famines, with 500,000 deaths; in the third quarter, six famines, with 5,000,000 deaths, and in the fourth quarter, 18 famines, with 25,000,000 deaths.—Exchange.

Tommy's Revenge. His mother did not know what to do with him. She wanted to confine him somewhere, but he showed signs of breaking everything in any room she put him into, and he threatened revenge at every suggestion. She thought herself of a place where there was nothing to break, and where he could not work any serious revenge. He was borne into the garden and locked up in the chicken-house. He was silent—this was something beyond his capacity to talk about; but as his mother was going away his head appeared at one of the little openings. "Mamma!" His mother stopped. "Mamma, you can lock me in here if you like, but I won't lay any eggs!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

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DEAFNESS

ITS CAUSES AND TREATMENT. Write for Free Booklet and particulars of the free trial offer of the Moore Ear Phone. THE HEARS CO. OF CANADA, Dept. D. 1948 St. Paul St., Montreal.

THE MOON PUZZLE.

Solved By the Discovery of U. S. Astronomer.

Prof. T. J. J. See, an eminent Mis-sourian, who is now Government astronomer at Mare Island, Cal., made his visit to his home state the occasion of the other day of the announcement of one of the most important astronomical discoveries in 190 years.

Prof. See, who is visiting his mother, Mrs. Mary See, at Montgomery City, writes to the world the cause of the puzzling vibrations in the motions of the moon on its orbit—a matter which has caused students of the lunar theory continuous study for 60 years.

Two years ago he gave out from Mis-sour the cause of universal gravitation, the law which was discovered by the illustrious Sir Isaac Newton, but that great man, after years of close scientific investigation, was not able to solve the problem.

In the former announcement Prof. See told that the electro-dynamic waves of the sun are the force of gravitation in the solar system. The existence of gravitation had been known since Newton's time, but the "why" was a problem.

Prof. See now tells the astronomers and the world at large that the passing of these electro-dynamic waves through the earth is the cause of the fluctuations of the moon in its orbit, and that this discovery will enable astronomers to calculate the phases of the moon and its action under certain conditions with twice the accuracy heretofore possible.

This int-position of the earth as to the sun and moon, according to Prof. See, causes the electro-dynamic waves of the sun to undergo circular refraction in going through the earth's great mass—to bend out of their course, and, in being so bent, dispersed and somewhat absorbed. The weakening of those waves in this way, he says, causes the fluctuations in the moon's motions in its orbit.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every-day ailments and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CHINESE SERVANTS At Home Get Small Pay, and Bake-Off.

Many Europeans and Americans of moderate means like to live in China because of the comfort, not to say state, which a person of moderate income by western standards can maintain in the oldest of nations. Merchants, and even clerks, live in a fashion that might tax the resources of a munition manufacturer to keep up in America. Foreign residents agree that the Chinese make the best servants in the world if they are allowed to go at the business in their own way.

The chief servant in the Chinese establishment is not the butler, but the cook. This indispensable functionary draws a wage of about \$1.50 a week. Usually he is a good cook, and takes infinite pains in service, ornamenting the various dishes until they resemble Christmas packages. He does his own

marketing, and invariably "takes off" a commission from his merchants. If his employer is willing to sacrifice his "nose" sufficiently to try and market for himself, he finds that food costs him more than the cook pays for it, commissions and all.

It comes as a surprise to most Americans that laundrymen are scarce in China. The Chinese laundryman in the United States learns his trade here, but the foreign resident across the Pacific has no difficulty in finding a "boy" who can learn to do the work. A good laundry boy gets \$1 a week for the work of a household.

With labor as cheap as this, even the most modest and democratic American soon gets in the way of adding additional help to his establishment. Who could not enjoy the services of two or three extra boys around the house, when the whole establishment costs less than a good cook at home?

One unusual feature of the system is the fact that the wages of servants are based somewhat on the income of the employer. If you enjoy \$40,000 a year, you are likely to pay about twice as much as a \$3,000 man for nearly the same service. Such is the custom of the country, calculated to establish accurately your prestige and that of your establishment.—U. S. Exchange.

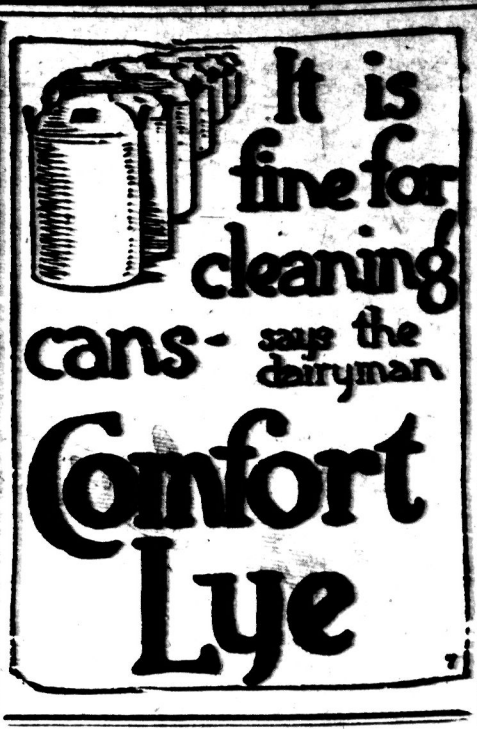
Catarh Cannot Be Cured by LOCAL APPLICATIONS. As Jews traded with the early Celtic inhabitants and certainly there is evidence to show that the chosen people were established in Bohemia 1,300 years ago. But, like all the Slavonic tribes who took part in the great racial trek, the Czechs were a peaceful, gentle community of shepherds and agriculturists not given to warfare, seeking only a placid and a free life. One characteristic, however, they possessed which was somewhat lacking in their kinsfolk the Croats, the Serbs, the Slovenes, the Slovaks, the Poles and the Russians; they were good organizers. No sooner had they brought their trek to a close, and settled down permanently, than they set to work to establish law and order within their borders.

From amongst them they chose a just man, named Krok, to be successor to the mighty lord Samo. Krok was elected more in the capacity of lawmaker and judge than king, and he gave to his people many excellent laws. Now this Krok had three fair daughters, by name Kasha, Theka and Libussa. Kasha was a teacher of the Czech religion whatever that may have been in those obscure times; Theka was an apothecary, and Libussa, "the Corn-headed, Golden Hearted Child," was a prophetess. In comparison with her, Krok was as a babe in wisdom. Even his clear judgment and high authority could not conceive and enforce laws as just as those which Libussa thought out and established. So it came about that... Libussa was chosen to be queen of Bohemia and as queen she reigned wisely and splendidly. Years sped away, and Libussa, "the Corn-headed, Golden Hearted Child," made still better laws and founded the Golden City of Prague on the hill above the Broad Moldau.

ANCIENT CITY OF PRAGUE. History of Stronghold of the Czechs Cannot Be Ignored. "Bayreuth and Karlsbad have been left behind. All around stretches a strange, country, a country of lofty mountains, green woods, wide well-tilled fields, quiet lakes and rivers. As the train rushes on its way toward Prague," writes W. F. Bailey in "The Slave of the War Zone," "there is ample time to allow one's mind to travel back through the long centuries and to follow up the great history of the Czech people. There are cities whose history can be ignored, the stone of its gray old walls has a story to tell, a tale to whisper of racial and national gallantry of war and tumult, of treachery and honor, of romance and progress. Far back into the dim shadowy past one's thoughts journey, back to the days when the forefathers of its present inhabitants under Boemus, sprang their tents for the first time on these verdant pastures and hill-sides and gave their new home the name Bohemia."

"They had come a long way, these ancient Czechs, and wandered homeless for their feet. From beneath the ruined tower of Babel—legend says—across the plains and mountains in Europe, they journeyed on and on until they reached this hill-locked land of plenty. Other tribes had found the country pleasant, other races, other chieftains had tended their flocks and built their mud dwellings here previous to their arrival. Celtic kings had held high court in Bablenum.

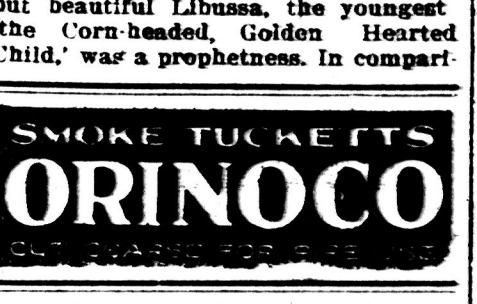
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Marbod and his Markomans had ruled in the city called Marobudum on the very spot where, in later years, the Czech Slavs founded their present capital.

"Some historians maintain that the Jews traded with the early Celtic inhabitants and certainly there is evidence to show that the chosen people were established in Bohemia 1,300 years ago. But, like all the Slavonic tribes who took part in the great racial trek, the Czechs were a peaceful, gentle community of shepherds and agriculturists not given to warfare, seeking only a placid and a free life. One characteristic, however, they possessed which was somewhat lacking in their kinsfolk the Croats, the Serbs, the Slovenes, the Slovaks, the Poles and the Russians; they were good organizers. No sooner had they brought their trek to a close, and settled down permanently, than they set to work to establish law and order within their borders.

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Explained. One of Washington's citizens recently saw Admiral Gleaves, the man who drove the submarines away from the Persing flotilla, walking in civilian clothes. There is an order requiring officers to wear uniforms at all times. The citizen went to Secretary Daniels.

Suffer No Longer From Constipation! You can immediately relieve and permanently cure yourself with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. One thousand dollars will be paid for any case that isn't corrected within three days. Dr. Hamilton's Pills contain no injurious drugs; they are composed entirely of soothing, vegetable extracts that strengthen the stomach and bowels at once. It is absolutely impossible for Dr. Hamilton's Pills to fall curing biliousness, sour stomach, indigestion, headache or constipation. Even one box has brought vigor and renewed health to chronic sufferers, so you owe it to yourself to try Dr. Hamilton's Pills at once; 25c per box at all dealers.

What is a Free Port? What is meant when we speak of a free port in the sense that the term will be used in public discussions? When the subject of a free theatre was being discussed in this country some years ago a great many people were in favor of it because of their belief that the seats would be as free to those at a public band concert. Whereas, the meaning of "free" used in this connection was that the theatre should be free from commercial or other influence that would trammel its highest artistic development.

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WOOLLEN MILL HELP WANTED. Carders and Spinners for day and night work. Highest wages paid. Steady work assured. For full particulars apply to the Stangby Mfg. Company, Ltd., Brantford.

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MISCELLANEOUS. SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY order. Five dollars costs three cents.

HATCHING EGGS—BAY CHICKS. Utility laying strains. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Red, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, White Rose, New Bedford Golden Polish. Write for price list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tay Poultry Farm, Perth, Ont.

YOUNG LADIES TO STUDY NURSING. Educational requirement, one year of high school; exceptional opportunity afforded pupils entering at once; probation period reduced to ten weeks. For particulars address Supt. Glenville Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

BUSINESS CHANCES. FOR SALE—GREAT CHANCE FOR doctor; residence and office well located. Particulars from Geo. W. Hall, 31 Colborne street, Brantford, Ont.

that certain ports shall be favored above others in the sense that through them foreign goods may enter the country without the payment of duty. The free port is, in fact, extra-territorial. It is a port for transshipment of freights or for the receipt of raw materials that are to go through some process of manufacture before going out of the country again; or, in the event that they finally enter the country, to pay their duties at the time warehouse to its highest point of efficiency.—Exchange.

Figures Time of Falling Stone. The time a stone would require to fall the 4,000 miles to the center of the earth has been calculated for the Paris Academy of Sciences, by M. Sanger. Considering the influence of the varying density of the earth, he finds the time would be 15 minutes 15 seconds, but if the mean density is assumed to be the condition, the time would be 79 seconds greater.

CREAM WANTED. SWEET OR CHURNING CREAM. We supply cans, pay express charges, and remit daily. Highest prices paid. Our Price List Free. Forty-Eight Cents. MUTUAL DAIRY & CREAMERY CO. 743-5 King St. West, Toronto.

To Remove Insects. Insects sometimes crawl into the ear and cause pain. The best way to remove the offender is to pour a few drops of sweet or olive oil into the ear to clog the wings and stop their fluttering; then, with great care, syringe the ear with warm water, holding the bowl under the ear so that it will press the ear gently back, while the sufferer's head should be inclined a little over the bowl. After the insect is removed, saturate a bit of cotton with the oil and insert in the ear, to remain for a day.

Did You Know— That clothes sprinkled with a white broom dipped in warm water are more evenly sprinkled than by any other method? That an irregular patch, torn with the white edge on the unused paper, is the best way to conceal wall-paper mishap? That a strip of adhesive plaster, heated and pressed over the defective spot, will lengthen the life of a ink hot water bottle?

Suggestive Title. "China From Within," a new book, advertised, which has been written by one of those old-time side-show fallers who sell cups and saucers and dinner plates and other articles of a gaping crowd of Johns.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.



Take out the inflammation—redness, swelling, heat, pain, itching, burning, and soreness. Works like magic. Write for a free sample or write to: HIRST'S SALVE COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada.

FOE'S ON His Eff... Lim... New Pa... Cha... (By Robert... With the... "The enemy... how to flav... western flav... greatest of th... of the bulge i... the determi... "The point... advance on... bulge in... Ferte Milon... of the bulge... "between... mans have... which infla... are engag... North of the... southward... mans in the... further pro... as soon as... even have... positions at... "This was... and Longpo... ing lines r... forest of Vi... the German... entry in th... have assaul... cessfully... "From the... bombarding... been unable... of allied res... fected to ve... object seem... the allied tr... or forcing t... "The alli... firmly at... despite their... vietnam pus... an obstacle... difficult to... The milita... British Wir... "The situ... may allow... that positio... which would... of some nat... of the last... local or ta... the balance... favor of the... Two points... The appear... tion of an... from Thier... expression o... of the Allied... A Cure fo... and persiste... caused by in... result of de... and kidney... ed by the... which cause... and in the... the table Pills... ed Lany re... use is stron... of them will... value... PUT E... United S... Compr... Says Se... M... New York... peace based... Prussianism... Government... war which... were bound... lasting for... Prussia h... were the... termination... that Prussia... war and in... thought of... Prussian an... Mr. Laurin... ment exper... which count... Lord Reading... the honorar... Law... "In the G... war, Secret... not continu... where we s... forward so... again. For... who is man... cal of the... a desire... profound re... "As we t... could at be... lent our eff... suggestions... from German... A Prussian... the final str... "It is the... tion to put... To which to... peace to cou... of individual... they would b... fit by their... pound an in... this republic... Mr. Laurin... the only wa...