

THE DISPATCH.

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KIRKLAND

We are having delightful weather at present the roads are fine.

Thomas Graham and his second son Alex. made a business trip to Woodstock Oct. 25.

Murray Carter, Herbert Tompkins, Mrs Ina Tompkins, and Miss Myrtle Carter made a very pleasant hunting trip to Golden Ridge and vicinity. They were successful in getting a fine moose.

Adam Dickison Dr. T. Dickison his wife and two children came from Houlton by auto, and had tea with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dickison.

Mr. and Mrs. Cosman from the lakes passed through this place recently.

Mr. Elward Lavery, from Benton, is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. James Dinnin.

Herbert Tompkins and sister Mrs Ina, from Jacksonville, are visiting their friend Myrtle Carter for a week.

Norman Crawford, of Maxwell, has taken a trip to Lawrence Mass.

Mrs. Renso Davis, her son Harry and daughter Myrtle, have returned to their home in Lawrence Mass.

FLORENCEVILLE

The dwelling of Lew Smith was burned to the ground on Tuesday morning. All the household effects were saved.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Caldwell were visitors in Upper Brighton on Thursday and Friday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hamilton and daughter Marion, of Houlton, are visitors at Casper Caldwell's.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Upton, of Avondale, were guests of friend here for the week end.

CHESTER

Oct. 21st. 1912.

F. H. E. tabrooks spent a few days last week with his brother, T. H. Estabrooks, Caribou.

Miss Beatrice Torney, will leave for her home in Union Corner, today. Her cousin, Miss Annie Longstaff, Knoxford will accompany her for a visit.

Mrs. Emma E. M'nard, of Bath, was a visitor with friends and relatives in this place last week.

A number from the locality attended the funeral of the late D. S. Jones, in Brisol, yesterday.

Mrs. J. E. J. Patterson will spend Thanksgiving with relatives in Salisbury.

Mrs. Jane Brooks is sewing for Mrs. Charles G. Benson.

Mr. and Mrs. Beecher Hutchinson were recent visitors at C. B. Wheeler's.

Mr. Walter Southan spent Sunday at home.

Mrs. C. H. Kilpatrick, Lower Greenfield, spent last Tuesday with her brother, Scott McCain.

William Marconi's right eye was removed at Rome, Thursday, by Dr Bayardi, a noted Turin surgeon. Mr. Marconi was seriously injured on Sept. 25, in an automobile

accident near Borghetto. He was removed to the hospital of the Naval Department at Spezia, where he was treated for several days. The severe contusions and swellings around the injured eye prevented a thorough examination until recently, when it was found that the optic nerve had been affected. A consultation of physicians was held on Tuesday last when it was decided to operate, the removal of the right eye being deemed necessary to preserve the sight of the other.

TAKEN HOME ON A MATTRESS

How a Sufferer From Sciatica Found Permanent Relief

Fierce darting pains, pains like red hot needles being driven through the flesh in the thigh, perhaps down the legs to the ankles—that's sciatica. None but the victim can realize the torture of this trouble, and many suffer from it hopelessly in the belief that it cannot be cured. This is a mistake; sciatica is a nerve trouble, and if the starved nerves are properly nourished with rich, red blood the trouble will soon disappear. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make just the new, ure blood needed to feed the sciatica nerve, and drive out the racking pain. It has been proved over and over again that they can do this and we offer now the following additional piece of evidence. Mr. E. H. Pastorius, Harrow, Ont., says: "Some years ago I was terribly afflicted with sciatica, starting just in my hip and then extending through the leg to the foot. At the time I was attacked I was away from home and had to be brought home on a mattress in a spring waggon, and the agony of the trip was almost more than I could endure. Reaching home I was not able to sit up and remained in bed for six weeks. The doctor did not help me and I tried a number of medicines recommended by neighbors. I paid \$5.00 a bottle for one preparation, but it was no better than the rest, and I began to think there was no cure for me. While suffering this untold misery Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended, and my wife got me a supply. In the course of a few weeks I began to feel better and could get around with the aid of a cane. I kept on taking the Pills until all the pain disappeared and I felt as well as ever I did. I have never had an attack of the trouble since, and although I am now 65 years of age I feel as vigorous as I did at 40, all of which I ascribe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

If you are suffering from sciatica or any nerve or blood trouble, begin to cure yourself to-day by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will assuredly do for you what they have done for others, if you give them a fair trial. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ANDOVER

Dr. Peat is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Dr. R. Bedell returned last week from a hunting trip on Salmon River. He was successful in killing a fine moose.

Robert Kelley is spending a few days at his home in Andover. Maurice Pedel, who has been spending the summer with friends and relatives, started for his home in Montana on Thursday.

Mrs. D. W. Pickett and little daughter visited friends in Woodstock last week.

Miss Agatha Ellis, the N. B. Telephone book-keeper is spending her vacation with friends on the Tobique.

Frank West, of Centreville, spent a few days in Andover last week.

G. T. Baird returned from Vancouver last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Spike returned from Gloucester Mass., last week. Mr. Spike is much improved in health.

Miss Emma Miller, of Boston, is visiting friends in Andover.

Mrs. A. E. Dixon returned to her home in St. John on Friday. She was accompanied by her mother.

Mrs. Robert Burke and son Percy are visiting Mrs. M. S. Sutton.

Ruth Pickett, of Hillindale, is visiting Edith Beveridge.

A. E. Kupkey was in Woodstock on business last week.

Mrs. Frank Howard is visiting friends in Boston.

Miss Marion Baxter is visiting friends in Haverhill Mass.

Messrs Hopkins, Carter, Hanson and Scott returned from a hunting trip on Birch Ridge, on Saturday.

Mrs. Dickinson entertained the Book Club on Thursday night.

The Ladies of the Baptist church, Perth, intend holding a Thanksgiving Supper on Oct. 25th.

Edith Beveridge was confined to the house last week with a severe cold.

Mr. and Mrs. William Margison, Knoxford, and Mr. and Mrs. Watters, Lakeville, past through Andover on Saturday on their way to Four Falls to visit Mr. and Mrs. George Wiggins.

Mr. and Mrs. George Upham, of Woodstock, spent Sunday with Mr. Have'ock Kelley.

Miss McDonald, of the Narrows, spent Sunday with Miss Kelley.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Jamer, of Filley, spent the week end with Mrs. Warren Jamer.

Mrs. Gray, of Centreville, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Hugh Irvin who is ill.

Strangers in Fez.

"The people of Fez are charming," declares J. F. Legard in the Pall Mall Magazine. "During one's walks or rides through the town it is quite the exception to be spat at, as is often the case in other ultra-Mohammedan towns, and the crowd is, on the whole, merely smiling and inquisitive, like a crowd in Naples or any other south Italian town. Now and then some fanatic—generally an epileptic—will try to raise a disturbance and will be gently removed by his friends—the Moors are kindness itself in the face of poverty or affliction—but, except for these and a few casual curses from the old and soured, the Christian dog may pursue his way in comparative peace, provided he does not attempt to enter a mosque or pass the barriers placed in front of those streets leading up to the tomb of Moulay Idriss, the founder and patron saint of Fez."

Mistakes of Authors.

The author of "Don Quixote" makes the party at the Crescent tavern eat two suppers in one evening. Scott in one chapter of "Ivanhoe" gives the Christian name of Malvoisin as Richard, subsequently altering it to Phillip. Pope makes a weasel eat corn. Kingsley makes John Brumlecombe read the prayer for "all sorts and conditions of men," though in the time of Elizabeth the prayer book did not contain it. Sir Archibald Allison speaks of "Sir Peregrine Pickle" when he means Sir Peregrine Maitland, and the same author translated "droit de timbre" as timber duty, "a howler," which is only equaled by Victor Hugo's translation of "Firth of Forth," "premier de quatre."

Lions as Watchdogs.

A Rhodesian farmer is reported to have trained two lean lions to protect his premises. They act as night patrols, and are keenly on the alert to every sound. For a considerable time he had employed dogs, but they were invariably poisoned. He tried the experiment with lions as the result of his knowledge that the "king of the forest" will not touch poisoned food.—London Globe.

OLYMPIAN GAMES

The Famous Contests In the Days of Ancient Greece.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN WAR.

Battles Might Be Forgotten, but Time Was Reckoned and Events Dated From the Years of the Olympiads. The Fivefold Contest, the Pentathlon.

According to tradition, the oldest of all Olympian games were established by Zeus in honor of his success over Chronos in his struggle for the sovereignty of heaven. The more general belief among Greek writers, though, was that these famous games were instituted by the Idaeian Hercules, the eldest of the five brothers to whom Rhea confided Zeus after his birth. These games were held every fifth year, because, according to this story, the brothers were five in number. The games were therefore four years apart.

The first of the games, according to this tradition, was simply a foot race, in which Hercules and his four brothers were the only contestants. This straightaway foot race continued to be the only Olympic game till the fourteenth Olympiad, when a second contest, the double course, was introduced—i. e., to the end of the course and back again. In the eighteenth Olympiad they added wrestling and the pentathlon. Twenty-five years later boxing was made a part of the exercise, and four horse races, the pancratium and riding races were introduced.

The pentathlon was a fivefold contest in leaping, throwing the discus or quoit, wrestling and hurling the javelin. All contestants were admitted first to the leaping contest, and those who crossed a certain space were allowed to hurl the javelin. The four most successful in this took part in a foot race. The last man in the race dropped out, and the best three threw the quoit. Again the least successful retired, and the better wrestler of the remaining two won the prize.

The pancratium was a rough and tumble fight. Almost any method of throttling an opponent and compelling him to acknowledge himself vanquished was permitted. Wrestling, boxing, hugging, choking and even the deliberate breaking of bones were allowed.

The prizes in the Olympian contests were merely wreaths from the wild olive trees abundant in the locality, and the games all took place on one day until the twenty-seventh Olympiad, when the Greeks, desiring to do greater honor to the gods for their defeat of the Persians, extended the games to five days.

All Greece regarded the month during which the games were held as a holiday. Business of every kind was at a standstill, and even hostile armies disbanded and attended the games as friendly rivals. The importance of the games may be gathered from the fact that the Greeks reckoned their time according to the games, just as all people have reckoned it from the events which seemed to them the most important.

The Christians refer all time to the beginning of the Christian era, so the Mohammedans to the flight of their prophet and Romans to the year of the founding of their city. But the Greek historians used to speak like this: "This battle was fought in the fourth year of that Olympiad in which Eurystheus, the Athenian, won the prize in the course." While a war might be forgotten, an Olympiad would never be.

Those who were victors were accorded the most extravagant honors. Their enthusiastic countrymen would escort them home with unbounded delight, and they were given the highest seats of honor at every public festivity. Poets of the highest merit sang their praises. The cities in which they resided erected statues to their honor.

It is not surprising that, when victory meant so much, dishonorable means were sometimes employed to secure it. Every attempt, however, was made to prevent foul play, and as unfairness was regarded as sacrilege, the games being religious ceremonies, the guilty ones were not only condemned by all those whose praise they sought, but they were subjected besides to heavy penalties in money and often scourged as well.

It does not seem, however, that deliberate wounding of an adversary in a contest was much deprecated, since Pansanias mentions one man who, though an inferior wrestler, won several contests by breaking the fingers of his antagonist, but he who killed his opponent lost the prize, and the dead body was crowned victor.

The cause of the decay of the game was that the glory and the substantial rewards which followed victory finally became too great. At last there became classes of men who did nothing else but prepare for the games, and contending became a profession. Kings and nobles then withdrew, and their example was followed by the better class of Greek youth, with the result that the games were finally neglected until, when they were prohibited by an edict of the Emperor Theodosius, in A. D. 394, few people objected to their loss.

Long before this the games had become notorious by their brutality, and foreigners were allowed to compete. Bribery was frequent, and the Roman Emperor Nero on one occasion was permitted to take every prize offered.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

You must live for another if you wish to live for yourself.

GREAT ARTIFICIAL HARBOR.

Naval Port at Dover Is Largest Area of Open Sea Ever Inclosed.

The opening of Dover naval port marks the completion of the greatest artificial harbor ever built entirely in the open sea. The scheme includes an extension of the admiralty pier for 2,000 feet, the formation of reclamation works for the protection of the shore at the eastern end of Dover town extending in the direction of St. Margaret's bay for 3,900 feet, a protecting arm extending from the eastern end of the reclamation for a distance of 2,000 feet into the open sea and an island breakwater approximately parallel with the shore line end, extending from the end of the admiralty pier extension on the west to the end of the easterly pier already referred to, with wide entrance openings between the heads of the several breakwaters. If we include the eighty acres which constitute the present commercial harbor there is inclosed by these works a total area at low water of 690 acres of deep water harbor capable of floating the largest of modern battleships and ocean liners. This is the largest area of the open sea ever inclosed by solid masonry protecting works.

Although that portion of the inclosing breakwaters which is visible at high water gives an impression of their great length and of the wide extent of the harbor, it is a fact that the visible masonry represents only a small proportion of the work actually done. The total length of the sea works is two and a half miles, two miles of which are in exceptionally deep water. Thus the 2,000 foot extension of the admiralty pier measures from the top of the parapet to the foundation nearly 100 feet in height, and the eastern pier has a total height above foundations of eighty-seven feet. The total width at the base of the piers is over fifty feet and at the top forty-seven feet six inches.

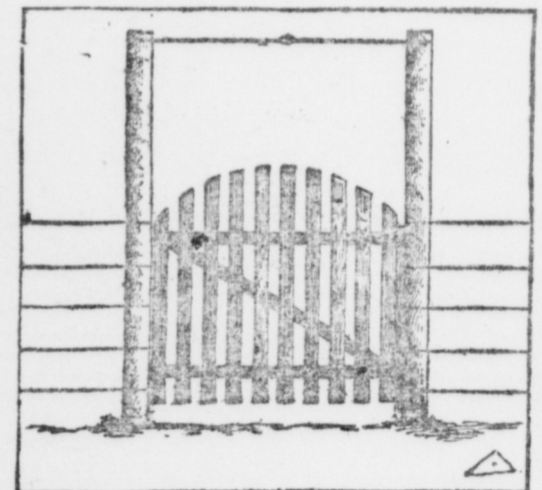
The fears which have been expressed that this, like other harbors won from the open sea, might be subjected to shoaling up by drifting sands have not been verified, the depth remaining practically constant.—Scientific American.

WIRE FENCE GATE.

Simple Method of Solidly Bracing the Side Posts.

The posts of a gate placed in a straight line of wire fence requires just as much bracing as a corner post. A very effective way and one that will not require much extra material is shown in the accompanying sketch.

The two posts of the gate will need to be extra long and well set in the



GATE POSTS BRACED.

ground. The tops of the posts are then tied with wire so as to hold them in a parallel position with the right width between for the gate. The fence wires are twisted tight and held to the posts with staples.—Popular Mechanics.

New Steel Process.

An inventor in London has been doing some demonstrating in that metropolis to show the advantages of his new process for converting iron into steel. He declares that iron which is not worth more than 2 cents a pound may with ease be turned into steel which is worth a dollar a pound, and, what is more, ordinary iron, after it has been shaped into the tool or vessel desired, may then be turned into this high grade steel at a cost of about 5 cents a pound. The process has the advantage of being able to turn the iron wholly into steel or if it is desired merely giving it a coating of steel. The inventor points out that a great saving is made by first shaping the tools in the soft iron and then changing them into steel.

An Emergency Nut.

A large nut may be made to do for emergency service by hammering one side until the hole assumes an oval shape, says Popular Mechanics. The threads of the nut will take hold on two sides of the bolt and maintain the position until the right size can be procured.