

Adirondack News.

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—AT—
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POSTAL IMPROVEMENT WEEK IS OBSERVED

May 1 Seen Inaugurated First
General Campaign of
Kind in Service.

Without the Postal Service, business would be a chaos in a day and be at a standstill in a week. Public opinion would die of dry rot. Sectarian hatred and prejudice only would flourish, and narrow-mindedness thrive.

It is the biggest distinctive business in the world and it comes nearer to the innermost interests of a greater number of men and women than any other institution on earth. No private business, however widespread, touches so many lives so often, so surely, so humanly dependent on its ministrations.

"Postal Improvement Week" has been set for May 1, by the Postmaster General. This is the first general campaign of its kind in the Postal Service for several decades. Business men, their organizations, large users of the mail, newspaper, motion picture, advertisers, and the entire organization of 250,000 postal workers are to be enlisted in this country-wide campaign of interest in postal improvement. Your help is vital. Address your letters plainly, with pen or typewriter. Give street address. Spell out name of State, don't abbreviate. Put your return address in the upper left hand corner of envelope (not on the back) and always look at your letter before dropping it in the mail. If it is properly addressed, this care in the use of the mails is for your benefit and speeds up the dispatch and delivery of mail matter.

If you have any complaints of poor service making them to your postmaster. He has instructions to investigate them and report to the department.

COURTESY

It sticks in human relations like postage stamps on letters. The POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT expects it to be used by its postmasters and employees in dealing with the public.

Help them in its use beginning with POSTAL IMPROVEMENT WEEK, May 1-4, 1922.

THANK YOU

WITHOUT STREET ADDRESS
YOUR MAIL IS DELAYED
AT OFFICE OF DELIVERY

The Dead Letter Office has been in existence ever since Ben Franklin started our postal service. Even then people addressed mail to Mr. Knecht Smithers, "Atlantic Coast," and expected Ben to know just where Zeke was.

Trinidad Col.

How do you expect the Postal Clerk to know whether you mean Trinidad, California, or Trinidad, Colorado?
ALWAYS SPELL OUT THE NAME OF THE STATE IN FULL IN THE ADDRESS.

"MORE BUSINESS IN GOVERNMENT"

This apt phrase was used in President Harding's first message to Congress and applies particularly in postal management where postmasters are being impressed with the fact that they are managers of local branches of the biggest business in the world.

HERE COMES A STRANGER!

Let's make our post office look neat. Postmaster, straighten up the rural letter box. Mr. Farmer, tidy up some, Mr. Rural Carrier, Fifth Impression are lasting. Maybe Mr. Stranger, taking notice of these improvements, will come back, bringing you benefits that the "POSTAL IMPROVEMENT WEEK" MAY 1-4.

HUMANIZING THE POSTAL SERVICE

"There is no unimportant person or part of our service. It is a total of human units and their co-operation is the key to its success. In its last analysis, postal duties are accomplishments performed for our neighbors and friends and should be so regarded, rather than as a hired service performed for an absentee employer."—Postmaster General Herbert Work.

Giuseppe Into Mythology.

Medea was assisting Jason in his efforts to capture the Golden Fleece. "Just follow my instructions," she said, "and everything will turn out for the best."

"Paraphrase" was his dubious reply, "but if Mrs. Jason bears this the yellow journals won't do a thing to me!"

With much mingling he went about his task.

COLLECTING EYE STONES.

Most of the Genuine Opacities Found in the Province of Astrakhan. The collection of eye stones is a dying industry. In New York the principal sources of supply are still the same as in the days of the past.

Eye stones are analogous in some respects to boulders, as they are a concentration found in the stomach of the European starfish. Most of the genuine eye stones, such as opacities, are procured in the province of Astrakhan in European Russia.

There appears to be some confusion regarding the nature of the eye stones, for some authorities speak of it as a concentration in the stomach of a certain crab and others of a peculiar shell formation which is separated from the crab at the time it sheds its shell.

The so-called crab's eye are found fully developed at the end of the summer, as the crabs begin to shed their shells. It is noted that these concentrations are absorbed into the stomach of the crab during the shedding season and these pulverized and absorbed substances being used, it is supposed, for the formation of a new shell. When these calcareous shells are not normally developed and absorbed it is observed that the shedding process is interrupted and the crab dies an early death.

FRESH AIR FOR FIRE FIGHTERS.

Withstand Sulphur Fumes for One Hour With Recent Equipment. An ingenious respiratory apparatus for the use of firemen, described in the Scientific American, by Arthur J. Ingersoll. It consists, he says, of a hood lined with oiled silk, and an air cylinder, strapped on the back, carrying under pressure enough air to last an hour. The air is conducted by a rubber tube to the hood, which is equipped with a passing out through a valve before the mouth. To quote Mr. Ingersoll:

"The fireman can get enough air to fill his lungs comfortably but can not afford to supply in a short time, as he might be tempted to do if he became frightened. The main supply of air comes from the outer cylinder, and the inner one holds after the other two are exhausted. The apparatus can be adjusted on the back in half a minute, and, as it weighs only 15 pounds, it does not impede the fireman in his work."

"A man equipped with the apparatus entered a room filled with the fumes of burning sulphur and worked there for a full hour, coming out with his throat and lungs perfectly free."

Nelson's Fighting Men.

Of the wooden walls of England, the great sailing ships in which Admiral Nelson won his victories, and of the men who worked them, a critic writes: "Though beautiful to behold and terrible to fight, with those old men-of-war were more of a terror than of a war of tyranny and oppression. The victors of the sea were barbarous, and the only thing served out with any liberality was rum, on which the men got drunk—and then were flogged for that offense at the gratings next morning." In Nelson's time the seamen had few pleasures save the prospect of a hot fight and his daily pint of rum. But to these must be added the vain-glorious satisfaction he took in his job. When rigged out in his dress uniform, with rings in his ears and silver buckles on his low shoes; his short blue jacket would be decorated with gold buttons and colored ribbons sewn down the seams to give an additional variety of redness; a black silk handkerchief would be knotted loosely round his throat. As the finishing touch his hair would be powdered and his eyes made up.

"But all these glittering were discarded when the guns were fired. The broad collar and the buttons were lighted. It was the custom of the men when going into action to strip to the waist. They took their black silk handkerchiefs and bound them very tightly round their heads over their ears, so that the roar of the guns might not deafen them for life. It was remarked that men going into action always wore a sultry frown, however merry they were in their talk."

"Methods followed in that day were seriously primitive and tortuous, but they resulted were undoubtedly satisfactory, save to the nameless and numerous sailors who met grim death at the black and blood-grimed decks. In the dark horror of the cockpit. That those hardy and careless men often faced death or disablement with a jest or a cheer only renders their unobscured heroism the more impressive."

Patented Arabian Horses.

Arabian horses show remarkable courage in battle. It is said that when a horse of this breed finds himself wounded, and knows instinctively he will not be able to carry his rider much longer, he quickly rears, bearing his master to a place of safety while he has yet sufficient strength. But if, on the other hand, the rider is wounded and falls to the ground, the faithful animal remains beside him, unshaken by danger, awaiting until assistance is brought.

HOW MEERSCHAUM IS MINED.

Where It is Found—Process of Mining It Into Pipes. Despite our familiarity with meerschaum, as used in pipes, it is safe to say that few of us have more than a vague idea of the peculiar process of its extraction, or the conditions in which it occurs in nature, says the Scientific American. The ancients believed the substance to be petrified seafoam, hence the German name Meerschaum, meaning seafoam; and very aptly named it, for the mineral is very white and so light that it will float when dry. Pieces of meerschaum have been found floating in the Black Sea which were evidently washed out of their matrix by the waves. This may also have had its influence on the seafoam theory of its formation.

Meerschaum is found in best quality and most abundant quantity in a mine, though it occurs also in O. neo, Spain, Moravia and elsewhere, and even in this country in South Carolina. The richest mines are on the plains of Eskişehir, 2500 miles southeast of Constantinople. The mine is said to be a thousand years old, and consists of about two thousand pits within an area of six miles, all but about 150 of which have been exhausted. The mineral occurs in nodules or lumps of various and irregular sizes, buried in the alluvial deposit of the plain. Another mine comprises 3,000 pits, only 100 of which are being worked.

The material is mined by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages and transported in the rough to Eskişehir. The meerschaum is soft when mined, but soon hardens when exposed to the air. For this reason the lumps are roughly scraped off at first and then laid aside to dry. When dry they are subjected to a thorough scraping and cleaning, and are finally washed according to the size, in four classes and packed in boxes. In this condition the meerschaum is shipped to the pipe manufacturers.

In a meerschaum pipe factory the larger pieces are cut with a hand saw to convenient size, after which the meerschaum is soaked in water until it becomes quite soft. Meerschaum when wet becomes very soapy, and will produce quite a lather if rubbed. In fact, the material serves as a very good substitute for soap, and is thus used in Morocco. Meerschaum dust makes an excellent cleaning powder for removing spots from fabrics. After being thoroughly soaked, the meerschaum can be cut into the desired shape, roughly shaped with a knife to the form of a pipe. When dry the bowl and stem shanks are drilled, and then, if the pipe is of a plain pattern, it is turned on a lathe to the desired form of a square stem shank is desired. It is shaped with a file. The shank is now shouldered and threaded to receive the amber stem piece. These stems are cut from plates of solid amber, most of which is imported from Germany.

Amber occurs in many parts of Europe and America, but in largest quantity along the coast of Germany. This fossil gum is found in lumps of grain and is melted at 550 degrees F. and refined. There are two qualities of amber, the transparent and the opaque or cloudy, the latter being much tougher and, therefore, more serviceable. The pipe stems, after being drilled, are first immersed in oil and heated until they lose much of their brittleness. Then they are held over an alcohol flame and bent as desired. The threaded ends of the stems are protected while bending by an arbor screwed therein.

The pipes are now carefully smoothed with pieces of American ash or shave grass. The stem of the pipe, owing to the natural deposit of silica, has a roughness which perfectly adapts it for this service. After the pipes have been properly finished with the rush, they are immersed in milk and water for a few days, depending on the density of the meerschaum, and then they are given a high polish with chalk uriculate.

Meerschaum is an excellent material for artistic carving, and some good tobacco pipes are perfect gems of art. In the selection of a meerschaum pipe, one should be careful not to pick a dead white specimen. The white is a slight green color will soon turn on that beautiful rich yellow brown shade which so delights the smoker. Nor should the meerschaum be too light, as that is an indication that it is too porous to hold properly. While on the other hand a very heavy meerschaum may be almost too dense to absorb the coloring nicotine.

A great many so-called meerschaum pipes are made of artificial meerschaum, a material composed of the chips and dust of meerschaum bonded with some solution and moulded into blocks. The artificial product is so made that it has the appearance of the real thing, but a novice will find much difficulty in successfully selecting a genuine meerschaum pipe of good quality.

Story of a Photograph.

The following story of a young lady living in the country who came to London to be photographed is vouched for by a well known London photographer. After some delay she was informed the photograph was not a success, and another sitting was suggested. This she agreed to, but again she was a failure. There was a third sitting. In two days time she received an urgent letter from the photographer, asking her to come up to his studio and to bring a friend with her. Miss B. went accompanied by her mother and was shown the amazing result of the three sittings.

The pictures of the girl herself were quite good, but in each plate, there was to be seen standing behind her the figure of a man holding a dagger in his uplifted hand. The features, though faint, were clearly discernible, and Miss B. recognized them as those of her fiancé, who was in the Indian army. The effect of this experience was so great that after a few days she wrote out to him, breaking off the engagement.

Mushroom Experts.

There are more than 1,000 edible species of the mushroom. Once in a while you come across an inedible one, and there is trouble in your stomach. In the good Old Roman days the noble could not offer a higher compliment to a friend than to present him with a few pounds of fresh mushrooms from his garden. Gold and silver ornaments were as nothing; but the mushroom was considered the offering of the gods. This statement is historical.

FAGIN'S KITCHEN.

Place in London Supposed to be One Described by Dickens. London. It is situated what at one time was one of the most hideous and dangerous of slums. It is a part of a ruinous old tenement, exactly answering to the description of the infamous den to which the Artful Dodger led Oliver Twist as a new "par" for a visit to "Greenland." The den had several ominous looking staircases leading into dark ill smelling passages, and had plenty of cubicles available for thieves' booty.

From the outcousure any of the light fingered gentry could easily have dropped into the street, while the adjacent house, condemned by the London City Council, was safely accessible. The last named tenement, formerly a haunt for vagrants, with all the conveniences of a thieves' kitchen had associations of the worst kind and has not come under the ban of the London Parliament a moment too soon.

Fagin was a real character named Isaac Touch, who, when raided by the police, was found to possess a peck measure of water from the ban of the London Parliament a moment too soon.

An Abandoned Baby Carriage.

The Abandoned baby carriage is his mother's, he says, by his baggage around him and her wail. Note how this one stares at the camera. Babies



of unutilized space are more attractive and lucrative than ours. Their wanes are naturally more acute and are further sharpened by their rough-and-tumble existence.

The King of Elms.

What is said to be the largest elm in New England and one of the great east of the Rocky Mountains is in the historic little town of Wethersfield, famed for its onion garden and its prison. The elm stands on the lower end of the old town square, opposite the Smith house, still occupied by descendants of John Smith, who planted the tree over 170 years ago. At the base, where some of the massive roots, as they radiate from the trunk, protrude above the surface, opposite the Smith house, the tree is about 100 feet in circumference. According to Oliver Wendell Holmes's classification of elms, this would seem easily within the first class, and it is getting larger, for all sams with a girth of twenty feet a short distance above the ground is continued as of the first order or size. New England, with its multitude of great elms, can show few more massive than the one in Wethersfield. Four huge branches spring from the trunk of the Wethersfield tree. Each one of them would make a big tree in itself.

Wants to know What His City Say.

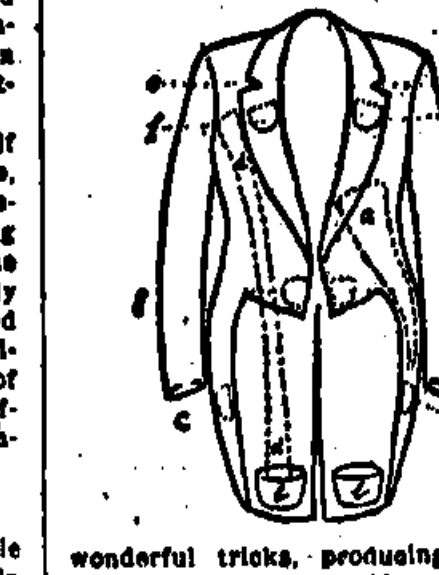
When Garner went on his little iron cage expedition to Africa to learn the language of apes, we observed that he might better stay at home and construct a language from that most conversational of creatures, the dog. The dog knows more, and says more, in fifteen minutes than a monkey does in a week. But there is a man in a Maine town called Unity who has elected an eremitic life with cats as his family, and he is getting records of their utterances by means of phonographs. He says he has worked out their system, and he goes out nightly when his tons are particularly swollen, and talks with them in their own language. After all, why not? What the monkeys or hens or cats say can be of no possible importance. That they understand it among themselves is sure. But if any human being wants to understand himself as well as he is concerned himself with the speech of his average fellow-men—what also is of no great consequence.—Springfield Republican.

An Enormous Squash.

It is said that a California farmer living near the city of Los Angeles recently raised a squash of such enormous dimensions that it was used as a stable for a calf. A hole was cut in one end, and the animal was put inside and another made at the other end and allowed his head to protrude. The weight of the squash was estimated at between 500 and 550 pounds.

The Magician's Coat.

Nearly every one has seen at some time the men of magic doing their



wonderful tricks, producing articles from the air, as it would seem. Many of us have said, "He has it hidden, but where?" The answer is shown in our illustration. Who would think the innocent dress coat could be the means of deception, but if you will notice the many pockets and the convenient spots where one can find them are only normal aids to the magician's art. The key note of his

THE FLYING PLUM.

Curious Story of Fruit in New York For the First Time. A New York florist had introduced the first flying plum from Japan. It belongs to both Kyoto and Chikuzen, and is much used by the florists for spring festivals. The flying plum gets its name from two sources. Its blossoms are like fairy wings, the choicest having double petals, and its fruit resembles beautifully shaped eggs. But any mouse will tell you the real story of the tree.

A good man named Michizane had a favorite plum tree in his garden, beneath which he sat and wrote verses and other things. In some of the other things he must have forgotten that he had a plum tree in his garden, for he was called from Kyoto to Chikuzen. Michizane learned his fate, but was bitter over the loss of his plum tree. So he prayed to the gods to send it to him. One April day as he walked forth from his house the plum tree came flying toward him. He greeted it with prayer and called it Tobiwaka, or sacred flying plum. It is probably the only tree in the world that has taken, shrines, and gardens built in its honor.

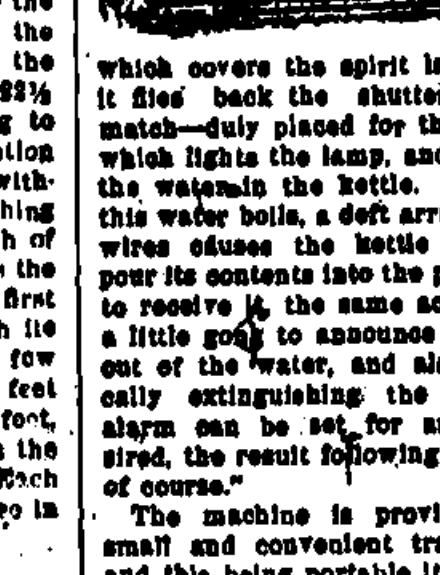
The "Four Hundred" are making a fad of the flying plum, and the blossoming trees are to be added to many estates in New York's vicinity this spring. They will be planted and trained to the household. Aesthetic Japanese gardeners like the tree to be all branches, with scarcely any trunk. Over the surface of the trunk that does show they grow a fine moss. Hence the entire tree is held under a most delightful when growing from silver mists. Some up-to-date mayors are bound to introduce the miniature festival in the flying plum. They invite them to be sent out on road paper this year, and a soft breeze will carry them to the blossom. Sometimes birds in cages are placed in the bushes and fill the place with music. Then meerschaum, pickled plums, and such like are served, or perhaps the pickled plum soup is sung.

Umbooban To to hio wa, Ahi kare kae made Shiro-yotte Are wa usi Kara wa usi But, sui, sui.

An Automatic Tea Maker.

To English inventiveness in the most recent acquisition in the line of automatic contrivances, the invention being one especially calculated to appeal to the housewife. It is termed an automatic tea maker and the accompanying illustration gives a comprehensive idea of its appearance. From the London, Queen comes the following description of the working of the apparatus:

"An alarm clock is connected with a spirit lamp and a kettle, and when the alarm goes off it releases a shutter



which covers the spirit lamp, and as it flies back the shutter strikes a match—duly placed for the purpose—which lights the lamp, and thus heats the water in the kettle. As soon as this water boils, a dash arrangement opens, the kettle is tilted and pour its contents into the pot set ready to receive it, the same action ringing a little gong to announce the pouring of the water, and also automatically extinguishing the lamp. The alarm can be set for any time desired, the result following as a matter of course."

A Unique Historical Chair.

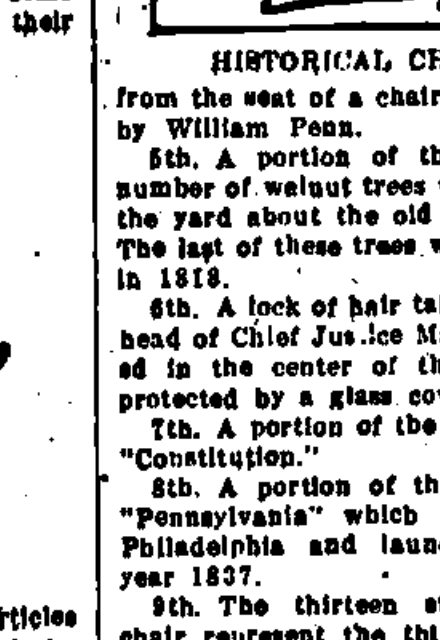
A most unique, historical chair in the Independence Hall at Philadelphia, Pa., it was manufactured in 1783 by William Snider by order of the commissioners of Kensington. The chair is composed of the following rare relics:

1st. A portion of Christopher Columbus' house which was built near the city of San Domingo in the year 1493. This was the first house built in America by European hands.

2d. A portion of the great elm tree under which the treaty between William Penn and the Indians was formed. The Penn treaty was signed in 1763, and the tree was cut and crooked ran, and while the sun, moon and stars endured."

3d. A portion of oak joint taken from a house which was once the home of William Penn.

4th. A portion of the cane taken



from the seat of a chair once owned by William Penn. 5th. A portion of the last of a number of walnut trees which grew in the yard about the old state house. The last of these trees was cut down in 1818. 6th. A lock of hair taken from the head of Chief Justice Marshall, placed in the center of the chair and protected by a glass cover. 7th. A portion of the U. S. frigate "Constitution." 8th. A portion of the great ship "Mayflower" which was built in Philadelphia and launched in the year 1837. 9th. The thirteen steps on the chair represent the thirteen original states and are made from the above listed relics.

Foot in It Again.

Mr. Brakes, who is that court-looking dame ever there?

SIMPLER DIAMOND TEST.

Unwary Pawnbrokers Have Been Deceived by Stone Fakers. "There are few persons," remarked a jeweler, "who are able to purchase a diamond on the strength of their own knowledge and observation and without placing implicit confidence in the man who sells the stone. It is a fact that even pawnbrokers have often been taken in by jewelry and precious stone fakers."

"Although it takes many years of actual observation and experience before one can become a diamond expert, there are a few simple tests which will considerably aid a buyer of diamonds. One test is to prick a needle hole through a card and look at the hole through the doubtful stone."

"If the latter is spurious two holes will be seen, but if it is a diamond only one hole will be visible. Every imitation stone which resembles a diamond gives a double refraction, while the diamond's refraction is single."

"This is a delicate test, because it is difficult to see even a sharp and defined object through a diamond. The single refraction of the diamond also allows one to determine an uncertain stone. If the finger is placed behind it and viewed through the stone with a watchmaker's glass, the grain of the skin will be plainly seen if the stone is not a diamond. But if it is a diamond the grain of the skin will not be distinguished at all."

"A diamond in solid settings may be identified in the same manner. If genuine the setting at the back cannot be discerned, but if it is a phony stone the foil or setting will be even-ly visible on the back which has a perceptible effect upon genuine diamonds. Hydrofluoric acid, if dropped on a stone made of glass, will corrode it, but will not affect a diamond one way or the other. A trained eye can see the hardness in a diamond, but the indications appear soft to the vision of the un-empiric."

Italian Beggars.

As the natural beggars of Italy increase toward the south, so do the beggars in numbers and persistence. The lame, the halt and the blind come from everywhere in Naples; together with the blind and the lame children and strong, well children follow the foreigner about, begging for sold. They stick like leeches to the traveler unaccustomed to the country's ways, sometimes even laying their hands on his pocket, and their needs. This nuisance is in no small degree due to the careless generosity of tourists who scatteroppers to be struggled for by ragged ones in the streets, or whose hearts are touched by pitiable spectacles. It is, however, better to make a firm rule not to give. In the first place your money, when given to manifestly needy beggars, is often extorted from them by able-bodied loafers. Besides, if you give to one, you'll soon find a crowd of others. If you must give, give little. A soldo (equivalent of our cent) is sufficient. Knowledge of methods of dismissing importuning beggars, loafs and vendors will be found useful on reaching Naples and other cities of the south. The word "bionzo" (nothing), spoken firmly, is the first to use. If this does not suffice, try what Baudouin describes as "a slight backward motion of the head, accompanied by a somewhat contemptuous expression." "Wai wai" (Italian for "Get out!") may also be found useful.—Travel Magazine.

The Smallest Deer.

The "mouse deer" is the smallest of hooved animals. It stands less than twelve inches tall at the shoulder. The prevailing color of the fur is brown, finely speckled with yellow. The spots are large and sometimes run into each other and form stripes. The under parts of the body are white, excepting the posterior. It is of walking on the tips of its hoofs. This lends a stiffness to the legs which has gained for the chevrotin the reputation of having no knees joints.

It has no horns per se. But, as the case of the muntjac deer, the male is provided with large canine teeth or tusks in the upper jaw. It is of exceedingly timid disposition and lives hidden in the jungle throughout the day and only ventures to appear in the early morning and at dusk in the evening. In captivity this tiny native of India is gentle, quite tame, but always shy.

Cobby's Long Journey to Collect Faring.

His story is told today of Paris eschman who, it is alleged, followed an authentic English lord in the train to Calais, leaving his horse and cab outside the Gare du Nord terminus. The lord took the cab at his hotel, and told the driver to call quickly as possible to the station for the Calais express.

At the terminus the nobleman tendered the cabman a 100-franc note, which the latter would not change. "Wait a bit," said his lordship, "I'll pay you at the ticket-office."

Cobby went with the nobleman into the station, but when the ticket was taken the lord, hearing the words, "Where Calais, sir, you're rushed wild!" to his carriage, followed by the driver.

Lord Blank had only just time to take his seat when the train started, and cobby, who had also entered the express, was whirled away to Calais town. En route he was paid by the nobleman, who also defrayed the jellu's journey to the north and back. On returning to Paris cobby found that his horse and vehicle were impounded.—London Daily Telegraph.

Birds Without Wings and Tails.

In New Zealand is found the kiwi, a strange bird of the ostrich family. Ostriches have two toes, but the kiwi has three toes, so also have the ostrich, emu, cassowary and rhea or South American ostriches. The kiwi, however, differs from the other struthious birds in having four toes. Further, the kiwi cannot be said to be quite ostrichlike, for in its leg it has a larger than an ordinary baryard quill. It has a small head, with a large and muscular neck and a long, slender bill, with the distinguishing feature that the nostrils are placed very close to its tip. The legs are short but the muscles on the thighs are well developed and the feet are strong and powerful and provided with sharp claws. It is a bird devoid of any external trace of wings, and there is no trace of tail visible, while it is covered with long, narrow, hairlike feathers, and on the fore part of the head and sides of the face are straggling hair-like feelers.

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