

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

(CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.)

Mrs. John H. Thomson, Miss Muriel Thomson and Mr. Royden Thomson have returned from St. A. Andrews. They were guests at the Algouquin and were great favorites during their stay in the fashionable and gay resort.

The Misses Armstrong are in St. Stephen guests of Mrs. Hanson.

The junior branch of St. Paul's needle work society held its annual sale and tea last Wednesday afternoon. The generous patronage was a fitting reward for the indefatigable labors and the excellent work of the ladies. The prettily arranged tables were presided over by attractive waitresses who seemed to thoroughly understand the art of disposing of the fancy goods, candies, flowers and refreshments under their care. The young saleswomen were: Flower table, Miss Stevens, Miss Seely; candy, the Misses Roe; lemonade well, Louise Roe and Mauriel Gandy; doll and paper, Miss Louise Hamm, Miss Miles; fruit, Miss Helen Thorton; fancy, Miss Simmonds, Miss Grace Schfield, Miss Starkey, Miss Barbour; ice cream, Miss M. Schofield, Miss Laura Hazen. The president of the society, Miss Schofield, and Miss Walker looked after the tea. In the evening the following programme was rendered, those appearing therein doing themselves much credit: piano solo, Mr. Carleton Lee; solo, Rev. Mr. Dickey; recitation, male quartette; recitation, Master Bart Coupe; piano solo, Miss Mathew; selection, male quartette.

An early morning wedding was solemnized Wednesday in St. John's (stone) church when Miss Edith Gardner Cochran and Mr. John L. Sutherland were united in marriage by Rev. J. deSoys. The bride who was unattended, wore a travelling costume of blue with hat to match and carried a beautiful bouquet. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland left for a trip through Nova Scotia, followed by the best wishes of a large circle of friends. Among the very handsome presents received was one from the employees of Manchester, Robertson and Allison, in which firm Mr. Sutherland holds a responsible position.

The marriage of Miss Samborn and Mr. C. B. Pidgeon, took place Wednesday morning at the residence of the bride's mother on Douglas Ave. Rev. J. A. Gordon performing the ceremony in the presence of only near relatives of both parties. Mr. and Mrs. Pidgeon are spending their honeymoon in Nova Scotia.

And still another happy event which took place this week was the marriage of Miss Nina Thins, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Thins and Mrs. J. Greene. The bride and her attendant Miss May Titus were both prettily gowned and looked very graceful and dainty. Mr. G. Armstrong supported the groom and the ceremony was performed by Rev. J. A. Gordon. Mr. and Mrs. Greene, after a wedding supper, served at the brides home, left on the Prince Rupert for a tour through Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Bishop of Halifax are here on a visit.

Mrs. E. L. Pettis, Miss Pettis and the Misses Mills of Pittsfield, Mass., are spending a short time in St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Remak of Philadelphia spent part of this week in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Davidson of Windsor, N. S., are spending their honeymoon in St. John.

Miss May Carter of St. Stephen is the guest of her brother, Mr. E. S. Carter, Paddock street. Her pleasant mission to this city was to attend the marriage of her sister which she was unfortunately prevented from doing by illness.

Mr. J. W. Arnold spent Sunday with friends in Rothesay.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. McLean left Wednesday for a few days stay in Montreal where Mrs. McLean will go to Ottawa and North bay on a visit to friends.

Hon. Peter Mitchell spent Wednesday in the city. Col. P. E. Murphy and family of Boston are in St. John for a few weeks stay.

Mrs. J. H. King of Smith's creek spent a few days in the city this week the guest of Mrs. E. L. Perkins Sidney street, while here she attended the marriage of her sister Miss Constance Carter and Mr. Callin. JUSTITIA.

SACKVILLE.

[Progress is for sale in Sackville at Wm. I. Goodwin's Bookstore. In Middle Sackville by E. Merritt.]

Sept. 3.—The "at home" given by Rev. and Mrs. Brecken at "Elmhurst" on Friday afternoon was thoroughly enjoyed by those present. Mrs. Brecken received in a handsome gown of black satin. The guests were: Dr. and Mrs. Borden, Senator and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Prof. and Mrs. Hanton, Prof. and Mrs. Wooten, Rev. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ryan, Rev. and Mrs. Vincent, Dr. and Mrs. Bowser, Dr. and Mrs. Allison, Rev. and Mrs. Hart, Dr. and Mrs. Calkin, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pickard, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ford. A delicious lunch was served on the lawn.

Mrs. Bell, (nee Pickard) of Halifax is visiting Mrs. Wood.

Mrs. Norman of Montreal is visiting her mother Mrs. G. B. Estabrook.

Dr. and Mrs. Stewart are taking a trip through P. E. Island.

Mount Allison colleges open to day and large numbers of students are arriving daily.

Mrs. H. C. Milner gave a delightful whist party on Thursday evening.

The sons of temperance held their annual picnic at "Patton Point" on Friday. The afternoon was pleasantly spent in boating, games and etc.

Ed. Allison of Halifax has been visiting his parents Dr. and Mrs. Allison. MOLLIE.

WOODSTOCK.

[Progress is for sale in Woodstock by Mrs. Loan & Co.]

Sept. 2.—Dr. C. M. Hay of Philadelphia spent part of this week in Woodstock the guest of his brother W. W. Hay.

Mr. Walker returned to his home in Sackville Monday.

The Misses Bull returned from Newport R. I. last week, to be present at the wedding of their sister which takes place on Thursday of this week. Mr. Scovill Neales and Mrs. Neales of Andover spent part of this week in Woodstock.

Mrs. H. V. Dalling entertained a large party of children very pleasantly on Tuesday afternoon at her residence Connell street.

Mr. Killeen of New York spent part of this week in Woodstock.

Miss Jennie Hall returned to her home in St. John Tuesday.

Mrs. Hand and children returned from their visit in Maine on Tuesday. ELAINE.

FUGWASH.

Miss Mattie Jones of Truro spent a few days in town last week, the guest of Rev. Mrs. A. M. Bent. Mrs. Elkwell, who spent a few days with her mother Mrs. Wm. Bennett returned to her home at Cambridgeport, Mass., on last Thursday.

Miss Ida Demings left for Boston last Thursday. Miss Morrison of Thompson is visiting Rev. Mrs. A. M. Bent.

Miss Gordon left for Boston last Thursday. Mr. Haddell of Springhill was in town this week. Mrs. Wm. Clarke returned on Tuesday to her home in Boston Mass.

Chairs Re-seated, Cane, Splint, & Crjorated Duval, 17 Waterloo.

Mr. J. F. Willis of Stellarton was here this week. Mr. J. Lambert of Springhill spent Sunday in town.

Mr. C. Hannah of Springhill spent Sunday here. A very pleasant evening was spent at Mrs. A. L. McDonald's on last Thursday evening at a "whist party" given in honor of her guest Miss L. Reeds of Truro. Among those present were: Miss Cassie McCleod, Miss Minerva McLatosh, Oxford, Miss Bertha MacAulay, Mrs. H. B. Waddell, Miss Lillian Daniel, Miss McCurdy, Misses Fraser, Hopewell, Miss Minnie Borden, Miss Etta MacAulay, Messrs H. B. Waddell, Wm. Cunningham, F. M. Brown, G. Munroe, A. F. MacAulay.

Mr. J. Jones of Cambridge, Mass., spent a few days here last week the guest of Rev. A. M. Bent. Miss Frazer of Boston is visiting her sister (Rev) Mrs. A. D. McInosh.

Messrs. H. Stevens and C. Stevens spent Sunday here.

Miss Florence Tuttle of Boston is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Tuttle.

On Wednesday a picnic was held on Shea's Island under the auspices of Acadia lodge, A. F. & A. M., given in honor of a visit from M. W. G. M., J. W. Rhuland, Esq., B. D. Bent, Esq., D. G. M., C. R. Smith, Esq., D. D. G. M. A large number was present from Wallace and Oxford lodges. The day was a pleasant one. Speeches from M. W. G. M.; D. G. M., D. D. G. M., were listened to with great interest by the large attendance present. In the evening the A. F. & A. M. formed in procession at their hall and marched through the principal streets and then back to the hall headed by the Fugwash brass band, which discoursed excellent music.

Miss L. Peers, who has been visiting Mrs. R. L. McDonald, returned to her home in Truro on Monday.

Mr. J. W. Rhuland, M. W. G. M. of A. F. & A. M. of Halifax was in town on Wednesday. Messrs. B. D. Bent, D. G. M., C. R. Smith, D. D. G. M. of A. F. & A. M. of Amherst were in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Archibald of Antigonish spent a few days here this week the guest of her daughter, Mrs. S. P. Borden.

Miss Humphries, who has been spending the summer months here, returned to her home in Springhill on Monday.

H. A. Hillcoat of Amherst spent Tuesday here.

E. E. Ebbets of New York was here on Tuesday.

Mr. Geo. Batty of Wallace was here on Wednesday.

Miss Nettie Smith of Oxford was the guest of Miss Hattie Dakin on Wednesday.

THE FLORAL BAY WINDOW.

An Addition That can be Made to Every Home at Small Expense.

Some poetically inclined person has called a greenhouse "a trap in which to catch sunshine," says Eben E. Rexford in September Ladies' Journal and no doubt the origin of the bay window is attributable to a design on the part of the house and home builder to so construct a window that more than the ordinary amount of sunlight could be obtained, as well as a better chance for outlook. That it was not originally designed as a place in which to grow plants is evident, but so widespread has become the love for flowers that the bay window of to-day in nine cases out of ten is a miniature conservatory, and nowadays it is built more frequently for that purpose than for ornament.

But the evolution of the bay window into a plant room has not been accompanied by so great a revolution in its style of construction as is necessary to adapt it in the greatest possible degree to the successful culture of plants. The majority of these windows which are built each season follow the old plan, which is not only expensive to build, but which gives a window far inferior as homes for plants to a simpler one that might be built for half the money, and still be quite as ornamental if a little judgement and good taste were but used in their construction.

I am very glad to see that some of our prominent architects and home builders are giving this matter their attention. They are beginning to recognize the use to which the majority of bay windows are put nowadays, and are simplifying them in order to better adapt them to the purpose of successful plant growing. A careful examination of results will convince anyone that this can be, and is, done without sacrificing anything in the way of beauty. In fact, the modernized bay window can be made much more light and graceful in appearance than

The Only

Great and thoroughly reliable building-up medicine, nerve tonic, vitalizer and

Blood Purifier

Before the people today, and which stands preeminently above all other medicines, is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

It has won its hold upon the hearts of the people by its own absolute intrinsic merit. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story:—

Hood's Cures

Even when all other preparations and prescriptions fail.

"The face of my little girl from the time she was three months old, broke out and was covered with scabs. We gave her two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it completely cured her. We are glad to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOS. M. CARLING, Clinton, Ontario. Be sure to

Get Hood's Hood's Pills

easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25 cents.

Third Pedal...



Nearly all pianos have three pedals. The third is called by different names, but it is really nothing more than the old soft pedal of the square piano, which is practically useless. The third pedal in the Pratte Piano fills a need experienced by every artist. It is the Sostenuto pedal which enables the performer to make one or more notes sing (and those only) while his fingers are busy on another part of the keyboard. This is the only third pedal which artists will use. It costs 100 times more to make than the ordinary third pedal, but still you will find it in every Pratte Piano. It would be a pleasure to explain this to you and show you how it works, if you will call at our warehouses.

Pratte Piano Co. 1676 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL. Represented in Halifax by THE W. H. JOHNSON CO., Corner Granville and Buckingham Streets.

the old, clumsy one ever was. The old one was made mostly of woodwork, inside and out. There were heavy frames between the sections of glass, and a heavy cornice, and were it not for the fact that they projected in such a manner that some light came in at the sides, they would be no better for plant growing than the ordinary window.

The windows in which it is intended to grow plants should be constructed as closely as possible on the plan of the greenhouse—in fact, they should be made miniature greenhouses as far as it is possible to do so. The free admission of light should be arranged for, and this item should be made of primary importance, for without plenty of light it is not possible to grow good plants. In order to get as much light as possible let the woodwork be as light as is consistent with necessary strength, and let the glass be large. If possible, have the roof of glass, that light may be admitted from above. Curved glass is not very expensive, and can be substituted for the ordinary flat glass if that is not considered sufficiently ornamental. If the window is a high one, and care is taken to avoid a heavy, projecting cornice, a glass roof may be dispensed with, but where it can be used, would by all means, advise it. There is no possibility of having too much light.

Of course it is not in the province of this article to lay down rules as to size. That is a matter that must be decided by the planner and owner of the house, but I would advise him to make the window as large as possible without allowing it to get out of harmony with the general design of the house and his pocketbook. The woman who loves flowers almost always sighs for more room for she is constantly adding or wishing to add to her collection. If you can afford a window so large that it can almost be called a little greenhouse instead of a window, have it by all means. If the name of bay window seems inappropriate, because of its having outgrown the usual size of such windows, discard the term, and call it a plant room. Your plan maker, if he is a man of good taste can give you a design for it that will make it one of the most attractive features of the house when seen from outside, and when you have it full of "green growing things," and bright with bloom, you will see that you make no mistake in making it large and roomy. In such a place you can grow more than one good-sized specimen, but in the ordinary bay window one plant of medium size will monopolize most of the room, and the others must take up with such quarters as they can get, which will generally be very little. A window that extends the whole width of the living room will make that room the most cheerful and attractive one in the house when you have it full of flowers, and the chances are, even then, than you will wish it were as large again.

But by all means have glazed doors between your plant room and the room from which it opens. If this is done, you can shut the plants in by themselves without shutting them out of sight. Its other advantages, too, are numerous, those relating to heating and dusting separately from the living room being the chief. Provision should be made to allow the escape of overheated air, or of unpleasant smells, through the roof, and for the admission of fresh air from the sides below. The latter is best regulated by means of a tin pipe two inches across, which should be carried to nearly the top of the sash inside by means of an elbow, and it should have as easily-operated hinged cover. Have it so arranged that you control the admission of fresh air and that the fresh air admitted will not come into direct contact with the plants. If the plant room is large and needs extra heat on a cold night in winter, a small oil stove will fill the bill. The floor should be of tile or cement, so that water will not injure the floor covering.

SECRETS OF OTHER AGES. Marvelous Discoveries Made by Pennsylvania Scientists. The American expedition under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, which visited the ancient mound at Nippur, has made wonderful discoveries, throwing a flood of light upon the history of Babylon. The most astonishing of all is the unearthing of ancient inscriptions and

MARRIED.

CATE N-CARTER—Is this city Sept. 2, at St. John's Stone church by the Rev. J. deSoys, George Slater Cullin of Brooklyn, New York, to Constance Cookson, second daughter of the late William A. Carter, of Kingston, Kings Co., N. Y.

other records no less than 2250 years farther than anything before known.

Professor Hilprecht, who is in charge of the excavations, on behalf of the University of Pennsylvania, has just deciphered cuneiform records upon tablets of Babylonian history dating back at least seven thousand years before Christ. This is 2250 years earlier than any other record. He is confident that some of the tablets upon which he is still working date back still another thousand years or about ten thousand earlier than the present day. He is not ready to fully commit himself yet on this point.

These latest discoveries came about in an interesting way. His predecessor, Dr. Peters, worked down to a certain floor or platform which he and others had taken to be the ground level of an ancient city. One of the party suggested that this level should be penetrated and the digging continued until rock or virgin soil be reached. The suggestion was adopted and to the delight of all concerned it was found that what was supposed to be the level of an ancient city was only the level of a comparatively modern city, built over the ruins of an older one, or a succession of older ones.

The excavations above the level had gone through thirty-six feet of debris. They were then continued to a depth of thirty feet below. In the excavations above the platform were discovered remains which covered a period of 4000 years of Babylonian history. Below the platform, to virgin soil, was an accumulation of drains preserved and broken pottery and various other objects of interest.

Twenty-three feet below the platform Haines came upon the most ancient key-stone arch known. The arch, which Professor Hilprecht thinks cannot be later than 5000 B. C., Haines excavated in the lower part of a marvelous wall of a city. Its foundations were found sixteen feet below the level of the desert. The wall itself is seven-hundred feet high and forty-five wide. Upon the top of this wall was another of unknown height. These walls are built of brick, twenty inches square, probably the largest brick ever used. The most valuable finds were the inscriptions upon broken vases, bricks and tablets.

MIRRORS IN WARFARE.

Reflections of a Harbor to Occupants of a Bomb Proof.

The latest adjunct to coast defences is a modernized form of the old camera obscura. Army officers are now considering its feasibility, and an effort is being made to secure the adoption of the system by the war department.

The particular use and value of the system, as explained by E. Stiles Vincent, is that it shows the defenders of a fort the movements of the ships of the enemy, and at the same time does away with the necessity of any one exposing himself to a hostile fire.

By an arrangement of lenses and small mirrors an image of the harbor is thrown upon a whitened table in a dark chamber, well protected by bomb-proof shields. Seated about the table, secure from any chance shots, those who are directing the operations from the fort can directly see each move about the harbor.

It is a fact recognized by all military authorities that in the event of war the United States would be obliged to depend largely upon torpedoes for its coast defense, but it is also acknowledged that unless the movements of the hostile ships can be watched and the torpedoes exploded at the proper time there is a large element of chance in their effectiveness.

It is to overcome this difficulty that the system of mirrors and lenses and a dark chamber have been devised. Wires connect the torpedoes in the harbor with a battery and keyboard within the fort, and the position of all torpedoes being known to the defenders and accurately marked upon the table, it only remains to watch the instant that the image of the vessel comes over the marked spot and then the pressure of a key transmits the current which explodes the submarine mine. Another advantage claimed by army officers for this plan is that it allows the use of the port by friendly ships, without danger to themselves, as is not the case where torpedoes which are exploded by contact are placed in the harbor channels. With hundreds of torpedoes lying about just below the surface of the water, a friendly ship was in much danger of being blown to pieces.

With a system which shows the movement of every ship in the harbor and with torpedoes which can be set off at will this danger is practically done away with. Friendly ships can pass directly over mines of torpedoes with no danger to themselves, and the mines or torpedoes cannot explode until some one within the fort sends the current through the wires.

It is also claimed that the exact range of a given point in the harbor being known, guns can be trained on the ships lying within that range and fired without the gunners in any way exposing themselves to opposing fire, the aim being taken by the same system of mirrors which shows the position of the ship. It is also proposed to send torpedoes from the shore, direct them under ships, and then explode them, the operators all the time remaining safe and secure from danger within the bomb proof dark chambers.

A few years ago any such scheme would have been impossible, because of the fact that it is only recently that torpedoes, whose movements could be directed from the shore or the ship which sent them out, have been invented.—New Orleans Times Democrat.

FLAX GROWING IN CANADA.

A Profitable Crop Even When Marketed in the United States After Paying Duty.

A little pamphlet written by William Saunders, the director of the Canadian experimental farms, and published by the Canadian Department of Agriculture, gives some facts about the cultivation of flax, over the border, that will prove of no little interest to the farmers of the United States says the New York Sun. It appears that flax growing suddenly became very popular in Manitoba after the crop of 1894 was harvested. The crop of flaxseed that year in the United States was poor—7,500,000 bushels were produced, and the price at the Chicago market rose as high as \$1.50 a bushel. So the Manitoba market rate was from \$1.15 to 1.25, the duty on flaxseed brought over the line to the United States being 20 cents a bushel. At \$1.15 the Manitoba farmers made a good profit, although the yield from 30,000 acres averaged but twelve bushels an acre. Next year the Manitobans sowed 82,500 acres, and reaped not less than 15½ bushels to the acre—1,281,354 bushels all told. Meantime, however, dollar and a half flaxseed had stimulated the imagination of Yankee farmers also, and the Yankee product rose from the seven and a half million bushels of 1894 to over 19,000,000 bushels in 1895. So the Chicago price (Chicago being the Manitoba market) fell to from 90 cents to \$1, and the Manitoba price to 70 cents. Even at these figures the farmers were better off than when growing wheat, so the area devoted to flaxseed is not likely to shrink much.

While flax was cultivated in Manitoba exclusively for the seed, the farmers of Ontario devoted from 12,000 to 15,000 acres to it chiefly for the fibre. This is due to the fact that for more than thirty years big mills have been established at Baden for working up all flax products. The product of seed in western Ontario in 1895 did not exceed 120,000 bushels, while the Baden mills ground up over 450,000 in the production of linseed oil. And it is worth nothing that in the year of scarcity—1894—these mills found it more profitable to go all the way to the Argentine Republic for seed they needed (1,000) than to buy in the United States.

There are from forty-five scutching mills—that is mills to take the linen fibre from the flax stalk—in western Ontario, each of which can handle the product of between 300 and 600 acres. The yield of flax straw usually runs from 3,000 to 3,500 pounds to the acre, but many good farmers obtain from two to three tons to the acre. They receive \$10 per ton for the dried straw, selling the seed with the straw. But this product to the acre is not so large as it might seem to be to the inexperienced farmer, because the flax plant, when harvested for the fibre, has to be pulled instead of cut. Men, women and children work at the pulling in Canada, the men earning from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day, the women from 76 cents to \$1, and the children from 30 cents to 75. It costs the farmer from \$4.50 to \$5 an acre to harvest his crop.

The cost of getting the crop into the ground is not great. The land is ploughed and harrowed and then the seed is sowed broadcast and harrowed in. On the experimental farm at Brandon a number of tests were made to determine the amount of seed needed to sow an acre. Where 40 pounds of seed were sowed the yield was

19 bushels and 26 pounds (56 pounds make a bushel); with 70 pounds of seed the yield was 20 bushels, and with 90 pounds the yield was 20 bushels and 50 pounds. It appears from the Manitoba reports that a dry climate is unfavorable for the production of good fibre. This might have been inferred, perhaps, from the excellence of the fibre produced in the moist climate of Ireland. But nothing is said about the cultivation of the plant on irrigated lands, and very likely no experiments of that kind have been made. However, the short fibre of the plant that is cultivated for seed finds a market in places where paper millers' tow is in demand, and at the paper mills that make writing paper. The Canadian farmer gets from \$2.50 to \$4 a ton for the dried plants at these markets. In Manitoba the straw is usually burned and the ashes used as a fertilizer.

Chemical examinations made on the experimental farm indicate that flax does not exhaust the soil so much as farmers commonly suppose it does. Thus, where an acre of land produced fifteen bushels of seed and 2,000 pounds of straw, the crop took from the ground 46 pounds of nitrogen, 23.86 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 37.28 pounds of potash. A crop of oats yielding 50 bushels of grain and 2,200 pounds of straw, took from the ground 4.63 pounds of nitrogen, 15.22 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 32.88 pounds of potash. The report says the difference in exhaustive effects of these two crops would hardly be perceptible on a rich soil.

Where They Came From. O, dear! is equivalent to 'Oidio mio,' o Oh, My God. Rotten Row, the famous drive in London, was originally called la route du roi, or the King's passageway. 'Pope' was originally 'papa' and 'Czar' and 'Kaiser' are both Caesars. 'Thimble' was originally 'thumb-bell,' as the thimble was first worn on the thumb. 'Dandelion' was dent de leon, or the lion's tooth. Vinegar is taken from the French, vin aigre, or sour wine. Villain was simply the name given to a laborer on the villa of a Roman country gentleman. Domine, the old name used for a preacher, is derived from Dominus. Lord, in the old Anglo-Saxon, was hia, ford, or loaf distributor. Sir was originally the Latin senior. Madame is 'my lady.' Slav was originally a person of noble lineage; not the slave as now applied. Jimmin reminiscence of the classical adjuration, Ogemine, used by the ancient Romans when they called upon the twins Castor and Pollux to assist them.

Dread Kidney Disease Quickly Removed. To even bunch the many words of praise written of South American Kidney Cure would consume large newspaper space. But take at random a few: Adam Soper, Burk's Falls, Ont.: 'One bottle of South American Kidney Cure convinced me of its great worth.' Michael McMullen, Chesley, Ont.: 'I procured one bottle of South American Kidney Cure, and taking it according to directions got immediate relief.' D. J. Locke, Sherbrooke, Que.: 'I spent over \$100 for treatment but never received marked relief until I began the use of South American Kidney Cure.' Rev. James Murdock, St. John, N. B.: 'I have received one hundred dollars worth of good from one bottle of South American Kidney Cure.'

'Dobby tells me that he can carry immense sums in his head.' 'Perhaps so, but he never carries over 50 cents in his pockets.'—Detroit Free Press.

Mammoth Auction Sale

One of the exhibitions in this city during the Exhibition will be the mammoth auction sale of attractive Pictures, Fancy Goods, etc., to be held at the warehouses of the Ira Cornwall Co., Ltd, 68 King st. W. A. Lockhart, auctioneer.

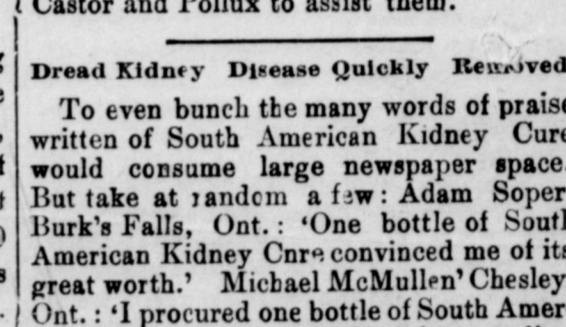
Watch this space for further announcements.

Watch this space for further announcements.

TO WORKINGMEN! YOUNG MEN!

and others who cannot afford to lose time from work. Send for Free Circular and Reference Station the Subject you wish to Study, to The International Correspondence Schools, Box 901, Scranton, Pa.

STEAM ENGINEERING (Stationary, Marine, and Locomotive), Mechanical Drawing, Electricity, Architectural Drawing, Plumbing & Heating, Civil Engineering, Surveying & Mapping, English Branches, Book Keeping.



LAUGHTON & MAIL. THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. BOX 901, SCRANTON, PA.