

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY

Surely the Canadian authorities are making a mistake in inviting Capt. the Hon. Arthur Murray, recently elected member of Parliament for Kincaid, to the celebration at Quebec, as a representative of the family of Col. Alexander Murray, of Cringletie, Peebleshire, who commanded the Black Watch, or Forty-second Highlanders, in the taking of Quebec, and in whose arms Gen. Wolfe died on the Heights of Abraham. Since then and in memory of that battle all children born to the Cringletie Murrays have been christened with the compound name of Wolfe-Murray, and the present celebration at Quebec, the latter half of the century, is the celebration of the centenary of the death of the colonel's son, Sir James Wolfe-Murray, who was until recently a member of the army council at Whitehall, in London, and is now in command of the Scuderie division of the British army in India.

The Murrays of Cringletie have no connection whatsoever with a common ancestor 700 years ago—with the Murrays of Elibank, the former being a Peebleshire house and the latter hailing from Selkirkshire. The Cringletie Murrays are a branch of the Murrays of Blackbarony, in Peebleshire, of whom the chief is Sir John Murray, born of an American mother, who was Miss Helen Sanger, daughter of Gerry Sanger, of Utica, N. Y.

Under the circumstances the Canadian authorities would have done far better, if they wanted a representative of the family of Col. Alexander Murray, of Cringletie, commanding the Black Watch on the Heights of Abraham, and in whose arms Gen. Wolfe died, to have invited either of the two sons of Gen. Sir James Wolfe-Murray, one of whom is captain of the Seaforth Highlanders, and the other a lieutenant of the royal navy, or else to have asked Sir John Murray, Bart., of Blackbarony, the chief of the Peebleshire Murrays. The presence of Capt. the Hon. Arthur Murray, son of Lord Elibank, at the Quebec celebration means nothing at all, since his family have no association whatsoever with the battle of Quebec or the historic scenes on the Heights of Abraham.

Away back in the twelfth century the Murrays of Elibank and the Murrays of Blackbarony and of Cringletie had a common ancestor in the person of Malcolm de Moravia, who was likewise the ancestor of the Dukes of Atholl, of the Murrays of Ochtertyre, of the Earls of Dunmore, and a number of other ancient Scottish houses; but the branches to which Lord Elibank and the Murrays of Cringletie respectively belong parted company some three years ago or more, so that the relationship is, to say the least, extremely remote.

The present Lord Elibank is the tenth peer of his line, and is a retired captain of the royal navy. The first Lord Elibank, as created a peer in 1643, in the reign of King Charles I., and showed his gratitude by subsequently taking his stand among the six Scotch peers who strenuously opposed the surrender of the ill-fated king to the English parliamentary forces and to his death. This first Lord Elibank had a sister, whose ugliness is still commemorated in many a Scottish legend and poem.

She has come down through history to us as "Muckle Mouthed Meg," and it is said that her father, Sir Gideon Murray, lord of the session in Scotland, and first owner and master of the now ruined Elibank castle, caught a border raider in the act of stealing his cattle, and gave him the choice of being hung on the gibbet, which formed an indispensable feature of the principal tower of the castle, as of most other Scottish strongholds of the day, and of marrying his daughter. It is said that, after beholding the charms of "Muckle Mouthed Meg," hesitated so long as to whether it was preferable to be hanged or to become her husband, that it was not until the rope was being actually placed about his neck, and that he, with manifest reluctance, accepted in lieu thereof the matrimonial noose.

I should not like to conclude this reference to the Murrays without calling attention to the extraordinary reverence on which the Murrays thrive, and which is found at its best on the broad acres of the great chieftain of all the Murrays, the Duke of Atholl. It is known there as "Atholl Brose," and its principal ingredients are of honey, cream and especially whisky, the latter strong and plentiful. One hardly knows whether the proverbial sturdiness of the Murrays is due to the fact that they and their ancestors have been drinking this brew for 600 years, or whether they are fine specimens of manhood in spite of it.

Sir John Shelley, who is taking so conspicuous a part in the promotion of the sport of ballooning, and who has recently been giving a ballooning party at Avington place, in Hampshire, must not be confounded with Sir John Shelley, of Shobrooke Park, in Devonshire. There are at the present moment two Sir John Shelleys both of whom have the same hereditary devices, one having his home, however, by Avington Park, and the other in Devonshire. It is to the Avington Park Shelleys that the famous poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley, a grand-uncle of Sir John, belonged, and Percy, like Sir John, was indebted for the American blood in his veins, as well as for much of the wealth of this branch of the Shelley family, to the marriage of one of its members, of the name of Timothy, to an enormously wealthy New York widow of the name of Mrs. Joanna Plum.

The son of the poet was Sir Percy Florence Shelley, who died without issue, in 1889, and it was then that the son of the poet's brother John came into the honors and estates of the younger of the two being the

father of the present master of Avington Park. He is married to Lord Llangattock's daughter, who is quite as absorbed in ballooning as her brother, the Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls, who has taken so conspicuous a part in the promotion of aerostatics and of motoring in England and spends a considerable portion of each year in the United States in connection with these two interests.

Sir Percy Florence Shelley was passionately devoted to the memory of his gifted father, and one of his most cherished relics—still preserved at Avington Park—is the drenched and discolored volume of Sophocles found in the pocket of the drowned poet. Sir Percy Florence's mother was, it may be remembered, Mary Wollstonecraft, author of that "extraordinary book," "Frankenstein." The poet was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Harriet Westbrook, and with her he lived at a beautiful country place, known as Nantwilt, in the Welsh valley of Elam. Nantwilt is frequently referred to by Shelley in his poems, and until the Birmingham waterworks were begun was the home of pilgrimages on the part of many of the poet's English and American admirers. There was an Anglo-American movement at one time to purchase the place and to convert it into a sort of Shelley museum. But the scheme came to nothing, and now Nantwilt is at the bottom of one of the six immense reservoirs which have been constructed in the valleys of Elam and of Claerwen, and which furnish water to the great city of Birmingham.

The fate of the place is singular and serves to recall the role which water seems to have played in the career of the poet. For his first wife drowned herself in the Serpentine in Hyde Park in 1816. The poet himself was drowned six years later in the Mediterranean, and now his favorite home lies submerged underneath sixty feet of water at the bottom of the reservoir of the city of Birmingham.

The baronetcy of these Hampshire Shelleys only dates from the beginning of the nineteenth century, when it was conferred upon the son of Joanna Plum, of New York. The other baronetcy of the family, now held by the Devonshire Shelleys, goes back to the reign of King James I., and its owners trace their descent from Thomas Shelley, who was lord of the manor of Shelley in Kent, and who flourished in the reign of King Edward II. The manor of Shelley passed out of the possession of the Shelleys through purchase as far back as in the sixteenth century, and for hundreds of years afterwards this branch of the Shelleys made their home in Sussex; nor was it until the death of the present baronet of the senior line of these Shelleys transferred their headquarters to Devonshire.

England's House of Lords, sitting as the supreme tribunal of the British realm, has issued a decree in final appeal, confirming Godwin Butler Meade Swift in the possession of the Swift estates in Ireland, which are valued at the most part in County Kilkenny, and which comprise Swift's Heath, one of the grandest country seats in the Emerald Isle.

The extent of the possessions may be gathered from the fact that they yield an estimated revenue of some \$150,000 a year, and were granted by Charles II. after the restoration to Godwin Swift, attorney-general of the palatinate of Tipperary, and uncle and guardian of the famous Jonathan Swift, dean of St. Patrick's, and author of the "Satirical Travels." In the library of Trinity College is still preserved the original manuscript of the witty dean's account of "The Family of Swift," in which he has much to tell of the romantic loyalty of its members, the cause of the Shelleys, of whom, the Rev. Thomas Swift, who accompanied James II. into exile, married a grand-daughter of John Dryden, the poet.

The Godwin Swift of the era of Charles II. was a grand-nephew of Burnham Swift, who was member of Parliament and secretary of state in the reign of King Charles I., who bestowed upon him the Irish barony of Carlingford. Dying unmarried, it became extinct at his death, in spite of which several of his descendants have put forth pretensions to it, though they have never been admitted by the committee of privileges of the House of Lords or by the crown.

The suit which has just been brought to a close by the decree of the House of Lords has, however, no relation to the pretensions of the present and past owners of the great Swift estates to the barony of Carlingford, but arises from the matrimonial vagaries of the father of the actual master of Swift's Heath. The father, who used to style himself Lord Carlingford, married three times. The first marriage took place in 1833 at Kischorf, in Austria, and was solemnized by a Roman Catholic priest, the lady being Marie Theresa Baroness Wetzlar, a Roman Catholic. She died in 1859. In 1841, that is to say, eighteen years earlier, the so-called Lord Carlingford is asserted to have married Jane Anne Hopkins, daughter of Capt. Hopkins, of the Seventy-sixth Regiment, and in 1845 went through another ceremony of marriage with her, of which official records exist.

"Lord Carlingford," when he married Miss Hopkins made no secret of his position with regard to Baroness Wetzlar, but insisted that his union with that lady was of no legal value, and was a mere matter of form, gone through to satisfy the scruples of the mother of the baroness. Among other grounds which he put forward was the fact that in those days, according to Irish law then in force, marriages be-

tween Protestants and Catholics were illegal. But, as since determined by the courts, these Irish statutes then in existence with regard to mixed marriages only applied to such unions when effected in Ireland, and had no bearing upon mixed marriages contracted abroad.

By this second marriage "Lord Carlingford" had two sons—namely, Longueville and George. Longueville died some years ago, and George has been therefore the sole plaintiff in the present proceedings. In course of time this second wife of Lord Carlingford died, and he thereupon married in 1863 a third wife—namely, Miss Jane Clarke, by whom he had a son, Godwin, the present owner of the Swift estates, according to the decree of the courts, now decided on final appeal, the only legitimate issue of his father. But the tribunals hold that the first marriage of the late "Lord Carlingford" to Baroness Wetzlar was perfectly valid, and that therefore Godwin, as the son of the first wife, is the legitimate heir, and that the marriages, or rather his couple of marriages, to Miss Hopkins, contracted during the lifetime of the baroness, were of a bigamous and invalid character, and the children born to the union necessarily illegitimate.

As is so often the case in these suits, all kinds of charges were made on both sides, and the plaintiff insisted that, whereas he and his brother had been extremely well treated by the step-mother as long as their father was alive, he behaved abominably to them after his death, and cut himself adrift from them. Longueville, the elder, became a Dublin policeman, fell into bad health, and eventually succumbed to brain trouble, in the workhouse at Dublin.

George Swift, the claimant of the estates, has been a sailor before the mast for the greater part of his life, and insists that his step-mother used every effort when he was a boy to get him indentured on board the coffinship Sandringham, which foundered with 700 coolies on board. He subsequently served before the mast in the royal navy on board the frigate Monarch, and after leaving the service settled in Canada, where, how he does not seem to have succeeded very well, as all his proceedings have been carried on "in forma pauperis."

The present master of Swift's Heath, and the victorious defendant in this cause celebre, which has now been brought to a close, after dragging on so many years its weary length through the Irish and British courts, has had the good sense to refrain from adopting the title of Lord Carlingford, which was last borne, it may be remembered, by Clive of India, and no relation whatsoever to the Swift family, but who was secretary for Ireland and a minister of state in the reign of Queen Victoria. It was she who bestowed it upon him in 1874, on the occasion of his promotion to the rank of lord privy seal. He was the husband of the famous Frances, Countess of Waldegrave, of Stratton Monte Carlo at the tables and what is more, to bring the entire amount back to England with him intact, much to the dismay of the Bonaparte-Radziwill-Blanc management of the casino. Lord Villiers will likewise, on the death of his father, the Earl of Jersey, inherit the latter's possession and control of Childs' Bank at 1 Fleet street, which faces what was once Temple Bar, the western boundary of the Strand, and the site of the city of London. Childs' Bank is several hundred years old, and a rule is that one partner should always keep on the premises and be constantly on duty, "keeping office-ships" as it is called. Lord Villiers will likewise, in past the habit of cutting the front of the bank "shop," and the rear premises "the counting-house."

Although a large number of English people have contracted marriages on the strength of divorces which they have obtained from the courts of Dakota—divorces repeatedly pronounced to be of no account by English tribunals and to have no value whatsoever in the eyes of British law—the Earl Russell is so far the only one who has been called to account for bigamy in this connection. There are scores and scores of these decrees that have been issued to English people by the western tribunals of the States which are of no account, the subsequent marriages based thereon being therefore of a bigamous character. Yet, although bigamy is a felony, Lord Russell has been only once only who has suffered imprisonment for a matrimonial alliance of this kind.

One is led to make this remark by the fact that Reginald Grey Coke, son of the late Lady Grey, the widow of the aged Earl of Leicester, has just had his marriage to Gallia Hambourg, sister of the Anglo-Russian pianist, Mark Hambourg, pronounced bigamous by the London divorce court because he had wedded, at Dubuque, in Iowa, on the strength of a divorce which he had secured from the district court of Douglas County, in the State of Nebraska, from his first wife.

The latter, as usual in most of these cases where western divorces are obtained by foreigners on grounds which would not be admitted by the tribunals of their own country, was left in complete ignorance of the fact her husband had taken any proceedings against her until after she had read among the marriage notices in the London Times the announcement of his union at Dubuque to Miss Hambourg. She therefore appealed for redress against her husband in the English courts, which have just granted her a full divorce on the ground of her husband's unfaithfulness and bigamy.

Reginald Coke, who has been a source of considerable trouble to his parents and to his relatives in connection with his debts, has announced his intention of remaining abroad and of never returning to England, and when last heard of was living with his new wife at the Marlborough Hotel in St. Paul, Minn. It is said that he had intended to adhere to his intention not to return to England, as, owing to the growing frequency of such cases as these, and to the criticism which has been aroused in legal circles and among the public generally by the leniency shown to all the offending parties save Lord Russell, it is resolved to make an example of the next

party guilty of bigamy of this kind who falls into the clutches of the British law.

Until now the American divorces have constituted a subject for pleasantry, and the marriages following them have been smiled upon with indulgence by society. The number of them is astonishingly great, and in the long list of titled people. But from now on they will be treated with much more severity, and a term of penal servitude, which is the penalty for bigamy, will bring it home to the rich, who alone can afford a trip to the Dakotas and to Nebraska for divorce purposes, this bigamy, a felony, and its perpetration entails the brand of crime.

Young Coke comes from good stock. His father is a former officer of the navy, a veteran of the Crimean war, and has written several books of American travel, while his mother, Lady Katharine Coke, was a lady-in-waiting of the late Duchess of Teck, and has been retained in the same capacity by her daughter, the Duchess of Wales. They have a beautiful place in Derbyshire, known as Longford Hall, to which, as their only surviving son, Reginald should have been the heir; but it will now probably go to his charming sister, Mary Charlotte Crutchley, one of the most clever actresses and dancers on the amateur stage. The Hon. Henry Coke, that is to say, the father of Miss Gallia Hambourg's husband, is a younger brother of the present and second Earl of Leicester, the patriarch of Holkham, who by his two marriages has had nearly a score of children, as well as grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Holkham is an estate of nearly 50,000 acres, and the property has been in the possession of the Coke family since the days of Edward Coke, the lord chief justice of England, under Queen Elizabeth and James I.; and in the library at Holkham is preserved the original copy of Sir Francis Bacon's "Novum Organum," presented to him by the author, with the latter's signature, as a tribute of regard and respect of the author for his judicial colleague.

The present Lord Leicester's father, the grandfather of young Reginald Coke, was the most vigorous and passionate champion of America throughout her war of independence, nightly toasting George Washington as "the greatest man on earth," while the father of the shrike he is denouncing George III. as "the worst man who ever sat on a throne," and his prime minister as "that vile Pitt, head of the vile Tories."

Nor must it be forgotten that it was he, arrived in the picturesque garb of a knight of the shire he had a right to wear at court, and in which Gainsborough painted him, who presented to his discomfited king the parliamentary address which put an end to the American war. In fact, it was he who moved and carried in Parliament the motion and address to the crown for Great Britain's recognition of the independence of the United States.

Lord Villiers, whose engagement to Lady Cynthia Needham, the only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kilmorey, has just been announced, may be regarded as a favorite of fortune. For his racing stable has been most successful during the last two or three years, maintaining in the most brilliant fashion the fame achieved by his ancestors, the fourth, fifth and sixth earls of Jersey, on the English turf, while about two winters ago he managed to win \$250,000 at Monte Carlo at the tables and what is more, to bring the entire amount back to England with him intact, much to the dismay of the Bonaparte-Radziwill-Blanc management of the casino.

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WONDERS OF THE DOMESTIC FLY

TIMELY FACTS AND SPECULATION CONCERNING AN INTERESTING CREATURE.

"The common domestic fly," said a man who is no scholar, but has managed to pick up many interesting facts, "is altogether too common and too domestic to be one of the most interesting animals."

"You don't mean 'animals,'" a listener broke in; "a fly is not an animal!" "Then she must be a vegetable or a mineral," said the first speaker. "Call God and your pleasure, but he is one of the most interesting creatures extant."

"An industrious female fly lays about 3,000,000 eggs. There are no indolent flies and few males. The fly does not act after laying; if she did she would be retired from her wanted activity during longer or shorter periods of incubation. Her eggs hatch without motherly attention, and it is seldom that one fails to hatch."

"The fly has so many eyes," the man who is no scholar went on, "that she can see in all directions at once, without turning her head or rolling her eyes. That's why it's so hard to hit her. A fly time poet sang:

"Now do the little busy fly,
Buzz in a fellow's hair;
But try to smite her lip and thigh,
And lo, she isn't there."

"The intelligence of flies is an interesting and exasperating study. One KIDNEY WEAKNESS IN WOMEN. How the back aches, awful pains through the limbs, circles under the eyes. The cure is Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Thousands say no medicine brings such lasting good health. Try a 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

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There is no need of anyone suffering long with this disease, for to effect a quick cure it is only necessary to take a few doses of

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In fact, in most cases one dose is sufficient. It never fails and can be relied upon in the most severe and dangerous cases. It is equally valuable for children and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year. In the world's history no medicine has ever met with greater success.

of the ordinary ways of trying to kill flies is to fold a newspaper in the shape of a heavy flat pad and whack at them with it when they are sitting still.

"Now, the fly is familiar with the scientific fact that if she sits perfectly still the descending paper will make an air-cushion in front of it that ninety-nine times out of a hundred will protect her from being crushed. The concussion apparently stuns her and she falls to the floor apparently dead, but in a few minutes she has recovered and is again on the job."

"That's why when you strike at a fly hard enough to spatter the butter all over the walls she is able to reappear so quickly on the rim of the sugar bowl."

"When out not for food, but merely for the fun of tantalizing you, the fly knows when she has had enough. Then she sits down on a dark spot in the carpet and watches you glance about the room looking for her on the walls."

"A very good way to catch flies is to distribute fly paper and platters of poison on the tables and window sills. No matter how thick the flies are where this is done, their number will be quickly reduced. You can easily prove this by counting the flies you have caught. It is a great comfort when there are a few million flies in the air, and more coming, to count up your catch and know that a dozen or so will never pester you any more."

"This method of getting rid of flies is often employed in restaurants. It was the method used in the railroad restaurant where a passenger hurried to get refreshment, glanced along the display of pies, and said:

"Give me a piece of this huckleberry."

"That ain't huckleberry," said the waiter girl, waving her hand over the pie. "It's custard."

"Up with the lark" is a poetical expression for early rising. If less poetic, the lark doesn't compel you to get up, but the fly does. Besides, the lark is an English bird, but the fly is a bird that knows no nationality. If the fly would go away and let you sleep till the lark gets up you would have less cause for complaint.

"When we were children we were taught to believe that a fly's foot was a wonder of nature, that it was when it was placed flat upon the ceiling, and that the pressure of the atmosphere around it, in accordance with the law of nature, held the fly from falling." Several "human flies" broke their necks trying to do the same trick with artificial feet before it was discovered that if flies kept their feet clean they couldn't walk on ceilings.

"Flicker believe the mankind was created for their amusement, and it has always been a question with me which gave a fly the more solid enjoyment—to buzz around your nose and make you get up a few hours earlier in the morning than you want to, or to pester you in the daytime until you rage around the room with a paper slapper in your hand while she watches you from behind a door-hinge."

KID GLOVES FOR THE FEET. Seems odd, but it is a fact that kid skins of the soft velvety texture that follows what is known as chrome tanning are the same kind of a comfortable flexible covering for the feet that kid gloves are for the hands.

There is quite a romance in the development of the process. The spending of a fortune was involved in the discovery and perfecting of chrome tanning, and one inventor who lived and worked in the home of his widowed mother sold the furniture piece by piece to secure money for his experiments after his fortune had been exhausted.

The sympathetic help and advice of the girl who later became his wife were the sustaining influences that finally brought success after years of discouragement.

That was less than 20 years ago, but the making of chrome tanned glazed kid has in that time become one of the great industries of the world. In 1907 the United States produced \$50,000,000 worth. — Leslie's Weekly.

THE TAPE TELEGRAPH. "The familiar tape telegraph, which has been used for many years in stock brokerage and in the transmission of general interest, is rapidly being supplanted by another system, by which the messages are printed on a sheet, line after line. This is a great improvement over the old style, and much time is saved to persons who may have occasion to make use of the instrument. In the case of the newer method the messages are torn off in sheets of handy length and posted at a convenient place, whereas with the tape considerable time must be lost in going over the great string of tape which accumulates in the course of a few hours, an installation of this character has been recently made in the Capitol, where several of the more important committee rooms are supplied with such receiving stations, and members who happen to be detained in these rooms during sessions of Congress are enabled to keep fully in-

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—a dirty, heart-breaking job.

FLUE-CLEANING

—a clean, record-breaking job.

THE FLUE DOORS

Situated "singly" over feed door

—on some furnaces.

Situated "doubly," same distance from each other, same distance from feed door—on "Sunshine" Furnace.

"SUNSHINE" ADVANTAGE:

Operator can easily clean every bit of soot out of radiator.

THE OPERATION

Fire put out, smoke-pipe pulled down—on some furnaces.

Fire stays in, smoke-pipe stays up—on "Sunshine" Furnace.

"SUNSHINE" ADVANTAGE: Furnace can be cleaned out any time in season without trouble, dirt, or "fear of chilling the house."

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WINDSOR, Ont.

formed as to the proceedings of the body. The proceedings of both branches of the body are reported, and the members have used this device of much value.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Polish women are now engaged at work on the dams now being constructed near Bredstedt, Schleswig, Prussia. They work as well as men and for less money.