

**Freehold Property With Cottage**  
 Size of lot 40x85 ft. more or less, No. 175 Pitt street.  
 Freehold, 125x40 ft. more or less with large Barn and Carriage House, Mecklenburg near Pitt street.

**BY AUCTION.**  
 I am instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chubb's Corner, on Saturday morning, August 27, at 12 o'clock.

**THE VALUABLE LOT OF LAND**, with large barn thereon on Mecklenburg street, near Pitt, known as the Jordis property; also Cottage No. 175 Pitt street, two stores, containing six rooms.

F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.

**He Had His Plumbing Attended to by**

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 DELIGHTFUL ICE CREAM  
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 Wines and Liquors  
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**Millfeeds**  
 Choice White Middlings and  
 Manitoba Oats now on hand

Telephones West 7-11 and West 81.  
**WEST, ST. JOHN, N. B.**

**TO BUILDERS.**  
 Tenders will be received at the office of J. L. Peck, banker, Hillsboro, up to 12 o'clock noon, August 22nd, for the erection and completion of a brick and stone church for the United Baptists of Hillsboro, N. B., according to plans and specifications prepared by H. H. Mott, architect. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of J. L. Peck, Hillsboro, and at the office of H. H. Mott, St. John.

The lowest and any tender not necessarily accepted.  
**HARRY H. MOTT, Architect,**  
 St. John, N. B.

**PUMPS**  
 Packed Piston, Compound Duplex, Centrifugal, outside packed plungers. For Valves, Automatic feed pumps and receivers. Single and double acting pumps. Triple stuff pumps for pulp mills, independent jet condensing apparatus, centrifugal pumps.

**E. & STEPHENSON & COMPANY,**  
 St. John, N. B.  
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**N. B. Southern Railway**

On and after SUNDAY, June 19, 1910, trains will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:—  
 Lv. St. John East Ferry 7:30 a. m.  
 Lv. West St. John 7:45 a. m.  
 Arr. St. Stephen 12 noon.  
 Lv. St. Stephen 1:50 p. m.  
 Arr. St. John 5:45 p. m.

**M. H. McLEAN, President,**  
 Atlantic Standard Time.

**PROFESSOR FROM GERMANY**

**Interesting Writer from Kaiser's Dominion Draws Comparison Between Student Life in U.S. and Europe**

New York, Aug. 20.—Many American professors spend their vacations in Europe, but the number of foreign professors who come over here to spend their vacations, like Dr. Alfred Henry Bucherer, professor of physics in the University of Bonn, Germany, is small. Prof. Bucherer arrived here the other day on the George Washington and left last night for Benton Harbor, Mich., where he will take a rest before visiting some of the universities and physical laboratories of the country.

Prof. Bucherer is no stranger in the United States, for he spent several years as a student at the Johns Hopkins University, returning to the other side to take his degree. His research work is well known. He has written several works on electro-analysis and the magnetic theory of electrons. He has been a member of the faculty of the University of Bonn for ten years.

"I feel a great interest among other things in the physical institutes and laboratories of the United States," said Prof. Bucherer at the Imperial Hotel, where he thought it would be quite worth while to spend the greater part of my vacation looking them over. In the United States the means are so much larger and there is so much more available for spending upon work of this character that the scale upon which experiments are made and the equipment necessarily make a great appeal to the research worker.

"We do not get many American students at Bonn. American universities have come to have a recognized high standing abroad, the start in this direction having been made some years ago by Johns Hopkins, which early on the highest scientific work in physics under the late Prof. Rowland, and the work of many of the American universities is generally recognized as conforming to the highest standards."

No Comparison.  
 "Which do you think is making more progress in electrical science, Europe or America?" Prof. Bucherer was asked.

"It is a mistake," said the professor "to compare the work of America with that of Europe as a whole, and unfair to the former, for there are so many countries in Europe in which scientists are working, whereas there are only one in which anything great in research is being accomplished over here. But taking the European countries collectively I should say that perhaps in purely abstract work more has been done over there in the last few years."

"We have had Mrs. Curie with her discovery of radium, in France, and Sir William Ramsay in England, who first showed that elements can be decomposed, and the most important work with radium has been done in Europe. At the same time this is comparing united Europe with the United States."

"The latter could hardly be expected to bring forth so many pieces of work of the highest scientific order as the whole of Europe, where there are perhaps in each of several countries as many scientists doing research work as there are in the United States."

"Nevertheless you have over here Prof. Nikola Tesla, who has achieved the very important work of quantitatively showing the effect of light pressure."

"In many departments of electrical application, that is to ingenious adaptation of electricity to practical utilitarian purposes, the Americans have done more than any other nation in the world and they have done most in astrophysical work. All European scientists now flock to Pasadena, where there is a congress for solar research."

"In Germany we are considering at present a very abstract problem, that of the attraction of bodies for each other as affected by a uniform motion of the two. It was first shown by the famous Michelson of Chicago, winner of a Nobel prize, that uniform motion has no effect upon their mutual attraction, and the problem is now being the result of his experiments into harmony with the accepted electro-magnetic theory of Maxwell."

"One great drawback that American teachers of science have is that too many examinations of students is required over here, and this necessarily takes up a great deal of time. In German universities students are examined only when they come up for the degree. Another difference is that the revenues of universities over there come entirely from the State, and in Prussia especially there are so many universities, five, that the State is handicapped as compared with over here, where large sums are contributed to universities by private individuals. The average German millionaire, I regret to say, has not yet come to the point where he is noticeably liberal toward educational and scientific institutions."

**BUILT COSTLY BURIAL SHAFT; DIED IN WANT**

Beverly, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Forty years living as a hermit, Joseph M. Weyman, aged 70 years, died at midnight last night in his squalid dwelling half a mile from this city. The house in which Weyman lived was on the edge of a woods, and never in the recollection of the oldest neighbor have they seen the shutters open. He was a peevish-looking man, his complexion was yellow and he had a heavy black beard reaching to his knees.

Although dying in poverty, the hermit was buried in a beautiful \$5,000 shaft of New Hampshire granite, which towers far above the trees of the spacious Monument Cemetery, which he donated to the city as a burying ground. The monument was erected in the days of his prosperity and has been taken care of by him all these many years.

**HOW HIGH LIVING COSTS IN AMERICA**

**English Writer Draws Striking Comparisons Between Life in His Own Country and in the United States -- Necessities of Life Cost Twice as Much in America.**

(Frederick A. Atkins in the London Chronicle.

"It is not so much the high cost of living which all the United States," says James J. Hill, the railway magnate, "as the cost of high living." Like most epigrams this only conveys half the truth. The reckless extravagance in fashionable and Bohemian circles is certainly a scandal and a disgrace, but we must not waste our sympathy on the idlers who lounge amid the splendor of popular restaurants and drink champagne in the early hours of the morning. They dress nothing so much as cheapness and simplicity, and if they are blest it will do them no harm.

But the problem that perplexes thoughtful people in America today is the diminished purchasing power of the weekly wage. The manager of a huge dry goods store in New York declared the other day that he knew he had not been getting the best work out of his employes during the past winter simply because they were embarrassed by the soaring prices and suffering from the strain of making both ends meet. Several great corporations have voluntarily raised the wages of their workmen in recognition of the increase in the expense of living. The Steel Corporation has given its 225,000 men an extra 5 per cent, thus adding nearly \$10,000,000 a year to its pay roll. The Pennsylvania Railroad has raised the wages of 175,000 men by 6 per cent, and several other companies have made even larger concessions.

My own impression is that almost everything in America from a car fare to a fashionable flat is about double the price it would be in England. The lowest car fare is 25¢—here it is a halfpenny. A Baptist minister, who rents a very modest flat in New York, pays 180 a year—here, I think, it would hardly cost more than £250. A taxi-ride that would mean 1s. in London is at least 3s. in New York. The other morning I was ordering a simple breakfast in a Boston hotel, and I asked for two poached eggs which were priced on the bill of fare as 1s. 8d. "On toast," said the German waiter, "certainly." I replied, "When I received your bill these two eggs were charged at 2s." and the smiling waiter explained that the toast had made the difference. One night I was having a modest supper of cold meat in the cafe below a huge hotel of 27 stories—a year-round huge hotel of 27 floors. The night was hot and suddenly I hungered for a salad. For a single lettuce, with a couple of slices of tomato to supply a dash of color, I paid 2s. The original cost could not have been more than 3d.

I have before me as I write the menus issued by a number of popular American hotels and restaurants. How they would shock the fastidious English housewife! A sirloin steak costs 4s.—in Germany it would be 1s. 9d. with potatoes, in London it would be 1s. 6d. A plate of roast lamb is 3s., a portion of ducking for one 4s., a cut of roast chicken 5s. 6d., a simple plate of potatoes is 1s. 3d., a homely pudding will cost from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d., your cheese will be 1s., and if you order celeriac 1s. 3d. more. Should you stay at a luxury hotel you have to pay 5s. for a double portion of sweetbread patties, 8s. for a single portion of broiled partridge, and 2s. 6d. for cauliflower au gratin.

In London, with an excellent Welsh rabbit for 6d. or 9d., but shall have to pay 3s. for it in New York.

In the tea room of a famous New York hotel tea alone, without even a biscuit to accompany it, will cost 1s. 6d. and if you banker after marmalade at breakfast it will add 1s. to your bill. Even a common dish like oatmeal porridge and cream is 1s. 6d., and grape fruit is 2s. I never saw such terrible language in all my life as that which came from a Scotsman in Boston who had paid 6s. for a lobster salad and 1s. 6d. for a caramel custard. A week or two ago I went into an American hotel with a friend, and we agreed that we would have some broiled Philadelphia chicken. The two small portions cost 7s. I know nothing about wines, but on glancing at a wine list in a restaurant, is in a New York hotel. But the delicious food water, which is promptly and freely placed on every table, is quite good enough for me, and I notice that most Americans seem to prefer it to any other beverage.

To make a sharp contrast between the prices of food in England and America let me put it this way. I will go into a first class London restaurant, and I will order soup, two lamb cutlets, and fried potatoes, an ice cream and coffee. The total cost, including the waiter's tip, will be 4s. In New York exactly the same meal will cost 8s.

It must be admitted that, although the American prices are high, everything is of the very best. The food is good, the cooking perfect, the room a dazzling hall of splendor, the band capable and not too noisy, and the waiter would be all right if only he knew English. The American may be trusted to see to it that, if the prices are on a high level, the management shall "deliver the goods."

One night a New Yorker went into a sky-scraper hotel and ordered a full dinner. When it arrived it was found to have only one claw, and he demanded an explanation. "Ah, lobsters here are great fighters," said the waiter; "they fight much, and often one will its claw lose." "My, is that so?" exclaimed the New Yorker. "Take this one away, and bring me a winner."

At a first class London hotel I can get a very good room for 6s.—for 2s. more I can have a private bathroom. In New York I cannot get a good bedroom with bath for less than 14s.—at a "budget" hotel, the other day, I found the cheapest room with a bath was 18s. Here again, however, it must be admitted that the rooms are remarkably comfortable and furnished with every contrivance that the wit of man and the wealth of the capitalist can possibly provide for the ease and convenience of the guests.

The Englishman who visits American hotels is often amazed that attempts to interfere with personal liberty are tolerated so complacently. A friend of mine went into the ladies' tearoom at a New York hotel the other day, but, although scores of men were there, the waiter refused to serve him with tea because he was not accompanied by a lady. In the enormous entrance halls of the large hotels—the space usually called the "rotunda"—pipe-smoking is absolutely prohibited, although the stench of a cheap cigar is not regarded as an offence. In the cafe at a Boston hotel, the other day, a gentleman was not allowed to place his hat and coat on a vacant chair at his table—they must be by the laws of the house, be removed and "checked" at the cloakroom.

The one thing the American refuses to be bullied about is the wearing of evening dress, and the newest and most luxurious and most expensive of all New York restaurants has just failed and put up its shutters because it insisted that all the male guests should be attired like the waiters. "I had to unbutton my overcoat and show my shirtfront before I could get in," complained an indignant stockbroker, "and I'm not going to stand that."

Some of the fashionable restaurants of New York provide food for reflection as well as food for the body. The head waiters are amiable tyrants—often youths with tired eyes, who have a wasteful glaring blaze of electric light under the table, showing a rosy glow through the cloth. Overdressed women in daring gowns from the Rue de la Paix, opulent and over-dressed financiers, who have had a good day in Wall Street, a band of frenzied foreigners, playing a popular waltz with more energy than taste; weak-faced people, who have had a "seeing life"; people from the country, who are out to be amused, but are in reality bored to death—that is the sort of caricature life that one sees in a popular New York restaurant at midnight.

A few blocks away there is the "bread line"—a long, pathetic queue of homeless, workless, hungry men, who stand for hours shivering in the cold and sleet until a philanthropic soul gives them each a small loaf of bread.

**SANITARIUM FOR TEST OF RADIUM CURE**

Vienna, Austria, Aug. 20.—In consequence of the successful radium treatment in Joachimsthal, Bohemia, the government has decided to build a first class sanitarium there equipped with sixty baths of radium water. The first authentic reports show that out of 209 cases, 169 were greatly benefited by the cure, while there was no change in the condition of the others.

The chief improvement noticed was in rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, and old diseases of various kinds, and the effect did not appear to have any relation on sense weakness or radical diseases of the spine and of the hearing. Scientists are convinced that the radium cure has a great future, especially because it is easily applied both externally and internally with remarkably constant effect.

**NOMINATION BLANK**

I respectfully Nominate

Mrs. . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .

County . . . . . Province . . . . .  
 as a candidate in the STANDARD'S and NEW STAR'S Bermuda and New York City Contest. I vouch for her eligibility.

Yours very truly,

Nominators names will not be disclosed until after the close of the contest, and only at their request.  
 Twenty-five dollars in gold will be given to the person who first nominates the young lady who secures the largest vote in the contest.

**APPLICATION BLANK.**

I wish to enter the STANDARD'S and NEW STAR'S Bermuda and New York City Tour Contest from District No. . . . . which is my place of residence. I fully understand the rules and conditions governing the same, which I agree to comply with. Signed,

Name . . . . . Address . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
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 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .

We the undersigned personally know the above applicant to be of good moral character, and endorse her candidacy. Signed,

Name . . . . . Address . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .

**MEXICO CITY IS GROWING**

**Last Census Will Show Population to be Near Seven Hundred Thousand -- Some Ancient Landmarks.**

Mexico City, Aug. 20.—Forecasting the census returns of next October, it is calculated that greater Mexico City will in this centennial year show a population of over 700,000. It is estimated, roughly, that there are 62,040 houses, of which 24,605 are in the city proper and 37,435 in the other 12 municipalities of the federal district.

According to the estimates of the census committees, the increase in population over the figures for 1900 has been about one-third. The population of the federal district in 1900 was 514,536. An increase of 33.13 per cent, would give the district this year 725,227. The city proper in 1900 had 244,731 and at the estimated increase it would today have 450,000; with its immediate suburbs the present population is put by the committee at 500,000, placing it in line with Leipzig, Melbourne, Marseilles, Copenhagen and Rome.

Many ancient buildings are used as barracks or hotels. The quaint colonial mansion of the Counts of Santiago in cinnamon red, from the modern Humboldt hotel. The porcelain palace of the 17th century houses the Jockey Club. Among other landmarks are the house of Humboldt, that of Marshal Bazaine, the massive school of mines and a house on the corner of Santa Teresa and Moneda streets, where (in 1837) was set up what is said to be the first printing press in the Americas.

Nowadays, after spending millions on aqueduct, sewerage systems and water supply, probably exceeding the cost of the schemes 200 years ago, Mexico is taking on the trappings of the 20th century. Steel and stone, marble, bronze and precious woods are superadding the stucco work of the Aztec and the heavy architecture of the viceroys.

The federal government, in spite of the "hard times" prevailing since the autumn of 1906, but lifting since New Years, has kept up its scheme of public buildings, to cost in their entirety probably \$100,000,000. The \$3,000,000 opera house (government property) will not be finished for at least two or three years, and it may be 10 years before the new capital building, costing \$18,000,000 will be completed. In the construction of this last mentioned building, to be one of the most beautiful in the world, enter 33,000 tons of structural steel. The capital building is to cover 10,000 square metres.

Among other federal buildings, constructed or to be constructed in the future, are new army and navy buildings at the rear of the national palace, a building 120x250 feet in size and to cost \$2,500,000; the national Pantheon, and the post office completed recently at a cost of \$4,000,000. This enormous structure has 14,000 square metres of floor space. It has no woodwork.

**WANTED**  
 At Main St.,  
**25 Laborers,**  
 Hassam Paving Co.

Wanted—A girl for general housework in a family of two. Enquire in evening at 117 Stanley street. Mrs. Barclay Robinson.

Wanted—Good smart boy to run errands. Apply the McClary Manufacturing Co. 1374-12w-Aug-29

Wanted—A second class male or female teacher for school district No. 2, Parish of Wickham. Apply stating salary, to G. W. Macdonald, Trustee, Macdonald's Point, Queens County, N. B.

Wanted—I have a gift-edged position to offer to either a man or woman paying not less than \$25 per week. Must come well recommended. Apply Box 494 Standard Office, 1264-30w-Aug-27

Wanted—20 men to pile boards in mill yard in Nova Scotia. Free transportation and board and \$1 per day. For this and other work apply to Grant's Employment Agency, 205 Charlotte St., W. E.

**ALL INDIA TO ERECT STATUE OF LATE KING**  
 Equestrian Monument of Edward to Stand in Garden in Ancient Capital--Maharajahs Contribute.

Simla, August 21.—A meeting was held recently under the presidency of the viceroy, the Earl of Minto, for the purpose of considering a proposal for the erection of a statue of King Edward at Delhi, contributions to which would be made by "All India." An executive committee was formed for the purpose of erecting the statue in the garden between the famous mosque of Jama Masjid and the Mogul Palace of Shah Jahan. The viceroy announced that the Maharajahs of Kashmir, Jodhpur, Mysore as well as the Nizam of Hyderabad, had each given the sum of 5000 rupees (\$1665) towards the cost of the statue.

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 For Sale—Leasehold property 423 Main St., a good building site. Enquire at 280 Main St. 1367-14w-Aug-27

St. John River—For Sale.—A lot of land fronting 15 rods on river, running back 75 rods. Suitable for summer cottage or market gardening; 22 miles from St. John. Enquire C. R. care Globe, city.

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To Let—Furnished rooms to let in Y. M. C. A. Building. Possession immediately. Apply to Secretary. 1157-15w-tf

To Let—Bright attractive rooms, in good location. Terms reasonable. 24 Wellington Row. 1116-11w-A31

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 PORT OF ST. JOHN.

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 This Hotel is under new management and has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished with Baths, Carpets, Linen, Silver, etc. American Plan.

**FREDERICTON'S LEADING HOTEL IS THE BARKERHOUSE**  
 QUEEN STREET.  
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 Tourists and Others—Good rooms with or without board, 27 Coburg street. 1199-12w-Oct-1

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 BEAUTY PARLORS  
 Hairdressing, facial massage, manicuring, scalp treatment, wigs, toupees. Mail orders attended to.  
 149-40w-Nov-15. King Square.

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 Mrs. J. F. Bowes is now ready with all the latest styles in Dress and Mantle making to receive customers at 24 Wellington Row. 1127-18

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 Montreal Star, Standard and Family Herald. Send address. Wm. M. Campbell, Market Place. 13w-12w-June-7

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 Hoyt Bros., 106 King Street. Picture Framing and Furniture Repairing. Phone 1652-11. 11w-12w-M59

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 393 Main Street,  
 Phone Main 2258-11.

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