

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS.

This you can do by seeing and buying from our large stock of Buggies, Wagons and Harness, of all styles and best quality. We have a house full of them and must make room for our fall stock. If it is a NICE BUGGY you want at a right price we have it. If it is a serviceable FARM WAGON, we can supply you and guarantee prices and quality. In HARNESS we bought the best assortment ever shown here and have the

Prices to Suit You.

We make good all we say, so you cannot afford to stay away if in need of anything in our line. We have A Host of Satisfied Customers, and will make one of you if you but give us a chance. Come to see us whether you buy or not, you will feel better.

W. P. HAWKINS & CO.

ELLISON CAPERS, Jr., Ph. G., and S. ANDERSON MARVIN, Jr., Ph. G.,

GRADUATE DRUGGISTS AT THE PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE CAPERS & CO., Proprietors Prescriptions Our Specialty.

In accordance with law we employ only those qualified by law to fill Prescriptions. This costs us more, but we believe that an intelligent public will appreciate the protection we thus give their loved ones.

We Use the Best Drugs We Can Buy.

We are glad that we have the confidence and endorsement of the physicians of this section. We can serve you at any hour day or night and a graduate druggist puts up your prescription.

The * Prescription * Drug * Store, CAPERS & CO., Proprietors, SUMMERTON, S. C.

SSS FOR THE BLOOD

The best known and most popular blood purifier and tonic on the market today is S. S. S. There is hardly a man, woman or child in America who has not heard of "S. S. S. for the blood." It is a standard remedy, a specific for all blood troubles and unequalled as a general tonic and appetizer. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, the herbs and roots of which it is composed are selected for their alternative and tonic properties, making it the ideal remedy for all blood and skin diseases, as it not only purifies, enriches and invigorates the blood, but at the same time tones up the tired nerves and gives strength and vigor to the entire system.

FOR Chronic Sores and Ulcers, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Blood Poison, Malaria, Anemia, Scrofula, Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Acne and such other diseases as are due to a polluted or impoverished condition of the blood, nothing acts so promptly and effectually as S. S. S. It counteracts and eradicates the germs and poisons; cleanses the system of all unhealthy accumulations and soon restores the patient to health. Write us and our physicians will give your case prompt attention without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Wm. D. Hooper, M.D.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Loans Made on Real Estate. I can lend Money on Real Estate at reasonable interest and on long time. Call on or write to me.

J. A. WEINBERG, Attorney at Law. MANNING, S. C.

Biennial Sessions and the Brice Dispensary Bill.

The Columbia correspondent of the News and Courier reminds the voters of South Carolina that "There are no State officers going before the people with important issues, and no bills so far presented to the people."

The correspondent thinks, though, that "there are two issues that ought to be discussed from every stump," and that the two issues are "Biennial Sessions" of the Legislature, and the "Brice Dispensary Bill," and he thinks "It would be a great pity if the campaign should continue to go by without the candidates for the General Assembly calling attention to these issues, and letting the people understand the situation as to these two matters."

Biennial sessions is a Constitutional amendment that was passed at the last session of the Legislature and this amendment provides that after the legislative session of 1904 the Legislature of South Carolina will meet biennially instead of annually.

Biennial or annual sessions of the Legislature will be the question to be decided at the ballot box at the general election that will be held on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November next, and not at the coming primary election as some may think.

If a majority of the votes cast at said election is for biennial sessions of the Legislature, then the Legislature will meet once in every two years. If a majority of the votes is against biennial sessions, then the Legislature will continue its custom of meeting in annual sessions.

As a member of the General Assembly of the sessions of 1899 and 1900, we voted against the act providing for the biennial sessions of the Legislature, and in the general election we will vote against biennial sessions of the Legislature for South Carolina.

The Constitution of South Carolina, Article I, Section 3, provides that "The General Assembly shall be composed of representatives for the redress of grievances and for making new laws, as the common good may require."

The article and section of the Constitution quoted furnishes the best among many other good reasons why a department of the State from annual sessions of its Legislature should never be voted for, for two years is a long time, it might be, to have to submit to a grievous legislative wrong and injustice.

The supporters of biennial sessions claim that it will be a very economical measure and will save to the taxpayers many thousands of dollars a year.

If we could be assured that extra sessions of the Legislature would never be convened, we might believe that biennial sessions of the Legislature would prove financially beneficial to the taxpayers of South Carolina. Until we are assured of this fact we will be opposed to biennial legislative sessions for South Carolina.

Georgia, the Empire State of the South, has been referred to as a model State for biennial legislative sessions and its action one worthy of adoption. Georgia can no longer be pointed out as a State of biennial legislative sessions, for biennial sessions expired in Georgia in the month of July or August, 1903, and in July, 1904, we find the legislative body of the "model State" of Georgia in annual session.

We believe that three members to the House of Representatives from Clarendon in the sessions of 1899 and 1900 voted against biennial sessions. How the delegation in the House of Representatives from Clarendon voted on this measure in the sessions of 1901-2 we cannot now recall, but we are quite sure the House delegation from Clarendon in the sessions of 1903-4 voted against biennial sessions of the Legislature.

The question we have been touching on is one that is to be decided by the voters of the State at the next general election and what we have written relative to the question that is to be decided has not been written for the purpose of influencing a single vote, but to let the voters of Clarendon know that we do not believe that the department would be a wise one, or that the beautiful expectations of financial gain will ever be realized.

The correspondent further says: "The other question on which the masses ought to be informed and on which there should be an expression of opinion on the part of all candidates for the General Assembly, whether for the House or Senate, is upon the Brice Dispensary bill."

Briefly stated, the "Brice Dispensary bill" provides, "That when a people no longer want the dispensary system, or it was a jeopardy to the public health, they could vote it out of the county. If upon a vote of the people the dispensary was no longer wanted, then the machinery was provided in the act for its removal. Those who advocate the Brice bill insist that it is simply home and self-government. The fight will no doubt be again made at the next session of the General Assembly, and every member of the General Assembly ought, before the people, to say how he stands upon this measure, and whether he thinks each county ought to regulate its own liquor affairs, or whether it ought to be a State matter, and what applies to one State must apply to all, and if the dispensary is in vogue in one county they must be forced on every other county in the State, and that the step to prohibition that was promised can never be taken, unless the people stop buying liquor, as the dispensary once being opened can never be closed."

"The bill was cleverly amended by the friends of the dispensary so as to paralyze it and practically make it a dead letter. The law as passed now says if a county is disgusted with the dispensary and no longer wants it for any reason, it can vote it out of the county, but with a big B if it no longer wants the dispensary it must pay a stated tax upon all property in the county for that privilege. This tax, it is alleged, is for the purpose of maintaining the constabulary force in the county after the dispensary is removed. It was a clever piece of legislation on the part of the dispensary advocates. They argued that without this tax feature if counties could vote the dispensaries out of their borders, it would be the means of breaking the backbone of the dispensary, as the profit making counties would perhaps vote the system out of their borders. As matters now stand without paying a special tax for the privilege no county once having a dispensary can get rid of it according to law. Saluda petitioned for the closing of its dispensary, but the board said it could not be done according to law."

We have divided the correspondent's paragraph on the "Brice dispensary bill" into two paragraphs for a better understanding of the same by the readers, the candidates for legislative honors and the public generally.

The first paragraph gives the bill as it passed the Senate and correspondent's explanation of the same. The second paragraph gives the bill as amended by the House of Representatives and an explanation by the same correspondent.

It appears that by the amendment of the bill by the House, the bill was com-

A Perfect Painless Pill

is one that would cleanse the system, set the liver to action, remove the bile, clear the complexion, cure headache and leave a good taste in the mouth. The famous little pills for doing such work pleasantly and effectually are De Witt's Little Early Risers. A friend writes: "I have used De Witt's Little Early Risers for a long time. I have used gripe and sick pills, while De Witt's Little Early Risers are simply perfect." Sold by The R. B. Loryea Drug Store.

COLD STORAGE RATS.

Perfectly Home in a Temperature Below the Zero Mark.

When cold storage was first introduced into this country the chilly storage rooms were absolutely free from rats and mice. The temperature was kept considerably below the freezing point, and in the cold surroundings rats and mice were unable to live.

In time, however, the rich stores packed away there proved too tempting for thieving rodents, and they began to make inroads into the cold storage rooms, at first paying a hurried call and then staying to take a long and warm nap.

Gradually, however, these visits were lengthened and became more frequent, not without considerable mortality among the rats, but in the end there grew into being what is known as the "cold storage rat." This animal has neither tail nor ears, both having been frozen for his ancestors, resulting in their total loss to the families of the first intrepid pirates of cold storage.

These earless and tailless cold storage rats are perfectly at home in a temperature below the zero mark. This, I think, is one of the most striking examples of how the animal kingdom in the wise economy of nature can adapt itself to the most severe surroundings.

—Atlanta Constitution.

FAT ON A FOWL.

It is Not So Good a Thing as Some Housekeepers Think.

"When I see men or women looking for nothing but fat on a fowl," said a marketman, "I don't envy them their dinner. There is a layer of fat under the skin when poultry is unduly fattened, and in the cooking this overheated fat saturates the meat, and delicate stomachs have a hard time. This is why lots of people can't eat ducks and geese at all. These overfattened fowls are really more expensive and less easily digested, there being much less lean meat in proportion to the fat. Most of my customers are now willing to pay what a good turkey is worth, understanding the difference. What is the difference? Why, there are a few rules that must be observed. For at least six days before killing barnyard fowls must be cooped, not huddled, have a good, clean space and be well fed on corn for at least five days. Then for twenty-four hours before killing they should be fed on skimmed milk and soft boiled rice. The night before the killing the turkey must have plenty of water, but no food, which leaves the crop empty, the intestines clean, the dark meat quite light, and gives a flavor as different as possible from the offensive flavor that is likely to impregnate the common fowl killed in the common way. The flesh of all animals is flavored by their food. This accounts for the delicious flavor of the canvasback and redhead ducks. Both eat of the water lilies and the water hyacinth, the former taking the lilies, the latter the tops."—Philadelphia Record.

LABRADOR.

It is a Picturesque Country With Many Great Waterfalls.

Labrador externally is forbidding and discouraging. She is not all moss covered rock, however. From a scenic point of view she has something to offer that will interest the world. Unfortunately it is possible to reach the interior of the country during only four months of the year. Dog sledges and snowshoes are the medium of travel the remainder of the year. There are no roads.

The interior of Labrador has been found to be tableland, about 1,500 feet above sea level, the foothills of which reach down to the Atlantic coast. Piercing these foothills at intervals along the 700 miles of coast line are deep inlets, some of which resemble Norwegian fjords. Of these perhaps the most picturesque is Nachrach bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height. Its altitude has been variously estimated at from 600 to 600 feet. Tumbling over the edge of the cliff in a cascade, it takes this great leap and then dashes along its foamy way to Nova scotia bay, 1,100 miles north of St. John's. It is made of more water and twenty miles long. Great shoudering cliffs, more than 3,500 feet high, jut out into the water on either side, glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying sea caverns lure one to explore them. Fifteen miles from the mouth is a waterfall of tremendous height.