

From Crown to Exile.

June 21, 1868, was a day well remembered by the late Empress Eugenie during her years of exile in England, for on that day she paid a visit to a dervish at Cairo. She was seated in the south of her pride and beauty and power, and apparently she had little to fear from the predictions that the prophecy was destined to be fulfilled within a few years, notably in 1870, when the blow fell which was to lay her pride in ruins. He said, "You are doomed to lose your throne, your husband, and your son, and to wander alone in the world like a lost soul."

The first blow fell in the form of a telegram from her husband, which read: "The army is defeated, and captive. Having failed to meet death in the name of my soldiers I have been forced to surrender myself to save my country—Napoleon." France was crushed under the Prussian heel; her husband was a prisoner, her beloved son probably a fugitive, and she was left alone to face a Paris seething with rebellion. Soon the cry of the crowd came ominously upon her ears: "To the guillotine! Long live the Republic! Not till then will we be satisfied." Disguising herself, she allowed herself to be led through the seething crowds to the house of Dr. Evans, a court dentist, on whose devotion she knew she could rely. Here she hid herself until the doctor made arrangements for escorting her to Pauville, from which place they might hope to find their way across the Channel to England and safety. Every yard of the long journey to the east was through a country in arms against the reigning house. They passed the about of the populace, who were stopped and challenged on every way. The faithful dentist, however, was successful in disarming suspicion by explaining that he was taking a mad patient to the asylum, and that any excitement would have serious consequences. At the coast, fortune favoured them, for the yacht of Sir John Burgoyne was in the harbour, and he was delighted to take the Empress to England with him. A few years later the Empress was at Hastings, clasping in her arms her beloved Prince Imperial, who had been smuggled over in the blouse and of a peasant on the same day as the mother. Eugenie had lost her crown. Her sun of splendour had set, but her husband, though a prisoner, was safe, and she had her boy to share her exile in a hospitable land until 1879 when he was killed in England. Thus the dervish prophecy was fulfilled.

Canada Institutes

MUS VIVENDI LICENSE AGAIN.

The wartime exchange of fishery privileges between Canada and the United States whereby the fishermen of the Dominion had the privilege of taking their catches direct at United States ports and the American fishermen were permitted to secure bait, supplies, ship men, and transport in the Atlantic ports of Canada, has now been rescinded. The United States privilege was abrogated last May; the Canadians put up the barrier on May 20th, 1922.

From now on, American fishing vessels desiring to make use of Canadian ports to secure supplies and transport catches will require to take the license known as "Modus Vivendi," which license is issued by the Canadian Government on payment of \$1.50 per ton to the vessel applying for same. Previously, American vessels, equipped with auxiliary motors, were issued the license privilege, but advice from Canada state that licenses will now be issued to them. Since the advent of the steam trawler in the United States fishery, there is less necessity for American fishermen to make use of Canadian ports. One of the most important privileges—that of procuring bait—is eliminated by the trawler, and almost universal use of auxiliary motor power in American fishermen render them less dependent on Canadian ports for supplies and permit them certain touch with their own vessels.

The Maritime Provinces of Canada, a good many people are against imposition of the license. Into the ports come many American vessels and a great deal of money was paid for supplies. The license regulations will tend to reduce this lucrative trade. However, each country is presumed to know what is best for its protection and has a perfect right to frame whatever laws it deems necessary.—N. Y. Fishing Gazette.

An Explanation.

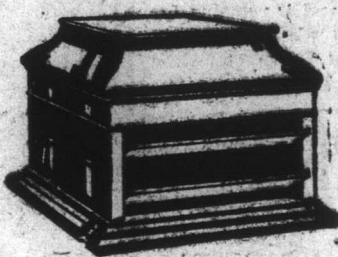
A boy entered the cobbler's shop with a pair of shoes. "What's the matter with 'em, repaired," he said, "and they must be done by Sunday." "That's the way," the man returned, "they don't pinch him at all," the boy replied. "He pinched them."

Our Sixth Week's a Musical Make-Room Sale!

A Paradox Sale!!! Where cheap music is really good—and good music is really cheap. Just look at the reductions made below, and see what great savings you can make by buying your Grafonola now. This offer is just in good time for little summer parties in the country houses. There's nothing that gives such pleasure and entertainment in the country as a good portable Grafonola. You can have a round of fun and dancing all the summer long at a very small cost. If there's a picnic nearby just pack your Grafonola and some good "Jazz" records in your car, and take them along. Nothing more fascinating than a moonlight dance out-of-doors.

Three very fine Grafonolas are illustrated below. They are "Columbia's," than which there are none better, and there's a feast of music in each of them.

Reduced \$25.00



This D.2.

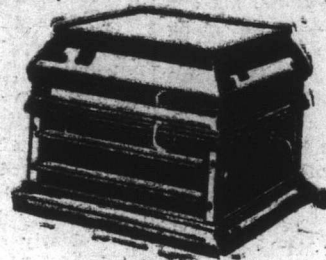
Columbia
Grafonola

Formerly sold for \$100.00

You can now buy for \$75.00

And Save \$25.00

Reduced \$15.00



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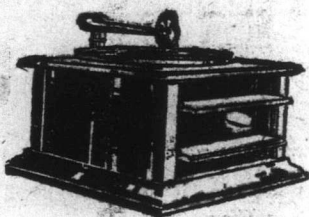
Columbia
Grafonola

Formerly sold for \$75.00

You can now buy for \$60.00

And Save \$15.00

Reduced \$7.50



This A.2.

Columbia
Grafonola

Formerly sold for \$45.00

You can now buy for \$37.50

And Save \$7.50

Columbia Records

Come in and listen to a good concert. Hear some of the new Columbia records. Dance Music, the kind that makes you kick back the rugs. Sacred Music, old-fashioned melodies, quartettes—music that never grows old. Operatic, Instrumental, and Concert Music. Let the world's great artists entertain you. The latest "Blues," to drive away the blues. New song hits and comic-songs you hear people whistling and humming.

If you haven't a Grafonola, remember now is the time to put one of these models in your home. Come in to-day. Pick out the model you like best. Good music makes happy homes. Now you can have an entertainment in your home every night, enjoy the same Music that is being played in the great theatres, auditoriums and hotels in the big metropolitan centres.

U. S. Picture & Portrait Co.

Water St., St. John's

Fads and Fashions.

The deep collar, which ends in a shoulder bow is a favorite whim of fashionable Paris.

Pointed swinging panels form the overkirt of a dance frock of satin and chiffon.

Lipstick red is becoming a favorite shade for summer—especially for summer hats.

The summer dance frock is often of dyed lace, being combined with georgette or chiffon.

Some of the most charming organdie dresses are worn over silk slips

of contrasting color.

A fringe of blue-and-red imitation matches girdled a frock of red crepe at a low waist line.

A frock of white-striped rose crepe has side panels gathered onto a ribbon at a low waist line.

Sports dresses of fancy silk have collars and cuffs of linen to match predominating color.

The side belts, which tie and hang in loops, are replacing the one narrow belt on sports dresses.

The Puritan collar, which Lanvin has introduced to the fashionable world, has been widely accepted. Fruit, in astonishing variety, is

used for trimming hats—especially those creations of horsehair and crin.

Cross-stitch work is being used on dresses of organdie. The cross-stitch is generally done in two colors.

Materials are run with squares of ribbon, straws and braids to make the fashionable "home-made" plaids.

A hat of black and silver horsehair is trimmed with silver grasses and a large bunch of black cherries.

A frock of gray crepe is embroidered in orange and has sleeves and sash of orange hankershot linen.

A handsome cape wrap of platinum gray crepe is trimmed with bands of dice outlined with steel nailheads.

A straight sports dress of soft green tulle is trimmed with bands of French blue linen with cross-stitch embroidery.

Children's clothes for playtime are generally made of gingham with white sleeves, collar, cuffs and wash. The collar and cuffs are edged with rick-rack.

McGuire's Ice Cream now ready for delivery. Wholesale only. Phone 794.—Jest.

A Woman "Husband."

A remarkable story of a woman's impersonation of a man and her "marriage" to another woman, came to light at Iowa with the arrest of Iris Gaul (39), who is held for investigation. The other woman is Mrs. Jennette Simmons (32). For more than a year and a half the two women lived in wedlock, according to the story Miss Gaul told the police. Miss Gaul, according to her story, came to Iowa two years ago. At the time she was impersonating a man. Less than half a year later she met Mrs. Simmons, and after a whirlwind court-

ship the two women were "married." Three weeks after the marriage Mrs. Simmons discovered that her mate was a woman. Fearing publicity she failed to inform anyone of the strange relationship. In the meantime Miss Gaul continued to impersonate a man, and for more than a year was employed at a cafe as a waiter.

The parents of Mrs. Simmons finally learned of the peculiar relationship and caused Miss Gaul's arrest.

Shovels, Spades, Pick Axes and Garden Tools at BOWRING BROTHERS, LTD., Hardware Department.—may 18, 22

Parliament Must Pay.

TAXPAYERS HAVE TO MAKE DAM-AGES GOOD.

LONDON. (Associated Press) — While the Irish people burn buildings and destroy property in Ireland, it is the people of the sister island who have to pay the bills. Part of these costs are taken from the national treasury by Parliament and part are voluntary contributions given to the funds being raised in England by the sympathizers of sufferers in both sections of Ireland. The Irish Secretary, Sir Hamar Greenwood, recently proposed in the House of Commons a grant of £750,000, as compensation for damages to property in northern Ireland during the disorders of the past three years. During the excited debate which followed he explained that by agreement between Colonial Secretary Churchill, and Sir James Craig, Prime Minister of the Ulster Government, the British Government promised to pay Ulster £1,500,000 for damages committed up to the first of January. This does not cover the amount the national treasury will grant to Ireland by any means.

MILLIONS FOR RELIEF.

Sir Hamar Greenwood told the House there would be also an appropriation of another £1,500,000 for relief work for Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland, as well as a further estimate of £2,000,000 to compensate Crown employees, most of them have lost their positions through the establishment of the new government. The total awards made by the courts in Northern Ireland to persons who have suffered damages amount to £3,000,000, so that with the British Government defraying £1,000,000 there will be £500,000 for the Ulster government to deal with. The courts have passed on the claims submitted in the North, which has simplified matters. In the South most of the British courts have been suppressed, and where courts have been sitting many claimants were afraid to appear. Accordingly it is now possible only to estimate the claims of Southern Ireland. Sir Hamar Greenwood estimated these at about £11,000,000, but hoped they would ultimately be reduced by half. Hence the grand total of damages to be paid to individuals by the British government for the civil war, or civil disturbances in Ireland, is about £10,000,000. Of course before the new government of Ulster was launched and the Provisional government of the South, Ireland was contributing her share to the taxation of the United Kingdom, from whose funds these bills will be settled.

Japanese Pencil Industry Growing.

Prior to the European war Japan was a large importer of pencils; to-day she not only meets her own demand, but is an exporter in ever-increasing quantities. In 1911 Japan imported pencils from America and Germany to the value of \$850,000. In 1913 a small quantity was exported, but the product was crude, especially the lead, and in some cases the wood did not give satisfaction. Many improvements have since been made, Japan producing by experience, so that in 1919 only \$15,000 worth were imported, while \$520,000 worth were exported.

Most of the pencils are manufactured in the cities of Tokio, Osaka and Wakayama and in the prefectures of Miye and Aichi. The principal foreign markets are the British colonies in the Orient, the islands of the South Seas, Dutch Indies, America, England, France and, to some extent, Australia.

Millionaire's Strange Death.

According to Madrid papers, a young Canadian millionaire, whose name is given as Evans Lefevre, has died there under circumstances which are being investigated by the British Embassy and the Spanish police. It is alleged that the deceased lately made the acquaintance as the result of an advertisement in a newspaper of a beautiful red-haired woman known as a fervent student of hypnotism. A fortnight ago this woman, in company with a man who, it is said, was a doctor, called at a clinique in Diego de Leon Street, and asked that a nurse be sent to a patient threatened with lockjaw. A medical student was sent with them to a house in Alcalá Street. He found the young millionaire in extremis, and he died before help could be obtained. This was between four and five in the morning. The couple disappeared, and the student telephoned for a doctor, who on arriving refused to give a certificate. The Embassy was informed, and the couple were identified and arrested. They have, however, since been released. It is said, on the intervention of a nobleman well known in the literary world.

ECZEMA

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