Saturday's Cut Prices.

CONDENSED LIST.

Ladies' Hat Pins, Job Line	6c	$3.20 Ladies' Boots, Patent Leather & Vici Kid	2.85
20c. Ladies' Collars, White and Cream Lace	16c	$1.90 Ladies' Shoes, Tan and Black	1.75
80c. Ladies' Gloves, Kid, assorted colors	67c	70c. Sideboard Cloths, With D'oyleys to match	55c
Women's Hose, Job Line	10c	30c. Door Mats, Velvet Pile	25c
35c Women's Hose, Black Cashmere	30c	25c. Ladies' Vests, White Cotton	20c
15c. Boys' Collars, Sailor (Rubber)	12c	$1.40 Ladies' Corsets, White and Grey	1.19
35c. Men's Socks, Grey & Black Cashmere	29c	25c. Children's Caps, Assorted colors	19c
35c. Men's Ties, Fancy and Plain	28c	15c. Silk Ribbon, Taffeta, 4 inches wide	12c
90c. Men's Shirts, White Dressed	80c	$4.00 Men's Boots, First quality	3 60
$1.00 Men's Shirts, Fancy Regatta	85c	$7.00 Men's Suits, Fancy Serge	5.75
35c. Men's Braces, Strong quality	29c	To $2.40 Boys' Suits, Tweed Tunic	1 90
$1.10 Men's Gloves, Grey Suede	90c	$5.00 Men's Suits, Fancy Tweeds	4.25
80c. Men's Night Shirts, White Cotton	67c	$2.75 Men's Pants, Fancy Worsteds	2.35
25c. Boys' Caps, Tweed and Serge	20c	$1.35 Men's Pants, Striped Tweed	1.15
$1.70 Men's Hats, Hard Felt	1.45	$1.90 Ladies' UMBRELLAS for	1.35
40c. Men's Caps, Tweeds and Serge	32c	$1.75 Ladies' UMBRELLAS for	1.25
$1.40 Ladies' Blouses, American White Lawn	1.10	$1.50 Ladies' UMBRELLAS for	1.10
20c. Hair Frames, Lt., Med. & Dark Shades	16c	$1.00 Ladies' UMBRELLAS for	80c

40c. lb. Choice Ceylon Tea for .....30c.
40c. lb. Zenana Coffee for .....35c.
35c. bots. of Pickles for .....30c.
13c. pckts. Seeded Raisins for .....11½c.

THE ROYAL STORES LIMITED

DR. GRENFELL DISCUSSES

Important Matters.

Prevention of Consumption.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I am tempted to write to you on two or three subjects which need more consideration to my mind, than they have yet received, as they are of far more importance to the Colony as a whole than some at present think, and a few public statements of the views held on them by those who see them from different view points would be very valuable. 1st. The Hon. John Harvey has rendered untold services to this city by his efforts to suppress Tuberculosis and by calling attention to the dangers of spitting and foul air. A student from a New York Hospital, with a tendency to lung trouble, came to us last summer and has wintered down north with us. His bedroom window has never been closed, and the entire frame has been out for the last month. He has not only survived, but is twice the men he was and is as excellent protest against the theory that cold air hurts us as any I know anywhere. Yet that that theory is still held to is only too patent along this coast. Not nearly sufficient attention has, however, been yet paid to the danger of infection through the mouth and food. There are many who now hold that tuberculosis is contracted far more through the tonsils and stomach, and so through the glands taking lymph from the bowels than through the lungs. Very important experiments on very extensive scales have of late been made to show that pulmonary or lung tuberculosis is secondary to infection of the bowel glands. It behoves us to lay very much stress on the washing of cups bowls and plates, spoons, etc., used by consumptives, and separate outfits being used. The dangers of tuberculous meat and foods is well known. I fear, however, that only very, very thorough cooking can be looked to help to eliminate this danger in this Colony, as there is no way yet to certify to the health of cattle in the outports.

I would wish to very earnestly commend to all families that have infected members in their houses, to put aside special vessels and food utensils of every kind for their use, and I am the more anxious to do this, as in a catechism I had printed and circulated in thousands, I laid no stress on this source of danger. It is a very real one, and personally I am now inclined to accept the theory that it is quite as important as those to which so much attention has of late been paid.

Destruction of Seals and Effects of Northern Outports.

The second thing I want to hear the public to discuss is the serious effect the destruction of the seal herds is having on the Outports. We have just had a most delightful visit from Capt. Alpheus Barbour and his crew in the "Neptune," and we fully realize what it means in St. Jonh's, and the one or two outport towns from which the sealing crews come, when a steamer comes home with her bunting up, and her rockets announcing she has been successful. We rejoice with those that rejoice, and such must be the result of the circulation of so much money as comes to St. John's when over a quarter of a million seal pelts are brought in. But we can't help seeing the other side—and that has a very serious aspect indeed. As Capt. Alpheus Barbour lay at the ice edge, men from all round our harbour had to actually go to his ship asking for a carcass, a carcass for dog food; yes and for food for their families, for meat is a luxury here in winter. To me this was a pitiful sight. There was a time when the harbour could have given them all the carcasses they might need, and when we could have sold them a load of fat to boot; there was a time when traders and merchants found it worth while to supply their dealers with seal nets for the return they brought from the local fishery. The best proof that the local seal fishing is no longer remunerative, is in the fact that this is no longer done. The few men who still fish for seals get little or nothing in return for their outlay, beyond the fact that they do have some dog food and some skin boots—where others must go without because their money can not even buy any. It has struck me very forcibly in another way also. Every year now as I leave for Labrador more and more of our friends on the coast beg me to put them down for a pair of skin boots, if I can. I have been these last two or three years regularly employing Labrador women to make me boots for people from Conche to Kirpon, and at the mill in Canada Bay, simply because we must otherwise send to St. John's for skins. There can be no denying this was not the case even so recently as 18 years ago. But beyond this there are places that when I came here first were nice little settlements, where as one journeyed along our lonely rounds one found bright hearths, and heard merry voices, and got a cheerful welcome; just such a place was North West Point, in Hare Bay. Now only deserted, tumble down huts greet one there, for there are no longer any seals to depend on, and one hurries past the spot, which to its loneliness has thus added a sense of graveyard desolation. The seal fishery along the coast and at the outports was, so it seems to me, just that annex of the cod fishery, or that complement of it, that nature provided to supply the needs of the people when that somewhat fickle industry failed. If the sea is to be held responsible for the entire sustenance of the distant outport population, and if settlers are to be encouraged to spread and settle the outer coves of Newfoundland, then it has always seemed to me that the seals are essential as a winter balance against chronic semi-starvation. Then the meat and fat even are a 'dernier ressort,' when starvation threatens. If these seal herds, that are now so seriously threatened, are not permitted to recuperate what they have already lost in past years, the day is not far ahead when life will be practically impossible in the far north, unless mines and factories can be started and kept at work. There are a great many of the poorer people now living as close to the food limit as they can go; we doctors see many hungry and half-starved children, who never see milk nor half enough fats in any form to produce healthy, well developed girls and boys. Nor does there appear any likelihood at present of any other source of income being provided if the seals are exterminated. They are already almost gone from the shore and bays. It is a terrible thing to believe, and a fact one dare not state publicly, if one were not fully convinced of it. But the fact is that where the seals are all gone a large part of the population will have to follow them and go too, i.e., as far as any of us down here can see at present. It would sound very unpatriotic in St. John's if we were to divert our attention from trying to make it possible to live here and in Labrador, and instead used all our efforts to send away as many families as we could to Canada. Several families have gone already to places like Edmonton, and to British Columbia, and the West, and on my visit to the Pacific Coast a year ago those I heard of were all doing well, just because they are desirable settlers. But it is the disappearance of the harp seals that is making it so increasingly difficult for the cod fishermen to live. If some of the better off men on this coast could express their opinions on this matter, those in power in St. John's would, I think, be very much surprised at the serious view we all here take of it.

The Peat Problem.

The last matter I am going to trouble you with, Mr. Editor, is the Peat Problem, that is a very hopeful aspect of life here. We have shown clearly to ourselves primarily, and partly to our friends and neighbours the economy and effectiveness of peat for fuel. If there is any sceptic in the matter who chances to be visiting St. Anthony I shall be delighted to give him a practical proof of the heating power, lasting power, cleanliness and cheapness of peat fire, that I think in a very short time would send him home to look for a peat bog for himself near his own home. We had the pleasure of convincing Capt. Barbour and Capt. Whitely and some of their crew of the efficiency and cheapness of a peat fire on an open hearth. The closed stove now heating the room I'm sitting in, simply couldn't fail to do the same for anyone else. Like most things new, however, one has to learn to handle it to get the best results, and we have experimented in every way. The first thing is to cut as deep and long a straight drain through your bog as you can make. As you cut down you can throw up your brickets of fibrous roots onto the surface, when dry they are as good almost as kindling but burn much too quickly to last. As you get down however, the texture becomes much closer and the peat more useful. One day sunning, and then turned over once, and another day's sunning, and our peat is already to house. We find it well worth while to run up low flakes to allow the air to circulate underneath, as then a rain shower in no way hurts your material. But that is by no means necessary, and in Iceland and Ireland I have never seen it done. We house our supply right by the marsh, as then we can easily run it home on slides at no cost in winter. But we are now running a light railroad track right to the cuttings, and the trolly once started will almost run themselves to the end of our new wharf, or can be switched off to the various houses. It takes men even here now on an average three hours to haul a load of wood out, and to get wood you can only cut and haul two loads a day, whereas you can bring home a load of peat in half an hour and the actual cutting and drying is of little moment when you get a winter fuel supply in two or three days which you can easily do; we use peat cutters from Ireland, but at first used only the straight square shovel sharpened. Some dry wood is necessary to start your fire in a stove. But with a liberal supply of peat you can dispense with any other fuel in a stove or open fire place after the first setting on fire. To make a hot, cheerful fire we put the brickets in carefully with air spaces right up through them while if we are going to leave a fire for a long time, we shake them down altogether, and thus you can, as it were, turn up or down your fire like a kerosene lamp. If only every harbour in Newfoundland would take to using peat and spare the trees near the houses, how much more beautiful the landscape would be, and how much easier it would be to get shelter and to grow vegetables and flowers.

The destruction of trees around harbours, to me is on a par with the destruction of the seal herds, and in a line with the depopulation of outports by tuberculosis, scurvy and other scourges that are all of them avoidable even by the very poorest. It will be with the very greatest interest we shall look for the comments on these points that we have raised. We are fully confident that the Legislature can do much to help in all these matters, and we are deeply grateful for the attention that already they are showing to them.

WILFRID GRENFELL.

St. Anthony, May 2nd, 1910.

Festival of Empire.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Festival of Empire held last night, Mr. W. G. Gosling, who occupied the chair, read a cablegram from Sir E. P. Morris asking to be advised about the disposal of the Nfld. exhibits, as the Festival has been put off till next year. Mr. Gosling replied that he would convene a meeting after which he would advise the Premier re the discussion. The meeting was accordingly held last night. The decision arrived at was that Sir Edward be given a free hand to dispose of the exhibits as he thought best except those relating to sporting, which would have to be returned as they are likely to deteriorate and the Committee do not wish to be responsible for the loss that might be entailed. The other exhibits Sir Edward proposes to utilize at the Japanese-British exhibition building, where the Daily Mail people have agreed to exhibit them free of expense to the Colony. The following message was sent by Mr. Gosling to the Premier after last night's meeting:—

Copy of Message Sent to Sir E. P. Morris.

Held meeting committee. Leave matter your discretion except sporting exhibit, principally loaned, likely to be damaged. If wanted particularly might get consent owners, otherwise return as probably deteriorate if kept storage until next year. Presume Howley will remain charge.

ASTHMATIC, THERE IS RELIEF.

It is a fact that bronchial and throat congestion invites attacks of Asthma and renders that disease very much more intense. A remedy of remarkable usefulness to asthmatics is Catarrhozone. This healing, soothing germ destroying medication is carried by air. The Catarrhozone Inhaler splits healing medication into drops so small that its wonderful remedial properties are by the air breathed carried to every ramification of the Bronchial apparatus. Reaching the site of disease, Catarrhozone destroys germs, soothes and heals sore places and relieves irritation and congestion. In this way Asthmatics find Catarrhozone an effective preventative of attack. It supplies a barrier against the causes that provoke the paroxysms of Asthma, and lessens them when attacks are on. Catarrhozone is just little drops of healing carried by air to throat, nasal passages; soothing healing, and curative. Price $1.00 trial size, 25c.

The Louise Ashore at Indian Island.

Yesterday morning Messrs. Crosbie & Co. had a telegram from Seldom Come By stating that the s.s. Louise, Capt. B. Barbour, had struck near Indian Islands in a dense fog at 9 a.m. and that she would more than likely become a total wreck. Crosbie & Co. communicated with the captain several times during the day asking as to the condition of the ship, and last night were informed by Capt. Barbour that she had become a total wreck and was rapidly breaking up. The captain, crew and several passengers on board were landed, the water being smooth. The passengers were landed at Seldom Come By. The ship we learn was insured by the Bell Island S. S. Co., which owns her, for £2,000 sterling, or equal to $10,000. The Louise, which was formerly owned by Munn & Co., was a well known and popular freight and passenger boat. The Ingraham sails today to bring up the ship's crew and finish the service.

Marine Notes.

The s.s. Bonavista left Sydney at 6 a.m. yesterday and is due here to-night.

The s.s. Invermore sails for Port aux Basques to-day to take the place of the s.s. Bruce while the latter ship is getting a clean up and repairs.

The s.s. Rosalind sails to-night for Montreal. These passengers go by her: Capt. and Mrs. Hawthorne and 3 children, Miss Brown, Mr. Constant, F. W. Angel, Mr. Blackburn, S. Ferguson, A. Borne, Miss Southcott, Miss E. Lawrence, Master W. Cornick and 15 steerage.

CAPE RACE, To-Day.

Wind E.N.E., light, dense fog. The s.s. Portia passed west at 8.30 p.m. yesterday; several schooners also passed west yesterday. Nothing heard to-day. Bar. 29.65, ther. 38.

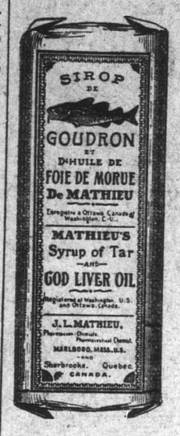
A Neglected Cold May Cause Consumption.

Thousands of people die every year from the effects of this dreaded disease, which, if treated in its first stages with

MATHIEU'S SYRUP

of Tar and Cod Liver Oil and other medicinal extracts, will cure the diseased lungs and give strength to the patient. **Sold everywhere.**

MATHIEU'S NERVINE POWDERS are free from opium, chloral and other dangerous drugs and they are supreme against headache, sick headache, neuralgia, overwork. 25 cts. per box of 18 powders. Prepared by



THOMPSON, N.S., Mch. 29, '06.
Fillmore & Morris, Amherst, N. S.
Dear Sirs,—Yours of the 27th to hand re Mathieu's Cough Syrup, and would say it gives the best results of any cough syrup we have ever handled. The Medicine is all right.
Yours truly,
ARMOUR & MATTINSON.

Port Hawkesbury, C.B., Apr. 3, '06.
Fillmore & Morris, Amherst, N. S.
Dear Sirs,—I rec'd yours of the 27th ult. asking about Mathieu's Syrup. It is an excellent Medicine for coughs, cold and consumption. Please send me another lot of 2 doz. bots. with samples. Enclosed find $3.00 the amount of my bill.
Yours truly,
A. F. DICKSON.

SPRINGHILL, N.S., April 4.
Fillmore & Morris, Amherst, N.S.
Dear Sirs,—In reference to your inquiry as to the selling qualities of Mathieu's Syrup, we might say that it is of no use whatever for us to keep any other Cough Medicine in stock. When you first began to sell it here, the Druggists did not handle it, and now every Druggist in town has it, and we are sure they find a ready sale for it. Mathieu's Syrup is sold by at least 18 dealers in Springhill. FERRIS & PEEL.

AGAINST HEADACHE there is no remedy so active as **Mathieu's Nervine Powders** which contain no opium, morphine or chloral. 25 cts. per box of 18 powders.

J. L. MATHIEU CO., Sherbrooke, Can.

THOS. McMURDO & Co., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, St. John's. Nfld.

A Second Public Wharf.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—To-day the ridiculous spectacle of labourers employed by the County Council here was witnessed removing material brought from St. John's and landed on the public wharf by the Portia, to finish the construction of another public wharf on the opposite side of the harbour about a gun shot from the one now in use. Can it be possible, Mr. Editor, that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is not aware of this extravagant expenditure of the public monies, and if so how can he expect to appease the demands of the residents of other portions of this district who are without any marine convenience. A glimpse at the Harbor of St. Lawrence will show anyone that the building of a second wharf here is a useless expenditure of our marine grant, and one thing is certain either one wharf or the other must fail, through the want of repairs, as our share of the marine grant will be insufficient to keep both in good condition. I would ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries why is this second wharf being built? It cannot be said that the business people here are demanding it as I know whereof I speak when I say that the present public wharf has afforded all the facilities required for the past five years, and this being the case why is the action of our Council in this matter allowed. It may be answered that our Council is supposed to be composed of men of intelligence and common sense, having for their object the best interests of the people they represent always in view; but, Mr. Editor, our Council does not represent the people of St. Lawrence, it is what is known in common parlance here as a "one horse show," and if our people were given a chance of an elective Road Board which was one of the boasts of the People's Party in this district the present administration here would have to bundle and go. The privilege of an elective Road Board was denied us here although demanded, and that is why we have a body of men to represent us to-day who with the exception of the chairman are not able to answer the simplest question concerning amounts of local grants, marine, etc. (We are Utopian in all but name).

FAIR PLAY.

St. Lawrence, May 2nd, 1910.

King George V. Imperial Statesman.

"To the distinguished representatives of the commercial interests of the Empire, whom I have the pleasure of seeing here to-day, I venture to allude to the impression which seemed generally to prevail among their brethren across the seas, that the Old Country must wake up if she intends to maintain her old position of preeminence in her Colonial trade against foreign competitors. No one who had the privilege of enjoying the experiences which we have had during our tour could fail to be struck with one all prevailing and pressing demand—the want of population. Even in the oldest of our Colonies there were abundant signs of this need. Boundless tracts of country yet unexplored, hidden mineral wealth calling for development, vast expanses of virgin soil ready to yield profitable crops to the settlers; and these can be enjoyed under conditions of healthy living, liberal laws, free institutions, in exchange for the overcrowded cities and the almost hopeless struggle for existance which, alas, too often is the lot of many in the Old Country. But one condition, and one only, is made by our Colonial brethren, and that is: 'Send us suitable emigrants.' I would go further, and appeal to my fellow-countrymen at home to prove the strength of the attachment of the Motherland to her children by sending them only of her best. By this means we may still further strengthen, or at all events pass on unimpaired, that pride of race, that unity of sentiment and purpose, that feeling of common loyalty and obligation which knit together and alone can maintain the integrity of our Empire."—Prince of Wales at the Guildhall, December 5, 1901, on his return from a tour of the Empire.

SYDNEY, May 3.— Mrs. Malcolm E. Morrison of Whitney Pier, while driving home this morning was struck by a train at McQuarrie's Crossing and falling under the wheels of the train had both legs severed. The waggon was struck by the end of the cars of the shunting train and broken to pieces, Mrs. Morrison being thrown out on to the side of the rails, where the train struck her. Her right leg was severed near the second joint and the left above the ankle.

Aviation a Menace.

Stunts With Balloons Bad as Wild Motoring Say Parisians.

Aviation is fast becoming as much of a menace to public safety in Paris as motoring long has been. Illustration of the new danger was furnished in the flight of Dubonnet over the city the other day. The aviator is a mere boy, and at best an apprentice in the flying art. With the reckless ambition of youth to show off he is willing to accept all chances and do stunts in the air that adult aviators would carefully avoid.

While he was making dare devil experiments his balloon collapsed and fell in the Bois de Boulogne at a spot where a party had gathered for afternoon tea.

In another case some inexperienced persons went aloft, and while trying to show their importance to people in the streets the balloon got beyond their control and came down in the courtyard of an apartment house. The three passengers had the fools' luck to escape unhurt, which was a wonder, considering that in its descent the balloon hit a chimney hard enough to topple it over.

General protest has been roused against the foolhardy indulging in this sort of sport to the peril of earth-bound citizens. It is said that police orders will soon be issued forbidding flights over the city.

THE AMBULANCE THERE. —Last night the ambulance was up at the Railway Station, as a man who was ill was expected on the train for the Hospital. The person did not come along and more than likely will come by the express to-day.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHARLES WHOOTEN.
Port Mulgrave.

WILL PLAY FUNERAL MARCH.—After attending Divine service at Cochrane Street the Methodist Guards will proceed in slow time past Government House and the Colonial Building, the band playing Chopin's Funeral March.

RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL. —The young lad Carew who contracted smallpox some time ago, and went to Hospital, was released Wednesday and was perfectly cured.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Ingredients: Sulphur. Glycerin. Quinin. Sodium Chloride. Capsicum. Sage. Alcohol. Water. Perfume. Show this to your doctor.

Ayer's Hair Vigor promptly destroys the germs that cause falling hair. It nourishes the hair-bulbs, restores them to health. The hair stops falling out, grows more rapidly.

Ayer's Hair Vigor just as promptly destroys the germs that cause dandruff. It removes every trace of dandruff itself, and keeps the scalp clean and in a healthy condition.

Does not Color the Hair

That Awful Pain in the Back

Is a Sure Sign of Congestion of the Kidneys

What you need is a medicine to cure the bowels, liver and skin. This medicine must cure the Constipation by acting on the liver and thus make the bowels move regularly and naturally. This medicine must heal and strengthen the kidneys, and thus relieve the congestion.

Dr. Bovel's Herb Tablets

is this medicine. They are the most effective Kidney Remedy known, and keep these vital organs in a vigorous, healthy condition. For aged people, for those who work hard, for tired-out women, Dr. Bovel's Herb Tablets never fail to stop that severe pain in the back and build up the whole system.

They can be had for 25 cents per box from all Druggists or Dealers. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct from us by mail. We prepay postage on all orders.

BOVEL MFG. CO., St. John's, Nfld. or Montreal Can.

Rev. Father Morriscy

Rub It In

And The Pain Comes Out

Pains and aches *will* come to every household, and the prudent mother keeps a bottle of Father Morriscy's Liniment on hand to meet them.

Whether it's cuts or bruises, burns or frost-bites, chapped hands or chilblains, sprains or sore muscles, back ache, toothache, ear ache, rheumatism, sore throat or pain in the chest,

Father Morriscy's Liniment

gives prompt relief.

It "rubs in" quickly and thoroughly, going right to the seat of the pain. Scarcely a trace of it stays on the skin. That is one reason why it is so effective.

With a bottle of Father Morriscy's Liniment in the house you can save yourself and your family hours and hours of needless pain.

"There's ease in every drop."
25c a bottle at your Dealer's. 30

Father Morriscy Medicine Co. Ltd. - Chatham, N.B.