

Funeral Obsequies.

OF REV. S. J. ANDREWS.

The funeral of the late Rev. S. J. Andrews, notice of whose death appeared in our issue of the 31st ult., took place from the Church of the Holy Redeemer, on Wednesday afternoon, and was largely attended by the residents of this place, and other parts of the Parish, evidencing by their presence the respect and esteem in which the late Rector was held by his friends and parishioners.

The service at the church and grave was participated in by the following clergymen: Rev. Dr. Harris and John Lockward, from Halifax; Canon Hind, from Shelbourne; Revs. H. L. Haslam, of Liverpool, and A. R. Yeoman, Rector of this parish. The choir of the Church of St. John assisted in the music. The service was most solemn and impressive.

The deceased is survived by a widow, three sons and two daughters, all of whom with the exception of Harry, who is somewhere in France with his regiment, were present at the funeral.

The beautiful floral offerings were but a slight token of the esteem in which the deceased was held. Mrs. Andrews and family have the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends.

The funeral of the Rev. S. J. Andrews, news of whose death on the 20th ult. saddened a wide circle of our Port Medway, and was largely attended, this fact, together with the many flowers which were laid upon the casket, bearing witness to the affection in which Mr. Andrews was held. The service was one of singular beauty, hymns, prayers and sermon striking not the usual note of morbid gloom, but one of confidence in Him who has triumphed over death, a note befitting the laying to rest of one who had fought a good fight and had finished his earthly course, having kept the faith.

The golden evening brightens in the west; Soon, soon to faithful warriors comes their rest; Sweet is the calm of Paradise the best.

Alleluia.

But lo! there breaks a yet more glorious day; The saints triumphant rise in bright array; The King of Glory passes on His way, Alleluia.

The sermon was preached by Rev. V. E. Harris, D. C. L., of Halifax, who in earnest and eloquent words conveyed a message of appreciation and of sympathy from Archbishop Worrell. A notable feature of the service was the reading of the lesson, 1 Cor. 15: 20, by Rev. H. L. Haslam, whose beautiful interpretation of the passage seemed to give new and deeper meaning to every verse of this familiar chapter. Other clergy present and taking part in the service were Revs. Canon Hind, of Shelbourne; J. Lockward, of Halifax, and R. A. Yeoman, of Port Medway.

Deep sympathy is felt for Mrs. Andrews and her sons and daughters. One of the former is now overseas, having been among the first to answer the call of duty.—Liverpool, N.S., Advocate.

[The Rev. S. J. Andrews was a native of Upper Gullies, South Shore, Nfld.—Ed. E. T.]

The Harbor Grace Ferry.

AUNT SUSAN NOT PLEASSED.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—Would you allow me space in your paper to show up what all the people about here are now finding fault with, and what I thought would be brought to the attention of the authorities through the press long before this. But what appears to be everybody's business is nobody's business. We have, as your readers know, a motor ferry running across this harbor. We have to thank the Government for this boat, as if she was kept on it would be a great source of satisfaction to people crossing the harbor. The Government made a contract with Mr. Ernest Sheppard to supply a boat with a cabin for people to go in when the weather is rough or during wet weather. From a reliable source I learn the contract allows \$1,800 a year for this boat, and there were two men on the first year, but Mr. Sheppard has since decided to do with a little boy as an assistant, to save money, I suppose. While I am not finding fault with this action of our ferryman, it seems hardly the thing for the Government to provide for two men, and then for the ferryman to put a boy instead so as to be able to put more money in his own pocket. But Mr. Editor, we have tried to swallow that as well as other little petty things that should not be, which I will probably refer to later. But at present we have to cross back and forth in a trap-boat, with a motor engine, of course, and one that uses less gasoline than our contract-called-for-boat, and this again so as Mr. Sheppard can find more money in his own pocket. At

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the same time the passengers often get soaking wet in this open boat from sprays or from rain, and that while the larger and covered boat is lying at the wharf.

Again, I would say that last spring the same thing happened. An old boat was put on while the regular boat was being fitted up. Now while that boat was lying up for a month or so, when the harbor was filled with ice, was the time to have her topsides, deck and saloon attended to and then when the ice moved off, a day or two at the least would be sufficient to have her overhauled.

I would also advise the ferryman to try and cultivate a gentler disposition, if it is possible, and I would ask him to try and understand that he is only the servant of the people whom he brings forth and back. His pay (sufficient I think), comes from the general revenue, and the child contributes to that revenue when he or she buys an all-day ticket. That is all I have to say at the present time. But I would just ask Mr. Woodford, who is, I am told, the head of the Public Works Department, to see that the above is remedied, if the service is to be the satisfaction to the public that the department intends it should be.

Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor, I am, yours sincerely,
AUNT SUSAN.
South Side, Hr. Grace, June 6, 1916.

Household Notes.

Good flour adheres to the hand, and when pressed lightly remains in shape and shows the imprint of the lines of the skin of the hand.

The lid should not be lifted from a pot in which dumplings are cooking. They are apt to be heavy if the lid is taken off before they are done.

When scalding sour milk for cottage cheese, have the water warm, not boiling; if boiling water is used the cheese will be heavy and hard.

Save coal by watching the fire, and when it is hot turn the draught off. Most all cooking is attempted with a fire that is much too hot.

Whenever it is possible put pockets in the little girl's skirt. She will not lose so many handkerchiefs if she has a place to carry them.

If you are weary and have not time to rest long, stretch the body out flat on the floor, relaxing for a few minutes. This will do wonders for tired muscles.

A Song.

(By Charles Alexander Richmond, in Scribner's Magazine.)

Oh, red is the English rose,
And the lilies of France are pale,
And the poppies grow in the golden wheat,
For the men whose eyes are heavy with sleep
Where the ground is red as the English rose,
And the lilies of France are pale,
And the ebbing pulses beat fainter and fainter
And fall.

Oh, red is the English rose,
And the lilies of France are pale,
And the poppies lie in the level corn,
For the men who sleep and never return,
But wherever they lie, an English rose
Will grow, for a love that never and never
Can fail.

Return of the Slate.

The increasing expense of paper these days of militancy has led to the reappearance of the school slate in some parts of the United Kingdom.

However the slate and slate-pencil makers may rejoice in the present sanitary science will most certainly oppose the use of the old-time slates. "Medical authorities rise up in indignant protest at the very thought and condemn the slate with hot breath as the most malignant of all disease transmitters," says a Scotch paper. "Those of us who go back to the slate epoch will freely admit that on sanitary grounds there is everything to be said against it. The small boy is not a fastidious or a cleanly animal. By choice he 'cleans' his slate by spitting upon it, and rubbing it with the front of his hand, and no rules prescribing the use of a sponge could break him to this habit. He thus prepared the slate as a culture ground for microbes if he happened to be possessed of any, and the amiable trick of writing upon one another's slate injurious remarks about the owner or the teacher effected a free exchange of germs."

And yet, though I am by no means a reactionary, I really wonder whether there is less sickness among school-children, less spreading of contagious diseases than there was when we all used slates? It is a marvel scientifically speaking, that any of us lived through those days of half a century ago? Will the elderly people of 1916 speak in the same terms of their youthful days? And will they live happier, longer, and be more free from disease than are we who live in this year of grace?

Familiar Faces Gone.

Many Things Once Seen in London Have Passed With the War.

It is tradition itself which has been most hardly hit by the war. Where are the traditions of London streets and taverns, writes a London correspondent? "All, all are gone, the old-fashioned faces"—gone either to the front to fight the Germans or to the munition factory to feed the firing line.

Thus the streets of the metropolis would look strange to the eyes of a rejuvenated Johnson or Lamb. The absence of the organ-grinder, who, Italian or English, has largely deserted the streets for the trenches, they would naturally not notice.

But the organ-grinder is only one of the many more or less picturesque

And They Killed Good Men Like Lincoln, But—

BY DORGAN.



characters fast disappearing from our public places. Here is a list of some others: Costers—crossing sweepers, shoe-blacks, beggars, match sellers, hawkers, of pirated music, coffee-stall keepers, apple women.

The last-named ladies, it may be noted, have probably found more profitable, if less picturesque, employment in one of the many mendedepot factories. Then one misses the eloquent-tongued itinerant toy hawkers, of indubitable Cockney origin, whose place is now being taken by swarthy little Japs with soap-stone ornaments to sell.

Another personality whose loss one bears with more equanimity is that of the charity canvasser—usually a long, lean, cadaverous, and bespectacled gentleman of clerical collar and untidy cuffs—who once knocked gently but persistently at our doors.

Curious Facts About Russian Icons.

There is not a home in Russia that does not possess its icon, the devotional tablet in the mystic power of which every Russian believes. These icons vary in size, quality, and decoration, many of them being of great value and antiquity. There is an interesting collection of them at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The word "icon" is really the Latinized form of a Greek word signifying portrait.

The portrait may be small enough to carry in the pocket, or it may be life-size, and the icons in the Russo-Greek churches are often of wonderful workmanship and costly design. The raised halos of the portrait figures are specially enriched with precious stones, and in the case of the portraits of the Virgin the robes are encrusted with seed pearls and the fingers and neck adorned with jewels.

Some icons take the shape of a square or oblong box, set in metal thickly enamelled and hinged, which, when open, reveal figures of religious interest. Some curious examples of icons of finely-carved horn are also to be found, the effect being most beautiful when hung in a position which admits of the light being seen through the carrying. A small but exceedingly fine specimen of the horn icon is minutely carved with a series of episodes in connection with the birth of Christ. Its mounting is of silver-gilt, chased in a cord pattern, and the whole hangs from a suspensory-bead. One may also come across the icon of carved boxwood, fitted for the sake of the protection of its fragile beauty into a case of precious metal, enamelled and studded with precious stones.—Tit-Bits.

Amusements.

AT THE CRESCENT.
Professor McCarthy plays a new and classy musical programme at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. The Selig Photo Play Company presents "The Face in the Mirror," a powerful feature in two reels, a fascinating story of crooks in high places. The Biograph Company presents a melodrama, "His Last Wish." The Esanay presents "Broncho Billy, Sheepman," a strong western drama, and the Edison "Cartoons in a Seminary," one of their grouch chasers, by Havel Barre, the international cartoonist. Don't miss this big holiday show. It's one of the finest.

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Household Notes.

Cooking utensils should not be allowed to stand and dry. Put water in them immediately, and stand them on the back of the stove to soak.

Every housewife should remember that most cases of bad temper come from indigestion, and indigestion frequently comes from poorly cooked food.

Fried potatoes should not stand in the pan after they are done; they absorb the grease, get tough, and become even more indigestible than they are naturally.

If eggshells are given to chickens they should first be browned in the oven until brittle. Eggshells fed in their natural state are apt to teach the hens to eat eggs.

If children were taught early to cut their finger nails, there would be less biting of the nails. It is often neglected nails that start the biting habit.

When strawberry plants are set out their roots should be dipped into a pool of very soft mud. This coats the roots with moisture, and the plants will not be so likely to dry out before taking root.

In Milady's Boudoir.

TREATMENT OF DELICATE SKINS.
Women with sensitive skins often cannot go out in inclement weather, if your skin is delicate, it need not keep you from going out if you will give it reasonably good care. A coat of good skin-food cream, well rubbed in and dusted over with rice or talcum powder, should be applied before leaving the house.

This will prevent the wind from drying and chapping it too severely. It is quite fatal, too, to bathe the skin immediately before or soon after exposing it, for this takes the oil from the skin and causes it to chap.

On coming inside it is best to rub a massage cream on the face, and, after allowing it to remain on long enough to soften the skin surface, wipe it off with a soft muslin.

Do not leave powder on the face all night. It will ruin the most beautiful skin eventually, and its effect is nothing short of disastrous. Powder is usually put on over a coating of cold cream to make it stick. This paste, left on all night, clogs all the pores. The skin habituated to this treatment is pasty, sallow and without life, usually the pores are enlarged from the deposits of powder.

It seems quite simple to slip into bed at once when you are tired and it is hard to take the time and energy to give your face a good cleaning. But really, it is worth the effort. Ten minutes spent in washing out all vestige of cosmetics will keep your skin lovely.

The nightly cleaning should be most thorough. If properly done, all that will be necessary in the morning will be a cold sponge. All the dust and dirt of the day has settled on the face, besides the cold cream and powder, and it needs a good scrubbing to get it off.

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LONDON

LONDON, May 22nd, 1916.

THE PRINCE'S DECORATIONS.

The recent announcement that the King had conferred the Order of St. George upon the Prince of Wales is of particular interest, as the Heir Apparent now possesses decorations given by his country's three most important Allies, and all received during the war. The French President, who had already presented His Royal Highness with the Grand Cordons of the Legion of Honour, bestowed the Croix de Guerre, a new service medal, on him last autumn when King George was in France, while the King of Italy gave him the Order of the Annunziata as a birthday gift last summer, and more recently conferred on him the Knight Cross of the Military Order of Savoy, a distinction open only to soldiers, and, therefore, the more highly prized.

PRINCE GEORGE AND OSBORNE.

Prince George may, it is thought, go to Osborne this year. At present he remains at his old East Coast school in spite of the fact that a raid was made near there not long ago, an example of courage on the part of his parents which others might take to heart. Kings' sons at school nowadays are treated there very much like anybody else. "Dobbs" is said to be the nickname of the Duke of Brabant, heir to the Belgian throne at Eton. Prince Henry and he are said to be excellent friends there. The Belgian Prince is in the Lower Fourth, and is said to have been much excited at first by the tremendous authority allowed to the Fifth and Sixth Forms over boys of all other forms. He now knows English almost perfectly.

WHY THE WAR BROKE OUT WHILE IT DID.

It was interesting to hear from a well-known electrical engineer the three reasons why the war broke out just when it did. He said that these were—(1) Germany's new-found ability to dispense with Chili nitrates; (2) the perfection to which Zeppelins had been brought; and (3) the gyro-compass for submarines. This was one of the points in Kilburn Scott's lecture at the University College, London, on the production of nitrate from the air by electric power. He dealt mainly with one of the three methods of doing it—the direct electrical method which was elaborated in Norway and has passed to France, Italy, America, Germany, and Austria, but not to England, where the only dependence is still on the nitrates brought from Chili. He showed the wastefulness of such a procedure, inasmuch as it necessitates the employment of so many ships at a time when the cost of transport is becoming dearer and dearer, and our backwardness the unwillingness of powerful capitalists to have their profits from Chili nitrates interfered with. He showed in detail the importance of the compounds of nitrogen in the manufacture of explosives, in agriculture, and in the production of aniline dyes, and described how economically the fixation of nitrogen might be effected in the neighborhood of our own coal fields.

FRICITION AMONG PRISONERS OF WAR.

In a certain establishment in this country where there were many hundreds of German prisoners of war there was so much difficulty in keeping the peace between Germans of different varieties that the cause had to be segregated the more turbulent characters and transfer them elsewhere. This meant a march from the institution in question along a country road and through a straggling village to a railway station. The prisoners were escorted by a strong military guard with fixed bayonets. All went well until the center of the village was reached, when a prisoner swung round and gave one of his fellows a thundering blow in the face with his fist. In an instant the pris-

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GEO. M. E.