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thers.

Photographs
by Lightning

Killed by lightning while standing under a tree during a storm, it was found, on medical examination, that the victim's body was marked with the imprint of the tree.

Such a freak is not uncommon. The markings on the skin are reddish brown in colour, and resemble photographic imprints of trees or shrubs. Lightning, however, plays many strange tricks. A girl was once crossing a meadow during a thunderstorm when she was struck by lightning. Although every shred of clothing was torn from her, she herself merely experienced slight giddiness.

In another extraordinary case a man was killed by lightning while riding a horse through a storm. The animal was untouched and unalarmed, and carried his dead master home at a gentle trot.



For the wear and
tear of the daily
grind — a food
that rebuilds —

GrapeNuts

with a uniquely
appetizing flavor



Three million dollars for a phonograph!

That's what it cost to perfect the only instrument that RE-CREATES music so faithfully that no one can tell whether it is the living artist he hears or the phonograph—when one is heard in direct comparison with the other. Add to that three million dollars, Thomas A. Edison's genius, his vast knowledge and his indomitable will and you realize how much was required to make

The NEW EDISON "The Phonograph with a Soul"

"Now go ahead and build replicas," said Mr. Edison to his staff when he had finally achieved an instrument which would meet the tone test. "Call it the Official Laboratory Model and uphold the standards I have set to the last detail."

This three million dollar Phonograph is on display here—come in and hear it.

Ask for a copy of the beautiful book "Edison and Music" and the booklet "What the Critics Say" which proves Edison's superiority.

Fred V. Chesman, St. John's, Nfld.

Galway and Newfoundland.

The incursion of that erratic and every old warrior, Lord Fisher, into the controversy about a Transatlantic cable is thoroughly characteristic of everything Irish. No sooner is one project nearing realization and materializing than another is started, diverting the attention of the sportsman. But that game should be too hot and too often repeated to be of any effect now. People should learn by experience. Galway will score in the end if it gets fair play, and it does not dread competition with Blackrod, the business of settling on the right is honestly and fairly decided, and that there are no tricks or tricks in the adjudication. It has the advantage of having been tried in the past and of never having been found wanting. Galway failed not from any inherent fault in the scheme but because of treachery and trickery. That is the enterprise as Mr. Kelly showed in the speech he made before Lord Morris, who by the way, I hear, was greatly impressed with Mr. Kelly's historical account of the past

ventures and how and why they failed. Every time Galway had a chance it showed its superiority as a port. In the days of the old sailing vessels the record of the voyages from it beat Liverpool hollow, and it was because of that success Galway was run down by the Liverpoolian merchants and shippers.

Newfoundland, England's first, oldest and least developed colony—a country with vast possibilities of mineral and other development—with sufficient timber to supply all Europe's wants—will have its say in the selection of Galway. It has always supported Galway and in the past it helped by grants and active sympathy the Galway scheme. Some years ago the late Premier, now Lord Morris, visited Galway and promised a subsidy towards a Transatlantic line from his Government. His successor is prepared to endorse his able predecessor's words and repeat the offer.

I wonder if "Jacky" Fisher, as the sailors love to call him, ever saw Blackrod or Galway. Blackrod is a fine bay, no doubt, but it has several natural disadvantages. The entrance is narrow. Indeed the late Captain Boxer, R.N., who knew every port and

bay in Ireland and was Commander of the Light ships for years, compared the entrance to Blackrod to a tunnel—a deadly thing for ships. It has no protection from the storms that come down the hills and no boat could get out of the harbor if a high wind is blowing—so expedition and safety are to be discounted.

Then again its remoteness from any place. It is 40 miles from a railway station and the train which should be built would, at the expense of an hour and a half, have to run through a bog—a very uncertain foundation for a railway. These two disadvantages and drawbacks are sufficient to damn any port and will make Blackrod impossible.—Tuan Herald.

Give a Thought to Music!

Satisfactory results cannot possibly be obtained from any piano that has merely been tuned and the action still in need of regulation. A trial of my services will prove to you the advantages of having your work done with care and precision.

MARMADUKE H. FINDLATER,
(Graduate of the Faust School of Tuning, Boston.)

Addresses:—
Royal Stationery Co., 180-182 Water and Ordnance Street.
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Size a Disadvantage.

Size is of no advantage to animals, for great bulk necessarily means slowness of locomotion.

Sir Ray Lankester remarks that only a creature which has unlimited forest or grass or seaweed as its food will be at no disadvantage owing to its size.

"Occasionally the common lobster," he writes, "lives to a great age and grows to be more than two feet long. But he is doomed by his size; the smaller lobsters go quickly around and get all the food (carrion of the sea), and the big fellow has to starve. The whalebone whales, it is true, take animal food; but it occurs in the form of minute sea-slugs and shrimps, which fill the surface waters in countless millions over hundreds of miles of ocean. Hence the whales of this kind have only to swim along with their mouths open through an unlimited supply of luscious food.

"The size of terrestrial animals is also, it appears, definitely related to the natural water supply. There are very few small quadrupeds in the interior of Africa. On account of frequent droughts, the mammals have often to run a hundred miles or more in search of water. Only animals as big as the large antelopes and the zebra can cover the ground. The smaller kinds die (and have, in fact, died out in past ages) in these regions of sudden drought."

Civil Re-Establishment.

FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir:—After the ending of the Great World War the problem that worried the people of Newfoundland was, "What were the authorities going to do in the matters of Re-Establishing returned Soldiers and Sailors in civil life?" After much discussion an arrangement was made. It was to form a Civil Re-Establishment Committee. This Committee were to look after the applications of returned men for schooling and employment, and to assist them in gaining these two things in the best possible way.

The school formed by this Committee has been a great success. It is under the management of several able and energetic teachers, who do everything in their power to help a man to succeed in whatever course he has undertaken. Besides giving a man an education, he is paid a salary towards his upkeep while attending school. The subjects taught are numerous, commencing from the Alphabet to Commercial training and other higher subjects. After a man finishes his course his first object is to obtain employment, and naturally the first step he takes is to apply to the Civil Re-Establishment Committee to see if they can assist him to attain his object. Here is where the problems are reversed. The worry falls from the minds of the people to the minds of the Civil Re-Establishment Committee as to how they are going to obtain employment for the soldier or sailor. It is then up to the business men of Nfld. to do their part in helping to re-establish the soldier or sailor in civil life. "Are they doing this?" They are in a sort of way, but not satisfactorily. They can do a whole lot more. As a matter of fact they can never do enough to repay those men who gave their blood for them that they might live. Every day we take up a paper and read, "Any man needing employment, apply or communicate with Vocational Officer." The next days papers and many days papers following contain the same advertisement with the same number needing employment and unanswered by any of our business men. "Is this fair to Our Boys?" Those boys who have done so much for us and Humanity's cause. Is it fair? No! A thousand times, no. "It is not fair that those boys who have shed their blood for us should be treated this way. Merchants do your duty towards those boys to whom you owe so much and employ and help them in every possible way.

Yours truly,

303 BRITISH.

Nov. 21, 1919.

Dug Diamonds Are Best.

They Cost Ten Times the Amount of Manufactured Ones.

Many people will be surprised to know that even during the war dealers in precious stones did quite good business. The reason for this is that while ordinary investments may, in times of stress, decrease in value, the purchaser of jewels has a fairly secure method of hoarding up his wealth.

The diamond merchant's art requires more knowledge and skill than any other profession, and even the most cunning dealer is sometimes liable to be caught napping.

You can take two rubies that are the same in every respect—weight, cutting and lustre—to a dealer to be

T. J. EDENS,

151 Duckworth Street,
(Next to Custom House.)

THE RETURN OF BOVRIL & VIROL.

During the war Bovril was so indispensable to the soldiers, wounded, and the people of the United Kingdom that it had to be retained in the British Isles where it is made or sent to the fighting fronts. It has now been released and we have a limited quantity of both BOVRIL and VIROL for sale.

APPLES.

50 brls. No. 1 WAGNERS.
100 brls. No. 1 KINGS.
25 brls. No. 1 BLENDHEIMS.

SKIPPER SARDINES.
NORWEGIAN SARDINES.
VI COCOA.
PEARS' UNSCENTED SOAP.

High Class
ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
1/2 lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. boxes.

FRESH EGGS.
FRESH RABBITS.

T. J. EDENS,

151 Duckworth Street.



EVERY MAN HAS A DIRECT INTEREST IN THE WASH-TUB.

Apart from a husband's interest in a wife's health, a man has a direct interest in the "life" of his own clothes. Put your own price against the clothes you contribute to the weekly wash—shirts, socks, pyjamas, handkerchiefs. There is no need to extend the list further to support our claim for pure soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

is acknowledged by experts to represent the highest standard of Soap Quality and Efficiency. It must make clothes last longer than cheap soap filled with adulterants. The Quality of the materials used in its manufacture must make Clothes Whiter, Sweeter, Purer, than when washed with common soap.

The £1,000 Guarantee of Purity given with every bar must mean that SUNLIGHT SOAP is not only the most efficient of soaps, but the most economical of soaps.

The name Lever on Soap is a Guarantee of Purity and Excellence.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND.

Fire! Fire! Fire! Fire!

We are now offering the following goods which were damaged by fire in building. Prices greatly reduced for quick sales. THE C. L. MARCH CO., Limited.

30 only BUREAUS,
35 only WASH STANDS,
20 only COUCHES,
200 MATTRESSES,
200 BEDSTEADS,
200 SPRINGS.

Of the above lines of goods Bedsteads and Springs have just arrived, but we are marking them very low for quick sales.

The C. L. March Co., Ltd.,

Corner WATER and SPRINGDALE STREETS.

The Blue Puttee

IS NOW OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

We are prepared to serve Afternoon Teas, Ice Cream, Sodas, Hot Drinks, etc.

Drop in after the theatre and we shall be sure to please you.

We keep all the best Chocolates, Cigars and Cigarettes in stock.

MISS M. POWER,
Proprietress.

nov17,6tp

valued, and after a few minutes with a lens or microscope, he may tell you that one is worth practically nothing and the other a fortune. If you looked at them both have minute air-bubbles in them; but in one stone these bubbles will be distorted and will seem to flow along definite lines, while in the other they will be spherical, and will, perhaps, be arranged about the centre. This is just the all-important difference; the former was mined in Burma, while the latter was made in the laboratory.

The Burma ruby may be inferior to the manufactured one, which has been produced by artificial heat in a blowpipe; yet you will have to pay ten times the price for it, simply because it was dug from the earth.

Paste stones are readily distinguishable from the genuine by the fact that all spurious gems of this sort are soft; they can be scratched by a piece of quartz, and no real gem of the transparent sort can.

Since the earliest times twenty-nine tons of diamonds have been taken from the earth. After being

cut and polished their weight is, of course, considerably reduced. A box three feet high, six feet wide and eight feet long, would hold the world's total output of these gems in their finished condition, and would have a market value of about £1,000,000,000.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES
DANDRUFF.

Magistrate James is at present in the city from Boone Bay.

PILES
Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once, and as a certainty cure you. See a post card, or advertisement, in this paper. Sample box free if you mention this name and enclose 10 stamps to pay postage.