

BOWRING Bros., Ltd.

Electric Department.

Electric Warning Pads (supplies heat and soothes pain)

Milk Warmers.
Electric Irons.
Chafing Dishes.
Toasters.
Electric Trenches.
Electric Table Lamps.
Sockets.
Conduits.
Electric Cord.
Electric Tape.
Torch Bulbs.
Disc Stoves.

Hot Plates.
Coffee Percolators.
Curling Irons.
Turnover Toasters.
Cozy Glow (for chilly days).
Switches.
Curtains.
Rubber Covered Wire.
Weatherproof Wire.
Lamp and Bulb Guards.
Electric Bulbs from 15 to 400 watt.

FLASH LIGHT BATTERIES, FLASH LIGHTS and BULBS.
DELCO LIGHT OUTFITS.

We keep a competent staff of Electricians and are prepared to wire all class of buildings.

Our Repair Department is now open to do all kinds of repairs, including marine work.

BOWRING Bros., Ltd.

Electric Department.

June 27, 61

Railway Commission Report.

\$55,000 Loss on South Branch Coal Operations—All Free Passes Not Called In.

(Continued.)

The question of haulage of the coal from the mine to the railway presented a difficulty in view of the limited amount of coal which Mr. Hatch and Mr. Forbes were able to give any assurance of being obtained, viz., 50,000 tons, or about four years supply for the Western Division. It would not pay to spend more than \$2.00 per ton on the development of this coal body, or say \$120,000 in all, so that a railway was out of the question, the distance being a little over three miles. A public road existed for two miles and by improving it and extending it to the mine and using motor trucks it was hoped to solve the problem. These decisions were not arrived at before your Commissioners had visited the property of the St. George's Coal Fields Company at Barachois Brook. The survey of a railway to connect the workings with the main line of railway at Cartville was undertaken and was found to be eight miles long. Mr. Dewling, the Coal Export agent to the Newfoundland Government by the Canadian Government, had visited the workings previously and had reported that about one and a half million tons of coal could be obtained with possible developments to a larger amount. Your Commissioners, both from a railway and a public point of view, were desirous of developing this area in preference to that at Coal Brook, but could not arrive at a satisfactory arrangement with the owning Company and had to fall back on Coal Brook. It is not necessary in this report to elaborate the immense service that a suitably situated coal mine would confer on the railway.

Reverting to the Coal Brook Mine it must be regretfully reported that up to the present the mine has been disappointing. As developments proceeded the coal was found to alternate between thin and thick layers, and the area was so disturbed that great weight suddenly developed on the

hanging wall resulting in the loss of some of the mined coal, and to add to the trouble sudden influses of water took place flooding out the works. Added to the above difficulties was that of transportation which was completely discontinued by the very heavy snow falls experienced on the West Coast during the past winter. This held up the motor trucks and the water trouble referred to shovelling. The road also proved too soft during the breaking up of the winter; and when it became fairly passable the water trouble referred to developed in the mine and again interrupted delivery to the railway. Thus what might have proved a very useful adjunct to the railway during times of high coal prices was spoiled by circumstances and happenings which could not reasonably have been foreseen and guarded against. If the price of coal should decline to a reasonable figure it would not pay to persist in this experiment, although indications of coal to the Eastward of the mine towards which the development is working are described by geologists as promising. For some time past the staff has been reduced to a minimum and attention was directed to development work by drifting east and west from the main shaft. Indications are not wanting that the barren ground encountered on the East drift is high well past and that the seams formerly worked near the surface have been shortly struck at depth. On the West drift six feet coal was cut and followed up until it thinned away and further development in this direction has now been abandoned. The future of this field would appear, however, to depend upon the developments to the eastward of the point where we started operations and promising surface indications have been found about one and a quarter miles from our present workings. The coal measures are stated to extend over six miles in this direction and to widen out gradually. Whoever it may devolve upon to develop this area will more than likely be rewarded by obtaining the most promising coal field that Newfoundland possesses, but the time at the disposal of your Commissioners is too short to attempt this work. However, valuable information as to the occurrence of this coal has been gained and the expenditure

has not been in vain, but may be reasonably regarded as the necessary pioneer work. Herewith is a memo. of the main items of expenditure and a summary of the coal obtained:

Amount spent in development and equipment to Jan. 1st . . . \$ 31,784.40
Operating Expenses to April 1st . . . 25,886.57
Total . . . \$ 57,670.97
Less salvage value of plant . . . 38,000.00
Total . . . \$ 19,670.97
Coal obtained . . . 2,890 tons.
Coal dev'd about 2,000 tons.
If valued at \$10.00 per ton would yield . . . \$ 45,900.00

Nett Loss on operation . . . \$ 35,870.77

Another matter taken up and dealt with was the curtailing of free passes. It was found that in the past this privilege has been greatly abused. It is contrary to law in most countries to grant free passes as it is held in amount to discrimination. The free list has been practically suspended, but in the case of clergymen the granting of full fares was retained and the recognized of each church also retain their free passes. The Government Engineer and his staff having always held passes in connection with their work on the railway also continue to enjoy the privilege; which also applies to Mr. Campbell of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs whose duties in connection with the train mail service entitles him to a pass. The same may be said of the Inspector General. Medical men pass in connection with fees for attendance on railway servants in their respective districts; and as the Railway Company use a portion of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company's wires in connection with train despatching, their repair men are provided with passes as per previous agreement. The Company's employees, of course, travel free, as well as the employees of other Railway Companies with whom there is an agreement to exchange passes. We have not investigated how much money was lost to earnings by the previous system of granting free passes, but it must have been considerable.

The deficits which have been reported year after year in earnings of the Railway early received our attention. Our proposal to increase first class fares by one cent per mile received your sanction, but similar applications to increase second class fares by one cent per mile and to adopt an increased freight tariff were refused. Had these been granted we calculate that earnings would have been improved by at least \$250,000 and possibly \$300,000. Consequently, the inevitable deficit at the end of our period of office would be reduced by the same amount. This is such an important matter that we may be pardoned for quoting from our letter to you of December 13th last as follows:

"The Railway Commission have investigated the freight rates current on the Railway and find that owing to the enormous increases which have been taken place both in wages and coal and other materials, these rates are no longer remunerative and, in fact, that the handling of merchandise is being done at a loss."

"The Commission have caused new rates to be drawn up. The method adopted is to increase the present rates for short haulage; that is, all distances up to 100 miles by 40%. After that distance is exceeded the rate of increase is progressively decreased as the length of haulage increases until an increase of only 2% in the rates is proposed for a distance of 700 miles. The rate for any higher mileage than this will remain as at present."

"I have had a tabular statement prepared for the information of the Executive Council, which I enclose three copies. This shows the proposed percentage increase in rates corresponding to various mileages, and compares the present rates with the proposed new rates. The application of the percentage increase would be similar to the other seven classes which I have omitted from the table in order to simplify it."

"In the table you will notice certain figures in red ink. These are the corresponding rates in use by the Canadian Government Railway for the same mileage and class of goods carried. I have only given a few so that the difference can be seen at a glance. These omitted are correspondingly above the present rates of the proposed rates. These Canadian rates are the result of a 40% all round increase recently granted by the railway Commission of Canada. It is readily seen that before the increase was granted their rates were considerably in excess of our new rates."

(To be Continued.)

No Originality in Newspaper Titles.

Although there are just over 2,000 newspapers published at daily and weekly intervals in the British Isles, the titles of the vast majority of them can be summarized on the fingers.

"News" is the most popular title, preceded, of course, by the name of the town in which the journal is published. There are close on 250 papers so named.

"Advertiser" is the next favorite, with nearly 200 followers; then comes "Times" with 145, "Gazette" with 140, "Herald" with 131, "Chronicle" with 123, and "Observer" with 108. There are also roughly 100 each of the "Guardian," "Express" and "Journal."

Very many newspapers, have at least anything like originality for their titles, unless one excepts the "Eagle," the "Crow" and the "Early Bird," published in Yorkshire. There is also a "Sun," and a "Star," a "World," a "Sphere," and two "Comets," a "Telephone," a "Telegram" and forty-five "Telegraphs."

"News" is the oldest London newspaper title, as a journal, with that name commenced publication in 1822.

A teaspoonful of ammonia mixed with half a cupful of cold tea is said to be excellent for cleaning gold felt hats.

Says Few Could Have Survived His Affliction

St. John's Man's Stomach Was So Weak He Couldn't Retain Food—Feels Fine Now.

"I feel like a new man these days and it certainly is a relief, for there are few men who could have gone through what I suffered," said John Ledrew, of Plymouth Road, St. John's, N.F., as he related the story of his remarkable recovery by taking Tanlac.

"I came back home from overseas with an awful case of stomach trouble. My stomach was so weak that I could scarcely retain anything in the way of food. I lost weight steadily and was so weak and exhausted that even the lightest work tired me out. I tried dieting, but that did not help me any; neither did all the medicines I took at least until I took Tanlac.

"For a while I was afraid Tanlac was not going to help me, for I noticed very little improvement at the start, but I kept on taking it and finally my appetite began to improve and my digestion was perfect. I eat anything now, even meat and vegetables, and never feel any distress afterwards. There is something about Tanlac that put new life and energy into me and it has been years since I have been able to work as I am now. I feel that I got Tanlac in the nick of time, for there is no telling what the end would have been if I had kept on going down hill. I say to people who suffer like I did, take Tanlac."

St. Clothilde.

St. Clothilde, wife of Clovis, first King of the Franks, who is said to have introduced Christianity in France, was born in Lyons in A.D. 475, and died in the year 545 at Tours.

A Burgundian princess, she lived at the court of her uncle, Gondebald, where she learned Christianity, and when she was fifteen married Clovis, King of the Franks.

The marriage of Clovis and Clothilde has been made the subject of many epics and narratives in which the facts seem to have been altered considerably. Some of these various versions have found their way into the different Frankish legends.

One of these legends is to the effect that Gondebald murdered Chilperic, threw his wife Caretona, down a well, first having tied a stone around her neck, and sent their two daughters, Clothilde and Sedeubea, into exile. But it was the mother, Caretona, who taught the girls Christianity, and she and her daughters continued to live at the Court of Gondebald after the father's death. Eventually Caretona died, and her daughter Sedeubea went to Geneva where she became a nun and founded a church, while Clovis remained at her uncle's court.

Another of the legends tells how Clovis having heard of the beauty of Clothilde, sent his friend Aurelianus, disguised as a beggar to visit her and offer her a gold ring from his master. The ring accepted, he then asked Gondebald for the hand of the young princess for his sovereign master.

Gondebald, during no to refuse so great a person as Clovis, consented and Clothilde set out on her journey. They had not gone far, however, when Gondebald, regretting his consent, sent an army after them ordering Clothilde to return. But Clothilde and her escort had reached Frankish soil and so were safe, before Gondebald's army overtook them.

This tale may or may not be true, but certain it is that Clothilde married Clovis and that the marriage was a very happy one.

Clothilde and Clovis had five sons and one daughter, and Clovis permitted her to have the children all baptized in the Christian faith.

Clovis himself gave great joy to his Queen, by being baptized also, at Rheims, by St. Remigius in 496.

The story of the conversion of Clovis is a dramatic one. In the year 496, Clovis was waging war against the Alemanni who dwelt beyond the Rhine in Germany that now is. At Tolbiac, near what is now Cologne, everything seemed to be going against him. At last, in despair, he drove the staff of his standard into the earth and kneeling before it he called upon the God of Clothilde to save him and his host. From that hour the tide of battle turned and Clovis won a historic victory.

At Rheims as Clovis knelt, with bowed head, waiting for the baptism, a white dove is said to have descended bringing to St. Remigius (the bishop performing the service) oil from heaven, in a sacred phial with which to anoint the first Christian King of Gaul or France.

An angel descending to the earth at the same moment, gave Clovis three lilies, which he in turn gave to Clothilde.

These three lilies, the fleur-de-lys, symbol of purity and regeneration, she substituted upon the banner and royal arms of France for the three towers, the grampians, which had formerly been there.

The heavenly oil contained in the "Sacre Ampoule" remained in the Cathedral of Rheims, and with it the kings of France have always been consecrated.

Clovis died in Paris, in the year 511, and Clothilde had him interred in the Church of the Apostles (Sainte Genevieve) which they had built together to serve as a mausoleum and

A 5-MILE Embroidery Sale.

Actually over 10,000 yards of fine Embroideries offered at half the wholesale cost! All kinds of dainty designs and all widths are among this quantity.

"Take time by the forelock" and get the Embroidery for next year's lingerie NOW.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES

7c. per yard for 3 1/2c. 30c. per yard for 15c.
16c. per yard for 7c. 35c. per yard for 18c.
20c. per yard for 10c. 40c. per yard for 20c.
60c. yard for 30c.

Our Long Cloth Nightdresses vanished like "Snow in Sunshine". There are a few left, at two prices, only \$1.50 and \$1.90.

Terms Strictly Cash

No Exchange No Approbation

P. C. MARS

Duckworth St. Head McMurdo's Lane

June 27, m. w. h.

which Clothilde was left to complete. Her widowhood was saddened by cruel trials, owing in part to the attempts of the Arians, Christians who disbelieved in the divinity of Jesus Christ, to subjugate the orthodox Christians by force of arms. Later he withdrew to Tours, where close to the tomb of St. Martin, to whose memory she had always shown great devotion, she spent the remainder of her life in prayer and good works.

Her widowhood lasted 34 years and after her death, she was canonized by Bishop Gregory of Tours, with the consent of all orthodox Christianity.

Cuticura Talcum
Femininely Fragrant
Always Healthful
Sole Distributors: The Canadian Talcum Co., Ltd., 100, St. John's, N.F.

Unlucky Colors.

Green, which is thought to be unlucky, is much disliked in China and a recent English consular report warns merchants against packing goods in green paper. White and blue wrappings are equally to be avoided, for in China they are the mourning colors. The report points out that English pins, packed in blue paper, proved to be unsaleable, while much inferior German pins put up in red paper were snapped up at once. Red is the color of good fortune among the Chinese. Brown is liked, if it possesses a reddish shade; so are the brighter tints of pink. Carpets and curtains should possess a yellow ground, which is an extremely popular color in both China and Korea as well as Japan. Purple, too, is liked, and gold is the imperial color. While yellow is so popular in China, it is by no means wise to use it in Japan. There yellow, or rather saffron, is the color of the robes of the Sadhu caste of Hindus, who are notorious sedition-mongers. Dressed in flowing saffron robes, a number of mendicants of this Sadhu caste have been recently moving all over India, preaching sedition. At Dinapur two of these men were caught in a barrack room, preaching mutiny to the native troops, and were promptly arrested. Upon them were found seditious letters written upon silk of the same color as their garments. The Sadhu yellow is supposed to represent the combined color of sun and sky, and in India is as much the color of rebellion as the red flag in Europe.

PILES
Do not suffer from hemorrhoids with itching, burning, or protruding piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and afford lasting benefit. See a bottle of Dr. Chase's Ointment at all drug stores. Sample Box free if you mail this page and enclose 10c. stamp to pay postage.

Potatoes

Now Ready for Delivery;
2000 Bags
P.E.I. Potatoes.
Choice Stock.
LOWEST PRICE.

'Phone 264.
GEORGE NEAL, Ltd.

SILVERWARE FOR THE BRIDE.

Nothing gives the Bride more pleasure and lasts longer than a well finished piece of Silverware. We will take pleasure and pride in showing you Gift Suggestions in this beautiful and exclusive line.

Also a complete assortment of
Holmes & Edwards' Flatware.
R. H. TRAPNELL, Ltd.
Jewellers and Opticians.

Household Notes.

Butter, milk and eggs absorb strong flavors, so keep them away from cheese, apples, fish or onions.

Rub vaseline on the scuffed places of shoes before they are polished and this will make the scratches invisible.

Hang a pencil and pad calendar near the phone, write down numbers called and check with bill at end of month.

When you rip an old garment, first cut a few stitches with the scissors, then pin the material to your knee and rip with a sharp knife.

R. O. B. JOYFUL, M.D.
For Your Happiest Vacation:
Vacation Model Columbia
Grafanola
Newest Dance Record
Atageland's Star Hits
Novelty Records
Opera Favorites
Take whenever threatened with a dull moment
O. B. Joyful

"Record" Prescriptions carefully filled and mailed promptly to any address

U. S. PICTURE & PORTRAIT CO.,
Grafanola Department.