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SOLE AGENTS.

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plan to spend all their time,
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Do you seriously believe that
developments assure to us the
big capital has become inter-
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GARLAND'S
For the Best of Every
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Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Celer
Cucumber, Lettuce, Onion,
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Mustard, Asparagus, Turnip
all at 10c. pkt., 6 for 5
12 for $1.10 post paid.
Also Cabbage and Turnip Se
in ½, 1, 2 and 4 oz. pkts.
CHOICE FLOWER SEE
Astors, Balsam, Candytuft,
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Mignonnette, Phlox, Stocks,
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Small packets 5c., 12
55c.
Extra Large packets,
12 for $1.10.
When less than 5 pkts. ord
ed add 2c. for postage.
All orders mailed same
as received.
GARLAND'S Bookstor
Water St., St. John's, New

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, April 14th, 1919.

THE KING AND THE TURF.

The announcement that King George proposes to run his horses at Ascot and elsewhere this season and that he will carry the Royal Colours has been welcomed. It is understood, however, that the whole position will be considered by His Majesty after the present flat-race season comes to an end, and that the future of the Sandringham thoroughbred stud will be determined. For several years past, ever since His Majesty took it over, in fact, after the death of King Edward, the Royal stud has been run at a loss, and in most years this loss has been very serious. Much will depend upon the attitude of the Prince of Wales, who is not much attracted to the turf at the present time.

THE WANING OF KHAKI.

To the least observant must not the difference in the London city in the past few weeks. It looks as though a new race of men had come down, or, rather, as though the war were a nightmare fading away and we as we were. A month or two ago well-dressed young man in civilian clothes without an arm in a sling was a sight that people noticed. Now Piccadilly and Bond Street are full of young men in smart, waisty, beautifully creased clothes, telling ties, and spats. Single eyeglasses have become quite common—one had almost forgotten all about them. How the wearers get on without them in the trenches? These demobilised young men are even sporting flowers, one of the joy of life which had gone out of fashion long before the war. Khaki is disappearing from the West End almost as though it were going with the increasing heat of the sun. Signs of the old interests are coming back again everywhere. One of the best I notice is in a Strand tailor's window, where trenchers and naval boots and the like were formerly the only wares. To-day there is a pair of very heavy boots with tremendous nails in the soles upturned for inspection, and below them the legend—"For Alpine climbing."

BROTHERS IN THE HOUSE.

Although Sir Auckland Geddes's approaching departure for Canada bears one of the best known family names in the British House of Commons, yet many with older Parliamentary associations remain. Numerically the strongest family representations in the two Houses are the Murrays of the Harmsworths—Viscount Elibank and Lord Murray of Elibank in the House of Lords, and Colonel A. C. Murray and the Honorable Gideon Murray in the House of Commons; Viscount Northcliffe and Lord Rothermere in the Lords, and Sir Robert Harmsworth and Cecil Harmsworth in the Commons. Other couples of brothers in the House of Commons are Shirley Benn and Capital Hamilton Benn; Lord Hugh Cecil and Lord Robert Cecil; Austen Chamberlain and Neville Chamberlain; Aneurin Williams and Colonel Penry Williams; James Craig and Captain Charles Craig; Major Frederick Guest and Major Oscar Guest; Colonel Walter Guinness and Captain Rupert Guinness; Harry Hope and J. D. Hope; Arthur Locker-Lampson and Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson; Sir Ivor Philipps and Sir Owen Philipps; Colonel Leslie Wilson and Colonel Sir Mathew Wilson. There are only two instances of father and son in the Commons—the Speaker and Major C. Lowther; and G. Terrell and Captain R. Terrell.

A GOLD MINE FOR THE LAWYERS.

It is said in the Temple (the home of lawyers and law students in London) that the expenses of the Globe and Phoenix lawsuit, which began in 1916 and ended last week, will exceed $2,000,000, the estimated value of the Rhodesian mining rights in dispute. It was in this case that Mr. Upjohn, K.C., spoke continuously for 45 days, all through a term of the Courts, and occupied most of the time in reading from records of earlier cases. The expenses of a three-year-old case like this, one of the longest commercial cases on record, with an army of eminent counsel, may be guessed from the fact that a recent two-day encounter in the Courts between Lord Leverhulme and Sir Alfred Mond cost 30,000 guineas ($157,500) in fees. The point at issue in the Globe and Phoenix case was whether the boundaries of a mining concession go down vertically or whether, on the other hand, a company which has opened up an inclined reef can follow it under an adjoining property. The answer, which is of world-wide importance to miners of every sort, seems obvious to the lay mind, but the Courts made a serial story out of it.

THE REAL RIGHT JAZZ.

London has had many specimens of "jazz" lately, and more than one jazz band has claimed an earlier title than all others. It appears, however, that all we have had so far has been mere imitation, and that the real jazz band will only be heard this week. The real jazz band consists of piano, clarionet, cornet and trombone. The tune is defined as "a harmonious melody in syncopated rhythm." But the business of the authentic jazz player does not consist merely in blowing an instrument. He must at certain times imitate peculiar noises—the skikdding of a motor car or the screams of a naughty child. The most redoubtable dances are called "Barn-door Blues" and "Tiger Rag." The jazz and the jazz band come to us from New Orleans, and the name is said to derive from the expression used by niggers to approve of a thing, "Jazz so" (I await confirmation of this). The American origin of the thing is obvious, but in the days when Germans used to claim German origin for most things musicians would probably have pointed out that the originator of the screaming baby as well as of bleating sheep was no less a personage than Richard Strauss.

LADIES AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Ladies are the most numerous and persistent correspondents of Members of Parliament. I discovered this in connection with members who have been lamenting the size of their daily postal bags. Now that ladies have the vote they are evidently determined to extract from the privilege the fullest value and they have the most remarkable ideas of the power which can be wielded by the average Member of Parliament. That is flattering to the Parliamentary representative, who is not averse to be considered a potentate; but the real trouble arises from two causes—the wholesale disregard of brevity on the part of the ladies and the multiplicity of the communications. They write on the same subject, repeating in the third or fourth letter all they said in the first. Members who have just come to Westminster never had to deal with such an avalanche of correspondence as now descends upon them, and certainly they never had so many lady correspondents. Naturally the experience is proving irksome; but in time they will become accustomed to it, and as the months go by will cease to grumble. They will discover, too, that it is useless to attempt to stem the torrent by ignoring it. The ladies, at least, will continue to remind their Parliamentary representatives that they are still awaiting a reply—until they get it.

STANDARD SKIRTS.

Disappointment is in store for those ladies who have been expecting a plentiful supply of "standard" skirts at controlled prices to be available shortly. The Department of Wool Textile Production intended to provide 1,150,000 yards of material at 7s. 3d. ($1.78) a yard, from which "standard" costumes, coat frocks, and unlined skirts were to be made for sale to the wearer at the respective prices of 75s. 9d. ($18.92) 69s. 9d. ($17.42) and 25s. 9d. ($6.42) for other than extra out sizes. In addition, 1,300,000 yards of a cheaper cloth were allocated for "standard" skirts only, to be sold at 22s. 6d. ($5.60) lined and 15s. 11d. ($3.97) unlined for normal figures. The Department now, however, has come to the conclusion that the latter material is of too poor a quality for the purpose intended, and accordingly has disposed of it without any restriction to a few wholesale firms which were willing to purchase it at the issue price of 4s. 3½d. ($1.07) per yard. The scheme, therefore, will be confined to the higher-grade cloth, all of which has been taken up by the manufacturers.

CHINTZES AND CUSHIONS.

Furnishing stuffs are turning very much to yellow this year, and, following suit materials, they are also running to checks. There are yellow check backgrounds to chintzes over which climb prettily bloomed blue peaches or plums. There are black and yellow, and grey and yellow checks, with perhaps a spray thrown upon them. Cushions are yellow too, or gayer still in bright gold. Golds and yellows are mixed up together with the utmost freedom. The great thing is to secure a Chinest hearth-rug in Chinese blue and yellow, to tone with the prevailing yellow checks. As regards curtains, checks have completely taken the place of the stripes. This is due partly to a vogue for rooms which appear to have low ceilings, since checks reduce height whereas lines lengthen it.

T. J. EDENS.

0 sacks White Oats, 3 bus. ea.
0 sacks White Oats, 4 bus. ea.
0 sacks White Hominy Feed.

½ sacks Kelligrews Potatoes
qtls. No. 1 Salt Fish.
oneless Fish, 1 lb. boxes.
redded Fish.
. 1 Salmon, 30c. tin.
. 1 Lobster.

ambs' Tongues (Corned),
30c. lb.

0 lbs. Fidelity Bacon.
ew York Corned Beef.
gs' Jowls.
ork Loins.
gs' Tongues—Corned.

able Butter—Blue Nose, Prints
cCormick's Jersey Cream
Sodas.
ream of Wheat.
ngersoll Cheese.

ube Sugar.
rice's Night Lights.
rice's Carriage Candles.
rice's Belmont Candles.

araffin Wax Candles.
EYLON TEA—Gold Tip,
50c. lb.; 5 lbs., 45c. lb.

T. J. EDENS.
151 Duckworth Street.
(Next to Custom House.)

Overheard.

She—It was offered them for a hospital—just a great, big empty house, absolutely no conveniences.

He—Well?

She—We got the Gas Company men to work at once. Had gas radiators fixed in the corridors, incandescent gas everywhere, gas fires in the ward rooms, gas water heaters for bathrooms, and all in a few days. We did work, I can tell you.

He—Reg'lar old gas works I call it.

She—A lot you know about it; why, you couldn't have done it with anything else in the time, and it reduces our work to next to nothing. No coals to carry, no grates to clean, plenty of hot water all the time.

He—What did the Colonel say?

She—He said it was "top hole", offered us staff appointments so's we could teach "his young blighters" how to hustle. may5,eod,tf

"According to Cocker."

The phrase, "According to Cocker," originally appeared in Murphy's farce, "The Apprentice," and referred to Edward Cocker, an English engraver and teacher, who died on May 14, 1675, and who compiled an Arithmetic, which was published in 1678, three years after the death of its writer. Many reliable authorities have attested to Cocker's abilities, and the Arithmetic had such a widespread popularity that it ran through 112 editions. The title-page of the work ran thus:—"Cocker's Arithmetic: being a plain and familiar method suitable to the meanest capacity for the full understanding of that incomparable art as it is now taught and practised by the ablest schoolmasters in town and country, Composed by Edward Cocker, late Practitioner in the Arts of Writing, Arithmetick, and Engraving, Being that so long promised to the world." The series of examples was so framed that each one "came out" nicely, and with ease, according to the meagre rules given in the book. Hence "According to Cocker" became a byword. Mr. Cocker's work treated Arithmetic in six sections, thus—Natural Arithmetic, which comprised the ordinary rules of computation; artificial, which was calculation by means of logarithms; analytical, which showed how, "from anything unknown to find truly that which is sought"; Aigerbraical, "an obscure and hidden art of accompting by numbers in resolving hard questions"; Lineal, "that which is performed by lines fitted to proportion"; and Instrumental, "that which is performed by instruments."

Parsnips and salsify are among the best Winter vegetables to use in the Spring.

You don't press a button any more but we still do the rest.

Expert workmen, modern methods, improved equipment & tested chemicals insure results.

Let us finish what your Kodak began.

TOOTON'S,
THE KODAK STORE,
320 WATER ST.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

A Great English Artist.

The Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, which figures conspicuously in Hogarth's pictures, was the scene of a quiet christening on May 14, 1775, when the infant son of William Turner, a barber, doing business in Maiden (originally Midden) Lane, received the names Joseph Mallard William. They were to be famous in British Art, for the unconscious centre of the humble ceremony was destined to become one of the greatest of painters. He had been born on the previous April 23 and his father, by birth a Devonian from South Molton, had established a connection in the theatrical district of Covenant Garden. His house stood at the west end of Maiden Lane, entering from Southampton Street, and was opposite to the old Cider Cellars, opened about 1730, but occupied by a society of artists at the date of Turner's birth. The number of the house was 26, and it was in existance until 1861, when it was demolished. Such are the facts as to Turner's birth, but the curious love of secrecy and mystification by which the man was characterised, prompted him to talk to his friends of having first seen the light six years earlier, in 1769. Perhaps the fact that that year was distinguished by the birts of Napoleon and Wellington led him to indulge in this misrepresentation, for he knew himself to be a great man, and liked thus to link himself with great names. But to find an explanation for the vagaries of a mind naturally eccentric is labour in vain and it suffices to have the known facts without attempting to reconcile them with his wayward fancies.

The Weather Man and Ocean Flight.

There has of course been voluminous discussion of the trans-Atlantic flight; but with few exceptions this is centered around the mechanical features involved. Now this is altogether necessary and proper; but to-day the mechnical side of the ocean flight has been developed to precisely the point where consideration of another aspect of the case is in order, too. It is no longer problematical whether a plane can be built for which a flight of trans-Atlantic distance is a physical possibility; this question is conceded to have been answered affirmatively. On the other hand, while we may yet hope for the day when any plane of adequate size that is fit to take the air at all may be pointed for the other side of the world with assurance of getting there, we are still a long way from this consummation.

If, then, an airplane to-day can make the crossing while a given airplane will probably fail, the determining factor between success and failure is external conditions. In the case of the airplane, external conditions means the weather. True, weather conditions have been mentioned freely in connection with the efforts now being made to win that $50,000 but they have been mentioned in a wholly insufficient way. If the weather on his face is bad, the aviator will keep out of the air; if the weather looks as though it might be favorable, he will start, and trust to a benevolent Providence to see him safely across. This does not constitute adequate discussion of a determining factor.

Weather is a complex of temperature, humidity, pressure, wind direction and velocity, precipitation. On all these heads there is much to be said with regard to the difference between conditions at the surface and above it, between conditions over land and over water. There is much to be said, much even to be learned, with regard to average and extreme values under each head mentioned, with regard to seasonal and local and casual variations, with regard to probable values at a given time and place, with regard to the effect of each of these factors upon the functioning of plane and pilot. There are special ramifications to be discussed with regard to fog, its altitude, duration and extent, and with regard to other items of equally special nature.

A compilation of what we know and what we hope to find out under each of these heads is essential to flight across the ocean on any basis other than that of a sporting proposition with death. Accordingly, the United States Weather Bureau has assigned one of its meteorologists to investigate the subject; and among his duties is that of being present at the starting point of trans-Atlantic flight to advise the aviators upon weather conditions. Further than this, he has prepared a statement showing just what bearing the meteorological conditions known and suspected to exist along the probable routes of flight may have upon the success of the venture. This statement considers the various questions which we have suggested, and disposes of them so far as it is possible to do so.—Scientific American.

Titles Must Cease in Canada.

The special committee appointed by Parliament to inquire into the question of titles in Canada, decided after 15 minutes' discussion that hereditary titles in this country must cease upon the death of the present holders of such titles.

Annual Meeting Baseball League.

The seventh annual meeting of the St. John's Amateur Baseball League was held in the Blue Puttee Hall last evening, Mr. J. O. Hawvermale presiding, and if one is to judge by the enthusiasm displayed, then this season promises to be the greatest in the history of the League since its inception in the spring of 1913. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by the Chairman, who, after a brief welcoming speech, announced that business would be proceeded with at once. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The Hon. W. J. Higgins was then asked to formally present the College Cubs were the 1918 Championship Cup, and the H. D. Reid Mount Cashel Trophy, which he did in his usual graceful and masterly manner. He also dealt briefly on sports in general and the bright outlook ahead, now that so many previous players in all branches were returning from overseas, after having played the big game manfully and well on Flanders fields. Mr. John B. Orr, the President of the Cubs, received the trophies amidst great applause, and thanked the assemblage on behalf of his club for their hearty appreciation of his team's efforts on the diamond last season, and predicted even greater prowess during the coming year. In the absence of Major Montgomerie from the country, who so successfully controlled the city team in the inter-town series with Grand Falls, Mr. F. V. Chesman was asked to receive the R. G. Reid Cup on behalf of the St. John's team. The Cubs' team were then presented with handsome gold watch fobs, kindly donated by Spaldings' sporting house of New York, as a souvenir of their championship. Fitting souvenirs were also presented to the umpires, scorers and to Messrs. French and Hartnett (acting secretary and acting treasurer, respectively) for the splendid and very much appreciated services they rendered last year. Mr. French and Mr. Hartnett then read their reports of last season's work, which were unanimously adopted. It may be stated that the patriotic and charitable donations amounted to nearly six hundred and fifty dollars, which after paying expenses leaves but very little in the treasury to begin the series this year, but as this has been the policy of the Baseball League since the outbreak of the war, the future has no terrors for the "ball tossers" so far as finances are concerned, knowing as they do that they have the wholehearted support and sympathy of the general public, not only for the voluntary enlistment of over a hundred from their limited number of players, but for the good work done by those who were obliged to stay behind in helping to swell the various patriotic funds. The business of the old year having been finalized the executive then resigned. Mr. Reg. Dowden was moved to the chair to conduct the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—

President—Mr. R. G. Reid.
1st V.P.—Mr. J. O. Hawvermale.
2nd V.P.—Hon. W. J. Higgins.
Treas.—Lieut. H. J. Power.
Sec.—Mr. P. Grace.

Mr. F. Chesman and Major Montgomerie were unanimously re-elected as the League Umpires., with Messrs. Bert Channing and C. Merner as official scorers.

The season will open on June 11th when a double header between the B. I. S. and Wanderers and Red Lions and Cubs will be played. The series will consist of three rounds and the full regulation game of nine innings was adopted instead of seven as formerly. With the exception of the opening game, all matches will be played on Tuesday and Friday evenings, and Wednesday afternoons will be reserved for special clashes with visiting teams. Captain Leo Murphy, who was present as a fan was heartily welcomed by the chairman and in reply thanked the players on behalf of the returned men for the part they played in keeping the home fires buring during their absence. He described one humorous incident on a cold dismal night in Northern Belgium, when quite near the Hun lines, He was the officer in charge and while in his dugout heard quite an altercation by some of his men who were apparently oblivious of or rather ignored the fact that the Bosche was within bombing distance of them. Going out to investigate, much to his surprise and amusement he found Cocky Munn, Bob Crawford and Tommy Payne in an animated discussion as to the Red Lions chance of getting away with the 1917 silverplate, just as though they were far away from war's alarms.

The meeting closed after a general discussion of maters pertaining to the season's series.

BAND CONCERT.—The band of U. S. S. "Chicago" will give a concert in aid of Jensen Camp in the Casino Theatre on Monday evening next, 19th inst. The courtesy of Admiral Wood in granting permission is very much appreciated by the Camp Committee and all lovers of music will spend a delightful hour listening to the various renditions of the "Chicago's" band, and their presence in great numbers will further help out the worthy object for which the concert is being given. Don't miss it.

The 'Tiger' in His 'Den'.

M. CLEMENCEAU AS THE WORLD DOES NOT KNOW HIM.

No public man in Europe shrinks more from the limelight than M. Clemenceau, and none is more thankful to escape from it to the obscurity of private life.

"Give me my 'den'—the 'tiger's lair,'" he laughingly declared the other day, "and you are welcome to all the fame and laurels."

For a quarter of a century the great Frenchman has made his "den" on the ground floor of No. 8 Rue Franklin, Paris, a charming "backwater" in the heart of Paris, and here he can shut himself out from the world almost as effectually as if he were in a Breton village.

It is no Spartan home; it is the home of a man who loves luxury and refinement. There are few finer rooms in Paris than the "Tiger's" library, which is his sanctum, with its row of books, its beautiful pictures, its wealth of Japanese bronzes and objects of art, and its Louis Quinne writing-table, equipped with a sheaf of his favorite quill-pens.

Reads His Papers at 6 a.m.

From the library a short flight of steps leads down to a small and beautiful garden, and to the seat under a vine in which M. Clemenceau loves to retire for peaceful meditation or a nap in the sunshine.

In his retreat the Premier leads an ordered life, regulated by the clock. On the stroke of six every morning his valet brings him his papers; at seven his simple breakfast, in which eggs always figure, appears; and at eight he is dressed and busy with his Swedish exercises with his professor of physical culture.

An hour later he enters his motor-car, and is driven to the Ministry of War for three hours of hard work, from which he returns at noon for a modest luncheon—a little meat, boiled vegetables, dessert, and a glass of Bordeaux.

An hour's nap on the couch in his library, and he is back again at his office, which he does not leave until nine o'clock.

Then follows a light dinner; and at ten o'clock M. Clemenceau retires to his bedroom with his pet spaniels, Lady and Chipolte, to keep watch over his slumbers.

For the moment, of course, the Peace Conference is taking up most of his time.

Paper bags make very good coverings for jars with food in them.

Lumps of sugar rubbed on the rind of a clean orange are delicious in afternoon tea.

Children's Diseases Are *Not* Necessary

They Add Nothing to the Well-being of the Child and Invariably Leave the System in Worse Condition Than Before They Came

IN fact, they often sow the seed which, in adult life, develops into disorders of the heart and blood vessels and degenerative diseases of the kidneys.

So if children escape any child's disease they are the gainers in general health by just that much. It may be that years are added to their lives or chronic invalidism avoided. Then there is the enormous risk which every child runs who has measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, or other diseases.

Perhaps this does not agree with your idea of letting your children have these ailments when young, with the belief that they must have them some time. This old idea has cost many thousands of lives. It is time to forget it, and to put forth an effort to save the children from these ailments.

All these children's diseases are known as germ diseases, and germs are harmless to a body strong enough to fight them.

Rich blood is the greatest of germicides. Therefore, seek to keep your children's blood rich and pure by giving them wholesome, nourishing food, and by allowing them to exercise freely in the open air.

If they grow pale and weak and languid—if they fail to derive proper nourishment from the food they eat—if their nervous systems get run down from the tax of school work—use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as the best means which medical science affords to enrich the blood and build up the exhausted system.

Children whose blood becomes thin and watery are helpless before an attack of measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, or other contagious disease. They seem to "catch" everything that is going. They are always "catching" cold. Their resisting force is nil.

But their young bodies soon respond to the nourishing, invigorating influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. As their blood is enriched they become healthy, robust and rollicking—they enjoy their food—their play—their work at school, and grow into strong, healthy men and women.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.75, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. On every box is the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author.

Dr. Chase's Medicines are sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Newfoundland. Wholesale from GERALD S. DOYLE, St. John's, Distributing Agent.