

HUMPHREY WAS GOING DOWN HILL STEADILY.

Well Known City Employee Of Halifax Says He Tells All His Friends Tanlac Is Making New Man Of Him.

"You may know Tanlac helped me. I wouldn't be here buying more of it," said Frederick Humphrey, 36 Chestnut St., Halifax, N.S., well known employee of the Public Works Department, as he purchased a bottle of the medicine at Kenley's Drug Store a few days ago.

"My stomach failed me completely, and for about a year before I got Tanlac I was steadily going down hill. I never felt hungry, and even when I forced down food it was a world of trouble. I couldn't eat any vegetables at all, they hurt me so bad, and as time went on I had to give up nearly everything I liked best. The food I ate was sour in my stomach, and I felt so bloated and all stuffed up after meals I could scarcely breathe. At times the gas pressed against my heart and bothered me a great deal, and I was seldom free of a dull pain in the pit of my stomach. My back and hips hurt constantly,

and when I stooped over it seemed like my back would break. I also had headaches a lot of the time, and had rheumatic pains in my legs all the time.

"Well, a few weeks ago I got to feeling so bad I told a friend of my condition, and he spoke up quick and told me about Tanlac. So I got a bottle, and ever since then I have been gaining ground.

"I am eating just anything I want now, and my appetite is so good I am always ready for my meals. My stomach never bothers me at all, even when I eat vegetables, and the rheumatism is almost entirely gone.

"In fact, my friends have noticed my improvement, and they tell me I am growing stout. I always tell them Tanlac is making a new man out of me."

Tanlac is sold in St. John's by M. Connors, in Paradise by Mrs. Martin F. Byrne, in Upper Gullies by Heber Andrews, in Portland by H. C. Haines, in St. Joseph, Salmonier by Mrs. J. Gushue, in Millertown by Ex-plotis Valley Royal Stores, Ltd., in Jamestown by Christopher Haines, and in Lewisport by Uriah Freahe. —adv.

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

THE KING AND THE TURK.

The flat racing season that has just ended has proved a very disappointing one for the King, whose winnings in stake money have been modest in the extreme. He started the season very hopeful. He had one or two young horses at Epsom House, Newmarket, under the care of Richard Marsh, which was expected to carry the Royal colors more successfully than they have been carried in the past years. Unfortunately, like many another owner, the King has had a deficit. This has led to the revival of reports that he will continue no longer his active connection with the turf, and that next year he will hand over the control of the Royal stud to the Prince of Wales. There is, however, no authority for such a statement, and according to present arrangements next year will see the King trying his luck on the flat once more with it is to be hoped, considerably more luck.

MESOPOTAMIAN PAPERS.

The return to England of the editor of one of those curious semi-official newspapers published in Mesopotamia during the war reminds one of the many remarkable little publications of the kind that sprang up, usually after a good deal of staff work, in places as far apart as East Africa, Salonika, and Palestine. On the occupation of Basrah in 1914 a captain in an Indian regiment had the enterprise to start a daily paper, giving his isolated public the then attenuated telegrams from the European fronts. The exigencies of the period necessitated a continuous change of editors, but in spite of that a steady sale was found among the troops and the educated local merchants competed with one another for advertising space, thus placing the paper on a sound financial footing. The success of the "Basrah Times" led to its being subsidized by the British political authorities, and soon after the occupation of Bagdad another paper was started there under the guidance of the civil administration. The exigencies of Government printing worked against the technical improvement or enlargement

ment of these papers. Both had Arabic editions, under separate editorial control, which were disposed of to local enthusiasts soon after the cessation of hostilities. With the development of Basrah, which seems inevitable, the "Basrah Times" should flourish and expand, especially if it is released from Government control. Of these publications can be seen at the Imperial War Museum.

THINNING OUT THE ARTILLERY.

The reduction of the tenure of command from five to four years is having a marked effect on the Royal Artillery. This was an expedient to cope with the surplus of senior Regular officers whose numbers increased in exact ratio to the number of other ranks demobilized. Not long since, it was a common occurrence to find five or six majors attached to a single battery. There were, roughly over two hundred for whom no employment could be found, and the present high rate of pay compared with the low rate of pension was an inducement to remain on in preference to sending in their papers. A large number of this rank, however, have now been absorbed as Territorial adjutants, ordinarily, a subaltern's appointment, carrying with it the temporary rank of Major. Compulsory retirement of lieutenants at the age of 35 materially assisted the thinning-out process at the other end. By July or August next, it is said, there will not be serving in the mobile artillery a single officer who held the rank of major prior to the war.

UNEMPLOYED SEIZE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The seizure of public buildings by London's unemployed is being repeated with disturbing frequency. Out-of-workers from Islington led the way by taking possession of the local library in which they immediately entrenched themselves. That occurred a fortnight ago, and to-day they still occupy the hall, practically unchallenged. Encouraged by the success of the Islington exploit, and the immunity enjoyed by the raiders, the unemployed of another Metropolitan borough followed it up with a similar coup. The

other day a third incident of the kind was carried out. A band of several hundred unemployed took forcible possession of Tottenham Town Hall, a building constructed as a swimming bath, and used in the winter as a concert hall. Following their usual practice, the local borough council had let the hall for a number of functions during the winter. Now they find themselves having to plead with the unemployed occupiers to permit them to fulfil their commitments. For instance, according to programme, the hall should house a concert in aid of Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Destitute Children. The position, together with the deserving nature of the charity, was represented to the new master of the building, and after they had heard the case they were pleased to permit the concert to proceed. They promised to vacate the main hall while the concert proceeded.

"ECLIPSE FIRST; THE REST NOWHERE."

The series of remains of famous British racehorses preserved in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, London, has, I hear, received a very valuable addition in the skeleton of the famous thoroughbred Eclipse, which has been placed in the Museum on permanent loan by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. Eclipse is perhaps the most celebrated horse in the annals of the British Turf. Bred by the Duke of Cumberland in 1764 (the year of the great eclipse of the sun, and hence the name), the great horse died in 1789, in his 26th year. A chestnut with a white blaze on the face, and one white foot, he was never beaten, and during his two years' turf career was the winner of eighteen races. Eclipse was sired by Marske, a great-grandson of the Darley Arabian, and his triumphs gave rise to the long-famous phrase, "It was a case of Eclipse first; the rest nowhere."

REVOLVERS LOCKED AWAY.

Gunsmiths in London have received a police warning that they should keep all revolvers and ammunition in a safe place, as there are rumors that Sinn Feiners may try to bring off a coup. A gunsmith's in the Strand, which has exhibited in its windows, for more years than I can remember, a variety of revolvers of every pattern, has now withdrawn them all. Their place has been taken by some ugly daggers and a few life-preservers of thoroughly efficient appearance.

A KING'S APPEAL TO THE LABOR PARTY.

Clad in gorgeous raiment, Chief Ouseas of Lagos and his suite visited the Labor Party at the House of Commons to invoke their aid on the subject of the franchise in British West Africa. It was a picturesque deputation, and its stately progress through the corridors attracted the attention of visitors and members. The officials of the party, who do not often receive regal guests, did the honors in stately fashion, and greatly impressed the visitors, who showed no reluctance to exhibit for inspection their "multi-colored State umbrella, which, large enough to shelter the whole deputation, was carried by a finely built West African, who, but for his color, might have passed for Sir Eric Geddes. The visitors were invited to remain to hear the Irish debate. Perhaps they had never heard of Ireland. At any rate, they excused themselves, and took their departure with the impressive stateliness appropriate to a royal procession.

A KRUGER MYSTERY.

In South African official circles there much interest is being taken in the search for the four emblematic groups of sculpture, which were designed to embellish the state of President Kruger at Pretoria, and were lost in the later stages of the Boer war. The sculptured emblems were

commissioned in Holland, and landed at the port of Lourenço Marques for delivery at Pretoria. There is a strong disposition in official quarters to believe that the work never got beyond the seaport. What became of the sculptured groups is now a mystery. The story which is believed by the Boers in the Transvaal, apparently, to the effect that the late Lord Kitchener allowed the statuary to be despatched to London, and that the groups were presented to various parties, one of the redemptors being Lord Roseberry, is, I am told, entirely a fabrication. No steps will be left unemployed, however, by the authorities in this country which may lead to the discovery of the present locality of the emblematic groups, still wanted in the Transvaal for a memorial of President Kruger.

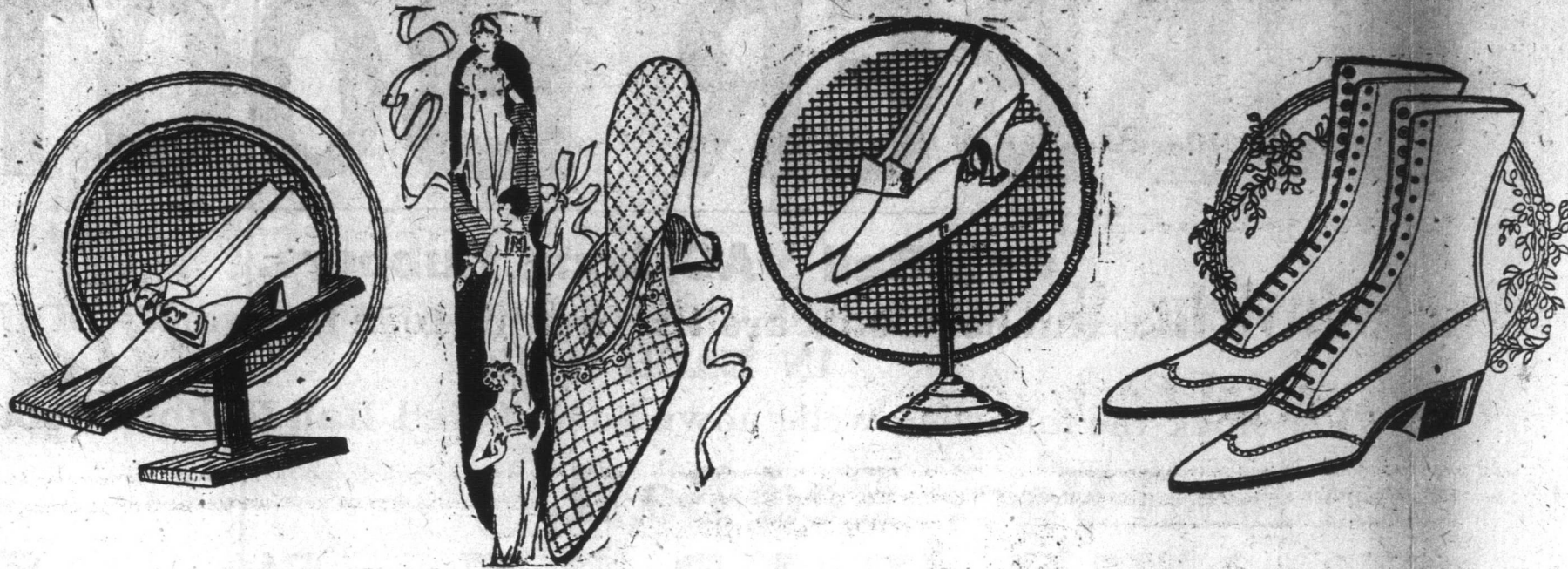
Crying Good for Eyes.

There is a very widespread belief that the process of crying tends to weaken the eyes and rob them of brightness. Actually, the truth lies in the opposite direction. The shedding of tears (provided that the weeping is not overdone) is one of the greatest aids to softness and brightness of the eyes. The explanation is this: The eyes need a bath first as our bodies do. There is a certain quality in the "tear liquid" which does not exist in water, and that is why a tear-bath is of much greater value than a mere bathing with cold or warm water. There is a possibility that one of the reasons for the superiority of feminine eyes in point of limpidity and brightness over the male optics, is the tendency of the gentler sex to indulge in more or less frequent outbreaks of tears. The moral is that if you want to have what novelists call "eyes like the deep-pools of Heaven," give the eyes a tear bath at least once a week.

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Nothing New Under the Sun.
Platinum, most costly as well as most fashionable of metals, was appreciated in prehistoric times and many ornamental objects in platinum have been excavated in the Province of Emeraude, Ecuador, supposed to date back 2,000 years. Among these are a nose ring, and circular and elliptical spangles which were probably worn around the dusky throat of some prehistoric belle. With Russia producing no platinum, prospecting began all over the rest of the world in hope of finding more of the precious metal. Most of the platinum used during the war was imported from Colombia. Canada supplies a certain amount of platinum and an "inconsiderable" quantity has been found in Alaska and in California and Oregon. While the whole world is being raked and scoured for platinum, it is interesting to cast an eye backward to the time when the precious metal was separated from gold in the blowing process was cast into the streets or blown in cracks in the buildings because it was regarded as waste. Of recent years dwellers in Colombia have undermined their homes, had more than one snug fortune has been discovered in the shape of tiny grains, flakes lodged in the crevices of buildings.