

When You Want Rubber Footwear

ALL ORDERS
WILL RECEIVE
OUR
VERY BEST AND
PROMPT
ATTENTION



GET THE B.F.G. HIPRESS

NOTHING CAN BEAT
THE HIPRESS BOOT



THE VERY BEST FOR COMFORT and HARDWEAR

HIPRESS
WITH THE RED LINE 'ROUND THE TOP



For a line of all-rubber arctic and gaiters that can't be beat for wear—this is the place

Ask for the "RED LINE"

When you buy rubber boots or shoes, be sure you get the great new Goodrich product—

Goodrich "HIPRESS"
Rubber Footwear

"Built like a Goodrich shoe" is a wonderful statement over the old style rubber boots and shoes. Not like any other rubber footwear ever made. Built of the same tough rubber that Goodrich tires are made of—and by the same skillful construction processes—XX last, crack, or seam and will retain any rubber footwear's shape over time.

Our stock is new and complete. Come in and let us fit you up with the better rubber footwear than you ever wore.

Absolutely
Water
Proof



All
Pure
Rubber



We told a man
yesterday—

—who asked to see our arctic that if he went all over the world looking for the best that are made he'd end up right in our store and would buy these same Goodrich "Hipress" Arctics.

So he decided to take the tip instead of the trip.

And we say the same to you. You never saw all-rubber arctic and high gaiters that wear like these do. They're the only ones on earth made of auto tire rubber—that's why. And you can always keep them neat because they wash easy.

Come in and say "Hipress" to us and we'll show you something!

BOWRING BROTHERS, Ltd.

Exclusive Wedding Gifts!

For those who prefer to give a Wedding Gift that is distinctive and of real value, the selections we have to offer you cannot fail to appeal to your individual taste. Our stock of Wedding Gifts is specially selected so that your gift is exclusive as well as beautiful and lasting.

T. J. DULEY & CO., Limited.
The Reliable Jewellers and Opticians.

St. John Chrysostom.

John, afterwards known as Chrysostom, or golden tongue, was born at Antioch, about 347, the son of Secundus, a military officer and Antioch a Christian. His father died while he was still a very young man, but his mother gave him excellent Christian training and a splendid education.

He studied rhetoric under the accomplished teacher Libanius, who afterwards, on being asked to name his own successor, replied, "John would be the fittest if the Christians had not stolen him."

For friend he had St. Basil, who wished to retire to a monastery and begged Saint Chrysostom to accompany him. However, as his mother was bitterly opposed to this course, they abandoned the idea but continued a diligent reading of the scriptures and the practice of monastic asceticism.

In 374 Basil was consecrated bishop, but Chrysostom, although he too had been spoken of for the office, managed to evade the burden. He continued to live in cenobitic "tabernacles" and afterwards as a hermit in a cave, until his health gave way, and he was obliged to return to Antioch, where he entered the ministry.

He had not been here very long when the citizens, incensed by an increase in the taxes, levied in 387, rose in rebellion and destroyed the brazen statues of the emperor Theodosius and his wife. Chrysostom in an effort to calm the people preached a memorable set of sermons which he called "sermons on the statues," and calmed the populace. Eventually the Emperor pardoned the people of Antioch and peace reigned once more in the city.

On Feb. 26, 398, Chrysostom was consecrated bishop of Constantinople. Here he found that his work was all uphill for the city had fallen into very bad ways, but soon took on a new aspect under his regime.

At this time, what was known as the Origenist controversy was raging with great acrimony and the Nitrian monks, known as the "Tall Brothers," were expelled from Egypt. They first fled to Palestine, but were not allowed to remain there. Finally they went to Chrysostom and falling at his feet begged him to intercede with Bishop Theophilus powerful at court, to let them live in Egypt, saying that they had never done aught against him or the Emperor's law.

Chrysostom lodged them in the church called Anastasia, allowed them to attend the services, but prudently—to avoid if possible—a breach with his predecessor—debarred them from Communion. He then wrote to Theophilus, praying him to be reconciled to the fugitives.

But Theophilus although he dis-

claimed his right to interfere, defamed them as sorcerers and heretics, and further concocted a scheme to punish Chrysostom for what he termed his interference.

All the courtiers and the worldly among the clergy desired it, for their tempers rebelled against John's godly discipline, and the example of his own self-denial, was a protest against their self-indulgence. His great reputation as an orator and preacher had caused a good deal of jealousy. The Empress Eudoxia, angry with Chrysostom because of some sermons he had preached against pride, joined his enemies as did Asacelus, Bishop of Bosphorus, who had been provided with a poor lodging in the city by Chrysostom.

It was finally decided to hold a council at a suburb of Chalcedon, called "The Oak." Thirty-six bishops attended.

Twenty-nine charges were advanced against the patriarch. Some were of open violence, that he had beaten and chained a monk, had struck a man in church so as to draw blood, and then had offered the sacrifice. Others were of evil speaking; he had said his clergy "were not worth threepence"; he had accused three deacons of having stolen his pall. He was also charged with misconduct in his office; he sold church furniture, had been careless in conferring orders; he was unseemly, was irreverent in church, and ate waters while sitting on his throne.

Of course these charges were either gross exaggerations or malignant inventions. The council pronounced him contumacious and deposed him, requesting the emperor, Arcadius, also to punish him for insolence towards Eudoxia. This was in 403.

Chrysostom was dragged from his church and hurried by night into Bithynia. That night an earthquake shook the palace and Eudoxia, frightened at the omen, wrote to the exile, entreating him to return. He was escorted back to the city by a joyous mob, bearing tapers and chanting psalms, which forced him in spite of the irregularity of such a proceeding, to ascend his throne, before the sentence of the Council of the Oak would be annulled.

But new troubles soon began. Chrysostom rebuked the people for heathenish worship of a silver statue of the Empress Eudoxia. The syncretistic Theophilus sent three bishops to Constantinople and persuaded the Emperor to refuse Chrysostom the use of the churches, because of his disrespect to the Empress. But Chrysostom, nothing daunted, held the church's services in the Baths of Constantine and thither all the people thronged, until a band of soldiers was sent to clear the bath about 9 p.m. Chrysostom continued to resist his

persecutors, but eventually was persuaded to depart secretly; he called his friends to prayer; kissed them, bade farewell, and desired them to submit to a new bishop.

On June 20, 404, he crossed over to Bithynia, and at the same time a fire broke out which consumed the cathedral and the palace of the senate. Not long after the Empress Eudoxia bore a dead child and expired.

Chrysostom repaired to Cucusus, in Armenia, where, although in poor health and suffering greatly, he continued the work of a good shepherd. Here he remained in exile for three years, when his enemies dreading his influence on the people of Antioch who often came to visit him, procured an order for his removal to Pityus on the shores of the Black Sea, an outpost fortress of the Empire. During the three months' journey the little party halted at the Church of S. Basiliscus, a short distance from Cornovan, in Pontus and that night Chrysostom had a vision in which the martyr Basiliscus appeared to him and said, "Courage, brother John, to-morrow we shall be together." In the morning the suffering saint begged to be allowed to remain in the church until noon. But it would not be, and the journey commenced again when after travelling for about four miles he was so evidently dying that they returned to the church.

There he asked for white garments and exchanged them for those that he wore. He was still fasting and received the Holy Communion, doubtless from the priest of the parish church, offered up his last prayer, added his usual thanksgiving, "Glory to God for all things," and sealed it with a final amen. Then he expired. He was buried in the church.

There he asked for white garments and exchanged them for those that he wore. He was still fasting and received the Holy Communion, doubtless from the priest of the parish church, offered up his last prayer, added his usual thanksgiving, "Glory to God for all things," and sealed it with a final amen. Then he expired. He was buried in the church.



You Never Tire Of Cuticura Soap

Because of its absolute purity and refreshing fragrance, it is ideal for every-day toilet purposes. Always include the Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

See St. John's, Gt. St. and the Y.M.C.A. Store, throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Toronto, Limited, 244 St. Paul St. W., Montreal. "Cuticura" Soap always without extra.

Ellis Make Clothes

Have that REAL STYLE that MEN recognize at a glance. They are carefully TAILORED by FIRST CLASS workmen, from the BEST ALL WOOL British Fabrics, and the latest LONDON and NEW YORK STYLES.



All goods have been marked down to meet the drop in prices. Order your SPRING SUIT and OVERCOAT NOW.

CHARLES J. ELLIS,
English and American Tailor,
302 WATER STREET.

Furness Line Sailings

From St. John's, Halifax, Boston, Halifax to St. John's, Liverpool, to Halifax, to Boston, to Halifax, St. John's, to Liverpool

S. S. SACHEM	June 25th	June 30th	July 5th	July 8th
S. S. DIGBY	July 7th	July 16th	July 19th	July 26th

Aug. 1st Aug. 5th

These steamers are excellently fitted for cabin passengers. Passengers for Liverpool must be in possession of Passports. For rates of freight, passage and other particulars apply to

FURNESS WITBY & CO., LTD., Halifax, N.S. FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD., 10 State St., Boston, Mass.

Furness Withy & Co., Limited

ORANGES, BANANAS, CABBAGE, etc.

To arrive Monday, June 20th:

75 crates CABBAGE, 50 boxes APPLES.
100 sacks SILVERPEEL ONIONS, 112 lbs.
600 bags P. E. I. POTATOES.
100 boxes CAL. ORANGES—all counts.
75 bunches BANANAS.

BURT & LAWRENCE.

held beside the martyr Basiliscus, the funeral being attended by a great throng, says an old chronicle, of virgins and monks from Syria, Cilicia, Pontus, and Armenia

Leather belts, set off with linked metal fasteners, are worn with sweat-suits. Charming dinner, evening and afternoon gowns are made of the fancy flax laces.

MINARD'S LINIMENT BELIEVES NEURALGIA.

Minard's Liniment For Gargle in Cough.

Gasolene and Motor Oils.

Having installed a tank on our premises we are now prepared to supply motor boats and motor cars with Gasoline in any quantity required at lowest current prices. We also carry stock of MOTOR OILS and GREASES of every description.

HENRY J. STABB & CO.
may 31, 1921

COAL!

A Small Cargo SCREENED NORTH SYDNEY COAL, every load weighed, not measured, \$18.00 per ton. We will have a Small Cargo best ANTHRACITE COAL, which we will sell at very low prices ex vessel.

A. H. MURRAY & CO., LTD.

Beck's Cove.