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AID Shawl
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All-Wool
ATERS
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TERY'S
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GOODS ARRIVING.
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N STOCK.
100 lb. Bag
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OR TABLE SALT—
and CORN FLOUR.
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E POLISH.
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ents for Nfld.
City Club Building.

Christmas in Germany.

Impression of the First Xmas in the Conquered Territory.
(From L. C. MURPHY).
With the B. E. F.
Jan. 2nd, 1919.

Christmas of 1918 spent with troops on the Rhine has afforded object lesson of what the Yuletide really means throughout world. In Germany for instance there is a nation peculiarly situated, a war power defeated in its object, and a people learning a bitter lesson; but notwithstanding these things, they made a real attempt to keep the Christmas Festival. In the market the tops of fir-trees were heaped for sale; fairy rain and other decorations were displayed in shops where foodstuffs were at an unusual figure, and crowds were seen near the few stores where toys could be procured.

In the evening, in the smallest homes the little fir-trees were illuminated, and there was music; the people joining hands and singing carols. At the place where Lieut. Colonel and I were billeted, our host, a German, Professor of languages in well known college, brought our children into see his family gathering, and listening to the children, said in perfect English, "Thank goodness, children do not know what war means."

The year fell sadly here—in spite of peace and freedom—so appalling had been the catastrophe, and so terrible a change from growing prosperity to want; but all the men in our Regiment enjoyed special food—well cooked—and an extra issue of pudding, chocolates, tobacco, cigarettes and beer, and arrangements were already made to organize games, so that in addition to educational classes, they could also enjoy football, basketball and other advantages.

The Divisional Concert Party held excellent entertainments on New Year's Day, and the Regimental Fife and Drum Band played out 1918, and played in 1919 with a flourish that echoed in the streets of the old German village where we are in barracks.

J. J. Pershing, G.C.B.

New York, Jan. 24.—The British Who's Who, a copy of the 1919 issue of which has just been received here, gives the commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces in France as "General Sir John Joseph Pershing, G.C.B." On July 17th, 1918, King George awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath to General Pershing, and in August King George, during a visit to France, personally gave the decoration to him. The giving of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath to a British subject automatically makes a knight of the recipient and gives him the prefix "Sir" to his name. The honor given General Pershing, however, was an honorary one, and it is said at the time that the American commander would not receive the title of "Sir," as he was not a British subject.

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WHOLE
WHEAT
BISCUITS,
20 cases
By rail to-day.
20 Tubs
SELECTED BUTTER,
By S. S. Meigle.
Powder, Holbrook's, ½ lb.
Apple, Sliced, large Tin.
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n's 1 lb. Cakes.
Powder, Holbrook's.
Powder, Holbrook's.
Starch, 15c. lb.
Icing Sugar.
500
14 lb. Linen Sacks
Best
Family Flour.
Codfish.
Salmon.
Caplin.
Rabbits.
Eggs.
Sacks White Hominy Feed.
Sacks White Corn.
Sacks White Oats.
Baldwin Apples.
Pickled Pigs' Tongues.
J. EDENS.
Duckworth St. and Rawlins' Cross.

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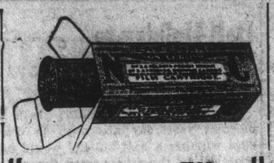

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THE KODAK STORE.
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The Postal Joke.

Jokes at the expense of the St. John's postal authorities may not be relished by them, but who can refrain when Christmas cards from ones friends in Newfoundland—and on the railway line at that—arrive on Jan. 20th, and St. John's papers of Dec. 28th, accompanying them. Then again the Diana brought us St. John's papers of January 2nd, and January 14th, and 15th.

How can the postal people expect anything but complaint and ridicule when it takes a Christmas card a month to come from St. George's.

A friend who recently had a soldier boy home from the war, received on Monday some printed matter, which his son posted before he left England. The aforesaid son has been here, spent his furlough and returned to the city long ago.

We suggest that anyone who wishes to write to a friend should go himself and take his letter with him, as being the quickest postal system at present available.

The feeling against the Government seems to grow daily more intense as muddle succeeds muddle, and the Bay steamer muddle has exceeded them all. Last winter when the Lewisporte-Catalina route was proposed we pointed out the difficulties which were bound to be experienced by this Bay in the Fall, and urged the public to make its voice heard in protest.

The public were apparently satisfied, and Messrs. Coaker and Reid were more than satisfied.

The result we know only too well; that while a better fall for a steamer on this end of the bay could hardly have been experienced, we have had the spectacle of what should be our bay steamer either delayed for days, or carrying their hold half-full of freight which could not be delivered, owing to stormy weather, and shutting out freight from this bay.

Other governments have lashed us with whips; this one has used scorpions.—Twillingate Star.

Sweeping the Sea.

Since the war began we have laid something like four millions of mines. Submarine mines vary greatly in size and shape, but all are formidable and require much expensive and delicate mechanism. They cost from £100 apiece upwards.

If we put them at the very lowest figure of £100 apiece, this means that a sum equal to more than half our pre-war National Debt has been sunk in salt water.

Now all these mines and a host of Hun mines have to be recovered or destroyed. We have stuck to the Hague Convention by which it was laid down that mines must be so constructed that once they get loose from their moorings they became automatically harmless. The Huns, with their natural disregard for scraps of paper, have left the seas sown with floating mines, horrible engines, of destruction which remain deadly perils to shipping for months or even years.

For a long time to come a large number of our smaller craft will be engaged in the task of sweeping for these mines and destroying them when found. It is desperately dangerous work, and although the war is over, the casualties from this source are bound to continue for some time to come.

Fishermen will find the peril the worst. Mines will be caught in the trawls as they drag along the bottom of the sea. But fishermen are not dismayed. They are getting back to work with all speed, and already send word that the war has given the North Sea its long needed rest, and that huge takes of plaice, soles and other flat fish are certain in the near future.

DON'T TAKE THAT TRIP—
not before you have seen us. We will take $5,000 Insurance on your life for one month for less than a $5 bill. THE TERRA NOVA COMPANY, Gear Building. Geo. P. Barnes, Mgr.
jan7,1m

Placed in the Free List.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Sir,—The British Trade Commissioner for Canada and Newfoundland has received from the Imperial Department of Overseas Trade a cable despatch stating that the following commodities have been placed on the Free List for export from the United Kingdom and no longer require a license:—

Artists' materials, Athletic Goods,
Bicycles (but not tyres);
Bicycle accessories (various);
Buttons (except Military, Horn, and Vegetable Ivory);
Cigar and Cigarette holders,
China and Earthenware, China Clay,
Clocks, Cutlery, Drugs (various);
Fancy goods (of paper, ivory, leather, etc.);
Films (subject to censorship);
Flower Seeds, Fountain Pens,
Furs (dressed, dyed or manufactured);
Glassware, Hardware (iron and steel builders);
Hats, Household effects of wood, iron or steel,
Ink, Jewellery (imitation or pearl);
Ledgers, Marble, Mineral waters (unsweetened);
Musical instruments, Office furniture,
Pictures, Paintings, Phonographs,
Photographic materials (not chemical);
Razors (safety) and blades,
Ribbons (silk), Spectacles,
Sewing Machines, Wall Paper.

The following are some of the principal commodities for which licenses are still required:—

Abrasives, Agricultural machinery,
Alloys, Cement, Chemicals (various);
Coal and coke, Coal Tar products,
Copper, wrought and unwrought including wire;
Dyes, Foodstuffs, Food for livestock,
Glue, angles, bars, billets, and constructional material,
Motor spirit, Metals, (various);
Oils, Pipes, cast iron;
Packing Cases, Railway materials,
Resins, Shipbuilding materials,
Textile machinery,
Textile Yarns, fibres and waste;
Tinplates, War material, Wire,
Wirerope, Wood and Timber,
Steel angles, ingots and similar raw materials.

Will you please have the same published for general information.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) H. W. LeMESSURIER,
Imperial Trade Correspondent.
Feb. 3rd, 1919.

Spanish Flu
Claims Many Victims in Canada and should be guarded against.
Minard's Liniment
Is a Great Preventative, being one of the oldest remedies used. Minard's Liniment has cured thousands of cases of Grippe, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma and similar diseases. It is an Enemy to Germs. Thousands of bottles being used every day. For sale by all druggists and general dealers.
MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd.,
Yarmouth, N.S.

What Royalty Does With Money.

The Kaiser's civil list was a large one, about £700,000 a year, but since he possessed nearly fifty different residences and kept a host of retainers, he did not save much.

He had, however, considerable private means. His grandfather, the first Emperor, was a saving man and left him a large fortune; while, later, Baroness Cohn-Oppenheim bequeathed to him half a million pounds. He invested a part of this money in Venezuela in South America and part in Russian Bonds. The latter he is, however, believed to have sold before the Great War.

The late Austrian Emperor, Francis Joseph, was paid by the State twenty-two millions of crowns yearly, or rather over £800,000. He, too, spent his whole revenue. His great family of nephews, nieces, and grand-nephews and grand-nieces were a constant drain upon him, and in 1904 he was actually selling the produce of the royal vineyards to help make ends meet.

The late Tsar was by far the most wealthy of sovereigns, and the only one who kept all Crown Property in his own hands. His income approached eighty millions of pounds yearly, and his landed property covered a million square miles. But it must be remembered that he paid many expenses which, in other countries, are paid by the State. Hospitals, asylums, schools, palaces, even his own regiment of guards, were paid for out of his private purse.

The Tsar was a most generous man. On the occasion of his last visit to England he left £20,000 to be distributed in gratuities.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria was as foxy in his financial as in his other dealings. His civil list was a small one—£50,000 a year—but he was allowed another £30,000 for the upkeep of palaces. He let the palaces slide, and invested most of this money abroad, mostly, it is believed, in England and America. Of course, it is not in his own name.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

Friends in Peace.

COMRADES IN WAR.

Captain Carpenter, of the Vindictive was not wrong—far from it—when he said at a dinner of the Economic Club on Monday night that "there is a certain amount of insidious propaganda going about that our navies, the American and the British, did not get along together as well as might have been hoped." As a matter of fact, the propagandists have stuck at nothing to provoke ill-feeling among the men of the United States Navy, by disparaging the work of the British sailors in the war, by spreading stories of their treatment of the Americans in European waters, and particularly by lauding the efficiency and bravery of the Americans at the expense of their British allies. Doubtless in a subtle way the British blue-jackets were tampered with, but the opportunities for mischief were not as promising in England; there propagandists sometimes came to grief, and a watch was always kept upon them.

Since the armistice the sowing of discord has been very noticeable in this country. Captain Carpenter did well to have his say about it. When he faced his great audience on Monday night he used the short and ugly word, with a seaman's dash of profanity, in characterizing the evil work of the enemies of America and Great Britain, and he finished by calling as a witness Admiral Rodman, who said that the personnel of the two navies—he was speaking of their co-operation—had been bound together by the closest ties of regard and esteem, adding:

"I sometimes commanded a force with British Admirals under me, and sometimes they commanded me, and no thought of jealousy, no thought of nationality, no thought of misunderstanding, ever arose. Though my comrades in the British Navy were born under a different flag, though we are by geographical boundary different nations, yet I am convinced that the same blod flows in our veins, that we have the same ideals, the same love of righteousness and liberty. Should the time ever come again in the future, there is no question in my mind but that we shall stand together through thick and thin, fight together, and win together."

That is the feeling among Admiral Rodman's brother officers throughout the navy, and the intelligent warrant officers and sailors share it, allowing for a certain degree of prejudice against England, coming down from Lexington and Concord, which has been assiduously cultivated by the propagandists, who have not overlooked any racial feeling they could turn to account. American sailors in the past have not been hostile to men in the British service in Manila Bay or elsewhere, though in foreign ports they have had their personal rows, like all blue-jackets ashore, as well as their friendly meetings and common amusements. If the American sailor could not find a comrade in the British sailor, in the Asiatic station, for instance, whom could he get to know and fraternize with in another navy?

It remained for the great war, with its rivalry in a common cause, the sharing of the same tasks and dangers, the winning together of a historic victory, the exchange of hospitalities, eye-to-eye and hand-to-hand association ashore in sports and games, to bring the men of the two services closer together in bonds of good-will and esteem than would have been possible in a hundred years of peace. The rank and file never understood one another so well before, and it is a poor specimen of Yankee or Britisher who will let himself be moved by the German propagandist, or any other of the breed, to dislike the other uniform.—New York Times.

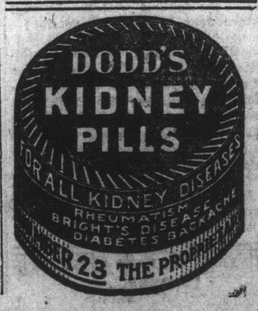
An Informal President.

Switzerland appoints a new President every year, which is one reason why no one outside her borders finds it easy to remember who is in office at any given time.

Even in his own country the President is little heard of, and anything of ceremonial in connection with the office is debarred.

Some Presidents have carried disregard for etiquette to an extreme. A story is told of a distinguished Englishman who visited the Presidential office and was received by the head of the Republic in his shirt-sleeves.

When you want Sausages, why—get ELLIS'; they're the best.



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Standard Flour
That's why it is so good.

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Some very suitable for Xmas Presents, all moderately priced.
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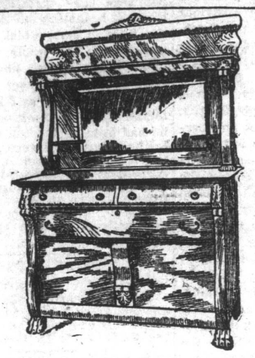
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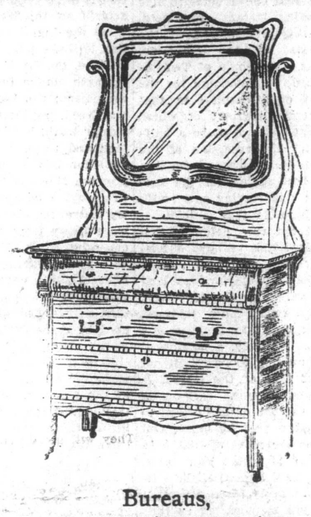
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The Eagle's Ancestors.

Scientists are much excited just now over the discovery in an ancient tar lake near Los Angeles, Southern California, of the fossil remains of a bird which they contend is the father of the American eagle.

It was certainly "some chick'un," as Ebenezer would say, for, according to experts who have examined the remains, the bird stood anywhere from 8 ft. to 18 ft. high from the bottom of his powerful feet to the top of his plumed head. He was the biggest and strongest bird of his time, with wings useless for flight, but powerful for fighting purposes.

The enormous legs were armoured, while the striking spur on the bird's foot was anything in length from 1 foot to 2 feet. The beak was a foot long and its edges cut like shears.

Gold From the Floor.

At one time the great fish-canning concerns of the Frozen River simply turned the hose on the floors and washed the offal into the river. Then a brain-wave seized one man. There must be quantities of oil in that offal, he argued.

So a refining plant was erected, with the result that 30,000 gallons of oil was obtained from the fish offal in twelve months. Sixty tons of offal is dealt with every day when the canneries are operating, and the oil is shipped to New York.

Even then the offal is not finished with. The residue becomes guano, which is dried out and shipped to California, where it realizes a good price on account of its value as a fertilizer of fruit trees.

All the inhabitats of the globe, on a rough calculation, could not in 1,000,000,000 years write out all the possible transpositions of the 26 letters of the alphabet, even supposing that each person wrote 40 pages daily, and each of which pages contained not less than 40 transpositions of the letters.

And the Worst is Yet to Come—