

MAJESTIC

THEATRE
TO-DAY

A POWERFUL SOCIAL DRAMA

JUNE ELVIDGE

— IN —

"A WOMAN OF LIES"

By Arrangement.

The C.C.C. Band will attend on Thursday and Friday evenings. Every patron will receive a ticket in the C.C.C. Sweep. On Thursday evening Mr. E. Day will dance and Mr. J. Hickey will sing.

ADMISSION ON THESE EVENINGS—30c.

CHARLES HUTWELKER, PROVISION COMPANY,

22 HALL STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Packers of Family Beef, New York Boneless Flanks, Beef Cuttings.

100 Barrels of New Cure Heavy New York Boneless Flanks.

100 Barrels Special Sun Beef.

100 Barrels Special Moon Beef.

100 Barrels Beef Cuttings

straight or assorted cars or quantities to suit purchasers.

For further information and quotations apply to

T. B. CLIFT

Newfoundland Representative,

COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS,

P.O. Box 1353 Water Street. Tel. 513.

Bowring Brothers, Ltd.,
HARDWARE DEPT.

BARGAINS IN STAINLESS CUTLERY AND SAFETY RAZORS.

Stainless Dessert Knives, \$1.00 dozen.

Stainless Table Knives, \$2.00 dozen.

Stainless Table Knives, \$3.00, 4.00 & 5.00 dozen.

White Handled Knives, \$3.50, 4.00, 5.00 dozen.

Gray Handled Knives & Forks 2.20, 2.75 doz.

White Handled Knives & Forks 2.40, 3.00 doz.

Pen Knives, 1.20, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 4.50 dozen.

Sheath Knives, 95c. 1.50, 2.00, 4.75 dozen.

Butchers' Knives, 6.75, 8.00, 12.00 dozen.

Kitchen Knives, 80c. 1.50 dozen.

Bread Knives, 3.75, 5.00, 6.50 dozen.

Putty Knives, 1.10, 2.00, 2.50 dozen.

SAFETY RAZORS.

No. 1 Safety Razors, 1 extra blade, 25c.

No. 2 Safety Razors, 3 extra blades, 1.00.

No. 3 Safety Razors, 6 extra blades, 1.20.

No. 4 Safety Razors, 12 extra blades, 1.75.

Best Quality Razor Blades, 50c. dozen.

Razor Paste, 15c. Pkt.

Brushes & Copper Curbs, in all styles.

Brush Fire Sets, Brass & Copper Coal & Wood Boxes,

Brush Wardrobe Clothes Hangers, etc., etc.

Bowring Brothers, Ltd.,
HARDWARE DEPT.

HOWARD'S

Edinburgh Borax

SOAP!

Admitted to be the finest piece of SOAP on the market. It is becoming more popular day by day. Use no other. Stocked by all the leading grocers both in the CITY and OUTPORTS.

Harder Than Steel.

DIAMONDS CAN DRILL THE HARDEST ROCK AS WELL AS DECORATE THE NECK OF PRETTY WOMEN.

Nature has given us several kinds of diamonds. The diamond of my lady's tiara is very different from the diamond of my glass-cutting implement, and there are other forms as well. All, however, consist of carbon.

When an element, such as carbon, has many different forms, it is said to be allotropic, and, if asked to define what is meant by the word diamond, we should be right in saying the diamond is an allotropic form of carbon.

The diamond is the hardest known substance, and it practically the only material from which tools can be fashioned for cutting substances which are harder than steel. In the manufacture of watches and other intricate mechanisms involving jewelled movements, or bearings, made from rubies, sapphires, or other precious stones, diamond implements are used in cutting and shaping the gems.

"Black diamonds," a popular misnomer for a lump of coal (especially when it is dark), is in fact the correct name of a certain class of diamonds which, by being porous and imperfectly crystallized, have a black appearance. Black diamonds are found only in Brazil, and, if left in their natural surroundings, become perfectly crystalline. They are used for the cutting of rock drills.

Why Diamonds Cut Diamonds.

Many quite soft substances, such as fibre, rubber, paper, vulcanite, and bronze quickly wear out steel tools with which they may be ground. The initial cost of a steel tool is only a few shillings, whereas that of a diamond tool may be several pounds; but the diamond will more than repay its first cost in a much shorter time than the steel tool, which may be ruined at the outset.

Diamond-pointed tools last many times as long as any others, and, moreover, materials cut by them rarely require polishing or burnishing afterwards, so perfect are the cutting properties of the crystal.

The average rough diamond has a very ordinary appearance, differing little from a common pebble of the beach. The lustre and colourless property of the treasured jewel are only found in a small proportion of the diamonds discovered in the mines. The rough diamond, known as "brity," is as hard as the precious jewel, and is the kind generally used for grinding implements.

Diamond cleaving is an art in itself. The crystal presents a form of grain, or lines of cleavage, along which only can it be split. A knowledge of the lines of cleavage is very essential for the designer of diamond cutting implements. Even the most experienced diamond-cleaver will study a crystal under his microscope for hours before cutting it.

This crystalline structure, or property of being cloven, is probably related closely to that peculiar property whereby one diamond will cut another. Although one piece of steel will not cut another piece of steel of equal hardness, a sharp diamond will make a clean cut in another diamond, and be worn away badly in the process. —Answers.

Shipping.

S.S. Canadian Harvester sails from Montreal direct to St. John's on the 15th, and the Canadian Sapper on the 15th.

Nerves So Bad That She Would Sit and Cry

Mrs. Mary Hocking, Madoc, Ont., writes—

"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a wonderful lot of good. I suffered from general weakness and was so run down and my heart and nerves were in such bad shape that I would sit down and cry and not know what I was crying about. I also used to have weak spells. Thanks to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, however, I am real well now. I shall always keep a box of the Nerve Food in the house, and recommend them to my friends; they are a wonderful medicine."

(Mr. J. W. Vince, Druggist, Madoc, Ont., says: "I have sold Mrs. Hocking your Nerve Food, and the medicine has done her much good.")

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

At all Dealers.

GERALD S. DOYLE, DISTRIBUTOR.

THE STAR MOVIE--Newfoundland's Leading Picture House.

TO-NIGHT

"THE DEVIL"

TO-NIGHT

Admission 20 cents.

Once Landowner Toils as Peasant.

The following is quoted by the London Times from a letter written by a former Russian landowner who is now leading the life of a peasant with his father and brother on an allotment forming part of the family estate.

"I would like to describe to you in detail our life and occupations, so as to give you an idea of how so many educated and cultured people live in Russia nowadays.

"As you know, when the revolution came, my father, my three brothers and I managed to receive the permission of the government to stay in the country upon our estate (although it is not ours any more). We were given a standard allotment from our former land on condition that we worked it ourselves, and we settled down to the new life.

"Of work there was plenty and at first it was hard to give up old habits and tastes and to live like peasants; besides our little piece of land through want of skill, refused in the beginning to yield enough to make both ends meet. Gradually, however, we began to get accustomed to the new labor and things began to improve.

"Work is distributed in this way: Father is our shepherd. Each morning he takes the Bible, a copy of Pascal and a small piece of bread, and goes off with the few cows and sheep we have. He is the sower as well, so that when sowing time comes one of us has to take his place, and mind our little herd. One of my brothers keeps house, attends to the vegetable gardens, of which we have two, milks the cows and feeds the chickens; another looks after our two horses, and the third and myself do all the rough work in the fields.

"This division of labor is observed until the hay harvest, when all of us, except father, have to work from dawn to dark, for we have no hired laborers, and have to rely on ourselves to have all the hay stored away by the harvest time. Then the hardest time begins. At sunrise we are already in the fields, reaping till sunset, with only a few minutes at midday to swallow the bread and milk we bring with us, for nobody has time for lunch. When night comes there is not much rest either, for the peasants let their horses loose, and we have to patrol our fields in turns, chasing them away.

"As long as one is absorbed in work the whole day and is almost dropping with fatigue when bedtime comes there is no time to think; but in the long autumn evenings, when the family gathers round the little oil lamp, or when one lies awake at night not tired enough to fall asleep at once, all kinds of thoughts come to torture one. Pictures of the past rise before one's eyes, the military school, the regiment, the war. . . . One involuntarily begins to draw comparisons between the time, not so long ago, when life seemed full of promise and the dreary, hopeless existence to-day."

The Bride of Death.

WEIRD STORY OF A GRAVESIDE WEDDING.

There is more than a suggestion of the incredible in stories of dead men winning races, steering a ship for hundreds of miles, gambling with cards, going through a marriage ceremony and so on; and yet the evidence on which these stories are told is of such a character that one cannot refuse credence to what seem to be impossible feats.

Not long ago, a valuable cup was won in a bicycle race at Sydney by a man who was actually dead when his bicycle flashed past the winning post.

The race took place at an electric light carnival in the presence of 10,000 spectators. During the last lap, James Somerville was leading, and his victory was assured when, within twenty-five yards of the goal, he was seen to relax his hold of the handlebars and to lose his footing on the pedals.

A TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

He stuck to his machine, however, and amid frantic cheers won the race by half a wheel, only to pitch head-first from the bicycle the next moment. When the unhappy man was picked up he was found to be dead; and, in the opinion of the doctors, he must actually have ridden twenty-five yards of the race after life had departed.

During a recent voyage of the sailing schooner Arletta, when about one hundred miles from the Queen Charlotte Islands, a mastless ship which appeared to have been abandoned by her crew was sighted. When the Arletta drew near to her, however, a figure was seen at the wheel steering the dory; but as no answer was received to repeated hail and offers of assistance a boat was lowered, and the mysterious ship was boarded.

It was then found that the steersman, whose hands still clutched the wheel, was not only dead, but had evidently been dead for many days. The ship, which was the General Siglin, bound from San Francisco to Alaska, had clearly been abandoned by her crew, and the captain, finding his strength failing, had lashed himself to the wheel and literally died at his post, steering the vessel for hundreds of miles with hands that held the wheel in as firm a grasp as when alive.

Not long ago a Russian cemetery was the scene of as strange and weird a wedding as has ever been witnessed. A young Jewess, who had been betrothed, died on the eve of her marriage and her friends, decided that in spite of the intervening hand of Death, her marriage must take place in order that "she could avoid the dishonor of entering the other world as a single woman."

The wedding ceremony was performed at the graveside, and when it was concluded the body was returned to the coffin and lowered into the grave.

Wandering Lake.

It was the Swedish explorer Sven Hedin, who has devoted much study to Central Asia, who gathered considerable information in regard to the "wandering" of Lake Nori in the Gobi desert. A phenomenon about which contradictory views have been entertained.

He says that the Tarim river, entering the lake from the west brings down during the period of high water late in summer a great quantity of silt, which has the effect of driving the lake, lying on the level floor of the desert, toward the southeast. But the summer wind, drifting the surface sand and darkening the heavens with dust, blows generally from the northeast, and it, too, tends to drive the lake farther. The combination of the rising of the wind and the river is to force the lake southward. Yet Sven Hedin thinks

NEW CHINA TEA SETS

Just Opened.

To-day we have displayed in one of the windows of our Wall-Paper Store a selection of

Fine China Tea Sets

in choice new styles,

The decorations are rich and tasteful—really the new things intended for the coming season, and the prices range from

\$6.75

for a set of twenty-one pieces.

They are nice enough to be sold at higher prices, but we have marked them low for quick selling.

THE ROYAL STORES, Ltd.

the migration of the lake is not constant in direction, but it shifts back and forth intermittently, according as the circumstances change.—Baltimore American.

Making Safer Safes.

A safe may be as completely burglar proof as you like, but it is not a secure resting-place for money or important documents unless it can also resist the action of fire.

Not long ago papers worth \$1,250,000 stored in a safe were reduced to ashes during a great fire which involved the destruction of many city offices.

This disaster led to the perfection of safes that are really fire-proof. The tests to which they are put, by the makers before they leave the factory are amazing.

The drawers and shelves are first of all packed with papers and account books. Then the doors are closed, and the safe is run on a trolley into the heart of a blazing furnace. Here it remains for three or four hours, until it is a glowing mass of white-hot metal.

The trolley is now hauled out, and the half-ton safe is raised by a crane to a height of 40ft. Released suddenly by the pulling of a lever it rushes like a great shooting star through the air, to fall with a deafening crash on to a heap of iron, stones and bricks below. This represents the shock that it might have to endure by falling from top to bottom of a blazing building if the floors gave way.

It is then cooled by streams of water and its contents are examined. If they are at all charred the safe is not passed as fit to be sold with the maker's guarantee.

\$1000.00 may be yours for a 10c. ticket in the C.L.A. Election Sweepstake.—apr30,ad.12

The Miller Drop Head SEWING MACHINES



CLEARING PRICES
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The advantage of having the head of Machine drop in to the table—out of the way and out of sight—when not in use, is at once appreciated by every housekeeper, and has made this type of machine the most popular ever produced.

These are wonderful values. Come in and have one sent home to-day.

U. S. Picture & Portrait Co.

Hints for Your Home.

If the soles of new boots and shoes are varnished every five or six weeks with copal varnish they will wear much longer. The varnish will also render them waterproof.

It is a nuisance to find that china is stained with tea or rather marks. To remove such stains, put the china

in a saucepan of warm water with a little soda, and let it boil for about ten minutes.

Through salt is excellent for putting into the water when washing colored materials, it should not be used for black fabrics, which must be dipped into a lather containing two or three teaspoonfuls of borax.