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beautifies and preserves Oil Cloth and Linoleum.

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Nothing adds so much to the beauty of a home as floors that are properly cared for; on the other hand, floors that are not protected are unpleasant to look at, are hard to keep clean, and become injured through wear. Don't neglect your floors, beautify them and save them. Save the surface and you save all.

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The MARTIN-SENOUR Co.

PRODUCERS OF PAINTS AND VARNISHES
WINNIPEG MONTREAL TORONTO
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"Save the surface and you save all"—Paint & Varnish

The Great Meteorite.

Discovered by the Esquimaux and Conveyed to New York By Baine Johnston and Co's Steamer "Hope", Captain John Bartlett.

H. F. SHORTIS.
(Concluded.)

It took ten days to get the great mass down from the mountain, and it was then that the natural ingenuity of the Newfoundlanders showed forth in all its glory. Heavy baulk sticks were placed across the ship, and the great meteorite was pulled on board, slowly but surely, with large chain tackles. The dimensions of the huge mass were eleven feet deep by seven wide, and four feet deep in the centre, flattened out at the ends and side. It weighed thirty-seven tons—the largest that was ever known. The famous meteorite is now in the National Museum, New York, U.S.A. At the time, Michael D. Jessops was President of the Institution, and I understand, subscribed largely to the funds of the expedition.

THE CREW OF THE HOPE.

As I said before, the Hope was commanded by Capt. John Bartlett (uncle of Capt. Bob), who had great experience in the far north, and was eminently qualified to take charge of the expedition. His mate was Wm. Smith, of Cupids, and I think Capt. Hayward Taylor was second officer. I regret that I cannot remember the engine-room staff, but the engineers were James Bradbury and Frederick Martin, with William Roost as oiler. The firemen were Thomas Sheppard, George Pike and William Brien. Wm. Godley was steward, and amongst the sailors were F. Hall, Aubrey Hicks, and several others (all Newfoundlanders) whose names I have forgotten. The Hope was a very pretty vessel and was fully provided with all the necessary improvements to contend with the northern ice-fields. She was 452 tons gross and 307 tons net. She was lost in 1901 by running ashore on Bryon Island of the Magdalen group, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, while prosecuting the sealfishery, and had 5,000 seals on

board at the time. The previous year (1900) under the same veteran commander (Capt. Wm. Bartlett), she brought in 25,113 seals, and arrived in St. John's on March 30th.

OTHER LUNAR STONES.

Although this was the largest meteorite ever known to have been discovered, and was a matter that caused the greatest interest amongst newspaper men and more especially amongst scientists, chemists, etc., there have been many others of these phenomena which have fallen, in various forms, and which I shall endeavor to describe. Some of them have been of great size, but mere boys' marbles to the great meteorite of Melville Bay. In 1762 two stones fell near Verona, one weighing 300 lbs., and another 200 lbs. Another in 1492, on November 7th, fell at Ensisheim in Alsace (Upper Rhine), which weighed 260 lbs., and was placed in the library at Colmar. Sometimes these stones fell in showers. In 1510, according to Cardet Varcit, a shower containing about 1,200 stones (one of which weighed 120 lbs.) fell near Padua, Italy. A very extensive shower of stones fell on July 24th, 1790, near the environs of Agen. A large mass of iron (70 cubic feet) fell on the 5th April, 1800, in America. Pliny also gives an account of a shower of iron which fell in Lucania. According to Dion there was a shower of mercury in Italy. We read in the Bible of a shower of sulphur at Sodom and Gomorrah (Moses). Another shower of this nature fell at Brunswick in 1721. We have also two descriptions of sulphurous rain, one in the Duchy of Mansfeld in 1658, the other at Copenhagen. We have on record a shower of sand, which fell incessantly for fifteen hours in the Atlantic Ocean (April 6th, 1719). A shower of fire fell at Quesnoy, January 4th, 1717. (Geoffrey de Cadet). July, 1810, a large ball of fire fell from the clouds at Shahabad, which burnt down five villages, destroyed the crops and killed several people. On November 28th, 1810, three stones fell in the Commons of Charltonville and neighborhood of Orleans. These fell perpendicularly and without the appearance of any light or ball of fire; one weighing 40 lbs. buried itself three feet in the ground. A very remarkable shower of viscid unknown matter fell in Ireland in 1695. The shower of aerolites in 1779 was very extraordinary. For five hours there was not a space left in the heavens of the size of three diameters of the moon's disc, which was not filled with

these burning meteors. Many of them had a distinct nucleus, quite as large as the apparent disc of Jupiter, and most of them from five to ten degrees in length. Another of the most curious and brilliant displays of this kind took place in the evening of the 12th and morning of the 13th November, 1833, in the United States.

ASTROID VISITORS.

The fall of meteoric stones is considerably more frequent than what generally is believed. We scarce pass through a year without hearing some new account of these strangers to our earth, and when we take into consideration what a small portion of this globe is inhabited, it is fair to presume that numbers must either fall into the ocean or on uninhabited land, which are unseen by man. We know that many meteors have fallen in Newfoundland, and search as I may, I fail to find any phenomena recorded that will equal that experienced by our farmers and residents a few miles from St. John's, when on the 16th of February, 1888, swarms of grubs were found on the snow between Portugal Cove and Torbay, and which certainly came down from above, to the amazement, and in some instances terror of those who witnessed the sight. There were countless millions of these grubs on the snow, and were as thick as the grass in summer time.

NOT OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN.

In looking over an old volume I came across a description of the particulars of these meteors, and I shall, in as few words as possible, state the opinions of various authorities on their origin. In the first place we cannot suppose that these remarkable aerolites can originate from any earthly volcano, because we have frequent instances of these falling in those parts of the world most remote from any volcano, as witness Newfoundland. In the second place as the occurrence frequently takes place in very serene or cloudless weather, "their origin cannot be from the same causes which operate in the production of rain, thunder storms or tornadoes." Thirdly—some conceive that these large luminous masses could be easily propagated in the higher regions of the atmosphere, but this idea, by most of the first men of the age, is totally discarded. In the

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fourth place Dr. Hutton, Poisson, LaPlace and many others held out that they were cast out from our satellite—the moon. They demonstrated the abstract proposition "that a heavy body projected with the velocity of 6,000 feet per second might be carried beyond the sphere of the moon's attraction and therefore come within the attraction of the earth." "But," says Dr. Dick in his celebrated celestial scenery, "It has never yet been proved that volcanoes exist on the surface of the moon, and although they did exist, and were as large and powerful as our terrestrial volcanoes, they would have no force sufficient to carry large masses of stones with such rapid velocity over a space of several thousand miles. Besides were the moon the source of meteoric stones, we should expect volcanic productions to exhibit several varieties of aspect and composition, and not the precise number of ingredients which are always found in meteoric stones." LaPlace was, after a time, induced to give up the idea of the aerolites descending from the moon.

STILL INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

I could go on quoting from numerous other great men of different ages and different climes, but when such as those above mentioned cannot settle the difficulty without working on supposition, it is useless for me to attempt to go further into the matter, except in conjunction with Mr. Martin, to keep on wondering as to the great meteorite of Melville Bay, brought up in the good steamship Hope, to use an Americanism: "Who threw that brick?" Was it the gentleman up aloft, the great Jupiter, the war-like Mars or could it have been the dainty and fascinating Venus (who the artists depict as being scantily clad in the most diaphanous gossamer), or Vesta, Juno, or Ceres? It certainly could not have been Orion, because the O'Byans are from the County of Tipperary in Old Ireland, and would "disdain" to stoop to such a cowardly practice as stone-throwing at unoffending creatures, however much they may delight in having a little diversion with a well-polished "shillelagh," just to keep their hands in with a friend, and for love knock him down in a fair stand-up fight. Since the greatest scientists such as Hutton, Poisson, LaPlace, Dick, Sir David Brewster, Ball, J. Foster, F.L.S., M. de Luc have had all their theories fallen flat, I shall not attempt to put forward any supposition. All we can do is to reflect on the great works and dispensations of Providence.

The Week's Calendar.

APRIL—4th Month—30 Days.

- 19.—MONDAY. St. Alphege. Primrose Day. S.S. Newfoundland (Allan Line) arrived from Halifax, after 13 days on the passage. 1876. Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, died, 1881.
- 20.—TUESDAY. No. 5 Company N.F. Volunteers formed, 1860. Torpedo Boat Destroyer Action off Dover, 1917.
- 21.—WEDNESDAY. Nano Nagle, founder Presentation Order of Nuns, died, 1784. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), died, 1910. Irish (Easter) Rebellion, 1916.
- 22.—THURSDAY.—Sir Gaspard LeMarchant arrived St. John's, 1847. S.S. Bloodhound first steamer in (3,000 seals), 1863. Germans used poison gas at Ypres, 1915.
- 23.—FRIDAY. St. George's Day. Shakespeare born, 1564. General Allenby born, 1861. War between Spain and United States declared 1898. Naval raid on Zeebrugge, 1918.
- 24.—SATURDAY. Russo - Turkish War began, 1877. S.S. Bear sailed from New York on Greeley Relief Expedition, 1884. Canadians attack on Ypres, 1915.
- 25.—SUNDAY. 3rd after Easter. St. Mark. Moon in first quarter. Anzac Day. Princess Mary born, 1897.

Young-Adams Co.

BIG MILITARY DRAMA TO-NIGHT.

The Young-Adams Company open their third week at the Casino to-night with a strong military drama entitled, "In Secret Service," a stirring play of the entanglements of the British and Russian Diplomatic service, keen in action containing many thrilling climaxes, and is gripping with interest from start to finish, and one which will specialize Miss Marjorie Adams in the role of an attractive Canadian girl who is in the pay of the British Government. There will also be displayed some very costly dresses by the ladies of the Company, while the men will be seen in brilliant uniforms, thus giving the production its proper colour. The scenes are laid in Russia, and each and every performer has an important part to take. In conjunction with this there will be an entire change of vaudeville, together with the music by the C.C.G. Orchestra, which go to make this an attraction, extraordinary, Wednesday and Thursday, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" will be staged. This is a dramatic triumph of unusual interest from the pen of Robert Louis Stevenson.

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- 150 Pairs MEN'S TAN LACED BOOTS, pointed toe, English last; sizes 7, 8, 9 and 10. These Men's Boots are easily worth \$15.00 to-day. Gentlemen, inspect these boots at once and secure yours to-day. Our price only \$12.00 per pair.
- 100 Pairs MEN'S BLACK BLUCHER LACED BOOTS, high toe; all sizes in stock just now. To import this boot to-day we could not retail it at less than \$14.00. Our Special Price only \$12.00 per pair.
- 200 Pairs LADIES' HIGH CUT LACED BOOTS. A sample lot to clear at \$6.00 per pair. Ladies! We wish to draw your attention to this line of Footwear, and we are sure we do not overestimate the quality of this line of Footwear when we say you can't buy these beautiful High Cuts for less than \$9.00 per pair. Only \$6.00 per pair.
- 175 Pairs LADIES' VERY FINE LACED HIGH CUTS. Good value for \$10.00. Our price only \$8.00 per pair.

We are inside on Boots just now, having purchased early in the Spring of 1919. We would strongly advise our customers to BUY BOOTS NOW!

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