

The New "Kodak" Store.

Have YOU seen our new "Kodak" Store yet? Lots of our friends have, and they are all delighted with its up-to-date appointments and its wonderfully complete stock of things Photographic, large and small.

We are waiting now to show YOU the newest 1920 model Cameras, Brownies, Autographic Kodaks, and Premos, in all sizes, and some of them fitted with specially powerful lenses. We want YOU to see how thoroughly we can supply all YOU need for YOUR camera. We want YOU to know how speedily and efficiently all films brought to us for development are finished, and again, how quickly all prints needed from any films left with us are ready for delivery.

Be sure and remember our new address, or first ask for the new "Kodak" Store, we're well known.

TOOTON
the 'Kodak' **309 WATER STREET**
Man

"Climax" Cattle Feed!

The farmers who previous to the War fed their stock with

CLIMAX DAIRY MEAL
CLIMAX General Feeding Meal
and
CLIMAX SUGAR FEED MEAL.

will be pleased to know that they can again purchase the above mentioned Meals from the undersigned at prices below the American or Canadian offerings.

JOB'S Stores, Ltd.,

The A. R. Williams Machinery Company Maritime, Ltd.

Offers at reasonable figures entire plant used in construction of Ocean Terminals at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and now in first class condition. Lot includes the following:—

Gra's Bucket Dredge, Derrick Barge, two Tow Boats, Two Carrying Scows, 300-350 tons capacity; Two Smaller Scows, two Water Scows and one Drilling Scow. All completely equipped.

For further information apply to Newfoundland Representative.

C. A. HUBLEY,

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FREW'S GREAT SUMMER SALE!

Our Annual Summer Sale now in full swing. Sweeping reductions in LADIES' SKIRTS, BLOUSES and ONE-PIECE DRESSES. MEN'S and CHILDREN'S WHITE and COLORED DRESSES. LADIES' KISSERS and CHILDREN'S MIDDY BLOUSES. MEN'S SHIRTS, WAISTS and WHITE & COLD COTTON SUITS, Etc., Etc. All mail orders received during Sale, and accompanied by cash, will receive the full benefits of our Bargain Prices. Call or send to-day.

WILLIAM FREW, Water St.

advertise in The Evening Telegram

NOTES OF TRAVEL: And Reminiscences of a Pleasant Tour.

L. C. MORRIS,
CHAPTER XXXV.

GENERAL REMARKS OF THE CITIES.

On leaving Boston we considered our tour of the cities finished; and what we saw afterwards was mostly of a rural character. We had seen the great cities under different conditions, and were thus in a position to form certain conclusions as to their numerical, and financial, and moral standing. The difference between city life and rural life is very marked, and the problems of the former are such as call for the best administration. Numerically the city implies hundreds of thousands of people; these people represent "all ranks, classes and conditions of men," and they all claim the right of citizenship; and citizenship in big cities is a big thing.

The cities are populous; and it is the populace that really creates the cities, and makes them what they are; and whatever their chief industry may be there is a "sense" in which they really create their own industries, and establish their own independence. There must, of course, be a staple industry upon which a state or a city depends; and which is looked upon as the main body of trade; but as a supplement to this, the wear and tear of everyday city life, is a very great factor. Of itself, this factor of wear and tear provides employment for tens of thousands of citizens, so that one person is imperceptibly helping another in the great workshop of the industrial world. For instance, a man wants a house built, and to accomplish his purpose he engages builders; these builders must have tools to work with, hence the services of the great hardware industry are called into requisition. The builders and the hardware staffs must have clothing for themselves, hence the great city dry goods and tailoring establishments are kept busy. These establishments in their turn must have stores and workrooms in which to manufacture their goods; hence the builders and mechanics are in demand; and then as a basis of it all, the entire industrial fabric must get supplies from the producers. This at once affects the farmers, and the miners and the fishermen, so that by the co-operation of all, the wheels of industry are set in motion, and the necessities of one industry really support the investments of another. Thus the entire order of trade is affected, and capital and labour are united in the growth of the modern city. On the sea, fast ships carry merchandise, and on the land swift railways transfer goods; and by these agencies the great manufacturing centres of the cities are supplied, and millions of operatives find work to do

—and yet it is mostly for the city's direct use that all these commodities are necessary; therefore we see that the city largely creates its own source of industry.

This means that the greater the population of any city the greater its industries must necessarily be. This is what we found in our tour. We wondered how all the people lived, and how they all found employment; but our enquiries solved the problem, and we found that as one branch of trade really depends upon another, so one branch creates another, and thus the cities grow and the wear and tear of every day keep the wheels of industry revolving. This of course means that at the bottom of it all there must be capital; for without capital labor is limited, and expansion cannot take place. But it is a notable, as well as an agreeable fact, that there is a great deal of capital in all the cities, and what is even better, this capital is lavishly invested, and the capitalists seem to be bigger than their capital. They believe in their country, and they help to make it great by investment and speculation. Thus they build their country, and thus they see about them the beautiful homesteads of the people, and the highways of city life.

Let us now apply this principle to our own land or to our own city. We have capitalists, and therefore capital. Our city needs to be improved and extended, and at the present time some two hundred houses are wanted. There are several large areas suitable for new streets, and for civic convenience. The rental of all our tenement houses has been advanced twice and thrice its former value; and what was at one time a doubtful investment, is now a very safe proposition. Why not then invest in this direction? Why not begin and make St. John's the city it ought to be? Why not prepare her for an increased population, and for increased trade, by building homesteads worthy the age, and worthy the capital city of the country? The investment of a million dollars would relieve the present tie-up in the housing problem, and at the same time re-organize our civic problems. Why should other cities out-strip us? This is our city; the city of our fathers, and it will only be what we make it. Our policy so far has been too limited, and our vision too restricted, and we have held back when we should have gone forward. There ought to be a wider policy. Would that we could see it. (Continued on Saturday.)

Small Superstitions.

There are several superstitions about the tingling of one's ears. It was once commonly believed that if it was the right ear it meant that a friend was speaking well of one. The tingling of the left implied the opposite. Sir Thomas Browne, the famous author of "Vulgar Errors," as-

cribes the idea to the belief in guardian angels, who touch the right or the left according as conversation is favorable or not to the person.

There are many curious beliefs, too, about the itching nose. Dekker makes one of his characters say:—"We shall ha' guests to-day; my nose itcheth so." In the North of England it was reckoned a sign that the person will either be "cursed, vexed, or kissed by a fool." An old writer has remarked:—"When a man's nose itcheth, it is a sign that he shall drink wine."

The eyebrows, too, have their lore. "It's a good thing to have meeting eyebrows," it has often been said, as such a person will never know trouble. But meeting eyebrows are not usually considered lucky.

Trust not the man whose eyebrows meet.

For in his heart you'll find deceit.

And there are curious fancies about teeth. To dream about teeth was held to be a warning that sorrow was at hand, and it was still more unlucky to dream of one's teeth falling out. Many people still throw an extracted tooth into the fire for luck, and this is observed specially in the case of young children to ensure that the remainder of their teeth will come properly. Teeth wide apart is said to be a sign of future prosperity and happiness.

A Ghost for Fish Bait.

Siamese fishermen do most of their fishing by means of what is known as a ghost boat. This consists of a long board, painted white, and arranged in position in the water. The top must not be too high above the surface of the water for the fish it is desired to capture to leap over. When in position the ghost resembles very much the white side of a boat or punt. The fish, seeing this white board, become frightened, and in fear they leap over the board. At the back of the board, however, nets are arranged in such a position that those fish that succeed in leaping the board land in the nets and are caught. The amount of fish caught by the employment of ghost boats is very large indeed, and the method has the advantage of preventing the smaller fry from getting into the nets, as they are unable to leap over the board.



"My Back Is So Bad"

PAINS in the small of the back, lumbago, rheumatism, pains in the limbs all tell of defective kidneys.

Persons are being left in the blood which causes pain and aches.

The kidneys, liver and bowels must be aroused to action by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

There is no time for delay when the kidneys go wrong, for such developments as hardening of the arteries and Bright's disease are the natural result.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

GERALD S. DOYLE,
Water St., St. John's,
Distributing Agent.

Elephant Executioners.

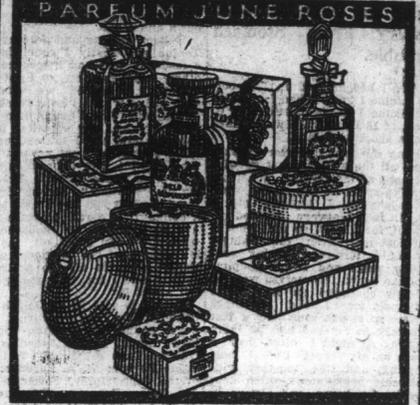
It was in the year 807 that the Caliph Haroun al Rashid presented the first elephant seen in France, to Charlemagne. It was not until 1228, however, that this well-known and sagacious animal came to England, and it was in that year that the King of France made King Henry III. a gift of one ten years of age. It arrived at Sandwich, and was then taken to the Tower of London, where, by the King's command, a house had been built for it. Ten feet high to the top of its back, England's first elephant lived to the age of forty-one years. Its keeper was John Gouch. An elephant's skin is generally of a deep ash-brown, but sometimes it is white or cream-colored. The latter variety is very valuable and highly prized, being one of the attributes of royalty in Siam. One of the titles of the King of Siam, by the way, is "Lord of the White Elephant." Whilst on the subject, it is interesting to find that in many parts of India elephants have been appointed official executioners of justice. They will break limbs of a criminal, trample him to death, or pierce him with their tusks, according to their master's instructions.

Enjoyable Dance.

The C.C.C. Dance in the Cadet Hall last night was one of the most enjoyable events of the season. Some 14 dances made up the programme and the music by the Cadet Band was all that could be desired. About 130 couples attended the dance.

Minard's Liment Cures Diphtheria.

The Most Fascinating Gift
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A COMPLETE SET OF THE
MORNY FINE TOILET
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Perfume, Toilet Water,
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Solid Face Powder,
Bath Dusting Powder,
Talcum Powder, Toilet Soap,
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Sachets, etc.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN
HIGH-CLASS PERFUMERY
Agents for Newfoundland
BISHOP SONS & CO., ST. JOHN'S

Girl Who Caused a War.

The discovery that Mary Winchester, who when only six years of age was the cause of the Lushais war, is still alive, has aroused the greatest interest. She was abducted by the natives of Northern Assam, and when the fighting was over it was found that the chiefs of the Lushais had almost defied her, and they pleaded with the British officers to be allowed to keep her to become the head of the tribe. Mary's father was a native of Elgin, and belonged to one of the leading county families in Morayshire. When the story of the Lushai outrage reached Elgin it caused great consternation, and the M.P. for Moray and Nairn raised the matter in the House of Commons and took it further—even to Queen Victoria herself.

So it came about that the punitive force was sent against the Lushais. On receipt of the news that Mary Winchester had been rescued and was alive and well, Elgin gave itself up to a riot of rejoicing, and later still, on her arrival at her grandparents' home, the whole town made holiday to welcome her. Prior to travelling north Mary had the honor of being received by Queen Victoria. The little maid, despite the fact that she had changed her native dress for European attire, was then and for some considerable time afterwards of a dark almond color wherever her skin had been exposed to the tropical sun of Assam.

Brick's Tasteless. It makes you eat. Try a bottle and see for yourself. Price \$1.20. Postage 20c. extra.—Hy19.1f

And the Worst is Yet to Come—

