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 The chocolate used in Moir's is one of the most nourishing of foods, and with the addition of pure sugar, good butter, and rich ripe fruits and nuts it forms a good combination that is hard to beat.
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MOIR'S Chocolates
 F. V. CHESMAN, St. John's.

Most Amazing Sea Mystery of All Time.

Did Pirates or Giant Devilfish cause 20 American Ships to Vanish Without Trace.

The twenty staunch ships that have vanished off the Atlantic coast of the United States within the short space of a few weeks, leaving not the faintest clue to the fate which overtook them and their crews, constitute a mystery which seems impossible to explain by any of the ordinary perils of the sea, says the Minneapolis Journal. Burns of unusual severity there have been, it is true, but it seems hardly possible that these could have accounted for the destruction of a full score of steamers and sailing vessels. They had been sent to the bottom by the force of the elements, than why is that the wreckage from them has never been found?
 The month after the Titanic went down on the surface of the ocean for the first time, the scene of the disaster was strewn with pathetic fragments of the ill-fated liner, which had been lost in collision with a giant iceberg, and in the case of a much smaller vessel there could hardly fail to be some wreckage left as a clew to the cause of her fate.
 It is conceivable that one or two of the ships might be destroyed by fire or by a terrific explosion in such a way that not the slightest remnant of their hull or wood framework and of the fittings and cargoes they carried would be left behind to tell the story, but it hardly seems within the limits of human possibility that a full score of ships should be lost from the surface of the ocean, leaving behind not one single clew to the manner of their destruction.
 The new mystery of the seas is deeper, all the more perplexing because the fact that in addition to the twenty ships which have vanished, there are all there is one remarkable case in which the ship survived, the officers and men of its crew disappeared as completely as if the heavens had opened and swallowed them up.
 The American five-masted schooner Carroll A. Deering was discovered one morning at sea, with all sails set, on

not leave the ship that stormy night of their own free will. Could it have been pirates that forced them to leave their ship? The fact that the schooner was left supports this theory, for pirates would naturally have no use for such a slow moving craft as this.

Unless it was pirates who destroyed the twenty ships without leaving the slightest trace, and who carried off the crew of the schooner Carroll A. Deering, we are forced to the belief that the seas hold in their dark, unfathomed depths dangers for ships and men who sail them of which we have never dreamed.

In one of his famous stories Jules Verne described a giant octopus, or devilfish, large and powerful enough to drag a whole ship down to destruction. As yet we have no proof that any such monster as this exists, but the vast depths of the ocean may well hold many things of which the mind of science has no definite knowledge, and an octopus great enough to destroy a ship is one of them.

It is not so many years ago since the belief in these giant devilfishes quite common among seafaring men. Whenever a ship mysteriously vanished, as these twenty have recently done, its disappearance was promptly ascribed to an encounter with an octopus or some other dreadful sea monster.

The existence of a sea serpent is nowadays considered only a fit theme for the humorists of the comic page. And yet there are men and women still living who can remember when this country was greatly excited by the reports of thoroughly credible witnesses that such a monster had been seen off the Atlantic coast.

"From all this testimony," says a writer in Our First Century "there seemed to be no doubt, reasonable or plausible, of the existence of a sea serpent of some eighty to one hundred feet in length and of the size of a large barrel or cask. Indeed, so great was the sensation created by the movements of the monster, so repeatedly seen for successive years by so many witnesses and described by them with such detail and general concurrence, that the Linnæan Society of Boston appointed a committee of eminent scientific gentlemen to collect evidence on the subject and they drew up a report, giving in detail the depositions of numerous witnesses on shore or at sea.

Enormous Monster.
 According to these witnesses the monster was from eighty to ninety feet long, his head usually carried about two feet above water; of a dark brown color; the body with thirty or more protuberances, compared by some to four-gallon kegs, by others to a string of buoys, and called by several persons bunches on the back; motion very rapid, faster than that of a whale, swimming a mile in three minutes and sometimes more, leaving a wake behind him; chasing mackerel, herrings and other fish, which were seen jumping out of the water, fifty at a time, as he approached.
 "He only came to the surface of the sea in calm and bright weather. A skilful gunner fired at him from a boat and, having taken good aim, felt sure he must have hit him on the head; the creature turned toward him, then dived under the boat and immediately reappeared on the other side, at a distance of about a hundred yards."
 If this one-hundred-foot sea serpent, whose appearance on our shores caused so much excitement back in 1851, was a verity and not a myth, is it not quite possible that the sea may harbor other monsters of which we have no knowledge—monsters large and strong enough to wreck a great steamer or sailing vessel?

The recent mysterious disappearance of so many ships has given new interest to the tragic case of the United States naval cutter Cyclops, which sailed from a West Indian port on March 4, 1918, with a crew of 295 men on board and was never heard from again.
 At the time when the disappearance of the Cyclops was a matter of widespread interest, a writer in the National Marine magazine declared that about the only possible explanation of the mystery was that the collier had been attacked by a swarm of gigantic squids, or cuttlefish—the devilfish of Jules Verne's famous narrative.
 "There is abundance of evidence that the giant members of the octopus family are very dangerous enemies to man and at least to moderate-sized ships, and that they are numerous in the part of the ocean where the Cyclops must have met its fate. Although seldom seen there is no good reason for believing that it is a rare animal, and it may very probably exist in numbers sufficient to have made a great craft like the Cyclops easy prey.
 Those of us who live our lives in the safety of the land, are prone to think that we can hardly be threatened by any dangers of which science cannot give us a large amount of accurate knowledge in advance. A few years of following the sea, however, is usually sufficient to upset any such belief as this. As every sailor will testify, one does not have to go traveling for very long over the seven seas before encountering many things which are quite impossible of explanation in the present state of human knowledge.
 Mysteries like the disappearance of the crew of the schooner Carroll A. Deering and the vanishing of a full score of ships without leaving any



USE YOUR HEAD.

A woodpecker pecks out a great many specks of sawdust when building a hut.

He works like a nigger to make the hole bigger—He's sore if his cutter won't cut.

He don't bother with plans of cheap artisans. But there's one thing can rightly be said:

The whole excavation has this explanation. He builds it. By using his head.

So use your head when you require a good tonic and nerve builder by taking Dr. F. Stafford & Son's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil. Price \$1.20 bottles; Postage 20c. extra. For sale by

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 Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists,
 St. John's, Newfoundland.

traces behind any of frequent occurrence in the life of the deep sea sailor. They make it easy to understand why he is often such a superstitious man—why he often firmly believes that in some lonely midnight watch he has seen the mysterious Flying Dutchman go sailing by.

What Became of Master and Crew?

What became of Captain Wormwell and his men? Why did they so hurriedly abandon their ship, long before she was in anything like a sinking condition? And how is one to explain the fact that no signals of distress were seen or heard during the night in the vicinity where the schooner was found?

If some of the crew did try to make the shore in the missing small boat, the storm was hardly severe enough to prevent their proceeding. But Captain Wormwell's reputation as a skilful and experienced seafaring man makes it seem highly improbable that he would have abandoned his ship when she was in no immediate danger of breaking up.

The mystery was deep enough as it stood, with the schooner's sails all set and the table in the fore-cabin laid for supper, but with no sign of the dozen men who had raised those sails and were about to have eaten that meal when some mysterious cause led them to abandon their craft. But it became still deeper a few weeks later when a fisherman, sailing about forty miles south of the point where the Deering grounded, found a bottle containing a message, which read as follows:
 "We have been shanghaied and are being transferred either to a tanker or a submarine. Finder please notify headquarters of the Carroll A. Deering in New York."

Handwriting experts compared this message with specimens of the writing of Captain Wormwell and the various men of his crew and declared it beyond all question the penmanship of the man who had sailed on the Deering as first mate.

The finding of this mysterious message in the floating bottle strengthened the belief among many seafaring men that the disappearance of the schooner's crew and the vanishing of twenty other ships, crew and all, could be explained only by the existence of a clever, well organized band of pirates who had chosen the well traveled shipping lanes off the Atlan-

tic coast for the scene of their wicked operations.

It was the insistence of Miss Lulu Wormwell, of Portland, Me., daughter of the captain of the schooner Deering, that her father was still alive and that he would never willingly have abandoned his ship under any such circumstances, which finally led the government to begin the vigorous investigation of the matter which it is now making.

Women's English Brogue Oxford, Dark Mahogany Calf, perforated, at PARKER & MONROE'S East End Branch. aug.11

April, War Month in United States.

It is a curious fact April, the month in which a "young man's fancy is supposed lightly to turn to thoughts of love," is a war month in the United States. For all of their wars, excepting one, began in April. The exception was the War of 1812 and many historians regard that not as a separate war but as a continuation of the War for Independence. That War was declared in June. The Revolutionary War, or War for Independence, began with the fighting at Lexington and Concord, Mass., April 19, 1775. War against Mexico was declared April 24, 1846, and the Civil War began with the firing of April 12, 1861. War against Spain the first gun against Fort Sumter, was declared April 24, 1898. The participation of the United States in the World War dates from April 6, 1917, when congress declared war against Germany.

Women's English Brogue Oxford, Dark Mahogany Calf, perforated, at PARKER & MONROE'S East End Branch. aug.11

The publisher of the best Farmers' paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

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UNIVERSITY HALL
 Residence for men, on banks of North West Arm.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
 for women students.

REGISTRATION DAYS
 in all faculties (except for Final students in Medicine and Dentistry, who must register on September 14th), are October 3rd and 4th. Halifax students must register on the 3rd.

LECTURES BEGIN
 Wednesday, October 5th.
FOR FULL INFORMATION
 apply in person or by letter to the office of the President.

aug.10,12,15,17,19,22,24,26

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 176's, 216's, 250's, 280's.

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NEW LEMONS.
SALTED PEANUTS by the lb and in 10 lb. tins.
COLDEN BANTAM CORN ON THE COB, 5 cobs to the can.
"BULLDOG" TEA by the lb.
"SEADOG" MATCHES.
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NEW CITRON PEEL.
MOIR'S SULTANA AND PLAIN CAKE, 1's and slabs; fresh ex Digby.
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 Ask for a selected list of good "buys."
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THE SMOKER.
 While yet I may I'm smoking parts of Old Kentucky's famous weed; some day I know that Dr. Crafts will bust my pipe—a tyrant's deed; he's launching now his bitter shafts against the so-called old boys' need. I hate to see a little lad, who should be learning things at school, pick up the briar of his dad, and ply with zest that poisoned tool; some day he'll know the habit's bad, and he who learns it is a fool. The smoker has a cabbage head; and up his nerves strange tremors climb; and divers maladies impart the knowledge that a smoke's a crime; and in the undertaker's cart the smoker rides before his time. So I implore our boys and girls to leave the noxious weed alone
 though kings and dukes and bolted earls may boost tobacco round a throne; where'er the smoke ascends and curls, the health's perfection is unknown. And so with Old Doc Crafts I stand, thus far; no farther will I go; for there are old gents in the land who've smoked for forty years or so; if they must see their briars canned, this life becomes a stretch of woe. So let them, while they draw their breath, smoke on, though smoking may be wrong; nor with the front of Dame Maebeth, denounce their course in language strong; oh, let them smoke themselves to death, for they'll be dead so long, so long!

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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 No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Gravel, No. 4 for Catarrh of the Bladder, No. 5 for Neuritis, No. 6 for Sciatica, No. 7 for Migraine, No. 8 for Headache, No. 9 for Stomachic, No. 10 for Nervousness, No. 11 for Epilepsy, No. 12 for Hysteria, No. 13 for Paralysis, No. 14 for Convulsions, No. 15 for Tetanus, No. 16 for Strabismus, No. 17 for Amblyopia, No. 18 for Myopia, No. 19 for Hypermetropia, No. 20 for Presbyopia, No. 21 for Astigmatism, No. 22 for Strabismus, No. 23 for Amblyopia, No. 24 for Myopia, No. 25 for Hypermetropia, No. 26 for Presbyopia, No. 27 for Astigmatism, No. 28 for Strabismus, No. 29 for Amblyopia, No. 30 for Myopia, No. 31 for Hypermetropia, No. 32 for Presbyopia, No. 33 for Astigmatism, No. 34 for Strabismus, No. 35 for Amblyopia, No. 36 for Myopia, No. 37 for Hypermetropia, No. 38 for Presbyopia, No. 39 for Astigmatism, No. 40 for Strabismus, No. 41 for Amblyopia, No. 42 for Myopia, No. 43 for Hypermetropia, No. 44 for Presbyopia, No. 45 for 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