

## FRESH FRUIT!

Ex. S.S. SILVIA:  
FRESH TOMATOES.  
NEW POTATOES.  
LARGE ORANGES.  
EXTRA FANCY GRAPE FRUIT.  
BLUE PLUMS.  
GRAVENSTEIN APPLES.  
P. E. I. POTATOES—Good Old Stock.  
LOCAL TOMATOES.  
NEW SALT CODFISH.

### C. P. EAGAN

TWO STORES  
DUCKWORTH STREET & QUEEN'S ROAD.

## SIDE TALKS.

By Ruth Cameron.

### WHAT MADE HER A COWARD?



"She is such a disagreeable woman, never losing a chance to get in a mean little whack at her friends, what few she has," never willing to admit that she is wrong in anything she does, super-sensitive and along with everything else, a coward."

What an arrangement! I don't know the woman to whom they referred for this is just a scrap of a conversation which I overheard on the beach, but she thought I was to be the incident of which I was an unhappy witness in the streets of the big city near my summer home one day not long ago.

Did She Have A Mother Like This?

It was a hot, trying day. A day when with nothing but oneself to look out for one felt cross and impatient. It was a day to spend at home quietly out of the heat. As I hurried toward the station a woman came toward me dragging by the hand a little girl who looked almost exhausted. The child made some whimpering protest and the mother, whirling suddenly, slapped her sharply, twice, full in the face. "Now shut up!" she snarled. The child cried out once, put her hot, little hand to her smarting red cheek and choking back the sobs stumbled on, her aching little arm stretched up to meet the angry woman's grasp. I think the mental process by which I flung back to this particular scene that law of association of ideas known as cause and effect. For it was that angry woman of whom I was reminded by the talk on the beach. It was the woman that little child may some day be.

A Bullying Mother Makes A Cringing Child.

Don't you think that a child who is treated habitually with the injustice and cruelty dealt out by that mother is likely to develop into a resentful, vindictive and yet cringing type of woman?

Oh, the responsibility of parenthood! Neither school nor church nor companions can wield the influence in a child's life that a parent does.

If you read the history of the home life (if you could call it that) of the girl bandit whose exploits filled the papers not long since, you must have said of the ignominious ending of it all: "Poor thing, she never had a chance."

I would like to think that the incident which I have related is extreme, but I've seen things of the sort too often to be able to believe that. A blow in the face has always been the symbol of outraged dignity, the crowning insult of all ages; and I'm sure that even a little child instinctively feels the offense.

### Beware This Temptation.

I am not decrying the right kind of punishment justly inflicted, that's another matter entirely. But that any man or woman by virtue of their parenthood should use a little child as an outlet for their pent-up irritation is a shameful thing.

The only reason that we haven't more embittered and vindictive products of such unfair dealings is because children are so much more forgiving and generous in such matters than we grown ups.

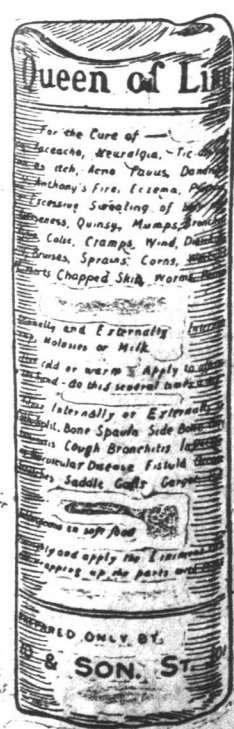


**RICHARD HUDNUT**  
**THREE FLOWERS**  
**TALCUM**

Your choice of the Three Flowers odor presented in a Talcum Powder of Quality and Delicately Packaged.

Gray is forecast for accessories, and perhaps as a leading neutral shade.

Ladies of refinement entrust their beauty to Ivory Soap with perfect confidence in its pure, mild, gently cleansing lather—adv't.



FOR ALL  
**Aches**  
and  
**Pains**  
USE  
**STAFFORD'S**  
**LINIMENT**

For Sale everywhere at

**20c**  
per bottle

Manufactured by

**Dr. Stafford & Son**  
St. John's

## How We Got the Daily Paper

SATISFYING THE PEOPLE'S PASSION FOR NEWS.

Without attempting to argue the question as to whether China issued a newspaper prior to the Roman diurnal, there is a good case in favor of the contention that the English idea of a newspaper was suggested by the Venetian gazette.

These writings were displayed in the galleries and public places of Venice, a coin called gazetta, being paid by anyone who desired to peruse the contents. Both "journal" and "gazette," frequently used as the second words in newspaper titles, are lineal descendants of the Roman and Venetian prototypes of our great daily newspapers.

In the opening years of the seventeenth century aristocrats, whenever they left town for their country seats, took care to be informed as to current happenings.

Their correspondents were mostly men about town—frequently retired officers—whose duty it was to send a news letter at regular intervals to their subscribers.

### "The Weekly News."

Peers usually had their own "specials," who were generally well paid. Benches of county magistrates and groups of men would join together to share the cost of a letter between them.

A number of these documents have been preserved, and bear evidence of much handling—betokening keen interest in their contents. Macaulay says that the writers must have gone from one coffee-room to another gathering up the chit-chat of the day.

Such communications were practically the only source from which dwellers in the larger provincial towns could obtain information as to the social, political, and Court life of the Metropolis.

It was Nathaniel Butler, a London stationer, who first conceived the idea of a printed letter. He must have been a very successful gatherer of news, with a large number of clients. As a labouring device he determined to collect, arrange, and print his letter on a sheet, to be issued on a fixed day in the week.

The first number appeared on May 23, 1622, as the "Weekly News from Italy, Germany, etc." It was an instant success, securing a big circulation among people who were delighted to have information as to current events first-hand instead of being dependent on gossip, passing travellers, or the lean of a manuscript letter after it had been thumb'd and mutilated until almost unrecognizable.

### The "Mercuries."

On September 25th, Butler and a partner named Sheford published a quarto sheet entitled "News from most parts of Christendom." This was the original English newspaper—the sheets being numbered consecutively as issued. There is no complete set extant.

The fashion being set, there were numerous imitators, and Ben Jonson's "Staple of News," which was acted in 1625, satirized the fashion and poked fun at Butler.

The Long Parliament may claim to have been the authors of the first report of the proceedings of Parliament, for it was by its order that the Grand Remonstrance was printed in November, 1641, and cried in the streets.

During the Civil War both Cavaliers and Puritans issued a number of newspapers—indeed, 170 weeklies were started in London between 1642-1649—mostly called "Mercuries."

### Surveyor of the Press.

Advertisements began to appear. Amongst announcements of books, rewards for recovery of lost property, list of coaching time-tables, in the "Mercurius Politicus" the following advertisement of tea was published in 1658.

That Excellent, and by all Physicians approved, China Drink, called by the Chinese Tea, by other nations Tey, alias Tee, is sold at the Sultaneous Head, a coffee-house in Sweetings Rents, by the Royal Exchange, London.

A great and picturesque figure of this period is Sir Roger L'Estrange. Charles II suppressed the Press that denounced him and made Sir Roger Surveyor of the Press, with "the sole privilege of writing, printing, and publishing all narratives, advertisements, Mercuries, intelligences, diu-



at the Movies  
be sure  
to have a  
package of  
**LIFE SAVERS**  
reel  
enjoyment

at all stores  
**GERALD S. DOYLE,**  
Distributor.

nals, and other books of public intelligence."

The two leading organs of the Commonwealth were continued by L'Estrange, the titles being changed, the "Public Intelligencer" becoming the "Intelligencer," and the "Mercurius Politicus" the "News."

He had a cynical contempt for the public. He told them all newspapers were bad, as tending to make the populace "too familiar with the actions and counsels of their superiors," but he would seek to bring them to reason by judicious guidance.

In 1681 he began the "Observer," which served as a model for succeeding newspapers. It was a rival namely Williamston who induced Charles II, in 1685, to let him start the "Oxford Gazette," as the only official paper. This killed the "Intelligencer." Williamston's paper afterwards changed its title to the "London Gazette," which has continued to the present time.

### Arrival of the "Daily."

An attempt to run a daily newspaper was made in 1695—with the "Post Boy." It had a very brief existence, and not until March 11, 1702, was the first daily newspaper successfully launched.

This was the "Daily Courant," which appeared three days after the accession of Queen Anne. It was printed on one side only of a sheet measuring fourteen inches by eight inches. The blank side was utilized by persons in London for the purpose of writing to their friends in the country and so combining a personal with a news letter.

The proprietor was E. Mallet, and it was published "next door to the King's Arms Tavern at Fleet Bridge." Fleet Place was, therefore, the birthplace, as it now is the centre, of daily journalism.

Pearline for easy washing—July 17, 17.

### Woman's Secret Charm

In perfect health lies the secret of woman's charm which makes her radiate cheer and happiness wherever she goes. No one enjoys listening to the aches, pains and woes of an ailing, nervous irritable woman, and her condition is plainly stamped upon every feature. The most effective remedy for woman's ailments ever discovered has proved to be Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Women are soon restored to health by its use and acquire the charm that health alone can give.



High Blood Pressure is Prevented when Liver & Kidneys are Regulated with  
**Dr. Chases' Kidney Pills**  
At all Dealers.  
**GERALD S. DOYLE, DISTRIBUTOR.**

## Wembley Programme for August

August 1-8—Boy Scouts' Jamboree, morning and afternoon.  
August 1-10—Pageant of Empire, evening.  
August 1—Cremation Society of England Conference.  
August 1-14—Salford Civic Fort-night.  
August 4—British Women's Temperance Association Conference.  
August 4—Advertising Art Exhibition, Palace of Arts.  
August 6, 13, 27—Eugenics Education Society.  
August 7, 14, 21, 28—British Guiana Cinema Films.  
August 9—Empire Choir Concert, afternoon.  
August 12—Illuminating Engineers' Association.  
August 15—Industrial Christian Fellowship (Women's Section) Conference.  
August 16—Short Period Exhibition of Applied Arts.  
August 22—National Children Adoption Association.  
August 25-30—Welsh Music Festival.

## How the Bark of Plants is Formed

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 11.—One of the novel series of Free Lectures for Children provided by distinguished scientists attending the meeting of the British Association was delivered in the Physics Building this afternoon by J. H. Priestly, D.S.O., F.R.S., Professor of Botany at the University of Leeds.

Prof. Priestly described to his audience how plants form the waterproof layer, known as the cuticle, which covers the surface of both the leaf and the stem.

The Prof. explained how the waterproof covering of the plant serves the double purpose of keeping water from entering and preventing evaporation from within during hot weather, reminding one, he said, of the greased paper placed over jam jars to keep the jam from drying up.

The resemblance, it was pointed out, was even more close, for both the plant cuticle and the jam cover are formed from a base consisting of cellulose covered with a layer of dried fatty substance, which, in the case of plants, can be demonstrated with the microscope.

If said the professor, the plant's roots were covered with a similar layer, it would be difficult for the plant to take up moisture from the soil. When the root coating is examined, therefore, it is seen that instead of a continuous coating of fat, there is a broken layer, past which the water can go although the fat serves the purpose of preventing the loss of food substances from the inner tissues of the root.

The lecturer then went on to explain where this cuticle comes from and how it is formed, how the fat is released from living cells, moves to the surface, forms over the young leaf and stem a continuous layer, soft and plastic at first, but rapidly drying in the air to make the cuticle, much as a vegetable oil, or varnish dries on a floor.

He then proceeded to explain the slightly different process which takes place in the formation of the root, and which results in the formation of what are known as root hairs, the distribution of which is probably determined by the rate of drying of the fatty cuticle.

Prof. Priestly also explained how the process is modified when the plant is grown in certain localities, for example, in peat bogs. In these localities growth is accompanied by the formation of unusual quantities of fat, the result being an unusually thick cuticle and slow development of leaf and stem.

The lecture was illustrated by a fascinating period of experiments, and many of the children attending were extraordinarily grown up in appearance.

**GOING TO CONCEPTION BAY.**  
According to an item in the Sunday Leader the British Squadron, which is making a tour of the Empire, will not enter St. John's but will visit Conception Bay.

Have you a Suit or Overcoat to make? We make a specialty of making up customers own goods at prices that are absolutely the lowest for first class work.  
**FARRELL THE TAILOR, 310 Water Street.**—adv't.

10 Big Reels—Patrons Advised to Attend at 7.15 p.m.

NIGHT ADMISSION 30c. MATINEES AS USUAL.

## A ROYAL DIVORCE

From the Famous Play That Toured England for 30 Years.

THE STORY OF THE LITTLE CORPORAL BONAPARTE, WHO BECAME THE MAKER OF KINGS AND THE BREAKER OF EMPIRES.

The grandeur of historic spectacles and the intensity of human passions in the greatest picture of all times—fascinating—spell-binding—marvellous.

IN VIENNA, Moscow, Berlin, Rome and Madrid, all the crowned heads of Europe, with hatred and fear bowed to the will of the Little Corporal. In France thirty million people worshipped his name.

"JOSEPHINE, My love bids me not to part with you, but my destiny and France demand it."

"NAPOLEON, MY MASTER, MY EMPEROR, MY LOVER, if you outrage God's laws and cast me away, as surely as I will die so will your star of fortune set."

"MADAME, FOR ME NO LAWS EXIST."

From the opening scene of Napoleon as a friendless unknown youth in a military school at Brienne, to the final dramatic moment in the Battle of Waterloo, it casts a spell over the minds of all beholders.

All the wondrous historic sights in the greatest period of the world's history are staged in this motion picture. The Battle of Waterloo, the Burning of Moscow and other marvellous spectacles, but even greater than all these is the fascinating, intimate story of Napoleon, Josephine, Marie Louise, Wellington, and all the crowned heads of Europe.

\$2,000,000

A ROYAL DIVORCE

Was spent in staging the Battle of Waterloo, the Burning of Moscow, the famous Retreat from Moscow, Napoleon's Return from Elba, and fascinating scenes in all the Imperial Courts of Europe for this unparalleled motion picture.

Is now playing to unheard of sensational runs in England, France and every country in Europe. It's appeal is sweepingly Universal. An English picture made by English actors and directors, it has turned out to be a world wide sensational success.

: AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY :

## IF

You want absolutely the best obtainable, then it would be wise to insist upon your Grocer supplying you with

**Bowling Green ARMADA**

the perfect roasted and Ceylon's Choicest

**COFFEE TEA**

In 1-lb. Airtight Containers.

**AT ALL GROCERS**

### Fads and Fashions.

Innumerable tiny buttons outline inserts of contrasting georgette in a frock of fulgurant satin.

The shawl made entirely of lace, or with a lace border, may be used as a summer evening wrap.

A very stiff little bow of felt at one side relieves the severity of a snugly-fitting hat of black felt.

Hats for the more mature face are apt to be high in front, and have some softening drape at the side.

Rhinestones, and beading in gold and crystals are used on gorgeous gowns of colorful metal brocade.

Circular inserts of lace are noted in the skirt of a frock of black chiffon worn over a flesh-colored slip.

A closely fitting hat of black faille achieves height by loops of satin and grosgrain ribbon in front.

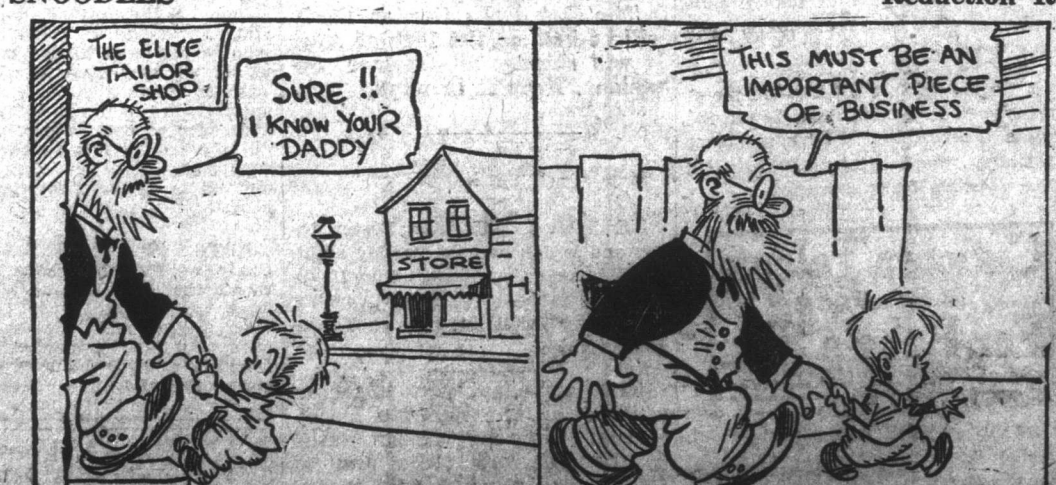
Sleeves promise to be interesting during the coming season. Many of them are wrapped and puffed affairs.

A cluster of white, picot-edged ribbon loops is used at one side of a small square-crowned hat of navy blue taffeta.

In spite of rumours of the very short skirt in Paris, the American wears them ten or twelve inches from the ground.

By CY HUNGERFORD

### SNOODLES



### Reduction Required.

