

British Made Goods

JUST RECEIVED.

ALMOND PASTE, 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb. cans.
GROUND SWEET ALMONDS, 1/4 lb. and 1/2 lb. cans.
LEMONADE POWDER, 1 lb. cans.
FREEMAN'S GLASS LEMON, 1/4 lb. cans.
BROWNING FOR GRAVIES, pints, 1/2 pints, 1/4 pints.
ROBINSON'S GROATS, 1 lb. cans.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, 1 lb. cans.
LEMON CRYSTALS, 2 oz. package and by the lb.

IN STOCK:

Golden Bantam Corn on the Cob, 70c. can

Each can contains not less than 5 ears of corn.

Sliced Singapore Pineapple, 2's, 30c. can

C. P. EAGAN,

2 Stores:

Duckworth Street & Queen's Road

Saturday at the House.

SESSION CONTINUED INTO SUNDAY.

From 11 o'clock Saturday morning until 1.30 a.m. Sunday, with intervals only for lunch and tea, the House of Assembly sat for the purpose of completing the business of the session previous to adjournment until October.

The sittings saw a mixture of comedy and tragedy such as has never been witnessed on any previous occasion.

The chief bones of contention were the Railway Agreement and the Mounted Police, and over these two matters the debate waxed hot. An amendment proposed to the latter that the amount should be transferred to Old Age Pensions, was defeated on a party vote, the Opposition voting in favor of the amendment and the Government against.

The House was amazed to learn after Railway Agreement had gone through, that it was unsigned. The quarrel between the Prime Minister and the member for St. George's which opened in the morning, culminated in a deadlock, which for the time being made it appear as if the work of the Government in attempting to complete the business of the session in one day would be set at naught.

Following an attack on him by Mr. Macdonnell in the morning, the Prime Minister withdrew from the Agricultural Commission. When the time came to pass the Public Services Bill, for which an unanimous vote was required, Mr. Macdonnell refused to give his consent, and it was not until the vacancies on the Agricultural Commission had been filled by the appointment of Messrs. Samson and Sullivan, that he could be prevailed upon to allow the vote to go through.

So ended a session which has been barren in any results of a nature which would help the country to recover from its present distress, and which differs only from that of the past year in that it was of shorter duration and the scandals which were exposed were of lesser magnitude.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Saturday morning session of

the House has already been reported in the Telegram.

In Committee on Supply, the Government asked for a vote of \$250,000 to finance railway operations from July 1st until November 15th. It was stated that the May and June pay rolls would be financed in the same way as the April wages.

Sir Michael Cashin described this vote as camouflage, as past experience had shown that a much larger sum would be required to finance the railway during this period. He also referred to the fact that there was no mention of the wharfage of steamers at the dock premises in the Agreement. After this matter had been debated at some length, it was decided that a paragraph to cover it would be inserted in the Agreement.

Mr. Sullivan was of the opinion that the Government, while putting Mr. Morgan in as General Manager, were yet tying his hands, as he could make no change in the operating policy without the consent of Mr. R. G. Reid, the Vice President of the Company. He said that under the circumstances there was not likely to be any curtailment. The clause was unfair both to Mr. Reid and to Mr. Morgan. The former might make alterations with the consent of Mr. Morgan, which might prejudice the Government's claims against the railway. The appointment clause in the Agreement made Mr. Morgan the General Manager in name only. It would be just as well to save his salary and let the Reids run the railway themselves. He was opposed to the Agreement as it stood, because he believed it to be unworkable. He did not think it was at all necessary to bring down an outside railroader to operate the line as there were several quite capable men in the country. In any case he could not understand how Mr. Morgan could consent to operate under the terms of the present Agreement. He was not prepared to grant the vote asked for.

Both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice disagreed with Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. Fox spoke briefly on the matter.

Mr. Bennett thought it unfair that the House should be asked to pass

Radio and the Beginner.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir.—Please give me space in your valuable paper to make a few remarks regarding "Radio for the Amateur," which may be of some benefit to your readers. Hundreds of thousands of people are becoming interested in this new art every day, and nearly all of these people, as beginners, are, as a rule, lost in a wilderness. To start at the beginning, the art of Radio was invented by the German Scientist, Professor Heinrich Hertz in 1887; his were laboratory experiments. Marconi then stepped in and took the laboratory experiments into the open. To him belongs the credit of making radio practicable. Hertz transmitted no messages, only impulses over a few yards. Marconi was the first to send wireless messages over miles.

As to wireless receiving outfits. Unless you have money to burn, start with a crystal outfit. Learn to creep before you walk. A beginner can of course start with a vacuum tube outfit, if he has friends who can guide him and intelligently answer his questions. But as a general rule if you really wish to learn all about radio, start with a good crystal set. Select one that is easy to operate, and that will stay adjusted. Nine out of every ten people when they start in Radio wish to hear the broadcasting station that sends out nightly entertainments. If you live within 25 miles, as the crow flies, from such a station you may be reasonably sure of hearing it clearly with your crystal set. Use a good set of Telephones—2000 or 2000 ohms. With such a set the music or other signals are never very loud, for the reason that it is best to use two receivers—a regular head set. A single 1000 or 1500 ohm receiver can be used if desired, in a room where there is absolutely no noise—but two phones are always better. A 75 ohm receiver—the kind used as a house or public building is of no in Radio—don't waste time with it. Use a single wire stretched tight about 100 feet long. This wire may be of copper clad (iron core with copper surrounding, not a copper plated iron wire). The wire may be bare or covered with insulation—it makes no difference. The wire should be less than 14 B. S. gauge. The least in wire should be soldered to the aerial or better, have aerial and lead-in a single uninterrupted piece of wire. Use good aerial insulators for suspension of the aerial, which may be purchased at the Marconi Company. Remember the electrical energy collected on even a good aerial is very small. Therefore the best insulation is none too good. Keep the aerial as far away from buildings, walls, trees as possible, never less than one foot.

The best ground connection is made on any water service pipe nearest to the receiving set. Insulation of the ground is not necessary—a bare wire will do, if of the same size as that of the aerial wire. Be sure to use a ground clamp or else solder the wire to pipe. Wrapping the wire over a clean, scraped water pipe is all right for temporary use, but it will give trouble without fail in time. If a water pipe cannot be had, the next best choice is a gas pipe. It, however, is not advisable and is condemned by fire underwriters. Connection on the radiator is the third choice. It is not, however, efficient. If you live in the country the best ground is a metal rod or pipe driven to a depth of five or six feet into moist ground—ground connection to be made with ground clamp or solder, lightning danger fire rules provided that an extra wire must be connected to aerial by means of a lightning arrester switch, this extra wire must be grounded outside the building. Thus connected, the aerial becomes a very best protection against lightning that a building could have because it acts as a lightning rod. Finally, if you wish to be successful in Radio be patient. Don't blame the apparatus. Look for the trouble. Use your head—think. Usually he who seeks, finds.

Yours sincerely,
E. ASH.

President St. John's Radio Club.
June 17, 1922.

In the night session, the last vote in Supply, that of the Mounted Police, was debated at length, and as already stated, the amendment put by the Opposition was defeated on a party vote. The Governor has yet to consent to certain bills before the House can adjourn.

Mr. Macdonnell took occasion to refer to the subject of the quarrel which had taken place between himself and the Prime Minister in the morning.

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MOTH BALLS at STAF. FORD'S, 10c. per package.—jnel,t

Express Passengers.

The following first class passengers arrived at Port aux Basques on the Kyle yesterday, and joined the incoming express—Miss F. Carbage, Mrs. M. Crescentis, G. Martinelli, Mrs. W. J. Hutchinson and son, S. and Mrs. Chafe, Dr. W. T. and Mrs. Grenfell, Mrs. M. Rowditch, W. Gilchrist, G. and Mrs. Pico and two children, Miss P. Thistle, A. N. Burnham, T. J. Angley, C. M. Laughlin, Miss C. Sheppard, Miss E. Fuller, G. Anderson, W. Dominey, P. C. Ciogett, Miss A. Ings, H. Mead, Miss A. Lahr, Miss C. Silby, Miss G. Parker, R. Bethune, Dr. W. H. Macpherson, J. Britte, B. R. Dinaut, A. M. Grans, Miss B. Gale, T. B. Anprecker, A. T. Stafford, Miss M. Manning, Mrs. M. Roberts, L. Cunningham, Mrs. A. Malcolm, R. Fudge, Miss F. Molloy, J. C. Robinson, Rev. Fr. Bronson, S. Matthews, Miss L. Wyse, Mrs. V. Cunningham, Miss F. Reid, Dr. Paterson, S. Hens, V. Hens.

Charming Dresses and Blouses at wonderful low prices, which every woman appreciates as the best value in St. John's. This is why BIEHOP'S Showroom has had the busiest spring since the opening day.

Men's Pyjamas in a big assortment of fast washing colors are selling for unbeatable low special prices at BIEHOP'S this week end.

SOME NIGHT IN JUNE

When lovers stroll down shady country roads, the atmosphere is beautiful with the glorious scent of the summer breezes. Who does not love that delightful summer evening atmosphere?

It's real—it's beauty is natural, so is the scent of

Hudnut's
Three Flowers
Perfume

extracted from real refreshing flowers.

You will revel in the delights of this fragrant odor, which comes in Perfume, Face Powder, Skin Sachet, Toilet Water, Vanishing Cream and Talcum.

PETER O'MARA,

The Druggist,
WATER STREET WEST.

Murder of an Early Explorer.

A mutiny which reached its culmination on June 19, 1611, deprived the world of the boldest of all early navigators in Henry Hudson, who fell a victim to the treachery of his crew, while cruising in the Arctic seas in search of that magnetic North Pole, which has led to the death of so many of England's bravest and noblest sons. The history of Hudson previous to the year 1607, when he sailed on his first recorded voyage, is entirely unknown, but he left London on April 23rd in that year, intending to sail right across the Arctic Circle, past the Pole and out on the farther side. He was the first navigator who voyaged along the now well-known ice barrier between Greenland and Spitzbergen, eventually reaching the coast of the latter place. Convinced that the route he had intended to take was impracticable, he returned home, but soon after his arrival in London he started off again, with the design of reaching China by the North Pole; but this project also proved unsuccessful. It was in the service of the Dutch East-India Company that he made his third voyage, and after abandoning the search for the North-West passage, in conse-

quence of a mutiny among his crew, he sailed West to seek a passage thro America. It was then that he discovered the great river which has since borne his name. After some important geographical discoveries, he again returned to England, and determined to seek a passage by what had been named after him—Hudson's Straits—setting sail on his last voyage in 1610. His crew consisted chiefly of wild and desperate characters, and all through the months they were compelled to winter among the ice, Hudson had great difficulty in keeping them in check, and their discontent and rebellion rose to so great a height that, when at length the ship was free, they seized upon the captain and the two or three men who remained true to their commander and, setting them adrift in a small boat, sailed away. No trace of the navigator or news of his ultimate fate were ever discovered.

The Martyrdom of St. Alban.

On June 18, A.D. 303, Alban, an early Christian, suffered martyrdom at the site now occupied by the Cathedral of St. Alban's in Hertfordshire. When the Romans first came to Britain they found a town (now called St. Albans) which was named Verulamium. A great battle was fought here in B.C. 54 in which the Romans were victorious. In A.D. 43 the Romans again came to Britain and Verulamium was chosen by them as their headquarters and military centre. Verulamium was the first Roman city built in Britain and it was fortified by means of walls and towers. The walls, parts of which still remain, were 12 feet thick and 20 feet in height. Verulamium and Pompeii were built almost exactly as regard shape, dimensions, arrangements of streets and positions of buildings. In A.D. 61 the insurrection under Bodicca occurred, and in Verulamium and the district over 70,000 Romans were put to death, and the city burned to the ground. A great victory of the Romans however, soon followed and Verulamium was built again, and enjoyed many years of prosperity. In A.D. 303, a persecution of the Christians began, and Alban, a British Christian, was led out and suffered on the slopes of Holmhurst Hill. The inhabitants of Verulamium, as a warning to other Christians, had the story of his execution written in marble and inserted in the city walls. In 305, however, the persecution ceased, and the Christians of the city erected a church upon the site of the martyrdom in 313—and this is the origin of the well-known Cathedral of St. Albans, which attracts many sightseers from all parts.

Are You Busy?

You can't be if you are reading the "Telegram." Now, then, while you have a spare moment, ring up Hutton's for those tickets for the Vaudeville-Revue. Don't waste time looking up the Directory. Its number 650.

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Buy 'em while they last.

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Good Material, Good Workmanship, made to fit,
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New arrivals every English steamer. We have a special line of Serges worth much more than we are making them for. Drop postal for samples and measuring cards.

John Maunders,
Tailor and Clothier, 281-283 Duckworth Street

Garland's Book List.

Woman by Madeline Mar...	\$2.00
Mountain Blood by Jos. Herghelmer...	\$1.75
The Vanity Girl—Compton Mackenzie...	\$1.25
Mothers-in-Law—Baroness Von Hutten...	\$1.50
Gentle Julia—Booth Tarkington...	\$1.50
Peter—E. P. Benson...	\$1.50
Doors of the Night—Frank L. Packard...	\$1.50
Dusk of Moonrise—Diana Patrick...	\$1.50
Colweb—George Agnew Chamberlain...	\$1.50
Ruralia in London—Carlton Dave...	\$1.50
Rachel—Lillian Turner...	\$1.50
Mirry—Ann—Norma Lorimer...	\$1.50
The Greater Good—Silas K. Hocking...	\$1.50
His Grace Gives Notice—Lacy Troubridge...	\$1.50
The Devil Drives—E. W. Savil...	\$1.50
Snowdrift—James B. Hendryx...	\$2.00
Way of Revelation—Wilfred Dwyer...	\$2.00
Tales of Chinatown—Sax Bohmer...	\$1.75
Eugenic and Other Evils—G. K. Chesterton...	\$2.10
Snow-Blind—Katharine Newlin Burt...	\$1.50
Success—Samuel Hopkins Adams...	\$2.25
The Vehement Flame—Margaret Deland...	\$2.25

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