

# HOUSEFURNISHING.

We would remind the many householders now moving to the country for the summer months. That their many little housefurnishing wants, may be promptly filled by a visit to our housefurnishing department. We are leaders when it comes to housefurnishings. GIVE US A CALL.

## Window Poles.

5 dozen only Oak and Mahogany Window Poles, 4½ feet long, complete with fittings, 60c. each.

36 dozen White Window Poles, 4½ feet long, with fittings complete, only 16c. each

## Congoleum Mats.

1 dozen only large size Congoleum Mats, 36 x 54, \$1.60 each.

## SPRING BLINDS.

15 dozen SPRING BLINDS, Plain Ends	70c. each
10 dozen SPRING BLINDS, Fringe Ends	80c. each
10 dozen SPRING BLINDS, Insertion and Fringe Ends	\$1.00 each
8 dozen SPRING BLINDS, Insertion and Lace Ends	\$1.20 each
5 gross SPRING ROLLERS, with Fittings	25c. each
6 dozen BLIND PULLS, in Cream and Green only	4c. each

## Curtain Scrims.

50 bundles Curtain Scrim, plain and bordered; makes a very nice Curtain for the summer months, 20 and 22c. per yard.

## Silence Cloth.

30 yards only Silence Cloth. Why spoil your nice Mahogany Table when you can get a length of Silence Cloth to protect it from hot dishes, etc.

*Marshall Bros*

## Which Years Are Happiest?

By RUTH CAMERON.



RUTH CAMERON.

We fell to talking the other day, as to which were the happiest years of a man's or woman's life. The occasion was the twenty-first birthday of a young man. One of the guests, in toasting him, congratulated him on being about to enter upon the ten happiest years of a man's life—the years from twenty-one to thirty-one.

Then we all began to question ourselves if that were true. A high school teacher once told me that the five happiest years of life were the years from sixteen to twenty-one. At the time, that seemed to me absolutely authoritative, since it came from one of those all-wise beings, a teacher. As I look back, now, I can see that he was probably not more than twenty-three or four himself, and perhaps not wholly qualified to judge. He had rather a wretched time with the discipline in school and I suspect the root of that statement may have been that he was happier at college than he had been in his teaching. I should like to see him now and ask him the same question. I think he might give a very different answer.

One woman at the party, a grandmother, said that the happiest year of her life was the first year of her married life, the year before her eldest son was born. Two other women, however, declared that the first year of their married lives had been the least happy in their existence.

And Yet I Dreaded to Graduate. So far, my own happiest year would have been the year after I graduated from college and yet, when I was in college I dreaded graduation most terribly and thought it the end of all happiness—perhaps that may be a crumb of comfort to those who have the unhappy habit of dreading changes.

There is, of course, a strong tradition to the effect that youth is the happiest time in life. I wonder if any reader friends could give evidence to the contrary. I love the late afternoon in summer when the trees throw long level shadows across the lawn. I think that time of day is just as beautiful in its way, as morning. I wonder if this is true of life.

### What Were Your Happiest Years?

What do you think are the happiest years of life, you reader friends who have lived long enough to have the right to say? Take up a pencil, sometimes when you are not too busy, and share your experience with us. Does memory paint the freshness of the morning of life as the fairest, or can you say with Browning: "Grow old along with me; The best of life is yet to be— The last of life for which the first was made."

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made. ARCHIE E. LAUNDREY. Edmonton.

## Great Explorers.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Captain George Vancouver are two explorers about whom Canadians ought to know more than they do. These two men were too modest to leave monuments to themselves. The name Mackenzie was given to the great river to the Arctic by others than the explorer himself. Similarly Captain Vancouver gave names to Burrard Inlet and Point Grey, after two friends in the navy, and left his own unmarked. But others filled the blank by attaching the name Vancouver in later years.

A man less well-known than these two, but who endured more hardship than either, and made more extensive explorations, was Robert Campbell of the Hudson's Bay Company, who discovered the Yukon and went up to its source sixty years before the famous gold rush. The Yukon river should be called the Campbell. This remarkable and devout man spent some twelve years in travelling, in a sort of Livingstonean way, all through the regions that have since been opened up to civilization in the north. The explorer's son, Mr. Glenlyon Campbell, known as Glen, was a member at Ottawa, and died recently at the front.

## Within the Law.

With every mixing of 7 lbs. Flour use 1 lb.

## White Better

## Corn Meal.

Made from white corn thoroughly purified and sterilized by special process.

Sold in 3 lb. sealed packages. Ask for a package to-day.

## Soper & Moore



RESPONSIBILITY.

The old idea changes. We have slowly come to see; He who journeys o'er life's ranges, Is not care and duty free. There were days that we seemed blinded By the light of pleasure's sun; But to-day we're serious-minded. There are tasks that must be done.

Life is not a round of pleasure. Not a time for frivolous gay; It is more than earning treasure And then tossing it away. It is sacrifice and labor. It is struggling for goal. It is battling with a sabre For the beauty of the soul.

We are thinking deep and deeper, As we march along to-day; Each is now his brother's keeper, Each must build the better way. There are hours for honest laughter, There are days for gentle fun, But we know now they come after All the serious tasks are done.

Never more our souls shall tarnish In the idle days of ease; We have scraped beneath the varnish In this struggle overseas. And by every spire and steeple That is raised unto the sky, We are coming through, a people With ideals worth keeping high.

## Destroyers War on Enemy U-Boats.

London.—Here are the reasons why some German submarines did not return to their bases: A British destroyer recently sighted through the morning mists a German submarine rolling lazily on the surface, only a few yards ahead. Thirty seconds later the destroyer stove a great hole in the U-boat's hull.

There was the usual oil patch, but not satisfied with this evidence, the British naval authorities dragged the spot. The battered submarine was found on the bottom. Two destroyers actually saw another U-boat ac-

counted for, after a sporting fight, in which the enemy craft certainly gave them a run for their money.

The first destroyer was bringing up a merchant vessel to rejoin a convoy from which it had become separated. As they reached the convoy a torpedo struck another of the merchantmen. The destroyer turned and fairly leaped through the water to the U-boat's position. The crew felt a shock as the destroyer passed over the spot.

Then destroyer No. 2 sighted the periscope and dropped a depth bomb. This seems to have increased the damage, for the submarine reappeared a moment later, astern of both destroyers. They opened fire, scoring three hits. The wounded Boche refused to surrender, and tried to submerge.

One of the destroyers dashed again. There was a grating and scraping of metal. The U-boat was cut clean in two. Both halves appeared on the surface for a few seconds, then sank. Victim number three died quickly. A destroyer sighted the periscope and crept within fifty yards before being sighted. The U-boat dived. A depth bomb disturbed the water, but that explosion was only a fire-cracker compared to the blast of the U-boat's magazine. A black water jet shot up 30 feet. When the waters calmed, the tell-tale oil patch appeared.

Another submarine went almost the same way, except that the destroyer dropped three depth bombs. Grappling irons located the wrecked submarine on the bottom the next day. An American destroyer won the honor of blowing up a submarine, when the latter persistently tried to pick off a merchant vessel from a group under British and American convoy. The submarine was visible under water when the charge was dropped from the destroyer, and a moment later pieces of wreckage bobbed up.

That makes five submarines marked off the active list of the Boche "navy."

## Intensive Productions.

The papers announce the astounding fact that in America ship has been built and launched in twenty-seven days, a speed in shipbuilding which easily beats all records; whilst Mr. Ford, of motor-car fame, is turning out, they say, two submarine destroyers per day, in addition to the 2,000 automobiles which is his average daily output. This is what is called intensive production, and the perfection of modern machinery and labour-saving devices alone makes it possible.

Regarding the wonderful riveting performances we are now daily hearing about, this work used to be done by hand with the hammers, but now it is done by a special tool driven by compressed air, and making 1,900

## Just Received!

A shipment of goods which we have been short of for some time and unable to obtain until now.

Carbolic Acid. Cod Oil Emulsion. Senna in packages. Shampoo Powders. Nursing Bottles (English and American). Nursing Bottle Fittings (Black and Yellow). Nipples (Black and Yellow). Comforters (all kinds). Fuller's Earth. Seidlitz Powders.

N. B.—We sell Revenue Stamps.

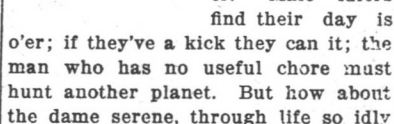
Stafford's, Duckworth St. & Theatre Hill.

blows per minute, or 60,000 blows each hour. By this hammer, easily manipulated by one man, rivets can be driven home at the rate of eight every minute. What this means to shipbuilding any shipwright will tell you, for there are thousands of steel rivets in a ship's construction.

This is but an example of the great speeding up process which is going on in the world's work. It is all to the good. It means less toil and more leisure in the long run—that is, the same work which once took a week to accomplish can now often be finished in a day.

## SLACKERS.

The men are driven forth to work, to keep the pulleys humming, and any chap who tries to shirk will surely get what's coming. The lad who used to bask all day, is busy as a gopher; in times like these it doesn't pay to show up as a loafer. Male idlers find their day is over; if they've a kick they can get; the man who has no useful chore must hunt another planet. But how about the dame serene, through life so idly ambling, who burns up tubs of gasoline in vain and foolish rambling? Her thoughts are still of trifling things, of laces and of collars, of blondined hair and diamond rings, and shoes at twenty dollars. She thinks the war a horrid bore to which kings are addicted; her heart of celluloid is sore, that sugar is restricted. She sees her loyal sisters strain and toil in useful service; and sighs like this give her a pain, they make her tired and nervous. Oh, let's drag on the stall-fed dames, say to them, "Work or perish," and drag them from the silly games that they ignobly cherish. If Jack must use his strength and skill to help preserve the nation, it's only fair that Sister Jill should work out her salvation.



WILLY MARSH.

Of all those who have revelled in the pages of Daniel Defoe's immortal masterpiece, how many have any knowledge of the real Robinson Crusoe—Alexander Selkirk?

## The Real Robinson Crusoe.

It was in the little Fifeshire village of Largo, on the Firth of Forth, that this worthy first saw the light, being regarded even in boyhood as little less than a ne'er-do-weel. When at last he ran away to sea a good many there were who were not particularly sorry.

According to Defoe, the time spent by Crusoe on the desert island amounted to some thirty years or so; the real Crusoe, however, was on the island just four years and four months. When he was at last rescued from his Eventful Eden Selkirk immediately returned to London, where he met Defoe. Reaching his native village again, the adventurer discovered that his people were in church. The sudden reappearance of the long-lost wanderer caused a sensation. Shortly after this Selkirk married a girl named Sophie Bruce, and a little later once more disappeared from Largo. For a time it is understood he served as a Lieutenant on the British warship Weymouth, but what year he died in, or where he was buried, are secrets never likely to be solved.

Moir's Chocolates for sale at Stafford's Drug Store, Duckworth Street and Theatre Hill. July 12, 18.

## Parlor Suites and Odd Pieces!

We have in stock some extremely fine Parlor Suites in Mahogany (3 and 5 pieces), beautifully upholstered in Tapestries, Brocades and Silks of elegant designs and beautiful colorings. These are Genuine Mahogany, and are being offered at very moderate prices.

Also a large assortment of "Odd" Parlor Pieces, "Odd" Chairs, "Odd" Tables and lots of pretty "Odd" pieces, any one of which would be a nice addition to the Parlor. Come in and inspect them, you're sure to select from them.

## U. S. Picture & Portrait Co.

St. John's.

## Gossage's Soaps

are still The Cheapest, the Sweetest, the Best. Preferred by Housekeepers and Shopkeepers.

GEO. M. BARR, Agent.

## SLATTERY'S

## Wholesale Dry Goods

Are now showing the following goods:

American Millinery Hats, Boys' Cotton Suits, Ladies' White Skirts, Ladies' Hosiery, Misses' & Children's Hosiery, White Curtain Scrims, White Dress Crepe, 38 ins. wide; Colored Dress Goods; and a splendid assortment of Smallwares. Wholesale only.

SLATTERY BLDG., Duckworth & George Sts.

Forty Years in the Public Service—The Evening Telegram

## What's in a Name?

A Lot! when you are on a Rag.

Its an absolute guarantee.

## DEX



"As British as the weather—but reliable."

We also Stock the and JAEGER Rag SHOW

*Smith* ESTABLISHED 1870

## Published by Authority.

On recommendation of the Minister of Shipping and under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, and Acts in amendment thereof, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve the following regulations respecting the sale of household (Soft) Coal.

W. W. HALFYARD, Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, 15th July, 1918.

- Because of the present serious condition in the Coal producing centres and the limited stocks held here, it is hereby ordered that no Coal Vendor in the City of St. John's shall sell or deliver to any person more than One-half Ton (1120 lbs.) of Soft Coal per fortnight until further notice, without a written order from the Department of Shipping.
- Such order may in the discretion of the Department of Shipping be given to any person who, being a householder, shall satisfy the Department that the allowance herein provided is insufficient for his needs, or to any owner of a factory or industrial plant who shall satisfy it that the said allowance is insufficient to carry on his ordinary trade or business. Any such order may be revoked, cancelled or varied from time to time as the Department of Shipping may determine.
- Any person receiving a supply of Coal under these Regulations shall not transfer it or any part thereof to any other person.
- Any person obtaining or attempting to obtain a larger supply of Coal than he is entitled to under these Regulations shall be guilty of a breach of the same.
- Every Coal Vendor shall furnish on Monday morning of each week to the Department of Shipping a full list duly certified by him in writing of the names and addresses of all persons to whom he has sold or delivered Coal during the previous week, and the quantity sold or delivered.
- Every Carter of Coal shall be supplied by the Vendor with a delivery note for each lot of Coal stating the name and address of the person to whom the Coal is to be delivered. No Carter shall deliver Coal to any person other than the person named on his delivery note.
- No person having a supply of