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What Culture Means.

BY RUTH CAMERON.

night I heard young woman de cline an invita tion to a very noteworthy musical event. " don't really enjoy music," was

her explanation; You know my tastes are rather artistic t h a n musical. If it were a good pic-

hibition. I'd go a hundred miles o see it, but I simply don't care very The young woman made this ex planation with no air of shame or re-

ret: on the contrary, she seemed

other proud of her misfortune. with pride instead of regret, "No. I can't hear anything at all, but I can see splendidly?" How absurd, you say. Yes, I think !

6. And I also think it absurd for any man or woman to be content when ves. of ears, or mind are closed and sensible to vast possibilties of

best because you are naturally fond reading good literature, but do not appen to have been born with a musid ear, is no reason that you should ultivate and feed that literary taste and regard music as entirely outside

but do not apprecite art, is no reason you should consider art a closed world to you. To be sure, you were not born with a key to this kingdom

beauty in your possession, but just as soon as you grow to years of dis-

cretion, you can forge one. The well developed, really cultured person has eyes and ears and mind wide open to receive all the pleasure

he can. That's what culture means
—all-sided development. Instead of neglecting the less sensitive of his senses, he gives special effort to develop that one. If he does not naturally appreciate good music, he listens to it until he makes himself capable of receiving pleasure through that source. If he does not have a natural appreciation of good art, he makes determined efforts to develop that side of his nature.

I once knew a young girl who had a good literary and artistic sense, but absolutely no ear for music. And what do you think this girl bought with the first money she earned? Not books or pictures, but a piano. "I want to learn to play," she said. "I want to have music in my home and see if I can't cultivate that part of

If you do not appreciate music, listen to it all the more.

If you do not care for beautiful pictures, study them all the more thor-

If you do not care to read great books, read them.

No kingdom of pleasure is locked away from us if we will be wise and strong enough to forge the keys, instead of being foolishly content with

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE.

Do not sap the springs of life by neglect of the human mechanism, by allowing the accumulation of poisons in the system. An imitation of Nature's method of restoring waste of tissue and impoverishment of the blood and nervous strength is to take an alterative glyceric extract (without alcohol) of Golden Seal and Oregon to take an alterative glyceric extract (without alcohol) of Golden Seal and Oregon gape root, Bloodroot, Stone and Mandrake root with Cherrybark. Over 40 years as Dr. Pierce gave to the public this remedy, which he called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. He found it would help the blood in taking up the proper elements from food, help the liver into activity, thereby throwing out the poisons from the blood and vitalizing the whole system as well as allaying and soothing a cough.

No one ever takes cold unless constipated, or exhausted, and having what we call mal-nutrition, which is attended with impoverished blood and exhaustion of nerve force. The "Discovery" is an all-round tonic which restores tone to the blood, nerves and heart by imitating Nature's methods of restoring waste of tissue, and feeding the nerves, heart and Jungs on rich red blood.

I suffered from pain under my right shoulder blade also a very severe cough," writes Mrs. W. Dorn, of New Brookland, S. C., to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. "Had four different doctors and none did me any good. Some said I had consumption, others said I would have to have an operation. I was bedridden, unable to six up for six months—and was nothing but a live skeleton. You advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Goldem Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. When I had taken one bottle of the 'Discovery' I could sit up for an hour at a time, and when I had taken three bottles I could do my cooking and tend to the children. I took fourteen bottles in all and was then in good health. My weight is now 167 pounds.

Ask your Druggist for

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC

(Bark and Iron Wine).

Cures:

ANAEMIA, CHLOROSIS, DEBILITY

before putting in the oven to bake.

mission to dig up the back yard.

need absolutely no grease.

er travs.

Youngsters who play outdoors now

will take great delight in a shovel and

pail and, in default of a sandpile, per-

Lovers of griddle cakes and waffles

may now have them made on alum-

irons, which cook them better and

Mothers who want something high

and narrow to heat the baby's bottles

in should buy a tin milk-shaker, such

Afternoon tea on the veranda is

this function are the artistic tea sets

in the orients shops, with their wick-

as are used at soda fountains.

Household Notes.

Sprinkle sugar on the sticky flyaper and watch the flies gather. Copper trays, when dirty or spotted, should be cleaned with vinegar. This is the time of year to begin to

times a week, at least. If you are out of meat skewers, use 8 a temporary substitute your grandmother's silver nutpicks.

If the vessel in which milk is to be heated is wet first with cold water, he milk will not scorch the surface Dimity bedspreads, once so scarce, are now being shown in generous numbers at prices slightly less than

The stores show a new wire cage or fly-paper that leaves it open to curious flies, and yet it prevents it rom blowing about.

Bedrooms that are little used need airing often; they must not be kept closed and darkened awaiting the occasional guest.

The children's bedroom should have a tall screen in it; even in warm weather draughts are just as frequent and just as risky.

An indispensible is a slender, stiff rush on the edge of a long, flexible wire handle for poking down the re-

rigerator drain. If each week's clean bed linen and owels are put underneath their re-

spective piles, the whole supply will used gradually and evenly. With the approach of fly-time, the food safe of screening should be

ought for keeping such food as does t belong to the refrigerator. To bake potatoes quickly, clean and ur boiling water over them; let and on the stove five or ten minutes

23 THEP

washed as often as necessary. as long and will be waterproof. This PILLS has been thoroughly tested. Wax en-

ough for a dozen pair will cost 5

The Laundry BY H. L. RANN. The laundry is

ITS USE INSURES PURE FOOD. PURE FOOD INSURES GOOD HEALTH

a carniverous institution. breathe new life and hope into the boiled shirt. It is a place where people s e n d things which nobody else can wash

without using an emery wheel. The laundryman is a gloomy person who lives on bar soap and deferred dividends and becomes very expert in the reading of negligee

the kingdoms whose keys are already shirt monograms. On Monday the laundry does a large business, which tapers off during the week until by Saturday night there is nothing to have an orgy with except the pay roll. In our early history as a people there was no laundry work done except to drill a little XXX starch into father's Sunday shirt. After this article was worn once, it was laid away where the prolific moth could not coast upon its bosom, and sometimes ter without being dragged out to divine worship. As men became more particular, however, and demanded a change of shirt once a week, the laundry sprang up and entered upon its career of crime. It is a very poor day in a laundry when it cannot steal a few buttons off a new shirtwaist or sprinkle the American home with rip-saw wing collars. Many a man with a No. 13 neck has looked into his laundry bag on Sunday morning, only to be greeted by a collection of collars evidently intended for somebody with a buoyant goitre. When one thinks of the hemstitched tablecloths that have come home from the laundry bright with the duo-tone bluing and bearing the burnt-wood imprint of the electric ironer, he may well cry out. "O death, where is thy ting?" The most murderous piece of furniture in the modern laundry is the near-sighted operator who fits teeth into shirt-hands so that a man can't turn his head either way without endangering his jugular vein. This practice is driving a great many of our leading citizens to the society of the decollete flannel shirt, one of the most humane articles of dress ever introduced to the male trousseau,

now on the tapis, and all ready for

OUR BARGAIN Sale of Damaged Goods bought at

Ladies' Underskirts

In fancy cotton, colored moire, white lawn, cold. sateen and black sateen, go at

75c \$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.50

57p. 76c. \$1.05 \$1.15

In white jar e, white lawn, black and navy lustre, black and navy cloth, black cashmere, light and dark tweeds. Prices that sell them

\$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.20 4.00 \$5.50

\$1 60 2.10 2.40 3 25 4.35

Soper & Moore

MINARD'S LINIMENT LUEBER

MAN'S FRIEND.

Costume Skirts

Ladies' Top or

CAMISOLES and When washday is rainy, suspend over the range a broomstick by two Ladies' OVERALLS strips, trapeze fashion, to hang things on for drying them conveniently and are going so fast that to-day's sell-ing will see the last of these lines. Ae on hand early if wanted.

out of the way. To lift all the cream, and nothing but the cream, from the top of a bot-FOR TODAY: tle of milk, use a 25-cent cream dipper, such as nurses and doctors are

familiar with. Now that porch-furnishing time is here, banish the warm-looking pillows of thick material and invest in some with linen or wash silk covers

for summer use. Among the delightful things for the house in summer are the gay and quaint colonial rag rugs, which cost little, comparatively, and may be

To remove sticky fly paper from clothing, saturate the spot well with turpentine, roll up and let remain overnight. In the morning wash the naterial with warm water and soap. If the soles of walking shoes are dipped in melted wax once every two o. three weeks, they will last twice

The shops are showing lovely new notifs of heavy lace in all sorts of shapes, which a woman may buy separately and sew on net for door panels. They cost from 15 cents up-

Privy Council Appeal.

Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Appeal of The Reid-Newfoundland Company v. The Anglo-American Telegraph Company, Limited, from the Supreme Court of New-foundland; Delivered the 23rd April. 1912.

Present at the hearing: Lord Macaghten, Lord Shaw, Lord Mersey, Lord Robson. (Delivered by Lord This Appeal is from a Judgment of

the Supreme Court of Newfoundland

in an action brought on the 2nd November, 1905, by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company against the Reid-Newfoundland Company, wherein the Defendants had pleaded the Statutes of Limitations (21 Jac. I, chapter 16, and local statutes) as to so much of the Plaintiffs' claim as accrued prior to the 2nd November, 1899. The Plaintiffs had replied that the plea disclosed no defence because the action was taken on a specialty contract under which the period of limitation was 20 years. The issue thus raised was heard on the 1st February, 1911, before the Full Court, which

cation was good. The Respondents are a Telegraph and Cable Company, which, at the times material to the case, possessed construction and working of telegraph lines under the Newfoundland Sta Railways which they operate and

decided by a majority of two out of

three Judges (Mr. Justice Emerson

dissenting), that the plaintiffs' repli-

manage by virtue of Statutory pow-By an Agreement under seal made on the 11th August, 1888, between the Newfoundland Railway Company (the pellants' Railway system) of the first part, F. H. Evans, the Receiver and Manager of the said Newfoundland Railway Company, of the second part, and the Respondents of the third part, it was agreed, among otht would go through a long cold win-er things, that the Respondents should erect and maintain along the lands forming the roadways of the Southern Division of the Railway Company's railway between St. John's and Harbour Grace, and between Harbour Grace and Carbonear, a "special wire" for the Railway Company, their suc cessors and assigns for use in and about the operation of the said Rail way as therein defined, and the New foundland Railway Company agreed "not to pass or transmit any commer-'cial messages over the said special wire, except for the benefit and ac-

'count of the Telegraph Company." The Newfoundland Railway Company made default in completing the construction of the line, and on the 13th July, 1897, that Company and its Receiver and Manager sold and con veved the Railway to the Newfound land Government, and the conveyance was expressed to be "subject to the "subsisting contract with the Anglo "American Telegraph Company as re 'said Railway."

The Government then undertoo the completion of the Railway, as be fore defined, and further proceeded the island.

On the 3rd March, 1898, a contract was made between one R. G. Reid and the Government, which was afterwards duly confirmed by statute whereby the Government agreed to lease to the said Reid all the railways of the Colony for a term of 50 years from the 1st April, 1898, and in the year 1901 a further Act was passed by the Colonial Legislature for the nurnose of incorporating the Annel. lant Company and transferring to i all the rights and lightlities of Ma Reid under the contract of the 3rd March. 1898.

Since the 1st April 1898 R. G. Reid and the Appellants have used the "special wire" in and about the operation of railways other than the railway between St. John's and Harbour Grace, and between Harbor Grace and Carbonear. In fact, they have used it for all the purposes of their business, including the new or extended lines of railway and their shipping business, and other commercial undertakings.

The Respondants accordingly brought this action against the Appel lants for (1) an account of all tele lants for (1) an account of all telegraphic messages sent by R. G. Reid and the Appellant Company over the special wire since the 1st April 1898, other than messages connected with the operation of the railway as defined by the contract of the 11th August 1888, (2) payment of the amount found to be due, and (3) damages. The Supreme Court gave Judgment for the Telegraph Company on the general question of liability, and their Judgment was affirmed by this Board but the question as to what, if any, period of limitation applied to the Plaintiffs' claims was, by arrangement between the parties themselves, left over for subsequent argument, and now comes up for final determination.

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prised in the Agreement of the 11th August 1888, with notice of the limi-tations and conditions attached to the user of that wire. It seems to their Lordships that when and as often as the Appellants used the special wire greatly to extend it to other parts o. for the transmission of unpriviledged messages, an obligation in the nature of a trust arose on their part, and it became their duty to keep an account of the profits accruing from such use of the wire, and to set those profits of the wire, and to set those profits aside as moneys belonging to the Respondants. To such a duty, so created, the Statute of Limitations can have no application unless by express statutory provision. The Appellants are accountable as trustees, and, in giving to trustees the protection of the Limitation Acts, the Trustees are protected to the protection of the Limitation Acts, the Trustees are protected to the protection of the Limitation Acts, the Trustees are protected to the protection of the Limitation Acts, the Trustees are protected to the protecte tee Act, 1898 (Newfoundland), 61 Vict., cap. 38, to which reference was made in the course of the argument, withholds such protection from a trustee when the proceedings are taken to recover property, or the proceeds thereof, still retained by the trustee and converted to his own use.

The principle is laid down in Burdick v. Garrick (L.R., 5 Ch. A. 233). In that case an agent was entrusted with property which he was authorised to sell and he was directed to invest the proceeds in the name of his principal. Under this authority he received certain moneys and paid then into his own account at his bank.
Afterwards, in an action for an account, the agent pleaded the Statute
of Limitations, but Lord Hatherley, L. C. said:-

"How a person who is intrusted with funds under such circumstances differs from one in an ordinary fidu-'ciary position I am unable to see.

And the Court held that the Statute of Limitations had no application Lord Justice Giffard followed in the same sense, and stated the principle broadly in these terms (afterwards cited with approval by Lord Macnaghten in Lyell v. Kennedy (14 A.C. p. 463):

Plaintiffs' claims was, by arrangement between the parties themselves, left over for subsequent argument, and now comes up for final determination.

The Supreme Court have held, by a Majority, that as the Agreement of the 11th August 1888, was under seal the Appellants were liable as on a speciality. In their Lordships' opinion it is not necessary to determine this question on which the learned judges disagreed. The claim of the Respondants rests on surer ground. The Appellants took over the railway "anything which may satisfy a Court "to Reep it until it is called for, they cannot discharge themselves from "that rust by appealing to the lapse "of time. They can only discharge themselves from "that rust by appealing to the lapse "of time. They can only discharge themselves from "that rust by appealing to the lapse "of time. They can only discharge themselves from "that rust by appealing to the lapse "of time. They can only discharge themselves from "that rust by appealing to the lapse "of time. They can only discharge themselves from "that rust by appealing to the lapse "of time. They can only discharge themselves from "that rust by appealing to the lapse "of time. They can only discharge "themselves from "that rust by appealing to the lapse "of time. They can only discharge "themselves from "that rust by appealing to the lapse "of time. They can only discharge "themselves from "that rust by appealing to the lapse "of time. They can only discharge "themselves to the lapse "of time. They can only discharge "themselves by hadding over that "property to somebody entitled to it."

In Lyell v. Kennedy, Lord Selborne, in deciding that the facts were sufficient to establish a fiduciary character against a manager of property who had received rents on behalf of a principal, said:—

"For the claim of the lapse "the lapse from the lapse from the lapse from the lapse f

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com- | "of Equity that the money was re- counts referred to the Registrar ceived in a fiduciary character is made up from the 1st April 1898, when enough." the special wire began to be used for unprivileged messages, until the dis-His Majesty that this Appeal be dismissed with costs and that the acuse of such wire.

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