

The Evening Telegram.

VOLUME XLVI.

\$6.00 PER YEAR.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1924.

PRICE: TWO CENTS.

NUMBER 159.

THE INCREASING DEMAND PROVES THE POPULARITY OF

MOOSE HEAD

MADE BY THE MANUFACTURERS OF CENTRAL UNION TOBACCO.

Auction Sales!



Building for Removal.

At the head of Patrick Street, just beyond Pleasant Street, belong to MR. G. W. HENDER, Thursday, July 17th, at 11 a.m. on the property. Consisting of 1-2 storey Building (used as a saw mill) 14 feet x 25 feet with 20 ft. post, containing about 11000 feet lumber, about 3000 feet framing and the balance of 7000 feet in F. & T. board. The purchaser to remove same within 60 days of purchase. Also 1-18 HP Stationary Engine. Full particulars and inspection may be had by calling at our office.

FEARN & BARNES, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

AT A BARGAIN, a number of

Steel Girders

7 in. wide, 17 and 18 feet long. These girders have a great carrying strength and are ideal for crossing large openings; apply to

WILLIAM CUMMINGS, Carpenter & Builder. Phone 1587W. P.O. Box 459.

FOR SALE.

That heavily constructed building situated on West Side of Prescott Street. For particulars apply to

U.S. PICTURE & PORTRAIT COMPANY, Water Street.

FOR SALE

New 1924 Ford Touring Car.

Delivered by agents about one month ago, starter and demountable wheels, step plates, bumper, electric headlights, drum headlights, spot light and spare tire on rim. A bargain, only reason for selling owner buying larger car.

PARSONS THE AUTO MAN, King's Road.

Jonteel Talcum.

Think of 26 rare and delightful odors! Imagine them combined in one wondrous fragrance! That is the way Jonteel Talcum smells. Try some of it to-day.

PRICE 35c. TIN. **PETER O'MARA,** THE DRUGGIST, THE RETAIL STORE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY.

Mortgage can be retired monthly, semi-annually or annually as desired. Current rate of interest.

FRED J. ROIL & CO., Real Estate & Insurance Agents, Smallwood Bldg., Duckworth Street.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th day of August, 1924, for the purchase of the whole or part of certain pulpwood belonging to the Government of Newfoundland as it now lies at various places in the Districts of St. George, St. Barbe, Twillingate, Bonavista and Trinity.

A general idea of where this wood should be found can be obtained by application to this office, but the undersigned is not prepared to guarantee to deliver any particular quantity or quality of wood.

Tenders should state the price per cord offered and the location of the wood required.

Terms of payment: Cash on delivery of Scaler's report to purchaser.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. J. WALSH, Minister of Agriculture & Mines, Dept. of Agriculture & Mines, St. John's, Newfoundland, July 14th, 1924.

General Post Office.

BRITISH MAIL. Mails per S.S. "Sachem" for Great Britain and European countries, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday evening, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

W. J. WOODFORD, Minister of Posts & Telegraphs, July 15th, 1924.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the International De Lavaud Manufacturing Corporation Limited Proprietor of Newfoundland Letters Patent No. 361 for "New and Useful Improvements in Process and Apparatus for the Manufacture of Metal Articles by Rotary or Centrifugal Means" is prepared to bring the said invention into operation in Newfoundland and to license the use of same or to sell the same upon terms to be obtained from

GIBBS & BARRON, Solicitors for Patentee, Bank of Montreal Bldg., St. John's, June 24th, 1924.

CARD.

Dr. M. F. Hogan, Dentist, 142 Water Street, over Lamb's Jewellery Store, (Opp. Royal Stores), Telephone 1255.

Fire Insurance is an investment in SAFETY. Every day it pays you Dividends in your increased sense of Security. And when a loss does come, it amply rewards you for your foresight!

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY Represented by **A. HARVEY & CO., LTD.**

St. JOHN'S Grocery Stores

Pickled Meats at Lowest Prices.

- Bologna, lb. 20c.
- Sliced Tongue, lb. 50c.
- Sliced Corned Beef, lb. 24c.
- Choice Ham Butt Pork, lb. 15c.
- Choice Fat Back Pork, lb. 15c.
- New Family Beef, lb. 12c.
- New Spare Ribs, superior quality, lb. 13c.
- Staple Strong Pickles & Chow, bottle 24c.
- Best Grade Canadian Butter, lb. 50c.
- Turnips.
- Selected Fresh Eggs.

J. J. ST. JOHN, Duckworth St. & LeMarchant Road.

One of the Most Popular TEAS Sold in Nfld. **Baird & Co., Ltd.,** Agents.



TRY BISHOP'S MOTOR EXPRESS

for quick deliveries and satisfaction, long distance or short, anywhere, any time; rates reasonable. Special rates for troutmen, berry-pickers, parties, etc.

HOUSE PHONE 185J, or leave your order at **BISHOP & AUSTIN,** Plumbers, 111 New Gower St.



Pond's Vanishing and Cold Cream for sale at high class Druggists. Inset on Pond's if you want to look upon your best.

Dyers and Cleaners.

Send it to Pullars. Packages now received for shipment by S.S. "Sachem" sailing for Liverpool, July 19th.

STANLEY K. LUMSDEN, Agent, Phone 1494, 108 Water St.

Fish, vegetables and sweets are more attractive when served with a dainty sauce thickened to a smooth consistency with **Brown & Polson's Corn Flour**. The kind which expert chefs insist on using.

THE MY OWN FOOD PRODUCTS

Something good for every meal.

- My Own Evaporated Milk
- My Own Pork and Beans
- My Own Chicken Soup
- My Own Tomato Soup
- My Own Peas.
- My Own Sweet Corn
- My Own Clam Chowder
- My Own Tomato Catsup
- My Own Salad Dressing
- My Own Vegetable Soup

Delicious Wholesome. Distributed by **J. B. ORR CO., LTD.,** St. John's. Ready to Serve. Ask your Grocer.

FOR SALE, or TO LET

That Splendid Business Premises situated on Duckworth Street, with Offices and Stores overlooking Memorial Square. Newly painted and improved 100%. The finest site in town. POSSESSION JULY 1st. Apply, **F. A. EDENS,** P.O. BOX 25040, or 39 QUEEN'S ROAD. PHONE 325.

Over \$100,000,000

In twenty-six years we paid in claims over \$100,000,000. That proves our ability to meet our obligations. Now, Listen! Our Special Progressive Policy will pay you \$25.00 per week (for life if necessary) for any accidental disability, and it only costs you \$16.00 annually—not \$1.50 per month. Can you afford to be without it?

U. S. FIDELITY & GUARANTY CO., J. J. LACEY, Nfld. GENERAL AGENT.

COURTNEY'S

2 Prescott St. Phone 1559. Beauty Parlor. IN STOCK: A small quantity of Coty Compact Powder, naturelle, only \$1.00 Coty Talcum \$1.25 Honigant Compact Powder, metal container \$1.75

ALL ANNUALS 35c. per Doz. for the next 10 days. **The Valley Nurseries, Limited,** Phone 1210 St. John's West.

J. J. STRANG, LADIES' & GENTS' TAILOR, Corner Water & Prescott Sts.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SAILINGS

FROM MONTREAL. To Belfast—Glasgow. July 17 Aug. 14 Marburn July 24 Montreal July 21 Aug. 28 Marloch Aug. 7 Sept. 4 Montclair To Cherbourg-Sampton-Antwerp. July 23 Aug. 20 Minnedosa Aug. 6 Sept. 3 Melita To Liverpool. July 18 Aug. 15 Montclair July 25 Aug. 22 Montroyal Aug. 1 Aug. 29 Montcalm Aug. 8 Montrose To Cherbourg-Sampton-Hamburg. July 16 Aug. 13 Emp. of France July 30 Aug. 27 Emp. of Scotland *From Quebec.

CRUISES FOR 1925 ROUND THE WORLD Empress of France Jan. 14 TO THE MEDITERRANEAN Empress of Scotland Feb. 9 TO THE WEST INDIES. Montroyal Jan. 20 Feb. 21 (Formerly Empress of Britain) Apply to Local Agents **G. BRUCE BIRPER** C. F. S. Agent 49 King Street St. John, N.B.

BROKEN DISHES

can be repaired with **Seccotine**—the handiest and most economical adhesive known.

Broken chairs or any other article of Furniture may be made good as new with **Seccotine**.

This wonderful adhesive will permanently repair anything that is broken—it sticks everything small or large.

Seccotine is made up in handy tubes, easy to handle and easy to use. Always available at a moment's notice for any one of the thousand uses around the office or home.

A large size household tube for **40 Cents** **GARRETT BYRNE,** Bookseller and Stationer.



J. J. STRANG, LADIES' & GENTS' TAILOR, Corner Water & Prescott Sts.

For Service—Ring 2125 East End Taxi

Five and seven passenger cars. Open and closed cars. All orders left at office attended to promptly.

OFFICE:—Law Chambers. Phone 2125. July 14, 2moos, eod

OFFICE 8 Water St. West, Phone 1593. Winsor Rigging Works, Bamberick St. Ship Rigging and Sparring. All classes of lifting on buildings. Radio and Flag Poles erected, painted and repaired. We have in stock Wireless and Radio Poles. mar29 a.w.f

LOST—Red Heifer, white face; notify ST. JOHN'S MEAT CO., LTD. July 15, 21

B.S.A. Motor Cycle with side Car, 3 speed countershaft gear, 4 1/2 H.P., automatic oil feeder, presto light, speedometer and kit of tools; going at \$350.00 for quick sale. W. E. PERCIVAL, Auctioneer, Adelaide St. Phone 1960. July 16, 31

Protection Against Moths—Cedar Moth; Paper for the preservation of garments, furs, draperies, etc. for sale by C. M. BAILEY, Tailor, Bates' Hill. June 14, s.m.w.f

FOR SALE—That Leasehold Dwelling House, No. 5, 10 Balsam Street, near Majestic Theatre, being situated in a central locality, would make an ideal board and lodging house; will sell at a reasonable figure; apply to W. WALL, 32 Central Street. July 15, 101

FOR SALE—Hand-made Long and Short Boots for fishermen and workmen, 100 per cent. leather, at the very lowest price; apply to the **NORTH AMERICAN FUR, HIDE & METAL CO.,** Water Street West. June 16, 1f

FOR SALE—A Comfortable Buggy, four new tyres, newly painted and upholstered; a bargain for quick sale; apply to R. VOISEY, East End Taxi, or Phone 1162. July 15, 61

FOR SALE—Strawberries, at low price, handle in quart basket, ready for shipping about the 20th; apply to A. V. GALLANT, Stephenville. July 15, 121

FOR SALE—In good running order, at low prices, 5 Passenger Saxon Sedan, 1 1/2 Ton Maxwell Truck, MARSHALL'S GARAGE, Water St. West, Phone 1308. July 15, 1f

CAR FOR SALE—Chalmers 7-passenger, good tires, fitted with Hartford shock absorbers; apply to C. J. RYALL, 86 Circular Road. July 4, 1f

FOR SALE—House, No. 230 Hamilton Avenue, freshhold, with large rearage; apply on the premises. July 14, 31

FOR SALE—Lubricating Oil, 70c. per gallon; apply **NORTH AMERICAN FUR, HIDE & METAL CO.,** Water Street West. June 16, 1f

FOR SALE—1 Wheel of Fortuner, apply 183 New Gower St. July 16, 11

ROOMS TO LET, Etc. TO LET—A House, in good locality, containing 8 rooms, with all modern conveniences including hot and cold water. For particulars apply by letter to Box 26, this office. July 14, 31

TO LET—A House on New Gower St., near Queen St. 8 rooms, modern conveniences; apply Phone 1544. July 15, 31

TO LET—Kitchen and Bedroom, modern conveniences, suitable for couple, central locality; apply by letter to "ROOM," this office. July 14, 31

TO LET—House No. 6 Convent Square, containing four rooms; all modern conveniences; apply to No. 6 Convent Square. July 15, 21

FOR SORE FEET—MINARD'S LINIMENT HENRY, 111 Water Street.

WANTED

FOR READY CASH PURCHASERS

Houses with 6 to 8 rooms, in the city limits. Please list at once with

J. R. JOHNSTON, Real Estate Agent. June 20, eod. 1f 30 1/2 Prescott St.

Wanted Immediately,

about 500 more good customers to patronize

The Bishop Taxi Service and be convinced of a square deal. We guarantee good service at the cheapest possible rates. Long distance calls and weddings our specialty. Open and closed 5 and 7 passenger cars. One trial will convince you.

Day Phone 892. Night Phone 2017. June 12, 1f

WANTED—To Buy Twelve Baby Carriages and 6 Gent's Bicycles, will pay good prices and call for same, also for sale 1 Driving Carriage with steel bands, going at a bargain; apply to J. T. DOODY, 426 Water St. West, Phone 103. July 10, 1f

WANTED—To Buy, 25 Ideal Cook and Victoria Stoves, any size; will pay good prices and call for same; apply to J. T. DOODY, 426 Water Street West, Phone 103. msy31, 1f

WANTED—To Purchase or lease, by private treaty, Residence, conveniently situated within the city limits; apply, stating fullest particulars to Box 30, Telegram Office. July 15, 31

WANTED—To Rent, 3 or 4 Unfurnished Rooms or Flat, with modern conveniences; apply by letter to "H.L.M.," c/o this office. July 15, 31

WANTED—To Rent, an Unfurnished House in desirable locality; apply L. G. REID, c/o Reid & Co., Ltd., Duckworth Street. July 11, 1f

WANTED—Whiskey, Syran and Beer Bottles, Phone 627 and horse will call T. J. KENNEDY, 13 Williams Lane. June 28, 11

WANTED—To Purchase, a Government Cart, must be in good condition. P. C. O'DRISCOLL, LTD., Auctioneers. July 14, 31

Help Wanted.

WANTED—A Good General Servant with a knowledge of plain cooking, Protestant preferred, to proceed to Boston, to work in home with family of three children; good reference required; apply at MAJESTIC THEATRE, between 7 and 10 p.m., any evening. July 15, 1f

WANTED—An Agent to sell Belgian shoe laces, on commission, to large firms; apply to "DE GRUCHY," c/o St. John's Newfoundland Telegram, giving full particulars of other lines carried. July 15, 21

WANTED—Immediately, a Good Reliable Girl for small family, good wages, reference required; apply E. PHILLIPS, Allandale Road, c/o Jas. Baird, Ltd., (Dry Goods Dept.). July 14, 31

WANTED—A Bright Young Woman, with good education, to take charge of Telephone Exchange. **AYRE & SONS, LTD.** July 15, 31

WANTED—A General Maid; apply to MRS. ANDREW CARROLL, "The Bungalow," opp. Mount Cashel, Torbay Road. July 15, 1f

WANTED—Experienced Maid, must have references; apply MRS. J. St. P. KNIGHT, 31 King's Bridge Road. July 14, 1f

WANTED—A General Maid with reference, where another is kept; apply to MRS. THOMAS GODDEN, 53 Cochrane St. July 14, 31

WANTED—Good General Maid; apply MRS. J. A. HOUSE, No. 54 Monkstown Road. July 16, 21

WANTED—A Barber; apply to J. J. COURTNEY, Prescott St. July 14, 1f

WANTED—A General Maid; apply MRS. L. P. CHAPLIN, 234 Duckworth Street. July 14, 1f

WANTED—A Maid; apply to MRS. G. A. C. BRUCE, No. 14 Bannister's Mill Road. July 14, 31

Children Cry for

Fletcher's
CASTORIA



MOTHER—Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, prepared for Infants in arms and Children all ages. To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *W. D. Hooper*. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

GERALD S. DOYLE, Sales Agent for Nfld.

At the Mouth of the Treacherous Pit
STORY OF LOVE, INTRIGUE AND REVENGE

CHAPTER XIX.

He would not do anything without telling Dolores. He looked up with a great sigh. It seemed to him that all the perplexities of his life were returning. The red rose for him had always been surrounded with sharpest thorns. He looked up to find his wife's eyes fixed upon him.

"A sigh, Karl!—and such a deep one! What is it about; and from whom is your letter?"

His first impulse was to tell her, his second not to let her know, if possible. It could bring her only sharp pain, and could do no good. Her words returned to him that her name was a burden of sorrow, and her happiness too bright to last. A superstitious chill came over him as he looked at the letter. He would not tell Dolores what was in it. But she saw that he looked pale and agitated.

"You have had news, Karl?" she said suddenly.

"No, my darling—indeed I have no news at all," he replied.

"Show me that letter you have in your hand," she said.

The Squire looked up in wonder at the change in his daughter's voice. Sir Karl was at a loss for a few moments. He knew that if he did show the letter to Dolores, it would make her miserable, she would imagine all kinds of horrors, and perhaps their happiness would be destroyed. If he refused she might be vexed, and think he was keeping a secret from her. He compromised the matter by thrusting the letter into the depths of his pocket, and saying to her that he would show it to her later on.

"Is it anything important?" she asked.

"Oh, no," he answered—"only a little favor asked by a neighbor!"

Then her anxiety left her. It could only be a letter from one of the tenants who wanted something done.

In some strange manner all the brightness was gone from the day. They went out for a long drive after breakfast; but Sir Karl's jests were few—he even forgot to smile. His one thought was, What did Lola want with him, and should he tell Dolores?

He looked at the bright, sunny face so radiant with happiness and love. How could he sadden it even for a moment? And yet he hated to keep a secret from her. The struggle be-

tween his desire to save her pain and his desire to be truthful to her made him wretched.

"What day of the month is it Karl?" asked Dolores, as they stood together in the library after luncheon.

"The tenth of June," he replied.

"Well, I shall always remember the tenth of June," she said, half laughingly, "as the first day on which you seemed dull after our marriage."

"I am not dull, surely!" he cried.

"That cannot be, Dolores."

"You are; and a greater crime, Karl, you could not commit—in my opinion at least, for I love to hear your laughter. What has been the matter all day? Even papa has noticed it; he says that he fears you are not well."

She went up to him, and her finger traced the lines on his face.

"This is quite a new line over your brow, Karl. I never saw it until today. Now what has brought it here?"

"I cannot tell. I think you will soon send them all away. Kiss the lines, Dolores, and they will vanish as if by magic."

She kissed them with her sweet, fresh lips. How he longer with all his heart to fold her in his arms and tell her all his perplexity! How at that moment he hated Lola for coming between them! Never was man so sorely perplexed; and the loving wife read the perplexity in his face.

"Karl," she said, "you are keeping a secret from me—that is, you are trying to keep it; but you will not succeed. I can read your thoughts. You have not the faintest chance, believe me. You had better tell me at once before I find it out."

"My darling Dolores, I shall never keep any secrets from you," he answered; and he spoke the truth. He never intended so to do. If he did meet Lola to ascertain why she wanted to see him it would be only to tell Dolores afterward every word that had passed between them. Of that he felt convinced; so he took her in his arms and kissed her until she cried out for mercy.

"We have been married all this time, Karl, and you kiss me as if we had been married only a day or two."

"My beautiful wife!" he cried, "every day of my life I love you more and more."

"Do you really, Karl? Ah, my dear, it is too bright, too beautiful to last!" He kissed her again and told her that they would never be less happy because they could never love each other less; and Dolores was satisfied although still a little anxious.

Father and daughter talked about him later on just before dinner; and the Squire said that Karl was not well; that there was a look of distress about his face which could come only from physical pain; but he laughed at Dolores' forebodings of trouble.

"All happy wives have those fears," he said. "There is nothing wrong, only Karl is not well."

"Are you going to drive me home, Karl?" asked the Squire, when the dessert was placed on the table.

The baronet flushed all over his handsome face—not a faint flush, but a hot, burning color, which deepened when he saw his wife and her father looking at him with wondering eyes.

"Why, Karl," laughed Dolores, "you are blushing like a girl! And what a beautiful blush! I wish I could look like that!"

But the Squire's heart sunk within him. "There was something wrong," he thought. Ah, surely a time of sorrow and trouble had not begun for his child!

"I am so very sorry," said Sir Karl; "I really can not go. I have to see to some one this evening on business, and I must keep my appointment."

He detested the bare idea of it as he uttered the words.

"Can I drive anywhere with you?" asked the Squire, his heart sinking more and more with the sense of coming evil.

"This is the first time you have been unable to drive papa home," observed Dolores. "How strange! Shall I drive you, papa?"

But a vague belief that his beloved child would be better and safer at home came to the Squire.

"No, my darling. If you can spare James, I will take him."

"James can go with pleasure," said Sir Karl, with a look of relief—a look not unnoticed by the Squire.

So it was arranged. The Squire, after bidding a loving good-night to his daughter and her children, drove off with James Ashford, the groom, in the pony-carriage.

"I am not going straight home," he said, "I shall go round by Deeping."

No warning came to them that this was their last meeting on earth, that a terrible cloud was hanging over the happy household, and that the sweet bright look on the face of Dolores would be seen there never again. They stood together, Sir Karl and Dolores, little dreaming of what that night would bring forth, watching the carriage, and waving adieus to the Squire until he was out of sight. Then Lady Ashmore said gently to her husband:

"I hope papa is not disappointed. He likes to have you drive him, Karl."

"And it pleases me to do so," rejoined the baronet. "It is as great a disappointment to me as it is to him. But it will not happen again, I am sure he will forgive me this time."

"Yes, I am sure he will," said Dolores, smiling. "You are always so good to him, Karl. If I loved you for nothing else in this world, I must love you for your constant kindness to my father."

He longed to remain with her; it was so pleasant out in the sunshine, with the one being he loved so dearly by his side. Dolores wore the dress that was his favorite—a pale-violet silk, with a superb suite of pearls. She never even looked at that dress again after that evening.

"I am sorry I must leave you, Dolores," he said. "It is very annoying to have our pleasant evening spoiled in this way."

She looked up at him.

"Where are you going, Karl? It is so unusual for you to have business interviews in the evening."

"It is not only unusual, but it is awfully disagreeable," he replied. "I will take good care that it never happens again."

"Tell me what it is all about," she said. "You know everything of interest to you is of equal interest to me."

"I will tell you all about it, my darling, when I return," and to his morbidly excited fancy the rustling leaves seemed to repeat the words "when I return."

"At least," said Dolores, "tell me where you are going, Karl."

"I cannot; I will tell you all about it when I come home."

Ships That Never Go to Sea

Round the coast of Great Britain, in every port and harbor, there are ships which never go to sea.

Year in and year out they lie at their moorings, their only movement the idle swing round at the turn of the tide.

All some of the ports where there is a miniature fleet of these stay-at-home boats the harbor-master has moored them all together out of the way of the traffic. They are of all types and sizes and ages. Although they appear to be utterly lifeless, there is generally a caretaker on board to trim and set the lamps, open the ports and skylights, do a bit of pumping where it is required, and generally keep things as ship-shape as possible. At other places or where there are only a few, a longshoreman will go the round and have them under his charge. In the docks there are many of these odd craft tucked away in some remote corner.

There are many reasons why these boats are left to lie at their moorings. A number are the victims of the trade "slump"; there are no markets, and consequently there is no use for them. Others are for sale for various reasons, while not a few are getting old and their classification number—the hall-mark of seaworthiness—has expired.

A Legacy Of The War.

At the end of the war there were hundreds of ships which, being designed and built for some specific war use, became obsolete on account of their being useless for other purposes except at a heavy cost of reconstruction. Those which were not bought to be broken up or sold lie at their moorings in various creeks and harbors.

Away out of sight in large and in small boat yards are many yachts which have not been in commission for years. In many cases long before the war. Their owners have been unable to use them; some have not found new owners and lay up year after year until they are of no use for the sea.

The life of a ship is not materially affected by being laid up if reasonable care has been taken of vital parts, such as keeping the bigges clean, ventilating the cabins, and having a coat of paint put on now and again. A boat which may look a sad spectacle to the eye will, after being through the hands of workmen, look none the worse for years of idleness.

Wooden boats are perhaps the most sensitive to neglect. As a rule, the wood to decay first is not that part which is in the water but the inside portion and particularly that strip of outside planking which sailors call "between wind and water."

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Just Folks.
By EDGAR A GUEST

UNINSTRUCTED.

"I'm going to send you down to earth," said God to me one day.

"I'm giving you what men call 'birth'—To-night you'll start away; I want you there to live with men Until I call you back again."

I trembled as I heard Him speak. Yet knew that I must go; I felt His hand upon my cheek. And wished that I might know Just what on earth would be my task. And timidly I dared to ask.

"Tell me before I start away What Thou would have me do; What message would Thou have me say.

ALL OVER NEWFOUNDLAND

PURITY CONDENSED MILK

In town and country, on land and sea, in homes rich and poor, Purity Condensed Milk is in daily use. For cooking and for use in Coffee and Cocoa it is universally favored. Keep a supply in the house and you'll never be short of "milk and sugar," for Purity is both.

NO ENVY.

In my four-cylinder calash I journey here and there; its cranks, made of seasoned ash, has energy to spare. The body made of chocolate tin, is much in need of paint; I know the fenders are a sin, the ancient top looks quaint. It has a homemade steering wheel, with wire together tied; and yet when driving it I feel all swollen up with pride. For this old bus is all my own, I owe no man a groat; and like a king upon his throne I sit and guide my boat. The sparkplugs are not very good, I fashioned them of zinc; the pistons made of cottonwood, are sometimes on the blink; but they are mine, such as they are, my credit's good and clean; and so I tool my grunting car with high and haughty mien. My wagon lacks the modern curves; it has no four-wheeled brakes; its action's hard upon the nerves, it bucks and creaks and shakes; and yet no man can view my truck, and say, "I'll call police unless you pay the silver buck you owe for gas and grease. I'll summon here the hat-herders, unless you pay me now for mixing up your busted gears that time you killed a cow." I'd rather drive a rusty bus and owe no man a cent than scorch around with pomp and fuss while creditors lament.

Fads and Fashions.

Alligator trimmings are used on slippers of beige suede. Printed crepes and taffetas are rich in design and color. Black, white and red seem to be the leading shades in shoes. It is rumored that dark blue will soon have a decided vogue. Frocks are flat in back, and rather full at the front of the skirt. Figured silk dresses are worn with scarfs of the same material. Edges of gray Summer fur are used on a frock of gray Venise lace. Colorful cross-stitching is used on cool smocks of silk and cotton crepes. Plaits are used at the sides of slim skirts to give additional fullness. A touch of red is necessary to the smartness of the summer costume. A very smart handkerchief of black chiffon has a printed border in red.

Nothing like Kellogg's to keep the young hopeful just bubbling over with good health.

With milk or cream—nourishing, delicious and most easily digested.

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES
Oven-fresh always

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer Aspirin"

INSIST! Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 24 years.

Safe. Accept only a Bayer package

which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100.—Druggists and Chemists.

What do you know about **Beaver Board?**

Do you know that about seven dollars worth of Beaver Board will put an attractive ceiling on your dining room.

Do you know that Beaver Board, whilst being artistic enough for your parlor, is cheap enough for your kitchen.

Genuine Beaver Board
Five Cents Per Square Foot

Do you know that Beaver Board is sized on both sides, ready for paint or calcimine.

Do you know that we are the only firm in St. John's selling Genuine Beaver Board.

Colin Campbell, Limited
Water Street St. John's Newfoundland

Don't say Paper, say The Evening Telegram.



Have you shined your shoes today with

2 IN 1 Shoe Polish

It improves your personal appearance and saves the leather.

For Black, White, Tan, Brown and Ox-blood Shoes

F. F. Dalley Company Inc. Buffalo, N.Y.

Attributes Safety to Prayer

TORONTO, Ont., June 19.—(By Canadian Press)—Because an old Chinese woman smoked opium in bed in Fowchow, West China, a Canadian doctor is exultant at the great witness set by the survival of a Methodist Church when all the adjoining temples and houses were burned. In a letter just received by the Methodist Missionary Society offices here, Dr. E. Kyle Simpson describes vividly the conflagration in Fowchow.

"Behold how great a fire an old woman smoking opium on a straw bed may kindle," writes Dr. Simpson. "The fire leaped over the city wall in the morning and before nightfall it had burned about one-third of the area inside and about one-sixth of the city without the wall. Probably about 5,000 people are homeless. In the west and in an area of one-third of Fowchow proper the only building standing is our church. The temple next door where we hold our dispensary is gone. Our evangelists' school is also burned, but the church, old, ramshackle that it is, stands.

"The Chinese say 'That is God's protection' or 'the fire god fears the foreigner.' One post on the corner of the 'heavenly wall' took fire and went out, but was not put out by human hands. For eight hours the fire raged round it on all sides, first on one side and then on another. Temples, fine homes, poor homes and shacks burned down; but some were praying that the church would be spared and be a witness to God's protection, and it did not burn."

Dr. Simpson's own explanation is brief and joyous. "I can attribute it to no other cause than the direct answer to prayer. Hallelujah."

Outside the wall the large temple which was the finest building of the city, and which the Canadian Methodists had rented for a middle school, was burned. Rev. R. G. Longley and wife and family were living in a portion of it, but escaped with the loss of \$1,000 in personal property. The school loss was \$500 in books and equipment. Another \$500 loss to equipment was entailed by the burning of the evangelists' school. The dispensary had housed the children's church of 200 persons. The younger school children have had to be sent home as there was no money with which to rent other spaces for a school. The Chinese themselves through their Red Cross had supported the dispensary, but the local gentry had lost their homes and were now in no position to make donations to medical work. And the price of labor and building material was soaring. In the face of such discouragements Dr. Simpson concluded, "But this is God's battle and His soldiers are going to win out some day."

MAJESTIC THIS WEEK

BETTY COMPSON, in
"The White Flower"

Screened on Volcanic Slopes in the Hawaiian Islands, It is Filled with Scenes of Exotic Charm and Beauty

BEN REDDEN

TENOR, Will Sing:

- (A) FLOWER SONG—From Carman.
- (B) THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
- (C) ASTHORE.

NOTE—B and C was sung with great success by the celebrated O'Shaughnessy many years ago in St. Patrick's Hall.



EARLY CABLES

CHURCH UNION BILL THROUGH.

OTTAWA, July 15. Church Union Legislation passed the final stages in the Canadian Parliament to-night when the House of Commons adopted the Senate amendment providing for a vote either by ballot or at a church meeting of a congregation wishing to remain out of Church Union. Previously in the Commons a similar amendment was defeated. There was no opposition to-night, though Bert Forke, Progressive Leader and sponsor of the Bill, rose to speak after the amendment had been declared passed and was ruled out. William Duff, Liberal, Lanenburg, regretting the Senate had not gone further and provided that the name "Presbyterian Church of Canada" could be used by dissenting congregations, stated the minority group of the churches would carry on and build up a new Presbyterian Church in Canada in spite of what Parliament had done to disturb the ancient continuity of that church.

\$1,000,000 FLOOD IN CHINA.

PEKING, July 15. Kaigan, in the Province of Chihli, the largest commercial centre North of Peking, has been destroyed in part by flood along the Hangko River, according to word received here to-night. Damage to the city is unofficially estimated at \$1,000,000. The loss of life is not thought to be great although the railway bridge and hundreds of houses were completely destroyed. Fear is expressed lest the dykes protecting the city of Tientsin may not hold against the onrush of waters and thus precipitate a flood condition worse than that of 1917.

FREE STATE GOVT. TO RELEASE

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

DUBLIN, July 15. The release of Eamonn De Valera, Austin Stack and other political leaders now in prison, has been decided upon by the Free State Government, it was learned to-day. The official announcement will not be made until to-morrow or Thursday.

U.S. FLIERS IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 15. The United States army fliers, who are circling the globe and are now in Paris, are nineteen days behind their original schedule, but with a gain of twelve days to their credit since they left Tokio. The pilots of the three planes and their assistants were in fine health on their arrival here, in spite of weeks of heavy strain, but they were tired and almost overcome by the enthusiasm of their reception. The fliers have covered from the Pacific Coast of the American Continent to their present resting place, a distance of nearly 18,000 miles, in something less than four months. They will remain here long, but will proceed to London, and from there, flying by way of the Orkney Islands, Iceland and Greenland, Labrador and Canada return to the United States. Under their original schedule they would be in Washington on Aug.

U. S. ROWERS' VICTORY.

ARGENTEUILL, France, July 15. Holders of Olympic doubles sculls championship, Jack Kelly and Paul Costello, United States, raced to easy victory in Olympic trials in this event this afternoon, defeating the French pair by five lengths and Hungary's by nine lengths on a 2,000 metre course, thus earning the right to enter the finals Thursday.

10th, but although they may clip two or three days off their flying on the remaining legs, it is not expected that they will arrive there much before August 25th. They are due next to hop to London, a distance of 225 miles, and then enter upon the sixth and final division, with the following hops by miles:—Hull, England, 156 miles; Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, 370 miles; Thorshaven, Faro Islands, 273 miles; Hornafjord, Iceland, 200 miles; Retkjavik, Iceland, 339 miles; Anngmagaalik, Greenland, 500 miles; Ivigtut, Greenland, 500 miles; Indian Harbor, Labrador, 572 miles; Cartwright Harbour, Labrador, 40 miles; Hawkes Bay, Newfoundland, 290 miles; Pictou Harbour, N.S., 420 miles; Boston, 520 miles; Mitchell Field, New York, 175 miles; and Washington, 220 miles.

OFF FOR THE PRESENT.

OTTAWA, July 15. The five hundred dollar scheme for the construction of the St. Lawrence deep waterway scheme to the Great Lakes was ended for the present session when the Railway Committee of the House to-day advised that the bill be withdrawn. It was the scheme of a company which sought incorporation under the name of Confederation Canal and Power Company with half billion capitalization.

WHEAT CONDITIONS.

WINNIPEG, July 15. Predictions made at the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday that conditions in Western Canada were the worst in seventy years and that the wheat yield would not be more than fifty per cent. of last year's harvest, was characterized to-day as "pure bunk." While it is admitted conditions in some parts of Northern Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta are dry, due to lack of moisture, the opinion is freely expressed here that timely rains would have decidedly beneficial results and would boost crop prospects. The consensus of opinion among the trade here is that the final harvest will touch the three hundred million bushel mark.

HOUSTON NEXT MEETING PLACE.

LONDON, July 15. The International Advertising Convention will meet at Houston, Tex., in 1925. The city was the unanimous choice of the delegates in session here to-day.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

LONDON, July 15. The all-important inter-Allied Conference for making effective the Experts' plan for German Reparations will open in the British Foreign Office at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, with Premiers MacDonald and Herriot at the head of the table and the plenipotentiaries of the Minor Allied Powers interested in obtaining war compensation, seated around the Board.

P. E. I. POTATO INDUSTRY.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 15. Nine thousand acres of certified seed potatoes, over three times the acreage of last year, were planted in Prince Edward Island this year, according to a statement made here to-day at the annual meeting of the Potato Growers' Association.

ARGENTEUILL, France, July 15.

Holders of Olympic doubles sculls championship, Jack Kelly and Paul Costello, United States, raced to easy victory in Olympic trials in this event this afternoon, defeating the French pair by five lengths and Hungary's by nine lengths on a 2,000 metre course, thus earning the right to enter the finals Thursday.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 15. Lewis Bovis, one of the gang captured by the Halifax police after a hard struggle and gun battle yesterday, was this morning charged with murder and attempted murder of police officers Falton and Kennedy, respectively, when the party were arraigned in the police court this morning. His confederates were charged with breaking in and entering the residence of T. C. C. tabley. The prisoners were remanded for one week.

RICHARD'S LIME...
 TRAFFIC

SIDE TALKS.

By Ruth Cameron.

GOOD FORM IN TELEPHONING.

Recently I met an old school friend on the street. I had seen her only once since the death of her husband a year ago and was anxious to know how she was getting on.

"I've tried to reach you by telephone," I exclaimed, "but they told me there was no telephone listed for you."

Too Heavy A Time Cost.

"Yes," she said, "I've had it taken out. It wasn't the expense, although of course I've had to cut down heavily on expenses. A telephone would be a real convenience in lots of ways, and it's a real deprivation to have to do without one. It's just that I simply cannot spare the time to answer it. You know I'm decorating parchment lampshades to help out my income and with the housework and sewing for the children it takes just about all my time. And remembering what a slave I was to that insistent bell in the old days I just gave up the idea of having a telephone. It was not at all unusual to have the phone ring a dozen times in the course of a day and the friends who called up to talk about club affairs, or just for a chat, or to ask about the church supper, or something like that, would take 15 or 20 minutes apiece, and when you multiply that by 12 you can see the time it consumed."

"My Cake Is Burning."

"There was one woman in particular who was an enthusiastic club woman and an indefatigable worker. I used to groan when I heard her voice for nothing short of actual rube-

ness would shut her off under half an hour. I used to tell her my door bell was ringing, or that I smelled my cake burning, and other fibs, for if you told her outright that you hadn't the time to listen to her she would be mortally offended. I accomplish twice as much now as when I was interrupted so often on the telephone even though I do miss the convenience."

There isn't a woman who reads this who won't sympathize with my friend; I'm thinking, or a man either for that matter. For what husband hasn't fumed time and again when trying to reach his home by telephone to be told repeatedly that the line was busy. It might be a good idea if the telephone company, along with its other directions would print a set of "good form in telephoning" rules for housekeepers. I suggest the following:

Ask Her What She's Doing.

"Always begin your conversation by asking if the one you have called is busy. She may have callers, or she may be dressing to go out, or she may be cooking or otherwise too busy to spare much time.

"Time your call. Keep your eye on the clock and don't talk over ten minutes.

"Stick to the subject you have called about and don't go rambling off onto other subjects. Be brisk and concise and don't waste a lot of useless time in non-essential details.

"If you must make a social call by telephone, choose the evening, as the daytime should be clear for business calls, and don't be too long about it even then."

This is not only common courtesy but common sense, and if these rules were adhered to much valuable time would be saved by thousands of housekeepers which now is wasted at the telephone.

RICHARD HUDNUT

THREE FLOWERS FACE POWDER
 The Face Powder that is Different
 Having the Particularly Desirable
 Quality of Adhesiveness and per-
 fumed with the Delicately and
 Appealing odor of Three Flowers
 In All Popular Shades

British Build

Giant Airship

TO CRUISE AROUND THE WORLD.

LONDON—(A.P.)—Built with a view to flying around the world, a giant air cruiser will shortly leave the works near here for trials at Southampton. The plane has two large floats, is driven by a 650 horse power engine, and carries a crew of five.

Two pilots sit in front, and behind them in the fuselage is a wireless room. Still further back are the sleeping quarters, as large as a motor bus, and gasoline is carried in two floats in sufficient quantity for a 1,000 mile trip. The plane will have a cruising speed of 80 miles an hour and a full-out speed of 100 miles.

Cuticura

Loveliness
 A Clear
 Healthy Skin
 Use of Cuticura

A decidedly masculine influence is seen in the blouse-vests of chints, flannel and silks.

The Debt of Nations

On December 31st, 1923, the national debts of four leading participants in the great war, on the side of the Allies, compared as follows: The internal debt of France was \$52,247,000,000 and the external debt estimated at the rate of exchange then current, was \$28,231,000,000, making a total indebtedness of \$80,478,000,000. On the same date, according to a study just completed by the research department of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, the internal debt of Great Britain was \$32,709,000,000, the external debt \$4,320,000,000, making the total debt \$37,029,000,000. The internal debt of Italy was \$18,293,000,000, the external debt \$19,354,000,000, a total debt of \$37,647,000,000. The United States at that time owed \$21,916,000,000, of course all internal.

If these figures are adjusted for varying degrees of inflation by dividing the total debt of each country by the valuable price index number of that country, the following result is obtained: The debt of France so stated amounts to \$17,555,000,000, that of Great Britain to \$24,999,000,000, that of Italy to \$6,542,000,000, and that of the United States to \$14,514,000,000. If these figures, which for simplicity may be referred to as figures on the pre-war gold basis, are compared with the estimated national wealth of each country similarly estimated

in pre-war gold dollars, we find that the debt of Great Britain is 35.71% of her wealth, that of Italy 30.78% of her wealth, and that of the United States 6.31%.

Comparing the interest charge estimated in pre-war gold dollars, with the national income on the same basis, we find that the percentage of interest charge to national income for Great Britain is 10.52%, for France 9.50% for Italy 6.18%, and for the United States 2.18%.

On a per capita basis, the debt of Great Britain in pre-war gold dollars is \$531.89, that of France \$450.13, that of Italy \$163.55, and that of the United States \$131.95, whereas the per capita interest charge is \$22.38 for Great Britain, \$16.69 for France, \$6.15 for the United States, and \$5.25 for Italy.

To sum up, therefore, these figures show that, estimated in pre-war gold dollars, the national debt of Great Britain is heaviest, that of France comes next, that of the United States next, and that of Italy last. In proportion to public wealth, the debt of Great Britain comes first, Italy and France in the order named follow closely, and the United States comes last with only about one-fifth or one-sixth of the percentage of the other countries.

RACINE MULTI-MILE CORD TIRES

are the Best Value
 Your Money
 Can Buy

All Sizes in Stock

JOB'S STORES, Ltd.



Delicia Sandwich Spread

Stands supreme as the favorite hot weather lunch. You really ought try it once

- Bowring Bros., Ltd.
- W. E. Bearns.
- W. Davidson.
- Ellis & Co., Ltd.
- C. P. Eagan.



- G. Knowling, Ltd.
- J. J. Mulcahy.
- W. J. Murphy.
- M. J. O'Brien.
- Steer's, Ltd., and
- A. E. Worrall.

Delicia Spread Will Better Your Bread

Gold From the Laurentic

£ 172,000 WORTH RECOVERED THIS SEASON.

Owing to the better knowledge of the condition of the wreck, and to the weather being favourable for diving, the work of recovering the gold sunk in the White Star liner Laurentic, which was torpedoed off the Donegal coast in January, 1917, has been very successful. In fact it is within sight of completion. When the Laurentic went down she had on board 3,211 bars of gold. There have been obtained this season 115 bars, and only

39 more remain to be got up.

Each bar is valued at approximately £1,500. As was explained in The Times a couple of months ago, it may be more difficult for the divers to take out the remaining bars. The strong room in which the specie was stored for the voyage to America has long gone to pieces, so that its contents have scattered. When the divers resumed operations this year they found over 24 of the smashed plates of the steamer lying over the area where gold was known to be, and this metal had to be shifted before the bars could be searched for.

The salvage work is being conducted from the Admiralty salvage vessel Racer, of which Mr. T. C. Robinson is

chief officer, and is under the direction of Commander Guybon C. C. Damant, O.B.E., formerly Inspector of Diving in the Royal Navy.

At the head of the naval diving staff is Mr. Ernest C. Miller, M.B.E., D.S.C., Warrant Shipwright, R.N. The remains of the Laurentic by Mr. Miller are to be seen at Wembley at the stand of Messrs. Siebe Gorman in the Palace of Engineering.



SNOODLES



Sossie Isn't Taking Any Chances.




for Smokers' Cough
 try Lic-O-ric



LIFE SAVERS
 they soothe the throat

at all stores
 GERALD S. DOYLE,
 Distributor.

House of Assembly
Proceedings

OFFICIAL SYNOPSIS.

TUESDAY, July 15th.
The House met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Speaker in the chair. Mr. Brown presented a petition from the residents of Long Island, St. John's Island and Triton Island in the district of Twillingate asking that a sum of \$500 be allocated for the purpose of repairing and building North Twin Lakes and Badger Lake.

Mr. Moore supported the prayer of the petition.
Mr. Cashin presented a largely identical petition from the residents of the wharf asking for a public wharf at that place. For a number of years boats and others used the wharf for a private concern. Last year this wharf was carried away and at present there is no wharf for the fishermen of Ferryland and adjacent settlements to tie on their boats.
Mr. Moore gave the petition his support.

STATE ON ADDRESS IN REPLY.
Mr. Lake presented the Report of Select Committee on the Address in Reply.
Mr. Hibbs congratulated the Speaker on the high honor conferred upon him by the House and also extended congratulations to Mr. Lake and Mr. Linegar, the mover and second respectively, of the Address in Reply.
He took occasion to offer his congratulations to the Prime Minister on his good fortune to come into office just as prosperity was about to dawn in this country. He told a story which happened after the 1919 election when certain members of the present Government were regretting that they were defeated, and Mr. John Croebie said to his associates at that time, "don't worry, go home and say your prayers, because that bunch got the biggest mistake that ever any Government had." Continuing, Mr. Hibbs said that Sir John was right, and he believed if the men who were in Opposition five years ago were thanked now with the approach of a new year of prosperity. He had every reason to believe that the worst period in our history had been gone through and that, as a people, are in a better time. He said it was easy to criticize and thought some people should not forget that the Government that was in power from 1919 to 1923 experienced the most trying times in the annals of this Colony. Demands were made on the Government from all quarters and very loud demands were made by persons who were unfair enough to misrepresent them to the effect of stating that the sole purpose of that Government while in power was to plunder and throw out extravagantly. He wished to say to the Leader of the House that his Government will be judged by the people of the country, not what they say in the House, but what they do while in office during the next four years, and he trusted that they will do an amount of work. He and his associates had confidence in Mr. Monroe and believed that things will turn out all right, if the fisheries realize their prices that have been during the last four years combined with the opening up of that Gander enterprise which will afford considerable employment to our people. The present Government came into power under very favorable auspices, he thought, and whether the Leader of the Government will make good or not, he will tell. He thought that the representations and exaggerations made regarding the past were in office during the past were recalled for. He

would like to see the facts disclosed and he did not think that anybody who was a member of the late Government had any desire to hide anything. He said we all should remember that we are human and make mistakes, and predicted that the members of the present Government will be wiser in four years' time than they are to-day. If, he said, 75 per cent of the working people of the country were demanding relief and assistance and besieging the Government constantly with deputations and petitions with innumerable requests, and as was in evidence during the years 1919 to 1923, the present administration would find that they would have to steer a different course.
Mr. Linegar in his speech referred to deputations coming to the bar of the House demanding that something should be done to relieve their destitution, and he would like to ask the present Government what would it do if they had to cope with the same conditions? What would you do? He said that the present Government would probably make as great, or as many mistakes, as its predecessors did; it is only human to make mistakes.

Mr. Hibbs sincerely hoped that all the promises contained in Mr. Monroe's Manifesto would be carried out, and if they were Mr. Monroe would find every man on the Opposition side of the House giving him his fullest support. Mr. Hibbs went on to say that it was not the intention of the Opposition to tear down, they would like to give as much support as possible in building up.
One of the things that he would like to suggest in this country was the encouragement of tourist traffic, and he trusted that the trade, which would have an exceptional benefit to the country, would be encouraged and developed. He said the question may be asked why did we not do it when we were in office? The answer to that is that owing to depression and exceptionally hard times coupled with the lack of employment we had other more important and emergency cases to deal with. He said that at present we needed some sound policy to be developed along the right lines for the encouragement of this trade. We have the facilities and we have the resources, he did not think that the majority of our leading citizens would disagree with him regarding the need of developing the tourist trade, and he felt certain that they would be only too glad to give their help, and act on a committee if they are called upon to do so. He called attention to the great tourist trade of Bermuda, from which that country reaps a benefit of millions of dollars every year. He said that it may be true that they have a larger scope and a better chance to cater to this trade than we have, and while we may not have such opportunities natural and otherwise, yet we can do as well as some of the Eastern Provinces of Canada, and better than some others. Mr. Hibbs pointed out that if we put our minds to it and get down to business we could do a wonderful trade in this country, which would add materially to the country's benefit. The most important things we need are good hotel accommodation and good roads, we have other natural things in our favor, such as resources, climatic conditions, sport, etc. He also pointed out to Mr. Monroe that if he put forward an effort to develop this trade he would have the whole-hearted support of the Members of the Opposition side of the House. He also said that whilst the Members on this side of the House did not want to see Mr. Monroe successful with his Party at the next election, he assured him that if Mr. Monroe developed a plan and put forward good suggestions towards trade it would go a long way towards the success of his party at the next election.
Mr. Hibbs requested the Govern-

ment not to judge its predecessors too harshly, but to hear in mind the conditions under which they had to contend during their term of office. He also told Mr. Monroe that his Party would be judged by the electorate not because of their criticism of the party they succeeded, but by what his party now in power would do.
Mr. Hibbs expressed himself as being very interested in the Gander proposition which was soon to be considered and deliberated upon in the House. He felt certain and was convinced that it would be a splendid enterprise not only for the district which he happened to represent, but for the great good and benefit of the whole country.
He also said that one of the bones of contention on the part of all Oppositions is as to whether the Government that is in power is going to allow the members of a district which they represent, whether those members be Opposition members or not, to look after the grants of their particular Districts. He pointed out to the Prime Minister that it would not help him any or enhance his popularity any to discriminate against the Opposition Districts or the Members who represent those Districts. He also said that it had been started already, and it is now being done in a northern District by a member who represents a District on the West Coast, viz. the Hon. Member for Burin, Mr. Long. He wanted to give Mr. Long a bit of fatherly advice and told him that he would not do himself any good by interfering with this particular District. Mr. Hibbs also said that it would not do himself any harm and that there were things being done in his District to-day which are ridiculous. He pointed out that this was not done when his party was in power and that there was no discrimination made against the Members of the Opposition. He quoted an instance where he himself had been refused a grant for his District by the Department to which he went, and that half an hour afterwards a member of the Opposition was given the grant. He also would like to say before taking his seat that the Opposition members should be treated decently and the Opposition would treat the Government decently. He had no intention of holding up the House, and although his party may look small, he warned the Prime Minister that they could in spite of the smallness of their number hold up the House if they cared to.
Mr. Godden said he would like to say a few words with regard to the Speech from the Throne. He said that it contained very little indeed, but it was not always what a man said that counted, but what he did. He pointed out that it was mentioned in the Speech from the Throne that a further and more thorough investigation was to be held into the claims of the several Departments of the Government, and he trusted that these investigations would be conducted in a proper way and that the mis-doings of the guilty parties brought to light and that the parties responsible be dealt with according to justice. He also made mention of the proposal to have the matter of public printing controlled by the Colonial Secretary's Office, and in this connection he called attention to and suggested that public or Government advertising might also be handled and controlled in the same way, and not to waste money by having Government advertisements scattered over pages of pamphlets, magazines, and various other small publications. He also pointed out that as it was the wish of the Government to have a brief session it was not the intention of the Opposition to prolong the session unnecessarily.

He also wished to congratulate Mr. Monroe upon his success at the recent Election, and he trusted that Mr. Monroe will be square and fair with all concerned. He did not intend to criticize at present as there is nothing to criticize at the present time, but after a short while he may have more to say on this point.
Mr. Scammell desired first of all to congratulate the Hon. the Speaker upon the high office which had been conferred upon him, and that he felt certain the choice was a good one, and he had every confidence that the Speaker would uphold the good name and traditions of the House. He also wished to congratulate the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. He said that he had listened attentively and with interest to the speech made by Mr. Lake, and he wished to congratulate him upon the success which he achieved in moving the address and reply. He was not surprised to hear such a good speech from Mr. Lake as he knew, before the Hon. Member had made his speech, that he was quite capable of doing justice to the occasion.
He congratulated Mr. Linegar upon his speech, as seconder of the motion, and although it was the first time that he had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Linegar, he felt that it was incumbent upon him to congratulate the Labor Movement of the West End District of St. John's upon having such an able supporter and challenger of their rights.
In passing he would like to reiterate the remarks of the Hon. Member for Twillingate regarding the Speech from the Throne; the most notable feature about the speech was its brev-

ity. He said that they had not the chance to talk much at the present time, because of the present Government having been in power such a short time. Mr. Scammell speaking of the Bonavista Bay Bye-Election said that Mr. Monroe gave as his reason for not having the Bye-Election until the Fall that so many of the fishermen were away at present, and that to hold a Bye-Election now would disfranchise a great number of them, but Mr. Scammell would like to point out that the same thing applied to the district of Harbour Grace, and that if a number of the voters of Bonavista Bay would be disfranchised by holding the Bye-Election in Bonavista Bay it was equally as logical to say that a great number of voters had been disfranchised in the District of Hr. Grace.
Mr. Scammell said that he had before him a copy of Mr. Monroe's Manifesto. He pointed out that though it was brief it was very weighty, and it was the intention of the Opposition to see in so far as it was humanly possible that all those promises contained in it would be kept. He expressed himself as being very much afraid that before Mr. Monroe carried out all the promises contained in his Manifesto he would experience many wretched and unpleasant nights.
In speaking of the Address in Reply Mr. Scammell said he had been informed that Newfoundlanders employed on the Humber were in a proportion to the outsiders of 96 per cent. to 4 per cent, but still, he thought, there was much discrimination and he hoped there would be a firm stand taken in this direction. Scores of men are knocking about who could still fill the jobs held now by foreigners, and the Government should see to it that the positions are filled by local men. Beyond the Humber matter there was nothing in the Speech to refer to, but when the Estimates came up for discussion he hoped to have something more to say.
Mr. Brown, Member for Twillingate, said he would like to support the

Gander proposition. He congratulated Mr. Fox on his elevation to the Speakership, and felt that in him both sides of the House had every confidence. He also complimented the Mover and Seconder of the Address in Reply, but took exception to the claim of Mr. Linegar in his opening remarks as to being the first labor representative elected to the House. He thought that honor devolved on himself as he had been acting on behalf of the workmen for 14 years and had attended various conventions abroad in their behalf. He congratulated Mr. Linegar, however, on bringing back a Labor seat and hoped to see many more like him in the House to give Labor its proper representation, and he could give him every supporting in fighting for the rights of those whom he stood for. While Mr. Linegar represented Labor in St. John's, he stood for it throughout the country and hoped to see the day when it would be properly organized.

He welcomed the Gander proposition as a labor giving enterprise and thought that provision should be made to have those engaged there receive better pay than at similar concerns at present in operation in the country. The sub-contract system, which he classed as disgraceful, should be abolished, and he later hoped to introduce a bill to that effect. Children of sub-contractors are starving to-day, a condition not due to the present Government, and he hoped to see this situation speedily remedied and a square deal given to all.
Mr. Ashbourne congratulated the Speaker, the Mover and Seconder of the Address and considered it a sign of the times to see so many new faces in the House as their presence meant the introduction of new blood into the conduct of the affairs of the country. As to Prohibition, the Speech states that the law has not been enforced and he would like to know why. Did the fault lie with the medical practitioners, the Government or the Justice Department? The law was put on the Statutes by the people and he hoped the Government would enforce it. He would like to see a plebiscite taken and the women given a chance to voice their sentiments on the question. As to the Government printing being put out on contract he advocated the establishment of a purchasing department to which tenders for everything the Government needs would be submitted. This he felt would cut out the giving of too much patronage to bidders. He hoped the Opposition would be given a chance to express their opinions and that the Prime Minister would see to it that their advice was taken as they represent certain sections of the country and this consideration would tend to the greater stability of affairs

in general. As to only 4 per cent. of foreigners being employed on the Humber he would like to hear the proportions of their wages and to see that steps are taken to prevent them occupying any job that a Newfoundland can fill. The country, he said, has now entered upon an era of prosperity and the Opposition were anxious to co-operate with the Government in every step that would promote that object. As the fisheries are the backbone of the country he hoped that everything would be done to foster them. According to the reports to date the fishery North is not so good as at first expected, but he trusted that with the advanced prices the fishermen would be better off than in previous years. He was glad to see that the Government had taken on the duties of the necessities of life and expected them to go further in this direction and help the fishermen to reap the rewards due them from their toil. Continuing, Mr. Ashbourne approved the idea of Mr. Hibbs that steps be taken to encourage tourists now come to Newfoundland and that our attractions should be advertised abroad. To-day, he said, we want men of vision, who will develop our resources. It is not good enough to allow all our wood to be cut without making provision for the future, and seeing that the rights of future generations are protected. It should be provided that those cutting timber attend to re-forestation so that the lands would not be left barren. Dealing with the dismissal of Government employees he did not think that one should be discharged merely to give a job to another as this was without advantage to the country. Though we have the trappings of an empire we are really a small community and will never be able to do anything that

(Continued on 6th page.)

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Blue-jay

House of Assembly.

(Continued from page 6.)

We get the best men possible to fill official positions. He was glad to see that the Government was not about to dismiss those who were actively opposed to them but would like to see how they were going to deal with those who assisted them. Mr. Ashbourne referred to the finances of the country and expressed the hope that the government would endeavor to make two ends meet. He also touched briefly on the question of government by Minute of Council, which he condemned. In conclusion he hoped the criticism of the Opposition would be helpful and stated that his desire as a member of the House was to do his best for his District of Twillingate and the country at large.

Captain Randall after congratulating the Speaker and the Mover and Second of the Address thought the introduction of new Mood into the Assembly would help the debates and to clear up many difficult points which we have to face in the future. Dealing with matters that came to his notice in the political campaign he referred to the encouragement of the fisheries and promised to support anything that end even to the granting of a bonus. Another thing, he said, in which we are all interested is the matter of loans and he felt that our duty today is to get down our expenditures to a level commensurate with our ability to pay, and to do no more borrowing.

As father of a family should not incur responsibility that his son must meet. He was not in favor of any borrowing. No government had any right to borrow and hand down a legacy for future generations to meet. Another point he mentioned was in connection with the charges on shipping. He said that the port of St. John's might easily be the repair shop of the North Atlantic. But as a matter of fact conditions were such as to almost prohibit ships from coming here except driven in by stress of weather. Our Customs regulations are so worded that a ship coming in on the last day of December pays her full port charges if she leaves on the first day of January. He also wished to call attention to the rates of passage of men going away to Canada and the United States on the Government Railway. A man who goes away and earns \$500 for his family is just as much a producer as the man who goes to the Labrador fishery. Yet a man who goes to Labrador gets a fisherman's ticket while the other has to pay the full fare. In conclusion he said that any bill brought before the House that would be for the good of the country he would be proud to support.

Mr. Halfyard in speaking about the unemployment of the last two or three years said that in Trinity the fishermen had been badly off because no fish had come to the shores. Formerly when the fish came in the months of July or August the fisherman had supplies to last until November or December. But the last two or three years the merchant only gave supplies for one month. There were no fish caught and the merchant would not supply any more. The fishermen had to appeal to the representative of his district for a pass to go to the Hammer on some other place. Nobody but the Government would help these people.

Thousands of dollars were given out in relief where the party would often run the risk of starving to death if relief was delayed until it was ascertained whether relief was really needed. In speaking further he referred to Minute of Council Government and said that according to the Speech from the Throne if there is any more legislation introduced there would be very little done unless by Minute of Council. He referred to Mr. Monroes Manifesto where he says that a bounty would be given to the fishermen. He said that also would have to be done by Minute of Council if the fishermen are to get the benefit of it next fall. He also felt sure that a Minute of Council would be necessary to cope with the situation with the Company would terminate in December of this year.

He said that it would be of no use to appoint an Executive at all, if it were not to do those things which are for the interest of the country and necessary when the House of Assembly is not in session. Of course, the Executive Government would make mistakes. The very best Executive Governments have made them and will be still making them. They have made mistakes when they acted with the very best of intentions. He remembered that during the past three or four years everything was against the Executive of which he was a member. They would do certain things to relieve the unemployment situation. Things happened two or three months afterwards altogether contrary to what had been expected and it was impossible to take any measures to combat them. The Government has to deal with the British Empire Steel Corporation in connection with the continuation of the operation of the mines at Bell Island. If there has not been some change lately then the Government is going to have trouble in this connection. Capt. Randall, said Mr. Halfyard, was speaking on the railway. There has been nothing settled, although the House of Assembly had decided that there should be three men elected to form a Railway

Commission. It acted in that capacity until 23rd of April, and if the Government wanted results then it should act. The Commission had some experience in importation, and perhaps it was useful to Mr. Russell. He had no acquaintance with the Prime Minister but from what he had heard and what had come before his notice he was of opinion that what had been done was in the best interest of the country. However, the Prime Minister speaking the other day said that in the election campaign promises had been made as other political parties had made promises in the past. He thought that the party that made promises could not last. It might get through a few years but in a short time it would come to grief. The Prime Minister made the statement boldly and still the Government is going to clean things up. That is the wrong track. The Prime Minister is not only responsible for his own action but also for the doings and the sayings of the members of the Executive, and he gave the Prime Minister the benefit of the doubt. With regard to what the Government proposed to do with regard to dismissals he was in full accord. But he knew of cases in which a man was dismissed and the Prime Minister and the Executive Government had known nothing about it. He felt that the Government would have to compromise. There were cases in which men displaying no party connection were dismissed. Mr. Halfyard then said that he did not intend at this juncture to make a long speech and with that he closed his remarks.

Mr. Hickman moved that the debate be adjourned until the next sitting. The Prime Minister explained that it had been considered advisable not to have the House in session on Wednesday. Mr. Warren gave notice of question. The Prime Minister gave notice that on to-morrow he would move the House into Committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions entered into between the Government and the Newfoundland Milling Company Limited.

In reply to questions No. 1 of the Order Paper the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs made the following statements:— Arrangements are being made for the distribution of the mails in the District of Port aux Basques. The "Wren" has been taken off the route because the cost of the service was out of all proportion to the service rendered. The Glencoe was taken off because it was found that the Portia can perform all the services alone. The Sebastopol has been taken off Bay of Islands and pending further arrangements a small steamer is employed for a few trips.

The "Wren" will be replaced by motor boats at a probable saving of \$25,000.00. The Sebastopol was costing \$4,500.00 per month while a small steamer can be had for a thousand or less saving in eight months about \$23,000.00. Taking off the Glencoe means a saving of say \$35,000.00. No steamer will be sent to Northern Labrador this season saving \$25,000.00. Total saving \$113,000.00.

In reply to No. 2 of the Order Paper relative to House of Assembly appointments the Prime Minister made the following statement:— Chas. E. Hunt replaces E. L. Carter as Law Clerk; Reuben Parsons replaces A. Targett as Sergeant-at-Arms; J. G. Muir replaces John Barron as Supervisor of Debates; W. J. O'Neill replaces John Brown as Compiler of Synopses; Chas. Whitten replaces Robert Walsh as Speaker's attendant. As messengers John Gray, Ed. Butt, Thos. Walsh, Wm. Coonan replace R. Butler, Chas. Tucker, Jno. Snelgrove and Stan Breen.

As door keepers Edward Earles, John Burt, Thos. Martin replace H. Morey, Thos. Eustace and Moses Strong. These changes are made at the discretion of the Government and the Commission of Internal Economy in pursuance of the usual custom.

ORDER OF THE DAY. The Bill to amend the War Pensions Act was read a second time. The Minister of Justice explained in this connection that there were originally three members of the War Pensions Board. One member, Mr. Clift had died and the remaining members had been given the power of action of the original three. There is at present one member of the Board. The Great War Veterans have recommended the appointment of Commander R. A. Howley and J. C. Pratt and these men have offered to serve without recompense. Their offer has been accepted and it is now proposed to make three members of the Board

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, BRUISES, BASKETBALL, HOBBS THE PHARMACEUTICAL.

and the expense will be much less than it has been.

The Bill to amend Chapter 86 of the Consolidated Statutes, Third Series, entitled an act relating to Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the peace, was read a second time. The Minister of Justice explained that formerly on many occasions when it had been necessary to send magistrates out of their own districts into others, it was very inconvenient because the old act provided that these men were and had the powers of magistrates only in their own district. It was now proposed to make any man appointed as Stipendiary Magistrate a Stipendiary Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace for the whole island. At present he said we have two or three very excellent Magistrates and at times it is found necessary to transfer them for temporary work in other quarters. He thought the House would be wise in adopting this amendment.

Second reading of bill to amend the Election Act, 1913. At the request of the Hon. Minister of Justice Mr. Halfyard moved that the second reading of this bill be deferred until to-morrow. The Colonial Secretary tabled the Annual Report of the Registrar General for the year ending December 31st, 1923. The Prime Minister tabled the Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year 1923-24.

Mr. Scammell gave notice of questions. Mr. Warren in seconding the motion for an adjournment, asked the leader of the Government if there were any new arrangements made with regard to reporting of the debates of the House. He understood that some change was made in the system and he wanted to know if it was put in operation.

Mr. Warren—By whom is the synopsis prepared? Hon. Minister of Justice, speaking as a member of the Internal Economy Commission, said it was being prepared by the regular reporting staff. This system, he said, was being tried as an experiment to see how it works out, and as this was not likely to be a long session it was thought an opportunity time to try out the system. Years ago, without the Hansard, speeches were got from the back files of old papers months after they were delivered. That system was abandoned and the idea of having a Hansard was adopted. The Hansard was found both expensive and unsatisfactory, and it is now proposed to try the system of a digest of the speeches, and he thought this method will be found economical.

Mr. Grimes asked if this system was definitely decided upon. Hon. the Minister of Justice replied that there was nothing definitely done beyond what is done now. The House adjourned until Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Scouting. Earl Hall's visit has undoubtedly left a deep impression on the minds of the boys and girls of Newfoundland who had the privilege of taking part in the various functions during "Haig Week." To have had the honor of being inspected by—and marching past the Field Marshal at St. George's Field, on Wednesday, 2nd July, is one of which they may well feel proud and retain happy memories. The Scouts are indebted to Lieut. Col. Rendell, C.B.E., Commanding the C.L.B. Band, under Capt. Morris, "played them past" on that occasion. They also very much appreciate the happy relations existing among the various organizations working for the advancement of the boys and girls of the Dominion. The Scouts of St. John's were particularly fortunate in having among them a patrol from each of the troops at Hr. Grace, Carbonear, Bay Roberts and Grand Falls, as well as various officers. One lad had never before visited St. John's, and thoroughly enjoyed all he saw. The visit of the Outpost Scouters was only made possible by the generosity of C. P. Ayre, M.B.E., Hon. Sir M. G. Winter, who placed Cavendish House at their disposal, and the Government who granted concessions over the railway. Scoutmasters Crocker and Wills did all possible to entertain their guests and took on extra duties during the week. The Sea Scouts, under Scoutmaster Purlog, rendered first aid to over sixty "casualties" during the functions, whilst during the unrolling ceremony, 6th St. John's greatly assisted the Police, under Inspector General Hitchings, J.P., O.B.E., in keeping a fairway open for the official car. This Troop is now in camp near Round Pond, and had the honor of a visit by His Excellency Sir W. L. Allardice, K.C.M.G., Chief Scout; Hon. Tasker Cook and C. P. Ayre, M.B.E., on Sunday afternoon. After a thorough inspection of the camp by His Excellency, the Troop took up the horseshoe formation and were addressed by the Chief Scout, who congratulated them on the neatness of the camp, and gave them a message of encouragement and hope for the future, which was very much appreciated by the officers and lads, who gave their Chief three hearty cheers. Hon. Tasker Cook also spoke and welcomed the lads to "Camp Tasker." Acting Chief Commissioner H. A. LeMessurier was in attendance.

Captain Ayre, M.C., and his officers may well feel proud of the camp arrangements which are as perfect as can be and show great care and ingenuity. The sanitary arrangements, grease traps, plate racks, receptacles of all sorts, made from material found on the spot, are excellent. The camp fire appeared most tempting, and no doubt when the day is done the camp fire ceremonies are both enjoyable and instructive. All are thoroughly "bronzed" by the sun and appear to have enjoyed every minute of their stay in camp. It is hoped the other troops in the city will be able to arrange a joint camp and be as fortunate with the weather, as the 6th have been. The Scout Council are much indebted to forlorn Rotarians who have generously offered to "father" fourteen under privileged lads, and hope very shortly to place this number in existing Troops in order that they may start their Scout life in camp, if possible.

Dutch Island in Philippines SOUGHT BY UNITED STATES. MANILA, July 11.—(A.P.)—The United States government has entered into negotiations with the Netherlands government to bring under the American flag Palmas Island, situated about 50 miles southeast of the province of Davao, Island of Mindanao. Palmas Island was ceded to the United States by Spain in the treaty of Paris in 1898, but the Dutch flag which has flown over it for nearly a century, has never been taken down. Although the people of Palmas are virtually all of Filipino origin and the island a part of the Philippine archipelago, the Dutch have assumed sovereignty over the 500 inhabitants.

McMurdo's Store News OUR PRESCRIPTION DEPT. Our Dispensing Department is fitted up to give you the best service in prescription work. Our Drugs and Chemicals are as pure as can be had, as we buy only from first class houses. Only qualified Druggists dispense and strict adherence to the Doctor's order is our motto. We have connection with this department and our messengers are at your services. Give us a trial. Our prices are reasonable and we guarantee prompt service.

Inventors Company Fails New York, N.J., July 12.—Thomas A. Edison, attempting to follow in the footsteps of his father has met with financial reverses which have resulted in a company formed to exploit two of his inventions going into the hands of receivers. Failure of the inventions to become commercial successes resulted in the Economist Manufacturing Company of Orange finding itself in the hands of a receiver. The company manufactured the econometer, a gasoline saving device, and a period timer for Ford automobiles. The younger Edison, Beatrice M. Edison and E. D. and assets \$18,634, inclusive of a \$10,634 patent value. This amount of assets could not be realized at a forced sale, it was stated.

The World Loves a Pleasant Man If we were delivering a dissertation for the development of the better natures of the races the above headline would represent our subject and the following quotation, true to nature, would be appended, says the Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Advocate, as it is now given for serious thought: Learn to laugh; a good laugh is better than medicine. Learn to tell a story; a good story, well told, is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room. Learn to stop croaking; if you cannot see any good in the world, keep the had to yourself. Learn to hide your aches and pains under pleasant smiles; no one cares to hear whether you have headaches or rheumatism. Learn to meet your friends with a smile; a good humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic is not wanted anywhere. Above all, give pleasure; lose no chance of giving pleasure. You will pass through this world but once. Any good, therefore, that you can do, any kindness that you can show to any human being, you had better do it now; do not defer or neglect it. Don't Defer or Neglect to Buy a tin of the New B.C. Slice Cut Plug TO-DAY It's Just Right Now.

At THE NICKEL To-Night. NOTE—"Enemies of Women" will not be shown at the Matinees. Children under sixteen not admitted night. The photodrama magnificent. The cinema sensation of all time. ENEMIES OF WOMEN. A Cosmopolitan Production. More magnificent than "The Four Horsemen" — more dramatic than "Blood and Sand."

In the Realms of Sport

PAAYE NURMI, FINLAND'S GREAT-EST RUNNER. Captures 1,500 and 5,000 Metres in Record Breaking Time. OLYMPIC STADIUM, Colombia, July 10.—Within two hours this afternoon Paave Nurmi, Finland's great distance runner, aced to spectacular victory in the 1,500 and 5,000 metres events, breaking the Olympic records at both distances and winning an Olympic triumph such as no individual has ever achieved before.

Nurmi captured the 1,000 metres run against a field in 3 minutes 53 seconds, clipping off 3/4 seconds from the old record, but falling by 2/5 of a second to equal his own world's record. He won the 5,000 metres from his fellow countryman, Willie Ritola, Fred Tootell, United States, captured the hammer throw and Lee Bares, the 17-year-old California high school boy won the pole vault laurels. A crowd of nearly 25,000 was present.

CENTURIONS OF THE SEASON. The following players have scored two or more centuries alike:— Sutcliffe—108*, 213, 160, 122. Hobbs—203*, 118*, 211. Tidysey (E.)—148*, 105, 101*. Dipper—157, 116, 247. A. D. Nourse—147*, 144, 121. M. K. Foster—157*, 123, 125. Whysall—150*, 128, 151. Hallows—112*, 112*, 103*. Makepeace—104, 116. Woolley (F. E.)—117*, 134*. H. L. Dales—109*, 113. Watson—117, 103. A. W. Carr—111, 112*. Seymour—167, 117. J. C. W. MacBryan—132, 122. R. H. Catterall (S. Africa)—120, 120, Russell—108, 104. K. G. Blake—120, 102. Sandham—104, 124.

Hobbs' Test Match 100s. Hobbs has now made eight centuries in Test matches, as follows:— AGAINST AUSTRALIA. 126* at Melbourne 1911-12 187 at Adelaide 1911-12 178 at Melbourne 1911-12 107 at Lord's 1912 122 at Melbourne 1920-21 123 at Adelaide 1920-21 AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA. 187 at Cape Town 1909-10 211 at Lord's 1924 Record Partnerships. "Widener" gives the following list of record partnerships in England vs. S. Africa matches:— 184-221: Hobbs (187) and Rhodes (77) at Cape Town 1909-10 2nd-155: R. H. Catterall (76) and H. W. Taylor (68) at Cape Town 1922-23 53-152: Rhodes (152) and Mead (102) at Johannesburg 1913-14 4th-143: G. C. White (118)

and A. Nourse (69) at Durban 1909-10 6th-154: Mead (181) and P. G. H. Fender (60) at Durban 1922-23 6th-156: Mead (181) and F. T. Mann (84) at Durban 1922-23 7th-121: A. D. Nourse (83 not out) and G. C. White (81) at Johannesburg 1905-06 8th-153: H. R. Bromley-Devonport (84) and C. W. Wright (71) at Johannesburg 1895-96 9th-71: Wood (134 not out) and Hearne (J. T.) (40) at Cape Town 1891-92 10th-84: A. E. Vogler (62 not out) and P. W. Sherwell (30) at Cape Town 1905-06 England holds the record for the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 8th, and 9th wicket, and South Africa for the 2nd, 4th, 7th, and 10th.

HELD OVER. A letter from Mr. Robert Burns, a judge at the recent boxing tournament, will appear in this column to-morrow.

SAINTS DEFEAT STAR. The football match between the Stars and Saints, played on St. George's Field last night was very poorly attended, and saw the Star go down to defeat by the one-sided score of 7 goals to 1. In the first half the game was closely contested, each team scoring one goal. Finn being responsible for the Star and McNeil doing the needful for the Saints. Upon changing over the Saints with the advantage of the westerly breeze, had matters all their own way. Young scoring three goals in quick succession, while Johnston and Sowers were instrumental in scoring one and two respectively. The Star failed to find the net in this period. Mr. F. Brien was referee.

JUNIOR FOOTBALL. Two Games To-Day. St. George's Field has been given over to the Junior Football League for to-day. This afternoon at 3.30, the T. A. and Gaelic teams will try conclusions, while at 7.30 to-night a game between the Cadets and Scouts will be staged. Both games promise to be hard fought and very interesting and no doubt there will be a large attendance to witness this doubleheader attraction.

AUSTRALIAN WINS 1,500 METRES SWIM. PARIS, July 15.—Andrew Charlton, the Australian swimming star, won the final of 1,500 metres swim free style in the Olympic competition to-day. Charlton's official time was 20 minutes 4 3/5 seconds, breaking the record established by himself Sunday by more than a minute.

All Should See "Enemies of Women" GREAT SCREEN MASTERPIECE AT THE NICKEL. Actual motion pictures of Monte Carlo, its Casino and Terrace and glimpses of Cote de Azure, with members of its cast in the scenes, are features of the Cosmopolitan picture, "Enemies of Women," directed by Alan Crosland from Blasco Ibanez's novel, which is now showing at the Nickel. The director took the entire company to the Riviera where six weeks were spent on those scenes. They are magnificent in their beauty. So are the gorgeous palace and villa sets, designed by Joseph Urban, famous Viennese artist in which Prince Michael Lubimoff, Russian wastrel, stages gorgeous parties, made vivid by many beautiful women and highly colored decorations. There are two most realistic fights—one, the duel between Barrymore and Paul Panzer, staged in a snow-storm, and the other a hand to hand conflict between the Prince and a giant Russian "red." More spectacular fights it would be difficult to discover in any photoplay. Altogether "Enemies of Women" is a picture that will entertain and thrill, it rewards the eyes with as

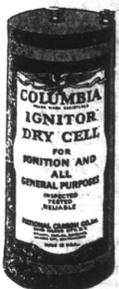
many pictorial beauties as it does the emotions with its dramatic story. A Word to Women A hundred and twenty-one thousand women would comprise a vast army. Yet a canvass was recently made among more than that number of women who had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for feminine ailments. The result provided that ninety-eight out of every hundred reported benefit from its use. This is most remarkable evidence of the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over the ills of womanhood, and should influence every sick and ailing woman to try it.

Corns and Bunions! Rub daily with Minard's. It takes the pain out of them. MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Laugh and Grow Fat is an old Axiom. We advise the use of a Good Tonic and we know of no better than BRICK'S TASTELESS. Brick's Tasteless is a wonderful nerve tonic and blood builder that we gladly recommend. If you have no appetite, and feel tired, no energy for anything, try a bottle of BRICK'S and see how quickly it will help and improve your condition. You can purchase a bottle of this excellent tonic at nearly every store in the country. Price \$1.20 per bottle. Dr. Stafford & Son (Sole Agents for Newfoundland) Duckworth Street and Theatre Hill.

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of Columbus by his younger brother Bartholomew, "no less skilled than he in cosmography and its allied arts, and in the construction and painting of marine maps, spheres and other instruments of that nature." M. de la Ronciere then proceeds to enumerate some of the facts presumably in the possession of Christopher Columbus at the time he was about to make his famous voyage.

What Columbus Thought.
Columbus thought, according to his son Ferdinand, that between the extremity of Spain and the Indies there would surely be some islands. At that time from all the archipelagos and sensational stories were reaching Portugal. Pieces of carved wood, enormous reefs, dead bodies with very broad faces that had nothing in common with the European type were driven ashore at Porto Santo, at Flores and on other islands. There was certainly an unknown land somewhere in the west. More than one attempt was made to discover it. Among others, the Captain of the Island of Terceira, in the Azores, the Fleming, Ferdinand van Olm, obtained, on July 24, 1486, the concession of a large island, islands, or mainland beyond the coasts, which was presumed to be the Island of the Seven Cities.

Antilla, or the Island of the Seven Cities, was the mysterious island where seven Portuguese Bishops, seeking refuge with their congregations during the Moslem invasion, were said to have founded each a city and to have burned their ships in order to destroy all hope of return. In the time of Henry the Navigator (1490) it was said that a ship was driven there in a storm. The crew was taken to church by the islanders, who wished to find out whether they were Christians. The strange sailors fled in a hurry for fear of being kept on the island, but some of the ship's boys had time to examine the sand on the shore, which they found was mixed with pure gold. This fabulous story is "told faithfully" by Ferdinand Columbus, "just as I found it in the writings of my father."

Island of Seven Cities.
And on the Columbus map, at a great distance from Ireland, the following indistinct inscription has been with difficulty deciphered: "Here is the Island of the Seven Cities, a colony still peopled by Portuguese. According to Spanish ships' boys, one finds there, it is asserted, silver in the sands." It was Antilla, or the Island of the Seven Cities, continues M. de la Ronciere, as indicated on the map in almost the same terms as in the memoirs, that was the secret object of the expedition of Christopher Columbus.

In describing the Far East as it appears on the map of Columbus, the

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Chart That Columbus Used

Historians have long sought the chart that guided Christopher Columbus through unmarked paths on his memorable journey in 1492, which led to the discovery of America.

Recently, in the dusty files of the French National Library has been found a document that is believed to be the missing map. It was dug out of its hiding place by M. de la Ronciere, Director of Documents for the library, and made the subject of a paper read not long ago before the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

The map drawn on seal skin, in still vivid red, green and blue, shows Africa down to the Cape of Good Hope, as well as Asia Minor and Europe. Beside it, in smaller scale, is a world chart giving the conception of the earth as a sphere in the centre of nine spheres, the continents then known forming an island surrounded by four oceans. M. de la Ronciere arrives at the definite conclusion that the map was made under the personal direction of Columbus less than four years before the discovery of America, but, he adds, the world chart contains no trace of America or its islands. The Cape of Good Hope was discovered in 1488; the West Indies were discovered in 1492. The document was therefore produced between the two dates.

the Italian tongue Cavo Verde, in Latin Cap Vert. They were discovered by a Genoese called Anthony de Noli, a name which they still bear."

M. de la Ronciere's Conclusion.
This and other inscriptions on the map lead M. de la Ronciere to the conclusion that the draftsman was an Italian. Further investigation of the document proved that the man knew Iceland—Frislanda, an island covered with mountains, snow and ice, with an ever raw climate which is called Iceland in the local tongue and in Latin Thule. There, owing to the cold, there is no other food but frozen fish. She islanders exchange this in lieu of money against wheat and flour which the English bring them every year."

Then, according to the Ronciere paper, follows another inscription purporting to show that a Genoese sailor claimed to have "sailed in the month of February, 1477, 100 leagues beyond Thule, where the English, notably from Bristol, go and trade. It is quite true that the Thule of which Ptolemy speaks exists at the point he says, and that it is the island which is today called Frislanda." These lines are signed Christopher Columbus.

M. de la Ronciere bases his hypothesis that the inspirer of the map and the discoverer of America was one and the same on the similarity between the writing on the map and the writing in certain scribbled notes, said to have been made by Columbus, on a document preserved in the Serillo Archives. The map in the National Library, concludes the expert, was probably executed under the direction

French scholar says, it is an extraordinary concoction of Ptolemaic reminiscences, of biblical suggestions and of medieval notions concerning Tartary and Cathay. But especially the legend of Saint Brendan has filled the sea off the eastern coast of Asia with its fantastic islands—the islands which vomit the flames of hell; the Island Delicieux, where the monks founded a hermitage; the Promised Land of the saints, bathed in eternal light, the Paradise of Birds, the island of Saint Alibey and his family, fed with celestial manna; and, last the Terrestrial Paradise itself, surrounded by a bolt of mountains of diamonds.

Why Radio Bends Around the Globe

The radio wave travels slower than light, according to Capt. J. J. See, Professor of Mathematics in the U. S. Navy, and government astronomer at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Captain See asserts that the radio wave travels around the globe with a velocity of 165,000 miles a second, while light travels 188,000 miles a second. His discovery of this fact, he believes, may prove the most notable step in the development of the wave theory since 1875. We read in an Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco:

"In an outline of his discovery, Captain See said since the wave is propagated in the ether it is remarkable that there should be the long-recognized velocity for light in free space and a smaller velocity for the radio wave as it 'bends around the globe.'"

"In the year 1914 there was an official interchange of signals between the naval observatory at Washington and the national observatory at Paris. The mean velocity of the wireless wave was found to be about 173,000 miles per second.

"Early in March of the present year a wireless signal was sent from the sending station near New York to Warsaw, Poland, and reflected back in 0.084 of a second of time. The double distance is 8,500 miles, and the speed of the transmission comes out about 158,000 miles per second, or about 15 per cent. less than the velocity of light.

"The mean of the two independent determinations of the wireless wave is 165,500 miles per second, or 20,500 miles per second less than the velocity of light. This is 11 per cent. slower than light travels in free space. So great a falling off in speed in two well devised experiments, separated in time by ten years, could hardly be the result of chance, and thus we are led to recognize the fact that radio wave certainly travels over 10 per cent. slower than light, in distance such as those separating Europe from America.

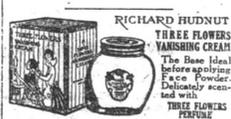
"What is the cause of this slower velocity of the wireless wave? It is simply this: The wave travels through the solid earth as well as through the air and free space above the air, but is much retarded in the solid globe. As the ether is 688,321,600,000 times more elastic than air in proportion to its density—thus almost infinitely elastic—the medium can not suffer a break in its continuity, yet the movement above the earth is held back by the slower movement of the wave in the earth. The resistance in the globe thus acts as a drag on the wave at its base. The result is that the wave bends around the earth.

"This bending of the wave-front in the ether, due to retardation at the base of it in the earth, is quite analogous to the change of form of water waves as they run ashore to form breakers. The advance of the water is resisted at its base, while that of the crest is unimpeded; the top of the wave thus rains upon the base and its form changes.

"Recently a concert going on at

Chicago was distinctly heard near Cleveland, Ohio, by observers at a depth of over five hundred feet in the solid earth. In Idaho and Montana radio waves have been received in mines at the depth of about half a mile. This is direct experimental proof that the wave travels through the solid globe itself, and therefore must move more slowly in this dense mass, the wave-front thereby being made to bend around the earth, when it advances to great distance, as from New York to Warsaw.

"The view, now strikingly confirmed by observations of velocity in wireless telegraphy, showing definitely that it penetrates deep into the globe and thus retards the wave-front in the earth with resulting bending of the wave about the globe, gives a valid foundation for some of the most striking phenomena in physical science. The results are a connection with the wave theory of magnetism and the cause of universal gravitation, because they bear on the cause of the fluctuations of the moon's mean motion."



American Visitor

HOLDS OPINION COLONY WILL REPEAL PROHIBITION.

People of Newfoundland Are Not Satisfied With Results Obtained—Government Should be Getting Liquor Revenue.

An American gentleman in the city after a visit to St. John's, Nfld., informs The Post that should the question of the sale of liquor be put to the people, he is of the opinion the vote will be almost unanimously in favor of a partial repeal of Prohibition.

Residents of the Colony with whom I discussed the question," he said, "are disappointed with the present law, and the manner in which it is ignored and breached. Prohibition has not justified claims made for it by its ardent supporters.

"I believe that if the temperance regulations at present on the statute, but certainly not enforced, were annulled the Colony would become a Mecca for tourists, from two continents. It is not difficult to obtain liquor there now, but the quality of the stuff is more or less doubtful. Every year the government loses hundreds of thousands of dollars in revenue from this source, which, the thoughtful believe, might as well go into the coffers of the country, as to those of bands of bootleggers and smugglers, who are getting rich quick.

"I was informed that the Colony legislature will, in the near future, hold a plebiscite on the sale of beer and ale in hotels and other regulations regarding the dispensing of hard liquors. As I said in the beginning, if such a vote is taken I look for an overwhelming majority against the present regulations.



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