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John Knight's
Quickwasher Soap
3 Bars in a Carton
For 20 cts.

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GEORGE KNOWLING'S
And all Leading Grocers.
July 29, 1910.

Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, - - Proprietor
W. F. LLOYD, - - Editor.

Friday, Sept. 2, 1910.

Cholera Affects the Fish Trade.

The outbreak of cholera in Italy is causing concern to some of our fish exporting firms. One of the largest in the Colony yesterday received a cable from Italy advising them not to ship any fish to Italy at the present time. The exact conditions which led to this advice are not thoroughly understood. Generally there is less demand for fish during cholera outbreaks. Whether the advice was given from excess of caution or owing to unmistakable prevalence in the market of a panicky feeling from the cholera scare is not known. So far as we have heard, this firm is the only one so advised, and on the other hand, one firm received an order from Italy for fish.

It is to be hoped that cholera will not spread in Italy or to any other of the South European countries. If it does it will have a serious effect on our fish trade, for from the present time onwards, large shipments are usually made to these countries. The proportion of our dried cod which is taken by these countries can be gauged by a perusal of the figures appended, taken from the Marine and Fisheries Report and dealing with the year ending June 30th, 1909:—

	Qtls.	Value.
Malta	5,418	\$26,284.00
Portugal	256,080	1,588,798.00
Spain	280,311	986,631.00
Italy	380,762	1,444,084.00
Greece	65,202	216,335.00
	987,773	\$4,262,132.00

The total export was given at 1,732,387, valued at \$7,398,536.00.

From these figures it will be noticed that more than half our fish in quantity and also in value goes to these countries.

Our cable message to-day indicates the stringent precautions which the authorities of the port of New York are taking against the influx of cholera into America. As we have shipping communication with Italy, and as the risk to our trade would be great should cholera be brought here; it is to be hoped that the authorities have already taken precautions against such a chance and that they are in a position to issue an assurance to that effect at once.

Train Notes.

By the Bruce express at 6 p.m. yesterday there went P. K. Devine, D. Galway, Jas. Connan, Jas. Mitchell, Rev. Fr. Donnelly, J. Flynn, Mr. Seymour, Chas. H. Hutchings, Geo. Turner, Mr. Moore, E. Gladney, P. J. O'Neil, Miss Lamb, John Whalen, Mrs. Scott and two children, W. H. Lawrence, J. B. Baxter, P. W. Corner and wife, J. Mulloy, Mr. Andrews, P. Kennedy, L. Chafe, J. P. Ryan and 70 others.

The local arrived at 9.58 last night bringing Mr. Baker, Capt. P. Delaney, R. T. McGrath, Master W. C. McGrath, G. C. Fearn, wife and family, M. Sullivan, Jas. Walsh and about 200 others who remained at different places after the holiday of Wednesday.

Mr. P. K. Devine, of the Reportorial Staff of the Evening Telegram, left by the Bruce express last evening for a holiday run to Montreal. Mr. Devine will be present at the Eucharistic Congress. Mr. Denis Galway, tailor, of Water Street, accompanied him.

ASK FOR MINARD'S AND TAKE NO OTHER.

The Prospero From the North.

The S. S. Prospero, Capt. Keen, arrived here from the Northward at 1.30 p.m. to-day. On arrival as wind and tide was blowing up the harbor, and several schooners in the way, the captain could not make the narrow entrance to the wharf, and had to drop his anchor. He then made a circuit, steamed towards the South Side, and on the next attempt berthed his ship.

The Prospero had splendid weather going and returning, except for the smoke which delayed both that ship and the Fogata, and which has already been referred to in the Telegram. The ship made all the ports of call going to and returning from Battle Harbor where she arrived on Sunday last, leaving that night. She reports the fishery a blank north with the exception of one or two places, there is no bait and cod is very scarce. They catch about 1 qt. per boat at Battle Harbor. She brought a full cargo of fish, oil, herring, lobsters, etc., and the following passengers:—

Messrs. Waterman, Wood, Curtis, Brooks, Butler, Murray, Reid, Anderson, Moore (4), Walker, Winsor, Fraser, Short, Rendell (2), Walters, Devine, Jackman, Gardner (3), Ryan, Fitzgerald, Strong, Snelgrove, Robbins, Walsh (3), Manuel, Mercer, Bugden, Chaney, Roberts, Shinnott, Gillett, Noel, Gabriel (2), Carter, Nicholl, Murphy, Garland, Milley, Fowlow, March, Rev. S. J. Chaney; Mesdames Otman, Bradbury, Winsor, Chauncey, Verge, Cleary, Scott, Roberts (2), Hollands, Kennedy, Gardner, Mercer, Fowlow, Alsopp, Targett, and Morris; Misses Lewis, Patey, Bussey, Ludlow, Bailey, Brett, Roberts, Hart, Keen, Burden, Young, Irish, Downer, Butler, Roddick, Gardner (2), Whitten, Eugden, Barnes, Lampken, Campbell, March, Parsons and 85 steerage.

The Portia left for the west at 11 a.m. to-day with a big cargo and these passengers: Messrs. J. Baldwin, M. Noah, J. Howley, J. Cullen, A. Duder, Bambrick, P. Butler, J. Antle, LeDrew, E. J. Rawlins, Jr.; Mesdames Callum, Connors, Cashin, Rev. Mother Eta; Misses Shanahan (2), Bambrick, Chaney, Pike, Ryan, Keany, Carroll, Molloy, Coady, Swain, Johnston and 25 steerage.

Incipient Forest Fires.

Several men came up by the Prospero from the new branch line of railway on private business and will return by train. They say that a forest fire, which might have been disastrous started yesterday about three miles outside of Goose Cove, and but for the promptness with which the bosses on the new branch line got their men to work at it it would have swept the place. Hundreds of men with axes and poles chopped away the trees to make a firebreak and forming a bucket brigade drenched the burning trees, so that in an hour all danger of a conflagration was past. The stacks of the railroaders would have been burned had the fire spread.

Witless Bay Garden Party.

Rev. W. Roache, P. P., of Witless Bay, will hold a garden party there on Sunday next, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the church. The Mount Cashel boys with their band will be present, the ladies will serve teas, and many people from the city will be present and are assured of a good time.

Pictorial Harbor Grace

We thank the Harbor Grace Standard for a copy of the Pictorial Harbor Grace Number which is issued as a Souvenir of the Guy Ter-Centenary Celebration held there. It contains pictures of many buildings and sites of interest in Harbor Grace, and should find a ready sale.

The s.s. Ulunda sailed at 2 p.m. for Liverpool taking 1,500 tons cargo in the shape of lobsters, fish, oil, &c. Her passengers were Miss Florence Clarke and Ralph W. Strong.

VISITING FARMS.—Dr. Robertson, yesterday and to-day visited many of the farms around St. John's. Among the farms visited were Mt. Cashel and those of Messrs. Dwyer, Simms and Cook.

SICK PEOPLE ARRIVE.—The s.s. Prospero brought along Mrs. Sparks from Old Perlecan, suffering from paralysis, and also a man named Keefe from Little Bay, suffering from cancer. Both were taken to Hospital in the ambulance.

BRUCE PASSENGERS.—The Bruce arrived at Port aux Basques at 8 a.m. to-day. Her passengers were Miss M. L. Hocking, Miss A. C. Buckley, E. W. Hambert, Rev. F. S. Coffin, John Midgley, C. H. Brown, Dr. J. C. and Mrs. Anderson, Master H. Anderson and governess, Miss C. Anderson, Miss S. Thorburn, Mrs. E. Burke, Mrs. F. Levallois, N. T. Ayard, C. W. Harshman and J. A. Templeton.

Church Union Goes to Next Conference.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 26. — The report of the Committee on Church Union was considered on Thursday evening by the Methodist Conference when the Church was crowded with delegates and visitors. The report presented by the Secretary, Rev. J. W. Cooley:—

"Recommended the General Conference to send the documents and basis of union agreed upon by the joint committee to the district meetings, and the annual conferences of 1911 for consideration and adoption or rejection, the Conferences to report their decisions by votes thereon with any additional information deemed desirable to the General Conference of 1911. Also that the General Conference special committee, after the reports of the decisions and votes on the proposed basis of Union have been received from the annual Conferences, if they warrant such action, further to send the documents of the basis of union to the Quarterly Officials Board, and also to the membership of the Church for consideration and adoption, or rejection during the year 1911-12. The results of decisions and votes of the Quarterly Officials Boards, and of the memberships to be reported in 1912, and transmitted through the district meetings and the annual conferences of 1912 the General Conference special committee, which shall further be authorized if the tabulated results warrant further action, to call a special meeting of the General Conference to further consider the matter of consummating the proposed Union."

In moving the adoption of the report Chancellor Burwash recounted the steps which had led to the present action. He thought the Federation of Church Colleges had much to do with fostering the Union spirit. The new duties laid on us in building up a great nation furnished strong reasons for conserving our resources and uniting our energies. He pointed out that the basis of Union was not intended to be the constitution of a Union Church, but the statement of principles in accordance with which the constitution would be framed later.

J. M. Atkins, of Winnipeg, made a strong speech in seconding the resolution.

PROPOSED BASIS OF UNION.
Prof. Patton, of Montreal, said that he was in sympathy with the aim, but opposed to the basis of Union. He criticised the doctrinal statement, and said that "Almost no man can believe the whole of it." He objected, because the doctrinal standards could change every two years, while in the Methodist Church the doctrines and rules cannot be wrecked even by the chief court, a safeguard which has saved it from extremes and extravagances. The policy of the basis attacked the leadership of the minister, placing it largely in the hands of the people.

The report of the committee was adopted after a long debate to-day, by a large majority. This will send the matter down for consideration by the annual Conference.

CHANGE IN DISCIPLINE.
The foot note to Methodist discipline forbidding dancing and theatre-going has been wiped out of the book by the General Conference. The substitute clause commends the desirability of a holy life.

"For as much as these rules are to be interpreted by enlightened Christian conscience, according to the principles of Christian liberty revealed in God's word, our members are earnestly admonished that they guard with great care their reputation as the servants of Christ, and in case of those amusements and practices which are hurtful and questionable in tendency that they do not engage in those injurious to their spiritual life or incompatible with their allegiance to Jesus Christ, their Master."

The substitute clause reported by a commission of 35 members, who had been at work on it for four years, was not acceptable to the Conference, and the one printed above was put in its place on the motion of Prof. W. W. Atkins, of Sackville, N. B., seconded by Rev. Dr. J. White, of New Westminster. Their motion was adopted unanimously.

Ward and Beef Barons.

Special to the Evening Telegram.
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.

September 1.
Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier, in a speech to-day on American trusts informed Parliament that should any American combination endeavor to control the New Zealand meat market, the members of Parliament would be consulted as to whether or not the entire meat trade should be nationalized.

Lord Kilmarnock Shot.

Special Evening Telegram.
ABERDEEN, Scotland, Sept. 1.

King George's shooting party at Balmoral was thrown into excitement to-day when Lord Kilmarnock, second Secretary in the British Diplomatic Service, received four bullets through the accidental discharge of a gun. The Secretary was not seriously injured. It has been impossible to learn whose gun was responsible for the mishap.

Our BARGAIN Festival

BEGINS RIGHT NOW.

Note these prices and then act in your own interest:

WHITE SHEAR LAWN REMNANTS,
40 inches wide, worth 15 to 20 cts. per yard;
COLLINS' PRICE, 10 CTS.

WHITE CAMBRIC REMNANTS,
36 inches wide, free from dressing, worth 20 to 25 cts. per yard;
COLLINS' PRICE, 10 & 12 CTS.

WHITE LONG CLOTH REMNANTS,
5 to 10 yard lengths, 36 inches wide, free from dressing, worth 15 to 20 cts. per yd.;
COLLINS' PRICE, 8 & 10 CTS.

WHITE SHEETING REMNANTS,
2 to 10 yard lengths, 72 inches wide, free from dressing, worth 45 cts. per yard;
COLLINS' PRICE, 24 CTS.

Am. White and Cream Flannelette Remnants,
free from dressing, nice soft finish, selling for
6 TO 10 CTS. PER YARD.

BLUE and PINK LINEN REMNANTS,
SELLING BY THE POUND.
A fine way for you to lose the benefit of our offerings will be to delay your coming.

P. F. COLLINS,
THE MAIL ORDER MAN.

The School Year, 1910-1911.

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The Leading Books of Study in all subjects.

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Place your orders early to ensure satisfaction.

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Municipal Matters.

Mostly About the Mayor.

Editor Evening Telegram:
Dear Sir.—A word to the address of the Mayor of St. John's. I am sorry that I was unable to say it when the proceedings of the last meeting of the Council were fresh in the memory of the public. Mr. Ellis, both as a Councillor and as a Mayor, has pretty consistently displayed a number of characteristics which, if he wishes to deserve well of the public, he will be at some pains to amend. He is singularly insensible to criticism which affects the Council as a body, but as singularly touchy when criticism comes home to himself. He preserves a profound reticence when he is publicly asked for information which it is the serious concern of the town to possess, but bubbles out into speech when ever the least act of his own is called in question. If some abuse, or assumed abuse, is challenged, and information about it is sought, there is never an answer from Mr. Ellis unless he finds himself able to say that he was not involved personally in the matter. And he is quite contemptuous of public opinion and criticism. He has been impossible to learn whose gun was responsible for the mishap.

opinion on this point, and it can hardly be thought too much to demand of him that he should give his reasons for opposing the public will on a subject of such grave importance. At last he has condescended to give a reason. And what is it? That, the other day, he saw filthy water collected in a concrete drain. Cannot Mr. Ellis see that this is no answer at all? That filthy water should have collected in a concrete drain is disgraceful; that it should have been allowed to remain there is scandalous. But this filthy water was less harmful to public health remaining in a concrete drain than the collection of the same quantity of dirt in a cobble-stone drain could possibly be. The concrete did not provide the dirt with the darkness and secrecy and with the mould in which the germs of disease germs breed; the cobble-stone drain would furnish all the requisites for the speedy and prolific propagation of such germs. And it is plain that that drain was not well laid, that it must have been laid with a hollow. I hope Mr. Ellis will find out how this came to be done. And if it was in the condition he declares, I hope he will enquire why it was permitted to remain in so filthy a state. It takes little labour to clean a filthy concrete drain, but much labour to clean a cobble-stone one, and even then the work cannot be effectively done. Was this, then a serious argument to fling in the teeth of me and others like me who seek to have the town made decent and wholesome? Mr. Ellis, it is true, touched lightly on the great objection to the concrete drains, the expense of constructing them, and what does that argument amount to? He asks the council and the public generally whether it appreciates the fact that it will cost \$2,500 to lay such a drain on some street whose name I forgot. Does that expense frighten Mr. Ellis? I can hardly think so, for he does not shrink from an expenditure of \$22,000 upon a work whose value at the best is problematical. And his manifesto to the citizens when he sought their suffrages advocated the building of a Town Hall, which would cost the price of a wilderness of concrete drains. And if expense is such an object, why did he not exert himself to collect every penny of these rates that was collectable while he was a Councillor? A late Councillor told me that he made a motion for the collection of these arrears, by legal process, and found a seconder for it, but not a single supporter. Was Mr. Ellis absent from the meeting? I don't know, but I hope he was. We have lost the automobile tax for some reason or other, and the money so lost would go a considerable distance in building concrete drains, yet I have not heard that Mr. Ellis or his associates have made any inquiry into the reason why this tax was lost to the town. It is evidently not the question of economy which stands in the way of providing us with decent drains. Extravagance in the wrong direction and parsimony in the wrong direction seem to be the guiding stars of the Council, and they lead to destruction. But the most singular of all Mr. Ellis' pronouncements was made in reference to these drains. He did not pretend to be insensible to the strength and unanimity of the agitation against disease-breeding drains; his re-

fuge was in the insignificance of the agitators. Newspaper editors and correspondents, he argued, might advocate concrete drains in proper localities, but they are only "irresponsible persons." Are they? I take it that a responsible person is one who recognizes that he is burdened with a duty, and does it. Surely if there is any obligation lying upon any person in the community to warn it against threatened danger and destruction it lies upon a newspaper editor. Surely the citizens and taxpayers whose whole life is spent in a town, and a considerable proportion of whose income goes to the support of the town, has the right to see that it is kept clean and decent and habitable. More, he owes it as a duty to his fellow-citizens to point out existing evils and to suggest, if he can, a remedy. If he fulfils his duty and exercises his right, is he irresponsible? Is he the proper object for the sneers of the mayor whom he endeavours to stimulate to a proper performance of his duties? Hardly, I think. But let us see how Mr. Ellis acts himself in regard to other irresponsible persons. His sole argument in favour of the Windsor Lake reserve is that Sir William McGregor approved of it. Now I am far from underrating the value of the opinion of that distinguished gentleman; the exalted position he occupied here and his known scientific attainments forbid such a thing. But as compared with the newspaper editor and correspondent Sir William McGregor is an irresponsible person. He was never a citizen of the town, and could not be. He had no vote and "paid no taxes, nor did he ever contemplate a protracted residence in the town, and he owned no property there. He was a man of influence who expressed an opinion which should be received with deference, but not with subservient obedience. No man, I am sure, would be more reluctant to be saddled with the responsibility of such work as this. On the other hand the newspaper correspondent is a tax-payer, a citizen, a voter, a property-owner, a life-long resident. He has the right to be heard, and he should claim a respectful hearing from the Mayor. I claim this right for myself and the multitude of persons like me whose whole interests in life are centred in this town. And Mr. Ellis will not be so happy if he persists in sneering at us.

Yours truly
REFORM.
St. John's, Sept. 2, 1910.

St. Isidore, P.Q., Aug. 18, 1904.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen:—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,
DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

Messrs. Job Bros. & Co. are expecting the S. S. Alabama from Blanc Sablon with a part cargo of fish. She will finish loading at the firm's premises on arrival, and will then sail for the Mediterranean.

