

Stanfield's Underwear.

Sleeping in the cold and silent day-to-day are many men who should be alive and active — an asset to their country, but they allowed cold after cold to go on unheeded for — result — Death. Many of these colds were contracted through wearing cotton underwear. There is nothing more dangerous in cold climates. After perspiring freely it is like a cold wet rag round the body, and the fleecy rolls off in little icy knobs. Throw it away. Wear wool, it absorbs all moisture and lessens the chances of catching cold. Stanfield's, from \$1.00 per garment.

J. M. DEVINE,
THE RIGHT HOUSE.

Evening Telegram.

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

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4th, 1914.

Municipal Reform.

We are pleased to find that the Municipal Council has determined to make recommendations to the Legislature for a change in the Municipal Acts. Elsewhere in this issue, will be found a list of the suggestions they are making. We much prefer to see an amendment of the old time and well proved system of British Municipal Government rather than the new fangled American toy of American city management. The reversion to the Ward System is on the lines we have already expressed approval of, and the proposals for an extension of the franchise to rate-payers who are non-residents and to residents who are not at present ratepayers and who shall pay a poll tax are reasonable proposals. But the proposed amendments do not go far enough. There are many problems which should be tackled, as suggested by the Citizens' Committee, and these problems cannot be solved without additional revenue of a substantial nature. The Council is not asking for power to increase its revenue materially and therein the amendments proposed fall short of crying needs.

\$5,500.00
Steamer Hire.

Even if the District of St. Barbe's has not a full share of representation in the House of Assembly and should have two members there instead of one; even if St. Barbe's is treated scurvily in the way of roads and special grants, considering that the population is scattered over a coastline of some six hundred miles; even if the district obtains little of the \$40,000 agricultural grants, there are people who at times do well out of the district. We do not of course refer to the mail carriers, who do their work well and do it for years, and are rewarded by dismissal for political expediency, as Mr. Clapp pointed out in the House of Assembly yesterday. We have in mind an answer to a question put by Mr. Clapp and answered yesterday as to the cost of the steamer hired to distribute and collect ballot boxes. The firm in which the Hon. R. K. Bishop is principal had the job and hired the Earl of Devon to the Government, and were paid the sum of \$5,500, made up of 55 days' hire at

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At the House

After questions for information asked for by the Opposition members had been read, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply and the discussion on the estimates was continued.

Mr. Kent for the third time asked the Finance Minister for information in relation to the Banks and Railway Awards, and got a reply that the data was not ready. Before going through the Supply he thought that reports of every department in the public service should be laid on the table by the different Ministers. Continuing, he gave a fair and impartial criticism of the increased and wanton expenditures of the present administration, showing in detailed form how our public accounts were abused and overdrawn. He noticed by the estimates that the vote for general contingencies is the same as for years past, viz., \$10,000, yet on perusing the report of the Auditor General under section 33B, of the Audit Act for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1913, he observed that that vote was overdrawn and a supplementary supply of \$5,000 ordered by the Governor in Council. This was a direct violation of the Audit Act, or in other words the ordinary vote was replaced by an improper use of the powers of section 33B, of the Audit Act. The annual vote over general contingencies for the last four or five years was between \$20,000 and \$25,000. Section 33B, of the Audit is one intended for special emergencies, expenditures unforeseen and not anticipated at the time of passing of the estimates. If the Government wishes to extend its powers they should take immediate steps to amend the Act, or otherwise observe it as it is. According to the present system it would be just as well to give the Governor in Council authority to augment the accounts appropriated under the estimates. On June 8th and Sept. 9th last the Governor in Council again overruled the Audit Act. Because of increased expenditures, the Customs Department was overdrawn to the extent of \$29,258.88 for the fiscal year ending June last. Special authority was brought into operation by the Government to meet the liabilities, which were certainly not of an unforeseen character. He also referred to the overdraft last year of \$1,451 in the Department of Public Charities. He considered the proper course to pursue when a department is overdrawn by reason of outstanding payment would be to have the matter brought before the House for adjustment. Mr. Kent then dealt with the extraordinary expenditures on main lines of road in the districts of Placentia and Ferryland. The sum of \$1,000 was voted for each place in June last in addition to a share of a special grant and the Surplus Trust grant. In July, or after one month expired, these votes had become exhausted and more appropriations had to be made. Another irregular vote was the appropriation of \$10,000 for the carrying on of the Game and Inland Fisheries Board. The amount was allocated by the Governor in Council, and according to an extract from the Auditor General's Report read by Mr. Kent, the sum could be foreseen. The protection of our Inland Fisheries was a necessity, but provision should be made for it in the estimates. In his (Mr. K.'s) opinion the increases of salaries and the creation of new salaries made by the Governor in Council within the past few years surpassed all precedents since the establishment of the Audit Act. The total amount of unprovided expenditures was \$48,740, showing an extraordinary use of the irregular power which the Governor in Council has been in the habit of assuming to exercise, despite the fact that section 13 of the Audit Act prohibits the Executive from paying or increasing new salaries before coming into this House. He thought that the deputy heads of the departments should have their salaries properly fixed and that no discrimination should happen in the way of increases. The Audit Act, continued Mr. Kent, is the same system that is used by the Imperial authorities. It is a well devised means of protecting the public funds and the public service and if it is not suitable to the Government, amend the Act and suit the requirements of the Colony. He advocated the appointment of a public accounts committee, consisting of members from both sides of the House and expressed his intention of moving for such a committee before the session closes. This he thought would be effective in keeping down expenditures and running the civil service economically. Regarding the roads and bridges in St. John's East, he said some of them were badly in need of repairs; he also asked that a main line be made to Outer Cove from the city and that a main line be made from the eastern end of Bell Island to Lance Cove.

Mr. F. J. Morris said that the amounts allocated for roads in the district of Placentia was inadequate; that new roads and a main line were necessary there; that most of the

places in his district was not as level as the Southside Hill, and that he was going to ask for an increase in the estimates.

Mr. Clapp was the next speaker. He contended that the amounts allocated for the upkeep of main lines, roads and bridges were altogether insufficient. This was notably the case in the district of Twillingate, which he represented. The roads there were badly in need of repairs by reason of the want of a substantial annual grant. He suggested that an Inspector of Roads or some competent man be sent over the main lines of the different districts and have him supply a detailed report to the Minister of Public Works, who could inform the House what the estimates for the annual upkeep of those roads would be. He believed that money voted to improve the roads would be well spent, and he hoped the Government would see its way clear to do something in this direction. He reiterated what Mr. Kent had said regarding the estimates and the extraordinary expenditures connected therewith. As he took it, it was a repetition of the old story of increased salaries made by the Executive Council which was not authorized by this House to do so. The Audit Act is very explicit and prohibits the Governor in Council from expending any monies excepting the monies that are voted in this House or those called for in cases of emergency. Notwithstanding, the Government came into the House looking for indemnity on account of expenditures made without authority and contrary to the provisions of the Audit Act. During the past few years this practice has been considerably worse than ever it was before. When the Governor in Council is allowed to violate the Audit Act with impunity and can raise salaries at will, as the increase of \$48,750 within the past twelve months demonstrated, it would be much better to have the Act wiped off the Statute Book. If the Government will "forget" the law, how can they expect the other people of the country to observe it.

Mr. Clapp asked for an additional grant for repairs to roads in his district. St. Barbe was a large but scattered district, having a coast line of about 600 miles. Harbour Grace and Carbonear had good roads because they were allocated more money than St. Barbe was, even though he latter was a much larger place. One of the most important places in St. Barbe District was Bonne Bay. Here the roads are impassable, and as he Prime Minister himself experienced, you cannot move around in the night time without being accompanied by a light. On the north east section of the coast conditions were even worse. He hoped that the Government would give his appeal consideration and vote sufficient monies for the maintenance of the roads in St. Barbe District. He pointed out that mail couriers and post office officials were underpaid in the district, while civil servants were dismissed for political reasons. Mr. Clapp emphasized that these dismissals were unfair and unjust. It may be that these officials held different political attitudes to the man who opposed him in the election fight and because of that the defeated candidate who was on the Government side, was apparently influential and narrow-minded enough to oust these paltry paid officials out of their positions and have men who supported him, the defeated candidate, take their places. He asked for a motor ferry boat at Norris' Point and St. Margaret's Bay.

Mr. Coaker followed and said that he spending of Road money in the north was causing endless trouble. Every man was looking for his share and the only way to overcome the difficulty would be to establish a properly constituted Council; this would facilitate matters in a great many respects; it would show in the estimates the details of the expenditures, whereas at the present time it is impossible to find out from the estimates how the monies were expended. Regarding the General Hospital, he said that it was common knowledge that everything was not running as smoothly as members on the Government side thought. He understood that Dr. Keegan wishes to have an investigation take place and suggested that a commission be appointed to make a searching enquiry and probe the matter thoroughly. Mr. Coaker asked for a ferry at Goose Bay. It was one of the most beautiful spots in Bonavista Bay and a very hot spot to bring the mails to and to was a great necessity. He agreed with Mr. Clapp about the dismissal of public servants because they did not support the Government members in the election. He knew all the facts, having learned them from his F. P. U. Council in St. Barbe, and thought the position ridiculous. He was aware that the defeated member for St. Barbe could get anything from the Government but the representative, Mr. Clapp, could not get anything for his constituents. Mr. Coaker wished to make it clear that where over there is an F. P. U. Council the Union men are not going to tolerate this kind of treatment and will not allow any

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other person but the member to spend money in the districts.

The Prime Minister rose to say he had a uniform system, as previously suggested by the hon. member for Bonavista, for the spending of the road monies and that a Municipal Board would be appointed in most of the settlements. He said he was not aware of any man being dismissed on the recommendation or advice of a

defeated candidate and that the Governor in Council made no dismissal within the past five years in the district of St. Barbe. He asked Mr. Clapp upon what grounds he made his charge.

Mr. Clapp established his case right up to the hilt, clearly showing how one George Rake who carried the mails for many years from Le-er Lake to Bonne Bay, was dismissed for no reason. He (Mr. C.) was informed that Rake performed his duties faithfully and was paid the sum of \$25 a trip. Rake was about to resume his duties this winter when a man named Shepherd, a strong supporter of Mr. Clapp's opponent in the last election, was taken on and paid \$32.50 a trip, or \$7 more than Rake was paid.

The Prime Minister—I hear of that his evening for the first time. I will enquire into it.

Mr. Clapp—The same applied to a man named Peyton, who used to bring the mails from Grignot to St. Anthony and who had been instructed by the Postmaster General in November last to resume his work. He was turned out to make room for one Weir, another heeler of my opponent. The Colonial Secretary's Department informed me that this work was given out on tender, yet strange to say the man Peyton, who filled the post for twelve years was neither asked or given a chance to tender. Another instance is the case of the man Payne who carried the mails from Cow Head to Denike's Harbour, and who was dismissed to make room for another Government supporter and who voted for the defeated candidate for St. Barbe.

A QUIBBLE.

Mr. Bennett arose and said that Mr. Peyton had instructions to resume his work with the mails but was not told how long he may remain at it.

Mr. Coaker took objection to the men being turned down in view of their long and faithful service. Further, they were honest in handling the mails, and this could not be said of others. He cited instances where F. P. U. letters were tampered with and money taken out of them.

Mr. Hallyard said the roads in Fogo were in a wretched condition and that repairs were badly needed. The southern districts had railways in their backyards while the north was totally neglected. In referring to the mails he pointed out that the only time the people of Fogo get a mail is when the Sagona calls there. He criticized the family grants that are given in Fogo, and that he knew of people given money to repair their own backyards. Such grants were the compensation these people got for their political support.

Mr. Jennings was the last speaker. He had taken a mental survey of all that had been said about main lines and roads and emphasized how badly in need of the construction of new roads was the district he represented. He noticed that the estimates had increased \$150,000 more than last year. He thought the whole civil service needed reconstruction, as it could be run more economically. He said the civil service was overmanned and showed up an instance of where several officials were engaged doing the work of two men. In dealing with education he expressed the opinion that school teachers of to-day get much larger salaries and more holiday than the teachers of 40 years ago. As it was 6.30, the Committee of Supply rose, reported progress on the House adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces, is writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

SEWING MACHINES.—We sell the famous Expert B. at reduced prices. CHESLEY WOODS, Sole Agent.—Feb. 2. tf

City Fathers Draft Proposals.

A special meeting of the City Council was held yesterday afternoon, when it was decided to submit certain proposals to the Legislature, while in session, with a view to improving the present system of civic elections. It is thought desirable to extend the franchise by imposing a poll tax, and removing a certain clause that at present delimits many from voting. The matter has been under consideration for some time past, and is in no way meant to obstruct the Citizens' Committee in their work. Still the Council is of the opinion that their experience in civic affairs ought to enable them to form a scheme, without any drastic changes, that would meet with the approval of the Government and taxpayers alike. The following are the proposals, which the Council's Solicitor will draft in proper form for presentation to the Legislature at the earliest opportunity:

- 1) That the election of Councillors at large, give place to the ward system.
- 2) That the City be divided in five wards.
- 3) That the Southside be considered one ward, with the right to elect one Councillor.
- 4) That the City proper consist of four wards, each to elect two representatives.
- 5) That the Mayor be elected by popular vote.
- 6) That ratepayers living outside the city, and at present disqualified, be given the franchise.
- 7) That on payment of a poll tax, the amount to be fixed later, those over 21 years of age not property owners or occupiers be granted the franchise.

The Mayor holds that it is necessary to have the Councillors increased to nine, as under the present system the six members are now compelled to act on several committees at the same time, but with the addition of three members the general work of the Council would be greatly facilitated.

Wedding Bells.

BRADBURY—DAWE.

A very pretty wedding took place at Briggs on January 28th, when Mr. Alan Bradbury, engineer of this city, was united in matrimony to Miss Emmie Dawe, daughter of Capt. John Dawe, of Coley's Point, Bay Roberts, and former teacher of the High School at Coley's Point. Rev. Canon Colwell officiated. The bride was pleasingly costumed and wore a suit of blue serge with hat to match. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to the hotel at Briggs, where a reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury return to the city tomorrow and will make their future home on Mundy Pond Road.

To-night's Hockey

The postponed match between the St. Bon's and Crescents takes place to-night. The players will be: Crescents.—Thomas, goal; Heider, point; Joy, cover; L. Stick, rover; Coults, right; Hutchings, centre; M. Stick, left. St. Bon's.—Walsh, goal; L. Edges, point; Godden, cover; Higgins, rover; right; Callahan, centre; Shortall, left.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DITH- THERIA.



No matter during this time save money. what Our An of all times" hold or perso

Here is a

Dress Goods
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Table Cloth
Table Napk
Gloves,
Hosiery,
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Blankets,
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Bobbygeon Man Sees Big Future in Cattle.—Wild Buffalo of the A and Hereford Breeds—New Va Has Splendid Hide and the brated Hump of the Buffalo.

In these days of fox farming, farming and even snuff farming is interesting to know that in Canada we have perhaps the only farm world devoted to the breeding of entirely new race of animals or cattle.

Cattle are the result of years of experiment of crossing native cattle of various breeds the American bison or buffalo, today a new strain has been established. Mr. E. Mossom Boyd, of Bokeny is the originator of the idea, and at the present time a large herd of cattle. These animals are nearly hardy as their wild forefathers, a splendid hide, much more even the buffalo, have the large hump of the domestic animal, and powerful shoulders and neck of buffalo. The hide alone is more valuable for fur than an ordinary steer, and in the case of cattle meat becomes the by-product, such in just as good, as valuable weights as much as that of a very steer.

Sometwenty years ago Mr. while in California, saw a small of buffaloes and immediately conceived the idea of developing from the animal, now almost extinct, a cross-bred race of cattle which would be valuable in many respects.