

Budget Debated at Length.

LONGEST SESSION OF HOUSE NEARING A CLOSE.

The House met at 11 a.m. yesterday. After a number of questions were asked by Sir Michael Cashin, the House went into Committee on Ways and Means.

Sir Michael Cashin asked that adjournment be taken until 8 o'clock as there was nothing to be gained by a morning session.

The Prime Minister said he would agree to an adjournment provided an undertaking of the House was put through in the Legislative Council to deal with it at Thursday afternoon's session.

Sir Michael refused to give the assurance on behalf of the Opposition, as many matters of the greatest moment to the country had not been cleared.

Mr. Vinicombe then took up the debate, and asked for a share of the \$500,000 which was being spent in Twillingate. The member for St. John's East said that discrimination had been practiced against the district since the general election. As the House was about to close until Dec. 13th, Mr. Vinicombe urged that the necessary \$500,000 be allocated to the district to relieve destitution, which is so prevalent amongst the fishery population, particularly the fishery population, and that some public works be started at once. If this was allowed to stand over until December it would be impossible for the ground would be frozen and probably covered with snow.

Mr. W. H. Warren said the Government was doing its best to relieve the employment situation, but it could give no assurance of any particular amount, or specific amount to any district.

Mr. Vinicombe—"Well at that rate is a case of live horse and you will be as grass as far as my constituents are concerned." He continued his speech up to one o'clock in an endeavour to get definite assurance from the Government.

At 1 p.m. without any business being transacted, the evening session was resumed and Mr. Vinicombe continued his agitation on behalf of the district, and during the course of his remarks got under the skin of Mr. Warren because the latter had seen to reduce the salaries of the nurses at the hospitals. Mr. Vinicombe thought that the salary they were at present receiving was little enough.

wrong doing made by Sir Michael. Nearly 18 million dollars had been spent by the Government in a little over 16 months, and still the extra expenses were proceeding merrily. There was no thought of where the revenue was to come from; our fish markets had been ruined, and the whole system pointed to a deliberate plot to bankrupt the country. Dealing with the Profits Tax Bill of last year, Mr. Fox said that the Government were not competent to collect it; they had no power to do so. The civil service reductions were also ably dealt with. Mr. Fox showed that the Government was not sincere when it stated that the reductions were necessary from the standpoint of economy, as subsequent to the announcement of the cut, the Government had allocated two large sums totalling one million dollars for road work and one and a half million dollars to run the railroad. Mr. Fox concluded a very able address by again appealing for his district.

Mr. Higgins, in a brief but ironic speech, criticised many features of the Budget before the chair. He said that there was no possible justification for the reduction of the civil servants' salaries, but that the Government could see no better way out he would advise that all salaries under \$1,200 should be exempt. Mr. Higgins also drew the attention of the House to the matter of the Gas Co., and asked that it be given the same privileges as other industries. Being a public utility and expending some \$15,000 yearly in wages, it was being discriminated against, coal, which was its raw material, being taxed. He thought that by agreement with the Municipal Council this tax could be removed to the benefit of both the city and the gas consumers. Dealing with the tariff, Mr. Higgins claimed that it was necessary that the Government get to work and once and for all revise it. Being done in a proper manner, it was possible to raise more revenue, and at the same time lighten the burden on those who are now unable to bear it. In conclusion the senior member for St. John's East said that if the Government staked its future on the Budget, he believed that it would prove as disappointing as were all its other acts.

The Prime Minister attempted a defence of his Budget, and also made reference to the other points raised by Mr. Higgins. With regard to the Gas Company he thought that being a public utility it should be protected. Regarding the civil service reductions he claimed that the cut was not putting the salaries back to that received six months ago. The Prime Minister made comparison with Canada in the matter of civil service salaries and the sales tax.

Sir Michael Cashin replied to the Premier's statements and utterly confounded him. The matter of the per capita share of the extra grant for relief works also was debated by Sir Michael; he refused to take the Prime Minister's word that it would be given, and demanded that the assurance be given in writing.

Mr. Moore followed, and the result of the combined efforts was that the Prime Minister gave an assurance in writing that the district of Ferryland should receive its full per capita allowance of the special grant. He also promised the members for St. John's East similar treatment, saying that he would take the matter up with Messrs. Higgins, Fox and Vinicombe after adjournment, assuring them that no discrimination would be practiced.

Supplemental Supply, The Revenue Bill, Salaries Bill, and all outstanding business was completed, and shortly before 3 a.m. the House adjourned until Friday, at 3 p.m.

HELD ON REMAND.—The man charged with the larceny of 30 pairs of boots from the premises of the Nfld. Produce Co., as reported in yesterday's Telegram, appeared before the Magistrate and was remanded for eight days. Further enquiries in this case are being made by the police.

REGATTA RECORDS, 1873-1920—Copies may be obtained at the "Times" Office, opposite T. & M. Winter's, Duckworth St., 20c. copy. A few copies left on hand.—aug9.31

Drop in Coal Prices.

Cape Breton papers indicate a drop in the price of coal at the mines. The North Sydney Herald says: "The selling price of coal from the Scotia Company's mines to steamers and schooners will commence on August 1, and be subject to a slight decrease in price. There will also be a small reduction in the cost of coal to local consumers. A reduction of 75 cents a ton on screened coal, and 25 cents on run-of-mine, is being made to shippers in the coastal trade and cargo boats."

The Sydney Post says: "Thos. H. Hartigan, of the Indian Cove Coal Company informed The Post last evening that in view of the recent reduction in the price of coal for local consumption by the N.S. & C. Co., his company was prepared to cut the price still further. They are now quoting coal for local use at \$5 a ton at the mine. The Scotia Company cut the price to \$6.75 a ton."

Reduction in Candy Prices.

New York, Aug. 4.—A reduction of 4 to 13 per cent. in candy prices was announced yesterday by one of the largest chain store candy firms in the city.

In a statement announcing yesterday's cut, the president of the George W. Lott Company declared that he had no connection with the action taken by other firms but was merely the carrying out of policy "to return to normal business on normal business standards."

Coincident with the announcement of reduced prices, it was learned that the wages of the firm's employees would be reduced 12½ per cent.

A Treasure Practically Unknown.

Cardinal Gasquet, speaking at a London meeting of the Anglo-American Professors of History, said that he had charge of the most important collection of historical records in Europe—that at the Vatican which contained a vast amount of material for research.

"There was enough to keep all present employed for the rest of their lives, and he would be glad, if they came to Rome, to give them every facility for investigation of the records there. The loose papers relating to the Napoleonic period alone were the bulk of a haystack, and among them were invaluable letters from Pitt, Edmund Burke, and other English statesmen and naval commanders. It was a treasure of interesting information which was practically unknown."

Sea-Water as Medicine.

A London business firm is carrying on a profitable trade—in sea-water! Trawlers are sent regularly from London to the Dogger Bank to collect sea-water for London hospitals and doctors.

As a natural medicine for nasal troubles and infantile cholera this new remedy is in great demand; it is also used for injections for rheumatism.

Specialty-fitted-out vessels are used to collect the Dogger Bank sea-water, which is remarkably free from contamination. After the water is collected it is sealed and kept in ice until its arrival in port.

Northcliffe Gets Enlightenment.

New York.—Viscount Northcliffe need no longer wonder how the "polka-dot," of which he heard for the first time last week, though he has been wearing polka-dots for years, got its name. Here's the answer:

Three-quarters of a century ago a Bohemian peasant dance called the polka swept the Old World and then the new, creating as much of a sensation as the one-step and the fox-trot of our own day.

Every one talked of the polka. The President's name was Polka, and there were many plays upon the names. Just then some enterprising manufacturer got out a new style of silk—dark fabric with contrasting spots or dots upon it. The rest was simple. The new fabrics, worn by the fashionables dancing the polka, became "polka-dots," just as later we had Merry Widow hats and Alice Blue costumes, and so on. There were "polka shoes," "polka gowns," and all sorts of polka things.

This information for Lord Northcliffe (who is girdling the globe for information) came to the World from Mr. Ditchett, editor of Dry Goods Economist, and as capable an editor in his line, as Northcliffe is in his own; from Herman Bergman of Bergman and Adler, haberdashers of this city, and from Joseph T. Foxon, a haberdasher of Troy.

A Japanese Burial at Sea.

(London Daily Mail.)

The poop deck in the rear of the ship was cast in mysterious shadows. The big wheel, the edge of the deck above, and the forms of men and women made sharp silhouettes against the sea, shimmering under the tropical moon. A long line of black clouds could be seen in the blue-black sky just above the almost invisible horizon.

The throb, throb of the ship's heart and the whisper of the water past the stern were the only sounds, save an occasional whisper as passengers and crew quietly assembled to pay their respects to the dead.

Almost above the propellers, a narrow white draped platform had been raised, slanting over the rails towards the water.

In front of this was a white covered table on which, barely distinguishable, were rice with chopsticks, a dish of fruit, a dish of almonds (the favorite food of the deceased), and a vase containing scented sticks, which glowed in the darkness like a group of tiny red stars, throwing off a wonderful fragrance on the torpid atmosphere.

Suddenly a sharp wind swept the deck, sending the white cloths flapping as though anxious to break the uncanny silence.

From the deck above came the voices of Japanese sailors and a shuffling of feet down the steps.

The burden was too difficult for measured tread as they appeared, carrying their dead comrade, sewn in white sailcloth, heavily weighted.

After placing the corpse on the platform, they fell into their places in the long white lines of passengers and sailors, leaving a narrow passage in front of the table.

A bell tinkled, the engines stopped, and the captain, a grey-haired man, walked slowly forward. Bowing low before the body, he chanted the speech to the dead in a choking voice.

His voice rose and fell, now almost a wail, now dropping to low sullen notes, now a soft comforting tone. The line of figures, on either side, swaying backwards and forwards in balance with the ship's motion, seemed to keep time to the cadence.

The captain then reverently placed a glowing scented stick in the vase as a sign of his affection. The remainder of the officers slowly approached in pairs and, bowing, placed their scented sticks in the vase.

A signal from the captain, and two of the crew stepped forward and, lifting one end of the platform, sent their dead comrade to the deep.

Then gathering the offerings from the table they cast them towards the white foam which marked the resting-place of a fellow-sailor.

Mainly About People.

ROYAL AND OTHERWISE.

The Prince of Wales has been resting at Manor House, Hove, now in the occupation of the Hon. Sir Sidney Greville, Comptroller of the Prince's Household.

The King and Queen spent a week at Goodwood, before going on to Cowes for the Regatta. They will be away for about a fortnight, and shortly afterwards will go to Balmoral for a stay of probably two months.

A pretty Scots girl, the eldest daughter of a peer of ancient pedigree, is talked of in connection with a royal alliance. The Prince of Wales is not, on this occasion, indicated.

The rumors that the Prime Minister will not go to Washington are absolutely without foundation. He is most certainly going, and Lord Curzon will probably accompany him. The date of the Conference has not yet been fixed, but it will most likely take place in October.

It is stated on reliable authority that Lenin has arrested and imprisoned Trotsky. For some time past they have been at variance. Now it is rumored that Lenin has got the upper hand.

Lord Gorell, the new Under-Secretary for the Air Ministry, who succeeds Lord Londonderry, is only 36 years old. Before he succeeded to the peerage on his brother's death, he wrote leaders for a daily newspaper.

The Earl of Leicester recently celebrated his 73rd birthday at Holkham. This residence is the finest house in the county, a stately place, built in George II's time, with alabaster columns in the entrance hall, a splendid stately gallery, and many examples of Raphael, Rubens, Van Dyck, and other great masters in the picture gallery.

A minister tells of a strapping big fellow who brought his demure young bride to the church parsonage for matrimonial purposes. "According to my usual custom," says the minister, "I turned to the bridegroom at a certain part of the ceremony and said, 'John, this is your lawfully-wedded wife.' In the excitement of the occasion, John turned in the direction of his newly-acquired life-mate and murmured, 'I'm pleased to meet you.'"

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Price

Cotton Crepe, with draped sleeve, rolled collar, Bluebird design. . . . **\$7.50**
Price
Cotton Crepe, set-in sleeve, Empire style, collar piped with Blue in Rose with Blue Flowers. Price **\$6.50**
Cotton Crepe, with set-in sleeve, Empire effect, collar attached, color Plain Blue. Price **\$6.00**

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Books That Cost Fortunes.

One often hears of the big sums that popular authors obtain for their works, but far less frequently of the immense amount of money spent upon books which the public sees little and reads less.

Especially first in this respect, come the official histories of wars. Mr. Baldwin, in a recent issue of Parliamentary debates, mentions a little matter of £23,000 to be spent on the Naval History of the Great War; £10,000 on the Air History; £3,000 on a History of the Merchant Navy during the War, and another £2,000 on the History of our Seaborne Trade from 1914 to 1918.

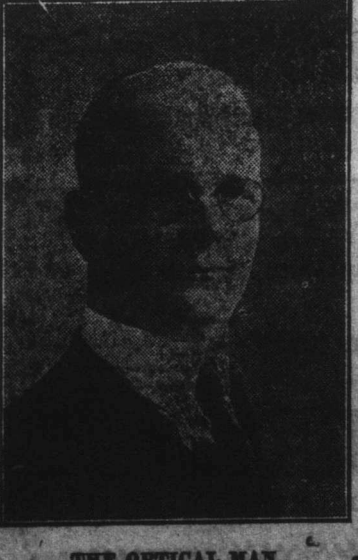
These sums are probably greatly under-estimated, for the four volumes of the official history of the small matter, the South African War, meant a bill of £24,000 and took eight years to complete. Tons of documents had to be sorted, indexed and filed; hundreds of thousands of reports, letters, orders and despatches to be examined and reduced to a form in which they could be used for reference.

What are they saying? And where are they going? All making a bee line for BOWRING'S to secure a pair of the Boots now offered at SPECIAL CUT PRICES.—aug9.31,19,21

"Laugh and grow fat" is an old axiom. We advise the use of a good tonic, named "Brick's Tonic." Price \$1.00; postage 20c. extra.—aug9.31,19,21

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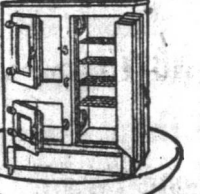
Pre-war refrigerator prices! You do not have to wait for refrigerator prices to come down. They are on pre-war basis now. They were not increased like other commodities so you are safe in coming today to see and purchase a Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator at this store.

They are shown in styles and prices to fit your home and your purse.

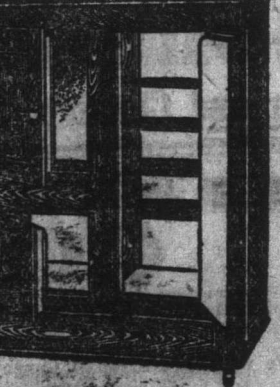
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