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H.P.—the new sauce
from England

Its delicious flavour makes it
unique—quite unique.
Wouldn't it be worth your
while to try a bottle of

**H.P.
SAUCE**

Cottage Hospitals for Newfoundland.

All hospitals are either privately endowed and supported by public subscriptions, as they are in England, or else they are paid for out of city taxes, as most are in America. In England we prefer the former plan as we believe that the selection of the staff is then less likely to be a perfunctory matter, and in matters connected with the care of the sick we consider it of vital importance that the staff should be selected only and solely for their qualifications for filling the post. It has seemed to us that in St. Barthelemy and Labrador the English method is the only one and is the plan we have adopted at all our hospitals. The patients have been asked to subscribe only what they can, and like all such hospitals everywhere no doubt there is some imposition, just as no plan is perfect. We have also a small partial subsidy from the Government which we consider right.

Because the People are Tax-Payers and receive no benefit whatever from the large grants made towards the hospital in St. John's, to which of course they pay taxes. But we do not consider it right that the Government should pay the whole grant to one hospital, for those living in districts that do not benefit have then to pay towards the richer centre, whether they like it or not. When, therefore, some eighteen months ago a deputation of fishermen from Green Bay came to me at St. Anthony concerning the possibility of a hospital for Green Bay, we had to consider the following circumstances. First, there is no hospital between St. John's and St. Anthony. Secondly, there is no doctor there. Thirdly, last year nearly three hundred patients from Green Bay sought treatment at St. Anthony. Fourthly, many of these patients were unfit for so long a travel, some made a quite needless journey, and a

Great Deal of Unnecessary Suffering was inflicted. Pilley's Island was selected as the place from which the deputation came, as being a place where two mail boats call, as being central and a very large district, and as not calculated to interfere with any single local practitioner with whom it might conflict unfairly. The possible resources of income were the people and the Government, there being a few wealthy local people on whom such a scheme could count for voluntary support. We considered it fair that the Government should be asked to pay dollar for dollar with the people. In order to give the scheme a start it was necessary that someone should make a move, and the Deep Sea Mission undertook to give that start, it being perfectly understood by the people themselves that the permanence of the effort would depend entirely on their own loyalty. As the people must have some medical services at their homes and as they are accustomed to pay \$5.00 a year to an ordinary practitioner it was agreed that they should guarantee that sum from every family annually towards the Hospital. It was also understood that no one

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doctor could attend to such a large and scattered practice and at the same time manage a hospital and do any justice to either. The Mission always has two, as a rule three, doctors at its hospitals at St. Anthony and Battle Harbor that up-to-date scientific work may be possible and that the clinic may in any way compete in efficiency with the work of an English and American hospital. The necessity of this will commend itself to every doctor in the country who is familiar with the infinite minutiae of a modern diagnosis and treatment. It therefore became obvious that we must have two first class men with their headquarters at the hospital, and that we must have a minimum of two nurses where night and day work is of course essential. To get good results at least one of these must be just as highly trained as modern teaching can go if a surgeon is to expect a certainty of the best results from delicate operations. The very least that such a hospital could possibly be run, even if only

One of the Doctor's is to be Paid,
is \$6,000.

To keep a man of the calibre that we need, when the lives of our loved ones are in his hands, we want \$2,000 at least and also \$4,000 for the nurses, food, upkeep, etc. For my part I have had considerable experience in starting hospitals and I am sure for such a hospital efficiently to run even after it is equipped can when drugs are paid for at cost, and food, which is a very important item, also at cost, it would be impossible to run at less. When, however, one considers what an efficient up-to-date hospital means to a people whose bread winning capacities depend entirely upon their physical abilities, when one considers this price is being paid for intimate services to the homes and lives of our people, one must consider that a sum of \$6,000 a year for the relief of anxiety and suffering, or for saving capabilities and for the preservation of life, is a mere bagatelle. It is less than the price of half a mile subsidy to a railroad. To start the ball rolling, the Mission has found

Two Absolutely First Class Men who will be situated at Pilley's Island for eighteen months. They have a doctor's house and a building which they have fitted for an hospital, they are sending one qualified nurse, a sufficient hospital outfit to have a good operating room, and patient department with ten beds in the wards, and they are going to supply a fast motor boat to enable the doctor to reach his calls. The hospital, it is hoped, which is now under reorganization, will be opened within a fortnight. The following are some of the arrangements which may be interesting in view of the experiment being copied in the other Bays, as we hope it will be. All heads of families subscribed \$5.00 a year, \$3.00 a year for the following privileges:—Free medical advice on this island or a monthly call to the homes when the subscribers amount to twenty or more in one locality. This is free and will be made as regularly as circumstances permit. Subscribers not able to call on the doctor in the winter, and who can get one elsewhere, will have half their fee refunded. Subscribers receive medical treatment at absolute cost. Which, if Duties are Removed, is Very Small.

The subscriber will call the doctor in any time at half rates, 50c. a mile; 50c. will be subtracted from their annual fee for every five miles distant from the hospital, to those in communities of which seventy-five per cent of the people have subscribed. The only extra charge which a subscriber is liable to are medicines at cost. These must be charged to prevent indiscriminate sending for medicines. In the hospital subscribers will pay \$3.00 weekly, and will have to meet the cost of other, dressings, medicines, etc. No charge is made for each pulling or minor surgical operations not requiring expensive dressings. Patients coming to hospital and not being able to pay the prices must bring a Magistrate's order to that effect or else such cases after investigation by the staff shall be paid for by the Poor Commissioner on the doctor's order. The Mission with its heavy financial responsibility while furnishing the staff and assistants is not willing at present to assume

Any Further Financial Responsibility. The people must look to the Government for help. They have suggested, half of the total expense. At present 500 subscribers have agreed to pay \$5.00. Extra fees will come to about \$200. As I have already said the cost of surgeons with an efficient hospital, the motor boat, will come to about \$6,000. At present the Government has promised \$1,000 a year, but if this grant cannot be increased it seems to be probable the scheme will fall through unless the people are prepared to pay three times as much as was ever required of any people in support of their hospital. This means without outside help such a scheme in our estimation in no way is possible. They will likely appreciate it because their own money has gone into it, may be the means of starting a similar policy in the other Bays if the inception is fostered by the wealthier people, such as could no doubt easily be done in a district like Trinity Bay, Conception Bay and Bay of Islands. One plank in the platform of the present Government was to have started the formation of Cottage Hospitals. A free discussion in your paper, Mr. Editor, on a subject of such vital importance may lead to something of advantage. Meanwhile, believe me, to remain.

Sincerely yours,
WILFRED T. GRENFELL.

SHANGHAI, To-day.
With the exception of the foreign concessions, Shanghai is entirely in the hands of the revolutionists, who captured the city yesterday. Practically there was no resistance and only a few shots were fired. All the Chinese soldiers joined the rebels, the police and firemen apparently sympathizing with them. After taking over the arsenal the rebels burned the Yamen in the native city.

Our Children's Mantles

are this season meeting with universal praise and approval, although the very acme of daintiness

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are always being given. Bigger assortments than elsewhere can be depended upon. A repeat order brought us per S. S. Mongolian

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Train from St. John's, for the following ports:

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St. Joseph's,
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Baine Harbor,
Flat Island,
Mary's Town,
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Epworth,
St. Lawrence,
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Pianos and
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terms.

Shop Thieves About. Woman Went Fishing.

Yesterday afternoon after a woman had examined a pair of boots hanging at the entrance of a central Water Street store, and after she had come in to look at them, she was worth \$5, some thief deliberately cut them from the line which held them, suspended and walked away with them. One of the clerks discovered this on going back to look at the boots with the woman. Who the thief is not known.

Last night some thief also lifted a suit of clothes, valued at about \$15, from the store door of Mr. Thos. Peel, Water Street. The goods had been gone a long time when the discovery was made by Mr. Peel, and it is not known who the thief is. People who own stores should watch close goods henceforth left outside for purposes of display.

Mrs. Gould who came up here last trip of the Prospero with her boy for the Lunatic Asylum and to whose deputation condition the Telegram alluded at the time, has returned home. When the boy became hurt the woman took his place with the man to whom he was engaged and went on the fishing ground catching her share of cod so that she might earn enough to support her husband and her sons, two of whom are blind. The people who have contributed to the Telegram Fund in her aid, have done a great charity.

The S. S. Rosalind sailed for Montreal via Sydney at 8.30 last night, with the passengers whose names were published in yesterday's Telegram.

Italians Charged With Atrocities.

Special Evening Telegram.
LONDON, To-day.
The agitation against alleged atrocities by Italians at Tripoli, received a fresh impetus through a telegram received from Lieut. Montague of the British Army, serving in the Turkish army. Montague telegraphed:—"I feel it my duty to send you the following telegram and beg you to publish it throughout England. As you know already about the ferocious resistance which Turks and Arabs are offering the Italians, I will only express my admiration for their bravery and fortitude which would warm the heart of any Englishman or any true soldier in the world. Imagine my feelings when on entering and driving Italians out of Arab houses which they had fortified and were holding, we discovered the bodies of some 120 women and children, with hands and feet bound, mutilated, pierced and torn. Later on we found a Mosque filled with the bodies of women and children, mutilated almost beyond recognition. We could not count them, but there must have been 400. In this European war are such crimes to be committed, and cannot England do something to stop such horrors. In our civilization and times you can hardly believe it, but it is true nevertheless. I have seen it. So I know it. Even now we are getting news of further massacres of women and children, who were discovered on different farms lately occupied by Italians. The idea of the Italians when they slaughtered the innocents obviously was one of revenge for their heavy losses in battle." Montague's message is dated Nov. 2nd.



The Newman Dispute.

The Newman case occupied the attention of the City Council last night for a considerable time. Incidentally there was a charge of incivility against an official by Mr. James Patton, the representative of Mr. Newman. The following letter sent by him to the Council was read:—"On the invitation of Councillor Mullaly, I went to the City Hall this morning to try and clear the matter up. I was informed by the clerk that he was not dealing with past appraisements, and he declined to give me any information on the subject. I was also informed that in any case he was too busy to attend to me, and that if I wanted anything I could write for him. I had done before. I beg to bring this before your notice as a piece of gross incivility. I consider that in general with other payers of rates and taxes I am entitled to information regarding money paid by me for such purposes."

Councillor Mullaly said that he regretted that this was correct and suggested that the case be submitted to a Committee of Enquiry. The Mayor said that the charge was a serious one and should be investigated. Councillors Myrick, Channing and Martin were thereupon appointed. Councillor Mullaly asked that they report at the next meeting so that the matter be dealt with as soon as possible. A letter was read from Solicitor Morris advising that the taxes paid by Newman be not refunded. He was the owner of the property when the tax was imposed. If wrongly billed since the land was leased he (Newman) should have informed the Council of the change of ownership and had the appraisal set right in the Court of Revision. Councillor Mullaly said that two appraisements had been made on the property—one to McKay, who owned all the land, and the other to Newman. The mistake, he thought, arose from the fact of the appraiser seeing the Newman landmark in the vicinity and he set the value down under Newman's name as it was 25 years ago. Councillor Ryan said that the case should be fully looked into, as it would be manifestly unjust to have two taxes collected on the same land. The Mayor expressed the dictum that the Council should take the position of not being responsible to refund money even though the land be wrongly appraised. Newman did not own the land as should not have paid taxes. Councillor Mullaly said that he believed the Solicitor did not have all the facts of the case, and when he did he would no doubt alter his decision. There was a mistake, and it should be rectified at once. The details were probably not given to the Solicitor in the report. The work of the appraiser was in this case a farce, because Newman's ownership of the land ceased in 1897 when McKay leased it. The Mayor said that whilst the appraiser should have looked for information from Mr. Newman, the latter should have made the correction when the bill for taxes came to him. With reference to appraisers' mistakes, Councillor Mullaly said that as the Newman marks were on the Water Street property; if these indicated the ownership the property should have also been assessed to Newman. The appraiser must have enquired of some one in this instance. Why did he not do so in the other? The Mayor said, "Likely he got his information from Mr. McKay." Councillor Mullaly, "No doubt it was." Mayor Ellis then said that Newman should be informed that the Council was not obliged to refund.

Sunday Services.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 a.m. and 12 noon. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Saints' Days.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 5.30 p.m. Other Days.—Matins, 8 a.m.; Evensong, 5.30 p.m. (Fridays 7.30, with sermon.) Holy Baptism.—At Matins or Evensong on Saints' Days, and at 4.30 p.m. every Sunday. Public Catechizing.—Every Sunday in the month at 3.30 p.m. St. Michael's Mission Church, CASEY STREET.—Holy Communion at 8 and 12 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and at 8 a.m. on other Sundays. Other Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Catechizing.—Second Sunday of the month, 3.30 p.m. Cathedral S.S.—At 2.45 p.m. Mission Church S.S.—At 2.45 p.m. St. Mary the Virgin.—Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd Sundays in the month at 12.15 p.m.; other Sundays at 8 a.m.; Matins at 11 a.m.; Evensong at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday School in the Parish Hall at 2.30 p.m. Men's Bible Class in the Church at 2.15 p.m. Women's Bible Class in the Parish Room at 2.30 p.m. BROOKFIELD SCHOOL CHAPEL.—Evensong at 3 p.m.; Sunday School at 4 p.m. St. Thomas's.—Holy Communion, 3rd Sunday in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Evening services at 8.45 and 6.30 p.m. Daily—Morning Prayer at 8 a.m.; every Friday evening at 7.30, prayer and sermon. Holy Baptism every Sunday at 4 p.m. Public catechizing 3rd Sunday in each month at 3.30 p.m. CHRIST CHURCH, QUIDI VIDI.—Holy Communion second Sunday alternate 2nd Sunday in each month at 2.30 p.m. Sunday at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer third Sunday in each month at 3.30 p.m. Public Catechizing third Sunday in each month at 3.30 p.m. SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—At Parish Church at 2.45 p.m.; at Christ Church, Quidi Vidi, at 2.30 p.m.; at Virginia School Chapel, 2.30 p.m. GOWER STREET.—11, Rev. W. H. Webster; 6.30, Rev. M. Fenwick. GEORGE STREET.—11, Rev. M. Fenwick; 6.30, Rev. J. W. Bartlett. COCHRANE STREET.—11, Rev. F. R. Matthews; 6.30, Rev. W. H. Webster; 6.30, Rev. F. R. Matthews. ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Rev. J. S. Sutherland. CONGREGATIONAL.—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Rev. Joseph Thackeray. ADVENTURER CHURCH, Cocktown Road.—Regular Services, 6.30 p.m. Sunday and Saturday at 3 p.m. CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 245 p.m., Evangelistic Service. SALVATION ARMY.—S. A. Citadel, New Gower St., 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. S. A. Hall, Livingstone St., 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. S. A. Hall, George St., 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Hutchings St.—You are invited to attend the services held in the Evangelical Church, Hutchings Street, on Sunday at 11 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m. These services are held for the purpose of coming to the aid of the poor who come. Everybody welcome, books provided; seats free. BETHLEHEM Mission.—183 New Gower Street.—Sunday services at 9 and 7 p.m. Services every week day evening, excepting Saturday, commencing at 8 o'clock. W. D. Fowler, in charge.

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man wonders why he won't
Maximum Comfort
Stroke, slips lightly the
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Uncle V THE POET PHILO

I never put off till to-morrow the things that
policy always brings sorrow and drives in
putting off habit—esche-
PROCRASTINATION that looks bad just get
and when it is done you
are sighing and moaning, that life is a rough,
fond of postponing, and letting things slide
with the banker, and have a few rocks of my
don't hanker to fiddle around and postpone.
was basking a feminine labor that's wise—an
aching to sample a few of her pies. "Don't do
tomorrow!" and then I rebuked her and cried
damper to put on your pride. My motto, my
never postpone; 'tisn't wise! So just
watch your play-footed poet do
things to a pair of your pies!"

Wedding Bells.

MAHONEY-KEOUGH.
A beautiful ceremony took place in the
Church of St. Cecilia, Back Bay, Boston, on the morning of Thursday,
October 12th, when Miss Marie L.
Keough and Mr. Edward N. Mahoney,
of Tilton Harbor, Newfoundland, were
united in bonds of holy matrimony
with nuptial Mass celebrated by Rev.
Dr. Supple. Miss Margaret M. Wall,
of Salem, was maid of honor, and
Miss Marie L. Keough was bridesmaid.
Other guests present were Mr. and Mrs.
Keough, Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney, and
Miss Marie L. Keough, who was
bride with white bouquet, and
Miss Margaret M. Wall, who was
bridesmaid with pink bouquet.

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Fish Sounds.
Kipperd Herring.
Finnan Haddies.

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Fresh Fish.
Fidelity.
Pies.

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Small and well cured stock.
50 Bbls. just landed.

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1 lb. Bbl.
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