

By S.S. "Stephano,"
To-Day, April 19.

N. Y. Turkeys,
N. Y. Chickens,
N. Y. Ducks,
N. Y. Corned Beef,
California Oranges,
Bananas,
Grape Fruit,
10 boxes Table Apples,
10 bris. N. Y. Baldwin Apples,
Rhubarb,
Pineapples,
Celery,
Tomatoes,
Cucumbers,
New Cabbage.

100 half sacks N. B. Potatoes,
100 half sacks Coffee Potatoes,
30 bags Turnips.

1,000 Gross
SEA DOG SAFETY MATCHES,
60c. Gross.

Purity Butter, 2 lb. prints,
(Fresh every week.)
Lima Beans, 10c. lb.
Flash, 13c. tin.

Large Sweet Oranges, 20c. doz.
Cranberries, 30c. gall.
2 lb. tin Cooked Corned Beef, 45c.
Libby's Salad Dressing,
large 1/2 gal., 30c.

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR,
60c. stone.

NO ADVANCE IN OUR TEAS.
Building 40c. lb.
Dana's 50c. lb.
10 per cent. discount off
5 lb. lots.

T. J. Edens

At the House.

FRIDAY, April 23.
Petitions were presented by Mr. Morine asking that \$250 be allocated to construct an open hospital at Valleyfield, N. B.; by Mr. Young for a road at Spaniard's Bay; by Mr. Morine asking that leaders of convicts at Catalina be not more than 10 fathoms; by Mr. Jennings for money to make a road to a graveyard in Twillingate District; by Mr. Giff from people of King's Point, Rattling Brook, asking for a mail courier and that Mr. Geo. Gillard be appointed to do the work; by Mr. Tappett for a breakwater and road at Head Cove; and by Mr. Morine from Spaniard's Bay asking for "Telegraph Extension".

The Finance Minister tabled a report of Sir Wm. McGregor's visit to Labrador, a report of the water powers of Canada dealing with the water powers of Hamilton Inlet, map of Hamilton's Inlet contained in Lowe's Report to the Fisheries Minister at Quebec, work on Labrador by Dr. Grenfell and others, including an article on Hamilton Inlet, and showing maps of the area over which the Newfoundland Products Co. will have an option.

Messrs. Morine, Kent and Lloyd asked the Prime Minister for information in connection with the same corporation as to the existing granting of water power within the same area, names of persons holding lands which might be preempted by the company, information generally as to the amount of capital stock, and the distribution, agreements with the company, engineers' estimate of wages and acreage of areas affected. The Prime Minister promised to give the particulars asked for later.

In reply to a question by Mr. Morine as to what legal counsel the Government had in drafting the agreement with the Newfoundland Products Company, the Premier, Sir Edward Morris, replied that the Attorney General and himself had acted for the Government and that the matter had also been looked after by the other legal members of the Executive Council.

In reply to Mr. Lloyd, the Premier said the resolutions confirming the

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contracts had been drafted at his request by the Solicitor of the House, and submitted to the Attorney General, and himself. A question had arisen in their minds whether the resolutions went further in the way of concessions than the Agreement, and after a two hours discussion between the Attorney General, himself and Mr. Furlong, Mr. Furlong had satisfied them that they did not.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Minister of Finance if any further instalment of answers to his question, asked two weeks ago, was ready.

Finance Minister said it was not ready. It would take a fortnight.

Mr. Lloyd then asked if the Budget would be tabled before that time, as the information would be necessary for the consideration of the Budget.

The Finance Minister was not in a position to answer.

Messrs. Abbott and Targett asked for answers to questions asked some time ago, but did not get them, that the information was in course of preparation was the reply received.

The Bill to increase the Revenue by the imposition of certain Duties on the Estates of deceased persons was read a third time and ordered to be sent to the Upper House for concurrence.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Morine thought it inadvisable to go into Supply before a financial statement of the Colony's condition was submitted. It was common knowledge that the deficits were great, besides there were a great many outstanding obligations, amounting to many millions of dollars and the Government should outline how they propose dealing with them, before voting away revenue. He wanted to know whether it was the intention of the Government to meet the shortages by a broad cut of the expenditure or by trying to raise more revenue by increased taxation.

As far as he could see the Estimates were made up on the old model and that some of the cut was inadvisable over expenditure with a Bill of indemnity after it. In face of this he thought the Finance Minister would not be acting improperly by adopting the suggestion.

The Finance Minister said he could not see eye to eye with the previous speaker and what he asked for was very unusual in the House. He, Mr. Cashin, was following what had been usual in the past and did not see why he should depart from the custom. He remembered the Budget of 1893 which he said was brought down by Mr. Morine, then Finance Minister, and which stated that there was no redemption for the Colony and that there was no more necessary now to come down with a financial statement than there was 20 years. He said the course suggested to be outlined was altogether unusual and unheard of before in the House and considered that no benefit could be derived from it. All the statements asked for, he said, that could be tabled, were tabled, and that there was very little kept back.

Mr. Morine replied that the reason he had asked for a statement was because we are in unusual times. Dealing with the Finance Minister's assertion that the financial condition of the Colony was all right, Mr. Morine retorted: "Is not the public debt larger than ever before?" "Is not the deficit larger than ever before?" "Are our loans not larger than ever before?" "Are our bank deficits not larger than ever before?" It was owing to the unprecedented circumstances, he made the suggestion. He did not make any such statement in his Budget as alleged, about there being no redemption for the Colony in 1893. It was at that time he brought down the Budget and a considerable count of which it was thought the Colony could not be redeemed, but he said under which contract the Colony was redeemed. He urged that no voting should be done until a clear, explicit statement of the financial state of affairs was submitted. The Auditor General's Report, which members were not yet conversant with, only contained data up to June 30th last. There was no statement for the 9 months covering the whole period of the war. We are now within three months of the termination of the present year waiting and expecting hopefully for the financial state of the Colony. He suggested that a Finance Minister without any knowledge of his bank accounts should be in the institution about which the Colonial Secretary was talking.

The Finance Minister—"We shall give you information as we go along," he continued.

Mr. Morine—"The Opposition were to have the information asked for before going into Ways and Means."

Finance Minister—"He said he did not mind threats and was not in the House to be bullied by him (Mr. M.)."

Mr. Morine—"And I am not here to be bullied by you." He said he did not do any bullying or made any threats, but reasonably asked for information. Finance Minister then Cashin had always been and is the recognized bully of the House.

Finance Minister—"We did without you when you were away out of this country and can do without you now."

Mr. Morine—"I met men as big as you before and knew how to handle them."

Finance Minister said he could do likewise.

Mr. Morine—"You never proved your ability and if you had your proper place in your own country, you should be inside of four stone walls and know it."

Finance Minister—"Do you want to prove it?"

Mr. Morine—"I will take the opportunity to prove it in due time."

The curtain then rung down and the "parliamentary" talk ceased.

Mr. Kent asked that the matter be deferred, pointing out that when the House had not been sitting members had been busy on Select Committees, that he had been on four or five Committees, consequently had not time to study the number of figures given in the Estimates. Continuing, he said the public accounts presented an unusual aspect and the financial statements were rather complicated and required considerable study, hence he asked for further consideration of reviewing the estimates and becoming conversant with them. He advocated strongly that before going into Committee of Ways and Means we should have tabled some general statement of the finances of the Colony, not because of anything peculiar being disclosed and not because it has not been the practice in the past, but because of the phenomenal times and furthermore he thought it a good practice to inaugurate before dealing with supply.

Mr. Coaker was the next speaker. He hoped to see no more scenes in the Chambers, as witnessed, and expected better treatment from a Minister of the Crown, who had no justification for the way he acted. A reasonable request elicited a row. He hoped that business would go ahead with despatch as the P. O. members were anxious to get home as soon as possible for the fishery.

Finance Minister said he had no objection to rising the Committee if the gentlemen on the other side were satisfied to it.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Government to consider the request of a financial statement. There was no desire to ask for anything to embarrass the Government. We do not ask for any information as to revenue proposals that would prejudice the Government in disclosing them at present. We ask for a plain statement how the Colony stands to-day. Tell us in a general way if you are not going to make a broad cut in the estimates, whether you intend to meet the deficit by means of loan or otherwise. He said that such a course would facilitate business. He hoped that before the Committee sits again that the Government would take the request into consideration.

The Finance Minister replied that he did not see anything to warrant keeping away from the usual custom. Any straight questions coming from the other side for information would be answered but he was not prepared to make any statement before the estimates were passed.

Mr. Morine—"That was not getting over the desire for a financial statement, showing what our present position is and what the Government proposes in a general way to meet the situation by loan or increasing of tariff."

Mr. Chitt—"The request of the member for Bonavista was a reasonable one. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that this is an extraordinary time. Since the end of June last considerable obligations were undertaken by the Government and a considerable shortage in the revenue. Yet we are asked to come here and vote away four millions of dollars. Conditions are unparalleled and before any money to run the civil service we should know in detail, or at least, have a statement of accounts, showing the obligations the country is up against. The present accounts tabled did not give the desired information and only contained a statement of affairs up to June, 1914. A statement of estimated expenditure up to the present time should be brought down so as members could discuss supply intelligently. Four million dollars was voted away last year to run the public service and there had been no substantial reduction in any one branch of it. The estimates ask that the same amounts be voted for public Charities, Lighthouses, Agriculture and Mines, Roads and Bridges and other public purposes when all of these services could be reduced until the Minister can show that he is going to get a revenue to justify them."

Mr. Coaker—"He objected to voting for the estimates until it is shown that we are able to meet the votes."

Mr. Lloyd again pressed the Minister to take into consideration the request of the members of the Opposition.

Finance Minister said he knew the practices of the House since Responsible Government and an unusual request was sprung upon the House without previous intimation.

Mr. Lloyd pointed out that it must

be within the recollection of the Finance Minister that we had asked when the Estimates were tabled some days ago for a statement of the financial condition of the Colony before going on with the Estimates. We ought to have a general statement of the course the Government intend to pursue. These were unusual times and the financial conditions of the Colony were abnormal. He knew the course that was usual just as well as the Finance Minister. He also knew that the custom was not unchangeable and was sufficiently elastic to permit a change to meet the demands of the present situation. He earnestly asked for a consideration of the request and not a blunt refusal without further consideration. The members on the Opposition side of the House were not desirous of offering capricious opposition or embarrassing the Government in its financial difficulties, but on the contrary they wished to facilitate the despatch of public business. Personally he (Mr. L.) felt he was not justified in giving his support to any single vote in the Estimates until the statement asked for was made, so that members might see where they were heading.

Mr. Stone endorsed the remarks of the Opposition members. In extraordinary times like this he did not wish to embarrass the Government, but merely asked that they all should know the condition of the country before dealing with the estimates.

Mr. Morine wished to justify himself against aspersion and did not want to indulge in capricious opposition either. He pointed out that up to 1897 the practice was to bring down a financial statement at the same time with the Estimate. He said it was he who instituted the present practice in the year 1897, and said that the Finance Minister was in error in stating that the practice went back further than that. The first financial statement he brought in was in the year 1898, for the purpose of cutting out useless expenditure. He hoped that a statement would be brought down this session. The Committee then rose and asked leave to sit again on Monday next.

The House then resolved itself into Committee on the Stamp Bill. It provides that the Government cheques shall not bear stamps in future and that there should be a tax of 2 cents on receipts for any amount exceeding \$20.00, and 2 cents on P. O. Money Orders and Postal Orders.

Mr. Kent considered the act was a great hardship on people and should and should be properly drawn up, and as a matter of principle the Government should reconsider the question of a tax on receipts. The Act in its present form is inapplicable to our circumstances and he most confusing and unworkable if made law. If it is decided to bring the Bill into force, the term "Receipts" should be exactly defined. He thought it too burdensome on poor people who would have to pay considerable more revenue than the rich man, and suggested that the amount be extended to say \$20 or \$25.

Mr. Lloyd spoke along similar lines pointing out that the Stamp Bill brings up the need of an answer to his question of a fortnight ago, asking what Revenues had been derived from the similar taxes since September last. He thought the Finance Minister did not know exactly what this kind of taxation will produce in revenue, and was going blindly into the matter. He asked if the Government had made any increased sales of stamps within the past six months and if so what was the increase. He said that no stamps in receipts under two pounds is required in England. The working classes in England are not burdened by the tariff because they buy from week to week and do not have transactions of amounts, which call for stamped receipts.

Mr. Hickman, speaking from the standpoint of fish handling, said there was endless trouble last year over receipts and thought they should be properly defined.

Mr. Chitt reviewed the difficulties that would be met with in relation to Post Office Money Orders and Postal. The Bill in its present form did not specify who was bound to put the stamp on the Order, the purchaser or the seller. This should be remedied he believed to save friction.

Messrs. Morine, Higgins, Coaker and Grimes also spoke on the Bill. The legal points of the Bill were discussed by Mr. Kent, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Morine and the Premier, after which the Committee rose till Monday.

The Colonial Secretary introduced a Bill dealing with the Management of the General Hospital. The Bill was read a first time and will be read a second time on Monday.

The House then adjourned till 3 p.m. Monday.

A new photograph of His Grace the Archbishop elect now for sale at the Studio of S. H. PARSONS & SONS, corner of Water and Prescott Streets. Cabinet size, 50c.; 60c. post free. Imperial size, \$1.00 and \$1.50; add 20 cents for packing and postage. A new line of Picture Framing just opened.

april 24, 1915

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H. J. B. WOODS,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
April 16th, 1915. apr19,61

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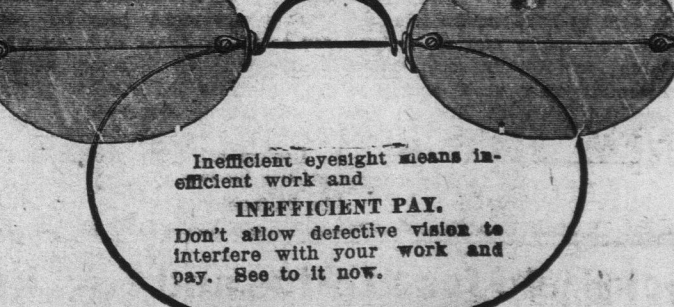
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april 21, w, s, w



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Preterea had a life in his spare time there ceaselessly, the the of of the leg their deep devotion. it was only to seek of this country. After work at home he marks on his hand. worst. He lingered working unsparingly and in 1913 the K initiative, knighted will live with that while records remain sacrifice bravely in human suffering.

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