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The New Ideal



The new administration in our country, the people of this nation will have to pay the freight. The President is hoping to see reforms begin, and many sports are hoping the President to win. For he is wise and eager to help the toiling mass, which now subsists on meagre soups and garden sass. He hopes for equal justice betwixt the poor and rich, relief from laws that bust us, from grinding woes and sighs, for worthy compensation to those of low estate; the new administration will now administer. Alas, that high ambition to ease the people's load, to better man's condition, must tread a rocky road! There's small enthusiasm when great reformers rise; the people have a spasm and turn suspicious-eyes upon the statesman daring who'd leave the beaten path; they crowd around him swearing, and ventilate their wrath. They say, "This fellow bothers the people with his fuss! The customs of our fathers were good enough for us!" Full many a verbal storm or tornado will be met, and so the end reformer soon goes on frigid feet. There's little consolation for him who'd save the state. The new administration will now administer.

Without Overloading the Stomach. The business man, especially, needs food in the morning that will not overload the stomach, but give mental vigor for the day. Much depends on the start a man gets each day, as to how he may expect to accomplish the work on hand. He can't be alert, with a heavy, fried meat-and-potato breakfast requiring a lot of vital energy in digesting it. A Western business man tried to find some food combination that would not overload the stomach in the morning, but that would produce energy. He writes: "For years I was unable to find a breakfast food that had nutrition enough to sustain a business man without overloading his stomach, causing indigestion and kindred ailments. "Being a very busy and also a very nervous man, I decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts. "Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet. "I find two teaspoonsful of Grape-Nuts with one of sugar and a small quantity of cold milk, is delicious as the cereal part of the morning meal, and invigorates me for the day's business." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

"There's a reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Sealing Notes.

The Neptune, Lloydson, Vikings, Southern Cross and Seal sailed from Channel this morning for the Gulf seal fishery. The wooden fleet for the northward sails from Westleyville on Wednesday morning and the steel fleet from St. John's, Thursday morning.

This date 1874 the sealing fleet left St. John's on the hunt.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY

Mr. Kent "Knocks" the Government Hard—Their Sins of Omission & Commission Effectively Exposed!

In the course of his remarks in the Assembly, on Friday, Mr. Kent in a neat incisive manner showed how the boasted Tory surpluses were due to the wise and statesmanlike policy of the Government led by Sir Robert Bond during his tenure of office as Premier of the Country, despite the extravagances of the Tory Government during the past few years by the unprecedented revenues they had received. From the remarks of the Premier he took it that he (the Premier) objected to the Reserve Fund placed to the credit of the Colony by the Liberal Government and wanted to have the same spent. That Reserve was of special importance to the country and was held to meet unforeseen difficulties or great emergencies and should not be touched. One particular item of the Revenue to which the Premier alluded to was that obtained from Crown Lands, and if he would refer to the records he will find that increase in the Crown Lands Revenue was proportionately greater under the Liberal Administration than for the last four years. The Premier had left the impression that this last year had yielded \$200,000, whereas the Auditor General reported that he could not calculate more than \$150,000. Sir Edward here interjected that the phenomenal increase in this particular department of public income was due to the pulp and paper industries introduced under the Liberal Government. Reference was made to "wild cat schemes" under the Liberal regime, and yet to all the schemes which were mentioned, he, the Premier himself was a party and if as he says he did not like them, then he had only one honourable course to take and that was to leave the Government of which he was then the most prominent member next to the leader, and oppose them. He did not agree with the Fog Free Zone but was a party to the matter and it ill became him to abuse his colleagues of the time because they acted as he did. Mr. Kent might have well observed that this was a veritable example of a homily from Satan or Sin. The Premier, Mr. Kent continued, had not been so entirely free from wild cat schemes himself since taking power as he would wish the public to believe. As a matter of fact his (the Premier's) Government had more failures in this direction than any other. Mr. Kent then stated the Government on the Trefethen & Lord fizle, which was railroaded through the

House fearing the Agreement may not materialize as quickly as the Government wanted it to, and yet nothing was done in this loudly heralded great innovation nor nothing will be done. The great scheme is now as dead as its author will be politically after November next. Then there is the coal question. Two years ago the Prime Minister and his colleagues made the country ring that the price of coal would be heavy upon the people; that our coal resources should be developed, but from the day he assumed office until this day, nothing had been done in this most important matter to our people. Not an ounce of coal had been taken from the ground. The coal is still undiscovered and is absolutely of no use to the country. In the Speech from the Throne in 1910 it was promised that this development was to take shape immediately, but coal is dearer to-day than ever before and still it remains out of sight notwithstanding the belief that coal exists in the country. They had the evidence of Mr. Howley, the Geological Surveyor, in his reports, in which he points out the districts where coal exists—Grand Lake Codroy and Bay of Islands. He showed in his reports what has been done in this direction and shows also that while the labour of uncovering the surface and getting down to rock bed would be heavy in the Grand Lake area, he believes the coal is there and no man here has the experience or knowledge of what the prospects of discovering coal in such a quantity here are than Mr. Howley. He had given in his reports and in the past had drawn attention to the matter and it was the duty, the strictest duty of the Government in the interests of the people (especially the poor who now pay, as they buy in small lots, almost \$8 per ton) to make every effort to settle definitely the extent of these coal areas. A large amount of money had been spent (goodness knows how much squandered) in other directions the past four years which devoted to stripping these areas and getting down to rock bed to ascertain the quantity of coal there would perhaps have resulted in having the found dip of the country's industrial greatness as well as the comfort, convenience and domestic happiness of all who dwell in it. As regarded the question of Education, the Education Act had been in existence since 1903 and had been amended out of shape. As regarded the basic principle of the subject, the question of denominational education was there and should remain and any attempt at interference with that principle would have from him (Mr. Kent) his earnest and uncompromising opposition. The Act itself called for attention. It should be consolidated and amended in many particulars. He pitied the men who every day had to refer to that large confusion of Acts that go to make up our educational code. Their duties were impossible to collect from the undigested mass of matter which appears there. He had hoped that during the present session the Government would have introduced a Consolidation of the Act. The question of the cost of the Branch lines was one on which the Premier and themselves (the Opposition) would not probably see eye to eye, but the statement of the cost of these lines made by his Rt. Hon. friend in 1910 when he introduced the measure, was, to his (Mr. Kent's) mind, certain, emphatic and clear as to what their cost was to be. Mr. Kent here quoted from the speech of the Premier given in introducing the measure where he distinctly stated that the cost of construction would be \$15,000 per mile and the total cost \$1,000,000 which at 2 1/2 per cent would give an interest charge of \$140,000 per annum. The Daily News, which would not certainly misquote in such an important matter, also in expressing the Premier's views on the matter gave the same figures. The News referred to the contract only and as he (Mr. Kent) had pointed out during the debate on the Railway Resolutions, they included all the items incidental to the construction. If a false impression on the matter had got abroad then why did not the Premier take the first opportunity to explain and remove any erroneous ideas about the cost. He quoted distinctly \$15,000 per mile and

his utterances are on record in the official debates and Journals. Reference had been made to the train service. Of course all recognize that at certain times it was very difficult to operate the line and conditions occur which the contract could not have anticipated, but for some time past a most unsatisfactory state of things was apparent, something was wrong. What was the cause? As he (Mr. Kent) had said the other day this should be the subject matter for most close and searching enquiry on the part of the Government if they have the interests of the people at heart as much as they pretend to have. Was it that the rolling stock was not sufficient, or of the character required? These matters were debated last year. Reports on the condition of the road had not been received and he hoped that the neglect or failure to produce such reports would be remedied this session and that reports will be received from the Government Engineer dealing with the whole concern, as it affects the people of the country. It is a public service, the same as the Post Office, the only difference being that the Rail. Co. carry on a service under contract, with the Post Office for instance, under the immediate supervision of the Government. That was the only difference. He denounced expensive arbitrations, held they should be abolished altogether and immediately, and the people put in position to have matters attended to without the necessity of such expensive machinery. It was too expensive to establish a tribunal for each cause of complaint and should not be allowed. He would criticize the matter of the reduction of taxation when the Budget Speech was brought down by the Minister of Finance and Customs, then they would see what the whole scheme in connection with this reform of the tariff embraces. Mr. Bennett took this view of it in his speech, Wednesday, when he said "that probably when the Minister of Finance would come down with his Budget we would justify this reduction of taxation," so that he (Mr. Kent) did not think it right to consider the matter then. Shortly after the House adjourned till to-day.

King George 5th Institute.

There was another large attendance on Saturday evening at the sixth entertainment for the sealers. The Grenfell Hall was crowded to its fullest capacity and the dining-room had again to be utilized by throwing open the folding doors. So eager were some of the men to enjoy the pleasure, that they took their seats an hour before the show. The films were as follows: Comedy, "Max and Maudie"; Travel, "In India"; Pathos, "The Nobleman's Dog"; Western Comedy, "Epidemic in Paradise Gulch"; Western Drama, "Testing His Courage"; Flowers, "American Beauties"; Humorous, "Dark Deception." Great interest was evinced judging by the roars of hearty laughter and wrapt attention. The announcement was made that entertainments would be given on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The first two nights at 8 p.m. as usual. On Wednesday the show will start at 6:30 p.m. and close at 8, so that those wishing to join or see the torchlight procession that evening can do so. To-night a slide of the "flashlight photograph" taken when His Excellency the Governor was present on Friday last, will be thrown on the curtain to enable all to see the general effect, and may be themselves or their friends; also by request of some of the captains of the sealing fleet, the interesting "Seal Fishery" film will be produced. Yesterday a service was held which was well attended.

The Police Court.

Four drunks were fined \$1 each. The young man who jumped from his lodging house window, was up today charged with breaking down the electric wires and also with maliciously breaking a basin, and also with being drunk. He was ordered to make good the damages. Evidence was given that the man had been drunk in the afternoon, although he is usually a very sober man. Two cases of threatening language were disposed of.

A Feat in Walking.

Four men, named Dunn, Cahill, McCarty and Bennett, walked to the city on Saturday afternoon from Renewa, a distance of sixty miles. They intend going to the icefields and came to get berths in the steel ships. Despite the fact that the roads were in wretched condition the quartette did not appear to be exhausted or used up as a result of the journey. When passing Mobile a number of rabbits and two foxes were sighted. The latter, if captured, would be better than a trip of seals to the men, but unfortunately they did not carry firearms with them. The four men referred to are no doubt deserving of berths in the iron clads considering the tramp they faced under adverse conditions.

Final Announcement!

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These Rubbers are Sold at 90 cents per pair in the City to-day.

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Jan 6, m, th, fr

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