

Trapnell's Gift Suggestions

- FRENCH IVORY 75c. to \$45.00.
- DIAMOND RINGS \$25.00 to \$175.00.
- EMERALD RINGS \$6.00 to \$15.00.
- NET RINGS \$5.00 to \$30.00.
- WRIST WATCHES \$20.00 to \$45.00.
- BRACELETS \$8.00 to \$20.00.
- PEARLS \$6.00 to \$15.00.
- ROSAIRES \$5.00 to \$6.50.
- MESH BAGS \$4.00 to \$25.00.
- WALKING STICKS \$1.25 to \$15.00.
- WATCH FOBBS \$4.00 to \$6.50.
- CUFF LINKS \$4.00 to \$12.00.
- CIGARETTE CASES \$1.00 to \$25.00.
- MILITARY BRUSHES \$6.00 to \$11.00.
- ASH TRAYS \$1.00 to \$4.00.
- TOBACCO POUCHES \$4.00 to \$5.00.
- FOUNTAIN PENS \$2.50 to \$5.50.
- PENCILS \$1.50 to \$5.50.

These are just a few items of many that we offer and we will gladly answer any enquiry. Please remit with order and save delay.

R. H. TRAPNELL, Ltd.
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.
197 WATER ST., ST. JOHN'S.

Monuments - Headstones

If you want a first-class Headstone or Monument, send to

Chislett's Marble Works

We carry the LARGEST STOCK and BEST FINISHED WORK in the City.

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed

Our Carving and Lettering pleases everyone. We are now booking orders for

Spring Delivery.

DESIGNS and PHOTOS of our own work sent everywhere FREE.

Write to

Chislett's Marble Works

208 Water Street, ST. JOHN'S

P. O. BOX 86.

JAS. G. BAGGS, AGENT, BAY ROBERTS.

Newfoundland Government Postal Telegraphs and Cable Service

Covers the whole of Newfoundland with Telegraph and Telephone Service.

Has Wireless connection with Shipping, via Cape Race, Fogo and Labrador, via Dattle Harbour.

Gives quick service to Canada and the United States, and all benefits of reduced low rates for night messages. Direct service to Great Britain at rates as low as 6 cents a word.

Earnings go to Newfoundland Revenue and the business is audited by officials sworn to secrecy.

DAVID STOTT,

Superintendent

G. W. LEMESSURIER

Deputy Min. Posts & Telegraphs

April 19, 23



ROTHWELL & BOWLING LIMITED

DISTRIBUTORS.

C. CHESLEY BUTT, HARBOR GRACE, BROKER.

SOLD BY W. H. GREENLAND, COLEY'S POINT.

Nfld. Government Railway

VACATIONISTS!

Take the Sea Trip!

Via "PROSPERO", "PORTIA", or "GLENCOE".

"A Fortnight Afloat".

Ask our Railway Agent about the Exceptionally Low Round Trip Fare, including berth and meals. Every consideration given to the Round Tripper.

NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

Proceedings At The Legislative Council.

(Continued.)

In the present case there is little cause for complaint. It has been matter of common knowledge, the expressed intention of the Government to lower duties if the revenue returns permitted. That these returns should so permit has been obvious; that pork, beef, and kerosene would be the first to be relieved of the burden must have been patent to the most casual observer. There has been no mystery, no concealment. Each week the increase in revenue has been given fullest publicity; so much so that surprise, amounting to astonishment, would have been occasioned if the duties had not been removed. Under the circumstances there is little cause for complaint. It might exist if the earlier meeting of the Legislature had come unexpectedly, but that, also, was anticipated. Indeed, if it had convened at the end of January, as it probably would have done, but for the delegation to Quebec, there would have been no cause for any degree of surprise. Since Sir John Crosbie's appointment as Minister of Finance, there has been very refreshing, if somewhat unusual, publicity as regarded the purposes of the Government.

To follow the tariff may generally be difficult. This year the difficulties have been removed by publicity. The resolutions interpreted the obvious, and those who failed to read the signs of the times might have themselves only to blame for any losses that may be incurred. Not analogous but similar, were the experiences of the war years. Prices of commodities on the wholesale market continually advanced. The public at no time benefited by importations at the lower rates. An increase in charge was put into effect in St. John's simultaneously. There was much dissatisfaction, as was natural, but the reply in every instance was that to follow the market was business, and that if the market prices locally would also decrease. In other words that the rules of trade were like those of the Medes and Persians unalterable. What resulted is matter of history. In the public eyes unearned increment was regarded as profiteering. From the standpoint of the importer it was sound business. This need not now be discussed. It was significant, however, that when prices dropped in the wholesale markets the fall locally was not as conspicuously rapid.

That hardship resulted in one direction or another, when tariffs are changed is unquestionable, and if it were possible to avoid it by giving notice of tariff changes, to do so would be desirable. But it is not possible without opening the doors to abuses. The secrecy of tariff proposals must be assured. This is so generally recognized that they remain locked in the breast of the Chancellor or those of the Finance Board, closely veiled from the eyes of legislators even though members of the party in power, until the night before their talking in resolution form. If there has been deviation, through the publicity given the present year, it has been so open and so obvious that any importer would take advantage of it, if he so willed, without in any way being more favoured than his business competitors. Under the circumstances, whilst regretting that the reduction in duties may weigh heavily on individual firms, but remembering that the law of general averages still gives the balance in favour of the importers he would have no hesitation in voting for the second reading of this bill, if proceeded with.

HON. MR. GIBBS said that Dr. Robinson's remarks would have had more force had our conditions here been similar to those which exist in other countries. But economic life here was so different from that of other places that much of what he said failed to carry weight with it. In this country the situation was different from other places like the United States and Canada. We were far away from the markets and could not replace our stock from day to day. Here to meet business demands we must carry large stocks and it takes large capital to do so. In investing largely in the business man it was true, was expanding his trade, but at the same time

he was doing something for the people. When a change of tariff took place the business man found his store or his shelves stocked with goods on which he was making only small profits, and these were converted into substantial losses. How any member of the House could believe that an increase of tariff could take place in this country was beyond his comprehension. The present tariff was anywhere from 50 p.c. to 130 p.c., and no sane man could reasonably look forward to any further increase. He did not consider the government acting fairly under the circumstances when pork and beef were put on the free list. Water Street, it was well known, carried practically the whole trade of the country, and it was the duty of the Government to minimize any possible losses, and not to inflict unnecessary losses. It had been stated the fishermen would get the benefit of the reduction, but the reduction had taken place months before supplying for the fishery, and ample notice should have been given the importers who held stock, in which to dispose of it. Such a course would inflict little or no hardship on the fishermen and the consumer and would prevent any losses to the business man. He was in sympathy with the importer and in his opinion it was only reasonable and just that the importer should be given notice that a change of tariff was contemplated so that they might have time to protect themselves.

HON. SIR M. G. WINTER said he was pleased to see that a discussion had arisen in the matter of the abolition of duty on pork and beef. When the matter was first brought before the Council there was very little said of it. He had spoken himself of the unfairness of the transaction and the Hon. the Leader of the Government had promised to take the matter before the Government, but what had been done he was unable to say. He had contended that at least two months' notice should have been given of the change of tariff, which would give the importer a chance of getting clear of his holdings and no one would be the loser. He could not agree fully with the arguments of Hon. Dr. Robinson. Sometimes the tariff goes up or down, but it is not because one man gains on the former that another should be made lose on the latter. In his previous speech he asked no concessions from the Government treat the importer fairly and equitably. As the matter stood at present, the Government stood to lose in the transaction. All the importer had to do was to tranship his stock of pork and beef to Halifax, obtain the Government draw-back and re-import it duty free. The only ones to gain would be the steamship companies, who would be paid the

freights back and forth. There should be no necessity for the importer incurring this expense; and the Government stood to lose some thousands of dollars duty already paid. With regard to the duty on pork, he was at a loss to know how the customs worked out. There were many different grades and as many different rates of tariff. The idea, he took it, was to give the poor man certain grades at \$2.00 a barrel duty, while other grades used by other than the poor man, paid a duty of \$3 a barrel. With the present duty the rich consumer was better off than the poor man because the duty was taken off the better grades and kept on the lower grades used principally by the poorest people. He did not understand why there should be only one rate of duty on beef, when there were just as many grades as pork. Another matter was that he had to pay duty on jowls, which were largely used in city consumption. This article was the poor man's meat. The rule and custom in other countries was to give notice of any reduction in tariff. If such were not done business houses holding large stocks of any commodity would immediately become insolvent, as they would not be able to compete with the more fortunate ones who did not carry large stocks. The whole thing was a puzzle to him, and neither fair nor equitable.

HON. MR. MORINE said when the matter was last mentioned in the Chamber he had promised to bring the matter before the Government. He had done so but nothing had been decided on. It would have been an easier matter to deal with before the amendment was introduced. The debate had not proved the chances of an arrangement. The speech of the last speaker might make it more difficult. The poor people would not be asked to pay any more than they did during the life of the late administration of which the last speaker had been a member. The Hon. gentleman had done nothing while he was a member of the Government to improve conditions he referred to, and if he did nothing had been made public of it. The present Government had been dealing with the tariff since assuming control and the report of the Tariff Commission appointed by the late Government would soon be submitted. The debate was really out of order and he was not prepared to argue for or against it. The Hon. gentleman had said the importer would not lose the duty but only the double cost of freight. This was a good argument and one he thought the Government would take into serious consideration. The changes of arrangement would not be adduced by the appeal to the poor man, which was exceedingly tactless. The attack on the Finance Minister was baseless. Hon. Mr. Morine was surprised at the remarks of Hon. Mr. Templeman. The present Government had done more for the trade of the country and for the country in general since assuming power than all past governments during twenty-five

years, and considering what the Government has done in repealing the Income Tax, such remarks do not evidence much gratitude. To say this Government cares nothing for the trade of the country, is to speak in bad temper and not in accordance with the facts. And to make such an attack on the Government or upon its composition comes with bad grace, is very tactless and not justified by facts.

HON. MR. McNAMARA asked if pork and beef were placed absolutely on the free list.

HON. MR. MORINE replied that the Speech from the Throne said so.

HON. MR. McNAMARA put the question because nitrate of soda was not dutiable but the 5 p.c. sales tax was collected, and he would like to see pork and beef absolutely free of all duty.

HON. MR. TEMPLEMAN—I did not refer to this Government any more than any other Government. There has been real business men in the Government. I would like to ask where the men who have gone to the seal fishery and in the logging camps would get their pork and beef if firms like T. & M. Winter, Bowring's and Harvey's did not import it. Why should these people be penalized by the Government for want of thought? There is no sympathy for the business man. Why should any Government penalize firms that are carrying the burdens of the country? The Government men with their big salaries are not

worrying about it. One has to sell a lot of beef and pork and other things to make up a loss of \$50,000. It was bad enough to have the fishermen against the merchants, which was caused by the politicians, but the Government should do all possible to help them.

HON. SIR M. G. WINTER—If the Hon. Leader of the Government had given the information that the matter was under consideration, there would have been no necessity for this debate.

HON. MR. TEMPLEMAN said he was not fighting the Government. He had fought for it as hard as any man in the country, but that did not mean he should not speak of matters as he thought fit. The Government got vexed with him but he did not care for that.

The motion for discharge of the Order was passed and on motion of Hon. Mr. Morine, the House adjourned until Wednesday next at 4 o'clock.

Wednesday, March 11.

The Council met at 4.10 p.m. pursuant to adjournment.

HON. MR. ELLIS wished to make clear his remarks relating to the duties on beef and pork, he being reported as saying the measure was drastic. This, by some, was taken as a criticism of the Bill. But the manner in which he had expressed himself on a former occasion clearly showed he approved of the Bill. He considered it 'drastic' as applied to trade and to the merch-

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.

The World Auxiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd.

British Fire Offices

Property insured at Tariff Rates. Losses

Liberal and Promptly Settled

Gus. Dawe

SUB-AGENT AT BAY ROBERTS.

Bowring Bros. Ltd., St. John's, Nfld.

AGENTS for NEWFOUNDLAND.

NOTICE.

Department of Agriculture and Mines.

Farmers requiring ground Lime Stone for use in their ground, will please place their orders with this Department, pay for same and present the order at the Lime Lila, Battery Road, and take immediate delivery of the material. The maximum amount available to farmers in five tons. Persons operating on small areas of land may purchase proportionately less quantities only. The Pulverised Lime Stone will cost \$6.00 per ton at the Pulver.

Outport applicants requiring this material are requested to communicate directly with this Department.

W. J. WALSH,

Minister Agriculture & Mines.

0012, 61

NOTICE

To Owners and Masters of British Ships

The attention of Owners and Masters of British Ships is called to the 74th Section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1904."

- 75.—(1) A Ship belonging to a British Subject shall hoist the proper national colours—
- (a) on a signal made to her by one of His Majesty's ships including any vessel under the command of an officer of His Majesty's navy or full pay, and
 - (b) on entering or leaving any foreign port and
 - (c) if of fifty tons gross tonnage or upwards, on entering or leaving any British Port.

(2) If default is made on board any ship in complying with this section the master of the ship shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

At time of war it is necessary for every British Ship to hoist the colours and hence to be signalled by a British Warship if a vessel hoists no colours and runs away, it is liable to be fired upon.

H. W. LITTLEWOOD
Register of Shipping.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Rakes, Forks, Plows, Cultivators.

Everything for the Garden and Farm.

A Full Line of Terry's New Seeds.

MAIL ORDERS

specially attended to with promptness and despatch.

Bowring Brothers, Limited,
St. John's, Nfld.