



New Motor HATS FOR GIRLS.

We cordially invite the Girls of St. John's to come and see our

NEW MOTOR HATS, and a very few minutes will convince them that **They are THE HATS for School Wear.**

We have them in the following shades: Navy, Brown, Green, Cardinal and Black, and cost you only

45c. each. See Window.

S. MILLEY.

London's Most Famous Street.

Where Schemes Involving Millions are Discussed and Peace or War Decided Upon.

Visitors from all parts of the world who gaze their way through London are not aware, perhaps, that the very hub of the British Government owes its existence to an American. Downing Street is synonymous with the governing power in the United King-

dom, and it was named after a Yankee. True, George Downing—Sir George Downing they had to make him in the long run—didn't know he was a Harvard graduate. In his day there wasn't any Harvard so far as the name went. The present University was only the public school of Massachusetts. But young Downing was graduated from it just the same, and his name is entitled to a place with those of other dead-and-gone alumni. And he it was who built England's world-famous Downing Street.

George Downing was born in Am-

erica. His was a constructive genius. He put up his own rooms in what now is Harvard—bought the boards and nails and glass himself, and built the little wing with his own hands. Then, having provided a college home for himself, he set about his studies. He studied to such purpose that when he went to England in quest of a career he found one cut out for him. They made a diplomat of the man. Charles II. sent him to the Hague as Ambassador, and incidentally, being a thrifty as well as a merry monarch, took occasion to sell him the little lane along which Henry VIII. had been wont to stroll from Whitehall Palace to see cock-fights. Sir George afterwards became Secretary to the Treasury.

London's First Brick Houses. Downing Street is 100 yards long and 10 yards wide. In its confines Sir George built the first brick houses of importance ever put up in London. His children and grandchildren owned the whole street until Baron Bothmar, then Danish Ambassador to England, bought No. 10 in 1734. About the only thing the Dane did worth chronicling was to die there. No. 10 reverted to the Crown, and George II. (thrifty as the Merry Monarch, offered it to Sir Richard Walpole. Just when King George expected to get in return from his Minister is not known. Sir Robert was too fine a fellow to take the house as a gift, but he accepted it as the official residence of the Lords of the Treasury. As Britain's First Lord of the Treasury usually is Prime Minister as well, No. 10 Downing Street is the headquarters of the Premier.

Dwelling of the Great Pitt. A desperate attack, fizzling out to mere window smashing, was made on No. 10 by the Gordon rioters, when Lord North lived there. The great Pitt was so fond of No. 10 that when he could avoid it he never slept elsewhere. He dwelt in the house twenty years. All that time Downing Street was getting a reputation. Until 1780 the Ministers dated all their official communications "The Cockpit, Whitehall," as the place had come to be called early in the sixteenth century. Not until 1793 did "Downing Street" definitely take the place of "The Cockpit" at the head of the Government papers. Downing Street was built on a swamp, and the ground under the big houses is sown thickly with age-blackened wooden piles.

LARACY'S have just got in Men's Work Shirts, all Black, Black and White Stripe, and Fancy, from 60c. each. Blue Denim and White Duck Overalls, Men's Tweed Pants, from \$3.00 a pair. At LARACY'S, 345 & 347 Water Street, opposite the Post Office.—aug10,11.

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Special Meeting OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Council was held at 7.30 last evening, the Mayor presiding, and the full Board and a News representative being present. At the beginning of the meeting a discussion took place over allowing reporters to be present at special meetings. The Mayor contended that as special meetings were more in the nature of enquiries and preliminary deliberations, it was not necessary to have them reported, and that it was sufficient to give the public the results of such meetings after conclusions had been arrived at and decisions made.

Councillor Mullaly thought all meetings of the Council should be reported. Several Councillors expressed themselves on the matter, some favouring the Mayor's idea, others not. No definite action was taken.

The main business of the meeting was the consideration of Byrne's application for an increase of \$4.00 per month on his retiring allowance.

Official reports which were read by the Secretary, showed that Byrne was retired through old age and inability to perform his work. The Engineer was called, and in reply to questions from several Councillors said that he had recommended Byrne's retirement, as a result of reports made to him by the foreman under whom Byrne worked, and that he was not personally acquainted with Byrne's condition at the time of retirement. In reply to questions put by Councillor Mullaly the Engineer said it was chiefly on account of illness, and not old age, that Byrne had been retired.

Councillor Mullaly, after reading the reports tabled, could not agree with the Engineer. He thought it was his age that was made the excuse for retiring him, and as Byrne was not an old man, he (Coun. M.) considered he had been unfairly dealt with, and that he should be still in the employ of the Council. Councillors Myrick and Ryan agreed with him.

Here Mr. Donnelly, Inspector of the Water Works, was called. He reported that Byrne had been sick for three and four months at a time. In reply to questions as to whether Byrne had not done some special and extraordinary work in the department, the Inspector said that he hadn't.

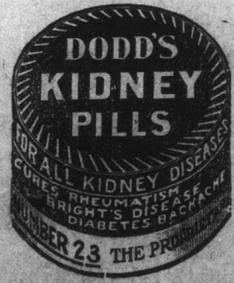
Mr. Byrne was then called, and in answer to questions, said that he considered he should not have been retired, that he was quite equal to the work, and his illness, that had been referred to, was the result of a chill caught while doing some special work at Windsor Lake.

Councillor Mullaly still considered the man had not received fair treatment, and moved that his request, for an increase, be granted. Councillor Ryan seconded the motion. A discussion then arose as to whether the motion was in order. It was pointed out that as there was already a regulation adopted by a former Council, that persons should be paid half the salary at time of retirement. Councillor Mullaly thought that the present Council should take no notice of what was done by their predecessors, that they "should forget the former Council ever existed." They were there to act on their own judgment, and not be influenced by what some other Councillor thought years ago.

There was some doubt as to whether the regulation referred to was in writing, or only a custom, and Councillor Channing moved in amendment that the question stand over until after the next Finance Meeting; seconded by Councillor Martin, carried unanimously.

Councillor Channing gave notice that he would at next meeting move "that in future all pensions granted should be half the salary of the workman at time of retirement."

In the matter of distribution of patronage, it was decided to divide work among the different tradesmen as equally as possible, consistent with fair prices and satisfactory work. Meeting adjourned at 11.15.—News.



MINARD'S LINIMENT CURE'S GARGET IN COWS.

The Cornwall Coming.

We learn that the H. M. S. Cornwall which paid us a visit the past summer, is now on her way to this port with a new contingent of cadets aboard. On arrival she will stay for some time, and it is likely that she will take our naval reservists who enlist to go to southern waters.

The Brilliant will remain in port altogether ten weeks and will then proceed to the West Indies where the crew will engage in rifle practice during the winter.

Berated the Police.

Last night a Swede, a sailor on the big four-masted Gypsum Emperor, cut up lively in the West End, and was arrested by Consts. Lez and Another. On arrival at the lock up he began to berate Supt. Grimes, and wanted to have his tobacco and pipe in the cell with him. When told he could not do this he resisted going into the cells and the officers had to force him behind the bars.

Will Waive Claim.

Secretary James Foley, of the Cricket Association, had a letter from Mr. Michael Hynes, of the T. A. Club last evening in which he states that at the solicitation of the Association and to forward the interests of the game of cricket, the T. A. Cricket Club will waive its claim on the portion of the Parade Ground owned by them if the Association can arrange to procure this ground, not alone but the T. A. people will help in every way to forward the ideas of the Association. Such good sentiments are worthy of all praise.

Mrs. Bindon Improving.

Mrs. Bindon, of Placentia, who recently burst a blood vessel and lost much blood, as exclusively reported in the Telegram is now, though still very weak, slowly improving and the physician hopes to pull her through though it will be months before she will be perfectly strong.

Mission to Maronites.

Rev. Fr. Soab, the Priest of the Maronite rite, who is here had Mass at 9 a.m. yesterday, and also this morning in the R. C. Cathedral, an evening prayer and sermon in St. Patrick's Church last evening. Each evening he will impart Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament this week in the Cathedral and next week in St. Patrick's. He will remain here for a fortnight. After leaving here he will hold missions in the different centers where Syrian people are located and will visit Newfoundland yearly in future for this purpose.

McMurdo's Store News

THURSDAY, Sept. 8, '10. The Rubberset Shaving Brush has "made good" and requires only that its principle should be widely understood to be even more popular. For a shaving brush whose hairs simply cannot come out, because every hair is embedded in solid rubber, must be the standard in the long run. In buying the Rubberset you buy quality. You have been thinking, perhaps of ordering some shade or fruit trees but have been putting it off. Do no do so any longer, but let us have your order at once.—adv't

To the Harbour Master

Editor Evening Telegram. Dear Mr. Editor.—Would you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to publish the following:

Not long ago, and in fact many times, while crossing the harbour in boat, we and others have had several narrow escapes from being run down by motor boats owing to their not having a light on the bow of the boat or side light. Now, Mr. Harbour Master, is this thing allowed or not, as if it is there will surely be many disasters? In one case we had a very narrow escape and we asked the occupants of the motor boat what he was trying to do and why he did not have a light. He absolutely insulted us and even turned his boat and came upon us again, and we actually had to stop or be cut down. Now, Mr. Harbour Master, I think, if you don't, that it is high time to put a stop to this sort of work; if it is pleasure for the occupants of the motor boat it is no pleasure for the occupants of the other (hand power) boat.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space, I remain,

Yours truly, AN ESCAPED.

Marine Notes.

The s.s. Cundell left Halifax for this port at 4 p.m. yesterday, and is due to-morrow evening. The barq. Grace, Capt. John Jackman, arrived here yesterday at 1 p.m. from Oporto in ballast to Alan Goodridge & Sons, after a run of 23 days. She had head winds and calms.

Interview With Mr. W. G. Gosling ON THE DECISION OF THE HAGUE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

This morning after the publication of the findings of the Hague Court of Arbitration, a representative of the Telegram called on Mr. W. G. Gosling, interviewing him as to his opinions on the decisions rendered by this International Tribunal. Mr. Gosling said that it is difficult at the present moment to decide as to the value of the decision given at the Hague in view of the great difference between the public message which awards to us a favorable decision on questions 1 and 5 only, whereas Sir Edward Morris's telegram from the Attorney General, Hon. D. Morrison, says that we had won six out of seven points, the United States winning only on question 6. It would almost seem as if the judgments were so divided as to make it difficult to say which won on questions 2, 3, 4 and 7, questions 1 and 5 being definitely decided in our favour and question 6 in favour of the United States. Questions 1 and 5 are really the two most important questions, the first substantiating the British claim, that of having the sole control and regulation of the fisheries in her own waters. Question 5 is of more importance to the Maritime Provinces than it is to Newfoundland, involving as it does the right to the inlay mackerel fisheries to which the Americans had been endeavouring for the past 70 years to gain access. Question 6, which involves the point as to whether the Americans had the right to fish in the Bay of Islands, St. George's Bay and other bays on the West Coast of Newfoundland, has unfortunately been given against us. If the decision had been taken upon the sure wording of the Treaty it could not possibly have been given against us. Unfortunately in the past the Imperial authorities and the Colonial authorities had given away our position. This was notably the case at the time of the Halifax award, when a map was submitted to the arbitrators by the Newfoundland Commissioners showing that portion of the coast to which the Americans had the right of fishing colored red, and this included all the bays and harbours from Ramea Islands to Quirpon. It

is probably hard in the face of this to substantiate our case, but there seems to be no question that originally a distinct difference was intended in the working of the Treaty which uses the terms "coasts of Newfoundland," "shores of the Magdalen Islands," and "coasts, bays, harbors and creeks of Labrador." The arbitrators practically say now that these three terms mean exactly the same thing, which is a matter for wonderment. The decision against us of question 2, combined with question 6, is a serious loss to the Colony, as it carries with it the right of the United States vessels to fish in the bays on the West Coast and employ other than inhabitants of the United States to fish for them. Presumably, however, there is nothing to prevent Newfoundland enforcing the law prohibiting her own fishermen from employing themselves in United States vessels. The loss of this question—No. 2—is very hard to understand, as evidence of the clearest nature was submitted, showing that the United States when asking for the renewal of the fishing privileges in 1818 desired them only for their own poor fishermen, making the contention that they were actually in indigent circumstances and that the loss of the right to fish in British American waters took away their livelihood. Also, an instance occurred in 1808, during the term of the 1783 Treaty, when a United States vessel on the Labrador was seized by a British cruiser because she was laden with fish not caught or cured by inhabitants of the United States. The vessel in question had secured her cargo by bartering with British fishermen. This was an important piece of evidence, because it not only showed that the term "inhabitants of the United States" was clearly understood, but also showed that the right of fishing was not understood at that time to carry with it any commercial privileges. It is therefore a complete and unanswerable argument in favor of us on question No. 7, which has also been given against us. Questions 3 and 4 are of minor importance. The arrival of the full text of the judgments will be awaited with the greatest interest.

CAPE REPORT.

Special to Evening Telegram. CAPE RACE To-Day. Wind east, strong, weather fine. The S. S. Sygna passed east and S. S. Ellen in yesterday afternoon. The S. S. Molina passed in at 9 a.m. today. Bar. 29.65; ther. 54.

CHURCH ORGAN for sale cheap. A two manual Mason & Hamlin Organ with foot pedal attachment. In splendid condition and most suitable for a small church or school. The White Piano and Organ Store, CHESLEY WOODS.—July 8, 11.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURE'S COLDS, Etc.



No. 313 Blucher Junior Tip, Pat. Leather. Price: \$4.70 and \$5.50.

JACKMAN THE TAILOR. The Mail Order House.