

Casino Theatre!

GOOD-BYE WEEK.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Davidson.
THE W. S. HARKINS PLAYERS.

Monday and Wednesday:
THE CHRISTIAN.
Dramatized by Hall Caine from his famous play of the same name. You read the book, don't miss this great play.

Tuesday Night (by request):
(Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Davidson.)
ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE.
Your last chance to see this famous "crook" play.

Wednesday Matinee at 2.45 (by request):
THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE.
This is the strong drama that made such a hit on Jan. 10. Those who have not seen this great play should not miss it.

Thursday Night (by request):
THE CONFESSION.
Those who have not seen this famous play should remember this is their last chance.

Friday and Saturday:
THE WHITE SISTER.
Dramatized by F. Marion Crawford from his famous novel of the same name. You liked The Christian—you'll like this just as well.

Saturday Matinee to be announced.

Seats for all performances on sale at Atlantic Bookstore.
PRICES: NIGHT 20, 30, 50 and 75c.
MATINEE 10, 20 and 30c.

At the House.

RESIGNED ON JANUARY 2nd.

The House opened at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Kent presented a petition from Portugal Cove, asking for the power to elect an Executive Board to manage their own affairs.

In reply to Mr. Kent, the Prime Minister said that Mr. Donald Morris was no longer Minister of Justice, and that Mr. Sydney Blandford Minister of Agriculture and Mines. These gentlemen had resigned on January 2nd, and the Government had not taken into consideration the filling of the vacancies.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries furnished a statement asked for by Mr. Cliff.

Mr. Cliff eulogized Sir Robert Bond. Mr. Currie presented the draft of the Address in Reply to the Governor's Speech from the Throne. The Address was received, and on its adoption being moved, a lively debate ensued. Mr. Cliff, member for Twillingate, opened the ball.

Mr. Cliff extended his felicitations to the Speaker, and expressed the confidence that he would uphold the traditions of the office and deal justly between the parties in the House. One could regret more sincerely than he (Mr. C.) did Sir Robert Bond's resignation of his seat in the House. He had been associated with Sir Robert Bond in the Liberal Party for about a quarter of a century, and for the past thirteen years a colleague of his in the District of Twillingate. He had the highest esteem for his late leader and disagreed with his adverse comment which had appeared in a section of the press of an unimpeachable character. He had not much comment to make on the Governor's

Speech. Everybody knew it was but a statement of the Government. He congratulated Messrs. Currie and Higgins on the matter, manner and tone of their addresses, which gave earnest of future usefulness in the House. From the tenor of some of the remarks it would appear that the prosperity of the past five years was a result of some policy introduced by the present Government. He claimed that the previous Government had laid the foundations for it. He was pleased that there was a prospect of a visit from Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. As to the Agricultural policy which was set forth as successful in the Speech, there was no sign of its success. In reality it had been barren of successful results. He had no faith in the Agricultural Societies, instituted by the present Government. He believed in school teaching of Agriculture and training in Agricultural Colleges. He noticed that the Government were going to do something in regard to the coal areas, and had invited Prof. Dunstan to visit them. He hoped that the effort might do something to attract capital, for there was no likelihood of local capital taking up the operation of our coal areas.

Mr. Coaker on the Morris Policy.

Mr. Coaker.—He did not agree with the policy of the Government in putting sugar and tea on the free list. He would have reduced the duty but kept some on and earmarked the revenue for the toilers. The taking off the duty on cube sugar did not benefit the toilers. It was for the benefit of the professional men. He did not believe toilers should escape the duties either. He would have

liked to see a cent a pound imposed on tea and sugar and that would do away with the plea that there was no money for cold storage, motor boats, trade agents abroad and the like. Mr. Currie had declared that where principles had been discussed, the People's Party had won. But what about the North? There the merits and demerits of the Government had been discussed. In the other districts the People's Party had raised disastardly and improper issues; Godless Schools and Socialism. The F.P.U. and Socialism were as far apart as the poles. They were accused of circulating Cotton's Weekly and the Menace. The latter paper he had never seen. The former had been sent to him and he had refused to take it. As to the Labrador proposition, he hoped that the boundary question would be settled before the Government gave any concessions, and not allow the plea to be set up that as the boundary question had not been settled and operations could not go on, the concessionaries must be allowed to export pulpwood in the meantime. As to investigating the whaling, what was the use of that now, when the whales were almost exterminated? He did not agree with going to Norway to seek information about bait. The Government should set to work and provide materials to settlements, which agree to erect and maintain gratuitously the depots. He thought the Government might go about the coal question differently. The F.P.U. had sold coal in the Outports for \$6 a ton; and they had a cargo coming to the city to sell at \$6.50 a ton. Let Mr. Higgins and his friends import coal, induce the Government to let them land at the Government wharf and weigh it by Government scales. A peaceful revolution had come about in the minds of the people. They were determined to control the Government. They were not going to work every day in the year and find themselves no better off at the end of it. As to the benefits of railway to the Bonavists and Catalina men, steamers offered cheaper and speedier transit to the city. Although he would have voted for the Bonavists, Fortune Bay and Bay de Verde branches, he would not have voted for the Trepassay branch. He believed the branch railway policy would eventually lead to Confederation.

Morris as a Socialist.

Mr. Grimes said the tone of the discussion, especially on the other side, had been that of a mutual admiration society. What was there to admire? The Government had been returned by a minority of votes and by fooling the people with side issues, and misrepresenting their opponents. He was not ashamed of the word Socialism, as it meant the elevation of the masses. Sir Edward Morris would make a good member of a Socialist Society. He had heard him come out flat-footed for such a Socialist doctrine as the Minimum Wage. The Government ought to take up the coal question and work the coal themselves as they were doing in Australia and New Zealand.

A Policy of Givings-Out.

Mr. Jennings criticized the Agricultural policy of the Government. He had seen no sign of any improvement either in stock, or seeds, or crops during the Morris regime. The same old policy of giving-out animals to private persons had been pursued. A beast was given out to a person, who kept it for a time and then put it on his own table. The Sable Island ponies sent to Twillingate District had perished. The people had been given to understand they could feed for themselves, but they discovered they perished when left to do it. The givings-out policy might satisfy one in a hundred, but it displeased the other ninety-nine and was of no benefit to the community. As to the inquiry about whales and bait, he saw no use for it now. Where hundreds were to be seen in other days, an odd one is to be seen now in Notre Dame Bay. The whales had almost been exterminated. The inquiry resembled that of locking the stable door after the horse had been stolen.

Would be no "Dummy."

Mr. Halfyard said there was a strange silence on the Government benches. He had expected a little cross-firing. When a person departs nothing but kindness is spoken of them. Sir Robert Bond had passed out of public life and Sir Edward Morris had almost been fulsome in lauding him, although he had been the principal in driving Sir Robert Bond from public office. He could not avoid thinking that there were elements of double-dealing and hypocrisy in all of us. We all seemed to be afraid of the looking glass to see ourselves as we are. He could sincerely regret the retirement of Sir Robert Bond, as he had always been an admirer of his. As to the Government Agricultural policy, he had an experience of it as a Secretary of a Society at Catalina. It had done no good. There was not an acre more under cultivation and indeed duty had to be taken off hay to keep cattle alive. It was a means of keeping together a crowd of irresponsibles. It was high time to talk of Morris's

blunders and failures, and the Governor's Speech brought them out. It was a speech barren of policy. The Government had won a victory which was a disgrace. Truth needed no apology. He had been sent to criticize the Government and he would do it. He would be no "dummy."

Premier's Reply.

The Premier strongly resented the suggestion that his references to Sir Robert Bond had been either hypocritical or fulsome. There had been no personal bitterness in their relations. They had worked together and they had differed notably on the railway contract of 1898, and again in 1907. But on both occasions on questions of policy. He had referred to the loss the House sustained by Sir Robert's resignation. That was no flattery. He mourned the loss, but he had not been the executioner. At Mr. Halfyard's declaration that he was there to criticize the Government, he considered a poor idea. Mr. Halfyard's duty was to represent his constituents and aid in benefiting them, rather than to be "agin" the Government. As to the Agricultural policy, the establishment of societies, the improvement of stock and seed were sound lines of policy, and met with the approval of Dr. Robertson. If the societies had done wrong, that was no fault of the Government, nor was it due to the unsoundness of the policy; it was the fault of the instrument, and the Government should not be blamed. He disagreed with Mr. Cliff and his advocacy of Agricultural schools and colleges. They would only train young men who would leave us immediately after their training. As to the charge of Socialism, because of his advocacy of a minimum wage, he did not see how Socialism could arrogate to itself every doctrine that was attractive. It was unfair to blame all Socialists for every policy advocated by every socialist. As to the price of fish he contended that Mr. Coaker did not put up the price of fish. The rise was due to the discovery of new markets, new methods of putting up fish and especially to the increase in green fish which had gone to Canada and the States. There had been double the amount of green fish taken by the Americans last year than the year before.

Nor did he consider Mr. Coaker had conferred any benefit by taking coal to the outports, and selling it a dollar a ton cheaper. For the fishermen had lost more than the dollar they gained by labouring for nothing at unloading the coal and staying off the fishing ground. As to the coal to be sold from the side of the Kintail at \$6.50, the laborers lost the wages of shovelling it in a store and those who sold it from the store had to pay more wages, more insurance, more rent and thus the coal cost more. As to the north the issues had no relation to the policy of the Government and he claimed Mr. Currie was correct in stating that the Government party won wherever the policy of the Government was discussed. During the Premier's speech there was a lively cross-fire between Mr. Coaker and the Premier.

It was announced that President Harris, Hon. R. K. Bishop, Hon. P. T. McGrath, The Speaker, Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, Hon. J. R. Bennett and C. H. Emerson formed the Internal Economy Committee.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Druggists refund money if FAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 60c. oct14n.t

Woman's Little Ways.

"Is my hat done?" inquired a cold-looking lady at a millinery establishment one pleasant day last week.
"Yes, Ma'am," politely responded the shop-woman. "It will be here in a moment."
An assistant soon brought up the hat, and while the customer was duly inspecting it the proprietress ventured to inquire:
"How do you like it, ma'am?"
"It's simply horrid," was the reply.
"But it's just as you ordered it," placed the maker of the headwear.
"Yes, something as I ordered," was the short and sneering answer.
"I am sorry, but—"
"Well, never mind," broke in the buyer, with set lips. "What's the expense?"
"About fifteen shillings," said the shopwoman, timidly.
The money was paid over and the hat ordered up to the house, when the purchaser went out, and immediately exclaimed to an accompanying friend:
"Isn't it perfectly lovely?"
"Yes," she replied, "it's ravishing! But how could you talk so to that woman?"
"Talk so!" exclaimed she of the hat.
"Why, if I had let her know how much I liked that hat she would certainly have charged me twenty-five shillings, shillings."
She never thought of that, but would profit by her friend's ripe experience and never like an article again until she had bought and paid for it.

Fire This A. M.

Family Rendered Homeless.—Lost all Belongings.—Woman Faints Rescuing her two Children.—Fireman Play Their Part.

Shortly before seven o'clock this morning in the throes of a strong N.W. gale and with the weather glass hovering at zero, fire broke out in the dwelling house, occupied by a family named Carew—a man, his wife and four children—in College Square, or about one hundred yards distant from where the conflagration occurred Sunday night and destroyed Cochrane St. Church. The Carew family lived in the upstairs portion of the house while a family named Richardson occupied the downstairs. The house is in the middle of the row of dwellings hat are in College Square.

At 6.30 Edward Carew got out of bed to go to work. About twenty minutes later as he was eating his breakfast in the kitchen he noticed smoke coming from the top portion of the house. On investigation he found that the walls of the attic and the roof were on fire. Immediately he ran out and broke in the alarm near the Government gate in box 117. Meanwhile a big blaze occurred caused by the high wind. The smoke became very dense in the house and Mrs. Carew grasped the two youngest of her children, who were in their night dresses, and ran to the street with them. The woman herself was sparsely clad and on coming out of the house fainted, as she was almost suffocated from the smoke filling the rooms. By this time the Central and East End Fire Companies arrived and at the outset two of the firemen hearing that two children were in the burning house, broke through the thick clouds of smoke and snatched from the jaws of death the little ones. When rescued they were in a suffocating condition, but the wonder is that they were saved at all as they were not expected to be found alive. The firemen saved the whole situation. Very soon after they arrived they put out three streams of water. The Richardson family, numbering six, who were living in the downstairs part of the house, had to leave also, getting out as much of their furniture as they possibly could. After three-quarters of an hour of strenuous work they succeeded where they succeeded in subduing the flames and getting the fire under control, but not before the house was badly gutted. The alarm signal was sent in at 8 o'clock. The Carew family were completely burned out and lost all their belongings. Carew prior to this was not possessed with much of the world's goods. He is now much poorer as they are left homeless, penniless and destitute. He has a wife and four children depending on him and he would greatly appreciate any help or generous act received, no matter how small. The heroism displayed by Carew's wife is very commendable. The Richardson family had a lot of their belongings destroyed by fire, smoke and water.

The origin of the fire was caused by a defective chimney, sparks from which ignited the roof.

Here and There.

S. S. SAGONA.—The Sagona was at Nipper's Harbor at 1 p.m. to-day.

WHARF SWEEP AWAY.—The public wharf at Portugal Cove, was swept away by the recent storm.

OUT AGAIN.—Mr. J. L. Slattery, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is much better and is out to-day.

PROSPERO SAILS.—The s.s. Prospero, which was delayed in port owing to the recent storm, sailed for the northward at 8 a.m. to-day.

WILL GO TO PRESS AT 11.30.—To-morrow being a holiday, The Evening Telegram will go to Press at 11.30 a.m. Our patrons will please remember this.

Illustrated Lecture on "Japan" in the Grenfell Hall, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, by Mr. Jones. Admission 20 and 10 cents. Candy for sale. Proceeds for Woman's Missionary Society.—jan30,li

SEXTON EXPLAINS.—Mr. King, Sexton of Cochrane St. Church, and who has held that post for eleven years, says that when he left the building on Sunday night, everything was O.K. There was very little fire in the furnace during the day and as far as he can see, it was the crossing of the electric wires that caused the blaze.

The members of the I.O.O.F. held the first of their series of debates last night, when an interesting discussion took place. Mr. Joseph Moore was chairman, and the leaders were Messrs. S. Spurrell and C. Woods. After the regular speakers had finished a general discussion took place in which many of those present joined.

A Gigantic Price-Smashing SALE OF FURS

Commencing WEDNESDAY Morning.
IF YOU DON'T BUY FURS AT THIS SALE YOU LOSE MONEY.

Note the savings effected by buying from us.

LADIES' SQUIRREL FURS in Necklets & Throwovers.

Regular prices . . . \$5.00 \$6.50 \$7.50 \$8.50
Sale prices \$3.75 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00

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Regular prices . . . \$1.80 \$2.30 \$3.80 \$5.50
Sale prices \$1.30 \$1.90 \$2.90 \$4.00

Similar Savings in Child's Fur Sets.

HATS!

We offer the balance of our stock of Hats, both trimmed and untrimmed, at

SALE PRICES.

Felts. Regular 80c., 90c., \$1.00, \$1.20. Selling at one price, only 60c.
Black Velours. Regular \$3.50 for \$2.00
Black Beavers. Regular \$3.00 for \$2.00
Trimmed Hats. Regular \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 for only \$2.00.

BIG VALUES IN

Ladies' Tweed Coats,

Regular \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$7.50 Coats for \$4.00

Alex. Scott

THE BIG VALUE STORE.

Razors.

Large shipment of the famous Bengall Razors just arrived; all grades and prices.

Strops.

Also a new shipment of the famous Simplex Stropper. Strops all styles of razors and safety blades.

If you shave yourself, get a Simplex Stropper.

BISHOP, SONS & CO., LTD.,

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Hardware.

FOR SALE!

First-class schooner

'GONDOLA'

75 TONS.

Schooner and gear in first-class condition.

A. H. MURRAY.

Advertise in the TELEGRAM

DEVINE'S Great Mid-Winter Sale

is attracting crowds from all parts of the city. Sale lasts until end of January. Beautiful Pictures given away free of charge.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK:

A Special Purchase of Ladies' White Lawn Blouses. Usually \$1.00 each. Now 50c.
5 doz. Tapestry Table Covers. Usually \$2.00. Now \$1.40

CORSETS—Strong and serviceable (D. & A.) Usually 60c. Now 45c.

100 pairs MEN'S & WOMEN'S BOOTS Clearing at Cost.

Greatest time yet to buy good Boots cheap. Stanfield's Underwear all marked down. Buy now.

BLANKETS—100 pairs remaining. Shop Early—mornings if possible; store crowded afterwards.

J. M. DEVINE,
THE RIGHT HOUSE.