

TAKE IT FOR
CRAMPS—COLIC—DIARRHOEA
APPLY IT FOR
BRUISES—SPRAINS—SORE THROAT

PERRY DAVIS
Painkiller
The Home Remedy

House of Assembly.

MONDAY, May 16th.

The House met at 3.30 p.m.

Sir Michael Cashin drew the Government's attention to destitution in Placentia and asked that something be done to relieve these people. Sir Michael stated that there are 20,000 people in the country to-day without the means of going fishing and it was ridiculous to talk of allocating half a million dollars through road work for the purchase of supplies. The fishing season was now on and we were absolutely unprepared for it. And to make matters worse, the people are not only in need of supplies but they are actually starving all over the Southern Shore. He suggested that the Government confer with the Board of Trade on the matter. And let them also get a steamer to bring down relief to the destitute districts on the South and West Coasts. He thought something should be done very quickly.

The Prime Minister suggested a joint committee of the Leader of the Opposition and two other opposition members to act in conjunction with the Executive Council on the matter.

Sir John Crosbie concurred with the remarks of Sir Michael Cashin and thanked the Prime Minister for his attention to the matter. He had recently visited the district of Port de Grave and he had found a certain amount of want and unrest there due to the lack of work.

Mr. Walsh fully appreciated all that had been done by the Prime Minister. He drew attention to the seriousness of conditions in his district. In St. Mary's Bay alone there were 500 men unable to obtain supplies.

Mr. Sullivan spoke briefly on the matter and also voiced the necessity for immediate action if the people were to go to the fishery. Road work was no use at this time of the year. A quarter of a million dollars was absolutely necessary on the Southern Shore for supplies. He was convinced that merchants could not supply on their own responsibility but if the Government would guarantee one million dollars things might be alright. All our industries had closed down and the Government must act.

Mr. Sinnott thanked the Government also and concurred with the idea of a Select Committee.

Notices of question were given by Sir Michael Cashin, Messrs. Sullivan, Bennett, Moore and MacDonnell.

A Bill to Amend the Election Act of 1913 was read a first time.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on certain Resolutions respecting a loan for the requirements of the Colony and certain obligations to the Municipal Council.

The Prime Minister explained the resolutions. They were for \$1,500,000 of last year, 500,000 for Public Works at 5 1/2 per cent., 500,000 for the Municipal Council at 6 per cent. and \$1,000,000 refund to the Surplus Trust Fund. The Bonds would be 15 year bonds at 5 1/2 per cent. Arrangements for floating the loan had already been made. A considerable amount of discussion was caused by these Resolutions in which several members of the Opposition participated. The Committee rose and reported progress.

The Prime Minister told Sir M. P. Cashin during question time that the strike situation was still on at Grand Falls.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Grants for main roads were passed. These grants were identical with those of last year.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

The House next went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to amend the Profiteering Act, 1920.

Mr. Higgins spoke briefly on the Bill. He stated his intention of supporting it and suggested that the Board to be appointed would not be one in name only. He also said that cold storage was used in a manner contrary to the Act.

Mr. Bennett also addressed the House briefly on the Bill. He thought that if anything were to be done in the matter it should be done with earnestness. He thought an inspector was

absolutely essential to see the people get a square deal.

The Speaker also spoke to the Bill. The Minister of Justice explained the Bill.

Mr. Walsh stated that meat invoiced at 13 cents per pound was selling in town for 45 cents. He wanted live and energetic men to be appointed to the Committee under the Act.

Mr. Moore knew too, that profiteering was going on in meat. He was told by the Chairman of the F.C.B. when he made a complaint that everybody did it.

Sir John Crosbie said that an investigation should take place in the profiteering on beef. He gave the Bill his hearty support.

The Committee rose and reported progress. The Bill was ordered to be read a third time on the following day.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill Respecting the Cutting and exportation of Timber for special purposes.

Mr. Sullivan suggested the advisability of allowing the cutting of timber on granted lands on payment of \$1 per cord export tax.

Some further discussion took place on the Bill and it was passed without dissenting voice.

The Committee rose and reported progress on the motion to adjourn. Mr. Sullivan asked the Prime Minister if the allocation of the road grants would be made through the members for the districts.

The Prime Minister said the allocations were vested in the Minister of Works.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
MINIMENT

YARMOUTH, N.S.
Fishermen and Campers,
Quick Relief.

PUT A BOTTLE IN YOUR OUTFIT

Presentation Ladies' Association Meeting.

The annual meeting of the above Association was held in the school-room, Cathedral Square, on Sunday afternoon at 3.30 and was largely attended.

His Grace Archbishop Roche attended in an eloquent and inspiring manner, dealt with the work done by the Association since its inception four years ago, thanked the ladies on his own and on behalf of the Sisters of the Presentation Convent and wished them every success in their future undertakings.

His Grace regretted that an erroneous idea had gotten abroad to the effect that it was his intention to disband the Association. Such an idea had never occurred to him and although the work for which the Association was called into existence had been practically finished, nevertheless the Convent and Schools would always be under very heavy expense for upkeep and maintenance, which the Association would be called upon to defray.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were then read and showed the Association to be in a flourishing condition.

The following officers for the coming year were then elected:—

Hon. President—Mrs. J. P. Curtin.
President—Miss Margaret Walsh.
Vice-President—Mrs. W. J. Howlett.
Treasurer—Miss Agnes Doyle.
Secretary—Miss Rose Donnelly.

After some general discussion, in which plans for the coming year were outlined, the meeting adjourned.

"Paddy" Grace, as "Officer 666", (one of them) arrests pretty well everybody in the play to-night. Let's hope he won't arrest the audience too! There's no stopping him when he gets started!—May 17.11

Being Sent Home.

A message saying that the remains of another Newfoundlander who was killed with the American forces while fighting in France, will be sent home for burial, has been received by the Anglican clergyman at Bay Roberts. It is expected that the remains will come by the next Roseland.

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING
—Boost Home Industries!
May 17.51

Rev. Edgar Jones, Ph.D. Leaves for New Duties.

Referring to the report of Rev. Dr. Jones' farewell sermon, in one of yesterday's papers, and the too early date of his departure from amongst us, it seems now opportune to allude in a general way to his term of service at St. Thomas' and in this Colony.

Rev. Edgar Jones, Ph.D. is a native of the Colony, owing Foggo as his birthplace. Strangely enough, he was not known to a single member of the congregation that unanimously elected him six years ago, and over whose destinies he has presided with such signal acceptance. That the revered late Rector will be much missed at St. Thomas' goes without saying. His masterful, clear cut, inspirational pulpit utterances cannot have been without effectiveness, nor will they be soon forgotten. His exceeding skill as organizer is noted in the various parish institutions, every one of which is a power for good in its own department. His ministrations to the sad, the sick, and the suffering, are gratefully remembered by the many recipients of his ministry. His genial, sunny dispositions with all he came in contact is proverbial, and has helped many a depressed one over a tight place. All these and other praiseworthy traits contributed to the universal love and esteem of his parishioners, and we doubt not are fully appreciated by them.

We venture a brief consideration of the loss the community is meeting, in Dr. Jones' departure, as it occurs to us. First of all he was unwaveringly loyal to his own Church and her tenets. To many he was what is known as a "high" churchman, but he was a "broad" churchman as well. With him there ever was room for all who "professed and called themselves Christians." He taught and exemplified in his conduct, that the Catholic Church included many Christian organizations not directly connected with the Church of England. His energy was ever directed to the union of churches whose effort would be for God rather than a mere institution. He has been an enthusiast in the matter of educational improvement, contending that the Church and the State were obligated to secure to the people the benefits of the best education possible. To this end he was vigorously opposed to the system obtaining in the Colony to-day, and always a warm believer in the interdenominational idea, which he advocated fearlessly with both voice and pen.

In the avenues of Social Service and moral reforms, he was an intelligent faithful worker, ever forceful in contending for what he believed was right, yet ever tolerant towards those who looked through different glasses. A strenuous opponent of the liquor traffic and its ravages, Dr. Jones was an outstanding advocate of work for prohibition, and during the campaign and voting, toiled incessantly. He has been a member of the Govt. Commission to enquire into the working of the law and suggest modification if needful. The report is not yet published, but it is understood that he favors an honest and proper enforcement of the present law, rather than any change. One of the first members of the Local Social Service Council, his labors and interest in behalf of delinquent and dependent children; his work for outport hospitals and nurses, as also his general enthusiasm towards all measures pointing to moral and social uplift, are well recognized and remembered by fellow workers.

The public will not have forgotten how in association with Rev. D. B. Hemmison, and Rev. Dr. Whelan, a serious trouble between the Reid Company and its employees was satisfactorily settled, and a prolonged misfortune averted. In various other enterprises apart from ordinary parochial duties, his acknowledged ability and energy have been availed of, and it is true to say that "whatsoever his hand found to do, he did it with his might."

His Church will miss his counsel and leadership, and the community will regret his departure, because of valued service freely given; but his many friends and fellow helpers will wish him God speed wherever his lot may be cast.

We understand his future Parish is at Newark, near Wilmington, in the Diocese of Delaware; and it is somewhat singular that Dr. Jones came to St. Thomas' Church, St. John's, from St. Thomas' Church, Summerville, Mass., and goes from here to St. Thomas' Church, Newark, Del. He will carry with him, we are sure the best wishes of a multitude of friends within and without the communion where he has labored so successfully, and by whom he will be lovingly remembered as a distinguished Christian gentleman—Com.

K. O. C. DANCE—The Knights of Columbus held a very enjoyable dance in the Council Chambers last night, under the auspices of the Ladies' Association. Music was furnished by the C.C.C. Band and supper was served by the Ladies' Committee. The affair ended at 3 a.m.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES COLDS, Etc.

Shocking Fatality at Sydney Mines.

CAGE TENDER PLUNGED 600 FEET TO AWFUL DEATH.

One of the most shocking fatalities that has occurred in Sydney Mines for over ten years took place yesterday afternoon shortly after 5 o'clock, when George Neal, cage tender at the Jubilee mine, met instant death by falling down the shaft, a distance of 600 feet. The body landed upon the top of the coal cage upon which two workmen, William Groves and Neil McEachern were engaged in making their usual daily examination of the shaft. Their feelings on beholding the mangled body of their fellow workman as he struck the cage, can be better imagined than described. The body of the unfortunate man struck head first the chains which hold the cage to the hoisting rope. The head was completely severed from the body and rolled into what is known as the "sump," a few feet below the cage. Beyond the severing of the head no other bones were broken.

Just how the accident occurred will probably never be known but it is presumed Neal lost his balance when looking down the shaft to see how the men below were progressing with their work. There is a safety gate over the mouth of the shaft at the surface which is locked at all times when the cage is below the surface level.

When the accident was discovered an examination was made of the gate, and it was found to have been closed but not locked. The gate stands about two feet from the shaft and it is presumed Neal opened it and went inside to look down the shaft, and in doing so he must have overbalanced himself and fell to his death.

The deceased was 23 years of age and is survived by a wife and two children. The widow was formerly a Miss Williams from Ingonish. A particularly sad feature of the accident is the fact that Mrs. Neal is in a delicate state, and in her present condition the shock of learning of her husband's death may have serious results. The deceased had been employed as headman or cage tender at the mine for nearly four years, and was always considered a most careful employee. The tragedy has shocked the entire community in their sudden bereavement.

The remains were taken to the embalming parlors of undertaker James Francis, and an enquiry into the case of the accident will later be held by Judge Finlayson.—North Sydney Herald, May 13.

HOW NEAL MET HIS DEATH.

Further investigation by colliery officials into Wednesday's tragic accident at the Jubilee colliery when George Neal was killed at the mine shaft, would seem to indicate that the unfortunate man was struck on the head by a descending cage and precipitated down the shaft. The accident occurred at 5.35 and when the men who were examining the shaft gave the signal to the engine-room to hoist the cage they were standing on, Neal was in the engine-room at the time. He immediately went to the shaft, and it was presumed opened the safety gate and stood against the buffers of the shaft looking down, evidently forgetting all about the descending cage which struck him on the head and sent him hurtling through space to the roof of the upcoming cage. This theory of the officials is borne out by the discovery of blood stains on the bottom of the cage and also on a section of the shaft timbers several feet below the surface. An official report to this effect has been made by manager Murphy, and it is believed to be the true theory of the man's death.—North Sydney Herald, May 14.

C. L. B. C. Band Concert.

At the Methodist College Hall last night the C.L.B.C. Band repeated its Easter Monday concert. The Band was in excellent form and played its selections in a manner which earned rounds of well-merited applause. The descriptive selections were done exceptionally well and the operatic selections were also rendered in a most pleasing manner. The singing of Mr. A. Williams, Miss Marguerite Mitchell and Mrs. King was very highly appreciated by the audience. Miss Elsie Tait acted as accompanist during the evening. The affair terminated at 10.30 p.m. with the playing of the National Anthem by the Band.

A good way to find out whether tea and coffee are hurting you is to stop using them for ten days, and drink Postum Cereal

"There's a Reason"

Coxey and His Army.

"General" Jacob Coxey threatens to lead another army of the unemployed from Ohio to Washington. It was back in a hard time period, 1894, that Coxey came into prominence. Had he not started on this famous journey, the "General" would never have been heard of outside of his immediate circle of acquaintances. As it was, he came for the time being a national figure. In the spring of 1894 there was a great deal of unemployment in the United States. So it was that Coxey conceived the idea of marching on Washington from his home town in Ohio. He started on his journey with a few country patriots, the numbers growing as they marched, until he commanded a fair sized brigade. A demonstration in force against unemployment.

There was a good deal of uneasiness expressed at the time as to the ultimate outcome of this demonstration. It was a new thing, an original manner of showing the discontent which these people felt. In Washington some precautions were taken. Outwardly, however, the city was as calm as usual when Coxey and his "army" reached the outskirts. They paraded the streets, the police apparently giving no particular attention. Finally they reached one of the squares, and there proceeded to walk on the grass plots. Along came a couple of police officers, who pointed to the signs, and motioned them back, remarking at same time, "keep off the grass." They did; and that was the end of the affair for Coxey's army then and there "blew up."

All that was left were a couple of words, "Coxey's army," which were added to that already long list of Americanisms, meaning a down-and-out, a man out of a job. A new name for a tramp or a hobo.

Will Force Males to Marry.

Mustapha Kemal's Parliament, alarmed by the depopulation and low birth rate in Turkey is about to pass a bill to enforce the marriage of all healthy male Turks more than twenty-five years old. Men who obstinately remain bachelors will be punished by heavy fines and extra taxes. No Turks can now afford to have four wives and many find even one wife a luxury too expensive.

Eat Mrs. Stewart's Home-made Bread.—April 26, 1900

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Regular \$2.50 for	\$1.89	Regular \$3.75 for	\$2.69
Regular \$3.00 for	\$2.08	Regular \$3.90 for	\$2.98
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