

Where the Money Goes

(Concluded)
 Palfrey, Thos., making ladder and iron work . . . 4.00
 Reid Nfld. Co., materials & fittings, steering gear, wire cable, propeller, gasoline, freight, labor, etc. . . 474.87

\$3908.16
Placentia Ferry Account, 1911-1912
 Angel Engineering and Supply Co., motor oil, Naptha fittings. . . 92.58
 Boyles, Gilbert, carting gasoline . . . 1.50
 Brennan, Patrick, labour, nails, board . . . 1.00
 Bonia, Patrick, cement, boat hooks . . . 90
 Bishop, Sons & Co., gasoline, freight . . . 75.34
 Furlong M., work as boatman Parnass Line, freight charges . . . 47.72
 . . . 1.37
 Grant, Andrew, labour on ferry boat . . . 5.40
 Hynes Frank, carting gasoline . . . 1.50
 Hamlin & Co., Naptha, freight and cartage . . . 394.75
 Heap, Wm., & Co., Crank shaft, valve, propeller . . . 213.69
 Job Bros. & Co., lumber, rope, nails, etc. . . 22.50
 Keefe P. J., labour at ferry boat . . . 2.00
 Kemp John, services on Ferry boat . . . 39.15
 McAllister, Martin, engineer on motor ferry boat . . . 611.00
 Mansfield, Patrick, steersman on motor boat . . . 310.90
 Money, Lawrence, ferryman on motor boat . . . 191.00
 Murphy, Jas., & Son, cartage and labour, kerosene oil, etc. . . 20.87
 McLaughlin, A., expenses re ferry boat . . . 20.00
 Mansfield, Patrick, repairing ferry boat . . . 4.65
 Mooney, Lawrence, repairing ferry boat . . . 3.72
 Miller, compensation for loss of molasses, court costs . . . 28.80
Newfoundland Express Co., freight . . . 1.50
 O'Reilly, W.F., carting, (this amount was sent to pay A. Sparrow) . . . 3.20
 O'Reilly, P. F., oil, paint, lumber, etc. . . 40.31
 Pippy Thomas, A., gasoline, freight, fittings . . . 190.17
 Reid Nfld Co., Freight . . . 28.68
 Royal Stores Ltd., flag . . . 4.51
 Sullivan, J. J., making casks Sparrow, Gas, carting . . . 4.00
 Sinnott, M., material, operating ferry . . . 384.44
 Whalen, Thomas, labour on motor boat . . . 7.65

\$3,297.32
Placentia Ferry Account, 1912-1913
 P. Bonia, sheet iron, nails, bolt . . . 38
 Chronicle Pub. Co., printing ferry rules . . . 7.25
 Thos. Collins, sticks for ferry wharf . . . 10.00
 Heap & Co., Nipper for Car-burettor . . . 1.75
 Kelly James, repairs and materials . . . 18.83
 Keefe, P. J., work on wharf Melachlan, A., expenses inspecting ferry . . . 8.00
 O'Reilly, W. F., services in connection with ferry . . . 25.00
 Pippy, T. A., Fluton and exhaust pipe . . . 9.30
 Michael Sinnott, building wharf at Jersey Side . . . 100.00
 Michael Sinnott, contract payment, 13 months from June 1912 . . . 214.66
 Siteman, Mrs., ferry ballast . . . 5.00
 Siteman, Mrs., rent of ferry wharf . . . 24.17
 Sparrow Alfred, cartage on oil . . . 2.20
 Whalen T., two days work . . . 2.89

\$5856.30
Placentia Ferry Account, 1913-1914
 John Barron & Co., one 10 h.p. Mianus Engine . . . 400.00
 Cash paid Customs duty . . . 79.10
 Freight to Placentia . . . 3.30
 Reid Nfld. Co., greenheart (60 ft.) screws and carpenters time . . . 25.90
 Sinnott M., hire of temporary engine . . . 90.00
 Installing new engine . . . 29.75
 Contract payment, 12 months . . . 2900.00
 Expenses to St. John's and return . . . 10.50
 Mrs. B. Siteman, hire of ferry wharf . . . 10.00
 . . . 3854.60
Placentia Ferry Account to date April 20, 1915—1914-1915
 Kelly James, repairs to Ferry wharves . . . 100.00
 Siteman, Mrs. B., hire of Ferry Wharf . . . 10.00
 Sinnott, Michael, contract payment for 9 months . . . 2175.00
 . . . \$2285.00

FINANCE MINISTER CASHIN

STIRS UP A HORNET'S NEST AND GETS BADLY STUNG

Uses Foul and Abusive Language Towards Members of the Opposition—Very Undignified Conduct Receive Its Due Castigation

Tuesday, May 18, 1915.
 The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on Supply, the additional estimates being read by the Ministers of Finance with a slight depression in explanation of the different amounts placed under their several headings.
MR. CASHIN asked that an extra \$10,000 be voted to the Finance Committee of the Patriotic Association who had floated a pension scheme.
 Under heading 9, devoted to an additional estimate to the credit of the Agriculture and Mines Department, the analyst there is given a salary of \$1,600.00. **MR. COAKER** would desire to ask the Government to define this official's work?
THE PREMIER attempts to defend the position of an Analyst as a busy and important one.
 containing the recital of Additional Estimates. Heading 10 of the paper shows a demand by the Marine and Fisheries Department for \$6,000.00 for the wharf at Fogo.
MR. COAKER immediately showed up the intricate reason for this very large item. Fogo must thank the visit of the Premier for having secured this wharf. The Premier had been there in 1913. Shortly following that—political—visit the pier had been constructed. When the F.P.D. did not exist the Premier did not trouble himself to visit Fogo or any other place.
 He waited till that Union had flourished, and waited to till the eve of election to become friendly with the people at Fogo. He (Mr. Coaker) knew of half-a-dozen places North, now, where wharves were wanted and looked for, but was the Premier interesting himself in the demands.
 Not he.
 Mr. Coaker termed the Wilson Deal a most iniquitous one. It was one that after passing that chamber should be submitted to the public judgment. As they intend submitting prohibition to a Plebiscite, why not also submit the New Reid Deal and make it subject to the people's decision. As far as one could see the Government were determined to continue this horrible outrage of extravagance.
 Why does not the Government wait till some future date, when conditions may be better, and the whole situation brighter to the Colony, before asking this taxation, on the people, which such proposed measure must call for? The people were already bound down to the utmost. There were poverty and deprivation in the

land, why then make conditions so very much worse by extravagant demands, and an unlawful expenditure of the people's money?
MR. HALFYARD quite agreed with Mr. Coaker, and thought the whole item of the Premier's visiting Fogo, and a wharf erection following, a very significant one. Mr. Halfyard also stated that in 1913 \$5000 had been paid by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to square up a debt on the wharf at Fogo, and he thought the present figures of \$6000.00 asked, very unfair, as it was all at the expense of other parts of the district.
SIR E. P. MORRIS did not know the first thing about the Fogo wharf. He had simply visited Fogo to have a look round the place, and study local requirements. Sir Edward is fond of studying local requirements before election day.
 The Plebiscite Bill was deferred till to-morrow, (May 19th).
DR. LLOYD rose to protest against the New Reid Deal as an illusion, a snare, and a curse. The Bill was a fraud, and if it was to come under the notice of the Colonial Office it would be held up, as it was an injustice to the rights of others. The promised company being given an absolute control of fowage across a vast area of the country, could so work as to the effect seriously the interests and rights of any individual.
 Should that Company depreciate the water power who is to contradict them. Their promise to give value of that water power, should they develop it, is a snare and a fraud.
 Dr. Lloyd begged to call the attention of the House here, to the fact that the Solicitor of the House (Mr. M. W. Furlong) was apparently advising the Premier as to his (the Premier's) future moves. It was not the duty or the place of the Solicitor of that House to hold secret commune with the Premier or anybody else there. Perhaps there were some interests at stake.
MR. KENT made a lengthy appeal to the Government to consider what they were about to do and to prevent any company from monopolizing Mr. Morine supporting him on the same principle of fair play.
DR. LLOYD and the PREMIER spoke for some minutes in opposition, the Doctor asserting that his amendment had been rejected because it had not been understood by the Government, or that he (the Premier) had been deliberately misled.
MR. COAKER had noticed with very great regret the action of Mr. Furlong

(the Solicitor of the House) in seeking to communicate with certain members, with a view—seemingly—to "giving them points." 'Twas not the first time that action had occurred in that chamber. Since the F.P.D. members had sat there, there had been nothing but abuse and insult hurled at them.
 The Members of that Union who sat in the House had for their time there being subject to most insulting treatment at the hands of some grab-all Government members. Mr. Coaker wisely pointed out that it is a lasting blunder for any government to pass a Bill that later cannot be amended. 'Tis unwise to throw away all executive power. Why not reserve necessary influences in the measure to be able to control it at a later date.
 And now occurred a scene in the House, an attack, a disgraceful abusive assault by the **MINISTER OF FINANCE**—Cashin—on Dr. Lloyd and Messrs Coaker and Morine.
 During his presentation of the Cold Storage Report to the House, the Minister of Finance and Customs made an attack on the Opposition by declaring that they (the Opposition) put up a certain amount of imposing Opposition merely for the sake of opposing any measure of the Government, and to have their speeches published in the papers. He also asserted that the Opposition were pretending to be the fishermen's friends.
DR. LLOYD here rose to a point of order, he pointed out that the Minister of Finance had used words which were an insult to every member of the Opposition Side of the House, as they imputed and bore the inference that the Opposition members did not in any statements they had made and imputed wrong motives, express sincere or genuine traits. This, Dr. Lloyd claimed, was an insult and unpatriotic, and he asked that Mr. Cashin withdraw that statement. Minister of Finance (Cashin, who remained standing, used abusive language, and hurled a low, ungentlemanly, and insulting remark at Dr. Lloyd.
 The Doctor then called upon the Chairman for a ruling of Parliamentary practice, which Mr. Parsons refused to do. Dr. Lloyd who distinctly stated to the House that in making this demand he was strictly within his right and the practices of Parliamentary rules, now called upon the Chairman for this ruling upon the matter, but to no avail.
 Once more Dr. Lloyd asked the Chairman to have the offensive words taken down from the records of the

official reporter. Chairman Parsons here ruled that the words of the Minister of Finance had not been of an offending nature. Dr. Lloyd insisted that the words be taken from the official reporting the incident.
 During this period, Mr. Cashin who was in a red hot heat—and had forgotten all about Cold Storage matter—flung insult after insult across the floor of the House, attacking Messrs. Kent, Coaker, Morine and Lloyd. Neither character, reputation, or good name were spared by the red-hot Cashin. The Chairman arose and sought to quiesce him, and general pandemonium held sway.
 Visitors to the House were so ashamed at Mr. Cashin's action that several cries of "Out, Out" were raised, whilst the Opposition's attempt to create order and to bring Mr. Cashin to a sense of his position were simply ignored by Chairman and Minister.
MR. COAKER suggested that Minister Cashin express his retraction of the sense of the words used, and that so disgraced, a scene be ended, as 'twas an utter disgrace to allow this thing to continue, but he (Mr. Coaker) was vitally insulted, again and again by the man whom he had sought to shield. Mr. Morine spoke to the same effect.
 Continuing his speech, the Minister of Finance again distinctly and pointedly used the same offensive words, and Dr. Lloyd once more rose to order. At this point, and whilst everything was in an uproar.
 Speaker Goodison took the chair and advised members to proceed with more regard to Parliamentary tradition and rules.
 The Speaker then called upon Mr. Parsons to resume the duties of Chairman of the Committee, when Cashin again used the same offensive statements, which were taken up this time by Mr. Coaker, who took all the vim out of the Minister and told him that he (Cashin) should be the last to attack anyone, as it was only this session he was told that if he had his deserts he would be in a very different place from where he then was, and which statement was swallowed by the Minister and Government without protest or any attempt to demand an investigation.
 Cashin was told by the members yesterday that he had broken laws of God and man and country, yet he tamely subsided and refused to reply to such an accusation.
 The House arose at 6.30, which gave the members time to cool off.

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Michael L. Doyle
A Native of Cow Bay Drowned Near Delaware, April 3rd.
 (Editor Mail and Advocate)
 Dear Sir.—Please allow space in your paper to report the death of Michael L. Doyle who was drowned in Lewes, Delaware on April 3rd.
 Mr. Doyle left his home in Lance Cove, Cow Bay about—years ago and was working in Boston for the firm of Mr. Williams for the last 2-1-2 years. Leaving the first of March, he was employed on one of the Consolidated Coke Company's barges sailing from Boston to Philadelphia, and on April 3rd was lost in a storm together with a score of others. The boat went down just outside of the Delaware breakwater. The bodies being washed ashore, was picked up on April 6, and buried on April 8th.

His three sister, Misses Christine and Josephine Doyle and Mrs Robert W. Hunt of North Cambridge, with whom he boarded during his stay in Boston, knew nothing of the sad case until on April 18th, when a young man from Boston went over to identify the body of his father, bringing back the address in Boston that Mr. Doyle gave, and notifying his sisters who then had the body forwarded to them on the twenty-first and buried again on the twenty-third.
 The funeral was attended from J. J. Shea's undertaking parlours, the Board of Health not allowing his sisters to take the body home. He has a beautiful grave in St. Paul's cemetery in Arlington, Mass, right in the middle of the cemetery, and was buried from a High Mass.
 Mr. Doyle was 23 years old and was single. At his home in Conception Bay he leaves a loving mother and father, a brother, two sisters and a large circle of friends to mourn their sad loss.
 April 17th, 1915.

MOST OBLIGING
 In the course of one of the frequent revolutions which deluged Spain with blood in the middle of the last century, a Carlist priest was forced to take refuge with a prosperous farmer in Catalonia. The police, who were on his track, arrived at the farm one evening, and penetrated forthwith into the sitting-room where the family were gathered about the hearth. The priest also was there disguised as an indoor servant.
 The police piled the farmer with a multitude of questions, to which he replied: "Gentlemen, as you may see for yourselves, there is no stranger here. Whether, however, some priest may not have hid himself around the premises without my knowledge is another question. I can't say as to that. Accordingly, you may do your duty. First of all, search the house from cellar to garret, if you will, then visit the barns and stables; and you, Jacques—(addressing the priest), take

a lantern and conduct these gentlemen all over the premises; let them see everything and go wherever they want to."
 The police proceeded to prosecute their search, and they did it very effectively, leaving no room unvisited, and prying into every nook and corner. Each successive failure to discover the priest evoked vigorous curses on that Carlist's devoted head, and the threats of what they would do to him when they did find him. At last they decided to give up the search as useless, and re-entered the house to take leave of the farmer, who had meantime prepared refreshments for them.
 "Gentlemen," said the farmer when his guests were departing, "of course you will not forget our servant, my faithful Jacques, after all his trouble."
 "Assuredly not," replied the captain of the squad, handing the disguised priest a generous tip. "He has shown himself most obliging,—not less so than yourself, sir."—Exchange.