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## Marshall Bros.,

Newfoundland Agency for The Watson Foster Company, Canada's Largest Wall Paper Concern.

# Municipal Matters.

A New Suggestion.

Editor Evening Telegram.  
Dear Sir:—There can no longer be any question that prompt steps must be taken to purify the streets of the town from the sewage matter which now pollutes the surface drains. The only controversy which can exist must be concerned with the proper means of effecting this object. For some time past I have been urging the necessity of replacing the present cobble-stone drains by concrete gutters in insanitary localities. This suggestion has been opposed on the ground—first, that concrete will be an improvement, and second, that the cost of concreting may be met by the installation of a complete water and sewerage system within the houses. The first objection may now be regarded as exploded. The second requires a little further consideration: If it could be demonstrated that the installation of a water and sewerage system would prevent the horrible pollution of which everybody complains, or even restrain them within narrow limits where they could be dealt with and sterilized, I would urge the Council to incur the expense of concreting gutters. But I have already shown that the system advocated as a preferable alternative to my suggestion can never attain that result. I propose to demonstrate the inefficiency of that system a little more clearly. First, then, I contend that the installation of water and sewerage, even on a complete scale,

has been proved to be totally ineffective to banish sewage and effluent from the adjacent drains. Take the drain whose obnoxiousness I first described in your paper, that which runs along the north side of Duckworth Street, between King's Road and Prescott Street. That drain, foul and offensive at all times, and at some times absolutely pestiferous, is laid along a street which has a complete water and sewerage system in its houses. The water and sewerage connections do not keep the drain clean there; then how can anyone expect them to keep a drain clean in localities inhabited by people upon whom the practice of cleanliness has always been prohibited by the conditions under which they have been forced to live? If one of the main arteries of the town can still remain corrupted by the foul emanations of a drain, even though its inhabitants enjoy full water and sewerage facilities, how can we ever hope to purify the lanes and alleys of the town by merely giving them the same advantages? But I have not yet stated the chief argument against the effectiveness of a water supply to keep the streets in a sanitary state. It seems to have been forgotten that there are whole streets in this town in which it is impossible to reproduce water and sewerage into the houses at all. The Act which permits the Council to call upon the owners of houses to connect with the sewer does not

apply to cases where the houses are let at less rent than eighty dollars a year. With these houses the Council has no power to deal, so that even if it were possible or desirable to give them sewerage connections there are no means provided by which the municipality could force the landlord to introduce the system. And it will not be denied that it is these streets inhabited by the poorest class of our population which are most insanitary. You must do something with these; you cannot give them water and sewerage within the houses; the effluent must be disposed of somewhere, and of course the surface drain is the convenient receptacle. In these places, then, nothing remains but to make the drains as clean and sanitary as we can. This can only be done by making them of concrete, or at least of something other than cobble-stones. I repeat what I have said before; by all means extend the water and sewerage system wherever it can be used with effect. Let the Council exert the powers which the Municipal Act gives them in this respect, but let them use their powers with discretion. But you cannot neglect the drains; they must be reformed in all localities where the conditions are necessarily filthy. It ought to be obvious now that the proper thing for the Council to do is to combine the two plans and make them work together for the reformation of the town. Put water and sewerage into every house where it can be used, with advantage, and put concrete drains wherever the necessity of the case calls for them. And now I come to the suggestion which I hinted at in a former letter as being communicated to me by a friend who possesses a competent knowledge of engineering. Of its merit I am not myself a judge, but on the face of it there seems to be the impress of practical usefulness. My friend's suggestion is that we should begin the installation of concrete piecemeal. Whenever it becomes expedient to repair a drain constructed of cobble-stones in a dirty neighbourhood, he proposes that the repairation should be made, not of stones, but of concrete. He tells me that this can be done with facility and in such a fashion that successive repairs can, as occasion arises, be made of concrete also, so that in time the whole drain will be composed of this excellent material. He makes one proviso, however, when affirming the feasibility of his suggestion, namely, that in every such case the exact gradient of the drain should be determined and fixed before any concrete is introduced. This, he imagines, is already determined with respect to most of the drains now in existence. On this point, however, he may be wrong, and

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And Valuable Digestive Qualities  
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a circumstance which has lately been made notorious gives color to the doubt I express. Mr. Ellis told us, it will be remembered, that he saw filthy water lying in a concrete drain. It seems impossible that that drain could have been laid with a proper gradient; if it had been, the water would not have been lying there. But it seems clear that it is within the resources of the Engineer's department to determine the gradient in every case where repairing with concrete will be undertaken and to keep the necessary information on file for use when future repairs are contemplated. I should very much like to see this suggestion amplified and supported by competent authority, and I know nobody more capable than the Engineer of the suggestion to do this. I think he would do the town a valuable service if he laid his scheme in detail before the public. I am sure that you would readily afford him the hospitality of your columns for that purpose. In the meantime I outline this suggestion and state my inexpert opinion that it is valuable. If I can enlist him in the unpaid and volunteer ranks of municipal reformers I shall in that particular at least have done some service to the town.  
Yours truly,  
REFORM.

### Makes Stomach Trouble Vanish.

No Indigestion, Heartburn, Gas or Dyspepsia five minutes later. Why not get some now—this moment, and forever rid yourself of Stomach trouble and Indigestion? A dieted stomach gets the blue and grumbles. Give it a good eat, then take Pape's Diapepsin to start the digestive juices working. There will be no dyspepsia or belching of Gas or eructations of undigested food; no feeling like a lump of lead in the stomach or heartburn, sick headache and Dizziness, and your food will not ferment and poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin costs only 50 cents for a large case at any drug store here, and will relieve the most obstinate case of Indigestion and Upset Stomach in five minutes.

There is nothing else better to take Gas from the Stomach and cleanse the stomach and intestines, and, besides, one single dose will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all your food the same as a sound, healthy stomach would do it.

When Diapepsin works, your stomach rests—gets itself in order, cleans up—and then you feel like eating when you come to the table, and what you eat will do you good.

Absolute relief from all Stomach Misery is waiting for you as soon as you decide to take a little Diapepsin. Tell your druggist that you want to become thoroughly cured this time.

Remember, if your stomach feels out of order and uncomfortable now, you can get relief in five minutes.

The s.s. Carthaginian sailed for Halifax at 6 p.m. yesterday. Her additional passengers were Capt. Coultard, Miss Goldstein and Mr. Woods.

### Has Arrived at Bay of Islands.

The Canadian cruiser Earl Grey, which had been on a voyage to Hudson Bay with Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, reached Bay of Islands at 4.30 p.m. yesterday after having a good run up through the Straits of Belle Isle. Mr. W. D. Reid, Dr. Robertson, Hon. R. Watson and others, who went out by special train, met the Earl to bring him to Grand Falls, where he will be Lord Northcliffe's guest for a few days. The Earl landed from the cruiser this forenoon and will proceed by train to Grand Falls.

### The Invermore Reports Bankers.

The Invermore reports that the bankers which are now down at Labrador fishing, mostly north of Dominion, are doing very well. This is especially so with Capt. Jno. Lewis, who took down about 150,000 squid, salted and led and who is fast filling his vessel with cod on this bait. The Invermore reports that he has taken from 50 to 60 qts. daily in fine weather on this bait, and it looks as if the energetic Capt. John will be high liner again this year.

### Cordelia's New Master

Capt. Taylor, who for many years past has commanded Bowings' iron brig Cordelia, arrived here by the Carthaginian Saturday, having resigned from the ship. Capt. Gale, formerly of Bowring Bros. oil tanker Cyclone, has succeeded Capt. Taylor, and is making his first voyage to this port in the Cordelia which is now due from Glasgow, where she had gone with seal oil and skins.

### Almeriana in Port.

The Furness liner Almeriana arrived here at 3 p.m. yesterday after a passage of 8 days from Liverpool to J. & W. Pitts. She left the same day as the Carthaginian and had beautiful weather all through the voyage. She has 340 tons of cargo for this port and brought one passenger, Mr. Greaves, of Bowring Bros. She has four passengers in transit and leaves here for Halifax this evening.

### Cricket Match.

The city cricketers are perfecting another cricket match to take place on the holiday, Wednesday next. It will be held, if it materializes, on St. George's Field, between the City and Shamrock teams. The gate receipts will be donated to the fund for relief on the holiday, Wednesday, 14th. It is likely also that a match will be held shortly between the Fieldian Cricket Club and a team from H.M.S. Brilliant. A highly interesting contest should result.



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Junior Tip,  
Vici Calif.**  
Price:  
**\$4.70.**

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When considering the buying of a pair of shoes you should bear in mind that looks are not everything. If you want looks and something besides looks you should buy *Walt-Overs*.  
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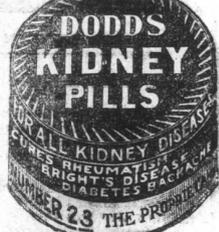
### Tim Shannahan

#### TELLS OF MRS. TUCKER'S BROTHER "SAM," WHO HAS ARRIV'D FROM BOSTON.

Mrs. Tucker's brother Sam came home from Boston one day last week. Sam is a bit Yankeeified and guessed a bit, but still he is very interesting. Sam says that every citizen in Boston seems to take a pride out of the city and does his best to keep it up to the mark in the way of cleanliness. Sam says that they have receptacles on the streets in which you can throw banana peels, loose pieces of paper and other rubbish. No one, he says, would think of firing this stuff around the streets, and even if men or boys felt like indulging in expectorating they go to the edge of the curb stone and do so. Sam tells us a lot of things, and among them he includes the automobile driving. He saw autos being held up instantly by the wave of a policeman's finger, and he was particularly struck by the great respect paid to the law in that regard. No one jades themselves running to get out of the way of an auto. It's the chauffeur's business to look out for the safety of the pedestrian. Sam thinks that if our people helped the Council more instead of fault-finding, we'd have a cleaner city. Sam is delighted with the work of the new Council and believes we have a fine crowd of men at the Board. He is delighted in seeing our mechanics and working men coming forward and taking their place in public affairs. A few years ago things were different; but he says a new age has dawned and the workmen have learned to respect their brother chips. He is delighted to see so many of our smart young men who leave school taking up trades for their livelihood. Before now, Sam says, if a boy was any way smart at school his mother chased all over the town trying to get him a job as cash boy in a store. It was considered grand to have your boy toggled off with a paper collar and a stiff "dickie" while he put in five years cleaning windows, buying a ten-cent fish "for the house," or looking for schooners. Sam thinks that parents made a great mistake in this, for there is not that independence in a situation that there is in a trade. He thinks that the old man clerk has a hard future for himself and his family in this town. When he is young and smart and able to keep up the end of his plank everything is O.K.; but as soon as he gets a bit shaky on the legs, he feels a kind of nervous and expects to be laid off at any moment. Sam thinks the clerk around here has a hard job to put any money away for the rainy day, as he is expected to live in a fairly good house and keep his family a little above the ordinary. Sam doesn't know why it

is—but it is just the same—that clerks are expected to accomplish more in the way of grandeur than the mechanic, and while that idea obtains around here the clerk is up against a hard proposition. Then, again, if a boy loses a position in a shop or office the whole town knows of it, and he is placed in a position that is bitter enough to drive him mad, while if on the other hand, an apprentice to a trade can shift around as he pleases and no one loses any sleep putting out false charges against him. A boy in a shop loses a job through "taking a drop too much," and immediately all the gossipers in town start in prating about him until they spoil his chances of ever getting a show around here again. This is cruel, but it happens just the same and should be one of the reasons why parents should think twice before sculling their boys all over the town trying to get a job for Din or Tom at which they will be able to keep on their collar. Sam says that a workman is respected in the States; they glory in the artisan, the mechanic or the laborer, and he is delighted to find that employers of labor have discovered that workmen can't grow fat on fresh air around here. He remembers the time when three shillings a day was paid on the wharves, and you wouldn't get every day then, either. He says our fathers must have been strong men or we'd have no voters to address around here now. Sam is charmed with the way our Trade and Labor Unions are run, and says that that in itself is proof that our workmen have the ability to govern themselves, to make able legislators and valuable councillors. Sam thinks that the day when a smart talker could paralyze the town is gone and the workman is shrewder and not as easily carried away by a fictitious smile or a wave of an umbrella from that brand of man who looked wise and had a mysterious looking whisker.

TIM SHANNAHAN.



**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASE  
PURELY RHEUMATISM  
BRIGHT'S DISEASE  
DIABETES  
GRAVEL  
MAY 23 THE PROPRIETOR

### Booth Mission.

Last night at Gower Street Church Mr. Herbert Booth continued his mission. Gospel hymns were sung by the choir under the direction of Rev. J. W. Westlake. Rev. J. K. Curtis, B.A., conducted the opening exercises. Mr. Booth besed his discourse on the story of the two blind men told in St. Matthew's Gospel, taking as his subject "Spiritual Blindness," make a lucid and eloquent exposition of these Scriptures and ending with a brief but powerful appeal.

### Young Lady Assaulted.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last night as a young lady was passing along George's Street, just west of the S. A. Food-Depot, and while the street was almost deserted, a man emerged from the shadow of a tall building and seizing her roughly and addressed the most insulting remarks to her. She cried out in terror and when he saw people gathering he ran for dear life and vanished. The young woman described him as being tall, of dark complexion and wearing a brown suit of clothes with hard felt hat. The police are after him and it is to be hoped they will be successful in capturing the scamp.

### Itching Piles For 27 Yrs.

Despaired of ever getting relief and cured same 3 years ago with use of DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.  
Mr. John Johnson, Cawley, Alta., writes: "Three years ago I was cured of blind, itching piles of twenty-seven years' standing by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. I used to think that death would be the only relief. I could even get from the terrible misery of piles. Dr. Chase's Ointment is worth six dollars a box instead of sixty cents. I am a different man since using it. I am farming all the time now and make a good living. Words fail to express my gratitude for the cure this Ointment made for me. I cannot tell half as much about it as it deserves. Any one doubting this can write direct to me."  
Do not accept an imitation or substitute in place of Dr. Chase's Ointment, for there has yet to be discovered a treatment which so promptly gives relief from itching and so thoroughly cures every form of piles. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for a free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

KEEP MINARD'S LIMENT IN THE HOUSE.