

The Norwegian Government.

A Triumph of Modern Democracy—
Substitute Legislators—Upper and
Lower Houses that Arrange Their
Own Divisions—Local Government.

(From the London Times.)

The Norwegian people boast that they have one of the most democratic forms of government in the world. The Storting is in close touch with everyday affairs, and there can be no strong expression of public sentiment that is not at once reflected there. All men and women over twenty-five years of age who have been at least five years in the country, provided they are not paupers, bankrupts, or ex-convicts, are allowed to vote; and women as well as men are eligible for the Storting.

When an election takes place the Norwegian electors must choose, in addition to the direct member, a vice-deputy member to take his place should the representative be at any time unavoidably absent from the Storting. For each seat contested each party may put forward one candidate and one vice-deputy candidate. The voting, both for member and deputy member, takes place on the same day, and, although it seldom happens, it is possible for a Conservative deputy to be returned with a Liberal member and vice versa.

Members of the Storting are paid at the rate of 300 kroner (\$300) per year for ordinary sittings, but if called upon to attend for any extra period an additional payment is made of 12 kroner a day. In addition to the cash payment there are also special privileges, such as free doctor and nurse in case of illness and free traveling on the State Railways. The demands made upon a Stortingsmand are heavy. Each member must attend sittings regularly and vote upon every question. He is not allowed to absent himself unless he can give an adequate reason, or unless he has first obtained the permission of the Storting. If he is unavoidably absent, then his deputy must be present. The deputy has no direct payment for his services, but receives a share of the member's salary at the end of the year, the amount depending upon the number of sittings he has attended.

At the opening of Parliament after an election has taken place the House resolves itself into two parties, the Lagting and the Odelsting, corresponding to the upper and lower chamber. (There is no actual upper house.) The Lagting consists of one-fourth of the members so nominated and elected in full Storting. There is no rule governing the number each party may elect, but generally there is an equal percentage elected from all parties. When the Lagting has been elected, the remaining three-fourths form the Odelsting.

All bills are first presented to the Odelsting for discussion. A bare majority only is needed to pass ordinary measures, but measures seeking to deal with the Constitution must have a two-thirds majority, and no measure can pass the Odelsting unless two-thirds of the members are present and vote upon it. After being passed by the Odelsting measures are sent up to the Lagting, and, if passed there, they then become law after having been sanctioned by the king. If rejected by the Lagting they are returned to the Odelsting, again discussed, and either shelved or returned—amended or in their original form. If the Lagting rejects a measure a second time, it comes before the full Storting, and is then accepted as law if passed by a two-thirds majority. The king has the power to veto any measure, but if three successive Stortings are against him his veto is automatically removed.

Local Government in Norway is largely administered by Town Councils and rural District Councils, but, in addition, a rural district usually consists of several parishes, each of which has its own Parish Council, and the districts in each County form a unit of their own, the County Corporation. The municipalities have not quite local autonomy, but they have very large powers, and only in certain cases have they to apply to the prefect or to the Government concerning measures which in order to become valid require the approval of either of these authorities. The outstanding feature of Norwegian Local Government is the fact that it is simplified as much as possible, and that each department has its own clearly defined and separate duties. There is very little overlapping; the

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The same price in Canada as in New York or London.

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Stands for elegance, comfort and pleasure among joy-wagons. Tally-Ho is all these and the most joyous of Shoes.

Five dollars never bought you so much foot-joy in your short, sad life—as you corner with any set of Tally-Ho's that hits your fancy.

They are the only, dandy, snappy gloves for feet.

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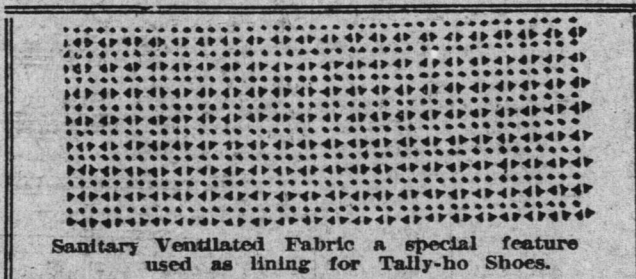
Tally-Ho Shoes are built with joy. The pick of leathers and top-notch fittings—put together with cheer by the Tally-Ho cobbler make Tally-Ho shoes the best foot-clothes known.

Five dollars—coin of the realm—buys all this style—fit—quality and joy—and your feet get the hunch as soon as you slide them into your Tally-Ho's.

The Price

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IS RIGHT. You can't get a good Shoe for less—and you should not pay more. Your little old Five spot—half a saw-buck—handed to the Tally-Ho chap—will get you the best clothes for feet ever built.



Sanitary Ventilated Fabric a special feature used as lining for Tally-ho Shoes.

The Proof

COME in—and we'll let you prove for yourself that the Tally-Ho is the Shoe you want.

The Service

IF you can't get suited in Tally-Ho's—your feet are not mates.

Tally-Ho's are built of every variety and finish of high grade leather tanned. Select, tested and tried materials throughout—put together by skilled craftsmen—guarantee the limit of wear. Tally-Ho's are scientifically made on foot form lasts. They are made to fit feet. They are built on the Goodyear Welt—the best known system of shoe making.

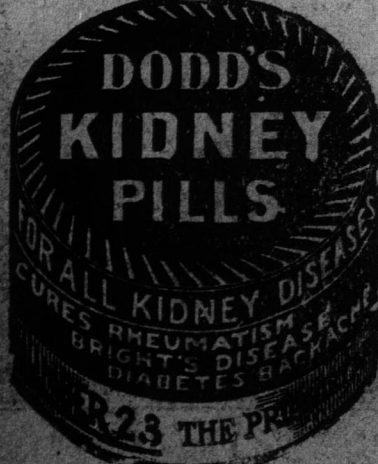
Tally-Ho's have light, medium, heavy or double soles—Sanitary or leather lining. Felt soles and lining. Rubber soles and heels. Sanitary construction and special ventilated lining.

Tally-Ho's are of all shapes and styles on the latest American models. Conservative—dressy—snappy and up-to-date—and made with British thoroughness.

Tally-Ho's sell at the same price in Canada as in New York or London—\$5 or 21 shillings—no more—no less.



F. SMALLWOOD, St. John's, Nfld., Agent.



educational, the poor law, the health and the other local administrative bodies do not come in conflict with each other as they do in some countries. We cannot say that Local Government is perfect, but it is fairly efficient. This is doubtless due to the fact that the different departments have not to deal with vast numbers of people. The poor law officers generally know personally almost every individual who applies for relief, and they have generally a personal knowledge of the history of each case with which they are called upon to deal. Each commune has a sub-committee appointed from its governing council called the "Vaergeraad" (lit-

erally, Shielding Council), which performs the function of preventing cruelty to children, as well as seeing to the care and welfare of all young people. In the case of destitutes they are handed over to the poor law authorities, but where it is purely a question of neglect, the Vaergeraad places them in schools or homes and the parents are forced to pay for their maintenance. At the present moment the prevailing sentiment in both national and local affairs is in favor of wide measures of social reform.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Many Jacks.

Jack is not only a boy's name. It is applied to a flower, "Jack in the pulpit," "Jack Frost" means the cold biting winds, and a "jack" is a machine to lift heavy weights. Then there are, a "boot jack" for removing boots from the feet; a "smoke jack" to turn a spit; a "jackanapes," applied to a saucy person; "Jack Tar," a common sailor, and a "jacket," a small coat. Jackstay is a rail used on a boat to which to fasten sails, jackstone is a pebble piece used in the game of that name, jackstraw is a scarecrow, and jackwood is wood of the jack used in cabinet work.—Philadelphia Ledger.



When hanging pictures, be sure to keep them on an agreeable level with the eye. Pictures were meant to be looked at.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Household Notes

An excellent cleaner for a tailored suit is dry bran.

Self-heating irons—gas or electric—are a great economy. Instead of throwing newspapers away, collect and sell them to a paper factory, if there is one within reach.

When making desserts, allow one heaping tablespoonful of granulated sugar to each egg and half a pint of milk.

To remove the unpleasant odor from the hands after peeling onions, rub them with salt and wash in cold water.

New French Loan.

IS OVERSUBSCRIBED.

Paris, June 27.—The new \$100,000,000 loan already has been oversubscribed fifteen times, although the issue price of 91 was only announced two days ago. The favorable reception of the loan both by the public and the banks far exceeded the expectation of the government. As the date of issue is still more than a week off, it is believed that the offers for the loan will beat all previous records.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.