

BEGINNING a List of the HOLLOWAY STUDIO, Ltd., Landscape and Seascape Photographs.

No. 1.—ST. PAUL'S INLET, WEST COAST.
No. 2.—S. S. ETHIE IN DRY DOCK.
No. 3.—CARBONAR.
No. 4.—"NARROWS," ST. JOHN'S.
No. 5.—COURT HOUSE FROM DUCKWORTH STREET.

No. 6.—RAILWAY STATION, ST. JOHN'S.
No. 7.—"GROWLERS" IN ST. JOHN'S HARBOUR.
No. 8.—BURIN HARBOUR.
No. 9.—"SHALLOWAY," BURIN.
No. 10.—GREAT BURIN.

No. 11.—TWILLINGATE.
No. 12.—TWILLINGATE.
No. 13.—ST. JOHN'S, SHOWING NARROWS.
No. 14.—QUIDI VIDI.
No. 15.—HOLYROOD.

These Photos are all size 10 x 12, and sell for 50 cents each unmounted and \$1.00 mounted. Order by number. Sample of all Photographs may be seen at any time.

HOLLOWAY STUDIO, Ltd., corner Henry Street and Bates' Hill, St. John's, Nfld.

At the House

Petitions were presented by Mr. Kennedy from St. Phillips asking for a bonus for clearing land; by Mr. Stone from St. John's Within, from a road, and by Mr. Targett, from Hearts' Desire, regarding timber limits.

The House then went into Committee and the discussion on the estimates resumed.

Mr. Jennings continued his speech. He had heard the members of the Government side talk a lot since the opening of the session upon the "clean" election campaign conducted by them. In legal circles there is such an expression as "an accessory to the crime," which means that a person need not actually commit but is associated with it. Regarding this he produced a dodger which was printed and circulated in Twillingate District the day before the election. This dodger contained libelous statements about Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, Mr. Clift and himself and was meant to influence the electorate at the eleventh hour but at the declaration of the polls it was quite evident that the plot had failed. He also showed in a humorous way how road board money was distributed in Twillingate a few days prior to the elections. He (Mr. J.) would not take a scat in the Legislature if he did not get there by honest and honourable means. He then dealt with the estimates. He took objection to the difference in the salaries paid to light house keepers and showed how some of the over-worked keepers were given the smallest salaries; he also showed how couriers and other public servants in the district he represented were underpaid for their work. Besides measures should be adopted to prevent fraud at the light houses. Reference was made to the demoralizing system of allocating special grants to private individuals and of the paying of extra amounts to officials who were already drawing fat salaries. The Minister of Public Works was a friend to some fishermen as he had allocated money for making roads to fishing stages and flakes, this he (Mr. J.) considered a wrongful expenditure.

Mr. Clapp said that for the past five years he had been looking for information concerning the grants and allocations voted for the district of St. Barbe although a representative of the district he was in the dark as to how it was being managed by the Government. He was powerless because he was an Opposition member. Often since the present administration came into power he visited the different Government departments seeking information and was always refused, being told by the clerk in charge that he (the clerk) was not allowed to divulge. He hoped that the matter would be considered and that such improper treatment, as referred to, would continue no longer.

Mr. Coaker.—The estimates showed that an annual grant of \$400 was allowed to Beaverton, Notre Dame Bay, where only 14 voters were living. This he contended was more for political expediency. He cited instances of how freely the public monies were floated around Bonavista Bay in October last; even money was given to individuals to repair their houses. He hoped that in future discretion would be exercised in giving out grants and that large expenditures previous to elections would cease. He referred to the dissatisfaction in connection with stipends of light house keepers and showed the

shortages on the delivery of coal for the light houses. In dealing with the tuberculosis grant he thought that the physician in charge was getting a decent stipend, but he abominated the paying of \$3,000 to a largely paid Government official for a piece of land in Waterford Valley to be used as a site for a sanatorium. He also objected to \$5,500 being paid on account of the S. S. Earl of Devon which was engaged in St. Barbe District during the elections distributing and collecting ballot boxes. The steamer was 55 days at the work, which should have been done in less than half that time, and was paid at the rate of \$100 a day. He again favoured an enquiry into the hospital, advocated an increase for our fire fighters in the city and hoped that free and compulsory education would be introduced.

Mr. Grimes.—He agreed to the increase in the Governor's salary but objected to it being raised \$4,000 to keep up social functions, as in those functions only a very small fraction of the people were interested. The increases in salaries would be better applied if given to the small salaried man. The Government was the largest employer of labour in the country but paid smaller wages than any private concern. He believed that most of the Government positions were obtained by political pull and that certain officials had a lien on the Government and its members, which accounted for so many increases of salaries. He said that the Government should inaugurate a new system such as competitive examinations whereby a person would have to undergo a test of competency before entering the civil service. The present system had a demoralizing effect and was partly responsible for some of the defalcations that have taken place. He hoped that the Minister of Finance would fix the salaries of sub-collectors more indiscriminately.

From Great Lakes to the Rockies

WOMEN SING THE PRAISES OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Saskatchewan Lady Adds Her Testimony to What Has Already Been Said of the Great Work Dodd's Kidney Pills Are Doing.

Caesarsville, Sask., Feb. 4.—(Special).—The scarcity of female help in a new country subjects the women of the prairies to unusual strain, and careful observation has established the fact that this strain first makes itself felt in the kidneys. For this reason Dodd's Kidney Pills are making an enviable reputation from the Great Lakes to the foothills of the Rockies.

Everywhere you will find women singing the praises of the great Canadian kidney remedy that has banished their pains and weariness, and brought them back to health. Among the many is Mrs. Edgar Cowen, an estimable lady of this place.

"I have found Dodd's Kidney Pills very beneficial," Mrs. Cowen states. "If anything I can say will help any sufferer I am glad to add my testimony to what has already been said."

The kidneys strain all the refuse material out of the blood. If they are out of order this refuse remains in the blood, and becomes poison. That's why sound kidneys mean pure blood and good health. Dodd's Kidney Pills make sound kidneys.

Stanfield's Underwear.

Sleeping in the cold and silent clay-to-day are many men who should be alive and active — an asset to their country, but they allowed cold after-cold to go un-cared for—result—Death. Many of these colds were contracted through wearing cotton underwear. There is nothing more dangerous in cold climates. After perspiring freely it is like a cold wet rag round the body, and the fleece rolls off in little icy knobs. Throw it away. Wear wool, it absorbs all moisture and lessens the chances of catching cold. Stanfield's, from \$1.00 per garment.

J. M. DEVINE,
THE RIGHT HOUSE.

Mr. Kent was the next speaker and endorsed the previous speaker in relation to competitive examinations. He was of the opinion that the remarks made by Mr. Grimes deserved more than a passing notice and should be given the most careful consideration of the Government. He believed that Mr. Grimes had laid his finger on the weak spot of the whole system of the civil service. The matter was a most essential one. Government positions were being filled by party supporters and remedial measures should be adopted, as emphasized by the last speaker. The time has come when offices in the public services should be filled by competent and efficient officials and not by irresponsibles and incompetents because of political influence. He suggested that before appointments take place a competitive test should be made as to a man's fitness and qualification. The same should apply to promotions in the civil service and not have men brought in from outside with no experience in the work of a department and thrust in over the heads of men who have been in the service for 20 or 30 years. He cited an instance of this in the Custom House. Defalcations have taken place in the service in connection with appointments and even the Postmaster General himself reports the incompetency of some of the hands under that department. The new system may look difficult at first but if commenced properly and based on the outside civil service it would work out all right.

The Prime Minister said it was impossible to introduce competitive examinations in this country owing to the insurmountable difficulties surrounding. England, he said, has far system but she has 100 years of education behind her. He was of the opinion that if the system was introduced in this country where we have just begun to get an elementary education, that the majority of our people would be prevented from ever getting a position in a Government office. Compulsory education was another system impossible to enforce, because it would mean the constant sending of our people to jail which would not be tolerated.

Mr. Kent said he agreed with the Prime Minister on compulsory education but did not think there was anything to retard the system of competitive examinations if properly experimented and given a fair test. It is true that the civil service examinations were the most difficult in England, but our examinations and tests could be made to suit our conditions. He believed that by entering upon such a system would give a greater impetus to education all over the country.

Mr. Coaker again expressed himself in favour of compulsory education. He was confident the people in the outports wanted the system. He again referred to the Earl of Devon episode and said that \$5,500 for distributing ballot boxes in one District was altogether too high.

The Prime Minister in reply said that he at first thought the bill excessive but after getting a sworn statement from the master of the ship and the man in charge of the ballot boxes he felt assured that the steamer was delayed for weeks owing to stress of weather.

The committee rose and the House adjourned till this afternoon.

The Greatest Invention Of The Age

NOW IN USE BY LEADING MERCHANTS IN ST. JOHN'S.

By the use of this latest invention you can have, in one second, speech with any or all of your staff, located anywhere on your premises, without leaving your desk, without wasting the time your employees uses in going from their station to the private office, without any bell to ring or other attachment to handle. You may give callers attention without admitting them to your room and all the time your hands are disengaged and you may speak from three to ten feet from your instruments and be perfectly heard at the other end of the line. If you are interested in this service Mr. Percie Johnson will furnish detailed information on request. This service has been tested by six months perfect working in St. John's.

The Eyesight Beautiful.—Our New Eyesight Mountings possess the qualities of dignity, grace and beauty, combined with Firmness and Comfort. R. H. TRAPNELL, Eyesight Specialist.—Jan 23, 14

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

A Question for the Council to Answer

Editor Evening Telegram.

Mr. Editor, please allow me space in your valuable paper for the following question for the City Council. Why are the higher officials let off when a serious offence is brought against them? Some short time before the general election, one of the principals of a leading department was before the body for alleged neglect of duty, but it seems he was reinstated about Christmas, one of the car men committed a serious offence. He had no friends and was dismissed. This was certainly right, but yet, Mr. Editor, he was an old servant and only a car man, who, if the writer is correct, had a largely signed petition from the people of the ward, in which he gave satisfaction at least. Last week we had before the Council a couple of officials who were dealt lightly with which may be right. But come, Councilors, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Why not treat all alike; why dismiss the poor unfortunate and cloak the man in a higher position? It is no wonder that we would be looking for a Citizens' Committee when the Councilors won't treat all on the same basis; but Mr. Councilors you will have to look alive, or the taxpayers will have to do it. We already have too many men in the Council getting their salary easy.

Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor, I remain,
Yours truly,
TAXPAYER.

St. John's, Feb. 3rd, 1914.

A Wonderful Discovery

An eminent scientist, the other day, gave his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think! As soon as a single thin layer of Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or a sore, such injury is insured against blood poison! Not one species of microbe has been found that Zam-Buk does not kill!

Then again: As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a sore, or a cut, or to skin disease, it stops the smarting. That is why children are such friends of Zam-Buk. They care nothing for the science of the thing. All they know is that Zam-Buk stops their pain. Mothers should never forget this.

Again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or to a diseased part, the cells beneath the skin's surface are so stimulated that new healthy tissue is quickly formed. This forming of fresh healthy tissue from below is Zam-Buk's secret of healing. The tissue thus formed is worked up to the surface and literally casts off the diseased tissue above it. This is why Zam-Buk cures are permanent.

Only the other day Mr. Marsh, of 101 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, called upon the Zam-Buk Co. and told them that for over twenty-five years he had been a martyr to eczema. His hands were at one time so covered with sores that he had to sleep in gloves. Four years ago Zam-Buk was introduced to him, and in a few months it cured him. To-day—over three years after his cure of a disease he had for twenty-five years—he is still cured, and has had no trace of any return of the eczema!

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, or we will send free trial box if you send this advertisement and a 1c. stamp (to pay return postage). Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

The Festival of Purification.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—Your Page for the Leisure Hour is an agreeable addition to the usefulness of The Evening Telegram, and generally meets with favorable comment.

To-day, however, I have heard no fewer than three dissentient voices raised against your note in your issue of the 31st, concerning the Festival of the Purification.

You ignore the fact that the great Anglican Communion throughout the world annually observes the day, and in the Book of Common Prayer gives it as much prominence as, or even more than an ordinary Sunday.

Yours very truly,
CHURCHMAN.

Bonavista.
Feast of the Purification, 1914.

SEWING MACHINES.—We sell the famous Expert B. at reduced prices.

HUSLEY WOODS, Sole Agent—Feb 5, 14

Some Bargain Lots at

Ladies & Misses' WOOL CAPS, RINKING CAPS, AVIATION CAPS and STOCKING CAPS.

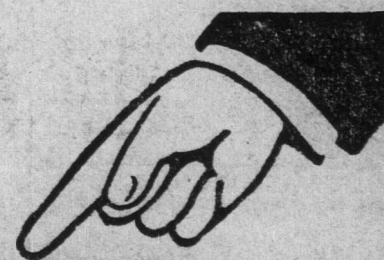
Reg. 25c. Sale Price.. 20c
Reg. 40c. Sale Price.. 30c
Reg. 60c. Sale Price.. 40c
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WOOL HATS.
Reg. \$1.10. Sale Price.. 75c

CORSETS.
We have a lot of about 100 pairs in the leading makes and shapes in 20, 21, 25 and 26 ins. only.
Regular 50c. to 70c.
Now only .. 40c.
Regular 75c. to \$1.00.
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Black Lawn Embroidered.
Regular Price \$1.50. Now only 50c.
Black Sateen. Reg. \$2.00. Now only \$1.50
Black Sateen. Reg. \$2.50. Now only \$2.10
Black Lustre. Reg. \$2.50. Now only \$2.00
Colored Linen. Reg. 75c. Now only 50c.
Striped Sateen. Reg. 75c. Now only 50c.
White Lawn. Reg. 50c. Now only 30c.
White Lawn. Reg. 55c. Now only 35c.
Cream Middy. Reg. 75c. Now only 50c.
Striped Washing Silk.
Reg. \$2.50. Now only \$1.70
Cream Voile, low neck.
Reg. \$1.50. Now only 75c.
Maid's Striped Cotton.
Reg. 60c. Now only 40c.
Maid's Striped Cotton.
Reg. \$1.00. Now only 60c.
White Pique Norfolk Coats, with Black Glaze Belt. Regular Price \$1.50. Now only 50c.

FANCY MILLINERY RIBBONS.
Regular 17c. Sale Price 11c.
Regular 20c. Sale Price 15c.
Regular 25c. Sale Price 17c.
Regular 40c. Sale Price 27c.

Steer Brothers**Special for This Week**

Ladies' Fleece Lined Underwear,
Extra Heavy Weight.

Price :

55 cents

per garment.

Former Price, 75c. per garment.

S. MILLEY.