

A Belated Shipment of Job Embroideries

has arrived and is on sale this week at very special prices. We wish to clear away every yard of it this month and have marked them at specially close prices for quick selling.

**Think of Buying
the Daintiest Embroidery
at 10 cts. per yard.**

The variety is large, commencing at the low price of 3c. per yard and ranging up to 25c. for Embroideries 27 inches wide.

When we say

"INVICTUS" Shoes of Geo. A. Slater fame are dependable we mean that they will stand wear and tear and retain their shape. Like old and trusted friends they may always be relied upon. They are "THE BEST GOOD SHOE."

Our New Wall Papers ARE ON DISPLAY

and they present a striking example of our ability to gather the highest class goods and to sell them at ordinary prices.

**Distinctiveness in the Papers
themselves and Value in
their prices we strove for**

and secured. We are now showing all the new 1914 designs.

Marshall Bros.

REPORT

Of Executive Committee of Citizens' Committee.

In every movement of this kind some one has to make a beginning, and in the case of this Committee the initial step was taken by the Council of the Board of Trade. At intervals, for at least three years, the matter had been discussed, and finally, in December last, it was decided that the time had arrived when an effort should be made to improve the condition of the City.

A meeting of the Board was called in the first instance, and it was followed by a meeting of citizens. At this meeting it was decided to form a Citizens' Committee for the purpose of inquiring into each and every phase of Civic Government, with the object of recommending such a course of action, legislative or otherwise, as might be found advisable. An Executive Committee of twenty-five was selected with power to add to its number, whose duty was to make the necessary investigations and to report to the General Committee, which General Committee was understood to consist of all citizens who might attend the meetings.

The Executive Committee selected were as follows:

Sir E. P. Morris, Mayor; Ellis, Hon. John Anderson, E. M. Jackson, Hon. J. R. Bennett, George Shea, Dr. Brehm, Dr. Rendell, Inspector General Sullivan, F. McNamara, J. McGrath (President, Longshoremen's Union), Jonas C. Barter (Architect), W. G. Gosling (Chairman), Hon. John Harris, C. P. Ayre, John Browning, C. O'N. Conroy, W. R. Howley, J. M. Kent, J. W. Withers, John Fenelon, Inspector O'Brien, Hon. M. P. Gibbs, F. W. Bradshaw, Secretary, George F. Power.

And since then the following have been added:

F. W. Knight, Hon. Joan Harvey, W. W. Blackall, W. F. Butler, V. P. Burke, Rev. Levi Curtis and F. W. Angel.

With hardly an exception, great interest has been taken by the members in the special work which has been before them, the absentees from the meetings being only those who for some reason were unable to attend.

When the Executive Committee was formed it was supposed that it would have at least three months in which to pursue its investigations, before coming to any conclusions, or making any recommendations for legislation. It was soon learned, however, that the Legislature would meet early in January, and that the Session would probably not be a long one. This necessitated a change of programme.

If the conditions were such as to demand any important changes in the act of incorporation, it seemed most desirable that such should be effected before another Municipal Election should take place. To elect a Mayor and Council next June, under the present Charter, and then make such changes in the Charter as to necessitate another election the following year, would be most awkward. In fact, the election of a Council for the usual term of four years, would have been undoubtedly used as an argument against any change in the Charter, no matter how essential such change may have seemed.

How to proceed in this difficult situation has been most earnestly debated by the Committee. The conclusion they have arrived at will be laid before you to-night, and will be dealt with more particularly later on in this report.

In the meanwhile it was decided to proceed as far as possible upon the

work of investigation. Sub-committees were appointed upon the following subjects: Systems of Government, Housing, Taxation, Water Supply and Fire Protection, Sewerage, Public Health, Street Repairing and Cleaning, and Disposal of Garbage, together with other matters of a minor character.

The Municipal Government was requested to co-operate with the Committee in its investigations, by authorizing the Municipal officials to supply such information as they might have at their disposal. The request of the Committee was cordially acceded to, and the Municipal staff have most obligingly endeavoured to meet the wishes of the Committee. Some of this information was easily supplied; other has taken time to prepare, and has not yet been received.

Upon the data thus obtained, from their sources, and from personal experience, the various sub-committees have made reports so far as it was possible for them to do so. But it is obvious that such difficult and complicated matters cannot be mastered in so short a time, and the following report of the work done must therefore be taken simply as a report of progress.

Several of the Reports submitted cover the same ground from different points of view, and in the following synopsis, information from one source may be included with another.

Housing of the Poor.

Probably the most important matter considered has been the Housing of the Poor. Investigations were conducted under the following heads:

1. The number of houses in the city unfit for habitation.
2. The wages of the working classes and the rentals they can afford to pay.
3. The possibility of building houses at a rental within their means, which shall be of solid construction, comfortable and convenient, and shall have water and sewerage installed.
4. The present building regulations, and the steps which should be taken to prevent the growth of slums in the future.

There are at the present time between 900 and 1,000 tenements without connection with the sewer, and consequently dependent upon the visits of the sanitary carts. This number of tenements probably represents 700 to 800 houses. Allowing five persons to a family we have therefore the appalling number of 4,500 to 5,000 people living in this unsanitary condition, not only suffering grievous discomfort themselves, but the cause of discomfort to others, and a menace to the health of the whole city. Of these tenements 131 are located on streets without sewers.

The number of houses in the city considered unfit for habitation, partly by reason of their dilapidated condition, and partly because they are unfit for the installation of water and sewerage, is estimated at between 800 and 400. Inspector O'Brien is making a house to house tour of the city on this errand. He has also visited 50 typical tenements of the poorer sort and elicited the following information:

They contained 191 rooms inhabited by 213 persons. Of the 50, five only were considered capable of being repaired and made habitable. The rentals averaged a little less than \$2.50 per month. The earning power

of 40 families was stated to be \$8.40 per week on an average; and 22 families declared they would be willing to pay double the rent, or say \$1 per week, if they could get good houses.

The law permits any house which is unfit for habitation to be abated as a nuisance, but before any such action could take place, it would be necessary to provide tenements for the families who would be deprived of such shelter as they now possess. Information was furnished the Sub-committee to the effect that 75 cents per week, or \$39 per annum, was all that the ordinary laboring man could afford to pay.

How to plan a staunch and comfortable dwelling, which should show the minimum return on the investment of 4 per cent. at 75 cents per week, is a problem the Committee has not been able to solve. It was considered useless to calculate upon a dividend of less than 4 per cent., as it would be quite impossible to find the money. The Mayor, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Jonas C. Barter have both given a great deal of study to this matter, but along different lines. Mr. Ellis contemplates the erection of rows of wooden houses in the suburbs, but his plans are not yet completed. Mr. Barter has very kindly prepared and submitted to the Committee, plans for a city tenement house, built of concrete, three stories high, and 4 tenements on each story or 12 tenements in all. Each tenement is to have a living room, water closet, and one, two, or three bedrooms as may be required. The entrance and stairways are in the centre, with two tenements on each side of the hall. He has figured the cost at \$7,500, but in order to be on the safe side, the following calculations have been based on a cost of \$8,000.

Scotia

Debenture

Stock

Possesses unique investment features which set it in a class by itself among our local securities. It really is a second mortgage bond, issued in convenient multiples of \$100 as ordinarily is the case with stock shares.

We understand that the past year has been a most successful one for the issuing Company (Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd.) and that earnings applicable to interest on this Debenture Stock will be about \$300,000 or five times the requirements.

Scotia Debenture Stock is purchasable now at 88 p.c. and interest—current or \$10 down and \$10 monthly. At this price the yield is 6.10 p.c. Shall we hear from you soon in reference to a purchase?

J.C. Mackintosh & Co.
ESTD 1873

Members Montreal Stock Exchange
HEAD OFFICES—HALIFAX
Other Offices at St. John,
Fredericton and Montreal.
R. C. Power, Representative
Mercantile Chambers, St. John's

Ground rent, insurance, maintenance and taxes, including the occupier's tax amount, to \$2.83 per \$100. If the rental is calculated at 75 cents per week, the investment would return barely 2½ per cent., allowing nothing for loss of rents, or a sinking fund. If, however, the rental is computed at \$1 per week, the investment would return 4 per cent., and leave about ¾ per cent. for a sinking fund, etc.

It will thus be seen that one dollar per week is the lowest possible rent that could be figured for tenements of this class. But when the increase in comfort and cleanliness is taken into consideration, it is believed that our laboring classes would eagerly avail themselves of an opportunity of obtaining such houses at that rental.

Whether money for this purpose can be obtained commercially, or whether it will be necessary for the Municipality to guarantee the interest, is a problem which the Committee has not had time to investigate. Could the scheme be carried out, it is believed that it would afford a degree of comfort hitherto unknown to our laboring classes.

Inquiries Re Building Regulations, revealed the fact that, except for the St. John's Re-Building Act, of 1847, there were none. Plans of new buildings, or alterations are required to be passed by the Council, but these plans are not kept on file, nor apparently is there any inspection of the buildings, to see if the plans have been carried out. If St. John's is to grow in a well-ordered and suitable manner, it is necessary that laws should be framed governing the same and building regulations must be drawn up as to the class of houses to be built in different localities, and the manner of construction carefully prescribed, particularly in reference to safety from fire. Furthermore, no new house should be permitted to be inhabited unless it has both water and sewerage.

Sewerage.

The Sewerage question is closely allied with that of Housing. If our citizens could be provided with staunch and comfortable houses, the disposal of night soil (amounting to fifteen loads nightly), now the greatest nuisance which we have to endure, would no longer trouble us. To put the matter another way, it is calculated that if the money now spent annually in the collection and disposal of night soil were capitalized, it would produce an amount which if it could be applied to providing Houses would go far to solving that problem.

During the past four years the Sewerage system has been continually extended, some 35,000 feet of new sewers having been laid. But there are still seventeen streets without sewerage, and twelve sewered in part only. The number of houses without sewerage connections, in streets with sewers, is estimated at about 400. Under the Small Towns Sewerage Act, introduced by Mr. Gibbs, in 1910, one hundred and twenty-two houses have been provided with sewerage. This fund of \$30,000 is now said to be exhausted, and it is evident that a further loan must be obtained.

It is greatly to the credit of the Municipal Council that, in addition to the above, 302 houses have been connected with the sewers during the past two years. But, as has been stated, there are about 800 still to be

connected; and a forward policy on the part of the Municipal Government in this matter, will undoubtedly receive the strong support of the citizens.

The greater part of the sewerage of the city is discharged into the main sewer, and causes no trouble. The remaining portion, from Water Street West and from the south side of Water Street, is discharged into the public Coves above low water mark, and causes a great deal of unpleasantness during the summer.

Twenty tons of ashes and garbage are collected daily, the disposal of which is a fruitful source of trouble. Wherever it may be dumped, unless at sea, it will be objected to for one reason or another. There is at present a dump at Riverhead, upon which it is presumed that houses will be built in the future—a most unsanitary proceeding.

The most up-to-date method of disposing of ashes and garbage, and one in vogue in many cities, is to destroy the same in incinerators, and with this fuel generate electric power, and thus pay for the expense of collection. The Committee has written to the Engineering Company which erects these incinerators for particulars.

Lighting.

The amount spent on lighting the city at present is \$12,450, and it is obvious to everyone that we are much behind hand in this respect and that the city is very badly lighted, particularly the Public Coves. It is the opinion of the city officials that it would require three times the present expenditure to remedy the deficiencies.

The cost of Electric Light in this city is excessive. It was sometime ago suggested that the city should take up the question of supplying Electric Light as a public utility, and the Committee recommends that the matter should be immediately investigated. Ample water-power for the purpose is said to be available at no great distance from the city, and it should be religiously reserved for this purpose.

Public Health.

St. John's, which from its situation and natural advantages ought to be a particularly healthy city, is unfortunately quite the reverse, as is shown by the high death rate of 18.85 per 1000, as compared to 16.79 for the whole Island, and 13.3 for the United Kingdom, for the year 1912.

Of 866 deaths, 200 were diseases of infancy and childhood, and 215 of Lung diseases and Tuberculosis. The unsanitary condition of the city is undoubtedly directly responsible for the high death rate.

(Concluded To-morrow.)

Arthur Walker, 27 Charlott Street (off Springdale St.), Groceries and Provisions, School Supplies and Stationery, Fruits, Nuts, Candy and Soft Drinks, Stationery, Valentines, Cakes & Pies, Bread, Milk, useful household novelties, Daily Papers, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Thread, Laces, Perfume, Liniment, Needle Packages, Picture Post Cards, Postage Stamps, etc. Autoharps and Zithers tuned and re-stringed. Agency for Columbia Zithers and Pathé-phones; no needles required. Call and investigate.—j6.w.f.s/tf

Head Stuffed? Got A Cold? Try Pape's

"Pape's Cold Compound" relieves worst cold or the gripe in few hours—No quinine used.

Take "Pape's Cold Compound" every two hours until you have taken three doses, then all gripe misery goes and your cold will be broken. It promptly opens your clogged-up nostrils and the air passages of the head; stops nasty discharge or nose running; relieves the headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffing. Ease your throbbing head—nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only 25 cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Accept no substitute.

In Memoriam.

On Tuesday, the 3rd inst., the Angel of Death visited us here and bore away to her celestial home the soul of Janie, the beloved child of Joseph and Teresa Singleton. The little one, who was the pet and darling of the household, was only fifteen months old. She was taken ill on Sunday, the 1st inst., and although everything that could possibly be done to save her life was done, yet God saw fit to take her from this world and bring her to His heavenly home on high.

No more will her little voice be heard calling "papa," "mamma," no more will the sound of her little footsteps be heard as she hastens to meet the loving embrace of her fond parents. Her little brother and sisters now are sighing for the company of their little playmate who would wish to join in her baby way in all their games; her little cot now is empty, and her playthings now remain as silent reminders of the angel form gone to join God's choir above.

To her sorrowing parents we extend our deepest sympathy over the loss of their loved one, but we feel that although they grieve they would not wish her back, as they know that she is enjoying such happiness as can never be known on earth, and that their little child is now gone to join one of the choirs of angels who sing around God's Throne.

St. Joseph's, Salmonier, February 7th, 1914.

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.

KIRK'S LATEST RELIEVES
RHEUMATISM.

GREEN PEAS, 5c., 6c., 7c. lb.

New Zealand
and
Irish
TABLE
BUTTER,

Ex s.s. Almeriana:
23 lb. boxes—1 lb. blocks.
New made Butter of selected quality.

Finest Marrowfat Quality,
7c. lb.
Valencia Oranges, 1ge size.
Messina Lemons.
No. 1 Salt Fish.
Bay of Islands Bloaters.
Fresh Eggs.
P. E. I. Potatoes.
Finnan Haddies.
Fish Sounds.
Digby Herring, 17c. box.
Sugar, 3½c. lb.
Beans, 4c., 5c., 6c. lb.
25 cases Seagood Matches,
50 gro. each.

C. P. EAGAN,

Duckworth St and Queen's Road.