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## Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - JANUARY 6, 1898.


### The Toronto Globe and the C. E. Railway.

The opposition press informed us a few days ago that the Ontario members of the Dominion government were opposing the proposition of Hon. Mr. Blair for the further extension of the Intercolonial Railway system by the acquisition of the Canada Eastern. Our people hardly believed the statement at first, but it may be assumed that there is some truth in it since the Toronto Globe—the leading Ontario organ of the government—is out against the taking over of the road. Whether those for whom it speaks will succeed in forcing the government to play into their hands in the matter remains to be seen. It may be assumed, however, that if they should do so, it might suggest to the people of New Brunswick the desirability of giving more close attention than they have heretofore done to the treatment their interests have been for a good while receiving from their fellow Canadians of the west.

Owing to the fact that the people of Ontario and Quebec have never taken the trouble to inform themselves of the real position of the maritime provinces in the confederacy, and the contempt too often expressed for them by public men of Ontario—even by one prominent member, at least, of the present ministry—it has become the habit of all Ottawa governments to withhold, especially from this section of New Brunswick, what has been justly due in the matter of public works. It is a fact capable of ample proof that New Brunswick contributes more largely per capita to the revenues of the Dominion than the average of the country, and it is also well known that owing to the bulk of Canada's importations being passed through the custom houses of Montreal and Quebec, those ports receive the credit of much of the trade and revenue which of right should be credited to this province. For reasons such as this Ontario especially has come to look upon the maritime provinces generally as of no account and entitled to but scant consideration.

In its treatment of the question of the Canada Eastern Railway the Globe appears to be disposed to cater to the ignorance prevailing amongst the greater number of its readers respecting this province and its claims in the railway matter referred to, but we can hardly believe that they are so ill-informed as not to realise that the Globe is inspired by interests other than those which ought to guide it when it condemns that for New Brunswick which it has always approved for Ontario. It patronizingly informs us, in connection with the Canada Eastern proposition, that "the Federal Government has no magic power by which it creates money for the aid of railways." Why did not the Toronto dictator tell its readers this when the present Government proposed to give money by the million dollars to help build a third railway to Rossland and also to acquire the Drummond railway? We presume that the Globe's declaration will apply with equal force to the money Canada has to provide for the building and maintenance of the canals of the country. Who provides the three millions spent every year in the construction of canals — almost entirely in Ontario? Where does the money come from to meet the $200,000 annual deficit on the running expenses—repairs and maintenance —of these canals? They have cost $80,000,000 and not a foot of them is in the maritime provinces, yet there has not been a newspaper down here by the sea so narrow and sectional as to appeal to the prejudices of their readers against expenditures on them!

In the case of the Canada Eastern Railway, the better is that it is soon to be sold. It is known that a great private corporation is endeavoring to get control of it. Our people fear that should it do so they will be required to pay the arbitrary rates on the traffic they must necessarily supply to it, which have been a cause of just complaint on all portions of that great company's lines where such rates could be applied. They, therefore, desire the Government to acquire the road and make it a part of the Intercolonial system. It is well known that the Canada Eastern is one of the best paying railways in the country and that it will easily earn running expenses and the interest on the price that may be paid for it. Even if this were not so, the government might still be asked to buy it in the interest of the large commercial community whose trade would be promoted thereby, for fair consideration in such matters has, as we have already said, long been withheld from this portion of New Brunswick, until our people are beginning to wonder whether their existence is ever to be recognised by those who make up the estimates at Ottawa.

It is rumored that the opposition of the Globe to the purchase of the Canada Eastern is an interested one; that it is inspired from Canadian Pacific quarters; that that paper's great circulation and influence are turned against our people's interest in the matter by considerations which render it a dangerous ally of Ontario or other members of the Ottawa cabinet. We would like to believe that the rumor is unfounded, but its course in favoring the investment of Canada's millions in building railways for the C. P. R. where other railways already exist and opposing the government's proposed purchase of our little Canada Eastern when the same big corporation desires to get it under its control, is not to be explained on grounds which can be readily understood by the ordinary mind.

### Unworthy Tactics.

The Fredericton Herald says:

"The Globe reflects St. John's selfishness when it throws cold water on the proposed government purchase of the Canada Eastern railway. Everything for St. John and let the rest of the country go the dogs is the St. John motto."

We think the Herald is mistaken and does St. John a wrong. It is not St. John's selfishness that the Globe represents, but simply its own policy of thwarting Mr. Blair in any matter he undertakes. The Globe would oppose Mr. Blair in his efforts to fully develop the winter port business at St. John if it thought it could do so without injuring the political fortunes of a certain M. P. who is green with envy because he is rated at his real value, instead of that which he places on himself. Mr. Ellis, M. P., knows that if the Canada Eastern Railway is acquired by the government and made a part of the Intercolonial system, it will prove a paying investment and increase public confidence in the Minister of Railways. That is the reason why Mr. Ellis would sooner see the government's opportunity to help the country and win additional support from the people more directly benefitted lost, than that Mr. Blair should be instrumental in bringing about so desirable a result. That's the whole matter in a nut shell.

Miramichi people will not fail to remember, in this connection, that the Globe has been almost invariably opposed to their interests. It did its best to have the system continued by which our lumbermen were taxed at a higher rate than those of any other province in the Dominion, and it has steadily shown not only an indifference to our interests, but antipathy towards them. Its latest exhibition of narrow-mindedness, in attempting to injure both Northumberland and York, in order that it may weaken the prestige of Mr. Blair, is only of a piece with its usual tactics.

Perhaps the most impudent and indecent of the opponents of Mr. Blair's proposal for the acquisition of the Canada Eastern Railway by the government is the World, which is published right here in Chatham, a town which would be so directly benefitted by the transfer. We say "impudent and indecent" advisedly, because after Mr. Blair, only a few days since, stated plainly and publicly in a speech in Chatham that he was earnestly desirous of having the government make the purchase, the World, with its accustomed vulgarity and rudeness says: "We don't believe that Mr. Blair has seriously contemplated or proposed the purchase of the railway." The World and the St. John Globe have a common purpose to serve. They both hate Mr. Blair and would go to any lengths to prevent him from carrying out his plans for benefitting the country. Fortunately neither paper wields any appreciable influence upon the public mind, although the people of the Miramichi ought not to easily forget how strenuously the World has worked against Mr. Blair in this most important matter. The few business men of Chatham who show their approval of the World's course by patronising it, must have peculiar ideas of the duty they owe to the community upon which they depend for a living and whose interests it attacks in order that a Liberal government may not have the credit of conferring a benefit not only upon the town, but to a larger extent also upon every other place from Loggieville to Fredericton.

### Political Policies

The Restigouche Telephone has been imposed upon and, as in duty bound, we sympathise with it. Somebody has taken advantage of its juvenile inexperience and, to use an unauthorised form of expression, pulled its leg. It has been induced to publish an article purporting to give the policies of the provincial government and opposition, respectively. It evidently thinks the production an important one, for it gives it the most prominent place in its pages and honors it with its largest type. The Telephone appears to be innocent of knowledge respecting the ancient character of its alleged opposition policy. For that reason no one ought to find fault with it for seriously reproducing so hoary a chestnut, and attributing it to its friends as their discovery and the embodiment of the doctrines and principles which will characterise their administration of provincial affairs should they ever get control of them. We are sure also that no enlightened person will have any feeling other than pity for the Telephone over the string of absurdities which it presents as the government's policy. We observe that its favorite opposition plank is one which deprecates advanced education, but notwithstanding the evidence which its columns furnish of its practical belief in scholastic deficiencies, we entertain the hope that as it grows older it will learn to exercise better discrimination as to time and matter in the production of political campaign material, otherwise its friends of the opposition will profit little by its efforts to assist them.

The recent visit of the distinguished leader of the opposition to Campbellton may have had some connection with the article in question, and if so it is an illustration of the learned doctor's proverbial bad luck in regard to the persons and methods he employs in his opposition propaganda. However goodey-goodey a man he may be, or however saintly such lieutenants of his as Messrs. Black, Pinder or Pitts, no well informed voter can be made to believe that if they should be so fortunate as to become the leading lights of a future government they would seriously entertain such a policy as the Telephone attributes to them. True, it is and has been practically the declared policy of every opposition party since confederation and has been varied only to suit localities, but the present leaders would forget it as quickly as they would the Telephone or any other intellectually undeveloped auxiliary the moment they attained to power.

As to the alleged presentation of the government's policy, we cannot believe that even those in Restigouche who are so unfortunate as to have no other political guide but the Telephone can be so perverted in their views of public affairs as not to know that the production is the work of a mind demented by disappointed longing for the milk and meat which all callow politicians and newspaper proprietors imagine are within the government cocoanut and form the feastings of the envied ones who are cracking it.

The opposition policy presented by the Telephone, like all its predecessors, is garnished with good intentions as a boiled ham is with cloves and tissue-paper. It is full of the turn-over-a-new-leaf spirit which one naturally expects from sources suggestive of the need of repentance and the formation of good resolutions, which, among the wicked, are inseparable from the thoughts of the present season. But it would not be amiss for the Telephone and its friends, unless they seriously object to learning anything correctly, to turn backwards a few leaves in the history of opposition declarations in our beloved country. It will there learn that the Conservatives declared in 1878 that nothing but the most reckless extravagance on the part of any Dominion government could make the annual expenditure on account of the consolidated fund amount to more than $22,000,000. That was the unequivocal declaration of the conservative leader in this province. But when he and his friends attained to power in the election of that year and he became finance minister, he seemed to forget all about his $22,000,000 limit of expenditure. The gentlemen who, in opposition, were horrified over an annual outlay of $23,000,000, immediately they got into power began to pile Pelion on Ossa in the way of expenditure. They went it so fast that, in round numbers, their expenditures were

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|---|---|
| In 1879 | $24,000,000 |
| " 1880 | 25,000,000 |
| " 1881 | 26,000,000 |
| " 1882 | 27,000,000 |
| " 1883 | 29,000,000 |
| " 1884 | 31,000,000 |

and so on until they reached $38,000,000 in 1895—the last year they were in office.

We do not, in quoting these figures, wish to convey the impression that any of the money was improperly spent. Our object is to demonstrate to the Telephone the value of the declarations of politicians who are out of office and want the people to help them to get in.

Not to appear partial in the selection of proofs, we may also refer to the exceedingly loyal, patriotic, economical and free trade platform solemnly adopted at Quebec a few years ago by the Liberal party of the Dominion, through its national convention. All of the biggest guns were there. They too were out of office and wanted to get in. They promulgated a platform on which the people were appealed to. It bristled with the best of intentions on the subject of a reduction of the expenditures, promised to choke or cut in pieces the viper, protection, and practically bring about a political millenium. The truly good were to receive recognition in the administration of affairs, and between the lines those who had no offices read promises which brightened their future prospects. Well! —but why lift the curtain further from the picture? Those gentlemen ousted their opponents and were invested with the control of Dominion affairs. The expenditures are not diminished, free trade is not thought of, save as an impossibility, and almost everything goes on as before.

These facts show that the powers that be are not so bad as they are represented; that the cries we hear of extravagance, corruption and unpatriotic and ruinous policies, are mainly the inventions or devices of gentlemen who are inspired with political ambition. They naturally look upon the government offices and salaries enjoyed by others as the legitimate objects of their aspirations. They think that, in their quest, misrepresentation of their opponents and exaggeration of their own good intentions are legitimate means by which to accomplish this object. But the people are not to be deceived, for the game is an old one and pretty well understood.

By and bye, no doubt, the present local government will lose its popularity. People expect much more of governments than is possible of accomplishment and, after a number of years, the most upright and efficient of them find their support dropping off for this very reason. In ten or fifteen years even the Emmerson-Tweedie Government may have to give place to the Stockton-Pitts rule, and when that time comes we have no doubt that the latter gentlemen will strive to administer the affairs of the province well—and in doing so they will follow the time-honored custom of adopting the policy of their predecessors, which they will have meantime distorted and anathemised. Such is political warfare in Canada at all events.

MIRAMICHI DEAL SHIPMENTS are largely over-stated in the St John Globe of 3rd inst. The Globe puts them down as having been 147,125,000 s. f. for 1897, whereas the correct figures are 101,719,077 s. f. Miramichi was one of the few ports of the province which shipped less deals in 1897 than in 1896.

### Why Explain?

The Moncton Transcript gave an elaborate explanation the other day of its reasons for devoting a good deal of its space to the refutation of an alleged railway tie scandal. It was moved to do so because the St. John Globe expressed the view that it was hardly worth while for the Transcript to give so much attention to the matter. As the charges which the Transcript very properly refuted, would adversely affect the Minister of Railways the Globe's reason for not liking to see them disproved is quite well understood. Its attempt, however, to dictate to another paper as to how it should treat matters of public concern, is a laughable exhibition of the Globe's presumption and bad manners. The wonder is that the Transcript thought it necessary to explain to the Globe why it dealt as it did with the railway tie matter.

### The Prohibition Question.

Rev. Principal Grant, of Kingston, in a letter to the Toronto Globe with reference to a public challenge issued to him by the Rev. D. V. Lucas to a debate on 'The merits and demerits of the liquor traffic, the benefits and feasibility of the principles of the total prohibition of the traffic and the duty of Christian nations to prohibit it," says he cannot spare the time to go to Toronto, but that if Mr. Lucas will go to Kingston his desire for a platform debate will be granted. Dr. Grant adds that the issue must be limited to the point stated clearly in his first letter. Rhetoric on the evils of intemperance or the imperfections of the licensing system, denied by no sane man, must, he declares, be reserved for other places and platforms. At present, arguments on these matters, like preposterous interpretations of Scripture, are simply red herrings drawn across the scent. The Principal's letter concludes: 'As my object in beginning this discussion was to elicit the views of calm and independent laymen, who are not afraid of the insinuations, taunts, misrepresentations, insults and other kinds of verbal mud which a few mistaken friends of temperance are in the habit of throwing at all who do not identify temperance with prohibition, I shall now retire from the field for a time and allow others to be heard. The 'Globe' cannot be expected to devote disproportionate space to any one subject, no matter how important, least of all during the Christmas holidays.'

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—Dr. Saunders received word this morning from the Rev. Dr. Lucas, of Toronto, to the effect that he had accepted Principal Grant's challenge to meet him at Kingston in a public debate on the question of prohibition. Dr. Lucas challenged Principal Grant to meet him in Toronto, but the latter declined to do so, and in turn invited the challenger to Kingston.

### What They Think of it.

ADVICE UNHEEDED.

There is no federal politics as yet in the Charlotte contest, notwithstanding the kind advice of some very dear friends who reside beyond the boundaries of the constituency.—St. Stephen Courier.

OPPOSITION HAS NO SHOW.

The Sun says it did not venture to make a prophecy in connection with the vacant seat in Charlotte. It would be quite safe for it to prophesy that no opposition candidate will be elected.—St. Andrews Beacon.

PAINFUL FOR DR. STOCKTON.

Dr. Stockton has now to witness the strange spectacle of Conservatives and Liberals meeting in joint caucus in Charlotte, and Conservative candidates like J. D. Chipman and Hazen Grimmer vieing with each other for nomination as local government supporters. This is certainly not very encouraging for the Opposition leader.—Richibucto Review;

THE SUN'S IMPERTINENCE.

Strong and consistent a Conservative as the late Hon. James Mitchell was, he always had the bitter opposition of the Sun. The friends who stood by Mr. Mitchell during his fifteen years of public life are not now seeking advice from the Sun as to the choice of his successor, and it is a piece of impertinence in the Tory organ to presume to offer its advice.—[F'ton Herald.

THE DIFFERENCE:—The Record pretends to believe that there is no member of the local government with the courage or ability to face Dr. Stockton in debate. If the genial old gentleman who edits the Record would drop into the legislature some day he would speedily be undeceived. Why, it was only last session that the Doctor cried quits before the Provincial Secretary was half through with him. The doctor is a brave talker when his opponents are hundreds of miles away; he is a distinctly different individual when they face him on the floor of the legislature.—[Herald.

### Chatham Town Council.

The Town Council met in regular monthly session on Monday evening, His Worship Mayor Winslow presiding.

Clerk Benson read the minutes of last meeting, which were confirmed, after some corrections had been made.

The Mayor read an application from Hon. J. B. Snowball stating that he had an insufficient supply of fresh water for his mill boilers and asking permission to take the waste water from the Armstrong tank.

The Mayor said he had no doubt that the council would be disposed to meet Mr. Snowball's views if it could be done without giving him any vested right over what was a public privilege.

Ald. Neale said he understood that the pulp mill company had built the tank in question and were entitled to the waste water.

Referred to fire committee for report.

The Mayor referred to an application from a clothing concern which for $1,000 a year for ten years said it was willing to establish a big factory in Chatham. Ex-ald. Murdoch had been written to on the subject and might by-and-bye be present to give information concerning it.

Ald. Neale read a communication from the secretary of the school trustees—Mr. Geo. Stothart—informing council that the term of Patk. Coleman as school trustee had expired.

Mr. Coleman was, on motion of Ald. Neale, reappointed.

The Mayor said he had a number of applications for the office of town clerk, which the clerk read as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T. M. Raynor, | at $100 | a year |
| Jas. F. Connors, | " 120 | " |
| P. C. Johnson, | " 100 | " |
| M. S. Benson, | " 140 | " |

These applications were allowed to stand over for the present.

Ald. Neale read a letter from John R. Hamilton, St. John, notifying council that he proposed altering the returned snow plough he shipped to Chatham last year and which did not work, and sending it back. He said it would cost $40 to $60.

Ald. Loggie said the plough was ordered last year under guarantee given by Mr. Hamilton, but was found not up to guarantee. The town was not bound to take the plough, as he understood it. If Mr. Hamilton returned the plough so altered as to "fill the bill" there might be a liability.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Ald. Neale read a communication from the Haviland Bros., ferrymen, giving statement of earnings and showing that they made only $35 a month for the 7 months running. They desire the council to apply for an increase of subsidy to the local government. Their statement showed gross earnings of $1,590 30, including the government subsidy of $300, while the gross expenses, exclusive of Messrs. Haviland Bros.' own time, were $1,060.

The Mayor thought the subsidy should be $500.

Ald. Coleman said a previous application to the government for an increase had failed.

Ald. Robinson said we should try again.

The Mayor said the amount netted by Messrs. Haviland was very small in proportion to the work they did. They had reduced the fares in compliance with the Council's request and council should do what it could to meet their views.

Ald. Neale moved, seconded by ald. Flanagan, that the Mayor approach the members of the local government with a view of securing an increase of subsidy for the Chatham steam ferry. Carried.

Ald. Loggie reported from the finance commitee respecting the bill of Town Clerk Benson, $28.70; the committee report that it was for the same services the clerk had before rendered a bill of $15 for which by order of council was ordered to lie on the table, but which, when called for was found to have been destroyed by the clerk. The committee recommended that the sum first asked for, $15, be paid to the clerk. Adopted.

In the matter of the application of Mr. Wm. H. McLachlan for reduction of taxes, the committee, after close enquiry into the facts, which they set forth, decide that Mr. McLachlan is not entitled to the relief asked and recommend accordingly.

The report was on motion received.

Ald. Loggie said he thought Mr. McLachlan understood that perhaps he was not entitled to the relief asked, although his father was.

The report was adopted.

Ald. Neale reported from the Public Works committee:—That a telephone had been ordered to be placed in the public building with an alarm bell in the janitor's apartments, for the rental of $25 a year, the town to have full use of same for that figure.

A counter for the treasurer's office has been ordered from John McDonald, the price of which is $25.

The offer of the Electric Light Company for placing the fixtures, etc., for lighting the building, which was referred to this committee to deal with, has been accepted, subject to reduction for any lights not placed as called for in the offer.

A force pump has been bought for the building at a cost of $13, for forcing water from the basement to tank on top floor.

The ceiling in the council chamber, which it was found necessary to paint, has been painted at a cost of $23,50. This work was done by tender, the lowest tender being accepted.

Two new snow plows have been built at a cost of $25 for the two. The town now has three plows, and the town has been divided into three districts for the purpose of snow-plowing; and arrangements have been made with Messrs. Foley, Morris and Finn to work same at 25c. an hour.

Twelve tons of furnace coal have been procured in St. John at $5.25 per ton—no coal being procurable here. Five tons of soft coal have also been bought from Mr. E. Johnson at a cost of $4 per ton.

Tenders for 75 M. of 2 in. hemlock deals and 25 M. of 3 in. have been called for and same will be laid before you to-night.

The plumbing and heating of the public building will be completed this week, when the painting will be proceeded with and we expect to be able to take over the building in two weeks.

The report was received.

Ald. Neale also read report of the street commissioner respecting landings and the procuring of snowplows.

The report was rec'd and adopted.

Ald. Neale read tender of Hon. J. B. Snowball for hemlock deals at $6,00 per M. delivered at his mill wharf on or after 1st May, Ald. Neale said this was the only tender. He said the price was higher than that of last year.

On motion of ald. Neale it was laid on the table.

Ald. Flanagan, from the Bye Law committee, read proposed by-law, requiring the town clerk to act as returning officer, also to prepare poll books and do all work connected with the elections of mayor and aldermen as part of his regular duties.

Adopted.

Ald. Neale gave notice that at next meeting of council he would move to rescind Sec. 8 of Bye Laws respecting duties of town clerk.

Ald. Robinson said a set each of double and single harness was required for fire service. He had made enquiries in St. John as to prices etc.

Ald. Loggie said the Gutta Percha Rubber Co, of Toronto had, last year, given an estimate on such harness, and it was fyled with the clerk. The matter was referred to the fire committee with power.

Ald. Robinson said they should also have a good fire alarm bell. He referred to bells in St. John. The Carleton bells available weighed only 250 lbs. and were too small. They had put in a 2,000 lb. bell in Carleton. Nothing less than a 1,000 lb. bell would do for Chatham. No. 2 bell was practically useless as an alarm.

The Mayor agreed that the bell of No. 2 was too small.

Ald. Neale said No. 2 bell might be put in the tower of the new building and meantime enquiries as to cost of a better one could be made.

Ald. Robinson favored getting a new bell at once.

Ald. Coleman said a heavy bell would be too much for the tower, as constructed. He regretted that there was a disposition to expend too much money—quite as much so as charged against the late council.

Ald. Robinson said public safety required an adequate fire alarm bell, which should have connections which would enable it to be rung distinctively for each ward of the town, so that people could fairly well locate fires.

Ald. Groat said there was no economy with some aldermen when ordering desks, &c., for their own use. He remembered that the present council room table wasn't good enough for them, but plenty talk of economy when things for the public were wanted.

In reply to ald. Loggie, ald. Robinson said the ringing fixtures were attached to such bells as he had suggested.

The matter of procuring a bell was, on motion of ald. Groat, referred to the public works and fire committees, with power.

Ald. Flanagan read bill of $19.04 for meals of prisoners at lockup. He said a portion of them were payable by the County.

The Mayor said he had heard of a woman who was arrested and kept in the lockup for three nights and he did not think the place was a fit one for such a purpose.

The bill was referred to the police committee with power.

Ald. Neale from the street committee proposed a bye-law requiring owners or occupiers of property fronting on the town streets to remove snow from the sidewalks in front of same and to level it on the streets in front thereof.

Ald. Loggie said he was afraid the proposed bye-law would be inoperative.

Other aldermen thought it would be a hardship in some cases. Others though it might be enforced in the business portion of the town.

The matter was discussed at considerable length and in a very diffuse manner, and finally passed.

Ald. Flanagan, from the police and light committee presented bill of Chatham Electric Light Company, $290, for street lighting.

A discussion arose on the fact that there were no deductions for lights out.

Referred to police committe with power.

Alds. Neale and Robinson presented a number of bills which were read and ordered to be paid.

Ordered, on motion of ald. Loggie, seconded by ald. Neale, that $6,000 additional insurance be placed on the public building—making $12,000 in all. Passed and referred to the finance committee.

Ordered that the mayor and clerk be authorised to borrow $3,000 to pay contractor John McDonald when the public building is ready to be handed over and approved by the inspector.

Ald. Robinson presented some fire dept. bills, including a charge for hot lunch for firemen at the time of the fire in the Catherine Maher building.

There was some discussion on this, but it was passed by general consent.

Ald. Loggie presented the treasurer's report for the year. He said the law required the accounts to be published one month before elections of mayor and aldermen, but there would be no such election for more than a year and it was only right that this account should be published for public information. He then read the report and said there was also a detailed statement of the tax collections and defaulters. The collections were $13,407.66, and the amounts due from defaulters was $1,136.90. The account and report had been duly audited and found correct. Included in the statement were the police magistrate's and other accounts. There was some discussion in reference to Scott Act fees collected by the police magistrate, in which it transpired that he had not placed them in his previous accounts. Those now submitted were for the period since May last. His fees from Scott Act were $89.10 during that period, and his whole collections paid to the treasurer amounted to $411.15 since May last.

The Mayor thought the Chatham police magistrate's salary should be $500.

Ald Neale said the policemen appeared to be better paid than the police magistrate.

On motion of ald. Loggie, seconded by ald. Coleman, ordered that the report of the police magistrate be received and adopted, and that the finance committee be instructed to find out whether the report includes the policemen's fees for December.

Ald. Neale presented architect G. E. Fairweather's bill for services in connection with the public building, amounting to $443.70 and also $7.00 for an extra visit to Chatham.

Ald. Loggie said he was under the impression that Mr. Fairweather was to make two visits to Chatham in connection with the work. He might, however, be mistaken.

Ald. Robinson said the number of visits due should have been stated in the memorandum of agreement with the architect.

The bill was referred to the public works committee to be paid if found correct.

Report of collector of dog tax was also submitted by ald. Loggie.

Ordered that the accounts read by the chairman of the finance committee be published in the ADVANCE.

A ballot was taken for the selection of a town clerk. The names of the four applicants, as read, were written on eight ballots, and the mayor directed that each alderman place a cross opposite the name of the candidate for whom he wished to vote. The result was the choice of Mr. Jas. F. Connors, who received seven votes, Mr. P. C. Johnson receiving one vote.

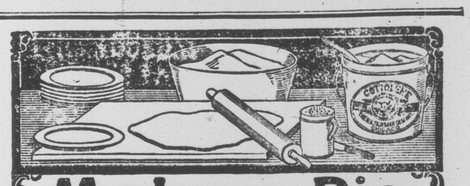
Mr. Jas. F. Connors was, on motion of ald. Loggie, seconded by ald. Neale, declared elected.

Ald. Loggie gave notice of motion to repeal the bye-law relating to the construction of buildings within certain limits in the Town of Chatham. This is understood to refer to the requirement concerning brick or stone buildings.

It was ordered that the finance committee take the necessary steps for giving notice and preparation of a bill for the legislature for an act to authorise a further issue of $20,000 town debentures, as sanctioned by the recent public meeting called for the purpose.

The public works committee was authorised to take steps to get, if practicable, a cargo or more of gravel suitable for the streets by some vessel to arrive at the port early next season, it being understood that the arrangement contemplated the securing of quantities of gravel ballast at nominal cost and not the ordering of any special shipment.

Adjourned.

**Make a Pie**

Shorten it with Cottolene instead of lard and see what a crisp crust it will have; how delicious and wholesome it will be. Pie made with Cottolene will do a dyspeptic *good*. Do everybody good because it is good. There is only one secret in cooking with Cottolene—use but two-thirds as much as you would naturally use of lard. Follow this rule and Cottolene will do the rest. Genuine is sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

**If you Know what you Want**
**it is your own fault if you don't get it.**

In days gone by dealers were able to sell people just what they pleased, but the public of to-day are inclined to find out for themselves the best article in every line and they insist upon getting it.

I don't take anything that comes along. I go straight for the 'Granby' for I know it is the best.

**Granby Rubbers**
AND OVERSHOES
are known throughout the whole country to be the best in fit, finish, quality and durability and that is why people *will have* Granby's and no other. The extra thickness at ball and heel makes them last twice as long.
GRANBY RUBBERS WEAR LIKE IRON.

## POULTRY FARMS.

### Chicken Raising by Women Near Cities and Small Towns.

The raising of poultry is one of the most suitable occupations for women who live in small towns or in the country, and when properly and practically managed money can always be made. Children usually like to help about chickens, and the mother can nearly always count on her boys and girls taking an interest in the poultry farm, especially if they are allowed to have a few chickens of their own. The statistical bureau reveals an interesting and significant fact. The cash value of the cotton products of the United States for a certain year was given at $410,000,000, the dairy products $254,000,000, while the poultry products showed the robust sum of $560,000,000. Surely this tells the value of the poultry farm.

The city and state of New York consume about $48,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs every year, and the United States consumes about $500,000,000. England imports annually $48,000,000 worth of eggs and fowls for domestic consumption.

"So it will be readily seen," says one of the women poultry raisers, "that poultry pays. It can be begun on a small plan, with ordinary barnyard fowls. As the stock increases and the business grows a higher grade of poultry should be bought and the best possible care should be taken of each feathered inmate of the barnyard. While a good breed of chickens is always desirable, the quality of the eggs depends chiefly upon the food of the fowls.

"White Minorcas and white Plymouths are both excellent varieties, and their eggs are delicious if the chickens are well fed.

"Give them meat and nitrogenous food. It is as necessary as the carbonaceous. Give them good wheat grains, not shriveled, imperfect grains, but the best you can get. Cut up clean, wholesome meat and give them, and let them have a good 'run' of ground, covered with clover and grass. Then there should be a plot of gravel, strewn with oyster shells and pounded bones. Chickens should have their drinking water in clean iron vessels. Let everything about the poultry yard be scrupulously clean, and the henhouses, roosts and nest shelves should receive the most careful attention.

"A pound of naphthaline crystals dissolved in a gallon of kerosene and applied as one would coal oil is recommended as a destroyer of lice and other vermin.

"Finely ground red pepper mixed with fresh meal dough is a good tonic for chickens during the winter and should be fed to them about once a month. Be sure that their winter quarters are warm and never forget to keep them as clean as possible."

Mrs. E. R. Sulley recently read a paper on "Women and Poultry" at Spirit Lake institute, Iowa, which was published in full in The Farm News for August. Among other things she says:

"Keep your chickens warm, clean, busy and well fed. Have your chickens to kill in July and August, when the tourists are abroad, not in October and November, when the market is flooded. Have your hens lay in winter when eggs are high. You can do this if you will study them. Then your chickens will pay.

"Do not do as the farmer does. He allows his chickens to roost in the trees, lay, if they lay at all, where they can, steal their nests in summer, and raise their chickens in that way. The farmer comes in some morning and says, 'The old speckled hen came out this morning with two chickens.' The hens are gorged with corn one day and starved the next. To succeed in the chicken business you must study their wants and supply them. They need good care, and that means work."

### How to Kill Lice.

I have always been interested in poultry, and for 15 years I have kept a small flock of from 15 to 20 hens and 2 cockerels, the most of the hens now being full blooded buff Leghorns. From the two numbers of your paper I have received ideas that would be cheap at $5. One article alone on feeding too much will save more than 5 per cent in grain in a short time. I have been feeding three times daily all they would eat, and I have often wondered why they stood around so much. Living in a village, I kept them in, except spring and fall. One thing that has bothered me very much has been the wildness of the flock. They remind me of partridges somewhat. Since reducing their feed I find that they are not nearly so wild. I think even human beings are less independent when hungry. I have no bother with lice of any kind since I began using kerosene oil. I have a small tin spraying pump, one of the kind used in a pail for washing wagons, spraying fruit trees, etc. With a quart or two of plain kerosene, costing 5 or 6 cents, and the finest spraying nozzle I can put a light or heavy film of oil over the whole inside of the house, and goodby lice. I use it once a week in summer. I think a thin lime whitewash could be applied in the same way, but I have not tried it. I think the oil is a good disinfectant.—Cor. Poultry Keeper.

### A Japanese Rooster.

The National museum at Washington has just received an example of the powers of the Japs in this mode of stock breeding which cannot be found anywhere else in this country. The fowl in question is a rooster. This rooster probably would not impress one as different from the ordinary barnyard chanticleer were it not for the enormous length of the tail. The tail is exactly 10 feet 6 inches in length and remarkable for its great beauty. From the back of the rooster extend a dozen long filament feathers, any one of which would be long in the ordinary fowl, but three of the feathers reach the great length stated. They are of a bright peacock blue and present a beautiful coloring, especially in the sunlight.

### Poultry Points.

If your hens lay soft shelled eggs, they need more lime.

A warm feed for breakfast goes a long way in inducing hens to lay now.

Is there not room for a flock of geese on your farm? Study the situation.

A generous application of lime on the chicken yard and in the sheds and runs is now in order. It may prove a cheap prevention of disease.