

ANDERSON GETS THE JOB

Inspection of Surface Drains at a Salary of \$125 a Month.

THE POLICE COURT CLERKSHIP

There is an Opinion That a Good Salary Should be Paid and a Competent Man Obtained—Chief Deasy's Report Recited to the Finance Committee.

Mayor Beaven asked the aldermen last night to appoint a day to visit the Esquimaux waterworks. Saturday morning at 8.30 o'clock was decided upon.

A letter from J. E. Blackman, complaining of the lack of pound service on the Garbally road, was referred to the pound committee. An opinion was expressed that the poundkeeper should have help to prevent the straying of cattle.

The pound committee reported on the alleged abusive language used by Pound-keeper Shaw to Mr. Banfield that Mr. Shaw was much provoked by the conduct of his accuser but that he was admonished to use more courteous language.

Chief of the Fire Department, Deasy, made a report on the fire at the fire department on cutting the fire department too close.

Superintendent Johnson submitted the monthly report of the market fees for the month ending July 1st, including market rents.

Applications for appointment as inspectors of surface drainage received from Mr. Wm. Murray, Albert Wills, John Anderson, J. E. Thomas and Wm. Humphrey.

Ald. Bragg asked whom the matter of the improvement might be referred to. He heard anything either from the engineer or the sewerage committee.

Mayor Beaven could not give an answer. Ald. Baker moved that the council proceed to ballot.

Chief Deasy's report on the fire department was read. The Engineer should not have the power of appointment.

Mayor Beaven said that he did not feel himself responsible to choose between the applicants. The Engineer had the right.

Ald. Miller asked how long was the appointment for and what was the salary? Mayor Beaven said that he did not know.

Ald. Baker said that at the present low rate of letting contracts it would take a long time.

Ald. Styles moved that the salary be \$5 a day. Mayor Beaven said that it seemed to him a most unbusinesslike proposition.

Ald. Styles moved that the salary be \$25 per month. The board then proceeded to a ballot.

John Anderson received the appointment on the first ballot. He had five votes. Mr. Humphrey, J. E. Thomas and Wm. Murray each received a vote.

There were eight applications for the position of clerk of the police court. Mayor Beaven asked should the council ballot.

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BEHRING SEA MATTERS

The Russian Commissioner's Report—Arbitration Proceedings.

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The following is the text of Sir Robert Morier's despatch, which summarizes the Russian reply:

Sir R. Morier to the Earl of Rosebery, St. Petersburg, June 12, 1893.

My Lord, I have received from M. Chichkine a reply to my notes of the 17th (29th) November, 4th (16th) and 9th (21st) December, respecting the capture of Canadian sealers in the Behring Sea.

This note transmits two enclosures, giving the substance of the report of the special commission appointed to examine and pronounce upon the question.

The first has reference to the complaints and accusations brought by the crew of some of the sealers for hardships declared to have been offered at the hands of officers by whom they were captured.

As these were mainly directed against Captain de Livron, captain of the Zhabina, and by the authority of the United States; that the said fines and imprisonments were for alleged breaches wholly committed in Behring Sea at the distances from shore aforesaid.

The second memorandum is of far greater importance, inasmuch as it shows that the general principle in virtue of which the sealers were captured. It is as follows:

That the canoes and their crews are the property of the sealers, and are not the property of the vessel in which they are carried.

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TRON'S BRILLIANT TACTICS

Daring His Opponents in the Manoeuvres in 1888.

The late Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon's reputation for being perhaps the ablest tactician in the British navy was gained by him as the result of the British naval manoeuvres of 1888.

Tryon was appointed in 1888 to command the British fleet of 1888 manoeuvres by Vice-Admiral John K. E. Baird, whose second in command was Rear-Admiral Charles J. Rowley.

In Baird's fleet, the Admiralty umpires were Rear-Admiral Alexander Butt, and Rear-Admiral Nathaniel Bowdler-Smith.

The umpires in Tryon's fleet were Rear Admiral Sir Robert H. M. Molynex, K. C. B., and Rear Admiral Philip Colomb.

The 1888 manoeuvres ended with Tryon having captured and levied on nearly every principal port in Scotland and the east coast of England.

Even Liverpool was entered by his vessels, and Baird was vainly searching for him somewhere off Land's End.

It was only the shortness of the manoeuvres that kept Tryon out of the Thames.

Among many British officers the opinion was held after the manoeuvres that had Tryon been granted an additional 10-day period he would have been heard discharging his main battery broadsides level London Bridge.

As it was, the frantic efforts of Admiral Baird to overtake Tryon in the latter's work of destruction around the United Kingdom earned for him, inside of a fortnight after the manoeuvres opened up, the sobriquet of "Poor Baird."

The British naval manoeuvres of 1888 were, perhaps, the most important series of operations taken by British naval forces since the advent of modern battleships.

The British Admiralty endeavored to determine by means of the manoeuvres the extent to which the system of operations taken by British naval forces since the advent of modern battleships.

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