

ADVERTISING RATES.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 28, 1899.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S ERROR.

Mr. Emmerson is reported to have said at Milltown that the Petticoat bridge cost nearly seven cents per pound, and the Salsbury bridge "over six cents." He seems to have made some reservation as to the basis of calculation, but this was not clear to the audience. The purpose was to make it appear that the Record Company's prices of \$ 1.25 cents per pound is not more than was paid for tender and contract bridges.

Why does not Mr. Emmerson give the cost and weight of these bridges without trying to confuse the issue by doubtful expressions? He has the plans of the bridges in his department and can give the weight. He has the record of the sum paid for the structures. Mr. Emmerson is invited to produce the figures. The chief commissioner is not likely to accept this reasonable invitation. A team of horses will not draw the details from him. The reason is that they prove the extravagance of the price now paid by the department. The return of weight and cost show the price per pound, which is not as stated at Milltown.

These returns, which Mr. Emmerson has in his office, will show that steel bridges built as long ago as 1892 by the late Commissioner Ryan, under the tender system, cost less per pound, when transported to the spot, floored, painted and complete, than Mr. Emmerson paid five years after for bridges as delivered at the Record shops in Moncton. Yet during these five years the market price of bridges fell at least one-third.

Taking the difference of market price at the different dates into consideration, Mr. Emmerson paid the Record company double the price that Mr. Ryan paid the contractors who built the two Kings county bridges in 1892. Let Mr. Emmerson for once give up talking generalities and furnish the exact facts. Let him give weight and price, as he is able to do, and as he would do if his facts did not support the charge against his government.

It does not meet the case for the chief commissioner to talk about "harmless engineers." There is no harmless engineer in this case. Mr. Emmerson's engineer has a name. Let us have the facts from him about these bridges on which Mr. Emmerson found his argument for the defence. These facts will prove that Mr. Emmerson's alleged quotation of prices is entirely and unambiguously incorrect and that Mr. Ryan did not pay anything near the price that his successor alleges, or that his successor pays.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE FARMERS.

The provincial legislature are going about telling the farmers that every man of them ought to grow enough wheat to provide his own bread. It is solemnly explained that if the people of New Brunswick would raise their own bread they will not have to buy it from the west. This is obvious enough, but it is equally clear that if wheat is grown in place of something else, the other crop will be reduced. The people will not have so much wheat to buy, nor so much of some other crop to sell or to feed.

Individual farmers will of course do as they have done in the past. They will decide whether their soil is fit for wheat, and if it is, whether it will be likely to produce a greater value of wheat than of some other crop. This is a subject which most farmers have thought over, and have occasionally tested by experiment. A succession of good wheat seasons, or continued high prices for flour encourage farmers to go into wheat growing. A series of poor wheat crops, and cheap bread, are followed by a return to other crops. Some farmers find that it rarely pays to sow wheat on their land. Some find that what is often a profitable crop. Nearly all discover that it is less certain than other grain crops.

It amuses husbandmen who have tried wheat growing off and on all their lives to have a lawyer and a shop-keeper going about pronouncing the wheat policy as a new scheme, and telling them that they should not send money out of the province for bread. Mr. Emmerson may pay two to four prices for bridges rather than

take the job away from his Moncton favorites, but the farmer does not so easily see that he ought to raise wheat at double prices in order to keep his money at home, if the character of his land is such that an acre only produces half as much wheat as he can buy with some other crop grown on that same acre, he cannot be persuaded to grow his own bread. The farmers have to pay two prices for bridges, but they can escape paying two prices for bread.

Mr. Lablache told the Sackville farmers the other day all about wheat. When he had finished speaking, two of the principal agriculturists in that locality took the floor. They informed the commissioner of agriculture that his remarks were not instructive, and told him that wheat was not as a rule a profitable crop in that neighborhood. They went on to tell the commissioner that they did not think much of his stock importation, and one of them politely but plainly explained that Mr. Lablache was about the last man whom he would have selected for the position of head of the department of agriculture. That Sackville man spoke the sentiments of the New Brunswick farmers.

AN ISSUE.

It is said that Mr. Emmerson will not appeal to the country on his bridge policy, or his wheat policy, or his stock importation policy. The issue to be submitted to the electors is the one question whether party lines should be drawn in provincial elections. So important and urgent is the question that in order to have it settled, the chief commissioner is denying himself the pleasure of exposing his bridge transactions to the scrutiny of an inquisitive public accounts committee.

If this is to be the main issue, the Sun will have two new comrades in the contest. The St. John Globe and the Moncton Transcript are both opposed to the coalition system, and if Mr. Emmerson divides the province on the question, they must, if true to their own expressed convictions, take the opposition side. The Transcript has already stated that after the election "there will not be a coalition government." If Mr. Emmerson goes to the country on this question, making coalition his policy, only his defeat can bring about the coalition which the Transcript predicts. But the Transcript also predicts that after the election the government will be a liberal one. This must mean that Mr. Emmerson is going to win. Now, if Mr. Emmerson appeals to the country against the policy of smashing the coalition, how can he, if successful, proceed forthwith to smash the coalition? It is too much for us, but everything is possible to the servant and follower of the premier who went to the country in favor of a high stumpage policy, and immediately after the election adopted low stumpage in order to gain the support of low stumpage members.

ANOTHER PROFITABLE YEAR.

Everybody will be pleased to hear that the Intercolonial railway is going to make a profit this fiscal year. As we are only on the seventh month yet, it is not quite certain how much money will be made. Last year's deficit was \$140,000, though the minister promised \$500,000 profit in the first year of the operation of the Drummond railway. This year we are again promised a profit and so may venture to hope that the deficit will not be much larger than the \$140,000 reported for the twelve months ending last June.

JUDGE MORTON.

By the death of Judge Morton the county of Kings and the province generally lose a worthy public man and an admirable citizen. Mr. Morton was esteemed by all, and unlike some other excellent men, was as well liked as he was highly respected. From first to last he held several responsible and prominent positions in the county where he spent the greater part of his life, and in all has had the good opinion and the best wishes of those whom he served.

The late Mr. Chiquay left a last statement carefully prepared and legally attested, in which he affirmed that he would never be a Roman Catholic. He set forth his reasons in strong language, reaffirming the charges made by him in his fighting days, and directed that publicity should be given to this declaration, and a copy be sent to the Archbishop of Montreal. It appears that Mr. Chiquay had a fear that it would be stated after he was dead that in his last hour he had returned to the church of his youth, and this document was drawn up as proof to the contrary.

It was expected by the friends of the government that a dissolution of the legislature would be announced last night. No such announcement, however, has reached the Sun. Perhaps it has been reserved for the government press, and possibly the departure of Mr. Blair has restored the condition of chaos.

A STORY.

Speaking at St. Andrews, Mr. Emmerson said that he was glad bridges were made in Moncton, and that he would rejoice to see them made in St. Andrews also. The chief commissioner can have this wish. There is not a town or a village, or a cross road settlement in the province where he may not have a bridge factory built, if he can ensure the proprietors prices two-thirds as high as he pays to the Record Company.

If Mr. Emmerson will guarantee to a St. John company, or, for that matter, to a company at St. Andrews, or Fredericton, or Woodstock, or Sussex, or Chatham, or any other manufacturing town, the same price and the same amount of work that is given to the Record Company, he will have an establishment at work within a few weeks on the following terms: The manufacturers will deliver the bridges at \$ 1-2 cents per pound of a quality equal to those now furnished. Out of the profits they will pay the salary of the commissioner of public works and his whole staff of engineers and clerks. In addition, they will contribute, also out of the profits of the year's business, the whole government grant to the agricultural societies in the 69 districts, which in 1897 drew from \$150 to \$250 each. They will also pay out of their gains all the grant given and all the money expended by the province for the encouragement of the dairy industry on the basis of the appropriation of 1897. Even, then, it would not be a benevolent contract. The contractors would still have a profit equal to that enjoyed by other bridge builders—the Record Company excepted. The contributions mentioned could all come out of the extra price paid for three of the bridges built in 1897.

A THREE PRICE BRIDGE.

Imperfect justice has been done Mr. Emmerson in speaking of his two price bridges. Many of the bridges built under his direction are three price structures. The Saunders bridge in Queens county is a 20-foot span and merely a floor at that. Mr. Emmerson brought down a return in the committee last year showing that the bridge weighed 3,589 pounds and cost \$48, or 12 1/2 cents per pound. The Moncton Times gives the following further particulars, comparisons and comments: We are in a position to inform our readers that this bridge is not included as it might be inferred from the cost and the loadings of the chief commissioner as to the general character of his bridges in his recent speeches. It is not even a trussed bridge. It was built by the Record Foundry Co. It is made of four rolled steel beams similar to railway rails, 13 inches deep and 22 1/2 lbs. It was manufactured at Milltown, N. B., and shipped to the bridge site in 1896 and 1897. This material is delivered to Nova Scotia bridge builders at New Brunswick prices, plus 10 per cent. The weight of these beams is about 1,000 lbs. to keep their rollers, beams in place on the abutments four diagonal braces consisting of 2 1/2 inch iron rods are riveted to the beams, one on each side of the bridge. The borings of these 28 holes, we are assured by practical men, should not have cost over 10 cents per hole. The rods are secured, would be a liberal amount to pay for all the labor put on the material. The accounts brought down to the committee last year show that the bridge, ready for erection delivered on cars at Moncton, cost \$30,000. It is in fact, a three price bridge. Asked by a member of the committee how the balance of the \$48,410 shown in the budget for 1897 was accounted for, Mr. Emmerson answered that it was for the cost of the bridge, plus 10 per cent.

Any one who knows anything about steel bridges knows that the style of bridge above described is by all odds the cheapest known to bridge builders. Put the price, however, as it is, and you will find it higher than the average price for such bridges erected in the province. Nova Scotia government has made a liberal amount to pay for all the labor put on the material. The accounts brought down to the committee last year show that the bridge, ready for erection delivered on cars at Moncton, cost \$30,000. It is in fact, a three price bridge. Asked by a member of the committee how the balance of the \$48,410 shown in the budget for 1897 was accounted for, Mr. Emmerson answered that it was for the cost of the bridge, plus 10 per cent. The bridge was built by the Record Foundry Co. It is made of four rolled steel beams similar to railway rails, 13 inches deep and 22 1/2 lbs. It was manufactured at Milltown, N. B., and shipped to the bridge site in 1896 and 1897. This material is delivered to Nova Scotia bridge builders at New Brunswick prices, plus 10 per cent. The weight of these beams is about 1,000 lbs. to keep their rollers, beams in place on the abutments four diagonal braces consisting of 2 1/2 inch iron rods are riveted to the beams, one on each side of the bridge. The borings of these 28 holes, we are assured by practical men, should not have cost over 10 cents per hole. The rods are secured, would be a liberal amount to pay for all the labor put on the material. The accounts brought down to the committee last year show that the bridge, ready for erection delivered on cars at Moncton, cost \$30,000. It is in fact, a three price bridge. Asked by a member of the committee how the balance of the \$48,410 shown in the budget for 1897 was accounted for, Mr. Emmerson answered that it was for the cost of the bridge, plus 10 per cent.

IN WEAK HANDS.

The St. Croix Courier, one of the ablest of the journals which supported the Blair and Mitchell governments in this province, has a moderate and reasonable article on the present situation. After discussing the general position, and dealing with the recent campaign of Mr. Emmerson and Mr. Tweedie in Charlotte, the Courier concludes with this observation: "This was the first opportunity the people of Charlotte 'have had to listen to a discussion of provincial questions by the two gentlemen who at present constitute the strength and ability of the government. The effect was not other than disappointing. In the minds of those who listened but one impression must remain—the conclusion that the administration of the affairs of the province is in weak and inefficient hands." So say they all, except those who profit by weakness and inefficiency.

WITH DOUKHOBOR RITES.

Eudokia Larina, the Doukhorob girl who died at the city hospital on Wednesday, was buried Thursday morning from the hospital, according to the Doukhorob ceremony, which was conducted by one of the men who remained in the city to perform the rites. The rites are very simple, consisting of prayer and the chanting of several psalms at the house and grave. Several ladies of the city were present, as well as Mr. Genik, the interpreter. The body was interred in Fernhill.

KINGS CO. COUNCIL.

Annual Session Opened at Hampton Tuesday Morning.

H. Montgomery-Campbell Unanimously Elected Warden—Report of County Valuator.

Colors for 74th Battalion—A Magistrate's Bill Excites Some Discussion—The Alms House.

The Kings county municipal council met in annual session at the Court House, Hampton, on Tuesday morning. The following is a list of the members for Kings: Cardwell—H. E. Freese, G. L. McCully, Grosveiler—G. H. Graham, A. W. Freeman, Hammond—D. J. Fowler, B. C. McManis, Hampton—F. M. Sprout, H. J. Fowler, Salsbury—E. McLeod, Thos. Perry, King—G. W. Palmer, William Helms, Kingston—O. W. Wetmore, S. Lamb, Norton—G. W. White, Dr. Charles McLeod, Rochesay—Thos. Gilliland, Wm. Maynes, Springfield—G. Cranford, A. W. Freeman, Studholm—W. D. Penwick, H. Montgomery-Campbell, Sussex—G. P. King, H. R. McManis, Upham—J. M. Campbell, A. C. Upham, Waterford—R. T. Balfour, J. H. Myers, Westfield—R. T. Balfour, F. R. Fowler. All were present except Coun. Cranford and Upham, who are not in the country. The secretary treasurer, G. O. Dickenson, having reported that Warden D. Beverly Haldfield, resigned, had resigned the wardenship and membership in the council, Coun. Moore of Waterford was elected chairman. The clerk announced the return of Dr. Charles McLeod of Norton as member of the council (now sheriff) in place of D. Beverly Haldfield, resigned, and Dr. McLean took his seat. The election of a warden was then proceeded with and H. Montgomery-Campbell was the unanimous choice of the council. Warden Campbell was heartily applauded as he took the chair. He cordially expressed his thanks and pledged himself to perform the duties of his office to the very best of his ability. Coun. F. M. Sprout called attention to the fact that Coun. Macrae of Queens was present and the warden invited him to a seat on the platform. The clerk read the report of the valuator for the county, Gideon McLeod; George T. Seely and J. E. Fairweather, as follows: Total valuation of the property in the county of Kings, as revised by the valuator December 1st, 1898:

Table with columns: Parish, Property, Debit, Credit. Rows include Cardwell, Grosveiler, Hampton, King, Kingston, Norton, Rochesay, Salsbury, Springfield, Studholm, Westfield.

The minutes of last annual meeting were confirmed. On motion of Coun. King the discussion of the valuator's report was made the order of the day for 2 p. m. on Wednesday. On motion of Coun. Moore, seconded by Coun. H. R. McManis, it was ordered that a committee of three be appointed to consider the pay to be given to the assessors and valuator for their work. This warden appointed Coun. Moore, H. R. McManis and W. D. Penwick. On motion of Coun. Moore, seconded by Coun. McManis, continuing certain former payments to parish clerks and providing for the payment of \$4 per annum to each parish clerk hereafter, for holding by-elections where necessary and for parish work generally, was adopted. The county auditor, G. H. Flewell, submitted a portion of his report, as follows: G. O. D. Oly, secretary-treasurer, in account with the municipality of Kings Co., 1898. Dec. 31st—Receipts on school fund \$10,252.68 Dec. 31st—Receipts on school fund \$6,887.85 Centennial accounts \$7,938.63 Pauper Lunatic \$209.00 Alms House \$407.25 Highway assessment \$4.00 Winter road deposits \$3.00

By paid drafts on school funds \$5,982.16 Pauper Lunatic \$515.52 Alms House \$209.00 Highway assessment \$4.00 So. Greenwick, refund \$23.89 School site deposit \$7.00 Winter road \$2.00 \$13,104.43 Balance to credit of county \$12,641.99 For school fund account \$2,820.77 Centennial account \$9,888.82 Pauper Lunatic \$287.15 Highway assessment \$4.00 Alms House \$407.25 School site deposit \$7.00 Havelock election \$2.00 \$12,641.99

CONTINGENT ACCOUNT.

Jan. 1st—For amount to credit of funds \$6,629.71 Dec. 31st—Receipts on collection of 1897 \$2,117.50 Receipts from collection of 1898 \$4,695.65 Collecting justices \$270.80 Special assessments, Rochesay \$500.00 Census sales, notes-Collector Pickett, 1897 \$270.22 Collector Blythe, 1898 \$49.00 Pig Island rental \$6.00 Kennebecasis rental \$20.00 L. B. needs on rent \$20.00 Auctioneers' fees \$30.00 Pedlar's Hoppas \$15.00 Sheriff's Fees, show license \$4.00 Special assessment, Westfield \$60.00 Justice Sisson for fines collected \$4.00 \$14,538.94 By paid salary secy. Treas. \$500.00 Auditor \$500.00 Sheriff \$500.00 Auditor \$500.00 C. T. Act Inspector (11 months) \$75.00 Councilors' mileage, January \$144.00

Councilors' mileage, July \$33.00 Revisors' fees \$300.00 Parish clerks \$44.70 Deletion register \$25.00 For electoral lists \$163.00 Judges' order to clerks of courts \$25.00 Judges or witness fees \$25.00 Judges to sheriff \$27.50 Building committee's order for wood and coal \$232.44 Bills No. 3 and 16 of July, 1897 \$11.50 Bills No. 4 of January, 1897 \$11.50 Bills of January, 1898 \$1,188.69 Bills of July, 1898 \$473.26 Loans and pauper lunatic fund \$120.00 Loans to lunatic asylum orders \$150.00 Loans to jury fund \$47.00 Loans to clergymen's postage \$4.50 Loans to sundry expenses \$4.45 \$9,386.82

SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT.

1898. Jan. 1st—For amount to credit of account \$2,714.08 Dec. 31—For amount received from assessment \$6,873.85 Cr. \$9,587.93 By paid drafts \$6,932.16 \$2,655.77 Balance to credit of fund \$2,655.77 HIGHWAY ASSESSMENT ACCOUNT. 1898. Jan. 1st—For amount to credit of account \$38.90 Dec. 31st—For amount received from assessment \$48.00 Cr. \$86.90 By paid Sussex account, \$8. \$78.00 Balance to credit of fund \$8.90 For Kings Co. from Hampton \$13.00 W. Macrae from Studholm \$2.00 W. B. Railway Co., Westfield \$23.00 \$46.00

PAUPER LUNATIC FUND.

1898. Dec. 31st—For amount to credit of fund \$487.50 Dec. 31st—For amount received from assessment \$65.00 Amount to Norton assessment \$65.00 Amount to Springfield \$65.00 Amount to Waterford \$65.00 Amount to Studholm \$65.00 \$487.50 Cr. \$487.50 By paid for Hampton \$237.71 By paid for Norton \$130.00 By paid for Kingston \$168.50 By paid for Springfield \$65.00 By paid for Waterford \$65.00 By paid for Rochesay \$48.75 \$487.50 Balance to credit of fund \$187.15 For Hampton \$69.54 For Kingston \$15.00 For Rochesay \$15.25 For Springfield \$15.25 For Waterford \$15.25 \$130.34 \$357.15 Note that Rochesay owes the contingent fund \$85.

ALMS HOUSE COMMISSIONERS' FUND.

1898. Jan. 1st—For amount to credit of fund \$300.00 Dec. 31st—For amount received on assessment \$407.25 Cr. \$707.25 By paid commissioners, \$60. \$647.25 Balance to credit of fund \$647.25 SCHOOL SITE DEPOSITS FUND. 1898. Jan. 1st—For amount to credit of fund \$425.50 Dec. 31—By paid Dist. No. 90 Cardwell \$27.50 Balance to credit of fund \$453.00 For estate Hiram, Campbell \$10.00 Upham and Norton \$10.00 Springfield \$10.00 Rochesay \$10.00 Studholm \$10.00 Westfield \$10.00 \$53.00 \$506.00

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AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Coun. Perry, seconded by Coun. McLeod, it was ordered that fifty-eight dollars be assessed on the parish of Havelock to lay out a road through the lands of Mrs. Bessie Thorne and S. F. Wilson, M. D. Assessor from Havelock, asking for assessment for a road through lands of Keith, Alward, Mahon and Price, was thrown out. Coun. Moore was appointed to a vacancy on the finance, and Coun. McCully to one on the printing committee. Coun. Fowler, Titus and Gilliland, the public building committee, reported that they had the necessary contracts made to the court house building, the usual supply of fuel laid in for the county buildings, and a new vault for the secretary-treasurer, with additional fixtures for preserving records, etc. Report was on motion received. The collecting justice of Springfield No. 2 was ordered to return \$152 to James Myles; Claude Gills, \$30; being amounts over assessed for 1898. The collecting justice of Havelock, to Joseph Campbell, \$3; Geo. W. Coates, \$1; John Walsh, \$1.40; to Wm. G. Raymond, \$7c.

THE ALMS HOUSE.

The alms house commissioners reported that they had secured land at Norton and awarded a contract for the erection of an alms house. Eleven tenders were received, the figures being, respectively, \$4,253, \$3,800, \$6,500, \$6,885, and \$6,800. The board accepted \$6,885 and \$6,800. The board accepted the lowest tender, that of William Bassett, for \$3,800, guaranteed by Jas. E. Price. By the terms of the contract the building was to be completed and ready for use on the first day of December, 1898, and a penalty of \$8 per day was provided for each day's delay thereafter. The contractors at a meeting of the board held early in December last, stated that the building would certainly be completed and ready for use on the 20th day of December, but owing to circumstances which the contractors did not state they were unable to control, the building apparently will not be so completed till near the middle of January. The board have under consideration the question as to how far they should enforce the penalties provided for delay. The tender of H. E. Dryden for \$900 was accepted for

the hot air heating system; also \$450 for baths and plumbing. Bonds to the amount of \$5,000 at 4 per cent were issued. The board had thus far paid out on building contract \$3,000; to architect, \$100; insurance, \$60; boring well, \$388.50; Sun Printing Co., \$8; R. Robinson & Co., \$13.20; bank discount, \$1.75; heating and plumbing, \$300; for farms, \$400; recording deeds, \$4. The \$400 assessed for expenses of the board had not all been required and would probably cover the expenses of next year. In estimating the amount required for the support of the poor in the county in 1899, the board had obtained such information as had been available as to the number of poor persons to be maintained, and had based their estimates upon this information and the cost of maintenance under similar conditions in the Northumberland county alms house. In that county the cost for food, exclusive of butter, was last year \$7 1/10c per person per week. In estimating the total amount to be provided, the board had thought it well to name one which would probably be in excess of that really necessary. They had estimated as follows:

Table with columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Keep of papers, Salary caretaker, Commissioners' expenses, Interest on debt, Insurance (yearly), Medicine, Unforeseen expenses.

To this should be added the usual percentage for shortage in collecting. The following statement shows that proportionate amount recommended by the board to be assessed upon the parishes: Cardwell \$190.56 Greenwick \$89.42 Hampton \$42.14 Havelock \$492.14 Kingston \$402.14 Norton \$211.27 Rochesay \$160.54 Springfield \$43.58 Studholm \$43.58 Sussex \$49.75 Waterford \$23.50 \$2,835.00

The report was discussed by Couns. King, Gilliland, Moore, McCully and Sprout, and on motion of the last named, seconded by Coun. King, it was referred to a committee of three to confer with the commissioners and report back to the council on Wednesday at 10 a. m. The warden appointed Coun. King, McCully and O. W. Wetmore as such committee.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

The committee appointed to secure legislation giving power to exempt the Ossekees Stamping works from taxation reported having attended to their duty, and moved that such exemption be granted, and seconded by Coun. Fowler, was as follows: Resolved, that this council do hereby exempt the manufactory and lands upon which same stands, plant, machinery and stock, manufactured and unmanufactured, now owned or hereafter acquired by the firm known as The Ossekees Stamping Co. which was used as a part of the said business, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000 from all parish and county rates and taxes of every kind, except county and district school rates, for a period of nine years from Jan. 1st, 1899. Coun. Sprout, in a brief speech, supported the resolution, pointing out that it was really a matter concerning the benefit of the industry transferred to the place. The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote. The following was moved by Coun. King, seconded by Coun. Palmer, and adopted: That no assessment be ordered for road through Yemling and Tamlyn lands in Studholm, on the grounds that (1) No return was filed as required by law, that the road is not laid out as required by the Highway Act; that a juror was interested; and that the road was not properly staked and afterwards found unnecessary as required by the act.

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Morrison, in that case, and for wages. The board had sent a letter to Leo to what status the county clined to said he was reading "The" he prosecuting secretary-treasurer that the h. There was McLeod. Coun. King had general he that if the tion in the pay the b thought no go on the ought not m-plaints not suggest general 1894, and had just be treasurer. Coun. Pen test case. Coun. Spr favor of a superior coun rison and Leo was certified by there was reckoned w Coun. King whether l they cou fair an affice refused cl wanted to know judge and general w matter co for the co in his op way out o both both by Coun over till 3 It was b both sides of Joram of Coun. I a hearing year and Philip P. and McLeod ther action ed last year has instru session. Geo. W. legal advi pressed the was not a any more course be positions levy, but committee pursue the The power tressed. T their rality. If Mr. Pa state they could go Mr. Pa should de they held the name further th motion of Coun. Heit power to and report r Ordered, that redaction mented by The rep tee was r opted. A petit m party of Gantem 1 day before year 1894. work this complaints for v-lad Act. Resolth teen distri one the ca of fines an and fifty d twenty-six collected. I one laid o have been rick does four cent each, mak lars in th three dolla Patrick D. ad two Thorne, B Charles Y Carberry total of six and five clected. Tug collect left the co v-plaints. It on acct from the two cases: one case a fifty-eight ing the 4 year eleva and eleven to-day pleats. A done by