SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Petition from City Teachers for Higher Salaries.

After Some Little Discussion the Matter Referred to the Teachers' Committee—Teachers Present Strong Arguments on Their Behalf.

A meeting of the board of school trustees was held last evening. There was an exact quorum, and after the regular business had been transacted a letter was read from George Armstrong of the west end relating to the dispute which arose over his removal from one of the west end schools.

A petition of the city teachers relating to salaries was presented, and after some discussion was referred to the teachers' committee.

The petition was as follows:

TO THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

The petition of the teachers of the City of Saint John sheweth:

I.—That the salaries provided for the remuneration of female teachers in the City of Sain John have not been increased for a period of over ten (10) years, and that owing to the increased cost of living which has steadily kept pace with the increased prosperity of our country, the existing salaries are not sufficient to meet the conditions of the present time.

II.—That under the working of the present schedule the average salary of female teachers holding first-class licenses is lower than the average salary received under any former schedule during the past quarter of a century.

III.—That the salaries paid to female teachers engaged in High School work are not commensurate to the additional labor and responsibility entailed by their duties, not equivalent to those paid in other Canadian cities for similar work.

IV.—That in no cty of any size and commercial importance in Canada are female teachers paid such small salaries as are paid in Saint John.

V.—That the various railway, banking, industrial and mercantile institutions of our country, as well as our civic and federal governments, have recognized the changed conditions by materially increasing the salaries of their employes; also the School Boards in nearly all our Canadian cities have recently adopted new and higher schedules for their teachers.

VI.—That the scholastic requirements for license have been increased and made more severe, requiring more time and greater expense to obtain a license than formerly.

VII.—That the inducements of other callings at present are so much stronger than those of teaching that they attract many of our most capable and intelligent young women that would otherwise engage in teaching and thus the renewal of our numbers from those best qualified by natural gifts is rendered more difficult than heretofore.

VIII.—That while the amount fixed by statute that your Board may demand from the civic revenues is less per pupil than that available to the school boards of other Canadian cities ,thus entailing upon your board the necessity of close economy and careful administration, yet upon examination it will be found that your Board is not prevented from granting to your petitioners that immediate measure of increase for which they petition, and which was suggested by your Board as far back as 1895.

IX.—That in order to remove the disabilities and grievances of the female teachers ,and in order to place them in a position nearer to that held by teachers in other cities of Canada, your petitioners believe it is necessary and desirable that a new schedule of salaries be adopted by your Board, and that proper steps be taken by your Board to have removed any statutory obstacles that may prevent or conflict with the carrying out of such a schedule in the future.

Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully ask that your Board will adopt the following schedule of salaries for female teachers, and have the same put into effect at the beginning of the ensuing school year of 1904-95.

A (1)—The minimum salary of female teachers on appointment shall be $250 a year, to be increased at the rate of $25 a year for each of the succeeding six (6) years.

(2)—The female teachers engaged in High School work shall receive a minimum salary of $450 for the first year, and an annual increase of $25 for the next six (6) years.

(3)—Assistant teachers shall receive a minimum salary of $200 a year.

B. (1)—All female teachers at present in the employ of the Board to receive an increase of $50 to their salary at the beginning of the school year of 1904-05, and thereafter receive an annual increase of $25 until the maximum amount be reached.

(2)—All female teachers that for special reasons are now in receipt of salaries higher than the general schedule, to receive the above increase of $50, and thereafter a yearly increase of $25 for the two following years.

Each clause of the petition was supported by a strong argument. In support of clause 1 they showed that the cost of food, fuel, clothing and house rent had increased to a marked extent. In house rent the advance had been most marked, the cost for a flat of 6 to 9 rooms ranging from $20 to $60 a year. For all this there had been no corresponding increase in income, therefore in the absence of any system of superannuation or retiring allowance, it would seem but rare justice to make salaries high enough to enable the frugal teacher to provide against the exigencies of sickness, old age or disability.

In support of section 2 of the petition—that the present salaries of first class female teachers are lower than under any previous schedule since 1878—the following table was submitted:

AVERAGE SALARY OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE TEACHERS.

	Primary and Advanced		High School	
	No. Teachers	Ave. Salary	No. Teachers	Ave. Salary
1878.....	27	$296 00	1	$490 00
1883.....	26	284 00	2	440 00
1888.....	31	295 00	2	445 00
1893.....	56	290 00	4	375 00
1898.....	61	290 00	5	390 00
1900.....	74	281 00	7	389 00
1901.....	77	283 00	8	406 00
1901-02...	75	286 00	8	406 00

The above table includes all first class female teachers employed by the board, except the former lady principal of the Victoria High School and the assistants. If these were included the reduction would be even more marked. In 1891 the present salary schedule was introduced, and the effect is clearly shown by this table. The increase in the number of first class teachers during the past five years is due to the policy of the board in appointing, when possible, none but holders of first class licenses.

In regard to section 3 they submitted that in respect to female teachers engaged in High school, work where special preparation and fitness were regarded as pre-requisites, a distinction had very properly been made in salaries by the school board in St. John. A teacher that had qualified herself by years of special study and preparation to engage in High School work should reasonably expect a remuneration equivalent to that of her sister who spends a similar amount of time in preparation for other occupations. In other Canadian cities the salaries paid to teachers in such grades were from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. higher than those paid to teachers in the elementary grades. In the City of Winnipeg female teachers in the High School received $1,000 the first year and yearly increases of $25 until $1,100 was reached. Halifax paid its High School teachers $850 and $750 respectively.

In support of section IV. they presented the following table showing the salaries and annual increases paid to female teachers holding corresponding licenses and engaged in similar work in several other Canadian cities:

	Yearly salary	Period of Increase	Increase
Toronto,	$ 350-675	$25	13 years
Ottawa,	400-640	40	6 years
Hamilton,	300-550	25	10 years
Kingston,	275-500	15	15 years
Winnipeg, Grd. I.-IV.	500-675	25	3 years
V.	550-725	10	1 year
VI.	575-750	15	6 years
VII.	600-775		
VIII.	675-850		
Halifax,	300-450	30	5 years
*St. Stephen,	360-420	20	3 years
*St. John,	300-400	25	4 years

*Government aid included.

In regard to section V. they pointed out the injustice of depriving the female teachers who constituted so large a body of workers of a share in the prosperity and improved conditions of the country and showed that the school boards of Ottawa, Toronto, and Winnipeg had just recently revised their schedules and granted higher salaries to all their teachers. In regard to section VI. and VII. of the petition they quoted from a recent report of Dr. Inch, chief superintendent of education, to the effect that the time and expense in securing a license was greater than in former years and also that as soon as intelligent and energetic young men and women found anything that promised better financial results they left the teaching profession.

In regard to section VIII. they showed from official reports of 1902, that the cost per pupil daily present for the following cities was: Toronto, $25.99 Ottawa, $23.50; Hamilton, $19.39; Winnipeg, $24.91; Halifax, $21.72; St. John, $20.63.

Referring to section IX. they pointed out that recently better and more ample school accommodation had been provided, the services of twenty additional teachers had been sought, and during the past fourteen years school property has been secured to the value of $200,000.

They also maintained that granting of the proposed schedule of salaries, while adding to the cost of schools, would not bring the cost of tuition to a higher level than that of other Canadian cities. At the same time the increased remuneration would lead to greater permanency in the profession, would enable a higher standard of qualification to be fixed, and would attract to their ranks many of our most capable young women, who now hesitate or decline to engage in a calling where the remuneration is so meagre.

PRICE OF A KISS.

An Osculatory Masher Fined $100 For Trying to Kiss a Pretty Girl.

DES MONIES, Iowa, Jan. 6.—For attempting to kiss a pretty girl on the streets of Des Moines, Edwin Williams Cox was sentenced to thirty days in the city jail by Judge Silvara. Edwin attempted to seize a pretty young woman with the remark, "I would like to kiss you," and when she protested and started to run he followed holding to her skirt.

In the police court he remarked to the judge.

"Why, I would not do anything like that, your honor. I just came here from Minnesota."

"Well, I came from Missouri," was the judge's answer, "and if you do not happen to have $100 about your clothes for that kiss you didn't get you may go to jail for thirty days."

PRESENTATION TO REV. H. D. MARR, B. A.

On Sunday night at the home of W. H. Tennant, Brookville, some of the friends of Rev. H. D. Marr took the opportunity of showing the reverend gentlemen how thoroughly he is appreciated. Many kind words were said as to Mr. Marr's faithfulness in looking after the interests of the Courtenay Bay circuit. He was presented with a purse of gold. Mr. Marr, though taken by surprise, made a very feeling and felicitous reply. The presentation was made by Mr. Tennant. Mr. Marr leaves his present charge next June to take the pastorate of the Carleton Methodist Church.

"The Chinese have a custom of paying all their debts on the first," said the creditor, insinuatingly. "Yes," answered the debtor. "The Chinese are mighty hard to civilize."—Washington Star.

HAS NO EQUAL For Spavins, Ringbone Splints, Curbs, and all forms of Lameness, bunches or bony enlargements.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for so years and have found it an *infallible remedy*. Please mail me your book at once as I have a colt I am now having trouble with. Yours truly, L. L. JARVIS, Dayton, Texas.

As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Price $1; six for $5. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE; also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

FANCY A BATTLE-CRY

Like "On to Novotcherskaskoveth!" Isn't That Sufficient Reason for Averting a Japanese-Russo War?

(New York World.)

"Which do you think will beat if the Russians and the Japs get into the ring?" asked the Seeker for Information.

"It looks to me like a toss up," replied Gazzam. "But whichever gets the purse it's us at home that I'm worrying about and the poor poets who try to perpetuate the deeds of daring that the war will bring forth."

"I don't understand."

"No, and you don't understand Russian and Japanese, either. Maybe you haven't read much about the two countries and are not familiar with their methods of expressing themselves. If you were you'd be worried as I am. When Greece and Turkey had their little embroil a few years ago we began to see the hideous possibilities of war as exemplified by the names that commenced to figure in the press despatches, and when Spain took us no for a limited engagement, after that, we had our eyes opened by Montojos and Guantanamos and Oquendos and little words like those. The Boers and their kopjes startled us perhaps more than any of them, and the late unpleasantness in China tangled our tongues some.

"But for pure juggling with the letters of the alphabet, the Russians have the other nations of the world left at the post, and the Japs can do a little fancy spelling themselves. Still, they are not in it with the gentlemen from St. Petersburg.

"If you have read much about Napoleon you will remember that the first failure he had was his attempt to march on Russia and make it a suburb of Paris. That lack of food, inability of his soldiers to stand the cold and things like that were what made him turn back is what his press agents gave out as the reason for his retreat from Moscow. I know better. It was the language.

"Things were going pretty well on the march when one night Napoleon had a little talk with some of his marshals.

"'We're getting there, all right," he said. 'There's only a few more towns to take and I think the Russians will be offering to at least split the purse. We captured and sacked the thriving hamlet of Chernivogov today. What is the place scheduled for tomorrow?'

"'The next town, replied Soult, 'is Pobyedontostsey, sire.'

"'Come again,' said Napoleon. But Soult only put his finger on the place on the map. Napoleon looked troubled, but dismissed his marshals and spent the night with his dream book. In the morning he appeared before his army.

"'Brave men, soldiers of France,' said he, 'today we attack the town of Pobyedonostev. Are you with me?' To a man the army answered yes.

"'Then on to Pobyedonostev," said Napoleon. The town was captured. The garrison had fled and there was nothing to do but take it. The houses were burned in an hour or so, and the rest of the day spent in destroying the name of the place.

"That night Napoleon and his marshals had another seance. The great emperor asked what the next plaee was to be blotted off the map. Even the oily-tongued Ney could not tell him, but pointed meekly to a spot on the map where he had put a red mark. Napoleon looked more troubled than ever, but would not admit it. The next morning he again appeared before his army.

"'Soldiers of France,' said he, 'today we attack the last place between us and victory. Are you with me ?' The soldiers said they were.

"'Then,' said Napoleon, filling his mouth with fish-bones, 'on to Kamenetzpodolski.'

"'On to'—— The army tried to respond with a cheer, but were silent. They could not pronounce the name of the place to be attacked. As Napoleon saw that all was hopeless, for if you cannot yet your army to yell, 'On to So and So!' you might as well give up. If his men could say 'On to Kamenetzopodolski!' how could they ever hope to say 'On to Novotcherskaskovetch!' which was the next town but one, and would have to be sacked ? No, there was no use going further, so Napoleon ordered the retreat,and back to France went the army of France.

"Imagine the brave Japanese general trying to encourage his men by shouting, 'On the Verskvitchopozonomodiskivitch!' Could he do it ? Not with the aid of a mouthful of tacks. The Japanese army would turn and flee, and I wouldn't blame them.

"And the poets, too ! Imagine their trying to introduce the names of Russian battles and heroes into their poems :

"'Then up stepped valiant Getchzikoffovitchski,
At the battle of Ekaterinoslavovitach.

"It will never do. No, sir, the suffering from this war, if it gets going full tilt, will be immeasurable. My advice is, Keep out of it.

ODD JAPANESE CUSTOMS.

(Queer Things About Japan.)

Japanese ladies have been known to do without stockings to maintain the harmony between beautiful French slippers and magnificent French evening dresses. I have been served by a Japanese hosier who did without everything he did not supply himself—he had a shirt, a collar and tie and scarf-pin and studs, but no trousers. And the effect of their absence was heightened by his wearing braces, because he sold them. The Japanese do not kiss—if a Japanese girl knows how to kiss it shows the work of a foreign instructor; she does it as an accomplishment, not as an enjoyment. The Japanese have no pens and ink, but they make a very good shift with a painting brush. The Japanese houses have no chimneys, and you are never warm enough until the house catches fire. The Japanese have beef and no mutton; the Chinese have mutton and no beef. Japanese bells, like Japanese belles, have no tongues. Japanese snakes have no poison; Japanese music has no harmony. The Japanese alphabet is not an alphabet, but a selection of seventy useful ideograms to dispense with the thirty thousand in ordinary use by the Chinese.

WILL HOLD AN EXHIBITION.

Annual Meeting of the Exhibition Association

Was Held Last Evening When the Directors Decided to Go Ahead and Hold a Show This Year.

The directors met last evening in the board of trade rooms and prepared a report to present to the shareholders at the annual meeting to be held at 8 p. m.

The annual meeting of the shareholders, with President Emerson in the chair, and J. F. Gleason, secretary, was held in the board of trade rooms last evening. Members present were R. B. Emerson, R. O'Brien, Col. Markham, W. M. Jarvis, T. H. Estabrooks, J. W. Myers, Alex. Macaulay, D. J. McLaughlin, R. R. Patchell, S. S. Hall, C. B. Allan, F. A. Dykeman, Dr. Hetherington, W. F. Burditt, W. C. Clarke and I. Northrup.

The president made a brief report to the shareholders stating that the exhibition building was in bad condition owing to the recent storm having blown in some of the windows and that the attention of the common council had been called to the damage done and had taken steps to have the building repaired. The financial report showed a balance of about $1,700 on hand. As the law calls for the amount of $1,000 to be in hand, before an exhibition can be undertaken, the association is in a position to ask the government and the common council for aid to hold an exhibition this year.

The election of twenty-one directors was then proceeded with and resulted as follows: R. B. Emerson, A. Markham, D. J. McLaughlin, Alex. Macaulay, R. O'Brien, John Sealey, W. H. Thorne, W. M. Jarvis, S. S. Hall, F. A. Dykeman T. H. Estabrooks, William Shaw, C. B. Allan, W. F. Burditt, J. H. McAvity, Ald. Maxwell, H. B. Schofield, W. W. Hubbard, E. L. Rising, A. O. Skinner, O. H. Warwick.

It was resolved that the directors be authorized to fix a date and hold an exhibition this autumn. Meeting adjourned, to be called at an early date by the president, to elect ten additional directors as provided by the regulations of the association.

STR. SENLAC

Had Her Trial Run Down the Harbor Yesterday.

The South Shore steamer Senlac, Capt McKinnon, made her trial trip Tuesday, during which she acquitted herself in a most creditable manner, and showed beyond possible question that she is a superior steamer in all respects. The handsome boat left the I. C. R. pier shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with bunting displayed. There was a large number of guests on board, among whom were Robt. Thomson, P. W. Thomson, Inspector of Hulls Olive, David Lynch, the builder; Geo. Fleming and H. J. Fleming, of the firm which put in the machinery; J. H. Pullen, the decorator of the ship; A. C. Currie of the D. A. R., Purser Boggs of the Prince Rupert and Chief Engineer Henry of the same ship, Capt. Ingersoll of the Aurora, Capt. Logan, the shore superintendent of the Manchester and Furness lines, Capt. Kent of the dominion fishery service, Capt. Potter of the Prince Rupert, and T. H. Sime.

As the Senlac proceeded down the harbor the tugs gave her a salute, which was duplicated by the D. A. R. boat Yarmouth, and the horns on the pilot boats in the government pier slip added their applause at the fine appearance and excellent conduct of the new steamer. Salutes were exchanged at the Beacon and Partridge Island, and then the Senlac ran out as far as Cape Spencer. Here a thorough test was made of her compasses, the vessel being turned round several times. When she came up the harbor again about 4.30, she attained to high speed and docked at her St. John berth, the end of the new I. C. R. pier. The Senlac was declared by all on board to be a very staunch steamer. She starts on her first trip from St. John Thursday.

DEATH AT HALIFAX.

I. C. R. Employes Get Another Raise.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 11.—The death occurred unexpectedly today of Augustus Allison, cashier of the Confederation Life and agent of the Dominion Meteorological department in this city.

A few weeks ago the I. C. R. and P. E. railway members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Men, through their joint protective board, asked the railway department that the pay of ordinary trackmen be increased from $1.30 to $1.50 per day, with corresponding increase for foremen. The department complied to the extent of $1.40 for trackmen, and a corresponding increase for foremen. This the men declined to accept, holding out for the original demand. It is understood a compromise has been effected. Yard hands are to receive the $1.50 a day, with corresponding increase for yard foremen, flangermen and others. The exception to yard employes is because living is dearer in towns than in country districts.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

SARDINE INDUSTRY.

Charlotte Co. Manufacturers Deeply Interested in A. J. S. Copp's Scheme.

Francis P. McColl of Chicago, vice president of the Sea Coast Canning Co., and Geo. J. Clarke, M. P. P., of St. Stephen, are at the Royal. Mr. McColl's company carries on a sardine industry at Eastport, Me., and he is thinking of establishing a similar industry at Le Tang, Charlotte county.

With reference to the sardine industry, Mr. McColl said that the past season was an average one. The demand on the Canadian market for sardines is as yet not very large. But he believes that it will increase, and with that in view he will probably put up a factory at Le Tang. Mr. McColl said that he had shipped sardines to South Africa, and he believed that in time that market would be one of the best.

Mr. Clarke said that he accompanied the fishery commission appointed at the instance of A. J. S. Copp of Digby, N. S., to inquire into the herring fishery, on its tour to Grand Manan. Two meetings were held, one at North Head and the other at Grand Harbor. The meetings were open to the public. Mr. Clarke said that it was Mr. Copp who had in parliament made a charge against the people engaged in the sardine fishery of destroying the herring. He thought that it was quite out of the ordinary that Mr. Copp, the gentleman making the charge, should be appointed one of the commissioners to carry on the investigation. The evidence, however, showed that the greater part of the destruction of herring, if any, was caused by the Nova Scotia fishermen coming over to the Charlotte county coast and securing bait to be used principally for lobster fishing. For this bait they take what is known among fishermen as britt, small herring from two to three inches in length. These are too small for sardine canning, which requires herring from five and a half to six inches in length.

Mr. Copp's plan seemed to be to shut down the sardine industry, on which a large number of Charlotte county people depended for their living, in order to favor Nova Scotia fishermen in the way of bait; and to accomplish that end he tried to show that the sardine fishermen were destroying the herring, while the evidence clearly proved that the Nova Scotia fishermen were the culprits, because they took the herring for bait when too small to be good for anything else.

Suppose, said Mr. Clarke, that Mr. Copp succeeded in closing down sardine fishing on the Charlotte county coast, such action would by no means lessen the catch of herring along the New Brunswick and Maine coasts for the sardine canneries. The Americans would have the fish, notwithstanding it would be necessary for them to go farther away than they do at present, and so, granting Mr. Copp's contention is a valid one, the destruction of herring would go on. But the American fishermen would get the benefit of the sardine fishery, while their Canadian brothers would be deprived of the advantages to be derived therefrom. The people of Charlotte county are much interested in the sardine fishery, and will exert every effort to continue it.

COLD IN THE HEAD

CAN BE CURED IN A FEW MINUTES BY INHALING CATARRHOZONE.

By gently breathing Catarrhozone through the mouth and slowly exhaling through the nostrils, cold in the head can be cured almost immediately.

Catarrhozone is very simple and pleasant to use, and is guaranteed to cure colds, Catarrh and all winter ills or your money back.

Miss Helen Brown, Annan, N. S., writes: "I have used Catarrhozone and always found it satisfactory. It gives immediate relief to coughs and cold in the head, and is the cleanest and most convenient cure for Catarrh I have met."

Mr. Robert Kennedy, Kingston, N. B., writes: "I would not be without Catarrhozone for the world. For a cold in the head, coughs and influenza it is indispensable. It is so pleasant and convenient that it can't be praised too highly."

Carry a Catarrhozone inhaler in your vest pocket—use it now and again, and you won't have colds; it prevents as well as cures them. Physicians pronounce Catarrhozone the most marvellous cough and cold cure of the age and state that it has no equal for bronchitis, lung trouble and catarrh.

Two months' treatment costs one dollar, and is guaranteed to cure or your money back. Trial size 25c. At all druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Jan. 12.—The transportation commissioners arrived here today by C. P. R. and registered at Kennedy's. The enquiry was opened in the court house at 3 o'clock. Mayor Snodgrass in a short address outlined the evidence to be placed before the commission re St. Andrews' claim for recognition as a Dominion winter port. R. E. Armstrong followed. M. N. Cockburn came next with an argumentative and eloquent address that was frequently applauded by the large number of spectators present.

Capt. John Simpson, pilot of the Eastern Steamship Company's liner St. Croix, made a practical address, in which he proved from charts the safety of access to St. Andrews harbor, as well as the opportunity for building wharves to an almost unlimited extent, which he illustrated by reference to the charts laid before the commission and emphasized by his own experience as master in his position as pilot.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEWPORT, R.I., Jan. 12.—Despondent from a long sickness, Mrs. Frederick D. Goodwin, committed suicide today by taking 39 grains of corrosive sublimate. Mrs. Goodwin was taken ill some three months ago and was found dead in her bed this morning. Before her marriage she was Miss Melissa D. Marlin, of Pittsfield, Me., and her body will be taken to that place for burial.

ALBERT CO. COUNCIL

Mr. Cleveland of Alma Was Unanimously Elected Warden.

Synoptic Statement of the County Finances and of the Parish Accounts, Taken From the Auditor's Report.

HOPEWELL HILL, Jan. 12.—The first session of the newly elected Albert County Council opened at the Cape this afternoon, all of the councillors being present, as follows: Hopewell, W. J. Carnwath, Levi Downey; Hillsboro, Jordan Steeves, H. J. Stevens; Harvey, C. W. Anderson, H. H. Tingley. Alma, Wm. Rommel, J. A. Cleveland. Elgin, W. B. Jonah, John Garland; Coverdale, S. S. Ryan, M. P. P., Warden Leaman. Councillor Cleveland was unanimously elected warden.

Following are the committees:

Finance—Rommel, Tingley, Stevens, Leaman and Jonah.

Highways—Carnwath, Ryan, Garland.

By-laws—Jonah, Anderson, secretary-treasurer.

County property—Steeves, Downey, secretary-treasurer.

F. G. Moore, county auditor, presented his report, the more important features being: Assessment ordered for 1903, $12,611.81, to which is added for costs of collection $1,176.11, making a total assessment of $13,787.92, apportioned as follows: Hopewell, $3,596.91; Hillsboro, $4,593.74; Alma, $623.27; Harvey, $2,189.35; Coverdale, $1,448.34; Elgin, $1,345.31.

The general statement of income and expenditure is:

INCOME.

Receipts from collectors of 1903:		
Hopewell..	$2,683 07	
Harvey..	1,521 75	
Alma..	485 31	
Hillsboro..	3,877 04	
Coverdale..	1,050 49	
Elgin..	984 34	
		$10,602 00
Receipts from delinquent taxes:		
Hopewell..	$605 09	
Harvey..	882 13	
Alma..	82 91	
Hillsboro..	388 60	
Coverdale..	258 59	
Elgin.....	131 87	
		2,449 79
Receipts on account of road taxes:		
Hopewell...	$34 78	
Harvey....	196 61	
Alma..	14 80	
Hillsboro..	120 19	
Coverdale..	25 23	
Elgin....	89 16	
		480 77
Receipts from other sources:		
Jury fees..	$185 20	
Scott Act fines..	100 00	
Fines in bastardy cases.. ..	200 00	
Fines from other sources ..	116 00	
Licenses..	129 00	
Sheriff..	21 12	
From registry office..	57 70	
..Alma wharf rent..	21 00	
		830 02
		$14,362 58

EXPENDITURE.

School Drafts..	$1,638 75	
School Drafts..	1,638 75	
		$ 3,277 50
Contingencies and salaries ..	2,377 96	
On account of poor.....	1,969 45	
On account of roads....	409 20	
On account of Scott Act	400 77	
On acct. of lunatic asylum.	60 00	
Constable's costs..	15 05	
Criminal costs..	819 77	
Refunds..	8 60	
Jurors' fees..	294 80	
Board of health..	180 32	
Valuation..	657 35	
		7,203 27
Steadman Suit..		92 20
Geo. Barnett, col. justice.. ..		50 00
Interest paid at bank..		270 90
Albert railway debentures....		2,600 00
Albert railway coupons.. ..		1,200 00
Total expenditure..		$14,093 87
Balance from 1902..		744 67
		$14,838 54

The parish balances are all debits as follows: Hopewell, $49.23; Hillsboro, $824.33; Alma, $32.98; Harvey, $168.62; Coverdale, $1,067.63; Elgin, $825.80.

All of the new board except Councillors Jonah and Garland were members of the last council.

FAKE ART DECEIVES PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—An ingenious swindler in "high art" has just been brought to light by a case in the Paris courts. A picture dealer named Bureau had been disposing of false Corots, Millets, Harpignies, etc., to private collectors at fancy prices.

A purchaser of one of the Harpignies suddenly became suspicious of its genuineness and showed it to the painter himself. The latter denied being the author.

Then an investigation was made, and it was found that Bureau was carrying on a regular trade in landscape paintings of the Corot and Millet period. An artist named Reynolds made the copies.

FAMOUS BILLIARDISTS MATCHED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A private despatch from Paris announces that Geo. Sutton, the Chicago billiardist, and Maurice Vigner, the French expert have been matched for a five hundred point contest at eighteen inch balk line. The match has been fixed for January 19, in Paris.

STRIKE AT MACCAN.

HALIFAX, Jan. 12.—Men working in the Chignecto collieries at Maccan, refused to go to work yesterday. According to the statement of David Mitchell, general manager, the men had some days previously requested that the company send down their picks in the morning instead of each man taking his own. The underground manager, Mr. Baird, promised to have this done as soon as convenient. They demanded it by Saturday night, but he informed them this could not be done and requested each man to obtain a strap with a tag attached by way of preparation. Part of the men were satisfied with this, but finally all agreed to remain out of the works.

SUBMARINE FOG SIGNALS.

Eastern Line May Adopt Electric System—Capt. Thompson of the St. Croix Investigates.

(St. John Star.)

The Eastern Steamship Company has been investigating through Capt. J. E. Thompson of the St. Croix the practical utility of the recently invented sub-marine fog signal with a view of equipping their steamers with the apparatus. Recently Capt. Thompson took a trip from New York to Boston on the Herman Winter for that purpose. The company owning the patent installed submerged bells on Vineyard Sound, Pollock Rip, Boston Light and other dangerous points which are struck mechanically, each vessel having a distinct number. On the steamer is a receiver consisting of cases bolted to the inside of the vessel having a distinct number. On the steamer is a reto the inside of the vessel below the water line. In his report to Calvin Austin of the Eastern Steamship Company, Capt. Thompson says:

"An electric instrument is inserted into the tank, and this instrument connected by wires to a telephone located in the pilot house. By holding the receivers (there are two) to the ears, one can hear the bell and locate it exactly. When we passed the Vineyard Sound lightship we found the bell had not been ringing, as the people on the ship were not expecting us; but later we picked up the bell on Pollock Rip at a distance of four miles. The blows were very distinct and could not be mistaken. The bell on the latter ship strikes it very plainly. We heard the bell on Boston lightship about six miles and I was able to locate it exactly by use of the receivers.

Capt. Crowell of the Winter changed the ship's position for me, as I was anxious to ascertain if it were possible to hear the bell from all different bearings. I am entirely satisfied with all the tests and am convinced that this is the greatest invention of the century as an aid to navigation. I sincerely hope that those inventions will be adopted by the government and the bells installed at all points along our coast where such aids are needed."

TURKISH TROOPS MUTINY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 13.—A serious mutiny broke out recently among the garrison of Van, Turkish Armenia, owng to their pay being in arrears. About five hundred armed soldiers plundered shops and attacked Armenians. The mutineers finally made an attack on the palace, from which the commander of the garrison escaped over adjoining roofs.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 12.—The new government coaling station at Portsmouth was successfully tested today by several vessels and will be ready to deliver coal to any vessels in the United States navy as soon as the pockets, the capacity of which are 40,000 tons, are filled.

Could Not Sleep At Night.

Was All Run Down.

Had No Appetite.

FOOD WOULD NOT DIGEST.

Mrs. I. W. Warner, Riverdale, N.S., is glad there is such a remedy as

Burdock Blood Bitters.

IT CURED HER AND WILL CURE YOU.

She says: "I wish to add my testimony to the many others who have spoken so highly as to the unfailing virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters. I was all run down, had no appetite, lost all ambition, could not sleep much and had terrible headache and backache, and my food did not digest properly. I saw B.B.B. advertised, so concluded to give it a trial, thinking if it did no good it could do no harm. But after using one bottle I began to feel better, and by the time I had used three bottles I was feeling like a new person. I am so glad there is such a remedy provided for suffering humanity, and cannot praise it enough for I think there is no medicine like it on the market."