drinks is prohibited. This provision will be the means of avoiding trouble which might result were it not in existence.

'The possession or retention of fire-arms is forbidden except in particular cases, when a permit may be issued by the Governor, which is likewise revocable at any time. I am anxious that the game on the island, which has been killed off to a great extent by the bad characters who have frequented Anticosti at times in the past, shall be afforded an opportunity to increase. Many fur-bearing animals which were at one time very numerous on the island, have been trapped and destroyed and the number greatly decreased. They may become a source of revenue if allowed to increase, and for this purpose I have forbidden that hunting shall be carried on.

FISHING TO BE RESTRICTED.

'It is also forbidden to fish in the rivers, lakes and ponds of the island. The right of sea fishing by the inhabitants and the hunting of seals and whales is reserved. This fishing will be carried on under a special regulation in order to insure the preservation of the fish as well as the animals, and will be conducted in such a manner as to be a source of profit to the residents.

'No person will be allowed to possess any sailing craft without a nominal permit, mentioning the nature of the craft and giving its measurements, tonnage and inventory and the special use to which it is destined. These permits are revocable at any time. All craft must bear on the hull and sails a visible number, together with a mark on the stern of the vessel.

'The appropriation of any wreckage, or, in general, of any thing or animal which may be stranded on the shores of the island, is forbidden, and, except in the case of shipwreck or damage to a vessel, no craft shall load or unload cargo except by permission of the administration.

'All births, marriages and deaths which take place on the island must be reported to the administration or its representatives in each district. The rule, of course, is subject to the regulations and laws of the districts of Canada.

'All discoveries of minerals must be immediately reported to the administration, not only by those who have made the discovery, but by those who have any knowledge of the fact.

'In the interest of the public health, the interment of bodies wherever friends or relatives may desire, will not be permitted. Cemeteries will be established at convenient places on the island and duly consecrated. All interments must take place there.

'As a matter for further precaution for the public health, it is decreed that upon the outbreak of a contagious disease the fact must be reported immediately to the administration, that proper precautions may be taken. All residents of the island upon arriving here must submit to vaccination, which will be repeated yearly.

'All the ports on the island will be subject to the international sanitary laws.

'The offal and other waste resulting from the fishing industry must be disposed of in a manner which meets with the approval of the administration, in order that the health of the residents may not be jeopardized.

'No animals of any sort or description can be imported except by special permission, and after having been visited and passed by the veterinary officials of the island. Especially in the case of cattle will the quarantine regulations be enforced. They will be secluded for a certain length of time for the purpose of observation, and will also be subjected to vaccination as a preventive against tuberculosis.

'The lighting of fires for the purpose of burning trees, weeds or bushes is forbidden. Special permission will be given to light fires for the purpose of clearing land, etc.

'The father, mother or guardian of minors and the employers of servants will be held accountable for their acts.

'Any infringement of the rules will be considered a cause of revocation of the lease or contract which may exist or of permission to remain on the island.'

M. Menier continued that he believed no objection would be found to these regulations by honest and well meaning settlers. He is anxious that the island be developed, but insists that only a desirable class of people shall live on his property. No land will be sold outright, but long leases will be given, and special inducements made to desirable colonists.

M. MENIER'S INTENTIONS.

'I have come to Canada,' he said, with the full intention of doing nothing which can in any way meet with the disapproval of the government or the inhabitants. I have interests here now, and it is my sincere desire to do everything in my power to assist in the development of the country, recognising at all times that its laws must be fully respected and observed.

'At the same time—and in this there can be no doubt that I am fully sustained by the authorities—I intend to conduct my business in my own way. I have rights as a property owner, and I intend to enforce them. No one can come to Anticosti and make himself obnoxious by acting in a disorderly or improper manner. As sole owner it is my privilege to exclude such characters, and it might as well be understood now as later that I propose to enforce my views in this regard. Those who do not desire to respect my wishes may remain away.

'Among other reports which I understand have been circulated, is one that I have increased the amounts which have been charged in the past for the fishing privileges on the island. The Island of Anticosti Company, Limited, of England, from whom I bought this property, established a scale of prices for the season for fishermen who came here from the north shore of the Province of Quebec, from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the Labrador coast, or elsewhere. This consisted of ten dollars for each schooner, two dollars per capita for each man on such schooner who was actively engaged in fishing, and twenty per cent. of the catch. Of course, they had full right to fish in the sea surrounding the island free of charge. That privilege is something with which I have not attempted to interfere, nor have I the right to do so.

'But fishing cannot be carried on on a paying basis unless fishermen can take their fish ashore for the purpose of curing them. This scale of prices gives them permission to land on the island, erect houses for their accomodation, cure their fish, use the wood for fuel and other purposes, and, generally speaking, given them the rights of settlers for the season. No increase whatever has been made in the price which has been heretofore paid, and in this respect the conditions remain as they have existed for years. But I have decided to rid myself of unprincipled characters who came to the island and conducted themselves in a lawless manner. These are the persons who have set afloat the reports which have recently been in circulation. Their object in doing so will now be thoroughly understood. In the case of lobster packers, who have been conducting lobster packing houses for years, the old tax of fifty cents per case of forty-eight tins, imposed by the old company, remains the same.

'I am at present engaged in looking over my property, and by personal observation learning what there is here. I arrived on June 7 with the Vellada and the "Savoy," having left Havre on May 7. We touched first at English Bay, and are now making a tour of the island, stopping at the various places and making more or less extended excursions into the interior.

TO DEVELOP THE ISLAND.

'I am more than pleased with what I have seen of the island, and believe that it can be brought to a high state of development. I have made plans to accomplish this. Houses will be built at the principal places on the island, the main settlement being at English Bay, where residences, storehouses, a hotel, a church and shops of various kinds will be built and other improvements made. The government telegraph line now extends only from English Bay around the island to Fox Bay. The intervening space I shall complete, thus making an entire system of telegraphic communication around the island. I shall also establish a telephone service at various points as the necessity arises.

'The fishing industry is by no means the only one which can be made important here. The opportunities for raising cattle and for the manufacture of dairy products are most favorable, although, of course, it will first be necessary to clear much of the land of the growth of timber which at present exists.

'I have been received at all points on the island in the most friendly spirit by the residents, and if any feeling of dissatisfaction exists, not the slightest expression of it has been made to me. I wish the inhabitants of the island to understand that it is my intention to aid them in every way possible, my aim being to develop the island to the greatest extent. They will naturally be benefited thereby.

See That You Get
'GOLDEN RULE' or
"WHITE EAGLE"
FLOUR
FROM YOUR GROCER
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

THE "ADVANCE" is for sale at Johnson's Bookstore, and the Circulating Library, Desmond building, next door to the Telephone Exchange.

PERSONAL:—Mr. Henry Creighton of the Halifax and Dartmouth Steam ferry service is visiting his relatives and other Chatham friends, all of whom are glad to welcome him.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures liver complaint, rheumatism, and all diseases of the blood.

THE "RUTH" AFLOAT:—Mr. Nicholas Cunningham has floated the barque Ruth, which was stranded below Thibideau Gully and she now lies at the Muirhead upper wharf, Chatham—her hull being not much the worse for the grounding.

SALE OF RESIDENCE:—The residence of Mrs. G. A. Blair, corner of Wellington and Henderson Streets, Chatham, was sold on Saturday last at auction for $1,501. Mr. Donald McLachlan was the purchaser.

POST OFFICE:—Mr. Alex Thomson, one of the most efficient of the Inspector's staff at St. John is temporarily on duty at the Chatham Post Office. It is understood that Mr. R. B. Adams has resigned the postmastership, or is about to do so.

Ayer's Ague cure is a vegetable preparation, and warranted to cure all malarial disorders.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS:—No experiment in buying from us. We always send out the best stock and work that can be obtained. No order too small, none too large. We are watching the mails for your correspondence on the subject of cemetery work.

J. H. LAWLOR & Co.

A GREAT CURIOSITY:—The remarkable calf or calves, dropped on Mr. Wm. Welsh's farm at Pokemouche this season, which had two heads, three eyes and other extra organs, has been mounted by a taxidermist and is one of the curiosities on exhibition in connection with the Hotel Dieu fair, Chatham, which opened on Tuesday and is to be continued until Saturday of this week.

AN ATTRACTION to buyers of family groceries, provisions, dry goods and general household supplies is offered by Mr. Roger Flanagan at his well known store on St. John Street, Chatham, in the form of silver knives and forks, silver spoons, silver cruet stands and boxes of tea. He issues tickets which are presented by customers every time they make purchases, and no matter how small the amount, it is punched off, and when the purchases aggregate either $15 or $30, as the case may be, one of the articles specified viz.—a cruet stand, or a dozen of silver knives or forks for a $30 ticket or a 5 lb. box of tea, or 1 doz. silver spoons for a $15 ticket is given free.

"O WAD SOME POWER," ETC.—Whenever a yacht race is described in the papers, the report thereof is unmercifully cut up by a certain local amateur in the yachting line, who appears to have a mania for that kind of criticism, as the subject is a study to which he has given undue attention, for a few years of late, at the expense of Geography and other useful branches of ordinary education. At least that must have been the criticism of some of our school children who were informed by the World on Saturday that Point Wolf (it printed it Pt. Wolfe) is in Nova Scotia. The place used to be in Albert County New Brunswick.

A Forty-year old Grievance Removed.

In Bath, Ont., Chase's Kidney Liver Pills are a standard remedy. Joseph Gardner, of this town, suffered for 40 years with indigestion and its ever present accompaniments—constipation and headache. K. & L. Pills are the only remedy that gave him relief. 25c. a box, of all druggists. One pill a dose.

Steamer Nelson's Extra Bazaar Trips.

The Steamer Nelson will run a special trip this evening (Thursday) and Saturday evening to Newcastle in connection with the Hotel Dieu bazaar, leaving Newcastle on her usual time, 8.09 p.m., Newcastle time; will leave Chatham at the close of the bazaar, 10.30 p.m, sharp.

The Black Brook Mill to be operated.

The well known Black Brook mill, situated at Loggieville, which was operated some twenty years ago by the Stewarts, afterwards by the New Brunswick Trading Company and, some three years ago, by Mr. Wm. Damery under lease from the Bank of Montreal, has been sold by that Bank to Mr. G. J. Vaughan, and it is that gentleman's intention to forthwith make the repairs and carry on the logging operations necessary to the working of the mill next season. The price paid is understood to be $15,000 and the Crown leases of about 50 square miles of lumber lands are included in the purchase at that figure.

Mr. Vaughan's record in the lumber business warrants the belief that he will be a very desirable acquisition to the Miramichi guild of lumber operators, millmen and shippers. He was very successful in the business some years ago at Little Salmon River, and more recently at Point Wolf. He sold out the latter property to Messrs. White of Sussex, who also own a large milling property at Apple River, Nova Scotia. His intention was, we understand, to retire from business altogether, but comparative youth and habits of industry, together with the bargain offered in the Loggieville property suggested that continued business activity would be much better for both his own health and the country's good, than idleness. Hence the good fortune of the community in his making the purchase and deciding to become "a Miramichi man." We believe he will not have any reason to regret the step he has taken, while the Miramichi is to be congratulated on gaining so desirable a citizen and business man.

The Hotel Dieu Bazaar and Fair.

The grand bazaar and fancy fair now being held by the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, Chatham, was duly opened on Tuesday at two o'clock p.m. in a commodious pavilion on their grounds, which is decorated with flags and evergreens and lighted by incandescent electric lights. Tables bearing an endless variety of fancy goods in needlework and other handicraft, works of art, etc. are arranged around the sides of the great structure, while exhibits of curiosities, games and amusements are to be found in the open centre and convenient nooks, the whole presenting a gay and attractive appearance. The ladies and gentlemen officially connected with the management and sales are courteous and obliging and seem to spare no effort to promote the success of the undertaking on the one hand and the enjoyment of its patrons on the other. Tea was served in the basement of the convent building adjoining the booth on Tuesday afternoon until after seven o'clock. St. Michael's band is in attendance each evening and its music is a great pleasure and attraction. On Tuesday evening Miss Gertrude Hall recited and Mr. Thomas Stapleton and Miss Sara Sinnott sang, the children also singing in chorus. Refreshments of all kinds are for sale day and evening, and on each evening to the end there will be a bountiful tea served for the small charge of 25 cents. The opening this and to-morrow evenings will be at six o'clock, but on the closing day—Saturday—it will be at two o'clock. The object of aiding the hospital and other good works of the Sisters, is one that appeals to all classes in the community, and we have no doubt that they will have, in the patronage bestowed upon them on this occasion, reason to feel that the good they are doing is widely appreciated.

A Sample "Liberal."

Amusing things get into the newspapers sometimes, and one of these is a paragraph relating to the postmastership of Chatham which is being copied chiefly by the small conservative organs, having originated, we believe, in the World, which is, of course a little "giddy" on this particular subject just now. It is known that there was great rivalry not long since between Mr. Stewart of the World, on the one hand, and Mr. Geo. Watt of the Mitchell party, on the other, in the race for that particular office and, now that Mr. Stewart has been done out of it, he seems, "because of old times," disposed to assist his late opponent in the race with a zeal that even leads him to recklessness of statement. The World says: "Mr. Watt has fought long and steadfastly "in the Liberal ranks, even when the political status of some of the other prominent "members of the party was doubtful."

The World appears to have a very bad memory. It has the same trouble as our old friend, Mr. Mitchell—a shockingly defective recollection of comparatively recent events. It even ignores its whilom conservative benefactors—the most active promoters of its own origin. It forgets that in 1882 it was brought into existence by a number of very enthusiastic conservatives, prominent amongst whom were gentlemen who now proclaim themselves stalwart and lifelong Liberals. Two of these, who are recognised as political Siamese twins, are Messrs. Geo. Watt and Timothy Crocker. We ought to mention Mr. Crocker first, because he is the Chang of the charming couple, and when the World was brought into existence he it was who became a director of the concern, while Mr. Watt was contented with the position of a humble friend. The Liberals, in those days, used to win elections, and they banged the Mitchells, Watts, Crockers, Adamses and other Conservatives about at will. It is well remembered, however, that Mr. Mitchell abandoned the Conservatives in 1887 and came over to the Liberal party, bringing Messrs. Watt, Crocker and others of their kind with him. The day that Mr. Mitchell and these camp-followers of his were taken into the Liberal party in Northumberland marked the advent of its downfall. The victory it gave to him and them was the genesis of the party's disintegration, for he, being made the head of the party, and he and they having no political principles or policy save those looking to the promotion of Mitchellism, the men who had kept the organization together and made it a potent and victorious one, became disgusted and left it, so that it has, ever since, been distinguished only for its amateur election campaigns with Mr. Mitchell for its candidate, Mitchell policy and tactics and Mitchell defeats. Thus, from 1878 until 1887 the Liberal party, fighting against the conservatives, who were led by Mr. Mitchell and his satellites, such as the Watts, Crockers, etc. were accustomed to win elections against all comers. What has the party been since?—Only Liberal in name. It is, therefore, as we have already said, amusing to have Conservative papers like the World giving a man with Mr. Watt's crooked political history a certificate as one who has "fought long and steadfastly in the Liberal ranks," Mr. Watt was a misfortune in the Tory ranks up to 1887; and a calamity in the Liberal ranks from that time to the present, until it has become a truism that whichever side he isn't on is pretty sure to win. If the Liberals can manage to get him into the post office and out of the party they may have some chance of getting clear of his relative, Mr. Mitchell as a candidate, clear of him as a party Jonah and clear of the bad luck that it has had ever since Mr. Mitchell brought him over to it from the Tory ranks.

Runaway Lumber Train.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.—NEW BRUNSWICKERS ON THE TRAIN.

A serious accident happened on Thursday on the Saco Valley Lumber Company's railway, running up the Mt. Washington river, New Hampshire. At about 9 o'clock, as the logging train was returning with a load of logs from the camp, which is situated about three miles from the base of Mt. Washington, the brakes refused to work, and all control of the train was lost.

The place was one of the wildest on the road, with a grade of more than 300 feet to the mile. On the front of the engine were Charles W. Green and his son, C. B. Green of St. John N. B., who, with Burt Woodward, the fireman, and Edward Monahan, of Lancaster, foreman on the train, were the only ones to escape unhurt, Mr. Green shouted to his son not to jump, and both held on as the train shot down the steep decline. When the engine and cars jumped the rails both were severely shaken up, but otherwise uninjured.

George Woodward, the engineer, jumped to save himself, and struck upon a bowlder and was instantly killed. Mr. Woodward's son Burt, the fireman, also jumped and was saved. Mr. Woodward leaves a widow and two children, who live in Carrigan. John Murray, of Carrigan, brakeman, was killed by injuries about his head.

Marshall Walker, of Fryeburg, Me., had his leg fractured. The other injured ones were James P. Dunn, of Miramichi, N. B., injuries about head and face, and Charles Hanson, of Hiram, Me., broken arm and injuries about head.

Mr. Dunn's many friends here will be glad to hear of his coming out of the accident so well.

Rubbing It In.

Never use a liniment, says a high medical authority. Don't rub it in—drive it out. Take something that removes the acid poison from the blood—take something that will improve your digestion, and build up the body to the perfection of robust health. That "something" is Scott's Sarsaparilla, a remedy that obtains the best results in the shortest time. $1, of all druggists.

The Newcastle Shooting Affair.

In our last week's report of the testimony given by Mr. McKeen at the enquiry into the Newcastle shooting affair the following occurred:—

I jumped out of bed, and ran up stairs as fast as I could, without putting on any clothes; found some people standing in the upper hall; could not remember who they were. It was not very dark. There was a light burning in the little dark room that is there, and it showed some light into the hall; witness passed right by these people two the door of Mr. Mackenzie's room. He was singing out they are killing me. They are killing me. Right close after him, Mr. Mackenzie came out, and in front of the door commenced striking Mr. Beynon in the face as fast as he could strike him. Mr. Beynon did not seem to be able to defend himself at all. He did not put his hands up. Mr. McKane had his left arm around Beynon at this time and he was using his right hand on him. He said, by ——I will kill the son of a——I will kill the son of a——,"

By some mistake Mr. McKane is thus mentioned in the official report as being present and holding Beynon when witness stated that Mr. Mackenzie was striking him, but, as a matter of fact, Mr. McKeen did did not say Mr. McKane was there at all just then, but that it was Mr. Mackenzie alone who had his left arm around Beynon, while he was, at the same time, striking him with his right.

We make this correction gladly because, while we do not for a moment seek to condone or defend the conduct of either Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. McKane in connection with the unfortunate affair referred to, we realize that the circumstance has been eagerly seized upon by Mr. McKane's political and personal enemies for the purpose of making the very worst possible use of it against him, by giving exaggerated and, in some cases, untruthful accounts of it, as well as of other alleged misconduct of Mr. McKane since his residence in Newcastle. If the elements of personal hatred, vindictiveness and misrepresentation were eliminated from the adverse press reports and references which have gone abroad in connection with the matter were eliminated, it is fair and reasonable to believe that Mr. McKane would not be quite so black a sheep as he is represented to be. At all events, he does not seem to have been the object of much christian charity during the last few weeks, and it is probable that the Recording Angel has been enabled to about balance the account by setting on the right hand side spiteful items furnished by the virtuous mouths and pens of many whose lives and conduct have been at least no better than those of Mr. McKane.

Parting of Provincial Officials and ex-premier Blair.

[Fredericton Herald.]

Immediately after his return from Government House yesterday afternoon, after having resigned the premiership of New Brunswick, Hon. A. G. Blair was invited to the private office of the provincial secretary, where he found assembled the staff of the various government departments, and his late colleagues in the government.

Auditor General Beek announced the business which called them together, and then read the following address:—

TO THE HON. A. G. BLAIR:

DEAR SIR.—We the undersigned officials of the various departments of the Local Government, beg that you will accept from us this imperfect, but not the less sincere expression of the high esteem in which we have held you, throughout the long time during which you have exercised control over the administration of Provincial affairs, as Premier.

We feel that we have to thank you for uniform kindness and consideration received at your hands, which we will always gratefully remember, and with many regrets we look upon your withdrawal from the Provincial arena, as the severance of a connection, that has been congenial to us in our respective positions, and we hope, to you, not unfruitful of pleasant recollections.

While we deeply regret that in the public interests, you are impelled to take this step, we still congratulate you upon your advancement to a higher place in the government of the country, and sincerely hope, that in the years to come, as has been in the past, success and prosperity may attend you.

We beg to assure you that you have our best wishes for the future welfare of yourself, Mrs. Blair and family.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants.

J. S. Beek,	C. S. Brannen,
J. L. Inches,	G. Fred Coy,
J. R. Inch,	Robert Wetmore,
Andrew Inches,	R. S. Barker,
Geo. N. Babbitt,	T. Otty Crookshank,
T. Carleton Allen,	A. R. Wetmore,
E. W. L. Tibbitt,	J. W. Purdie,
F. A. H. Straton,	Wm. Harrison,
T. B. Winslow,	Seth H. Berry,
Edgar Hanson,	Mary Thompson,
W. P. Flewelling,	Louise A. Barter,
T. G. Loggie,	James Lynn,
Thomas Nesbitt,	Frank Sadler,
	John A. Donahoe.

MR. BLAIR'S REPLY.

Hon. Mr. Blair made a very feeling reply. He expressed the great regret he felt at severing his connection with the officials, to whom he paid a high compliment for their faithful and efficient services, during his experience of over thirteen years as head of the Provincial government.

He said this was one of the most trying days in his life, having been called upon to separate from his late colleagues in the government, as well as the officials of the various departments, with whom one and all his relations had always been of the most pleasant and satisfactory character, He wished them all success and happiness in the future. He then formally said goodbye, and shook hands with the officials, and was visibly affected during the proceedings.

Town Council Meeting.

The Town Council of Chatham held a special meeting on Monday evening last at 7,30. All the members were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after verbal corrections had been noted.

The Mayor said the first business to be considered was that in relation to the schools.

Ald. Bennett reported verbally in reference to his attendance at the Municipal Council, saying the only matter of particular importance to this Council dealt with was that of the Chatham Public Wharf, which was, at his request and in accordance with the wishes of the Chatham Council, laid over until January. The Secretary-Treasurer of the County had said that there was no reason why the Municipality should give a lease to Mr. Crimmin.

Ald. Bennett also reported that Chatham Street and Fire Commissioners' report had been presented to and passed by the Municipal Council and that Board now ceased to exist.

In reply to Ald. Loggie, Ald. Bennett pointed out that under the law, the balance of Street and Fire fund in the Secretary-Treasurer's hands was payable to Chatham Town Treasurer.

Ald. Nicol desired to know whether any action was to be taken on what Ald. Bennett had reported.

It was thought not.

Ald. Nicol said as debentures would soon have to be issued, the finance committee had procured the form of bond used in Moncton, which he submitted.

In reply to the Mayor, Ald. Bennett said it would be quite in order for the Council to appoint its quota of school trustees at any time without waiting for the government to make its appointments to that body.

Ald. Nicol, after explaining his views of the law on the subject, moved—seconded by Ald. Loggie, that the Town of Chatham, in special meeting of its Council called for the purpose, declare itself in favor of coming under the 94th section of the Schools Act relating to incorporated towns and duly notify the Governor in Council thereof. Adopted.

Ald Nicol, after expressing doubts as to whether it was quite legal for him to do so before the Government appointed its quota of School Trustees, moved that the Town's quota be appointed. Carried. The following were then elected Trustees by the Council: Patk. Coleman, Geo. Stothart, Wm. Lawlor, J. L. Stewart.

Ald. Watt moved, seconded by Ald. England, that Doctress Anna L. Brown be chosen the Town's appointee as the woman member of the Board.

Ald. Coleman, seconded by Ald. Nicol, moved that Miss Tweedie be appointed.

Ald. Watt said if Miss Tweedie were chosen she could not take the oath of office which required a Trustee to be a ratepayer and he understood that Miss Tweedie was not a ratepayer.

Ald. Bennett read the Act passed at the last session of the legislature providing for the appointment of two women as School Trustees in every city and incorporated town, one of which was to be chosen by the City or Town Council and the other by the Government. He pointed out that the only qualification was that the persons chosen should be women, and also that Ald. Watt had misrepresented the oath of qualification, which did not say anything whatever about Trustees being ratepayers. He referred to the appointments of women in St. John and Moncton under last winter's act, who were not ratepayers and called on Ald. Watt to retract his misstatement of the law.

Ald. Watt, however, would not do so.

Ald. Coleman said he was satisfied by what a member of the Government had told him that it was not required that the woman chosen Trustee should be a ratepayer.

Ald. Nicol said the Legislature had passed the act and, in it, fixed the sole qualification, which was that the Trustee chosen should be a woman. Why then should any other qualification but that so specified be required?

Ald. Loggie said both the nominees were well qualified for the position and he thought one of them might be withdrawn.

The question was taken and the Council voted as follows on Mr. Tweedie's nomination:

Yeas: Alds. Bennett, Coleman, McIntosh, Nicol, Murdoch.

Nays: Alds. Watt, Loggie, England.

Miss Tweedie was, therefore, declared elected.

Ald. Nicol moved that the male Trustees elected this evening retire in the following order:—Stewart, Lawlor, Colman, Stothart, but Ald. Bennett proposed to decide the matter by lot, which was done, and the retirement was decided thereby in this order: Stewart, in January 1897; Coleman, in January 1898; Stothart in January 1899 and Lawlor in January 1900.

The Mayor said that although this meeting was for the purpose of taking up school matters, it was also understood that fire matters would be dealt with.

On motion of Ald. Bennet rule of order No. 38 was suspended for the evening.

Ald. Nicol, after referring at some length to the importance of having practical men as a town Fire Board, and each ward of the town represented on it, moved, seconded by Ald. Bennett that Alds. Watt, Murdoch, Coleman and England, together with four other ratepayers to be nominated by them and approved by the Council, compose such Board.

Ald. Watt objected to nominations of this kind made en bloc, as the practice was a bad precedent. The Street and Fire services should be combined under one management. The law amalgamated them,

Ald. Bennett—That's just what the law does not do.

Ald. Watt said, as a member of the committee that framed the bye-laws that was his recollection of it. He contended that the whole Council should be a fire committee.

Ald. Nicol said this would give one committee too much to do and besides the advantage of dividing the work it was generally the case that small committees were the most efficient and workable.

Ald. Watt moved in amendment seconded by Ald. England, that Ald. Bennett's name be substituted for his on the Fire Board.

Ald. Bennet said that he was far less acquainted with fire duties than Ald. Watt, who was well fitted for the position to which he was nominated, and he asked the Council to vote down Ald. Watt's nomination.

Ald. Watt said he would not serve on the Board unless it also controlled the Street Service.

[Here there was a good deal of informal talking and waste of time.]

Ald Bennett finally made another speech giving the practice in St. Stephen, Woodstock etc., in the management of the two services under discussion.

Ald. Watt's nomination of Ald. Bennett, instead of himself, for the Fire Board was now put and lost and Ald. Nicol's original motion passed,

Ald. Nicol referred to the necessity of having arrangements perfected for the occupancy of the room now used by the Council and also for its being "fixed up" a little. He said Mr. Fothingham had put the rate per night for occupying it at $2.

Ald. Bennett moved that the members of the Council not on the Fire Board be appointed as the Public Works and Safety Committee.

Ald. Watt said he had heard of this scheme before and intimated that there was a plot to keep him off this committee by putting him on the Fire Board, and that Ald. Bennett was acting in the interest of Mr. Snowball in the matter, because he (Watt) was objectionable to that gentleman on account of his going down and ordering a certain street survey, etc.

Ald. Bennett said he had endeavored, ever since he was elected, to get along amicably with his colleague, Mr. Watt, but found it impossible to do so, as he had invariably met with rebuffs.

Ald. Nicol said that if Ald. Watt was very anxious to get at Mr. Snowball, he for one would not object to having him on the committee.

Ald. Watt said he had not said that, but that his colleague (Ald. Bennett) was acting for Mr. Snowball.

Ald. Bennett said Ald. Watt was acting in a most reprehensible and ungentlemanly manner and he regretted that it seemed impossible for him to rise beyond such a line of conduct, because it was his nature to be suspicious and discourteous. Ald. Watt was the only member of the Board who pursued this line of conduct and he regretted it for members should treat each other with decency, which Ald. Watt did not do. He (Ald, Bennett) had not exchanged views, or had any conversation with Mr. Snowball in reference to the composition of these committees and it was gross discourtesy for Ald. Watt to bring that gentleman's name up as he had done.

His Worship said he regretted that such reference had been made to a gentleman who was not present, and he would prefer that members should refrain from such allusions to persons not before the Council.

The question being put on Ald. Bennett's motion it was carried.

Ald. Nicol moved that the room be engaged for Council meetings at $2 per day when used, that sum to include light, and fuel when required.

Ambrose Hay's bill $4.50 for three attendances at Council was thought a large one and referred to the finance committee.

Ald. Bennett submitted a number of Bye-Laws which were adopted.

Ald. Loggie referred to the bad condition of the streets, especially of that in front of the Commercial Building and on the top of the hill in the ward he represents and thought they should be attended to.

The Mayor was of opinion that the Station road was amongst the first that should be put in good order, as strangers coming to the town must be unfavorably impressed on seeing its condition.

On motion of Ald. Nicol leave was given to the Fire Board Aldermen to retire for the purpose of selecting their outside colleagues, for the action of the Council.

Ald. Watt said he would not act with the other members appointed, so while he sat, sulking, the others appeared to be unwilling to retire without him and—

Ald. England said the first thing that should be done was to put Water Street in order along by the Snowball and the other mill where they were obstructed, as they were used by the poor men, for it was poor men who paid the taxes, and they should have the best roads.

Ald. McIntosh said that while Ald. England appeared to see the condition of Water Street in front of the Snowball and Muirhead mills and to single them out as obstructed, he was blind and dumb in regard to other roads he doubtless passed nearly every day and which were blocked up for one-half of their width. One street was monopolised by a company as it they owned it, but Ald. England hadn't a word to say on the subject. Ald. McIntosh gave particulars of the obstructions referred to and said that street, as well as Water Street should be looked after. The treatment of these matters should not be sectional or partial, but every individual, firm and company should be treated alike. If we are going to order the removal of obstructions, notice should be given to these interested parties so as to give them reasonable time to comply therewith—not the Snowball and Richards mill people alone, but the other company as well.

Ald. England said the sidewalk was often covered 18 inches deep at Snowball's and and care were also placed on the other street by the Pulp Company and he supposed the latter could be made to remove them.

[A long and out-of-order discussion followed in reference to the desirability of borrowing money for putting the streets in order—much of it being conversational and inaudible to the reporters.]

Ald. Bennet informed the Council as to what the law was relating to the Town's liability for damages to persons who might be injured by reason of defective streets, the gist of which was that so long as the streets were properly made in the first place damages could not be recovered for injuries to persons caused by their merely being out of repair. He thought bonds should be floated to put the streets in repair.

Ald. Bennett said he also desired to direct the Council's attention to the fact that the Town is entitled to all the Scott Act fines collected through its police court; and likewise that the Town had the sole right to the fees of pedlars doing business within its limits and that such pedlars must obtain licenses from the Town Treasurer.

At this point the members of the Fire Board retired—Ald. Watt with the others—and having returned Ald. Watt nominated Messrs. M. S. Hocken, Patk. Keoughan, Thos. Buckley and Chas. Gunn, who were elected.

Ald. Nicol returned to the subject of the streets again and it was being discussed in a dissultory way when our reporter withdrew, the proceedings being informal and time being wasted over it.

Tilby's Foot

The step 'twixt the sublime and ridiculous is quickly made. Surely literature presents no more grotesque idealization than Tilby's foot, and the numerous worshippers that have figuratively speaking bent knees and kissed the big toe of the foot, when reason once more comes to their rescue, will feel as if the production of the genus Ass were perennial. By the way did you notice when reading Tilby how highly it commended Putnam's Corn Extractor, which renders impossible the discordant excrescence, corns. Tilby's foot would not be worthy of homage if marred by corns; neither would yours. Use Putnam's Corn Extractor.

The Kolapore Cup.

IT RETURNS ONCE AGAIN TO CANADA.

A STRONG WIND INTERFERES WITH THE SCORES.

London, July 17.—The shooting contest for the Kolapore cup took place at Bisley to-day. The event was participated in by the British, Canadian, Guernsey and Jersey teams of eight men each, firing seven shots at distances of 200, 500 and 600 yards. Canada won the cup with a score of 656, Great Britain being a close second with a score of 648.

THE CANADIAN SCORE.

The individual scores of the Canadian team were as follows:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Spearing	31	27	30
Ross	29	29	28
Crowe	28	29	21
Lieut. Mitchell	27	26	24
Campbell	27	26	21
Weller	26	31	25
Hayhurst	28	29	32
Ozzy	30	31	27

The other scores were as follows:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Great Britain	232	219	193
Guernsey	228	223	147
Jersey	199	212	134

A strong wind blew across the range and greatly interfered with the accuracy of the shooting.

The victory of the Canadians was loudly cheered by the large crowd of spectators present.

The 'Rajah of Kolapore's' Imperial Challenge Cup was given in 1871 by His Highness the late Rajah of Kolapore, to be competed for annually by teams of eight, as follows:—

(a.) One team of efficient volunteers from the Mother Country.

(b.) One team from the militia or efficient volunteers of each British colony or dependency.

(c.) One team from members home on leave of the Indian Staff Corps or of the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Indian Service or India Volunteers, or all four.

Six times before has the cup been won by the Canadian team:—In 1872, by a team sent by the Militia Department, under command of Major Worsley; in 1873, team in command of Lieut.-Col. Peters of New Brunswick, Major Otter, Queen's Own Rifles, second in command; 1875, in command, Lieut. Col. Mackinley, Nova Scotia; second, Major Cotton, Ontario; 1881, Lieut.-Col. Gibson, Ontario, in command, Capt. Curren, Nova Scotia, adjutant; 1884, Lieut.-Col. White, Ontario, in command, Capt. Borse, Quebec, adjutant; and again in 1889, when Lieut.-Col Thomas Bacon, Ontario, had charge of the team, with adjutant, Capt. John Hood, Quebec Province.

The twin cups constituting the Kolapore cup are remarkably handsome specimens of the silversmith art. They stand some twenty inches in height and are urn shaped, being at the broadest part of the body about eight inches in diameter. On the shoulder of each are two lions' heads handsomely wrought proceeding from which on each is a delicately worked chain handle ornamented with dead beaten silver bead knots. The sides of the cup are curiously ornamented with beaten scales picked out with delicately chased lines and burnished. The necks are plain burnished silver with chased border lines and are closed with concentric lids.

A Chance for us all.

The possibilities of winter comfort seem now to be only limited by the extent of the spruce trees in the land. So long as a "wooden cloth—and this is practically what Fibre Chamois is, can be had for a trifling expense to line our outer garments with, no one need ever suffer from the sharpest winds or frostiest air of winter. An absolute nonconductor of heat and cold, Fibre Chamois is also durable, light and pliable so that the presence of a layer of it through a coat is never felt save by the protection it gives from a roaring gale or icy temperature. As its thorough worth has long since been proved there is no possible chance of disappointment in preparing to enjoy the healthful warmth it always provides.

HOT WEATHER BLUES.

And Paine's Celery Compound.

The hot, fiery weather of midsummer is extremely trying to those who are weak, nervous, sleepless, and used up. Just at this time, half-well people suffer from what is termed "hot weather blues." This means tired, weary feelings, and an oppression that makes daily life a burden. When the "hot weather blues" overcome a person, there is always a great lack of nerve force and power and bodily strength is at a low ebb.

Many will ask, "what can we do that we may be enabled to attend to business and enjoy life like others around us? Why, do just as thousands of others have done, banish the cause of the "blues" by using Paine's Celery Compound for a few weeks. This marvellous tonic medicine will restore your vitality: it will strengthen the nervous system; it will cleanse the blood and give you new feelings and aspirations.

Thousands have found Paine's Celery Compound to be an invaluable agent in the hot weather for keeping up activity, appetite, perfect digestion, and for promoting sweet and refreshing sleep. Paine's Celery Compound will banish the "blues," and put every weary and used up man and woman in such a condition, that work will be a pleasure, and life will be worth living.

How Maceo Died.

Private advices give an entirely different account of the death of Jose Maceo, the Insurgent leader, from the versions which have heretofore been given out. According to this story, after the insurgent colonel Cartagena had been killed in the engagement in the Gaot Hills, Maceo, with his staff and escort put himself at the head of the warriors and lead in a dash by which he hoped to surprise the Spaniards. He had however, made a serious miscalculation and found himself confronted by a strong force in a superior position. Seeing his error, and hoping to escape Maceo shouted to his followers: "Back! let us retreat, they're too many for us." As he uttered the last word a rifle ball struck him in the back of the neck and passed through his head, emerging between his eyes. The volley that killed Maceo also slew his friend, Dr. Perueta Repavarria, and several members of his staff.

The Most Costly Materials Used in the Manufacture of Diamond Dyes.

The best and most costly ingredients and materials are used in the manufacture of Diamond Dyes. No experiments are ever made with cheap colors with the view of increasing the manufacturer's profits.

Diamond Dyes are the world's standards and will be kept as such no matter what the cost may be. The cheap and imitation dyes sold by some dealers are never twice made from the same grade of Materials, ther