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House For Sale.

Tenders addressed to the Almshouse Commissioners, will be received by the undersigned up to March 10th., for the purchase of the house and lot situate on St John Street, Chatham, known as the "Kerry Property" and now occupied as the County Almshouse. Possession given on or before April 1st. Terms, cash.
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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - FEBRUARY 22, 1900.

Political Notes.

The St. John Globe has already reorganized the provincial government. It is pretty squarely in opposition because the Premier and his colleagues do not, at Hon. Geo. E. Foster's demand, consent to govern the province on the lines of Dominion party politics. This is about the only thing in which the Globe agrees with Mr. Foster and it is said the reason is not so much because it loves that gentleman as that it hates Hon Mr. Tweedie.

Referring to the Globe's fresh manifestation of hostility to the government and its alleged rumors, which, of course, are merely its own inventions, the Gazette says that when everything is serene and quiet in the field of provincial politics the rumor-monger is sure to get to work. Everybody remembers how the Globe hounded the late Premier Mitchell and published paragraphs fortelling when the disease with which he was stricken would cause his decease. Mr. Mitchell outlived the furthest date assigned to him, and this so enraged the Globe that speculations were indulged in as to who would succeed to the office of Premier. It was represented that Messrs. Emmerson and Tweedie were at sword's points as to the succession—when the matter had never been reverted to, as Mr. Mitchell was still living. When Mr. Mitchell died, the Globe was one of the papers that tried to convince the public that the government was on the eve of breaking up. But even this did not happen. The elections were called on and the government was sustained by a much greater majority than before. Now, the public is being treated to a fresh batch of rumors. Mr. Emmerson is going on the bench. No better appointment than Mr. Emmerson could be made to the bench of this or any other province, provided he wanted the positon. But the principal difficulty is that there is no vacancy at the present time and the future is too uncertain to cause anyone to speculate on it.

The remaining rumors have about as much foundation as the one just disposed of. The local government is not in any way disturbed over the existing condition of things, but on the contrary feel that they enjoy the confidence of both the House and the people. The changes that have already taken place are the only changes that are likely to take place for some months. The present is the second session of this house and that other changes may take place before the next general election few will doubt, but speculation as to what they will be at this time is slightly premature.

THE WAR!

Stirring and encouraging events have taken place in South Africa during the past week.

Under General Roberts' plan of campaign General French has driven General Cronje from his positions between Modder River and Kimberley and entered that long beleagured city with his relief column. Cronje is in full retreat, and General French acting in concert with other commanders was pursuing him at last accounts, making small captures by the way.

General Buller has also gained advantageous positions across the Tugela and the relief of Ladysmith is said to be impending.

A Montreal Star special says that the Canadian contingent is with Lord Roberts' column. It left Gras Pan on Tuesday marching 30 miles to Wegard Drift and then hauled the naval guns across the difficult drift. On Friday they marched to Jacobsdal and then to Klipfontein. The latter place they left and by forced marches sought to catch up with the Highland Brigade and the sixth division which are trying to intercept the Boer army. The attack of the Boers on the convoy was after the Canadians had left.

MODDER RIVER, Monday, Feb. 19.—Although the rapid march of General French's division was marked by a number of conflicts his actual entry into Kimberley was unopposed. When the British were still eight miles off the signalling corps intercepted a heliograph message from the beleaguered garrison to Modder River, saying; "The Boers are shelling the town." The advancing column replied: "This is General French coming to the relief of Kimberley". The garrison was incredulous and thought the message was a Boer ruse and flashed the query: "What regiment are you?" The reply satisfied the defenders of Kimberley. Anxiously awaited succor was at hand and a few hours later Gen. French at the head of a column made a triumphant entry into the place, the people surrounding the troops and intermingling with them, cheering wildly, grasping the soldiers' hands, waving flags, hats and handkerchiefs and exhibiting in a hundred ways the intensity of their joy. The inhabitants had been on short rations for some time, eating horseflesh and living in burrows under heaps of mine refuse. Diminishing rations had been served out daily at 11 o'clock in the Market Square under the shell fire of the enemy, whose guns opened on the square whenever the inhabitants assembled. Throughout the siege Cecil Rhodes provided the natives with work and food and thus kept them quiet. The miles of convoy bearing provisions for the relief column of the town, slowly winding its way across the plain in the direction of Kimberley, was the gladdest sight which had greeted the eyes of the beriaged for four months. Gen. French's march was so rapid and the heat so intense that many of the horses died of exhaustion. At the crossing of the Modder River the Boers bolted, leaving their tents, guns, oxen, wagons and a large quantity of ammunition in the hands of the British. Moving northward, the Boers again attempted to stem the advance, but Gen. French turned their flank and reached his goal with insignificant losses. Seven men killed and 35 wounded during the three days from Wednesday, Feb. 14, to Friday, Feb. 16. After a night's rest at Kimberley Gen. French's column pursued the Boers to Drontveld, surrounded the kopjes on which they were posted and shelled them till nightfall, when the Boers fled, leaving many dead. General Cronje left a gun, his tents, food and clothes at Magersfontein.

An Ottawa despatch received at noon yesterday by Mr. Fred Tweedie says:

"Nineteen members of the Canadian contingent were killed and wounded in an engagement at Modder River on Sunday. Among the wounded were Ward and Hutton."

There are five Wards in the contingent. One of these is R. Ward of the 73rd, Chatham, and another, G. Ward, of the R. C. A., both in Company G.; a third is E. Ward, of the 66th Batt., the fourth G. Ward, of the 68th, who belong to Company H. Halifax, the fifth S. M. Ward, Company R. Toronto.

There is a J. Hutton, formerly of the 14th Batt., now of Company D. Ottawa and Kingston, but no man named Hutton in the contingent; it is rumored about the streets that the name Hutton probably means Letson.

Latest.

[*Special to the Advance.*]

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 21st.

The Canadian Contingent participated in Sunday's battle, being all day under fire.

The casualities were as follows:—

KILLED.

R. D Taylor, P. E. I.
P. S. McClary, Hampton, N. B.

WOUNDED.

Bert Gifford, Newcastle,
Hunter, Scott, Johnston, Hayden, of St. John, and McLaughlin, Wave, and Lane, of P. E. I.

The Ottawa men killed are Lewis Jackson, Burns.

The Ottawa wounded are Thompson, Clark, Laird, McAuty, Bradshaw, Coleman, Gibson, Ritchie, (son of Chief Justice).

Montreal killed are Goodfellow, Lester, Barrie, and McQueen.

Montreal wounded are Moore, Gorman, Thomas, McEwen, Shaw, Turner, Roberts, McGill.

Toronto men killed are Findlay and Manion.

Toronto men wounded are Stewart, Usher, McGiverin, Kennedy, Ward, Vandarwater, McLaughlin and Weston.

Manitoba men killed are Scott, Mandeville, Jackson, Summers and Todd.

Manitoba men wounded are Arnold, Beach, Neibergall, Leomann, Duncafe, Andrews, Rixon, Smiles, C. Thompson, McKenzie.

London men killed are Donegan, R. Smith and W. White.

London wounded are Mason, Threeves, Seippi, Power, J. Smith, Torrenten's, Paddon, Brough, Gemmel, McLaren, Corley, Kay, Wheatcraff, Kingwall.

London missing are Adams and Burns.

Halifax men wounded are Regan, Adams, C. McCullum and Robertson.

The following sick were captured at Waterval Drift:—

Cobbold, London; Wood, Ottawa; Wall, Ottawa; Doissonens, Quebec; Walsh and Drake, Halifax.

Died at Orange River, Moore, London.

INCREASING STOCK:—The Merchants' Bank of Halifax is applying at Ottawa to have its capital stock increased from two million dollars to three million dollars, for the purpose of extending its business outside of the city of Halifax. The new stock is to be allotted to and among the shareholders of the bank, pro rata.

A Dry Subject, So Far.

According to a letter received a month ago by the Mayor from Engineer Coffin, it seems that the experience of cities which have their water supply for all purposes from artesian wells within their bounds does not count for anything. We are glad, however, to observe that he has consented to a boring being made on or near the Hay farm "pretty well down to bank of the river," now that the one sunk where everybody having an intelligent idea of the Chatham water-basin knew, before it was made, that it would be a failure, has so proved.

It is interesting to note that the failure of the boring at the high elevation on the Hay property to supply water within practical reach of a suction pump has put the World's hydrostatic specialist out of temper, and directed the outpourings of his wrath upon those who have differed in some essential points from his peculiar ideas, the carrying out of which have unnecessarily cost the Town considerable money. Those who are so severely referred to can afford to overlook the evident vindictiveness of which they are the objects, and hope that those who have the spending of the people's money will, some time, realise that they must not always abandon their own judgment and that of their fellow ratepayers in order to implicitly follow the advice of those whose business it (legitimately no doubt) is to get as much as possible of any public money that is to be expended anywhere, or by anybody.

A discouraging and disappointing feature of the situation is that Chatham seems to be no nearer to being supplied with a water and sewerage system than ever. The ratepayers and the legislature have done their part, but the work hangs fire. Meanwhile the price of water pipes has advanced very materially and there is no prospect of a resumption of the rates prevailing when the legislature gave the Town authority to provide itself with the system.

The ADVANCE is entirely in accord with the principle affirmed by the Town Council on Monday evening—that it should own and operate our street and domestic lighting services. A suggestion of Ald. Hocken in this connection is, however, timely. He, no doubt, feared that the experience of the past year in regard to the proposed water system would be repeated. A company, it will be remembered, was organized to supply Chatham with water, and it applied to the legislature for an act to enable it to carry out the undertaking. Ald. Watt and other gentlemen of the council prevented the company from accomplishing its purpose by securing a substitute act, by which the franchise was, on certain conditions, retained, exclusively, by the Town. Then the ratepayers were called upon to vote whether they favored the building of the water works by the Town or not, and they decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

The company, had willingly abandoned the enterprise in favor of the town under, taking the work, for their object in all they did was to see Chatham adequately supplied with water. The result of the whole business, so far, however, has been very disappointing. The Town Council has proved unequal to the situation. It has exhibited ineptitude and lack of executive force which cannot but have the effect of causing hesitancy on the part of citizens generally to vote in favor of placing in the same weak and unresourceful hands the control of the electric light business of the Town, lest the milldew that has fallen upon the water and sewerage enterprise may extend to that also. As we have said all such franchises should be owned and operated by the Town; and we hope the ratepayers will affirm that principle notwithstanding the experience we have had in the matter of the proposed but long delayed water and sewerage system.

Ottawa.

In the House of Commons on Monday Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reply to questions respecting the recalling of General Hutton said that General Hutton in his speech had insinuated that his differences with the government were due to a desire on the part of the latter to exercise improper political influence on the militia organization of the country. I desire on the part of the government to say there is absolutely no foundation for such a statement, the causes of difference between the government and General Hutton were not over any broad questions of general policy. The causes of difference were that General Hutton was insubordinate and indiscreet and deliberately ignored the authority of the minister in the administration of the department. The government desires to state that while they will at all times be prepared to give the most careful consideration to any representations which may be made by the officer commanding the militia, it must be distinctly understood that any such officer on accepting the position in question becomes from that time an officer in the employment of and subject in all respects to the government of Canada, and that he is to be regarded as the advisor, but not as entitled to control the department of militia. The government are responsible to the parliament and people of Canada for the due administration of each and every branch of the public service and they would be derelict to their duties if they were to permit any subordinate official under any circumstances to take upon himself to disregard the instructions he may receive from the constitutional chief of his department.

The Legislature.

The legislative session opened at Fredericton on Thursday last. Nearly all the members were present and a very large number of visitors thronged the galleries and had privileged seats on the floors of the House, conspicuous amongst whom were ladies in brilliant toilettes and uniformed military men. The Governor was received by a Guard of Honor and on taking the usual place in the House read the following Speech:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In welcoming you to the discharge of your legislative duties I am pleased to be able to congratulate you upon the year of progress and advancement which we have enjoyed since you last met. The satisfactory results which have attended the labors of our people engaged in all branches of industry and the expansion of trade, unprecedented in the history of our country, afford ground for profound thankfulness and give evidence that the causes which have contributed to this period of prosperity are solidly based.

The unhappy circumstances of the conflict in which our Empire is engaged in South Africa, while deeply deplored by all, has demonstrated in a manner most marked and significant the essential unity of the Empire and the fervent loyalty of the entire citizenship of Canada. In the eagerness displayed by our young men volunteering for active service and of the disappointment of those compelled to remain at home can be read the strongest and complete proofs of the ever growing and deepening attachment of Canada to the Motherland, and the awakening of our people to the fullest and highest appreciation of the duties of enlarged patriotism and of their manifest obvention thereto. While the Provincial Legislatures are excluded from any jurisdiction or authority over the marshalling and management of our soldiery, yet the presence among us of those who are bearing the burden of anxiety incident to the presence of loved relatives in the face of the enemy makes it incumbent upon us to see that such burden is not aggravated by the financial loss occasioned them by the absence of our provincial volunteers, and to that end you will be asked to concur in a grant in aid of the provincial fund, which the liberality and loyalty of our citizens have already raised, and your assent will also be asked to a measure legalizing the grants made by municipal bodies towards that laudable and patriotic object.

The subject of technical education, involving instruction in agriculture, mining and the mechanical arts, has during the recess engaged the attention of the government. The desirability of a school with this object had led to a conference with representatives of the governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island as to the feasability of joint action by the Maritime Provinces. The importance of affording facilities to the youth of our country to secure the practical training which such an institution is designed to supply cannot be too strongly emphasized. With the keen competition existing in all branches of industry under our modern civilization it is essential that our young people should possess the high at possible qualifications if we would continue to make the progress we hope for in the development of the extensive resources of our province. I have every confidence that your best intelligence will be exercised in the consideration of the measure that will be submitted to make possible the establishment of such an institution.

The great interest aroused by the progress already made toward the mineral development of the province as a result of the stimulus of recent legislation is a matter of sincere congratulation, and encourages the hope that the vast extent and value of our mineral resources will bring to the people of this province the wealth designed by nature for the enjoyment of our people in placing these valuable mineral deposits within our border.

The advancement in agricultural methods and conditions throughout the province during the past year has been unsurpassed in our history as a people, and my government is stimulated by the success just won to even greater effort than has heretofore characterized their administration of affairs in this direction. The agricultural meetings so frequently held throughout the country districts during the season that have gone will, as far as possible, be increased in number and efficiency. In this movement not the least important agency has been the series of successful agricultural exhibitions in prominent centres of the province, and I am pleased to be able to congratulate you on the success of the Provincial Exhibition held in the City of St. John, and of the large exhibitions held in Gloucester, Westmoreland, Kings and Carleton counties. Strong evidence of our progress and development characterize all these gatherings, while the large attendance evinced a widespread interest on the part of all sections of our population.

Supplementary to the efforts persistently put forth by my government to develop the various natural resources and industries of the province, steps have been taken to familiarize the people of Great Britian and of other countries with the desirability of New Brunswick as a home for intending settlers. In order more practically to effect this purpose it has been deemed advisable to seek, through the agency of illustrated lectures, to set forth the natural advantages of this province as a field for immigrants, and to furnish the people of the old country distinctive information as to the natural resources, the industrial and social environments, the fertility of the soil and the climate conditions obtaining in this particular province of the Confederation, as well as to the facilities with which homesteads can be here acquired, and I have confidence that the methods adopted will be productive of substantial good.

The claims of the province against the Dominion government arising out of the Eastern Extension Railway matter have by agreement between the two governments been referred to three competent and disinterested parties mutually chosen for final settlement and adjustment; their award to be made and handed in on or before the first day of June next.

The unsatisfactory state of the law governing the solemnization of marriage in the province renders it necessary that some adequate remedy should be applied by the Legislature. A measure to that end will be submitted to your consideration.

The necessity of the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the province has for some time been manifest, and will doubtless induce your favorable consideration to such measures as will be submitted, having in view the accomplishment of so desirable a work.

We must all deeply regret the outbreak of an epidemic of smallpox in some of the northern and eastern counties of our province. Active measures were promptly taken under the direction of my government, having in view the stamping out of the disease where established and the prevention of its further spread. The results thus far achieved warrant the hope that the measures taken will prove efficient.

I have directed the accounts of the income and expenditure for the past fiscal year, as well as the statement of the receipts and expenditure for the current fiscal year up to the opening of the present session, to be laid before you.

Estimates of the probable income and expenditure for the current year will be submitted to you and I think you will find the estimates of expenditures have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements incident to the growth of our province and the expansion of its public service.

Bills will be introduced to provide for the establishment and maintenance of public parks, to amend the law relating to municipalities, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office of coroner, and to consolidate the Common Schools Act, and to amend the laws relating to other important subjects, and I trust that your deliberations will, under Divine guidance, be conducted with a wise regard for the public weal.

The address in reply was moved by Mr. Todd of Charlotte and seconded by Mr. Fish of Northumberland. Both made excellent speeches.

Mr. Fish said: In acknowledging the welcome extended to the members of the legislative assembly of our province it is my pleasant duty to second the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The matters referred to have met so many of us in our every day occupations, that we feel it but natural and in order that they should be brought before us by the authority we have placed over ourselves and in whom we have such deserved confidence and who thus remind us of that care, watchfulness and consideration of our welfare and happiness that redounds to the honor and glory of a country possessing a government which rules so wisely and well within the civilization in which we live. Unhappily the mother country, whose great mission ever has been the protection of her subjects, and the granting of the freest liberty in advancing that civilization which seems inherent in her people, and which gathers and spreads in every land where her principles and authority are recognized, is engaged in a terrible war within the borders of her colony in South Africa. It is a most fitting evidence of our loyalty and gratitude to see, throughout the length and breadth of our land, noble hearts ready and willing awaiting an opportunity to go forth, in addition to those already gone, to support the cause of the empire and to uphold the liberties so dearly bought in the struggles of the past centuries. (Applause.) May we hope that victory will soon be ours. (Applause.) But while the battle is being fought by our volunteers it is a matter of congratulation to find that the government is not unmindful of the welfare of those among us who may be called upon to suffer increased burdens, and a suitable contribution to the provincial fund will be asked from the house. I feel it would be a waste of words on my part to assure the government that their measure will receive the unanimous support of both sides of the house. (Applause.) Though we may be divided by party politics and far divided in creed and nationality, I feel that I am expressing the true sentiments of our people when I say that we are a unit in our devotion and loyalty to Queen and country. (Great applause.)

The consideration of the measure for united action of the maritime provinces in placing within the reach of our young people the privilege of practical instruction in the science of those arts which are so closely identified with our own surroundings cannot fail to strike every observing mind as well worthy of the unanimous support of this house in performing a duty to a people who only carry in their industrial pursuits that they may see the hand that beckons them on the way to help themselves.

Already those of our people engaged in agricultural pursuits have profited much by the information and assistance which the department of agriculture has placed before them and when we find this effort so successful and so highly endorsed and appreciated, we cannot but commend the government for this further evidence of their interest in the welfare of the people.

We are pleased to note that the eastern extension claims are now having attention, and we trust our province will receive the award which our just claim entitles us to.

The coming amongst us of a mild but highly infectious type of smallpox is unfortunate, but the immediate action of the government and the hearty assistance of most of our people have, I trust, checked its further spread. I notice, Mr. Speaker, a paragraph in his honor's speech setting forth that the unsatisfactory state of the law governing the solemnization of marriage in the province renders it necessary that some adequate remedy should be applied by the legislature, and a measure on that subject is promised. I may say I bet my no confidence when I state that I have not been informed of the special object of this paragraph. It may, indeed, be that a bill will be introduced looking toward the compulsory marriage of some members of the executive council (Laughter) those members who up to the present time have refused to take upon themselves the full duties of citizenship, (Laughter.) Last year we had the assurance of the prime minister that the surveyor general was about to do this duty in this direction, but up to the present time that honorable gentleman, I regret to say, has not given practical evidence of a change of heart. (Laughter.) It is possible, however, that there may yet be a race between the honorable surveyor general and the new member of the executive council, Hon. Mr. McKeown, as to which of the two will first leave the ranks of single wretchedness. (Laughter.) It might not be a bad idea, Mr. Speaker if the proposed measure contained a provison that no unmarried man could be a member of the executive council. (Laughter.) And although I have no desire, your honor, to be personal, I would also favor a section in the proposed measure that no bachelor be qualified for the position which you, Mr. Speaker, in all other respects fill so worthily. (Great laughter and applause.)

On Friday Mr. Hazen asked leave to introduce a bill abolishing the office of solicitor general.

Mr. Tweedie took the ground that this bill could not be introduced by a private member. Such a bill could only be introduced by one having the authority of His Hon. the Lieutenant Governor. If a private member had the right to introduce such a bill as proposed by the leader of the opposition, such a member would have quite as much right to bring in a bill to abolish all the offices of the government.

Mr. Hazen said there was nothing in the rules of the house to interfere with his bringing in the proposed bill. He read rules 117 and 120, which might, he thought, be on this point, in support of his view. His bill did not involve the expenditure of the public money, but the saving of it. The journals of 1868 showed that Hon. Mr. Wetmore that year had brought in a bill to abolish the office of solicitor general. There are five references in the journals of that year to the matter, and there was not a single evidence that Mr. Wetmore had obtained the authority of his honor before introducing the bill.

Mr. Tweedie—What position did Mr. Wetmore occupy in 1868?

Mr. Hazen—He was attorney general.

Mr. Tweedie—Just so; he was a member of the government, and introduced the bill as a government measure, and with the full consent of the lieutenant governor.

Mr. Hazen said there was nothing in the journals to bear out that contention.

Mr. Tweedie—If you get the original bill you'll see Mr. Wetmore introduced it in his capacity of attorney general.

After considerable discussion it was decided that the bill might be introduced—subject to objection and the speaker's ruling before it was further advanced.

[The remainder of this report is crowded out ED.]

Chatham Town Council.

The Town Council met in special session Thursday evening last, Mayor Winslow presiding. The Clerk read a letter from Hon. A. G. Blair, acknowledging receipt of resolution of Council asking for the old post office building for the Natural History Association and the following letter in reference to the same matter.

Department of Public Works of Canada,
Secretary's office, Ottawa, 3rd Feb., 1900.

T. M. Guynor, Town Clerk, Chatham, N. B.

SIR: Having reference to your communication of the 20th ultimo, I beg to inform you that the Hon. Minister has been pleased to grant the use of the old Post Office building at Chatham to the Miramichi Natural History Association for the purposes of a museum and lecture room.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOS. R. ROY,
Acting Secretary.

The Mayor said he had a number of communications he wanted filed, and read the following letter from Engineer Coffin:

BOSTON, Jan. 22, 1900.

Hon. Warren C. Winslow, Mayor of Chatham, N. B.

DEAR SIR: Mr. James Feeley called upon me Saturday and and gave me a copy of the analysis of the water from the well which he has driven there made by Prof. Carmichael of Boston. Mr. Feeley told me that you wish me to write you in regard to the comparative desirability of locating a well somewhere in the vicinity of this test well or in the city itself, at or near the City Hall. I have only one opinion in this matter, which I believe I have expressed to you before, and that is, under no circumstances should the supply be taken from wells located in the populated district. This opinion of mine was based upon general considerations, but the two analysis that I have, one of the water from your well and one of that from the test well driven by Mr. Feeley, give me a scientific basis for my opinion; for instance, if you will compare these analysis, you will find that the total solids, hardness, and, the important that anything else, the chlorine in the analysis of water from your well are in excess those in the other sample, as follows:

	WINSLOW'S WELL.	FEEZY WELL.
Total Solids	14.70	12.00
Hardness,	7.93	6.40
Chlorine,	.2039	.1175

The above in parts per 100,000.

The excess of each of these elements indicates pollution, and the excess of chlorine is an absolute indication of previous pollution unless it is caused by drainage in salt water, which, of course, may be the case here, although I hardly think it is, as the water from your well was flowing at a point above the highest tide which would indicate that no salt water would get into it in any event, I would not drive well in the town.

I understand from Mr. Feeley that the test well is driven at a point on the side of the hill about 50 or 60 feet above the river. Before driving any more wells at this location, I should advise driving one test well at about the same distance out of town, but between the main road and the river, pretty well down to the base of the latter. If a successful well could be driven here which would reach the surface at a point 50 feet, more or less, lower than the test well already driven, it is probable that a supply can be obtained by the use of a suction pump, whereas an air-lift will be necessary to lift water at elevation, which is at all times extra expense.

If absolute provision is to be made for fire protection, some means of obtaining a supply of water of 1000 or 1500 gallons per minute for a short time must be arranged. At Moncton's Brook, provided for this by means of a small reservoir, in the well system, unless enough wells are provided to supply that amount of water when pumping for a short time, a reservoir must be provided into which the wells can flow or be pumped, to hold a reserve for the same purpose. This must be taken into consideration when comparing this plan with that at Moncton Brook plant, it may be, however, that you will consider that the cost of providing sufficiently for fire protection when you have a duplicate of the one recommended supplemented by the auxiliary capacity of the wells, which I should say, might not be less than about 500 gallons per minute. Whatever you do, do not develope a supply in town, for, although the water may give an analysis at the present time, as your well does when flowing, continuous pumping night and very likely would produce entirely different results.

I hope I have given you the information you desired in the letter.

Yours truly,
FREEMAN C. COFFIN.

His Worship also read a letter from Messrs. Morrison and McCully, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, acknowledging the receipt of $40 sent to them by citizens of Chatham, through the Mayor.

The Mayor said he had attended a meeting of the Contingent Fund at St. John, and hoped that Northumberland's contribution to it would be increased. He suggested that the County Council, whose committee had decided, on account of the excessive cost, not to insure the Northumberland men, should make a contribution to this fund. He thought if the citizens properly understood the matter, they would contribute to this fund rather than to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The New Brunswick Fund was for the purpose of increasing the men's pay 50c. a day, and this was placed by the treasurer to the credit of each of the men, to be paid on their order to the families of the men. Chatham's contribution was $239.75 instead of $231.75 as stated in St. John papers.

The Mayor also referred to a communication from the Minister of Marine in reference to a time ball for Chatham, and one from Hon. H. Emmerson in reference to steam communication.

Ald. Watt reported from the committee to interview the fire contractors, that no arrangement could be made with them for a modification of the time table, and that the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company was likely to buy the boat and run it in accordance with the wishes of the citizens. He reported, also, on the matter of the pilotage difficulties, that an agreement had been arrived at and awaited the return of one of the Commissioners.

Ald. Loggie suggested that the question of the town's purchasing the ferry steamer should be settled.

Ald. Snowball said the committee did not consider it advisable for the town to buy the steamer.

The Pilotage Committee was given another month to report.

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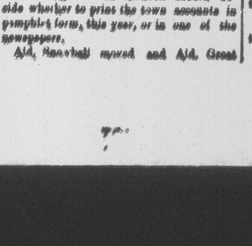

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Ald. Snowball reported from the Public Works Committee, as follows:

Chatham, N. B., 14th February, 1900.

To His Worship the Mayor and Town Council:

At this season of the year we have not much to report. The last heavy snow storm took the town 13½ and we have been unable to make roads and sidewalks as good as they were before.

We have stopped boring at the Hay property for the present. We had a most satisfactory report on the sample of water submitted to analysis and on referring matter to Mr. Coffin we were advised as per letter read by His Worship.

The following bills were passed in committee and we now recommend them for payment:

Chatham Electric Light Co. $27.00; John Morrison & Co., $5 90; Enright, $1 50; J. S. Ball, 25; Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co., $3 50; Alex. Morris, $11 20; wages, $12 50, $11 60 and $10 45; J. H. Pinder $12 75; W. J. Grant, $8 25; Joe Grant, $11; $15 50; W. S. Loggie Co. $1 75; J. B. Fenety, $3 05; Roger Finnigan, $5 25; Geo. Watt, $17 50; Isaac Jackson, $1; John Ryan, $50; Patrick Mariner, $5.

Adopted.

Ald. Flanagan reported from the Fire Committee, as follows:

Chatham, Feb 19, 1900.

To the Mayor and Town Council:

Your committee have nothing of any importance to report. We beg to acknowledge receipt of the sum of fifty-five dollars paid by Mr Vaughan for services rendered by the Fire Department at the fire that endangered his mill property last night when at Black Brook. The same has been paid to the Town Treasurer. The town has been very fortunate so far as not having experienced any loss by fire of late.

We recommend the following bills for payment, as recommended by your committee:

For labor repairing hose in fire district last year $19 10, putting run