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(2) GENERAL WHITE AND THE BOERS.
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(5) GENERAL JOUBERT AT HOME AND IN BATTLE.
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A. J. HEATH, D. P. A. C. P. R. St. John, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

That Boston Sportsmen's Exhibition.

A number of papers which oppose everything that the local govenment does and approve of everything the government does not favor are endeavoring to work up a feeling that a wrong has been done to the Province because it is not to be represented at the Sportsmen's Exhibition to be held in Boston in a few weeks.

The New Brunswick exhibit at Boston in March 1898, was a great feature of the Sportsmen's Show of that year, and the means of attracting thousands of people to it who, but for that display would not have been there.

The mangement made a large sum of money out of the affair, but this Province was charged big prices for the space it occupied, for the lights necessary for a proper display of its exhibit, for a background which was necessary to cover the rough wall of the building where our section was located and, indeed, a noticeable feature of the affair was the evident purpose on the part of those connected with holding it, both directly and indirectly, to take all they could get out of the exhibitors and give as little as possible in return.

Not only was this apparent at every turn, but the federal authorities pounced upon our exhibit and would not allow it to leave the cars in which the greater part of it was taken to Boston until over $300 was paid as customs duties, although Quebec paid nothing at all, and they knew beyond a doubt that the articles belonged to a neighboring government and were to be taken back again, out of the United States as soon as the exhibition closed.

The officials connected with the management of the New Brunswick exhibit said as little as possible about the "marble heart and glassy eye" style of the exhibition people at the time and since, but the Sun, Gleaner and other papers whose editors appear to have been influenced by those gentlemen to attack the local government because it does not break its neck to again rush into the spiders' parlor in Boston, know quite well that the reasons for New Brunswick not being represented again so soon in that city, are good and entirely defensible ones.

Because a number of Boston and other gentlemen go into a speculation of this kind every other year, and Maine and Quebec choose—under special inducements—to become a part of it, it does not follow that New Brunswick must, as a matter of course, do so also. The sportsmen reached through this Boston Show will be mainly those who were reached by that of two years ago. New Brunswick did well on that occasion and is reaping the fruits of her enterprise. The next time the province sends an exhibit of its game and angling attractions abroad it will be a greater advantage to go to some section of the United States which is not reached to any great extent from or by Boston. These exhibitions are purely matters of business. They are certainly made so by their promoters, and that idea should dominate exhibitors.

Whatever may be the sporting attractions of Maine and Quebec, it is an established fact that New Brunswick is superior to both for large game, and Salmon and Sea Trout angling. Whether the province be represented or not at the coming Boston Show, thousands of tourists—many of them hunters and anglers—know that we offer superior fields for the sport they want, and they will come here and, every year, be the means of others doing so also.

If the exhibition gentlemen in Boston, therefore, choose to induce some of our papers to grow hysterical in their denunciations of the government for not again, and so soon, contributing to the success of their coming show, the people of New Brunswick will hardly fail to understand the quarter from which the inspiration comes, and to approve of the course the government takes in the matter.

THE WAR!

The past week has not been uneventful at the seat of the South African war, but it has been a disappointing one.

Although the news had not been cabled to the War office or press when the ADVANCE was printed last week, a very important movement of British forces had taken place with the object of making an advance for the relief of Ladysmith. It was principally under the immediate command of General Warren and included the capture of Spion Kop—the chief of a range of hills north of the Tugela and said to be the key to the route to Ladysmith.

The War office made known for publication in the press on Wednesday that General Buller had telegraphed that an attempt was to be made to capture Spion Kop Tuesday night, and there was great rejoicing throughout the empire the next and following days over the announcement that the feat had been accomplished with the usual displays of British soldiers' bravery, and that the captured position was being held, notwithstanding several assaults by the Boers to recover it. General Buller intimated that the losses had been considerable on both sides, but he gave no particulars.

But the rejoicing was of the usual brief duration. General Buller, on Thursday, cabled that no further advance had been made, that the Boers were being reinforced and offered great resistance, etc. This was followed by the posting of a telegram at the War office from General Buller which simply said:

"General Warren's garrison, I am sorry to say, I find this morning, had in the night abandoned Spion Kop."

Sensational reports of the slaughter of thousands of British troops and absurd stories of the capture of British artillery guns which well informed people knew were not at all in the vicinity, were at once invented and published in the absence of further news from General Buller.

On Saturday however, the following despatches were permitted to reach the press:—

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The text of Buller's despatch dated Spearman's Camp, Jan. 27: "On Jan. 20 Warren drove back the enemy and obtained possession of the southern crests of the high table land extending from line of Acton Homes and Honger's Poort to the west of the Ladysmith hills. From then to Jan. 27 he remained in close contact with the enemy.

The enemy held a strong position on the range of small kopjes stretching northwest to southeast across the plateau from Acton Homes through the Spion Kop to the east bank of the Tugela. The actual position held was perfectly tenable but did not lend itself to an advance, as the southeast slope is so steep that Warren could not get an effective artillery position and the water supply was difficult.

"On Jan. 22 I assented to his attacking Spion Kop, which was evidently the key of the position, but was more accessible from the north than the south.

"On the night of Jan. 23 he attacked Spion Kop but found it very difficult to hold as its perimeter was too large and water which he had been led to believe existed in this extraordinarily dry season was found very deficient. The crests were held that day against severe attacks and a heavy shell fire. Our men fought with great gallantry. General Woodgate, who was in command at the summit, having been wounded, the officer succeeding him decided on the night of the 24th to abandon the position and did so before dawn of the 25th. I reached Warren's camp at 5 a. m. and decided that a second attack upon the kop would be useless, and the enemy's right was too strong to allow me to force it.

"Accordingly I decided to withdraw the force south of the Tugela at 6 a. m. commencing with drawing a train and by 8 a. m. of Jan. 27th. Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without loss.

"The fact that the force could withdraw from actual touch—in some cases the lines were less than a thousand yards apart—with the enemy, in the manner it did, is, I think sufficient evidence of the morale of the troops and that we were permitted to withdraw across the river unmolested is I think proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting qualities."

Further despatches are as follows;—

A COMFORTING FEATURE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—One comforting feature of the situation is the fact that Buller's retirement was accomplished without loss, which puts an end to the unpleasant rumors that were circulated here and on the continent. The report of the splendid gallantry of the men capturing Spion Kop was read with great satisfaction and pride. It is taken as an assurance of the ultimate success of the British arms.

A SECOND FAILURE.

Summing up the result of the week's operations is a second decided failure on Buller's part to relieve Ladysmith.

BULLER'S CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Jany. 30, 4.45 p. m.—Genl. Buller reports that the casualties to the non-commissioned officers and men in two actions of January 20 and 21 were 17 killed, 233 wounded and 6 missing.

AN IRREPARABLE LOSS.

LONDON, Jany. 30.—A despatch from Durban says a refugee, who has arrived there from Johannesburg, reports the destruction of the Boer shell factory at that place on January 20th. The loss, it is added, is irreparable.

WHITE'S PROGRAMME.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Officers who served under General White in India, says a cable to the World, declare that the commander of the Ladysmith garrison will make a strong effort and at any cost to cut his way out if he suspects that an order to surrender is about to reach him.

A later despatch reports that Buller says he will relieve Ladysmith within a week.

A CHATHAM MAN AT BELMONT.

Joseph Lawson of Chatham, who is with the first Canadian contingent, writes under date of 22nd Dec. from Belmont, South Africa, to Mr. J. J. Noonan of this town. He refers to the death of one man on the trip to Cape Town and another in camp and says:—

"It is very hot here in the day time and we wear only a cotton duck suit—no under clothing. We expect to be in the next battle.

"We are now on Belmont battlefield. I have written two letters home, but so far have no reply. We are doing guard duty all round the hills and railways: get up at three o'clock in the morning and are out before daylight in trenches and behind rocks ready for the enemy. We are well prepared to strike a heavy blow if needed."

The U. S. and Canadian Lumber.

The ADVANCE'S Washington correspondent writes;

"A committee of millionaire lumbermen from Michigan has recently been in Washington, urging the State Department to take advantage of British embarrassments abroad and gratitude for United States sympathy, to urge the removal of the export duty imposed by Canada on logs. The committee, however, has received scant encouragement, having been told that Congressional action will be essential before any concessions can be secured. In other words, they were given to understand that so long as they insisted on a duty of $2.00 per thousand on Canadian lumber, it was quite certain that Canada would not reduce her export duties. The explanation of the movement is found in the fact that American lumbermen own millions of acres of timber in Canada, which they wish to cut and bring over to be sawed in mills on this side of the border. This, however, would simply strip the Canadian forests without any compensating advantages, so Canada imposed the export duty in order to compel the sawing of the lumber on her own side of the border. There is no profit on lumber imported after paying $2.00 duty, and therefore the vast possessions of the lumbermen are lying idle. It is understood that Canada will repeal her export tax if the United States will repeal its tariff duties, but to this last the lumbermen will not consent."

Our correspondent mistakes the situation. Canada does not impose any duty on lumber exported to any country, but the Province of Ontario, which controls the product of the crown lumber lands within its own boundaries, has enacted a regulation under which logs taken to the United States pay export duty. The reason for this is that Michigan and other United States lumbermen have acquired timber limits in Ontario from which they have been taking the logs across Lake Michigan and other waters as well as by rail into their country to be manufactured there. In this way they were not required to pay the duty of $2.00 per thousand superficial feet that Canadians have to pay on sawn and other manufactured lumber which they export to that country. These conditions deprive the Canadian manufacturer and exporter of lumber of legitimate profit on his business, while they also deprive Canadian lumber centres of the benefits that would accrue from the sawing at home of home-grown logs. In other words, the Yankee imposes an almost prohibitive duty on Canadian deals, boards, etc., while he claims the privilege of taking Canadian logs over to his own country to saw them under a protective tariff of $2.00 per thousand. Ontario simply says he shall not take her logs away under such conditions—and Ontario is right.

The First Railroad.

A Moncton Times correspondent writes that "Charles Scott, the man who worked on the first railroad ever built, died last Thursday and was buried in Bathurst on Saturday. He was 93 years of age."

Railways, in the form of tramways, were in operation in the English coal districts as long ago as 175 years, although steam traction was not employed on any railway until 1804, in the year the late Mr. Scott appears to have been born. The Killingworth Railway was in operation with one of George Stephenson's locomotives in 1814, so we must assume that Mr. Scott worked on the first railroad he ever heard of, rather than on "the first ever built."

Old Times on the Miramichi.

[From Cooney's History.]

NORTHUMBERLAND TRADE AND REVENUE.

General Abstract of the Trade of this County in the years 1828, '29, and '30; the amount of Imperial and Provincial Revenue collected during that period; and the Register Tonnage belonging to the Port of Miramichi, at the conclusion of each year.

1828.

British Vessels Inwards.

	No.	Tons.	Men.
From the United Kingdom,	211	66,797	3,062
From British North America,	138	12,641	729
——Foreign Europe,	1	365	11
——United States,	3	917	38
	353	82,713	3,840

Imports. *Sterling.*

From the United Kingdom,	£64,984 0 0
From the British North Amer. Colonies,	41,797 0 0

British Vessels Outwards.

	No.	Tons.	Men.
To the United Kingdom,	345	75 361	3,361
To the British West Indies,	2	339	19
To the British N. A. Colonies,	120	5,469	353
	367	81,173	3,737

Exports *Sterling.*

To the United Kingdom,	108,159 0 0
To the British North Amer. Colonies,	10,150 0 0
	£118,309 0 0

Staple Articles Exported.

Timber,	114,458 tons,	boards,	730 m. feet
Lathwood,	2,493 cords	deals	1,703 m. feet
Oars,	2,415 pieces	shingles,	1,229 m.
Handspikes,	904 pieces	dry fish,	230 quintals
Staves,	354,331 pieces	do do	7 tuns
Spars,	1,327 pieces	pickled fish,	489 barrels
Masts,	35 pieces	do do	194 bbls.

1829.

British Vessels Inwards.

	No.	Tons.	Men.
From the United Kingdom,	154	49,881	2,228
From British North America,	183	12 182	718
From Foreign Europe,	1	241	10
From the United States,	1	280	13
	338	62,504	2,959

Imports *Sterling.*

From the United Kingdom	£59,210 0 0
From the British North Amer Colonies,	56,837 0 0

British Vessels Outwards.

	No.	Tons.	Men.
To the United Kingdom,	178	56,071	2,548
To the British West Indies,	7	754	43
To British North America,	129	5 936	403
	314	62,781	2,949

Exports. *Sterling.*

To the United Kingdom,	101,268 0 0
To the British North American Colonies,	6,987 0 0
To the British West Indies,	4,883 0 0
	£113,138 0 0

Staple Articles Exported.

Timber,	83,937 tons	shingles,	559 m.
Lathwood,	1,775 cords,	furs,	4 chests
Oars,	1,185 pieces,	alewives,	2,115 barrels
Handspikes,	489 pieces,	herrings,	275 do
Billets,	27,519 do	mackerel,	400 do
Spars,	1,327 do	salmon,	565 do
Staves,	51,676 do	codfish,	2,545 quintals
Boards,	499 m. feet	herrings,	194 boxes
Deals,	1,563 m. feet.		

1830

British Vessels Inwards.

	No.	Tons.	Men.
From the United Kingdom,	196	64,226	2,916
From the British West Indies,	3	653	31
From British North America,	173	12 496	895
From Foreign Europe,	1	194	9
From the United States,	2	833	40
	375	78,392	3,911

Imports. *Sterling.*

From the United Kingdom,	£57,287 0 0
From British N. A. Colonies,	56 421 0 0
From British West Indies,	5,482 0 0
	£119,190 0 0

British Vessels Outwards.

	No.	Tons.	Men.
To the United Kingdom,	216	69,877.	3,070
To the British West Indies,	3	418	24
To British North America,	140	6,579	410
	359	76,874	3,512

Exports. *Sterling.*

To the United Kingdom	£118,743 0 0
To the British N A. Colonies,	6 914 0 0
To the British West Indies,	2,929 0 0
	£128,676 0 0

Staple Articles Exported.

Timber,	102,938 tons,	boards,	554 m feet
Lathwood,	2 273 cords,	deals,	2 017 m. feet
Firewood,	40 cords,	shingles,	734 m.
Oars,	1,294 pieces,	furs,	1 hhd,
Handspikes	654 pieces,	alewives,	3,092 barrels
Billets,	37,060 do.	salmon,	565 do.
Spars,	764 do.	codfish,	2,093 quin.
Staves,	96,960 do,		

Imperial Revenue, collected under statutes of the British Parliament.

1828.—By acts prior to 18,

Geo. III,		31 18 9		
Subsequent to 18, Geo. III,		1702 0 10		
				1733 19 7
1829.—Prior to Geo. III.		36 9 3		
Subsequent to 18, Geo. III		1470 2 7		
			1506 11 10	
1830.—Do. do.		40 13 5		
Do. do		1203 7 3		
			1,244 0 8	
			4,484 12 1	
Ex,			498 5 9	
Total Imperial Revenue,			£4 982 17 10	

Provincial Revenue, collected under acts of the General Assembly,

1828,	£4,129 14 0	
1829,	4,703 7 6	
1830,	5,240 7 4	
		14,143 8 10
Total Revenue for 3 years		£19,126 6 8

Articles subject to Provincial duty for the year 1831

Rum and whiskey,	1s.	0d.	per gallon
Cordials,	1	0	per gallon
Brandy and gin,	1	6	per gallon
Wine in bottle,	1	3	per gallon
Do. not in bottle,	1	6	per gallon
Brown Sugar,	2	6	per gallon
Molasses and coffee,	0	1	per lb.

Ad Valorem duty on foreign goods,

Household furniture,	25	per cent,
Soaps, Candles and bread,	10	per do
Tobacco,	15	per do
Non-enumerated arti'es,	10	per do.

These rates are fixed by the Legislature in their Annual Revenue Bill; are the same throughout the Province, and are liable in each Session, to be either increased or reduced, as the exigencies of the country may require or justify.

Port charges in Miramichi,

All vessels over 100 tons register, pay as follows:—

For the seamen's hospital,	£3 0 0	per ton
For the buoys and beacons	0 0 0 1-2	per ton
For the harbor master,	0 10 0	each vessel

All coasters and vessels under 100 tons register are subject to the following rates:—

For the seamen's hospital, £0 0 3, per ton to be paid once in each year.

Buoys and beacons, £) 0 0 1-2, per ton, payable twice in each year.

Harbor master, £0 5 0, each vessel.

Coasters are exempt from this charge.

Vessels registered at, and belonging to the port of Miramichi, in each year respectively.

	No.	Tons.	Men.
1828,	13	1,615	99
1829,	20	2,978	173
1830,	32	5,199	184

Vessels built in Miramichi within the last ten years.

Builders.	No.	Tonnage	Supposed value.
Francis Peabody & Co.	5	1,594	£15,940 0 0
William Abrams & Co.	12	3,457	34,570 0 0
Messrs. Fraser & Co.	8	1,890	18,900 0 0
Messrs. Fiddes & Co.	4	578	5,780 0 0
Alexander Davidson	1	349	3 490 0 0
Joseph Russell	1	387	3,870 0 0
Messrs. Alexander	2	340	3,400 0 0
Allen & Thompson	1	250	2,500 0 0
Thomas Smith	2	562	5,620 0 0
	36	9,747	97,470 0 0

The foregoing tables exhibit both our Trade and Revenue for the last three years, in rather a favorable and healthy condition. According to them, a steady and decided improvement has distinguished both branches. We find the revenue of 1828, exceeded by that of 1829, in the sum of £603 13 5 1-2 while that of the latter, is outreached in the following year, by a further surplus of £336 19 11: making a total increase in these three years, of £1,140 13 4 1-2.

We also perceive that our gross imports for the above period amounted to £395,455 11 1; while our exports for the same time are reckoned at £400,136 13 4, leaving a balance in favor of the county of £4 681 2 3.

This favorable state of our trade may be ascribed to the wholesome restraints which circumstances had imposed upon it.

For some time before the Fire, the timber trade was prosecuted to an unreasonable extent; and hence, in the same degree as the British market became surfeited with our commodity, did it gradually decline from an non-remunerative, to a losing price. Another prominent evil in our system was, we gave unlimited and indiscriminate credit, affording supplies without measuring their amount, or considering the character or standing of the person to which we gave them.

All the capital the lumbermen required, was the faculty of lying. Could he unblushingly tell a plausible story, assuring the merchant that he had found "a capital chance, or a fine grove," taking care at the same time, minutely to calculate the number of large trees either contained, extensive credit was obtained without further ceremony. But that is not all; so exceedingly fascinating had lumber become, that I have known some instances, where the report of a discovered chance or grove created so brisk a canvass among the merchants, that it placed the fortunate discoverer, in the same situation as a voter at a contested election.

It being thus easy to obtain not only all the necessaries of life, but even some of its luxuries. "master lumberers" multiplied with astonishing fecundity; and hence the woods became swarmed with a variety of men, whose habits and professions essentially disqualified them for the pursuit in which they engaged. The farmer abandoned the plough, the cobbler abjured the lapstone, the tailor left the shopboard, and the fisherman flung away his net. All joined in a general crusade against the forest.

What was the result of this combination of deception and enthusiasm? In many instances, "the capital chances and fine groves" turned out to have the same existence as mermaids and unicorns; while in other cases, the timber was often as inferior, and so badly manufactured, that the merchant could not ship it, except on his own account, a proceeding which only increased his original loss, and injured his character.

Since the fire, however, things have been better managed. The calamity, associated with other incidents, forced a reformation upon us; and the general stagnation which prevailed in Great Britain, during the years 1826, and 1827, communicating itself to us, it became both unavoidable and necessary that credit should be restricted. This of course, was followed by a diminution of business, which effectually cut off the superbundant lumberers as many other excrescences that had so long disfigured and encumbered our industry.

The merchants, having learned wisdom from experience, have become very particular in giving credit and hence, the manufacturing department is now conducted by men, who bring thoroughly conversant with their business, and holders of property besides are as deeply interested as either the shipper, or importer. For these reasons, although our timber trade is rather limited at present, (comparatively speaking) it is less fluctuating and more profitable, because the market is supplied with an article of better quality, while the quantity rarely exceeds the demand.

In looking over these tables, what we have chiefly to regret is, that a larger quantity of fish does not appear in our exports; but even in that particular there has been a gradual improvement.

[*To be continued.*]

COONEY'S HISTORY!

—OF—

NEW BRUNSWICK

—AND—

GASPE.

Printed by Joseph Howe in 1832 and reprinted by D. G. Smith in 1896, handsomely bound in blue and green and gold—including 97 pages of the history of the County of Northumberland and a vivid description of the

GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE;

also the history of the early struggles of the French and English for the possession of the country; the hostility of the Indians; the French villages founded at Bay des Vents, Cain's River, etc.; the ships sunk in the Miramichi and Restigouche; the work of the Davidsons, Henderesons, Peabody, Fraser, Cunard, Simonds, Hankin, Street and others, and an account of the settlement of Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche as well as the St. John River, etc., etc., etc.

Price $1.50 post paid to any address in Canada or elsewhere. For sale at the ADVANCE OFFICE, Chatham, N. B.

D. G. SMITH.

Municipal Council of Northumberland.

[*Continued from last week.*]

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Coun. Tozer said Warden Connors had been sent to Fredericton to attend to the passage of the Peddlers Bill, and had faithfully attended to that duty. He moved that $20 be paid to him for expenses. Carried.

Coun. Savoy moved that John Brown, road com'r, Alnwick, be ordered to make returns to the next session of Council. Carried.

Coun. Betts moved that $130 be assessed on Chatham, $163 on Newcastle, and $65 on Blissfield, for the support of pauper lunatics in the asylum. Carried.

Coun. Betts moved a resolution that the Sec.-Treasurer be authorized to borrow from the Merchants Bank, a sum not exceeding $6000, for county purposes.

Coun. Saunders moved that Dr. W. A. Wilson be added to the Board of Health.

Sec.-Treasurer said the Council could appoint only two.

Coun. Ullock moved that the boundaries of road divisions in Glenelg be readjusted making five instead of four. Carried.

Coun. Betts moved that Sheriff Call, Ald. Morrissy and Coun. Flett be appointed jail committee for the current year. Carried.

On motion of Coun. Connors the parish officers for Chatham were appointed.

Coun. Doyle said the name of a young man named Albert McCallum, of Douglastown, had been omitted from the list of volunteers to be insured.

The Warden requested that it be added, and Coun. Morrissy read the list as corrected.

Coun. Betts moved that Warden Kerr, Ald. Morrissy and Coun. Flett be a committee to act with the Sec.-Treasurer in effecting insurance policies on the members of the two contingents, citizens of this county. Carried.

Coun. Connors moved that a central committee be appointed to receive and disburse subscriptions for the benefit of the families of volunteers, and that the Councillors be parish committees to receive subscriptions and remit the same to the central committee.

Coun. Betts, Warden Kerr, and Coun. Davidson were appointed the central committee.

Coun. Flanagan said the trustees of the old Chatham lock-up claimed that they should be paid rent by the county because the Sec.-Treasurer had not dispossessed the tenant and given up the key of the house to them.

Sec.-Treasurer Thomson said he had received no notice whatever of the change of the lock-up to the town building and had therefore paid the rent to the trustees of the building.

Coun. Connors moved that a committee be appointed to settle the matter with the Town Council and terminate the lease of the old lock-up house. Carried.

The Sec.-Treasurer and Couns. Davidson and Flett, were appointed such committee.

A letter was read by the Warden from Mayor Winslow, reciting the facts in regard to the old lock-up, and suggesting that the county should take steps to terminate the lease.

Coun. Morrissy wanted the committee instructed to take steps to get the money back that had been wrongfully paid to the trustees, and a clause was added to that effect.

Coun. Anderson asked if Chatham had repaid to the county the expenses incurred in connection with the Public Wharf property.

Sec.-Treasurer—Not yet.

Coun. Connors moved that the same committee deal with that matter. Carried.

Coun. Flett asked respecting the remuneration to be given the valuators.

The Sec.-Treasurer said the law did not fix the amount.

Coun. Connors moved that the return of John Blake, highway com'r, be referred back to the committee for further inquiry. Carried.

Coun. Flett moved that the valuators be paid $1200 for their services as valuators—$400 each.

Coun. Morrissy said the valuators were worth $4 a day. Their work was as arduous as canvassing for votes.

Coun. Connors thought the valuators would have to slide over part of the work if they were paid $1200. We could afford to pay for a proper valuation.

Coun. Flett changed his motion to $4 a day for each valuator.

Coun. Ryan said the assessors had to be paid for taking the valuation and handing it to the valuators. The assessors would have to be paid, as they did the travelling from door to door.

Warden Kerr was well satisfied with the valuators who had been chosen. They had great powers, and if they performed the duty satisfactorily they would deserve great credit. They had power to change all the figures of the assessors. The valuation would not amount to a row of pins so far as guiding assessors were concerned. Don't limit them to $1200, but treat them like honest men and pay them by the day.

Coun. Saunders said assessors had made parish valuations before the last valuation, but the valuators had taken no notice of their figures. Do away with the assessors' valuation, and let the valuators go thoroughly over the county. There should be a governing power somewhere to limit expenditures.

Coun. Pond thought Coun. Saunders suggestion impracticable, as it would take the valuators two years to do all the work.

Coun. Doyle wanted to know what pay the assessors would get.

Sec.-Treasurer—Reasonable pay. Coun. Doyle said it would be impracticable to ask the valuators to visit every back lot and value every horse and cow.

Coun. Johnston wanted to know what sense there was in the assessors making valuations where the valuators were not bound by them.

Coun. Ryan explained the details of procedure in taking valuations.

The motion was adopted.

Coun. Morrissy suggested that the Board of Health be urged to take steps to guard against the smallpox.

Coun. Bourque moved that the bill of P. Z. Barrianlt, parish clerk, Rogerville, $6, be paid. Carried.

Coun. Connors, from the committee on protests, reported, on the Nelson protest, that while there were irregularities, they were not of such a nature as to invalidate the election.

Coun. Morrissy moved that Mr. Butler, counsel for the petitioner, be heard. Lost.

The report was adopted.

Coun. Connors reported on the Hardwicke protest—that a constable had been sent for John Mills, the witness who was required, but had not found him, and that the matter be laid over till next session.

Adopted.

Coun. Connors, on the Derby case, reported that, as several witnesses would have to be examined, and as there is not time at this session to do so, the matter be laid over till next session. Adopted.

Coun. Connors reported on the Alnwick protest, reciting the law and facts. A case had been stated to the Attorney General, and he had telegraphed that in his opinion the election should be set aside. The committee left the matter with the Council, and recommended that the law be changed so that protests may be tried hereafter by a competent authority. Adopted.

Coun. Savoy moved that Coun. Allain take his seat.

Coun. Flanagan seconded the motion.

Coun. Lewis moved that Coun. Anderson take his seat.

Sec.-Treasurer Thomson said he didn't think the Council had any power, under its by-laws, to give the seat to Mr. Allain. The Council should only declare the election void. The Town Clerk could have given the seat to Mr. Allain but his power to do so had gone past.

Coun. Savoy wanted to know how it was that Coun. Mills had been unseated and Coun. Sullivan given the seat.

Sec.-Treasurer said that was another matter. That was not correct.

Coun. Connors asked, supposing the Town Clerk had declared some other person elected, what then? If Coun. Anderson's nomination was not correct, the Town Clerk should have declared Savoy and Allain elected.

The Warden—Secretary-Treasurer, how do I stand now? (Laughter.)

Coun. Lewis withdrew his amendment, and moved as an amendment that the election of Mr. Anderson be declared null and void.

The amendment carried.

The original resolution, that the seat be given to Mr. Allain, was then put and lost—9 to 13.

Coun. Ryan moved that John McLean be compelled to pay over to the Secretary Treasurer 50 cents road tax collected by him. Carried.

On motion of Coun. Saunders the parish officers for Nelson were appointed, and a by-law was passed forbidding sheep from going at large in Nelson.

On motion of Coun. Savoy the parish officers for Alnwick were appointed.

Coun. Pond submitted a report on the Sunbury County resolution, assenting to its protest against the Legislature requiring Municipal Councils to assess sums of money over the expenditure of which they have no control, and asking the Legislature to repeal such acts. Adopted.

Coun. Savoy moved to readjust the polling districts of Alnwick, to correspond with the school districts; also to readjust the boundaries of the highway divisions. Carried.

Coun. Davidson reported from the By-law Committee on peddlers' licences. He reviewed the statutes on the subject, showing the state of the law at present, this Council being authorized to fix the fee by the law. The committee recommended that the fees be as follows—$200 on peddlers who have resided in the county or adjoining county for twelve months, been assessed there for that time, and been a resident of the province for at least ten years and been assessed for that time; $200 on peddlers who have been residents of the province for ten years and have been assessed for that time; $400 on other peddlers. Carried.

Coun. Davidson reported from the committee on the payment of revisors, recommending that each revisor in Chatham and Newcastle be paid $10 and each of those in the other parishes $6. Adopted.

Coun. Doyle moved that the remuneration given the revisors include horse hire, office hire and stationery and other incidental expenses.

[*Continued on 3rd page.*]

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