

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Recognized Efficient Efforts of the Hospital Staff

During the Prevalence of the Recent Smallpox Epidemic - The Jail Improvements - Still Harping on the Dead House - Refused to Accept Dr. Bayard's Resignation

The quarterly meeting of the municipal council of St. John was held at the Court House yesterday afternoon. Warden McMullin was in the chair, and there were in attendance: City of St. John - Couns. White, Christie, Maxwell, Lewis, Hillyard, Stackhouse, Hamm, McGoldrick, Turts, Bullock, Macrae and Baxter. Lancaster - Couns. Lowell, Armstrong and Long. Simonds - Couns. Lee, Horgan and McLeod. Musquash - Couns. Dean and Thompson. St. Martins - Couns. Cochran, Mosher and Riddick.

After the adoption of the minutes of last meeting the reports of committees were called for.

The committee on finance and accounts recommended the payment of the following accounts, such payment to be made out of the contingent fund, except as otherwise directed:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'To J. S. Gibbon & Co.', 'To Manchester, Robertson & Allison', 'To A. G. Gilmour, M. D., coroner', etc.

The committee also recommended that the board of health be authorized to pay for the work in jail, and as the architect had not furnished a final certificate of the completion of the jail, they recommended that this bill be referred to their committee.

The special committee appointed to confer with the treasury board of the city of St. John reported against the adoption of the sixth section.

Coun. White advised that the building committee was acting vigorously in the collection of these back taxes. The report was adopted.

The county buildings committee submitted the following report: 1. Your committee recommend that they be authorized to have the rock removed from the north side of the court house building which it projects on the sidewalk, and the wall properly fenced down to the grade line.

Your committee would ask authority to have a portion of the rock removed from in front of the registry office and a new wall built up and finished with a base rail to protect against accidents, also a part of rock be removed from the vacant lot to the sidewalk line, and a wood fence built to abut against the stone wall at the registry office. Estimated cost of this improvement about \$400.

The gutters and conductors on jail building are completely worn out and should be replaced with copper or galvanized iron. We ask authority to have this done as soon as possible.

Your committee have carefully examined the fences enclosing the jail yard and find that considerable repairs should be made, and some new fencing set up at once and would ask for power to proceed with this work at once. In connection with this it will be necessary to place iron or steel gratings on three windows in the rear of the registry office to prevent the escape of prisoners from the jail yard.

Your committee recommend the placing of a new birch floor in the main hall of the old jail building, and also electric lights in the corridors and halls controlled by switches at office, also a brick ash-pit in the yard for ashes and refuse.

While the first one was under consideration, Coun. Baxter asked if the proposed change would interfere with the erection of a band stand there for the prisoners on remand, and ask for authority to arrange with the sheriff that this object may be attained.

Your committee believe it will be necessary to place two beds in some of the cells, so as to provide for reserving one cell for juveniles and one for the prisoners on remand, and ask for authority to arrange with the sheriff that this object may be attained.

The report was considered section by section. While the first one was under consideration, Coun. Baxter asked if the proposed change would interfere with the erection of a band stand there for the prisoners on remand, and ask for authority to arrange with the sheriff that this object may be attained.

The second section was explained by Coun. Maxwell, who said the rock which stood over an eye sore. He voted its adoption, stating that the stone which was in the old wall could be used in the proposed new work.

The section providing for the needed improvements in connection with the jail were explained fully by Coun. Maxwell and Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were adopted.

No. 6, which dealt with the conversion of the dead house into an office for the turnkeys of the jail, brought out an inquiry from Coun. Baxter as to what the county would do for a mortuary.

Coun. Maxwell said the room at present used as an office by the turnkeys could at a very slight expense be converted into a dead house. The arrangement suggested would place the turnkeys in a better position to control the prisoners.

Coun. Hillyard objected to this, claiming that the body of a person who died of an infectious disease should not be taken into the jail building.

Coun. Christie did not see any reason why the dead house should not remain as it was. Dead bodies should never be taken into the jail. He moved that this section be stricken out.

The proposition in the report, if adopted, would bring down severe censure on the council.

This was seconded by Coun. Hillyard. Coun. Maxwell said if this change was made the present dead house would be the means of entering the jail. The present office would be separated from the jail provided the section of the report were adopted.

After some further discussion, Coun. Christie changed his amendment so that this section be laid on the table for three months so that the members of the council might look carefully into this matter.

Coun. Christie moved that the matter lay over for three months. The amendment was voted down and the original resolution for the adoption of the section passed, the vote standing 12 to 8 for this motion.

The seventh section was adopted. The eighth was divided into three sub-sections. That with regard to the new floor was adopted. The portion providing for the fitting of the jail with electric lights was next considered.

Coun. Maxwell moved its adoption and Coun. Lowell moved an amendment that the jail be lighted with gas. The amendment was lost, the vote standing 10 to 10. The warden did not vote, so he did not have the right to give the casting vote. The original motion was put and the result was the same.

Then Coun. Maxwell moved that the buildings committee have power to fit the building with gas fixtures. This passed, the members voting for it. The remainder of the section passed and the ninth, tenth and eleventh were adopted.

A letter was read from Dr. William Bayard regarding his resignation as commissioner of the General Public Hospital.

Coun. Christie said Dr. Bayard was the founder of the hospital and had been at its head ever since its institution.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

When the weather is hot the sands of the little life are apt to glide away before you know it. You can't watch the little ones too carefully at this period. Dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera infantum and disorders of the stomach are alarmingly frequent during the hot, moist weather of the summer months.

Baby's Own Tablets

These Tablets will speedily relieve and promptly cure all hot weather ailments. Keep them in the house—their prompt use may save a precious little life.



A Mother's Praise. Mrs. Herbert Burnham, Smith's Falls, Ont., says: "When my oldest child was six weeks old he had an attack of cholera infantum and was at death's door. My doctor advised the use of Baby's Own Tablets, and in twenty-four hours baby was better; the vomiting and purging ceased and he regained strength. I can sincerely recommend them to mothers as a medicine that should always be kept in the house."

Little ones thrive, are good natured and grow plump and rosy in homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used. Children take them as readily as candy, and crushed to a powder they can be given to the youngest infant with the best of results.

Sold at drug stores or you can get them post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

BOERS BOUND HOME.

First Batch in New York Fresh From Bermuda Prison Camp.

They "Praise the Lord" When They Heard of Peace, but Wouldn't Budge if They Had to Wet Gables.

(N. Y. Sun, 15th.) Showing still the scars of hard-fought battles on the veldt and with faces bronzed by long exposure to the sun in South Africa and in the British prison camps, eighty-two Boer soldiers arrived here yesterday from Bermuda on the Quebec liner Pretoria.

They are the first batch of "Boer prisoners" to be released since peace was proclaimed, and with a few exceptions, all are on their way back to the veldt, where their battles were fought, to restore their farms and start life again under the new conditions that the war has brought about.

In the party were twenty-one officers, many of whom were conspicuous in the Boer campaign. They were accompanied by Gen. A. P. Cronje, a brother of the famous leader captured at Paardeberg, and Gen. J. R. Wessels, who were the highest rank in the Boer army. Others in the party were J. Steyn, a brother of ex-President Steyn of the Orange Free State; Joubert, state of the former secretary of the Boer Republic; G. A. Fraser, Mr. Steyn's private secretary; J. de Villiers, state attorney of the Free State; Field Cornet N. Ferreira, Gen. Cronje's adjutant; and Gen. J. R. Wessels, state attorney of the Free State.

All of them, including the private who came in the second cabin, elected to pay their way home to South Africa instead of waiting for a British transport to take them there, and so were allowed to take passage on the Pretoria. Besides the Boers the party included a few foreigners, who can't go back to the veldt because the British government has decreed so, and two Americans, J. J. Malloy of Boston and Michael Halley of Nevada, who don't want to go back anyway.

It was an interesting and picturesque party of men that lined the Pretoria's rail as she came to her pier. They looked like the fighters' pictures that have come from South Africa, their clothes of every cut and color, and their hats of every shape. Nearly all of them carried cut canes, some of them with handles made of cartridges, and all had familiar drop pipes.

They looked on their canes and put them on the pier and one by one asked all of them from old Gen. Cronje down if they were glad to be on their way home, to find out if they were. They weren't, but they didn't show it. That is the way with the Boers.

When the time for disembarking came they carried down the gangplank with them a collection of baggage that was as varied as their clothes. There were queer little chests that had been carried through the campaign of the veldt. Some had names of places now famous as battle grounds out in them. These who hadn't chests had dilapidated valises. One man carried a dog that had been with him through his captivity.

All of the men save Gen. Cronje and Wessels' boys' the baggage down the gangway. On the pier the privates mixed with the generals and talked in Dutch, though every one can talk English now, many having learned it in the camp in Bermuda.

The Boers had a hard time once they got on the pier, for the immigration officers did not know what to do with those who had come in the second cabin, which on the Pretoria corresponds to the steerage. First they were told to get on a boat for Ellis Island. Then they were ordered back on the ship to stay all night on the ground that they would have to show that they would not become public charges. But finally immigration commissioner Williams was informed over the telephone by an indignant citizen how matters stood and he at once ordered their release.

All of the Boers were willing to talk and be photographed. Commandant Ferreira said that there were 4,600 prisoners in Bermuda, including some Cape rebels. The prisoners, he said, were divided after the declaration of peace into three classes, those who had taken the oath of allegiance to

BOERS BOUND HOME.

First Batch in New York Fresh From Bermuda Prison Camp.

They "Praise the Lord" When They Heard of Peace, but Wouldn't Budge if They Had to Wet Gables.

(N. Y. Sun, 15th.) Showing still the scars of hard-fought battles on the veldt and with faces bronzed by long exposure to the sun in South Africa and in the British prison camps, eighty-two Boer soldiers arrived here yesterday from Bermuda on the Quebec liner Pretoria.

They are the first batch of "Boer prisoners" to be released since peace was proclaimed, and with a few exceptions, all are on their way back to the veldt, where their battles were fought, to restore their farms and start life again under the new conditions that the war has brought about.

In the party were twenty-one officers, many of whom were conspicuous in the Boer campaign. They were accompanied by Gen. A. P. Cronje, a brother of the famous leader captured at Paardeberg, and Gen. J. R. Wessels, who were the highest rank in the Boer army. Others in the party were J. Steyn, a brother of ex-President Steyn of the Orange Free State; Joubert, state of the former secretary of the Boer Republic; G. A. Fraser, Mr. Steyn's private secretary; J. de Villiers, state attorney of the Free State; Field Cornet N. Ferreira, Gen. Cronje's adjutant; and Gen. J. R. Wessels, state attorney of the Free State.

All of them, including the private who came in the second cabin, elected to pay their way home to South Africa instead of waiting for a British transport to take them there, and so were allowed to take passage on the Pretoria. Besides the Boers the party included a few foreigners, who can't go back to the veldt because the British government has decreed so, and two Americans, J. J. Malloy of Boston and Michael Halley of Nevada, who don't want to go back anyway.

It was an interesting and picturesque party of men that lined the Pretoria's rail as she came to her pier. They looked like the fighters' pictures that have come from South Africa, their clothes of every cut and color, and their hats of every shape. Nearly all of them carried cut canes, some of them with handles made of cartridges, and all had familiar drop pipes.

They looked on their canes and put them on the pier and one by one asked all of them from old Gen. Cronje down if they were glad to be on their way home, to find out if they were. They weren't, but they didn't show it. That is the way with the Boers.

When the time for disembarking came they carried down the gangplank with them a collection of baggage that was as varied as their clothes. There were queer little chests that had been carried through the campaign of the veldt. Some had names of places now famous as battle grounds out in them. These who hadn't chests had dilapidated valises. One man carried a dog that had been with him through his captivity.

All of the men save Gen. Cronje and Wessels' boys' the baggage down the gangway. On the pier the privates mixed with the generals and talked in Dutch, though every one can talk English now, many having learned it in the camp in Bermuda.

The Boers had a hard time once they got on the pier, for the immigration officers did not know what to do with those who had come in the second cabin, which on the Pretoria corresponds to the steerage. First they were told to get on a boat for Ellis Island. Then they were ordered back on the ship to stay all night on the ground that they would have to show that they would not become public charges. But finally immigration commissioner Williams was informed over the telephone by an indignant citizen how matters stood and he at once ordered their release.

All of the Boers were willing to talk and be photographed. Commandant Ferreira said that there were 4,600 prisoners in Bermuda, including some Cape rebels. The prisoners, he said, were divided after the declaration of peace into three classes, those who had taken the oath of allegiance to

FROM "THE WATCH BELOW."

The braces snap; the storm-sails rip; the fettered gaze has straggled free; the straining gyronid is the ship. The foaming waves, the sea. Their glistering fangs are wide to strike; their famished eyes are flukes of fire; hunger and surfeit who still. Their immemorial ire. But fleetier than the fleeing hound, and surer than the ruthless foe, on rushes to its fate the flying star. The midnight watch below.

The watch is called; he never heeds; but the sweet feast his longing eye; on rushes to its fate the flying star. The midnight watch below.

He wakes at ruck of tramping feet; and shouts, and oars that stay his prayer; to join, at halyard and at sheet. The summer evening there.

With these he lines the jurching deck; and mass the yards that strain the mast; he fears nor wind, nor wave, nor wreck. Nor destiny's decrees.

In all his wrath the storm is on; deep calls to deep in travail-man; down to the waste the boy has gone—the setting waste—alone.

The horror of the downward sweep; the struggle of the smothering sea! My guardian angel, wouldst thou weep if such a fate were mine!

Stay, my lament! He feared not ill. My life-dream too will soon go by. It is his watch below; the flying star. Let the wet sea boy lie! —Edward N. Pomeroy in the July Atlantic.

THE ILLS OF WOMEN.

A Reliable and Safe Cure for Womanly Ills is Found in Ferrozone. A Remedy That Always Gives Satisfaction and Never Disappoints

If troubled with painful irregularities, dizziness, faintness, excitability, nervousness, remember there is a remedy that if regularly and persistently used, will cure all these ills. Its name is Ferrozone.

It is used by thousands of women who have experienced its great strengthening powers, and they would not be without it for ten times its price. Ferrozone is primarily a blood maker. It drives all impurities from the organism fluid, makes it strong and capable of supplying nourishment to the body. It quiets the nerves, banishes excitability and headache.

By taking Ferrozone regularly you can keep free from those dreadful headaches, and monthly sicknesses, pass off regularly and without pain or distress. Being prepared in tablet form, Ferrozone is both convenient and simple to use, and no uncertainty as to the proper quantity or dose can ever arise.

A Montreal hospital nurse who has used Ferrozone herself, and has seen also the benefit that other suffering women have derived from it, writes: "I have nursed and treated all forms of female disorders, and from my personal experience, must say that Ferrozone is a remedy about which all womankind should know. It is reliable and sure, and will give prompt and satisfactory results. As a builder of muscle and tissue, I know nothing of equal potency. I have found it good to build up a weak appetite, and consider it a splendid medicine for the blood and nerves. I have no hesitancy in endorsing Ferrozone."

Don't continue to exist in a state of misery and weakness any longer. Ferrozone will make you strong and well, just as it has done for thousands before you. All druggists recommend and sell Ferrozone, at 60c. a box, or 5 boxes for \$1.25. Get a box today from your druggist, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Sold and recommended by A. Chipman Smith & Co.

The late E. L. McDonnell of Muskogee, Mich., left a will in which he intended to leave \$20,000 to establish a home for indigent old women at Fairmount, Ind. Instead of "indigent old women," he wrote "indignant old women," and it is believed this blunder invalidates the will.

A Nervous Woman

Will often feel compelled to stop the clock whose ticking seems unbearable to her. In such a nervous condition the woman needs a building up of the entire system. It is useless to attempt the cure of the nerves while the cause of the nervousness remains unremoved.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures a wide variety of nervous diseases and the nervousness which irregularity of regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It is a perfect tonic and nerve, tranquillizing the nerves, promoting the appetite and inducing refreshing sleep.

When I first wrote you I had been to three different doctors and two of them said I would never get better without going to the hospital for an operation. I was told to go to 406 Rice Street, St. Paul, Minn., was not far from my home. I went and got up and walk to the kitchen and back I would have to lie in bed for a day or sometimes two days. Now I have used six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and six of the Golden Medical Discovery, and the result is just wonderful. I was so nervous I had to have some one by my side all the time even in day time, and I could hardly eat anything. I took treatment from a doctor for a long time, but since I quit all the doctors I feel so much better. I feel as if I had a new life. I weigh 125 lbs. I gained right taking your medicines in August and now I feel as if I was 135. I am well and feel as good as ever.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on the cure of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



USE AP



N. MR. BALFOUR

Address to His Supporters on Monday.

Change in Policy - J. Anstun Chamberlain Delivers His Father's Message.

St. John, July 14.—King Edward Mr. Balfour today and deliver the seals of office. The chief made his first appearance in public of commons today, and with great applause. Sir Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal, made such a feeling reference to Mr. Balfour, and use of the commons was so that when the premier rose his voice faltered and he was to declare that he was too to find words for thanks.

Mr. Balfour, in addressing the first of his followers at the foreign day afternoon, said in part: "I accepted a great task and a responsibility, certainly from a noble belief in my own country because I am sure, or at every reason to believe that being to carry on this work I the most important qualification can have, namely, the confidence of those in whose hands I have not had opportunity before of consulting I have, of course, consulted whom I have been working since these many years and whom I am prepared to extend to all equal to the kind have extended to me, then in terms, or difficulties I hope to say of the task here greatly mitigated.

It is not now possible myself that have the continued assistance of colleagues. One of the most of them, with whom I have related all my political life has occupied and deserves to be the highest post in the house and state has told me that count on his further assistance the chancellor of the exchequer but though I grieve to say about with any assurance on the assistance I can count with confidence on his good wishes that are before us."

Mr. Balfour, in addressing the first of his followers at the foreign day afternoon, said in part: "I accepted a great task and a responsibility, certainly from a noble belief in my own country because I am sure, or at every reason to believe that being to carry on this work I the most important qualification can have, namely, the confidence of those in whose hands I have not had opportunity before of consulting I have, of course, consulted whom I have been working since these many years and whom I am prepared to extend to all equal to the kind have extended to me, then in terms, or difficulties I hope to say of the task here greatly mitigated.

It is not now possible myself that have the continued assistance of colleagues. One of the most of them, with whom I have related all my political life has occupied and deserves to be the highest post in the house and state has told me that count on his further assistance the chancellor of the exchequer but though I grieve to say about with any assurance on the assistance I can count with confidence on his good wishes that are before us."

Mr. Balfour, in addressing the first of his followers at the foreign day afternoon, said in part: "I accepted a great task and a responsibility, certainly from a noble belief in my own country because I am sure, or at every reason to believe that being to carry on this work I the most important qualification can have, namely, the confidence of those in whose hands I have not had opportunity before of consulting I have, of course, consulted whom I have been working since these many years and whom I am prepared to extend to all equal to the kind have extended to me, then in terms, or difficulties I hope to say of the task here greatly mitigated.

It is not now possible myself that have the continued assistance of colleagues. One of the most of them, with whom I have related all my political life has occupied and deserves to be the highest post in the house and state has told me that count on his further assistance the chancellor of the exchequer but though I grieve to say about with any assurance on the assistance I can count with confidence on his good wishes that are before us."

Mr. Balfour, in addressing the first of his followers at the foreign day afternoon, said in part: "I accepted a great task and a responsibility, certainly from a noble belief in my own country because I am sure, or at every reason to believe that being to carry on this work I the most important qualification can have, namely, the confidence of those in whose hands I have not had opportunity before of consulting I have, of course, consulted whom I have been working since these many years and whom I am prepared to extend to all equal to the kind have extended to me, then in terms, or difficulties I hope to say of the task here greatly mitigated.

It is not now possible myself that have the continued assistance of colleagues. One of the most of them, with whom I have related all my political life has occupied and deserves to be the highest post in the house and state has told me that count on his further assistance the chancellor of the exchequer but though I grieve to say about with any assurance on the assistance I can count with confidence on his good wishes that are before us."

Mr. Balfour, in addressing the first of his followers at the foreign day afternoon, said in part: "I accepted a great task and a responsibility, certainly from a noble belief in my own country because I am sure, or at every reason to believe that being to carry on this work I the most important qualification can have, namely, the confidence of those in whose hands I have not had opportunity before of consulting I have, of course, consulted whom I have been working since these many years and whom I am prepared to extend to all equal to the kind have extended to me, then in terms, or difficulties I hope to say of the task here greatly mitigated.

It is not now possible myself that have the continued assistance of colleagues. One of the most of them, with whom I have related all my political life has occupied and deserves to be the highest post in the house and state has told me that count on his further assistance the chancellor of the exchequer but though I grieve to say about with any assurance on the assistance I can count with confidence on his good wishes that are before us."

Mr. Balfour, in addressing the first of his followers at the foreign day afternoon, said in part: "I accepted a great task and a responsibility, certainly from a noble belief in my own country because I am sure, or at every reason to believe that being to carry on this work I the most important qualification can have, namely, the confidence of those in whose hands I have not had opportunity before of consulting I have, of course, consulted whom I have been working since these many years and whom I am prepared to extend to all equal to the kind have extended to me, then in terms, or difficulties I hope to say of the task here greatly mitigated.

It is not now possible myself that have the continued assistance of colleagues. One of the most of them, with whom I have related all my political life has occupied and deserves to be the highest post in the house and state has told me that count on his further assistance the chancellor of the exchequer but though I grieve to say about with any assurance on the assistance I can count with confidence on his good wishes that are before us."

Mr. Balfour, in addressing the first of his followers at the foreign day afternoon, said in part: "I accepted a great task and a responsibility, certainly from a noble belief in my own country because I am sure, or at every reason to believe that being to carry on this work I the most important qualification can have, namely, the confidence of those in whose hands I have not had opportunity before of consulting I have, of course, consulted whom I have been working since these many years and whom I am prepared to extend to all equal to the kind have extended to me, then in terms, or difficulties I hope to say of the task here greatly mitigated.