

COUNTY FUNDS FOR BOARD OF HEALTH.

Municipal Council Votes Monies for Expenses of Smallpox
Combat—\$10,000 for Epidemic Hospital—Council-
ors' Interesting Opinions.

At a special meeting Tuesday of the municipal council, grants aggregating \$22,000 were voted for expenditures made and anticipated in connection with the fight against smallpox. The amount voted is divided as follows: Four thousand dollars to the board of health to meet expenditures already incurred. Five thousand dollars at the disposal of the board for the purpose of meeting impending expenses. Three thousand dollars to be held by the warden for further purposes of the board until January 1, 1902. Ten thousand dollars to provide a building or buildings to be used as an epidemic hospital.

No decision respecting the location of an epidemic hospital was reached, the grant being placed at the disposal of the board of health and seven members of the council. Warden White explained that the meeting was called at the suggestion of the board of health. While the board had full power to act in relation to the health of the community, it had to depend upon the municipality for maintenance. The annual allowance was \$20,000, but the present emergency called for largely increased expenditures, so it was felt that a special meeting was advisable to enable the health authorities to prosecute their campaign.

What Health Board Asked. A communication from the board of health was read. Besides reviewing the smallpox situation since the last session, the communication recommended: That \$4,000, amount estimated expenses to date, be paid them at once. That \$5,000 additional be placed at the disposal of the board to meet expenses which may shortly be incurred. That authority be given by the council to such of its officers as it sees fit to raise such further money as may be found necessary by the board to meet its expenses between now and the next meeting of the council and to pay the same to the board of health.

Respecting the question of further accommodation more board stated they could obtain use of the Agricultural Hall, providing that the building was afterwards destroyed and a new one substituted for the Exhibition Association. Relative to its expenditure, the board said: The additional cost incurred by the board by the present outbreak of smallpox is estimated to be about \$4,000. For the number of cases does not materially increase or diminish, \$3,000 may cover the extra expenses for the next month, including free vaccination.

Criticisms and Praise. Coun. Armstrong submitted a resolution which he said was calculated to enable the board of health to prosecute the work of stamping out the disease. He said the community had reason to congratulate itself that the outbreak had not reached proportions to justify alarm. The cause of the disease spreading as it did might be investigated in the future, but at the present stage the duty of the public was to aid the board of health. It was estimated that two of its members were of the medical profession and they gave much time without remuneration. The professional members were very estimable men who gave much time each day, and were entitled to praise and cordial support. He would recommend that the financial assistance be allowed the board of health to prosecute its battle with smallpox.

After speaking of the necessity for a new epidemic building, the councillor said the authorities had several buildings in view, but Agricultural Hall was considered most suitable. It was surprising, he added, that the Exhibition Association, which had received liberal treatment from the city, should stipulate restrictive conditions in the present emergency. Coun. Robinson characterized the action of the Exhibition Association as very extraordinary. He asked the opinion of the medical members of the council if the building could not be reserved without danger after being used for smallpox. Coun. Christie replied that if properly fumigated it would not be dangerous for future use. Coun. Macdonell felt that cost was no consideration as against stamping out the disease. The action of the authorities respecting the Barton case ought to be investigated later. Coun. Baxter could see no sufficient cause for hysterics or justification for the abuse which had been heaped upon all connected with the outbreak. Less than one-tenth of one per cent. of the population were afflicted. He thought a building should be provided for the possibility of future epidemics and it should be in proximity to the city.

Compulsory Vaccination Complaint. Coun. Maxwell thought while the council was making the grants to the board of health it should learn if it was doing its duty, especially in regard to carrying out compulsory vaccination. He knew that the physicians appointed to vaccinate were not prosecuting the work as they were supposed. In District ward two doctors were appointed to vaccinate, and although two weeks had elapsed, the people who lived in the lower end of the ward had not been vaccinated. The physician who could not vaccinate at least 100 a day ought to be discharged. Coun. Daniel said the physicians generally reported as they were permitted. He reminded the previous speaker that the board of health could not handle the physicians as though they owned them. He said that the previous speaker had engaged most of them to give a portion of their time to their private patients. Most of the physicians engaged had vaccinated at the rate of fifty a day. He said to facilitate handling of the disease the object ought to be to obtain a building for the concentration of the victims who were now distributed in more than a dozen houses.

The board of health had a disagreeable duty and everywhere the members encountered a dead wall. Difficulty was met with securing anybody to do anything. Not even a charwoman could be obtained unless at exorbitant charges. The city had been advertised all over the continent as a plague stricken city and it was necessary that the board of health should receive all possible assistance.

Vaccination in the County. Coun. Lowell asked if the board of health had considered the advisability of compulsory vaccination in the county. Coun. Daniel replied that so far the board did not think it necessary. Coun. Lowell and Mosher thought it should be. Coun. Ruddick said the city was receiving all the attention. The county was entitled to free vaccination as well as the city. Coun. Robinson wanted the council to determine respecting agricultural hall for an epidemic hospital.

Coun. Taft said to use the building on the exhibition grounds would be resented because it would be considered equivalent to impregnating a locality which so far was free.

Coun. McGoldrick praised the board of health because it was doing all in its power. Mayor Daniel, one of the hardest workers in the city's interests, and others in the board of health had been abused by press and public in the most unjust manner. Coun. McGoldrick expressed opinion that the agricultural hall should be taken by the city.

Coun. Christie and The Telegraph. Coun. Christie said he agreed that a blunder had been made, but declared it had been made by the people themselves who could have secured protection from the disease for a cost of 25 cents each. In making this statement the doctor referred to the statement of Dr. Montzambert to the effect that the person contracting smallpox was guilty of an offence. The councillor assured the members that he and Dr. Montzambert were not members of the board of health. "We have been encouraged by editorials in the Telegraph which say we are not noted for our knowledge of science, but in fact we are just as able to read scientific authority as any gentleman in the community." He would also, with Dr. Daniel, admit not only the responsibility of advising the secretary of the board of health, but for directing him. Direction instead of advice was given to the secretary. As for himself, the councillor said he did not know what the Telegraph said concerning him, he was satisfied he was doing his duty.

Coun. Millidge expressed surprise that directors of the exhibition association should fix conditions for a building in which they did not have one dollar of interest. Coun. Hilyard said there were six houses on the Jewett Island, Millidgeville, any of which could be secured. After these agricultural hall was most desirable and he would vote to use it. Coun. Maxwell defended the exhibition association, and he did not think that epidemic quarters should be established in a district which was not infected. Coun. Waring protested against intention to place epidemic accommodation in the district which he represented. The warden felt that the public were not justified in heaping bitter criticism on the board of health. He said he had a decided opinion against taking agricultural hall. In theory the building could be afterwards disinfected, but there would be danger in failure to comply with the strictest regulations carrying this out. He felt that a building should be procured which could later be destroyed. Without wishing to reflect upon the board, commissioners be attributed the impregnation of the locality to the epidemic hospital, the centre of the infected area. The warden defended the attitude of the Exhibition Association, saying that the people of the province when future epidemics were held, would not accept scientific assurance that agricultural hall was free from danger of contagion.

\$20,000 Asked for Building. Coun. Armstrong said the board of health had a suitable stone building which could be obtained for \$7,000. As high as \$20,000 was asked for same building. Coun. Maxwell said quarters could be erected inside of three weeks. Coun. Christie said as the question of sewerage was so important a temporary place would not suffice. After further discussion \$10,000 was voted for an epidemic hospital.

Coun. Maxwell, Millidge and Waring, who thought the grant too large, were the only ones in opposition. Coun. Maxwell, Taft, McGoldrick, Waring, Long, Lee and Warden White were appointed to consult with the board of health as to securing the building.

The Nurses. Coun. Christie said complaints had even been made that the nurses were allowed exercise on the hospital grounds. He paid tribute to the nurses—every one in the general hospital having volunteered for smallpox duty—and asked how many of those who were ready with criticism would make the sacrifice of being isolated among the sick of disease. Coun. Lowell moved that the council ask the board of health to take into consideration compulsory vaccination for the county. Coun. Christie moved in amendment that the motion apply only to the parish of Lunenburg.

Coun. Cochrane made a plea for St. Martins and Coun. Lee for Simonds. Coun. McGoldrick advocated free vaccination in all the parishes. Coun. Christie said the vaccination work of the board of health physicians was hindered by obstruction of persons considered to be intelligent. Coun. Deas said he had provided the vaccine and the people of Masquachu had vaccinated themselves. The motion of Coun. Lowell passed. Coun. Christie having withdrawn his amendment. Coun. Daniel moved that the council memorialize the provincial government to pass a law for vaccination of the young, to the effect that every child before being eligible to receive a permit to enter school must be vaccinated. This passed. Previously, during remarks on vaccination, Coun. Christie said that in May, 1901, it had been estimated there were 10,000 unvaccinated persons in St. John. It estimated that 20,000 people had been vaccinated during the present campaign, the estimate being based on an average of 500 each for 50 physicians. The resolutions passed are substantially as follows: Whereas, It is desirable in the interests of the public health to place in the control of the local board of health sufficient monies to meet their present engagements, and to furnish them with funds to meet the exigencies and for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining an additional epidemic hospital. Be it therefore resolved: 1. That \$4,000, the amount of estimated additional expenses of the board to date be paid to the board. 2. That the further sum of \$5,000 be placed at the disposal of the board for the purpose of meeting expenses which may shortly incur. 3. That on the requisition of the board upon the warden for further sums of money until the next meeting of this council the warden is hereby authorized to pay further sums, not exceeding the said sum of \$4,000 and \$5,000 respectively. 4. That a committee of seven be appointed to act with the board with power to purchase land, or lease or otherwise acquire a suitable building, and, if necessary, the lands in connection for the purposes of an epidemic hospital, or with power to purchase lands and to erect thereon a building provided that the total cost shall not exceed \$10,000. 5. That for the purpose of obtaining, acquiring or erecting such hospital the warden is hereby authorized to pay to such board a sum not exceeding the said sum of \$10,000. 6. That the warden and chairman of the finance committee are authorized to borrow on the credit and account of the municipality such monies provided that the total amount shall not exceed \$22,000.

FRENCH MAINE
MURDER CHARGED
TO CANADIAN.

Henry Lambert, Guide and
Hunter, Placed on Trial
at Dover.

WHOLE FAMILY KILLED.
Home of J. Wesley Allen, Near
Mooselake Lake, Was Burned,
and in the Embers Were Found
the Mutilated Bodies—Prisoner
Pleads Not Guilty.

Dover, Me., Nov. 19.—Henry M. Lambert, a young Canadian guide and hunter, was put on trial here today charged with one of the most heinous murders ever committed in this state. The indictment specifically charges him with killing J. Wesley Allen, a Shusley farmer. The choosing of a jury occupied the court nearly all day, and 62 of the 75 summoned were examined before the 12th man had taken his seat in the jury box. At 1 o'clock this afternoon County Attorney Martin J. Durgin began the opening for the defence, and finished just before adjournment was taken for the day. When the jury was completed the indictment was read and the respondent entered a plea of not guilty. County Attorney Durgin then began the opening for the state. He began by describing the location of the place where the road leading to Mooselake Lake, where J. Wesley Allen and his wife had lived for 30 years. These buildings, he said, were known to have been standing Sunday morning, May 12, and on the following morning the house was in ruins and among the embers were found the mutilated bodies of the man, woman and child. A searchlight fixed to the steamer's mast brought her under suspicion and it is said the subsequent search disclosed four field guns, quantities of raw material for the manufacture of powder and that the vessel was fitted up inside to accommodate from 500 to 600 men. The captain of the steamer says his instructions from his employers directed him to call at Hamburg after leaving the Thames.

LOYALTY SECONDARY TO
COMMERCIAL GREED,
British Steamer Held at London,
Laden with Supplies, Evidently
for the Boers.

London, Nov. 19.—The government has caused the detention of a British steamer which was fitting out ostensibly for a pleasure cruise at Victoria Docks on the ground that the vessel was laden with field guns, quantities of raw material for the manufacture of powder and that the vessel was fitted up inside to accommodate from 500 to 600 men. The captain of the steamer says his instructions from his employers directed him to call at Hamburg after leaving the Thames.

CANADIAN CATTLE
AT PAN-AMERICAN,
E. B. Elderkin Pleases Fair Directors
by Writing of Satisfaction of
Dominion Exhibitors.

Buffalo, Nov. 19.—The board of directors of the Pan-American exposition were gratified today by the contents of a letter from E. B. Elderkin, who was attached to the Canadian commission to the exposition. Mr. Elderkin, whose residence is in Amherst, N. S., addressed a circular to all Canadians who had exhibited live stock at the exposition, and in the vicinity of the Allen house, and that Lambert was perspiring freely when he reached the home of Tilly Smith, indicating that the latter was not a stranger. The state also would prove that Lambert had a motive for the crime, his desire for intimate relations with Carrie Allen having been strenuously opposed by his wife's family. When Mr. Durgin completed his opening, the court adjourned for the day.

LYNN HAS LEATHER TROUBLES.
Tie-up of Morocco Factories Liable to Result.

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 19.—Labor troubles that have been brewing for several days, but which have not assumed serious proportions until today, threaten to tie up all the Morocco factories in the city, unless some satisfactory settlement is reached. The Morocco manufacturers do not seem inclined to accept arbitration of the differences, although Richard P. Barry, of the state board of arbitration, has been here today working strenuously to find some way of ending the trouble satisfactorily. He hopes to bring about a conference between the manufacturers and the Lynn Board of Trade. The trouble is between the manufacturers and the Glaziers' Union of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, established, that it was proven that below a certain point near the surface, to which the heat of the day penetrates, there is a regular increase in temperature proportionate to the depth, and at a mile below the point of constant temperature the thermometer would register eighty degrees higher than at this point. Experiments have not been conducted much below the first surface, but the conditions are subject to termination in a general way. From the known laws affecting the diffusion of heat, it is evident that the overlying ones and must be warmer, and since the temperature increases quite uniformly down to the mile it is reasonable to suppose that it will continue to increase at about the same rate. Another fact which may be considered as established is that the earth is gradually contracting, as being toward the center of the earth towards the surface, and the amount there lost each year would be sufficient to melt a thin film of ice covering the earth's surface, and one-tenth of an inch thick. This small quantity does not seem of much moment, but it must be remembered that it is an influence always in operation in the same direction, and these influences which act always in the same directions are the architects of the universe. The geologist fore-act with the greatest energy for perhaps hundreds of thousands of years, and when they begin to tear down what they have built up. These forces may get back near to where they have begun, but the influences that act always the same way accomplish wonders in the millions of years of time through which they work. If the earth is losing heat, and has been losing it, it was formerly hotter than it is now, and continuing these arguments back into the dim ages we see it was red hot, white hot and even molten. But here the speaker diverged for a while to consider the action of the tides. This is a great question, for some there are who have believed the friction of the tides to have been responsible for the earth's heat. The argument was presented in an interesting way, the speaker lecturing case without notes, and it was shown that the tides have an influence in slowing up the earth's motion of rotation. It is longer than yesterday and yesterday longer than the day before. There is not a great difference, a fraction of a second being the aggregate for a few centuries, but it is longer than yesterday and yesterday longer than the day before. The aggregate of loss in a million years is about seventeen minutes and in four million years about an hour, so that four million of years ago the day was about twenty-three hours long. And as we go farther and farther down the vista of time we encounter days of twenty-two hours, of twenty hours, of fifteen hours, of ten hours, of six hours, of six hours. This may have been from fifty to three hundred millions of years ago. There is evidence that the rotation of the earth was at one time four times as rapid as now. It had then sixteen times as much energy as now and fifteen-sixteenths has gone. Energy is never lost, but is transferred into heat, and in its radiation heat the earth has parted with so much of its original energy. Ingenious investigations, one building where the other finished, have found a means computing the heat equivalent of tidal action, and the gradient would be one degree for every two thousand feet, so that this cause is entirely inadequate to account for the existing degrees which as the known gradient. It will then be understood that the gradient of eighty degrees as due to internal heat, and in the past the earth was hotter, even beyond the possibility of surface, a molten mass, and back of that, in fact, a nebula. The closing portion of the lecture was devoted to the consideration of some of the questions which may naturally arise in the centre of the earth solid or liquid? Is it a race between temperature and pressure, the temperature rising, but the pressure also increases. Geologists in this and in other countries are aware that the pebbles in conglomerate actually flow under the pressure of the upper deposits. We have in our own suburbs examples of this distorted pebbles, while in Norway a village is situated where the granite pebbles of an ancient sea beach rolled out flat as the pebbles were crushed by the weight of a thousand feet of later deposits, since washed away. So it matters not whether we term them solid or liquid, these rocks which are made of granite, and in the term, the earth is more rigid than solid steel. It is so rigid that the shocks of volcanic and earthquakes are transmitted through it with very little velocity of passage through steel. The intense heat of the centre of the earth is strikingly shown by the volcanic eruptions, that of Krakatoa, for example, when every particle of the solid earth and every wave of the surrounding atmosphere tingled in response to the mighty eruption. Volcanoes are as great eruptions, sending up into the air masses of steam and ash, and high into the air, it was but a puny effort compared with the mighty outbursts of the time when the earth was young. We have in our own suburbs examples of this so great that gravity was overcome so far as the earth is concerned, and these particles, caught by the sun and turned into comet orbits, have been members of our solar system, crossing the earth's orbit every few years. But at these times the earth was elsewhere in its orbit, but the little earth-born weapons were so useful to the gods that governed it, has required, again and again, a hundred times, a thousand times a million times, even—to the place where it falls back to earth, until at last meeting the earth there is consumed in one bright flash, and we of the earth say "a meteor."

THE ORIGIN OF THE EARTH.
Sir Robert S. Ball's Lowell Institute Lectures
on "The Bearing of Modern Discovery on
the Nebular Theory."

Sir Robert S. Ball's third lecture in the Lowell Institute course was even more successful than the two preceding it, his audience, contrary to the usual custom of these lectures, being very large. His subject was "The Origin of the Earth, and he showed forth two lines of argument in support of the nebular theory based on facts known about our own planet. His first reference was to the remarkable boring for coal near Leipzig, which, while undertaken for commercial purposes, conducted in a truly scientific manner, resulted in the discovery of a coal seam which did not remember, but he did remember the scientific outcome, the fact that the coal seam was found at a depth of 1,000 feet below the surface, and the temperature at that point was 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The regular increase in temperature proportionate to the depth, and at a mile below the point of constant temperature the thermometer would register eighty degrees higher than at this point. 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WATERED MILK
GOES TO GUTTERS.
Strict Pure Food Law of New Jersey
Being Strictly Enforced.

New York, Nov. 19.—Under the new and exceedingly strict pure food law of New Jersey which went into effect Nov. 1, a large force of state inspectors swooped down on the milk dealers of Paterson, N. J., today. Supplies of the fluid, which came in on the train, were tested as well as that which local dairymen and neighboring farmers were peddling in wagons. Hundreds of gallons which the inspectors said had been watered, were poured into the gutters. The result was that many families were without milk. In each case samples were taken from the cans to be tested with a view to prosecution. The police force of the city gave all the aid possible to the inspectors.

Smallpox Case at Charlottetown.
Charlottetown, P. E. Nov. 20.—(Special.)—The schooner Monitor, with a smallpox patient on board, arrived at Charlottetown early this morning, anchoring in quarantine ground near the Light-house. Dr. Conroy visited the schooner this afternoon. Orders have been received to place the seaman in the marine hospital. Probably the doctor will remain at the hospital.

Grin via The Canadian Northern.
Montreal, Nov. 20.—(Special.)—D. Mann, of MacKenzie & Mann, said here today that the Canadian Northern had carried 3,000,000 bushels of grain so far and have another million in store. He expects the road to handle between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 bushels altogether this season.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BANQUET.

Distinguished Guests at New York Function—Strong Address
by Secretary of State Hay Upon Diplomacy—Tells
United States Position.

New York, Nov. 19.—The 133rd annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce was held at Delmonico's this evening. Covers for 450 were laid. At the table of honor, presided over by President Morris K. Joseph, were Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, John Hay, secretary of state; Senator John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina; Whitelaw Reid, Governor-Elect Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa; Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Andrew Carnegie, Mayor-Elect Seth Low, Lieut. General Nelson A. Miles, J. Pierpont Morgan, Wm. F. Dodge, Major General John R. Brooke, Carl Schurz, Alexander E. Orr, Governor Odell and Rear Admiral Albert S. Parker. The professional and business circles of the city were well represented in the list of other guests.

The speech making was briefly opened by President Joseph. He then proposed a toast to the memory of Wm. McKinley. It was drunk with all standing and in silence. President Roosevelt's health was then toasted, while the orchestra played and at the next toast, that of King Edward of England, the British national anthem was played. In introducing Secretary Hay, President Joseph proposed a toast to Our Diplomacy. The secretary was warmly welcomed by the guests and his speech at various points met with great enthusiasm. The applause was deafening when, in his peroration, he said: "No wantonness of strength will ever induce us to drive a hard bargain with another nation because it is weak, nor will any fear of ignominious contempt tempt us to insult or defy a greater power because it is strong, or even because it is friendly."

"We consider our interest in the Pacific as great now as those of any other power and destined to indefinite development. We have opened our doors to the people of Hawaii; we have accepted the responsibility of the Philippines which Providence imposed upon us; we have put an end to the embarrassing condominium in which we were involved in Samoa and while abandoning none of our commercial rights in the entire group, we have established our flag and our authority in Tutuila, which gives up the finest harbor in the South Seas. Next an order will come a Pacific cable and an ultimatum cannot for the use of all well disposed peoples; but under exclusive American ownership and American control—of both of which great enterprises President McKinley and President Roosevelt have been the energetic and consistent champions."

In closing, he said: "We frankly confess we seek the friendship of all the powers; we want to trade with all peoples; we are conscious of resources of advantage that will make our commerce a source of advantage to them and of profit to ourselves, but no wantonness of strength will ever induce us to drive a hard bargain with another nation because it is weak, nor will any fear of ignominious contempt tempt us to insult or defy a great power because it is strong or even because it is friendly."

"The attitude of our diplomacy may be indicated on a text of scripture which Franklin, the first and greatest of our diplomats, tells us passed through his mind when he was presented at the court of Versailles. It was a text his father used to quote to him in the old candle shop in Boston when he was a boy: 'Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before Kings? Let us be diligent in our business and we shall stand—stand, you see, not crawl, nor swagger—stand, as a friend and equal, missing nothing, putting up with nothing but what is right and just among our peers in the great democracy of nations.'"

After he concluded, Secretary Hay was obliged several times to acknowledge the applause accorded him. Gov. Odell spoke to the toast: "The State of New York."

Mayor-elect of this city replied to the toast: "The City of New York."

Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to the court of St. James, was the next introduced. He dwelt mostly on the recent visit of the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce to London. He engaged upon the sympathy had been shown by the British people at the time of President McKinley's death, and said this government was justified in thinking that England's grief was an expression of natural sympathy.

Mr. Choate was followed by Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, who spoke to the toast of "The Monroe Doctrine of the Twentieth Century," and Governor-Elect Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, on "The Present Prosperity of the Republic—What are the Essentials to its Continuance."

LIBERAL GAINS SHOWN.
Elections in Several Nova Scotia Counties Held Tuesday—
Quite a Turnover in Cumberland.

Amherst, N. S., Nov. 19.—(Special.)—The results of the municipal elections today in Cumberland county were highly satisfactory from a Liberal standpoint. The late council stood 13 Conservatives and 10 Liberals, while the new one will be 14 Liberals and nine Conservatives. There was a hot contest on party lines in every district except Port Goreville, where the old councillor, L. E. Graham, was elected by acclamation. In No. 1 district, Amherst, there was more than an interesting large majority. The Conservatives, thinking the Liberal ticket was a vote to strengthen their position, took as their main man Mr. R. T. Shipley, a Liberal, but even with this combination were defeated. The following will constitute the new council: Amherst—E. Bright Phipps, 365; Clarence Purdy, 375; and Gilbert Blankhorn, 299. (Liberals), defeating ex-Councillor John E. West Chester—Henry Hunter (Liberal), Tishin—E. E. Fisher (Liberal) and D. M. Jackson (Conservative). River Phillip—Charles Beag (Liberal), Joseph—H. H. Seaman and John Logue (Liberals). Southamptown—Joseph Lodge (Liberal), Fugrath—H. B. Robertson (Liberal) and J. H. Livingston, who will probably be

LIBERAL GAINS SHOWN.

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The new warden. Advocate sends Kenneth Morris; Pansboro sends two Conservatives, Alex. Moore and W. J. Simpson; Lunenburg sends two Conservatives, J. G. Gove, W. H. Bridgford (Liberal), Trevor, H. J. Outhouse (Liberal); Westport, J. A. Peters (Liberal).

Truro, N. S., Nov. 19.—(Special.)—The municipal elections for the four districts of Digby took place today, resulting: Plymouth, T. W. Cook (Conservative); Sandy Cove, W. H. Bridgford (Liberal); Trevor, H. J. Outhouse (Liberal); Westport, J. A. Peters (Liberal).

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