OTTAWA LETTER

The Reward of Thirty Thousand Annually to P. E. I.

H. J. Logan, M. P., for Cumberland, N. S., the Handsomest Man in the House.

OTTAWA, May 9.-It is always interesting for a constituency to know its representative. Although many of the electors of Canada think they know the man whose presence in parliament is due to their votes. they often fall far wide of the mark. A parliamentarian means sacrifices. One of these is that a man must cut himman may be industrious during the political campaign or the period which intervenes from one session of parliament to the other, but very often that time to the ladies in the galleries and gentleman has one course of conduct to parade before his constituents and another to wear at Ottawa. It is only fair to say that this is not true of the jority of men in the present parlia-nt. It has been truthfully said that ard conscientions work of Canada is fast proaching. A class of men are enter ing parliamentary life who are in clined to attend strictly to business, but there are still a number of those present who make social life a first duty and the discharge of their labors in parliament a matter of secondary consideration.

During the first years of his parlia mentary life, H. J. Logan, the member for Cumberland, is said to have made a fairly good impression. This remark cannot apply today and if the up bodily and transferred to the gal-leries of the house of commons they would probably see much to surprise them. During the present session, the member for Cumberland has been cuous by his absence rather than his presence in the house. It seems that he has no parliamentary duties to perform. If he has they are so light that it is not necessary him to devote much during to has also suggested the nationalization of fruit baskets, and on one occasion he asked Col. Tisdale to lay on the table a four dollar bill which the latter held in his hand. However, Col eld in his hand. However, Col. le evidently appreciated his sur-lings and noticing the covetous coundings and noticing the government benches, did not risk the 34.

Another matter that suggested itself ection with the preferentie trade clause. He also took a deep interest in the charter sought by the C. P. R. to enable them to build a forty mile branch in Manitoba. This will of course benefit the people of Cumberland, so will the \$4 bill, the St Lawrence Power Co.'s charter, and the preferential trade resolution which

On February 22nd, Mr. Logan placed this notice of motion on the order paper: "That, in the opinion of this paper: "That, in the opinion of this house, the preferential tariff should only apply to goods brought into Canada through Canadian seaports." The sentiment of this short resolution was partly endorsed on both sides of the house, more particularly by conservahouse, more particularly by conservative members. But it was generally conceded at the time that it would never get beyond the first stage on the order paper, and it never did. Delegations were sent from Halifax and St. John to support Mr. Logan's course and they did so, by waiting on the government and impressing members of the administration with the necessity of making provision for the protection of Canadian shipping. These deputations made the trip to Ottawa in good faith. No doubt they expected that their efforts would be seconded by the member for Cumberland. If the measure which Mr. Logan advocated had been seriously brought before the house, there seems to be little doubt but that it would have passed.

Mr. Logan failed to move.

But what did Mr. Logan do beyo achieving a little cheap notoriety i this matter? He did absolutely no thing. The facts are that it was Mo Fielding and not Mr. Logan who was instrumental in placing the motion on the order paper. Mr. Logan was responsible in this matter in so far as he acted in order to have it put on in he acted in order to have it put on in his name. He announced with some degree of pride that he had intended to act in this matter independent of the government. Mr. Logan's independence ceased when he was instructed by the minister of finance, who became afraid of the Grand Trunk, to refrain from broaching the preferential motion in the house. Mr. Logan promptly took the advice and that is promptly took the advice and that is the last heard of the application of the preferential tariff to only such goods as are brought into Canada through

The method of shelving this clause. Was a simple one. The member for Cumberland absented himself from the Cumberland absented himself from the house on all possible occasions and particularly on such days when private motions were under consideration. Is was not until April 3rd, when the house was preparing to adjourn for the Easter holidays, that Mr. Logan spoke to his motion. But even then he did not reach it until a few minute



efore six o'clock, when it could not be taken up. As government orders had precedence after Easter, Mr. Logan's motion remained wher it was at that time, first on the order list, but unnoticed. And so the people of the maritime provinces who placed their faith in the authority of Cumberland's representative have been sadly disappointed. It would be well for the boards of trade at Halifax and St. John to pause before again sending representatives to Ottawa to join hands in assisting any of Mr. Logan's

If Mr. Logan has not been a success as a parliamentarian he must be rankinterests of his constituents in nouse of commons. To be a successful self off from the world of society during the sitting of parliament. He cannot attend five o'clock teas, devote his play the part of a general escort without neglecting the business for which he was sent to Ottawa. It will prob ably please the miners of Spring and others of Mr. Logan's constituents to know that Mr. Logan has made such a success in private life. man does not succeed in one direction that is no reason why he should not make progress in another, and after four years of parliamentary life Mr. Logan considers himself qualified to play the society game.

Mr. Logan spoke on Tuesday night last on the Valleyfield labor question. He announced that he was deeply interested in labor. Mr. Logan has a large number of workingmen in his riding, and any interest he might manifest in questions concerning labor would be a duty he owes to them. On April 3rd the member for Cumberland also spoke on the same question. But what stand did he take? He was not peaking for the workingmen, over hose grievances he told the house that he felt disposed to weep. Mr. Logan had another object in view—the lefence of the deputy minister of abor, Mr. King, who was accused of political intrigues in favor of Mr. Loy, the liberal candidate, in the constituncy of Beauharnois. The men who, it ed, suffered during these troucles did not attract the attention of the member for Cumberland. His speech on Tuesday night had reference to Mr. King only, and in the course of to Mr. King only, and in the course of his remarks he referred to Mr. Monk, the leader of the conservative party in Quebec, in terms which are seldom permitted to be directed by one member arainst another on the floor of the bouse of commons. Mr. Monk was informed by Mr. Logan that he (Monk) was no gentleman. But every gentleman who ever sat in the house of commons with Mr. Monk knows that statement to be very wide of the truth.

Mr. Monk is, first, last and always a gentleman, and it ill becomes the mem er for Cumberland to utter such

There was nothing new in the spee of Cumberland's representative, be-cause Ralph Smith, the Ibaor repre-sentative of Vancouver, had said the same things a minute before, except that Mr. Smith couched his remarks in gentlemanly language. When one member of parliament says objectionable things about a fellow member supporters of the party attacked. In Mr. Logan's case the opposition did not consider that the remark worth resenting. But as the member for Cumberland resumed his seat cries of "Take it back, take it back" could be heard from several liberals whose respect Mr. Monk has earned during his parliamentary career. Mr. Logan did not take it back, and the statement goes on Hansard unapologized for. If Mr. Logan is satisfied, the opposition is, because such remarks, instead of injuring the man to whom they refer. affect the speaker.

The people of Cumberland will no doubt be glad to hear of their representative. It is recommended that they should not impose duties on him which would prevent him from follow-ing the career which he has evidently cided upon. The weather is warm in Ottawa at present, and it is uncom-fortable in the parliament buildings It is much more pleasant to attend five o'clock teas or lawn parties, and therefore there are reasons why the few society men in the house should not be asked to overwork themselves. Cumberland should feel proud that she can produce fine representation by men, leaders in their own particular ere of life. In Sir Charles Tupper the old war horse, she had the privi-lege of enjoying the support of one of the greatest statesmen this country has ever seen. He was ever ready to champion the cause of his constituents in parliament and out of it, and thus she had the services of a great politician. In Mr. Logan she has a representative who is said to be the handsentative who is said to be the half-somest man in parliament, and while it may be that her interests from a political standpoint may suffer by the change, still it will be with pride that ents of the "maple county" oint to the prettiest man to be found in any constituency in the dominion of Canada.

OTTAWA, May 10 .- The award of \$30,000 per annum to the government Prince Edward Island in settlem of all claims of the said provin against the Dominion of Canada on account of alleged non-fulfilment of account of alleged non-fulfilment of the terms of the union between the dominion and the said province as re-spects the maintenance of efficient steam communication between the is-land and the mainland is practically passed. It was expected that there would have been considerable discus-sion on this purestan but it was conwould have been considerable discussion on this question, but it was considered from a purely national standpoint and the only exception taken to some of the remarks made in support of it was that they were a little misleading, in so far as they referred to the steamship service maintained between the island and the mainland during the early days of confederation. during the early days of confederation As the debate proceeded it widened out into a consideration of the claims of nearly every province in the dominion, and it is probable that Ontario and Quebec will soon be in the race for assistance from the dominion ELECTRICAL CITY OF CANADA.

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was a question for the courts. In this case, however, the government did what it refused to do for the people of the Northwest, and made a straight ward of \$30,000 per annum to Prince Edward Island. In the cases of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the government appointed boards of arbitration to take evidence and make awards on the merits of the case. It parties having claims against the federal government should have been treated alike. If it was necessary to look for a decision in the case of two of the provinces of the maritime group, the upper province representa tives are inclined to the opinion that there may have been political reasons for the P. E. I. deal.

It may be that in view of the rather general discussion of the claims of the provinces against the federal government the awards of New Bruns-wick and Nova Scotia will occupy a little of the time of the house they come up for discussion. Prince Edward Island claim rese them in many respects. It is based on an agreement made at the time of confederation and damages are claimed for non-fulfilment of the terms of that contract. Briefly, the claim is that from 1873 to 1888 the government failed to give a satisfactory service between the island and the mainland. Two steamers the Alert and Northern Light ran on the route at different periods, but neither of these boats, according to the government, was As a result the people of the suffered commercially and other-wise. They place the damage at tlement of the claim is based upon the assumption that \$1,000,000 would be sufficient to reimburse them for any loss that may have resulted from neglect of the Dominion of Canada.

Sir Louis Davies, speaking in support of the resolution, claimed that from 1873 to 1888 the government was in a position to carry out the contract, as they have since 1888. He claims that the Alert and Northern Light were utterly unsuited for the purpos were utterly unsuited for the purposes for which they were employed, and that Canada in neglecting to provide steamers of the type of the Minto and Stanley at an earlier date, left themselves open to attack by the province affected by that neglect. He submitted that there were years during which the people of Prince Edward Island were completely cut off from communication with the mainland, and that there was no bone fide and, and that there was no bona fide attempt made to grapple with the problem. Sir Louis does not seem to have held this opinion some years ago. When the question was discussago. When the question was discussed in the house on a former occasion he haid: "I rise for the purpose of correcting the hon, gentleman who two or three times over gave as statements made by me, statements which I did not make. I did not say which I did not make. I did not say that the Northern Light was quite efficient for the purpose for which it was built. On the contrary, I explained that in spring and fall it did effective service, but that in the middle of river for a period of a month or six weeks no boat could be built to do the work." Now, Sir Louis is of the opinion that it was possible to build a boat which would have satisfactorily performed the service from factorily performed the service from 1873 to 1888.

Hon. John Haggart, who has a thor ough knowledge of the service between the island and Nova Scotia, contends that at no time was the communication promised at the date of confederation of P. E. I. with Canada, He claims that between 1878 and 1888 it was imthat between 1878 and 1888 it was impossible to secure steamers of the same class as those now engaged in the work. The government of that day did provide the best class of boats available, and therefore the Island could not complain. He did not oppose the claim for \$20,000 because he appreciated the fact that damage might have been suffered by existing conditions. He hoped that this award would forever settle the claim of the Island for assistance from the dominion

Mr. Henderson, speaking from the standpoint of an Ontario man, while he was disposed to favor Prince Ed-ward Island in this matter, reminded the house that if claims were presented by other provinces the government would be expected to meet the just demands in the same way that they had met those of the Island. If Prince Edward Island, with a population of 190.-000, receives the sum of \$30,000 per annum, Ontario, with its 2,000,000 inhabitants, should be entitled to some-

In making the award to Prince Edward Island, the government took upon itself the interpretation of the contract. Only a few weeks ago when the members from the west were pressing for a decision in regard to the Island for all time for any loss that they might have incurred from the neglect of the dominion authorities. The lightly of the C. P. R. holdings the liability of the C. P. R. holdings, ties. He inferred that possibly the granted to them as a subsidy, Sir political exigencies of the matter have Wilfry Laurier announced that the induced the government to arrive at administration was not competent to the conclusion that a sum should be interpret a contract. That, he said, paid which would more than satisfy those who were asking for it. He congratulated the government upon the decision to pay the award as a yearly subsidy instead of giving the province the bulk of the money. It would have been a bad thing had Prince Edward Island been paid over \$1,000,000 instead of receiving \$30,000 a year. Up in Onbeen squandered most recklessly, and was contended, therefore, that all the money awarded in 1884 by the dominion government was mortgaged so as to secure a cash loan from the fed-eral treasury. This money is gone, and the province has little to show for it. Considering that P. E. I. might be led into committing the same mistake, he submitted that the government should go further and impose conditions which would make it impossible for P. E. L. to hypothecate or mortgage in any form the grant which parliament has

> Mr. Maclean contends that the granting of \$30,000 per annum to P. E. I. is only opening the door to claims from all the provinces of Canada. Reading from La Patrie, Mr. Tarte's paper, h showed that the editor of that journal was moving in the direction of encouraging the province of Quebec to make a raid on Ottawa. "La Patrie believes that the resolution which has just been reached by the Laurier government, increasing by \$30,000 the annua ederal subsidy to the Island of Prince Edward, is probably the first time in the way of readjustment of the subsidies to the provincial government. And these views are quoted from L'Evenement: "This is an excellent opportunity for the government of Quebec to raise this question. For fifteen years it has been on the pro gramme of every successive government, but from time to time the ques tion has been put aside. The Parent government, which is in perfect accord with the federal government, ought to undertake a settlement of this ques tion. It is no only P. E. I. that has a grievance at Ottawa.' We repeat the opportunity is most favorable for a readjustment of the federal subsidies, and the government of Quebec ought immediately to improve the opportunity."

> The day is coming, says Mr. Mac-lean, when the federal government will have to entertain claims from every province in the union, and he was not surprised to hear Mr. Bourassa coming forward with a demand for treat-ment for Quebec similar to that ex-tended to P. E. I. Mr. Bourassa point-ed out that at the time of confederation the debt resting upon upper Can-ada amounted to £1,220,959 sterling which involved an annual interest charge of £65,768 sterling. At the same time lower Canada was only in debt some £96,647 sterling, with an interest charge of £4,007 sterling. Therefor the people of lower Canada were com pelled to assume a large share of the responsibility for a debt which had been incurred in another province. The revenue of lower Canada was sufficient to pay her expenses, while up-per Canada was simply bankrupt. So embarrassed was the latter province that the imperial government were ap-pealed to to grant relief. Under such conditions Mr. Bourassa holds that Quebec was placed in a very unfair position, and as the question of grants to the provinces were being opened up, he submitted that in this matter alone the province of Quebec had a large claim against the government. In the readjustment of the subsidies to the different provinces he hoped that Quebec would not be forgotten.

Mr. Tarte was not so sure that Que bec wanted assistance. He claimed that that province was perfectly able to take care of herself and that her finances did not need bolstering up. He submitted that the dominion would never be called upon to pay a claim on such grounds as Mr. Bourassa had such grounds as Mr. Bourassa had urged. Mr. Monk contended that Quebec would not refuse to take a good graht if it were offered to her. Mr. Monk thought that the claim made by Mr. Bourassa was an equitable one. It was high time that the government thad looked into this question, and he maintained that Mr. Tarte's statement was misleading, inasmuch as it gave an impression that Quebec had no claims before the government at the present time. The purchase of the Drummond County Railway by the government placed Quebec on the same footing as the province of Nova Scotia in the Eastern Extension award. The government of Quebec had paid subsi-dies to the Drummond County Rail-way, and therefore they should be re-turned by the dominion. If Quebec had not asked to be reimbursed for

she had. Mr. Monk prophesied that it would not be long before these claims vere placed in proper shape.

Hon. Mr. Haggart also intimated that Ontario would shortly be down asking for a slice of the pudding. If this be true, it will only be necessary for Manitoba and British Columbia to come along, and everybody will get a share. Such a condition of affairs will no doubt cause the people of the maritime provinces a little anxiety. While they may be benefiting today they will probably be called upon tomorrow to realize that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." It is certain that the western awards will far overshadow anything given to the eastern provinces, and that we of the maritime provinces may have to pay the piper after all. J. D. McKENNA.

ST. ANDREWS.

Presentation to the Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Berrie-General News.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., May 15.-Amongst the arrivals in town during the past week were Capt. Nellie Clarke, Mrs. Clarke and child; Capt. Richard Keay, Mrs. Keay and child.

On Monday evening a large number of the friends and well wishers of Rev. J. C. Berrie and Mrs. Berrie, asembled at the parsonage and presented a well filled purse and an addres to Mr. and Mrs. Berrie, on this, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, for which, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Berrie, the rev. gentleman, in suitable words, expressed his thanks. After the presentation an hour or two was spent in social intercourse.

Dr. Fairbanks has taken his departure from St. Andrews for pastures new. He took with him his celebrat ed trick horse, Boanerges, an animal so knowing that he could do almost

anything but write a prescription. Mr. Haycortt, route agent of the Dominion Express, was in town yes terday.

The Dominion steamer Lansdowne was lying at the Eastern ballas ground yesterday, waiting for the re turn of the Curlew from St. John with the scow on which the structure used as a biological station is to be placed for towage by the Lansdowne to the scene of the future operations of the scientists.

The May term of the Charlotte circuit court was opened here yesterday by Mr. Justice Landry. As is fre-quently the case in Charlotte, the serof grand jurors were not remired. The insurance cases that were expected to come on for trial were by mutual consent settled out of court The only case on the civil docket is that of Oceana Marks v. Frank Hall. an action of ejectment. The record was filed by W. C. H. Grimmer. L. A. Currey, K. C., and M. MacMonagle, K. C., for defendants. The cause is now being tried.

OPPORTUNITY LOST.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 14.—Sir Charles Tupper might have made a fortune out of the recent skyrocketing of the Northern Pacific on the New York stock exchange. He had a large block of Northern Pacific stock, purchased at \$47, which was the price of ocean when the first bidding for control of the voting power of the road egan and had not reached this side of the Atlantic when the price of Northern Pacific shares went to \$1,000. Sir Charles' agents in this country decided to sell when the stock had gone clear of the roof, but found when they came to act that they had no power to do so. Had the stock been sold, Sir Charles would have received some thing like \$300,000.

LONDON'S POPULATION.

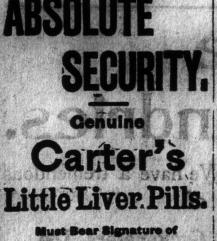
LONDON, May 16.—The population of the outer ring of the suburbs of London is 2,042,750, as against 1,405,480 in 1891; 950,957 in 1881, and 631,821 in

The total population of Greater London, including the outer ring of suburbs, is now 6,578,784.

THE TRURO LOAN.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 15.- A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto, have secured the Truro 4 per cent loan of \$57,500 They offered \$58,076. There were found the offers for the loan in this city.

ROME, May 16.—It is reported here that French troops have taken possession of the oasis of Ghadames, which gives them prac-tical control of Tripoli.



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ALEX. DICK.

A Young Man Well Known in St. John.

Appointed Assistant General Manager of The Dominion Coal Co.

(Halifax Chronicle.) SYDNEY, May 13.—The Dominion Coal Company made two more appointments today, Alexander Dick, formerly manager of the Joggins Mines, was appointed assistant to General Manager Shields. C. E. Clayton of Tennessee was appointed mechanical superintendent. Six important appointments have been made during the past ten days.

DICK'S SUCCESSFUL CARBER.

The career of Alexander Dick, the new assistant to the general manager of the Dominion Coal Co., affords a striking instance of success achieved by a Nova Scotian, who, starting at the foot of the ladder has attained to eminence in his profession while yet in early manhood. Mr. Dick is not yet thirty-seven years old. He was born in Stellarton, Pictou Co., in 1864, and when he was yery young his parents moved to Springhill, where his father was chief of the mechanical department of the Springhill mines. Entering the office of the Springhill mines. Entering the office of the Springhill mines. Entering the office of the Springhill Minit. Co. as a boy, Mr. Dick rapidly worked his way up through the several official grades until he became assistant to Manager Leckie. He retained that position until shortly after J. R. Cowans took charge, when he resigned to become manager of the Joggins collicry. By his great energy, executive ability and thorough knowledge of the coal business he soon created a great boom in that mining district.

About that time he married a daughter of William Hall, underground manager of the Springhill mines, now retired and one of the wealthiest men in Cumberland. A year after the marriage Mrs. Dick died and Mr. Dick has since remained unmarried.

When the mining boom in the west started, Mr. Dick went out to the Rossland and Slocan districts, where he was interested in some of the large operations. Later on his business took him to California and Mexico. He returned to Nova Scotia a short time ago on a visit and a few days ago was offered DICK'S SUCCESSFUL CAREER

He returned to Nova Scotia a short time ago on a visit and a few days ago was offered the important position of assistant general manager of the Dominion Coal Co.

Mr. Dick is one of the brightest young bluenceses of his time. He is an untiring student, is well read in general literature, and his knowledge of the technical, as well as the practical side of the mining industry, is extensive. He is an interesting conversationalist, and as a platform speaker he has shown splendid ability. During the federal elections Mr. Dick, who was then in British Columbia, broke away from party affiliations and stumped the Rossland district on behalf of the labor candidate and was one of the main factors in securing that gentleman's eliction to the commons.

IN WOMAN'S GARMENTS Was Stopped Yesterday Morning at the Depot.

A man, dressed in woman's garments, aused quite a flutter at the Union depot early yesterday morning. He, accompanied by a lady, alighted from the train which reached the city at a quarter to one. Aboard the train it vas discovered later that the pair were evidently the best of friends and on most intimate terms. Passengers ught at the time it was a great waste of affection. They are not so certain now. The masquerader wore a long seal skin sacque, dark skirt, a Gainsborough hat with a white veil, which completely hid the face. It was his speech that betrayed him.

The pair, accompanied by another lady, went into the dining room at the lady, went into the dining room at the station, where the disguised man asked where he could buy a veil. He was given the necessary information and departed. Later on they returned, with the expressed intention of taking the early train for the states. By this time, though, the secret was an open are account to more at the depart and one among the men at the depot, and U. S. Customs Officer Miller refused the gentleman permission to pass over

in his borrowed garments. That evidently broke up the trip, and the woman decided to take the next train east. She at first denied all train east. She at first denied all knowledge of her companion, and said they had formed a travelling intimacy on the train. They evidently got to be very good friends. Before they parted the lady furnished her companion with money. Then he disapeared before Officer Stevens could lay the hands of the law on the shoulders of his seal skin sacque. Later on the woman said the man's name was George McCormack. They had tickets from Moncton to St. John and were going on to the states. The lady returned on train number two to Post Elgin, while the man is probably in the city. In appearance he would pass very well for the part he took. He is about five feet four inches in height, slight and smooth faced. The voice is masculine.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES uperseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennysuperseding Batter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny-royal, &c. Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, Limited, Montreal and Toronto, Canada, and Victoria, British Columbia, or MARTIN, Pharmaceu-tical Chemist, Southampton, England. MUNICIPA

Annual Meetir Tuesday Af

Councillor W. W. Riected Wardenton Appointer

Long Discussio Improvements to Committee Appai sider Plans to Invite Te

The annual meeting pality of the city and John was held Tuesda the large room in house. The proceedin by a number of citizen quite an interesting cillor McGoldrick, wh acceptably as warden year, presided, and

St. John City-Coun Thos. R. Hilyard, E. H. Waring, Samuel White, Alex. W. Macra well, Thos. Millidge, V B. M. Baxter, T. B. John McMulkin. Lancaster - Couns. Robt. H. Armstrong

monds-Couns. Jose Horgan and Robert Mo St. Martins-Couns. dick, Fred M. Cochi Musquash -- Couns.

and Anthony Thompso The chairman of the the outgoing board occ the main floor to the ri den. The other council the table in the centr

The certificate of the was read giving the mayor and aldermen of are ex officio members council. The returns of the

various parishes were the members elected. bers signed the regis n were sworn in an their signatures to the Warden McGoldrick n the council to elect Coun. Lowell nominat and no one else being tion, the nominations

At the request of V oun. White, and that

Goldrick delivered the To the Council of the the City and County Gentlemen:—One year ferred upon me the hon me warden of this mun head of this council, which any citizen may

The business of the the year has been carri several departments in a ent and economical man bates in the council he ducted harmoniously and gard to the best interests ty. During the year an seen started for the pur edying the overcrowd gaol, and for improvi and sanitary condition council, however, has b to the necessity for incredations for prisoners co gaol, but how this is what is the best course difficult problem to solv specifications have been view to those improve sets have been received, laid before you for your give this matter their tion during the coming At the last session of important amendments the act relating to hard

es in the goal, thus ren

Acting under the

the obstacles in the prisoners to work.

this council, I purchase chair and proceeded to lors Ruddock and Cochi lors Ruddock and Cochred the chair and an addr Ross, who had reached to of one hundred and ten ye gentleman expressed his a ation of the gift, and requested to the council thanks and deep feelings for their kindness. The read to you by the second to the council thanks and deep feelings for their kindness. be read to you by the s I am pleased to be able the finances of the cour very satisfactory condition debt is compara amounting only to sixty hundred dollars. I wo suggest that the council several collectors the greater activity and pro lection of rates and their seeming apathy, make to the municipality On the first day of \$4,000 of school loan d

The council year has ful one in many respec tury has been ushered in, another distinguishing rapid progress of time. We have been called death of our late but while we reverently in sorrow for the great le

fall due. I would the mend that the council m

for the redemption of the

has sustained, we rejoice lustrious son, now His jesty King Edward the led the throne wi pects for a long and glo