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THE FREE PRESS. VOL. 8. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1886. NO. 53.

STRENGTH FOR TODAY. Strength for today is all that we need. As there never is a tomorrow...

A CHOIR SINGER. There are two sides to every question, as the best of reasons demonstrates...

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our music, together. I shall often think of you lovely voice when I am far away...

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LORD MAYOR'S DAY. No Serious Disturbances During the Parade. The Socialists Gather in Large Numbers, but are Kept Under Control.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Lord Mayor's procession started at the usual hour and proceeded over the accustomed route without anything happening beyond the usual horse-play incident to such occasions.

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MURDERS IN MAINE. Two Men Killed by Deer Poachers. MACHIAS, Me., Nov. 9.—Lytman O. Hill, of East Machias, and Charles Hill, of Walsley, were shot dead yesterday afternoon near Machias River, by parties unknown.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOV. 17, 1886.

Some of the readers of THE SUN would be glad to know when the Dominion election will take place. This is a pardonable curiosity, and we shall do what we can to gratify it, by quoting from the authorities.

The Ottawa Citizen says the matter has not yet been before the council. The Ottawa Free Press says: "There is not the slightest doubt that the Dominion government intend to dissolve parliament immediately after the return of His Excellency the Governor General, who will return on Saturday or Sunday to Quebec."

The Toronto Globe has further information that the election will take place before the end of the year. Later advice received by the Globe state that the general election is "imminent." There is "no doubt on that point."

The Toronto World says it "can nevertheless assure its readers that there will be no Dominion election this year, and that there will another session of the present parliament."

Mr. Blake has been authoritatively informed that the contest will come off at once. Peter Mitchell is advised that a conclusion has not been reached. The Montreal Gazette knows the elections must take place within eight or nine months, and feels that they may come within two months.

The Montreal journals of Quebec have all reliable information that the elections will be sprung on the people within a few weeks. The Toronto Globe has further learned that the decision to dissolve parliament was reached at the last meeting of the council.

Our Ottawa correspondent is equally confident that the council at the meeting in question did not touch the question. To those authoritative opinions it is only necessary to add one. THE SUN does not know when the elections will take place. But we have thrown on the subject all the light we have.

CONCERNING FIRES AND INSURANCE.

The subject discussed by the board of trade Tuesday is one which comes home pretty closely to the business and bosom of every citizen of St. John. It is clear that either the insurance companies are taking from \$20,000 to \$40,000 a year out of the public who insure, or the fire service is inefficient. Assuming the latter alternative to be correct it follows that the sum paid in extra premiums, the rates being about a third higher than in Halifax, is five or six times as much as the total loss. All insured property is supposed to be worth considerably more than the amount of the policy. A large proportion of the personal property of the city is insured, and many property owners do not insure. If we may judge by the state of affairs which existed at the time of the great fire, much less than half the property in the two cities is covered by insurance. Now the risk is as large to the owners of unlaured property as it is to the insurance companies. So it is to the underwriters are dealing fairly by reason of the loss to St. John which may be said to be from \$50,000 to \$75,000. It needs no argument to show that it will pay to spend \$10,000 a year to save what is equivalent to an annual outlay of six times that sum.

The report furnished to the board of trade by the committee of investigation is a valuable document. It certainly does not seem to justify the position taken by the insurance people as to the relative security of St. John and Halifax. On the contrary the report gives the advantage in several respects to St. John and Portland. At the same time the engineer points out some improvements which are necessary. Concurrences in such matters is the worst possible policy. The public has a right to know all about these things and the committee's report will be carefully studied.

The Fredericton Gleader, the organ of Messrs. Blair and Gregory, makes the startling announcement that "before Mr. Blake has been in power five years he will be likely to bring about the fire insurance rate." How true the statement is we do not know. The same question met Sir Richard Cartwright before he had been in power three years. Sir Richard answered it by not raising a sufficient revenue, and leaving the accumulated deficits for his successors. What Blake may do for himself in the fifth year of his reign is not, however, a burning question. Even the first year of Mr. Blake is a period too remote to be of more than speculative interest.

We are not disposed to think that Mr. Cartwright will feel much distressed when he hears that a gril clique are threatening to oppose him at the next election. The minister of finance has no reason to fear the result of a contest in Victoria and Montreal. It is an easy thing to hold a caucus and not a hard matter to form an organization. But when it comes to finding a candidate more popular than Hon. John Cartwright in his own county it is quite another thing. Mr. Cartwright may be opposed—that is a matter for the clique—but he will not be left at home this time—that is a matter for the electors.

This annual report of the cotton manufacturing company of Moncton furnishes practical evidence of a revival in the cotton business. The profits for the year are not large, but it may be presumed that during the first half of the year there were no profits.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Our Very High Rates of Insurance.

Insufficient Fire Protection and Inadequate Water Supply.

Gilbert Murdoch's Views in Reply to the Board's Enquiry.

WHAT WE SHOULD DO TO BE SAVED.

The board of trade met Tuesday afternoon pursuant to adjournment, President H. H. Thorne in the chair. There were present: W. H. Thorne, W. W. Turnbull, Simon Jones, S. S. Hall, Andre Cushing, James F. Robertson, George Robertson and Ald. Thorne, A. C. Riddle. The chairman read the report of the committee on rates of insurance.

W. H. Thorne stated that the committee considered the matter a very important one and it was regretted that there was not a larger attendance at the meeting of the board. The committee met the chief committee of the board of fire underwriters, who state that they are unable to recommend a reduction in the rates of insurance. In case of a fire in the lower part of the city there would be no water in the upper districts. He then read the following report:

To the St. John Board of Trade:—The committee appointed to consult with the Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters with a view of obtaining a lesser rate of insurance on mercantile and building property in the city of St. John, beg to report: That your committee underwriters and had a full discussion of the whole matter of rates on insurance charged in this city, placed before them the facts, and the reasons therefor, as stated by the underwriters, and in your opinion, the time has arrived when there should be a material reduction. After a long discussion and comparison of the rates charged in the other cities of Halifax, the committee is of opinion that the rates in this city are too high, and that in view of the inadequate supply of water and the inefficient fire service, no general reduction should be made. In view of the statements made by the underwriters, and the fact that the water supply is inadequate, and the fire service inefficient, the committee is of opinion that the rates should be reduced, and that the water supply should be improved, and the fire service made more efficient.

Mr. Thorne then explained that the fire underwriters committee had stated to them that there was only one steam fire engine for use. Of all the loss as reported in the order there were only 2,000 feet of hose fit for use at fires. There was not, he said, a single fire engine in the city of St. John. The board committee is of opinion that the rates paid here were one-third higher than those charged by the same companies in Halifax. The underwriters expect that this was in consequence of the exceptionally good water supply of Halifax. Every argument in favor of a reduction in the rates, to the underwriters, the latter informed them that they could not see their way clear to recommend any reduction. Our committee, however, is of opinion that the water supply drawn from Lake Latimer is good and that our fire department is not so good as that of the Dominion of Canada. The committee suggested that the fire apparatus be tested, and that the hose be placed in the lower part of the city. They claimed that with these engines in operation it would be found that the upper part of the city was without water, and that insurance men said that in Halifax it was necessary to fire to only a short piece of hose, while here a large number of joints had to be brought into requisition. They stated to us that they did not consider it prudent to make their public, but we are of a different opinion and believe they should be given as much publicity as affairs will permit. They explained that if this state of affairs was known at the time the companies they represented they feared the companies would withdraw the insurance. We felt that this matter was one of such importance that it required our careful attention. We called upon the committee of sewerage and water supply. They agreed with the insurance men as to the supply of water in the upper parts of the city, but said it was not so inferior to that of Halifax as the insurance men would like to make it appear. The committee formed a series of questions which had been answered by Mr. Murdoch, the engineer of the commission. The committee favored the view of Mr. Murdoch, and he met the committee upon and Ald. Allan and he met the committee in the matter of the hose. Chief Kerr did not believe there were over 3,000 feet of good hose although there was more here in a fair trial than there was in Halifax. He thought that if the water supply left at the department were in the condition in which it was, the hose ought to be carried out which would give St. John a first place as regards insurance. He then read the report submitted by Mr. Murdoch:

In reply to queries submitted by Wm. H. Thorne, Esq. on behalf of a committee of Board of Trade, at interview, 29th October, 1886:—

(1) In a conference with a committee from the board of trade with the board of underwriters it was stated by the latter that a fire in the lower parts of the city weakens the supply to the higher levels to such an extent that water would not reach the upper parts of the city in the same time as such the case? In reply to this question it would be that with our present low pressure system, and an extensive fire rating in the lower levels of the city—say in Prince William street, or on the wharf or in Lower Cove—such, I fear, would be the case.

The big fire of 1877 left the upper parts of the city without water for several hours, and the water supply was so low that it was necessary to use a hose to reach the upper parts of the city. This is what happens in the winter when the supply is low, and the water is so cold that it is necessary to use a hose to reach the upper parts of the city. This is what happens in the winter when the supply is low, and the water is so cold that it is necessary to use a hose to reach the upper parts of the city.

(2) How many fire plugs are there in St. John and Portland and what is their average distance apart? The whole number of fire plugs in St. John and Portland at the present time is 285, and their average distance apart is about 380 feet; or put it in another form there is in St. John one hydrant for every 350 feet of pipe, and in Portland one for about each 390 feet of street through which mains are laid.

(3) How many fire plugs are there in St. John and Portland and what is their average distance apart? The whole number of fire plugs in St. John and Portland at the present time is 285, and their average distance apart is about 380 feet; or put it in another form there is in St. John one hydrant for every 350 feet of pipe, and in Portland one for about each 390 feet of street through which mains are laid.

(4) What special advantages are derived from having hydrants set closely together? By increasing the number of hydrants a less length of hose would have to be run out and getting to water, a saving in quantity of hose would be effected. It is maintained and is saving in the power required to maintain and in the hose and give the desired velocity of water to the nozzle.

(5) How many fire plugs are there in St. John and Portland and what is their average distance apart? The whole number of fire plugs in St. John and Portland at the present time is 285, and their average distance apart is about 380 feet; or put it in another form there is in St. John one hydrant for every 350 feet of pipe, and in Portland one for about each 390 feet of street through which mains are laid.

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fire and on ordinary occasions this would not be the case, excepting at or near extreme winds. And this must necessarily be the case so long as our supply is drawn from one source only and that the pressure is low. It would not be so, however, if the water were drawn from separate and independent sources. Had such been the case in 1877 the probability is that much of the property in the eastward of German and northward of Duke street would have been saved, as the break-down of the water supply in the lower part of the city would have been prevented. The fire in the lower part of the city would have been prevented. The fire in the lower part of the city would have been prevented.

Now the additional pressure means two things to us. (1) Additional fuel to raise and to increase the pressure in the lower part of the city, which is also very trying and very expensive to such joints as are impaired by age and wear; and has to be taken out of the pocket of the city. (2) A greater and greater strain on the hose as it is used to overcome the pressure in the lower part of the city, which is also very trying and very expensive to such joints as are impaired by age and wear; and has to be taken out of the pocket of the city.

There is no other plan known to me by which the same equally efficient results can be obtained as to the supply of water to the lower part of the city. The plan proposed is to have a smaller diameter of hose, and so to increase the pressure in the lower part of the city, which is also very trying and very expensive to such joints as are impaired by age and wear; and has to be taken out of the pocket of the city.

With a view to ascertain approximately the cost of the proposed plan, a series of observations were made in 1884 by means of permanent instruments, and the results are as follows:—The results for the year 1885, which were tabulated showing a supplying capacity for 300 gallons or a gross amount of about 800,000 gallons, and for Elderfield Brook (the fire before it) Lake Latimer was only 1,073,137 gallons or what is equivalent to a gross daily average of about 2,942,000 gallons. It appears to have been for the year under consideration 1,908,700 gallons or to a gross daily average of about 5,230,000 gallons.

These figures show approximately the volume of water which is used in the city of St. John, and it will vary no doubt in coming years, but they will show that the water supply is inadequate, and that the fire service is inefficient. The water supply is inadequate, and the fire service is inefficient. The water supply is inadequate, and the fire service is inefficient.

Our present pressure runs from 37 pounds on the main road, down to three pounds on the lower part of the city. With a view to increase the pressure in the lower part of the city, a series of observations were made in 1884 by means of permanent instruments, and the results are as follows:—The results for the year 1885, which were tabulated showing a supplying capacity for 300 gallons or a gross amount of about 800,000 gallons, and for Elderfield Brook (the fire before it) Lake Latimer was only 1,073,137 gallons or what is equivalent to a gross daily average of about 2,942,000 gallons.

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with the longer line—as the friction in hose as equal) with the length laid out and in use. The longer the line through which the water has to pass, the greater is the resistance to its flow, and the greater is the loss of pressure. It is therefore necessary to have a sufficient length of hose to reach the fire, and to have a sufficient pressure to overcome the resistance of the hose. The fire in the lower part of the city would have been prevented. The fire in the lower part of the city would have been prevented.

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under pressure, but the department will now, for the first time in several years, have three steamers in first-class order and ready for any emergency that may arise. The board of fire wardens would feel safer if they had one use and located within the distance of the fire. That is to say, if 30 lbs. was necessary to overcome the pressure in the lower part of the city, which is also very trying and very expensive to such joints as are impaired by age and wear; and has to be taken out of the pocket of the city.

Now the additional pressure means two things to us. (1) Additional fuel to raise and to increase the pressure in the lower part of the city, which is also very trying and very expensive to such joints as are impaired by age and wear; and has to be taken out of the pocket of the city. (2) A greater and greater strain on the hose as it is used to overcome the pressure in the lower part of the city, which is also very trying and very expensive to such joints as are impaired by age and wear; and has to be taken out of the pocket of the city.

There is no other plan known to me by which the same equally efficient results can be obtained as to the supply of water to the lower part of the city. The plan proposed is to have a smaller diameter of hose, and so to increase the pressure in the lower part of the city, which is also very trying and very expensive to such joints as are impaired by age and wear; and has to be taken out of the pocket of the city.

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port of call for the proposed mail line to America, and to Canada...

A CLEVER INVENTOR.

ard Gallagher of St. John Wood and Wealth at Lynn, Mass.

Gallagher of this city, deserves mention as a skilled mechanic inventor. In his native city of N. B., he early gave evidence of a native faculty and of original invention...

On the 14th inst., at Hampton, the wife of George Wilson, machinist, of a daughter...

On the 14th inst., at St. George's church, Wingham by the Rev. J. J. Boy, Henry Edward Macdonald...

On the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Brussels street, by the Rev. Robert Wilson...

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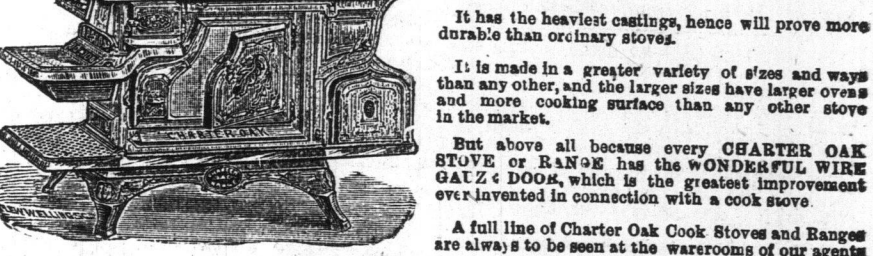
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PARSONS' PILLS

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease.

Make New Rich Blood! If You Require A New Cook Stove CHARTER OAK!



EMERSON & FISHER, 75 AND 79 PRINCE WM. STREET. E. COGSWELL & CO., Sackville, N. B., Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada.

Crumb's Rubber Pocket Inhaler OZONIZED INHALANT. CATARRH and BRONCHITIS. Always ready, recognized by the Profession. 50¢ per box.

ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION. LUNG FOOD. A Positive Cure for Lung Disease.

MONEY TO LOAN. On the security of Farms. SHERLY & McHULAN, 77 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

STAR FLOUR! LANDING TODAY. JERH. HARRISON & CO. 2 CASES RAHAT LAKOUM. ASSORTED FLAVORS.

FOR SALE BY Puddington & Merritt, 55 CHARLOTTE STREET. LARD. LARD. Market Square.

200 Tubs Lard, 30 Cases Lard. DEFORREST, HARRISON & CO. GRAPES. GRAPES.

23 BBLs. Malaga Grapes! We offer them cheap to the trade. JARDINE & CO. Trout, Smelts, Mackerel.

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