

CITY PROPOSES TO CONTROL SAND POINT.

The Recorder Instructed to Prepare a Notice That the Wharves Be Given Over---Much Discussion Over the Question.

A special meeting of the city council, was held yesterday afternoon. It was decided to abandon the treasury board's report on the C. P. R. control of Sand Point, and to have the recorder prepare a notice to the C. P. R., to pay back \$50,000 to the company and assume control of Sand Point wharves, but did not fix any date for serving such notice on the company.

The council also decided to engage F. A. Barbour as consulting engineer in the extension of the water system to Loch Lomond. Mayor White said he had five tentative offers for the Mispec pulp mill, but consideration of them was deferred for a few days. The water and sewerage board recommended that the offer of Snow and Barbour civil and sanitary engineers, of Boston, to undertake the general supervision of carrying out the scheme proposed by them for the improvement of the St. John water works to Loch Lomond, for two and a half per cent. of the cost of the work (not to include the riparian damages), be accepted, and that the board be authorized to make such surveys as the engineers may deem necessary.

The proposed step in this respect lead to a lengthy discussion.

Ald. Maxwell favored Mr. Barbour supervising the work.

Ald. Frink believed it better to have all land and water damage claims amounting to over \$1500 settled before surveys should be made. Ald. Christie contended that superintendent Murdoch should supervise the work. Mr. Barbour's two visits a month, would not be sufficient.

Ald. Robinson that the work should be under the direct control of the water and sewerage board.

Ald. Lewis said if the resolution was slightly altered he would vote in its favor. He desired to see the resolution changed in such a way that in Mr. Barbour's absence Superintendent Murdoch would be in control.

On motion of Ald. Macrae, seconded by Ald. Lewis, the following resolution was carried: "That Mr. Barbour be employed as consulting engineer of the proposed extension to Loch Lomond, for the sum of two and a half per cent. of the cost of the work, this work not to include damage, upon the extension of a satisfactory agreement with the water and sewerage board."

Those voting against it were Ald. Christie and Frink.

The following resolution was carried.

A CENTENARIAN'S DREAM OF CONSOLIDATED EMPIRE.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

Sir,—In the 'Witness' of June 21 I called attention to some of the dangers that threatened the stability of our Empire, one of the principal of which was food, and in my paper of August 20 I showed the state of the food question. I had more than once seen a statement of the small quantities remaining in our warehouses and in how short a time it would be exhausted if fresh arrivals were not received, and I was glad to be able to show that Canada, which had heretofore spared so little to meet the wants of the Mother Country, had during the last seven years showed the prospect of permanent improvement, and of being able at no very distant day to supply all the food required by the whole population. I had barely laid this encouraging information before your readers when some one sent me an Ottawa paper from which I learn that Mr. Wyat, as agent of the Navy League, has been visiting different parts of the Empire, has returned and reports that the leaders of the labor party, who constitute the government in Australia, are disloyal. He also visited Canada and New Zealand, but his report on them is not given. But another paragraph in the same paper informs us that the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, speaking at Rochester, last night, says the future of the Empire at the present time depends to some extent on the establishment of some sort of Imperial organization of the colonies. They are not ours, he said, in any sense whatever of possession. They are absolutely independent states, with nothing to prevent their separating from us to-morrow.

These two eminent men testify as to what they have seen with their own eyes. Their statements are not to be doubted, and they show into what a dangerous state the affairs of this great Empire have fallen, which, if not speedily improved, will continue to grow worse.

When the great commercial convention to which every board of trade and chamber of commerce in the Empire was invited to send representatives, met in Montreal last spring, before it parted it passed a resolution in favor of the calling of another to which more important questions should be submitted. This commission cannot be called too soon. Every part of the United Kingdom and every province, even the smallest within the Empire, should be invited to send representatives. This meeting would know that it would have no power to legislate, but only to give its advice on the important matters which must be discussed and settled by disinterested, well-informed men, and its decisions would make the work of a new Imperial Parliament to be called immediately afterwards much easier.

The report of the two gentlemen referred to above as to the state of our affair is no doubt correct, and the time of calling the commission cannot be deferred without incurring a heavy responsibility.

My heart has served me faithfully for over a century, but I cannot expect it to do so much longer. I may not live even to see that great and important meeting, and as few who

attended it will have bestowed more thought on the future of the Empire than I have in the past years, I hope I will be excused for leaving the following suggestions for their consideration:

That all the provinces owing allegiance to our Sovereign be gathered into his Empire and have conferred on their inhabitants the same privileges of every kind enjoyed by their fellow subjects in the United Kingdom.

That a new Imperial parliament be formed in which all the provinces would be represented.

That a new Imperial government, when formed, might have members called to it from any part of the Empire and that it should assume the debts of all provinces, and along with the debts the sole right of raising a revenue to pay interest on the whole public debt, including that of the provinces, with the support of the navy, the regular army, militia, judiciary, civil service and all other charges at present borne by the Imperial Government.

That the policy of free trade should be introduced throughout the whole Empire, as free as it exists in the great republic south of us, every producer selling what he produces where he can get the best price and every consumer supplying his wants where he can do it cheapest. This is a policy which adds to the wealth of both parties.

Each province will have its own private legislature to manage its own affairs. When it grows too large and requires to be divided, then the chief magistrate of the old province might be a governor-general with some additional duties to perform in assisting His Majesty.

There will probably be some complaints as to inconvenience in attending parliament on account of the great distance. This will be overcome by fast railways and fast steamers. Let commissioners look back to the Roman Empire and note the distance its extremities were from the seat of government, and they can see in the account of Paul's journey from Judea to Rome the time that it must have taken to go from the extremities of that empire to its centre. Yet there were no less than 276 persons in the ship on which he was wrecked.

I believe that God, in his good Providence, has placed within our reach one of the easiest, safest and surest means of settling this important question and I would not have been surprised to see some of our provinces and large cities petitioning His Majesty to call the commission, but perhaps it has been thought best to leave the matter in his hands, as the sooner it is done the easier it will be. If there be any parties opposed to the policy that may be recommended they can be told they were fairly represented at the commission, where the objections should have stated and they have the new parliament to appeal to.

If the commission is called, I would ask Christians of all denominations and specially Christian ministers, to aid it by their prayers and in every other way they can in coming to right decisions. God commenced and carried out some great works through this Empire last century, and I believe he has greater work to do in the present century, and largely through the same means, and all who assist are sure to prove successful, while if any try to obstruct they are sure to fail.

DAVID WAIR
Fredericton, N. B.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORTS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Battle Raging Along a Thirty Mile Front --- Fifty Thousand Russians Engaged --- Japanese Hold Their Position in Face of Desperate Attack --- News from Port Arthur.

Tokio, Oct. 12.—A battle south of Mukden raged uninterruptedly all of Tuesday and into the night. It was continued today. The results have not been decisive. The Russians have a heavy force on the Japanese right toward the Taitsze river, but it is believed that the Japanese have checked the Russian turning movement.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 12.—General Sakharoff, telegraphing yesterday evening, confirms the report of desperate fighting north of Yentai, where the heights were alternately held by the Russians and Japanese. General Danieloff, who succeeded General Trousoff and Romanoff in command of the Sixth Siberian rifles, was wounded in the leg, but did not relinquish his command. The losses are not stated and according to the latest advices the battle is continuing today.

London, Oct. 13.—The great battle raging south of Mukden has revived to the full public interest in the Russo-Japanese war. Piecemeal reports from both sides are discussed and analyzed in the fullest detail in the belief that this will prove to be the greatest engagement of the present campaign; and the news so far received inclines the military experts to the opinion that General Kuropatkin is running tremendous risks by his bold initiative.

There is yet no confirmation of the report that General Mischenko's force is cut off and the fact that Field Marshal Oyama's report does not mention him is regarded here as pointing to his escape. At the same time the despatches do not yet point to a success on the Russian side and the motives underlying General Kuropatkin's decision to assume the offensive are considered as difficult to understand as before.

FIFTY THOUSAND RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 12. 5.22 p. m.—Still no definite news has been received at the War Office up to this time of the battle of Schili river, reaching to the conclusion that all the indications show it was still in progress this morning.

The latest reports indicate that the fighting there is of a much larger proportion than supposed yesterday. The battle has now raged uninterruptedly for three days and nights and the Russians have been unable to make further headway since the check which they sustained October 10, owing to the determined resistance of the Japanese.

The latest war office information says the fighting is of a most desperate character. The positions are constantly changing hands, the Russians inflicting and sustaining heavy losses. A mention of the Tomsk regiment as being the worst sufferer indicates that the second Siberian division, General Gavnoff's corps, is engaged.

An official report from Gen. Daniloff, commanding the Sixth Siberian Rifle division, who is wounded, shows that General Stakelberg's corps is also in the fight. If the full force are involved about 50,000 Russians are engaged.

A THIRTY MILE FRONT.

Headquarters of the Russian Western Army, Mukden, Oct. 11 (via Peking, Oct. 12).—Russian Dragoons have captured a copy of a message from the Emperor of Japan to his troops in which the Mikado says he is still awaiting the decisive defeat of the Russians. It is apparent from this intelligence that the Japanese are equally preparing for important events. There have been daily engagements between the advancing guards along the entire line of thirty miles.

The preliminary line of battle, after the two armies have reinforced and reformed for a month past, as determined by the Japanese stronghold of the railway bridge and the Liao Yang defenses, today runs southeast to northwest from the hills opposite Benschihu to Yentai and thence to Tausanpu, ten miles west of the railway, where for three days the battle line has been wavering.

The correspondent of The Associated Press witnessed the Russians take and re-take Tausanpu, and saw the Japanese burning their bridge over the Shakhe river on their last retirement of Oct. 9. The Japanese were reinforced and renewed the attack Oct. 10, with two battalions and two guns, forcing the line back on the Russian right, without, however, achieving any important result.

The Japanese cannonading yesterday was for the purpose of disclosing the Russian position, but it was apparently without result except as throwing that the Japanese are disposed freely to make battle within ten miles of the railway. The heaviness and regularity of the cannonade since five o'clock this morning in the foothills and west of the railway indicate that greater fighting is in progress.

BATTLE OF LIAO YANG.

London, Oct. 13.—A letter from Bennett Burleigh, mailed to Vancouver, B. C., and telegraphed from there to the Daily Telegraph gives an eleven column description of the battle of Liao Yang.

He declares that the Russian works were stronger than those at Metz, and should have been as difficult to force as the forts and lines of Paris in 1870. Kuropatkin did well, yet with a more desperate resolution and better materials, he might have gained a doubtful success.

Mr. Burleigh considers that Field Marshal Oyama might have turned from the west the Russians' extraordinary strong positions without recourse to so desperate a series of frontal attacks.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

Choo Foo, Oct. 12.—7 p. m.—Japanese who arrived here to-day from Port Dalny report that additional heavy guns are now dropping shells into harbor of Port Arthur. They add that one shell recently severely damaged the Russian battleship Rorvizen. The repulse from High Hill, the Japanese say was the only reverse which the Japanese before Port Arthur have suffered. On the other hand the Japanese have destroyed

two redoubts which gave the Russians a flanking fire from Rigling mountain against the assailants and the Japanese remain in six other captured fortifications south of Shushiyang, which were mentioned in these despatches Sept. 25. The Japanese consider that the progress they have made is satisfactory and believe that the capture of the fortress, although slow, is certain to be accomplished.

A GHASTLY SIGHT.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—The schooner Gotama, which arrived here today from Kurile Island, reports that on August 4, when forty miles south, southwest of Cape Curat, she sighted a mass of floating wreckage. Captain Macomber established the fact that it was from the Japanese troopship Kinshiu Maru which was sunk by the Russians last April when 200 perished. Entangled in the wreckage were a number of headless trunks. How those who perished were beheaded is a mystery.

New York, Oct. 12.—A Tokio despatch to the Times, says: General Hasegawa, the new Japanese commander in chief in Korea, has issued a proclamation placing under military government, the whole of the province of Ham Giong Do, where bandits have been raiding for some months. The contract with M. Negata, the new financial adviser of Korea, pledges that country not to take any important financial step without his concurrence and authorizes him to attend and speak at council meetings and make recommendations to the Emperor.

BABY'S BIRTH A TRYING TIME

Made Easy if the Mother Prepares Her System With a

Bracing Treatment of FERROZONE

A Womanly Tonic that Uplifts, Vitalizes, and Strengthens.

You immediately experience a real gain in power and strength from using Ferrozone, which is a true nerve and blood tonic. It effects permanent cures unparalleled in the history of medicine.

Ferrozone applies the essentials of life that are exhausted by over-work, worry, indigestion or high living. It contains just what every run-down system lacks.

By instilling new strength into the blood, Ferrozone benefits the whole body. Digestion improves, the eyes sparkle, the cheeks glow with girlish beauty. Normal powers are restored to the regenerative organs, the nerves are recharged with energy, making the sufferer conscious that direct benefit is resulting from Ferrozone.

There is no greater boon to suffering women than Ferrozone. It charges the system with the snap and fire of youth, builds up firm tissue, rounds out the form until perfect womanhood is attained.

Ferrozone is the one safe tonic for ladies to use, because it contains no alcohol or dangerous drugs. Growing girls, young women, expectant mothers—every female will derive unquestionable benefit from this grand restorative. Prepared only in tablet form, 50c. for a box of fifty tablets or six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

To be interested in those one needs needs to wish them well.

LIBERAL MASS MEETING!

OPERA HOUSE.

THURSDAY, October 13th.

RICHARD O'BRIEN,
HON. H. A. McKEOWN,
HON. WILLIAM PUGSLEY

And other prominent speakers will open the campaign in the OPERA HOUSE on THURSDAY Evening, October 13th.

Seats will be reserved for Ladies. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS McAVITY,
Chairman.

A LESSON IN LAUNDRY WORK



We give to our help, and teach them the necessity of care in the laundering of fine linen, that goes a great way in preserving the fabrics sent here for renovation. Anything coming from the Ungar's Laundry will always be found in perfect condition and beautiful in both color and finish.

30 to 50 Pieces 50 Cents.

UNGAR'S Laundry, Dyeing and Carpet Cleaning works, Ltd. Phone 58.

Gilbert's Lane Dye Works

LACE CURTAINS cleaned and done up EQUAL TO NEW Carpets cleaned and beaten. Dyeing and scouring.

MACAULAY BROS. & Co., City Agent

YOUR AD. HERE

Would be read by thousands every evening

Jos. Findlater, of New Kincardine, Victoria County who was accidentally killed, while hunting, early in this month, left two brothers and six sisters, one sister being a domestic with Mrs. Wm. Flemming, Hazen St. The board of health met yesterday afternoon. The complaint regarding the Aberdeen dump, was brought up, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Peters' tannery proprietors in this connection.

When Troubled With Coughs, Colds or Any Affections of the Throat and Lungs

Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry

This Remedy Has Been Tried and Proved

H. A. McKeOWN, Ex-M. P. P.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
says: "I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Cherry Balsam for the last eight years and consider it the best cough cure I ever used. I find Hawker's Liver Pills an excellent liver regulator."



THOMAS McAVITY, ESQ.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
writes: "I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam in my family for years, and find it an excellent remedy for coughs and colds."

As An All-round Family Liniment Nothing Can Equal Manning's German Remedy

The Greatest Neuralgia and Rheumatic Cure of the Age.

W. S. FISHER, ESQ., of the well known firm of Emerson & Fisher, St. John, N. B., says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have found Dr. Manning's German Remedy most effective for the treatment of Neuralgia, Pains, etc. As a general family liniment I consider it unequalled."

The CANADIAN DRUG CO. Limited, Sole Props. ST. JOHN, N. B.