

COUNTY COUNCIL

Continued from last week

Coun Balmatin thought council should make some provision for the enforcement of the Act henceforth. The council wants him to go on and prosecute the act, some provision should be made. He would not make a motion as he was a member from the town, but he merely put this out as a suggestion.

Coun Shaw moved that this council authorize the secretary to advance the Inspector the necessary money for the enforcement of the act the amount not to exceed \$300.00.

Coun Scott seconded the motion. Coun Melville said that Mr Colpitts was becoming too old to enforce the act, and the work was placed in the hands of spotters who had no reputations and no standing.

Coun Morgan—What amount do you think would be necessary to enforce the act for the remainder of the year.

Inspector—I could not answer exactly. \$200 or \$300 would make a fund sufficient to draw on the necessary.

Coun Smith—What was the deficit last year.

Inspector—Between \$1800 and \$1900.

Coun Melville said that in the earlier days of Scott Act it was much more difficult to enforce it than now. There was an arrangement made by an old council that the lawyers should be paid \$5 a case and the magistrate \$5 a case. That may have been a good arrangement then, but it was not necessary now. When a man was summoned for a Scott Act offence he ran away, paid the fine or went to jail. If a man pleads guilty to four cases the solicitor gets \$20. I think Mr Colpitts could enforce the act without incurring all this great expense. He referred to the campaign against druggists, whereby Estey & Curtis, Hartland, would not even put up a legal prescription as they were afraid of prosecution and persons could not get liquor for even bona fide sickness.

Coun Melville moved the amendment that a committee of three be appointed to look after expenditures in connection with the enforcement of the Scott Act for the balance of the year, consisting of Couns J R Brown, Williams and Alex Bell.

Coun Brown—I object to being on that committee. I don't want to have anything to do with the bunch of men Mr Colpitts has with him. They are no good and I don't want anything to do with him. There are such men as Green, Stockford, Biggar. He did not believe in appointing a lot of hounds who were no good and whose word was no good.

Coun Shaw rose to point of order. He thought the committee must be named from the chair.

The Warden—I believe it is customary for all committees to be appointed from the chair, but I would rule the motion to order.

Coun Bell—I think I will object too. I was not satisfactory to me last year. I was not satisfied and I don't think Mr Colpitts was. I would rather be out of it altogether.

Coun Scott—I don't see why the main resolution would not satisfy all the people of the county. We must enforce the law and I think Mr Colpitts should be backed up in the noble cause.

Coun Bell—The people of this county are not narrow, but I contend money has been paid out on the Scott Act which should never have been paid out. I would rather act on the committee than have the money expended without any supervision.

Coun Kinney—Every Councillor supports this act, but he wants the act enforced right. We have no objections to voting Mr Colpitts money, but we object to him employing men who will as willingly swear false as true. He was at a trial recently where a witness admitted that he had been selling liquor himself, and where he partly admitted he was driven out of Maine for pocket peddling. People who enforce the act should be men who have the interest of the CTA at heart. He was prepared to prove that there was a man in Woodstock today defending himself from a Scott Act charge, and the very man who laid the information brought four cases to his door and wanted to sell it, saying, he could do so at a bargain.

Under the present conditions, this county is saying that rum is being sold and money is going, and the county is in a debt. A delegation had come to him, one of them being a good Christian man, a deacon, and he said to him, "John can't you get some men in the county who can prosecute the Scott Act and carry it out better than it is being carried out." It was admitted that Mr Colpitts did good work when he was young but now he was unable to carry on the work on account of his age.

Coun Smith—I feel like supporting Coun Melville's motion, but I think we should have a committee.

The Warden suggested that the amendment be voted on as if the committee would accept the duty.

Coun Williams—I would rather not be on the committee, but I will vote for the amendment. Mr Colpitts is not the choice of the temperance people in the Parish of Wilton. A resolution asking Mr Colpitts to resign

was carried, but one dismissing him was not carried. I was indignant when I was called here at this special session, and it looked as if Mr Colpitts was running the council rather than the council running Mr Colpitts. In many cases there is a \$5 or \$10 bill behind their temperance men.

Coun Shaw thought that the council was making a broad statement when he said that a \$5 or \$10 bill was behind the temperance people.

Coun Williams said that when he made that remark he meant the temperance men that Mr Colpitts employed,—the men that came in with the bills, those were the men. He did not mean the real advocate of temperance.

Coun Shaw was glad of that explanation. He believed that if a plebiscite were taken it would be found that the temperance men were behind Mr Colpitts. It was said now that he was too old. Never was he more strenuously opposed than 13 years ago. He believed that Mr Colpitts was the best man we could get today. He did not believe in many of the men whom Mr Colpitts hired. But the difficulty was to get a different class of men. He did not believe Mr Colpitts was too old, but that his experience was very valuable. We may talk as we like about being temperance men, but we must do something more than talk.

Coun Balmatin—These men whom Mr Colpitts employs are official appointees by the council. Why does the council retain such disputable characters in office?

Coun Melville—Did they appoint Stockford.

Coun Balmatin—They appointed Green and he is the man you are after.

Coun Melville—I don't find the people are asking for these spotters to get after a man who is selling a little beer. Aaron Coulson was held as a spotter—a man now in jail on a conviction for perjury. We never had a special session to vote money in advance nor was money voted. When this \$300 is exhausted will Mr Colpitts call another special session? It looks like it.

Coun Shaw—Was the act worked out better with a committee last year than before?

Coun Melville—The committee did not agree last year. We hope they will agree this time.

Inspector—In the matter of the bill of the case Tompkins pleaded guilty to one case. He gave a bill of sale, perhaps I should not have taken the bill of sale, but as things are now, we have two cases against this man. Some time ago we brought a man from Toronto to Woodstock, a detective, who could do nothing. He said "why they will not sell to a stranger at all." Local men will come to me and say "I have drunk liquor all my life, and they will sell to me. It was difficult to say what sort of man this might be. The main thing was whether he had the evidence or not. The evidence of the Toronto detective showed it was difficult for a stranger to get liquor in the town of Woodstock.

Coun Bell—Coun Shaw says there was no liquor sold in his parish. As to the temperance men being in favor of Mr Colpitts they were not in favor of him in the parish of Richmond. A man from Houlton told me that it was as bad this summer as ever.

Coun King—I favor enforcing Scott Act regardless of a necessary expense. I do not think it is right to expect the Scott Act to be self supporting. A great deal has been said about the men whom the Inspector employs, but there is a good deal of truth in the remark that the rum seller has got a law that it is necessary to get men of this kind to secure convictions. I agree with Coun Shaw that it is not the Inspector who is to blame as much as it is the temperance people. I would favour appointing a committee but will not vote for the amendment unless recommended and appointed from the chair.

The amendment was carried. Coun Brown said he would decline to run on the committee.

Coun Ed Morgan was on motion substituted for Coun Brown on the committee. Council then adjourned.

WARNED AWAY

Being outside the fire limits, the village had petitioned and received an approval for the purchase of a hand tub. This was installed in a disused blacksmith shop, where it remained for two years, used only in Fourth of July parades. Finally, a strike of lightning started a small fire in a barn house nearby, but when the volunteer fire men arrived at the temporary engine house the foreman stood at the door with a plow in hand.

"Don't tech her, boy! he shouted. I've got two hers a set in the tub!"—Municipal Magazine.

Loose cigarettes and matches can be stiffened without starch; instead, put a lump of two of sugar in the rinse water.

THE SEALING TREATY.

(The 'Tribune,' New York.)

The agreement among Russia, Japan, Canada and the United States to suppress wasteful pelagic sealing is noteworthy as settling a troublesome international question of long standing by the intensely practical methods of modern diplomacy. The four nations concerned adopted the sensible view that each had an interest which the other's ought to be willing to recognize and that each would be benefited by an arrangement which did not bear too hard on any of its neighbors.

The controversy has dragged along for a generation because each nation had been reluctant to recognize the justice of any other point of view than its own. Rather than yield its contentions each party to the dispute was willing to see the once abundant seal herd gradually depleted from over 4,000,000 head in 1868 to less than 150,000 in 1900. The proposal had even been seriously made to exterminate the seal as the only means of ending an irritating situation. The United States naturally felt aggrieved that its Alaskan rookeries should be impoverished year by year through the operations of the deep sea poachers. It felt that it had a substantial claim to proprietorship over the seal herd because it owned the breeding grounds to which it resorted. But the poaching nations held that their subjects were free to take seals anywhere beyond the shore line limits without restraint of any sort. So long as these two mutually destructive theories were insisted upon no agreement was possible and each nation went ahead in its own way, rapidly extinguishing a natural source of wealth which could and should have been conserved and multiplied for the benefit of all.

It is interesting to contrast the methods by which the preservation of seal life has been finally assured with the methods followed in the earlier stages of the controversy. All four nations now contract to pool their interests in the catch and to work together to replenish the waning herd. The action that possession of the rookeries involves complete ownership of the animals has been abandoned as has the opposing contention that sealers killing in the open sea owe no respect whatever to the rights of the nation on whose soil the seals must propagate in order that the sealing industry may survive. In former days diplomats engaged in learned arguments over the question whether or not Bering Sea was 'Mare clausum,' and whether or not pelagic killing was 'contra bonos mores' in the international sense. Such arguments were pertinent enough so long as each nation stood on its own rights and did not want to recognize the rights of its neighbors. Now it has been brought to see that the conflict of interest involved could be removed only by a joint arrangement equally beneficial to all. By asking less as a participant in a common enterprise each country has obtained more than it could ever have realized trying to push its claims alone.

WATER AND SALT.

People very often, inadvertently to be sure, cause their dumb friends inordinately suffering by neglecting to provide them at frequent intervals with plenty of pure water. They also omit to provide a supply of salt in easy access. The lack of water reduces the working efficiency of horses, lowers the milk production of cows, and causes all other animals to suffer and to make less progress toward development or efficiency, as the case may be. Some people still have the belief

Stops a Cough In One Night

The Story of Sufferers from Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh Proves the Value of Catarrhazone.

A cough may be Catarrhal with a dry tickling in the throat, it may be accompanied by partial stoppage of the nostrils and shortage of breath. Often there is a gagging in the throat, and every cough tears and hurts.

Coughs have a hundred different causes; yours may be due to any of the following:

- Asthma, Exposure, Enlarged Tonsils, Inflammation, Stomach Disorders, Inflamed Throat, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Croup, Pleurisy.

The one remedy upon which physicians are relying to-day is Catarrhazone. It removes the cause of the cough, doesn't smother it. Catarrhazone is a soothing, healing, "direct cure," and cures the conditions that cause the cough.

It's simply wonderful to think how quickly a bad throat or catarrh can be cured with Catarrhazone. Its rich balsamic vapor is carried along with the breath to the innermost recesses of the lungs, bronchial tubes, and chest, making it impossible for the germ of any disease to live. Thus soreness in the chest is at once alleviated—phlegm is loosened and ejected from the throat, old standing coughs are removed.

Large size, guaranteed, costs \$1.00, and lasts two months; smaller sizes, 25c and 50c. By mail from the Catarrhazone Co., Kingston, Ont.

that if an animal is heated from exertion water should not be given to him. This, of course, is a fallacy. If an animal should be superheated it is a great mistake to allow him to drink too freely, but he should be provided with a few swallows of water as often as possible. If horses working in a dusty field could be watered in the middle of the forenoon and the afternoon, and had their nostrils sponged out before they were given a drink, it would freshen them and make possible the performance of an increased quantity of work with greater ease and efficiency.

There should be salt in some form before all animals that are working or growing or producing milk. It is essential to the animal economy. No animal will take too much salt if it has free access to the salt lick at all times. When a salt lick is started a small quantity should be placed in it at first, and then added to gradually day by day until the animals are accustomed to taking just what they require. Rock salt is better for this purpose than ordinary barrel salt.—Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer.

6 YEAR OLD GIRL

Cured of Kidney Trouble.

Mrs Alex Moore, of James St., Oxford, N S says Booths Kidney Pills cured our little daughter, Christian, age six years of many symptoms of kidney weakness. She complained of a sore back, the kidney secretions were frequent and uncontrollable, especially at night. Her stomach was weak and her appetite poor. This caused her to have frequent headaches, and the least exertion would tire

We had tried many remedies, but she did not improve. Finally we learned of Booths Kidney Pills and procured a box. In a short time she was well

and does not now complain about her back, the kidney secretions have become normal, and she plays around the house with no apparent fatigue. We always recommend Booths Kidneys Pills

Booths Kidney Pills carry a guarantee that if you derive no benefit your money will be refunded. Booths Kidney Pills are a specific for all diseases of the kidneys and Bladder. Sold by all druggists 50c a box or post-paid from the R T Booth Co., Ltd, Fort Erie, Ont Sold and guaranteed by E W Mat



MARVELS OF RADIUM.

London, July 22—Queen Alexandra and the Empress Maria of Russia spent an hour in one of the most wonderful houses of science in the world—the new Radium Institute in Riding House street, behind Queen's Hall.

The distinguished guests saw typhoid germs curling up their toes, diamonds glowing green out of a darkened case, metals illuminated by invisible rays which passed through thicknesses of wood, and marvels possible to this paradox of science.

The little leaden boxes in the strong room may soon hold radium worth £50,000, and a thief might carry one away in his waistcoat pocket. But before he found a market he would probably have valuable parts of his anatomy eaten away by the burning rays.

Men who handle radium wear many pairs of gloves. Mr Pinck, the medical superintendent to the royal visitors that one of his assistants recently handled a tube incautiously for a second, and found the skin peeling off his hand a week later.

Mr Pinck demonstrated the effect of radium on various bacteria. Looking through the microscope, Queen Alexandra saw how the radium rays killed some germs, stupefied others, and turned some from yellow to green.

These phenomena, which delighted her Majesty, are the glorious promise of radium. When the institute opens on August 14, the magic rays will be used to remove malignant growths.

There will be no sick wards or beds. Patients will lie on a bench for a time while the radium does its work.

There is no quoted price for radium. When the institute is in full swing they will have to get a further supply from Vienna or Carrawall. It will probably cost £1,200 a grain, and a special messenger in special gloves will bring it home in a leaden bottle to the chiled street, brick lined strong room in Riding House street.

LLOYDS BAD NEWS BELL

(From the Popular Magazine)

The bell of the British frigate Lutine, which sank off the Dutch coast in 1799, with a cargo of coin and specie, valued at \$6000,000 is the bad news bell at Lloyds. When ever news is received that a ship is overdue or when definite news comes of the loss of a ship the bell is rung by the caller. At the time all transactions are suspended until the news is heralded.

Many attempts, some partially successful, have been made to recover the golden crops of the Lutine. About \$500,000 of the sun has been found, the bulk of it in 1800. It was in one of these attempts that the bell was found only a short time ago the wreck was again located and search for the treasure is now being made.

Advertisement for Catarrhazone featuring a cartoon character and text: "I wonder why Blank is doing so much more business than I am! Is it because he Advertises in the Dispatch?"