What fills the housewife with delight, And makes her biscuit crisp and light, Her bread so tempt the appetite? COTTOLENE

What is it makes her pastry such A treat, her husband eats so much, Though pies he never used to touch? COTTOLENE

What is it shortens cake so nice, Better than lard, while less in price, And does the cooking in a trice? COTTOLENE

What is it that fries oysters, fish, Croquettes, or eggs, or such like dish, As nice and quickly as you'd wish? COTTOLENE

What is it saves the time and care And patience of our women fair, And helps them make their cake so rare COTTOLENE

Who is it earns the gratitude Of every lover of pure food By making "COTTOLENE" so good?

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, \*MONTREAL.

# OF HOREHOUND

AND ANISEED. CROUP, WHOOPING COUCH COUCHS AND COLDS. OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.

25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS, ST: JOHN, N. B.

CRAND MAMMOTH DRAWING!



Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote. (ts GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are

all drawn in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR

Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louis'ana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themand that the same are conducie with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its

advertisements.'

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen Beauregard as one Semi- Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Vil: ere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent Mr. Villere has, already supervised nine of our Drawings. will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Jno. H Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.

At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans,

Tuesday, December 12th, 1893. Capital Prize, \$150,000.

1 PRIZE OF \$150,000 is..... 20,000 is..... 10,000 is..... 5,000 are..... 2,000 are..... 600 are..... 25 PRIZES OF 400 are..... 200 PRIZES OF 200 are..... 300 PRIZES OF 500 PRIZES OF 120 are..... 80 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. TERMINAL PRIZES.

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$10; Halves \$5; Fifths \$2; Tenths \$1; Twentieths 50c.; Fortieths 25c.

Club Rates, \$55 worth of Tickets for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. GENTS WANTED EVERYWHERI

IMPORTANT. SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD.

Give full address and make signature plain. Concress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes. The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on appliea-tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any

New Orleans, La.

ATTENTION.—After January 1st, 1894 our drawings will take place in Puerto, Cortez, Honduras, Central America, under and by virtue of contract for 25 years with that Government These drawings will take place monthly as heretofore. There will be no change in the manageme and no interruption in the business. PAUL CONRAD, President.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President: that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented

N.B .- The tickets for the December drawing, and all nts of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CABELL, will bear that of the new commissioner, CH. J VILLERE, the successor of Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGUARD, deceased. There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes

on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and

# TRAINED NURSE.

School for Nurses," is open for engagements (not obstetrics). Address, Millerton, Mir., N B. Co.

The Str Missanichi, on and after Monday the 16th of Oct, will make three trips a week for points down river, calling at all stations, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays (omitting, however, Escuminac on Mondays). On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the boat will be opened for other engagements. Chatham, Oct. 11th 1893. W. T. CONNORS,

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - NOVEMBER 30, 1893

Miramichi Lumber Shipments. The last cargo of Miramichi lumber

tor the season of 1893, went over the bar in Mr. Hutchison's barque Armen ia on Sunday morning, and we are therefore, able to publish the figures representing the trans-Atlantic shipments of the port for the year. They are as follows ;-Palings

Shippers 1893. Vls. Tons. S. F. Deals pcs. 25,169 22,081,347 2,421,206 18,621 18,084,380 32,000 12,847 13,519,604 10,964 10,660,288 83,800 J B Snowball, W M McKay, F E Neale. I1 D&J Ritchie & co 20 10,660,288 7,334,813 8,530 7,974 3,631 E Hutchison, 10 G Burchill & Sons, 4 7,109,925 4,601,000 83,391,307 2,566,978 111 87,736 Clark, Skillings& Co 2

Last year's shipments and shippers

were as follows :-Shippers 1892. Vls. Tons. S. F. Deals pcs. 28,443 24,730,591 2,223,366 19,699 17,987,498 18,890 17,722,654 29,00 12,625 12,199,258 10,169 9,280,654 94,80 7,199 8,081,000 4,588 4,745,119 Hutchison. Burchill & Sons, 6 F E Neale, Americau Spool, Bobbin, & Shuttle 1,952 160,749

103,565 94,907,523 2,347,160 The American Spool and Bobbin Company shipped 1,009,733 pieces spool wood last year.

It will be seen that there has been considerable general falling off in the season just closed, with increases in the items of palings and spool wood alone. The items of decrease are :-

20. Vessels, 14,022. Tons, S. ft. deals, etc., 11,516,216. Items of increase are :-Pieces palings, 219,818.

" Spool wood, 202,789. Taken as a whole, the season's business has been disappointing. It hoped that this year would, at least, equal last in its shipments, but it has seem to be about the same quantity as last winter, but operations in woods for the winter upon which we are entering are put down at fully one third less than those of last season.

#### The Right Honorable.

The Queen has created Sir John Thompson an imperial privy councillor, in further recognition of his services in connection with the Behring Sea arbitration. He is the only privy councillor in Canada, and the newly conferred honor gives him the title "right hon-

#### The Winnipeg Election.

The seat for the House of Commons in Winnipeg, vacated by the resignation of Hugh John Macdonald, son of the late premier, has been won by the liberal candidate, ex-Attorney-General Martin, who was leader in the local legislature of Manitoba of the movement for the abolition of separate He was supported by the organ of the C. P. R., and his election was expected, although his majority his friends. It had been stated that Hugh John Macdonald resigned because he was dissatisfied with Sir John Thompson's leadership, but Mr. Macdonald made a speech on nomination day, in which he said :-

to a positive dislike, for public or political life, in which, perhaps, a sign We the undersigned Banks and Bankers | might be recognized that the laws of heredity do not work in his case State Lotteries which may be presented at When elected he had gone to Ottawa on the distinct understanding that life was at an end. He had desired to Carl Fohn, Pres Union National Bank. resign ever since. It was stated that he was led to resign through his perstated that he was in accord with Mr. Dalton McCarthy, He would. for all, give an explicit denial to al these charges. He admitted Sir John Thompson's ability and respected his character. For six or seven years they had been personal friends, and his father's friends are his friends. the school question he declared himself in favor of national schools. He was satisfied that the Manitoba act would not be interfered with."

## The Incorporation Meeting.

It is apparent that the opposition to

town incorporation comes from the part of Chatham set off in the propose 1 bill as Ward No. 4, and while there is no desire to have any appreciable number of the ratepayers included in the new organization against their will, those who wish to have an improved system for managing their local affairs feel that their neighbors of No. 4 ought not to be permitted to stand in their way in the matter, It is. therefore proposed, as an alternative scheme that all the portion of Chatham west of the easterly boundary of Dr. J. B. Benson's property and a continuation thereof north and south, apply for an act of incorporation. The act could preserve to the residents of the Hill district their interest in the fire organization and any other matter to which they are entitled in equity, and after a few years, when they had learned by observation the benefits of local self-government, they would doubtless be petitioners to share in the advantages of what they are now led to oppose Many, even in the district referred to would prefer to have the bill, with a few alterations in some of its general provisions, passed so as to include the Hill district, feeling that it would be brought into operation by the ballots of a large majority of the ratepayers, and we confess that we would prefer it in that way, but the other proposition is made simply with the object of avoiding anything that might seem like forcing any part of the community into even a good thing against

ple of incorporation were voted upon by pool of blood and suffering terribly from and when informed that the authorities county of Charlotte in this province -Upper just now would prefer to hear someone else with courtesy, but Mr. Adams presumed about the men going to the pulp mill being ballot at any time it would be carried by his wounds. He was taken home and a were willing and able to preserve order Mills—of which perhaps few in the meeting He thought Mr. Thos. Crimmen could give upon our hospitality. He was an ex-Council-

intended that it should be voted on until | young Brown pointed the gun and made Act. Then, the ratepayers may adopt it discharge was purely accidental. The or reject it as they see fit. The bill, as desertion of the wounded lad is accountprepared, was received on Friday night ed for through fear. The general belief by an almost unanimous vote of the meet- however is that the shooting was deliberhave so declared by their ballots.

Mr. Frank Cassidy, as the representative of the working men opposed to the bill, rather "put his foot in it" when he objected to ratepayers having thirty days reaching very low down indeed to reply after notice in which to pay their taxes, to anything stated by the Fredericton instead of six as at present. Then, he Gleaner, but it has to be done occasionwanted to perpetuate the system under aliv. Commenting upon some of the which neglect of sidewalk construction in statements in the alleged interview with the direction of the Pulp Mill has been Mr. Robinson M. P. P., published in the the order of things for a number of years.

Mr. Anthony Adams is another great friend of the class of working men who allow designing people to mislead them with the cry of increased taxation. When Chatham secures through incorporation, for her own use, revenues belonging to her which now go into the County treasury, Mr. Adams' parish will have some increased taxation, and that's why Mr. Adams presumed to intrude his advice upon Friday evening's meeting. Mr. Adams is wise in his generation and he sized up the opponents of incorporation accurately and tickled their prejudices accordingly. He's an outsider, however, and not the only one who is working the same oracle, although the others hadn't the courage to address the meeting.

friends seem much astonished over his public men which it fits into the falsehood attitude on the incorporation question at made by itself and attributed to the AD-Friday night's meeting. They say he had | VANCE. There is hardly a number of the long been one of the warmest advocates of Gleaner issued which does not contain incorporation and that when he went over articles against public men founded upon he ought to have been more candid than equally false premises, and yet it is said to seek to justify his position by giving misleading statistics respecting the effects of incorporation upon the towns in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to which he referred. His statements respecting those towns, compared with those given by Mr. not done so. The deals wintering Crimmen in reference to Woodstock, and that gentleman's lucid analysis and comparison with Chatham's present basis and items of assessment showed that Mr. Crimmen wished to approach the discussion fairly while Mr. Mcakenzie failed to do so. Mr. Mackenzie simply gave one side of the question. He seemed to have obtained or prepared his figures for the purpose of swelling the "increased taxation" which appeared to be the shibboleth of those for whom he. Mr. Frost. Mr. Adams and Mr. Cassidy spoke. Why did he not-if he wished to be fair-state what the towns he spoke of had to show for their increased taxation, and what were the special circumstances that led to it? If not, why? Why obtain and state only the figures which would tell with the uninformed against Chatham being incorporated? Such figures as he gave were not calculated to turn an intelligent friend of incorporation into an opponent, because they were from only one side of the ledger. Mr. Mackenzie ought to have said more than he did to justify his change of position on the incorporation

Mr. Mackenzie's objections to the provisions of the proposed bill which give authority to tax a part of the cost of sewers, sidewalks, etc., upon those was larger than anticipated, even by directly benefitted by them, appear to be not well grounded, as similar powers are given in, we think, every Act of incorporation granted to any city or town in New some cases in which they do. There are. are no sewers by which they can be properly drained. These would gladly pay they could secure the drainage they need, and which might involve the construction because he was opposed to the Govern- payers of the town bearing the whole cost was opposed to the fiscal policy of the stances, it is universally recognised as an Government, and lastly, it had been equitable arrangement that the propertythat when Mr. Mackenzie understands the subject be ter his objections to the 64th section will be dissipated.

> Why does the Advocate imitate the St John Sun's correspondent here by en deavoring to create the impression that the proposal to incorporate Chatham is not popular in the town? We believe there is a large majority in favor of incorporation. Nearly all the opposition existing comes from one district and that district was fully represented in th meeting of last Friday night, but even at that it is claimed that if a ballot had been taken amongst the actual ratepavers present the principle of incorporation would have been affirmed.

### Boys and Firearms.

Reformers have done much towards estricting the use of tobacco by boys and are to be commended for it. They have also succeeded in having restrictions placed in the criminal code upon the sale of firearms and ammunition therefor to boys under sixteen years, but they ought to go further and prohibit any person from entrusting guns, revolvers or any other dangerous weapons to such persons, excepting under very exceptional circumstances. Hardly a day passes that does not bring its record of either reckless or accidental homicide committed by boys with guns or revolvers, and it seems that the law relating to the subject ought to be made more stringent than it is. Sunday 19th at a place about ten miles three lads, Robert Rathburn and two named Brown, aged respectively 14 and 12 years, went into the woods. The burn saw a tree on which was some gum and remarked that he was going up after it. The elder Brown replied that if he did he would shoot him, The threat did

upon at all by the meeting. The commit- his services were of no avail and the these troops were stationed across the He remembered when it had no streets the working of incorporation in other comtee having been asked by a previous meet- injured lad died about five o'clock Mon- street from the Government building in ing to prepare a bill, did so and it was not day morning. Some people think that which Mr. Sevens knew the revolutionists were about to read their proclamation. passed by the legislature as a permissive the threat to shoot as a joke and that the and that the revolutionist committee relied upon the American troops to protect them in this act of rebellion : that Minister Stevens recognized the Provisional Government according to a preconceived ing and the committee thanked. It will ate, though for what object none can say. program; that the Government obtained be time enough to say it is not approved The young people were distant relatives possessien of the departmental and by the ratepayers of the town after they and so far as known were on friendly military powers at Honolulu, and that the military power was surrendered as the Queen surrendered, only through awe of

Incorporation Meeting.

of the proposition had been gathered for the

occasion, and made up fully one half of the

audience. They were the early arrivals,

too, showing that they were in earnest.

Nearly all of them, it may be said, were

residents of the lower portion of the town,

chairman of the first meeting, took the chair

expressed the hope that it would be fairly

people and responsible to them was one

not prepared to trust themselves with the

management of the town, but preferred to

of and not responsible to them. The objec-

tions he had heard urged against incorporation

seemed to be be based entirely on the

objectors' fears and distrust of themselves.

They feared this or that might happen and

therefore shrank from taking hold of self-

government with the belief that they ought

to be and were as well fitted for governing

themselves as gentlemen from the different

parishes of the County who met at New-

castle were for governing them. He thought

much credit was due to to committee for the

which however was subject to any alter-

ations which might commend themselves to

those present. It was to discuss the fea

tures of the bill that this meeting was held

The subject should be approached with a

tions or objections from friends and oppon-

ents of the scheme alike, for the interest was

a mutual one, affecting the whole com

munity. He had read the bill carefully and

of Chatham which should have powers very

much like those which the act relating to Mun

icipalities confers upon the County Council

There were several things in the bill which

he would like to see changed. One pro-

vision seemed to have got into it inadver-

submitted to owners of real estate only for

ratification, before it could be brought into

operation. It did not seem right to ask al

the ratepayers to approve of the bill here

and then place the whole power of ratifying

it as an Act of Assembly in one class of rate

payers. He would not ask any privilege for

himself, in that respect, which he would not

be prepared to share with every other rate

payer in the community, and he would.

therefore, hope to see that section amended.

so that all classes of taxpayers should have

Mr. J. L. Stewart was next called by the

chairman and said he was for incorporation

and was happy that, for once in his life, he

agreed with Councillor Smith, or rather to

find Councillor Smith agreeing with him.

He was, as he had said before, for sell

government. It was not a question of how

much money the town was going to spend.

but of what benefits it was going to derive

where he had resided for a time, every town-

hip-and the townships there correspond

an equal voice fn the matter.

faithful work done in preparing the bill

quite unpopular.

# A Sample From the Gleaner's "Whole

Reputable writers realize that it is Montreal Star the ADVANCE said, last

"Moreover it is "an open secret" that Mr. Adams, instead of being a party to what is known as the 'Northumberland deal,' made a considerable effort to have known as the Hill, where the idea of home want of confidence motion made when rule or self-government would appear to be the Address was going through the Assembly in the first session after the election referred to."

The Gleaner says :-"The Chatham ADVANCE \* \* charges as against Mr. Robinson that h attempted to sell the men who took part in the deal by making a considerable effort ation, prepared by a citizens' committee apto have a want of confidence motion made when the Address was going through the Assembly in the first session after the ocal general elections."

After thus delibertely misrepresenting the ADVANCE's statement, by substituting Mr. Robinson's name for that of Mr. Adams, the Gleaner proceeds to comment A large number of Mr. Mackenzie's on alleged rumors and statements of there are some people still remaining York County who support such a disgrace to the journalism of the year 1893.

#### Election Drivel.

Indications of a general election are not as strong now as they were a few weeks He said he was in favor of the bill being Indeed there is are port that Parliament will be called to meet in the second week in January. Preparations for a meeting are being made in the House itself, but this does not always prove what is to be, nor does the appearance of ome of the blue books. [St. John Globe.

There have not been any indications of general election at any time since ast was held, if exception be made of the wild speculative statements of papers and persons who are neither well informed nor troubled with a sense of the duty of becoming so before proclaiming what are generally only the products of imaginings. Everybody who gives the matter thought must realise that no government seeking the endorsation of the people would order an election on voters' lists that were made the same year in which the last general e'ection was held, to say nothing of the important bearing proposed tariff changes must have on the main issue, and the necessity of having them defined with less neblosity then was the policy of unres. tricted reciprocity in 1891

#### The Great Strike of Miners Ended.

A London despatch brings the news great miners' strike ended. It says "The conference between the Mine Owners' association and delegates from the M ners' federation was held yesterday at the foreign office under the chairmanship of Lord Rosebery. conference was held behind closed doors. It was announced that it was settled by many cases, avail themselves of the power | the conference that the miners should rethis provision gives them, but there are sume work at the old wages on Monday. They will work for these wages until "He long had a distaste, amounting for instance, many persons in Chatham February. The board of concilliation will who have no cellars under their dwellings | hold its first meeting on December 13th. or whose cellars are use'ess because there It will be constituted for one year. If at the first meeting the members fail to elect a chairman the speaker of the house of the whole cost of building a sewer in commons will nominate one. The board front of their premises, if by doing so will be empowered to determine the rate

It has been learned that prior to the of hundreds of feet of sewer along their conference being called to order by Lord MAMMOTH DRAWING sonal dislike to Sir John Thompson neighbors' premises. Instead of the ratefederation chose as their spokesman Mr. ment on the school question; that he of making sewers, under such circum- Samuel Woods, M. P., and vice president of the federation. They also agreed among themselves not to accept any proholders directly benefitted should bear a posal the masters should make outside of part of the expense. We have no doubt opening the pits and paying the men the rate of wages prevailing before the strike. It was agreed, however, that the board of conciliation would be acceptable with th understanding that no greater reduction

> vance given in 1888 should be made. The news that work would be resumed in the mines on Monday at the old wages was received with demonstrations of great joy in all the mining centres of the Midland. The leaders of the miners read the despatches aloud in the streets and the waiting crowds of strikers cheered themselves hoarse. Church bells were rung in all the mining towns and thanksgiving services will be held in the dissenters'

than 10 per cent. on the 40 per cent. ad-

### An Attempt to Steal a Country

NEW YORK, Nov. 27. - The Times Washington special says: "Special Com missioner and Mfuister Blount's report to the State Department in Hawaiian affairs, shows beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the revolution in Hawaii, in January last was accompilshed only by the most shame- tontly, perhaps, -viz, that in the las ful intervention on the part of Minister section, which provided that after enactment Stevens, then our diplomatic representa- by the legislature the measure was to b tive at Honolulu. It shows from the testimony of members of the provisional government who took part in the overthrow of the Queen that this revolution was accomplished as a result of a conspiracy which they had formed, with the assistance of Minister Stevens, and in which he, as the representative of the United States, bore a most conspicuous part. It shows that but for Minister from Hampstead, in Queen's County, Stevens's abuse of his power, the revolution could not have been accomplished and that his position and the presence of the Marines and the machine guns from elder Brown boy carried a gun. Rath- the Boston overawed the Queen and her supporters, and that nothing else but the intervention of the United States in this manner would have induced the Queen to vield, which she did with the express unnot daunt Rathburn and he started up derstanding accepted by President Dole. the tree, but had only gone a short dis- of the provisional government, that the tance when Brown raised his gun and case was to be reviewed at Washington, from incorporation. In the State of Maine, Somebody took the trouble to telegraph fired. The charge of partridge shot, took and justice done her by the President of to the Sun a statement to the effect that effect in Rathburn's abdomen and he fell the United States. Commissioner Friday night's meeting practically defeat- to the ground mortally wounded. The Blount's report will also show that Mined incorporation in Chatham. That is the Brown boys, instead of helping Rathburn ister Stevens landed the troops from the kind of thing indulged in by those who into the settlement, took to their heels, "Boston" long before there was any valld wish it defeated. Those who are in a leaving him alone to die. Some children excuse for their presence on Hawaiian soil; position to judge of the matter believe heard his cries and gave the alarm. that he declined to remove them when that if the question of affirming the princi- Rathburn was found by his father in a requested to do so by the Government, might instance, too, a small place in the last meeting in discussing the matter and from the country parishes and to treat them

worthy of the name. At the time it was munities. incorporated, it was not sufficiently populous and had not increased its taxation; and he three incorporated towns, all of which had heen much improved by governing themthe superior force of the United States. why do we want incorporation. We are of the town, which he indicated, that had spending a large amount now and have not The second meeting for the consideration as much to show for it as we would have paid now in commissions to collectors of of the subject of incorporating the Town of under incorporation for that would ensure rates, for school taxes, roads commissioner. Chatham, was held on Friday evening in Masonic Hall. It was a large meeting, and it was noticible that nearly all the opponents

control by the people over them. poor man would have to pay five dollars for a poll tax of 90 cents, while it took \$800 every one he pays now and we would be ruled by a ring. The editors of both papers had The speaker did not want to pay any more said there would be more taxes under incorporation, and, therefore, it should be voted

Mr. Smith said Mr. Frost must have mis-John Shirreff, Esq., High Sheriff, and understood him if he thought he had said a few minutes after eight o'clock and briefly taxation would be increased. He had said whether he thought taxes would be in stated the object of the meeting, which creased or not. He might say, however, was to discuss the proposed bill of incorporthat in looking over the record of Chatham's taxation for the past nineteen years of his pointed for the purpose at the first meeting residence here he had found a great increase held a few weeks since. He thought it was in taxation. Taking the last eighteen years time that Chatham was incorporated so that and dividing them into two periods of nine it might control its local affairs through years each he found that the increase for the men chosen by its ratepayers. He then last nine year period was more than forty-four | splendid water works, good sewers, asphalt called upon Mr. W. S. Loggie, chairman of the bill committee, to address the meeting, per cent. The tendency of taxation Mr. Loggie said that, as chairman of the towards increase. Communities, like incommittee he had to say that he and his dividuals, desired to keep abreast of modern progress and that cost money. Our people, associates thought it wise to have this meeting, which was to have been held a few eighteen years ago, thought a hand-engine good enough fer them, but they had since evenings ago, deferred until to-night in order that the bill, which they had prepared obtained a steam fire engine. They were as directed, might be published in the news- willing to bear the extra cost, which inpapers of the town and all the ratepayers be creased their taxation, and they needed even Committee and be regretted that they greater expenditure in the same line. Then work of preparing it was considerable and the gaslight did not give them a sufficient the meeting the benefit of their views. Perservice and they wanted the electric service. had taken more time than they had anticipated, but through the publication in the which they secured at increased cost, which they seemed very willing to pay. Referring | favorable to incorporation, while he knew it ADVANCE and the World he assumed all into the fear expressed by many that the proposed Town Council would incur a bonded debt, which would increase taxation, he said there was no authority for creating such principal features. It would, be said, be obobligations in the bill proposed by the Committee and none now existed in any statute measure under which any community in Eng- of the province. As such debt could not be had, anywhere. The figures given by Mr. contracted without it was specially authorland having a population of three hundred might become organized for the government ised by Act of Assembly, authority could not be sought without the of their local affairs and he thought a town usual publicity, the fears of a bonded debt, like Chatham, with more than five thousand without the express wish of the people. under this bill appeared to be groundless. A ed in every one of them from twenty-five to government. He knew there was a fear of limit was now fixed by statute to the power of the Municipal Council to assess Chatham | Chatham could not afford incorporation. for police and fire and other purposes, and the proposed Town Council would have no power under the bill, or any existing act, to determined to do that, but we would have order the assessment of any greater sum. It corresponding benefits. He spoke highly of seemed a pity that such matters as these the work done by Messrs. R. A. Lawlor and were misstated by interested parties, either Robert Murray, in preparing the bill and

Mr. R. A. Lawlor, in response to a call from the chair, said he was for incor-Mr. Robert Murray, being called upon by the chairman, said he had occupied considerable time at the last meeting, reading town were incorporated the Mayor and and explaining the Grands Falls Act of Council would proceed to pile up a debt, for incorporation and, at the present stage of they, being ratepayers, would have as much this meeting, thought it would be better to interest in having its affairs economically give way to other gentlemen, some of whom administered as anyone else. They would were not at that meeting and who might govern according to the well understood have a good deal of information for the wishes of the ratepayers, being accountable electors on the subject. He observed Mr. to them each year. Under incorporation Smith in the meeting and would like to hear to the support of Chatham which are now Mr. D. G. Smith, being called by the absorbed by the county. There would be chairman, said he had not the privilege of new sources of revenue also. He was told being present at the meeting referred to, as by gentlemen who were well informed on he was absent from town when it was held. the subject that about two hundred comnor had he come to this meeting with any mercial travellers did business in Chatham intention of making a speech. He did not every year. These gentlemen come here and think it a time for making speeches, but have the advantage and protection of the rather for discussion over the merits of the bill police and other institutions supported by prepared by the committee, which had been the rate payers and it does printed in both the ADVANCE and World them a cent. They have to pay licence fees and was, therefore, within the knowledge of for doing business in other places and the the ratepayers. He was, as he always had houses they represent would not object to been, in favor of incorporation, because it their paying say \$10 here. That, alone, would give to the people of Chatham, the would give us a new revenue of \$2000, machinery by which to control their local which, if judiciously invested would go far affairs, instead of having them controlled by in making improvements needed. One canthe Municipal Council. The principle of vass against incorporation is that there self-government by men elected by the would be a market house and no farmer would be allowed to bring meat or potatoes the cardinal features of British institutions to town and sell them and that licences fees and he would be surprised if it should ap-

designedly or ignorautly.

and it was never heard of since.

would be exacted from persons coming in

Mr. Smith: Why Chatham was assessed one year over \$200 for a market house, have it managed for them by parties outside Mr. Lawlor said the Municipal Council had the same power to establish a market that was proposed in this bill, yet it had never exercised it, although, as had been stated. Chatham had been assessed for the purpose and it would be interesting to ascertain what had become of the money. He observed that so far, the opponents of the bill, although a good deal was heard of their work outside, had failed to come forward the meeting for their position. This was not fair, for they should come forward and cussed and the bill amended, if necessary, per cent under incorporation. The present as it might be in the direction indicated by system is, therefore, wasteful and the soon-Mr. Smith, whose criticisim was he thought desire to meet and fairly consider all sugges-

Mr. Andrew Morrison being called by the chairman, said he thought the affairs of the town would be managed more satisfactorily,

more economically under incorporation, found that it proposed a Council for the town Mr. Nicholas Conningham said that as nember of the committee appointed prepare the bill reported to the meeting, he had attended several meetings, but none of them were full ones, nor were the members properly called together. He had also thought that when the bill had been completed the members of the committee would have been called together and the measure read over to them for their approval. This, lowever, had not heen done. He thought that if the town were incorporated a half dozen or more gentlemen would run the whole thing and the ratepayers would have little to say about it. Incorporation would ot lessen our taxes. He had recently been

in Campbellton, where he had talked to people about incorporation there and all but one said they wished they had never been incorporated. It had not gost them much of an increase in taxes, so far, although he was told they were to be assessed \$500 more this year. Would it not be possible for the Town Council, under this bil!. to borrow money on bonds or debentures and make the ratepayers pay the interest?

Mr. Smith again explained that neither the bill, as prepared, nor any existing law authorised the borrowing of money on debentures. It could not be done save under a special act of Assembly

Mr. Cunningham said if Chatham were incorporated as a city he would agree to it, bat not as a Town.

with the parishes here-of 200 people becomes a corporation which is governed, so the Chairman, said he supposed he was ment was collected by the Collecter of Rates far as its local affairs are concerned, by its called for because he generally responded, -Mr. Adams' assumed knowledge to the council of selectmen, who have about the while others, equally or perhaps, better able contrary notwithstanding. A word moresame powers as this bill proposes to confer to discuss the subject were not so willing. We were a tolerant and hospitable people in Under the present system few people know on the council proposed for Chatham. He He had taken up considerable time at the Chatham and were glad to see our friends Manager a good majority. The bill was not voted doctor summoned from Gagetown, but and to protect American interests; that had any knowledge, which was incorporated. the meeting some in formation respecting lor who had represented country parishes years. That was under the precent system

or important to have a polling-place, yet it favor of incorporation, as it simply meant neglecting to assume control of their own was getting along finely under incorporation home rule. Incorporation was no experiment, it was the system of government might add that in the parish where Upper adapted by every progressive town in the Mills was situated there were no less than Dominion and the United States. It was just like a man doing for himself when he became of age. Taxes without incorporaselves. Our taxes in Chatham are already tion have been constantly increasing, and a large because our expenditures are large and | working man who formerly paid about \$1.30 must continue to be so, and they may for county and parish rates now paid over surprised, but he hoped few were so ignorant increase, but there is no reason to believe \$3.00. A large outlay for a new engine house and improved fire protection was their eyes. tion than without it. Some say if we are absolutely necessary and could not be very much longer delayed. There were portions

better management-better machinary for and others over \$1000, which amount propercarrying on our local affairs and more direct ly expended should give an effective service The coad tax now was based on the system Mr. Sheppard Frost said Chatham did not | when men did statute labor, and was want any change. If it was incorporated the burden on the poorer man, each man paying worth of property to add 30 cts. additional taxes than he did at present, but wanted the town of Chatham to place itself in line with other progressive towns in the Domin

now hardly any fire protection at al!. We

In reply to Mr. Winslow Mr. Crimmer read some statistics from a gentlemen Woodstock respecting incorporation in that town. This gentleman enclosed his tax bill which gave a detailed account of the taxes levied there this year. On a valuation of some \$17,000 his takes amounted to about \$200, which would be practically the amount he would have to pay on the same valuation in Chatham. Woodstock had sidewalks, a public hall, owned the electric light, and yet were taxed no wore than the people of Chatham.

Mr. W. C. Winslow said the facts pr aented by Mr. Crimmen were interesting and favorable to incorporation. He knew. however, there were many persons in the audience opposed to the bill presented by the sons listening to the discussion would have the impression that nearly all present were was otherwise and it did not seem very courageous for opponents of the change to do their talking outside and be so silent here. Mr. J. D. B. F. Mackenzie said he would

take up the sponge if no one else would, for he was never afraid to express any views he Crimmen respecting the Town of Woodstock were correct. He had written to the clerk, or other officials of that and other incorpor\_ ated towns in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and learned that taxation had increasone hundred and fifty per cent. He thought The figures he had obtained were from the

clerks, or other officials of the several towns and were, therefore reliable. The rate of assessment on the \$100 in the town of Amherst before incorporation had been eightyfive cents, it was now \$1.25; in New Glasgow it had been \$1.50. now it was \$2.00; in Campbellton it had been 80 cents and he believed it had not increased, but that town had been incorporated only a year or two: in Pictou the old rate had been \$1.11, now it was \$1.871; in Springhill it had been \$1.60, but was higher now; in Moncton it had been \$1.20, now it was \$1.75; in Truro it had been \$1.10, now it was \$1.50. He did not think the ratepayers would favor section 64 of the proposed bill, which gave the council authority to build sidewalks and sewers and tax property-owners in front of whose premises they were made for a portion of the cost.

Mr. Robt. Murray said he was pleased to see some of those who were opposed to incorporation had shown their heads at last. There are some who were going around stuffing people with horrible tales of increased taxation-not any of the gentlemen who had spoken however. With regard to section 67, it would be seen that the two councillors have power now to assess the town for \$3000 or \$4000 for police and fire purposes. If we can trust two councillors at Newcastle, we cap surely trust a council of nine in Chatham. Take the case of the market which we have had authority to establish in this town. We have had that authority for several vears, and there is no greater danger of Murray read a letter which had been received from Marysville, in which it was stated that incorporation had lessened the taxes. necessarily increase the taxes, although under the present system they are bound to increase, but whether incorporated or not we are bound to borrow money to build a new engine house. We have very few fires, but the time is coming when we must suffer. Another thing, we have thousands of dollars' worth of hose rotting out every year, for the simple reason that we have no way of drying them, whereas, if the town was incorporated we would have proper means of doing so, and the town would be saved much expense It may not be known to the ratepayers, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that considerable sums and present their views and give reasons to are borrowed every year from the banks to carry on tho town services. This money costs about ten per cent for interest and state their views, so that they might be dis. renewal charges, It could be had at four

> er we have a change the better. Mr. Anthony Adams of Neguac here rose to present his views. He said he was not a ratepayer of Chatham but only came from the country, but what would benefit Chatham would also benefit the country parishes. Nothing said so far went to show that incorporation would give Chatham any advantages which it did not now possess under the Municipal Act, He had been in favor of giving market houses to Chatham and New castle, but they would not have them and Councillor Smith was in error in saying Chatham had been taxed for a market-house which was not built; for if that were so all the county would be taxed. The town, under incorporation, would still have to pay the county assessments and would have extra taxes besides. They had better le incorporation alone, as it could not benefit

Mr. Smith said he never ventured to make statements respecting assessments which he was not prepared to verify. He had, in going over the assessments upon Chatham for the past 19 years, found amongst other things that the assessment for County purposes in 1877 was as follows:

For County Contingencies. For County School Fund. For Alms House.

All of these items were contained in the

local purposes were :-For Police and Light. For Fire Protection. For a Market.

warrant authorised by vote of the Musicipal

and he (Mr. Smith) was not surprised to find that gentlemen here presuming to dictate to Mr. Thos. Crimmen said that he was in the ratepayers of Chatham the duty of affairs. It was in the interest of the outside parishes, which to a certain extent preyed upon the revenues that legitimately belonged to Chatham, that the County Council, instead of a Council of Chatham's ratepayers. should control Chatham's affairs, and that was why Mr. Adams intruded his advice upon us as he had done. He (Mr. Smith) was not as to have that kind of wool pulled over Mr. J. Y. Mersereau said it seemed to

him that the discussion was drifting away

from the bill presented by the committee,

For his part he was at first a little afraid of

incorporation but the more he learned about

it the less were his objections, unt.

he might say he was now squarely in favor

of it, on the same principle that I men

were fighting for home rule in Ireland! He

observed that in the discussion of the matter

privately people used the word "they,"

when referring to those interested in the

subject, instead of "we", but we were all

interested in the management of town affairs whether we believed in incorporation or not. It seemed to him a singular thing that the representatives of the outside parishes-Ludlow, for instance, which paid about 21 per cent. of the county contingent assessment, while Chatham paid over thirty per cent. -should have as much of a savet the Municipal Council in reference to our local affairs as the councillors for Chatham. Incorporation would remedy this and give us exclusive control of our own town business. A good many objections had been made to certain provisions of the bill, but these appeared to be merely transfers of powers to the proposed Town Council which were now vested in the Municipal Council. Surely no ratepayer of Chatham ought to object to that. He was led to believe, from a conversation he had with the Inspector of Schools. that incorporation would enable us to improve the schools somewhat. It would give us better organization as to grading. It might not be less expensive, but we would get a better service for the money spent. A teacher could do better work with fifty pupils in one or two grades than with one half the number in twice the number of grades. Our small districts made the work done more expensive than it would be were the whole town in ore district. Mr. Cunningham must have associated with a pretty queer lot of people when he was in Campbellton to enable him to come here and say all he met there, save one had expressed regret that the town had been incorporated. His enquiries-and they were made amongst the best people of Campbellton-resulted in his ascertaining that incorporation had given general satisfaction. He had, a few years ago, seen the main street of that town in so bad a condition that a loaded wagon went down to the hubs in mud, but the streets were in much better condition now and the town was generally improved. It is a fact that in Chatham at the present time, about three quarters of the money expended on the streets goes for labor in putting down drains and sidewalks of refuse deals, which soon rot and have to be renewed every few years. It would be far more economical to buy better materials, even if we had to borrow the money to pay for them and let the assessments go to pay the interest. The present system is wasteful, while if we were incorporated we would get more satisfactory results from our expenditures.

Mr. Nicholas Cunningham disputed Mr. Mersereau's statement in reference to there being any improvement in Campbellton's streets. He said a man might fall off the sidewalks there and break his limbs, and t people were not satisfied with incorporation.

Mr. W. S. Loggie said, in reference to the ordinary expenditures the Town councillors would have power to increase or decrease them from year to year. If the town should have to be bonded, it could not be without the people's consent. He would like to say to all those who were not favorably impressed with the bill that it would be the proper thing for them to vote in favor of it. Even if those opposed did now vote in favor of it, it would be brought before them all again, to be balloted upon, before it could be brought into operation.

Mr. W. C. Winslow said he did not un derstand that this meeting was expected to accept or reject the bill. It was simply convened to discuss and amend it, if necessary, and let it go to the legislature. The tim : for accepting or rejecting it would be after it had been perfected and passed at

Fredericton. Mr. Frank Cassidy said the bill ought to be voted upon by this meeting. It was designed to oppress the poor workingman and there was nothing in it for him. He would have nothing to say in town affairs under it. The Mayor must have a property qualification of \$1000 and each Councillor \$400 while no matter how much brains the poor workingman had he could not offer for election. Then who would pay for the Scott Act inspector?

Mr. Robert Murray :- The County, just as it does now.

Mr. Cassidy :- The lawyer says that, but he don't know the law. Then the poer man was only to be allowed thirty days after notice in which to pay his taxes. That was another thing aimed at the workingman, Mr. Murray :- He has only six days under the present system, but we decided to

Mr. Cassidy said the men who worked at the Pulp Mill-a hundred or more tax. payers-had to pass up and down the street in that end of the town: and for several years. not a cent bad been spent to provide them

extend the time to thirty days. [Great

with even ar walk Mr. Alex. Robinson said it would be on fair to the Committee to receive the bill. He did not know why Mr. Cassidy should insult the working men of the town by intimating that they were not property owners. If he enquired he would find they were largely property owners. There was a class of working men who came here every summer from outside parishes and had all the advantages of employment in the town and got away without paying any taxes, which was against the interests of the resident working man i every way. Under incorporation these out siders would be looked after. He moved that the report of the Committee be ac-

Mr. W. C. Winslow seconded the motion. Mr. Fenton Carroll took the floor and wanted to know where the money assessed on Chatham for a market house had gone to. Mr. R. A. Lawlor said that would be a very proper inquiry hereafter. He might. say that the bill, as presented, was not unanimously approved by the Committee. He, for instance, was opposed to the property qualification for Mayor and Councillors. The assessments in that year for purely He thought that any ratepayer of the town who could get any other twenty-five rate-\$ 800.00 | payers to nominate him ought to be eligible for election as either Mayor or Councillor. Under the provisions of the bill the town accounts would be published before the annual election of Mayor and Councillors, so Council and transmitted by the Secretary- that the ratepayers might see whether the Treasurer to the Assessors for that year, expenditures had been properly made or not who advertised the items as the assessment | and they could vote accordingly. If one set Mr. W. C. Winslow, being called upon by upon Chatham for that year, which assess- of Councillors did not properly attend to town affairs they could be replaced by others. The people would have the whole matter of town management in their own hands what is being done and nobody seems responsible. Mr. Cassidy had complained