General Business.

CARD.

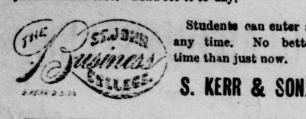
R. A. LAWLOR. BARRISTER-AT-LAW

Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public Etc CHATHAM, N. B.

W ANTED, Good active sgents in unrepresented dustricts to sell on commission the leading Farm Machinery, Buggies, Carts, Harness, Sleighs, Robes, etc., etc. Reply stating full particulars to P. S. MACNUTT & CO. St. John N. B

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Not bad, considering it is an English system, and This is the system we teach. Booklet showing the



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Of equipping themselves with a business education, we wish to say that our actual Business Training is something altogether different from the ordinary theoretical book-keeping course of business colleges. If you attend our school, you will not be filled up with a let of impractical schoolroom theories, but you will be trained in the real duties of the business office by practical accountants. Catalogue free. The CURRIE Business University, cor. Charlotte and Princess Streets.

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GREAT -

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DRUG STORE

Advertiser is open for good spruce lumber for pulp-making for delivery during next three months; lowest price to "Magnesia" care of Editor Chatham

LOOK OUT!

RUSSELL, McDOUGALL & CO.

Janitors Wanted

For Brick School and building adjoining, salary not to exceed one hundred and twenty dollars.

Also for West End School, salary not to exceed For particulars apply to

Chatham, Nov. 17, '97

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON. VIA THE Canada

Eastern Railway and Fredericton,

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Frederic on Juncton Boston.

WARMUNDE IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS ---IN---

CLOCKS, WTCHES. JEWELLRY. Silverware & Novelties. during the Holidays. All new goods, Give him

We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all. WARMUNDE. EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER Pallen Corner, Chatham , N. B.

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2. The Insurance business heretofore carried on by the late Thomas F. Gillespie, deceased is continued by the undersigned who represents the following

SCOTTISH UNION AND
NATIONAL,
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LONDON, & LANCASHIRE, ÆTNA, HARTFORD ALLIANCE, PHŒNIX OF LONDON

JAS. G. MILLER.

Shatham, 29th Nov. 1993

Lime For Sale

THE MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE CO. LTD.



Miramichi Advance.

OBATHAM. N. B. . NOVEMBER 25, 1897.

The New I. C. R. Service.

The arrangements for the entering of the Intercolonial Railway into Montreal over the line of the Drummond County railway are now complete, and through trains will, in a few days, be running between Montreal and St. John and Halifax. The daily express for Halifax and St. John will leave the Bonaventure depot, Montreal, at 7 p.m. and arrive in St. John at 7 o'clock in the evening of the next day, making the trip in just 24 hours. This train, it is said, will pass Chatham Junction each day at about 2 p.m., which will be a great improvement upon the arrangements existing in the past, which necessitated Miramichi people practically losing their rest at nights in order to travel by the express trains to St. John or Halifax. The western express will leave St. John about 4.30 every afternoon, and will reach Bonaventure depot about 4 p.m. on the following day, in order to enable travellers to make connection with the Grand Trunk and other trains for western points. A decided improvement is also contemplated in the freight service. Trains are to be run between Montreal and the various terminal points on the I. C. R., especially St. John and Halifax, in competition with the Canadian Pacific. It is the intention of the Minister of Railways that if possible the trains over the line which he controls shall make better time between Montreal and St. John than do those of the Canadian Pacific.

Dinner to Premier Emmerson. St. John on Thursday evening next. The affair is in the hands of efficient committees composed of many of the commercial metropolis, and the attenrepresentative. Mr. Emmerson's eleva- it, he declared he knew better. received by the local government party throughout the province, and he may which he and architect Fairweather rely on the loyalty of all composing it had prepared plans and specifications -conservatives and liberals alike | for was the only one he would have not withstanding the discords which a anything to do with, and he also wanted few dissatisfied newspapers strive to them to understand that he wasn't in create. The public men and editors Chatham looking after a job. That who fail to realise that politics is a fixed it, and the council at once voted system of compromises, are not found to accept his tender for \$1896 for amongst the potent torces in either Dominion or Provincial affairs of today, although they may still have their places amongst the impediments with VARIETY which our best and ablest administrators have to deal.

Sworn In.

Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, who resign- than the modified system would have office of Dominion Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, was appears that someone always arises sworn in as Lieut. Governor of Ontario | who can force them upon the town. on Thursday last.

Hon, Senator David Mills, who was Pulp Wood Wanted Minister of the Interior in the Mackenzie Government, was sworn in or Thursday last as Dominion Attorney General and Minister of Justice.

A Pointed Attack. General Gascoigne, Commander-in

Chief of the Canadian military forces

has caused quite an excitement in Halifax-and, indeed, in military circles generally in Canada-by a little speech he made to the 66th battalion of that city one evening last week, after he had inspected the corps. He praised their soldierly appearance and the efficiency with which they had performwondered at as they were almost altogether imperial army reserve not Canadian militia at all; that they were receiving pay from two governments and in the event of being called out on imperial service, as they might be under certain contingencies, where would the 66th be? He reflected on the officers whom he intimated were perpetrating a fraud by having these men in their battalion. As there is no law, British or Canadian, to prevent army reserve men joining the Canadian service, the general commanding has brought a hornets' nest about his ears. It is said that of about 600 men of the 66th under inspection at the time, not over forty of them were army reserve men, and that he must have been misinformed by some interested person. He appears to be an excellent officer, and it is a pity that his influence and standing should be impaired by a mistake so grave as that into which he has fallen. All the officers of the 66th but three have resigned their positions, and those remaining demand an investigation of the general's attack upon

their corps. Heating the Public Building. When the tenders for heating the new public building in Chatham were opened, it was felt that even the lowest was somewhat higher than the work should reasonably be done for. This was not that the hot water system was not thought to be the best, but because a strict adhesion to the Gurney system was believed to involve extra expense peculiar to that system. It is, we think, a recognised fact that experi-Gurney is the only good hot water system cannot understand where all the money which architects favor paying for it goes to. It cannot be accounted for in the work, material and reasonable profits involved.

There was another consideration of even greater importance than the question of introducing the necessary plant Great Northwestern Company to for heating by that system. That was transmitted exclusively to one paper heater is anthracite coal. It is true are experienced with the Gurneys to learn that an enterprising Montreal played in various capacities. Very many package dyes for home dying. Some dealers laid by the street commissioner and if a perknow they require hard coal, and a journal has so successfully disclosed the of them escaped with difficulty.

of the fuel necessary to run an adequate heater for the Chatham public building places it at say fifty tons, or its equivalent of anthracite coal. That means an annual outlay of about \$350.

Consideration of these facts led the Mayor and others of the council to favor a modification of the specification on which the tenders were made, with the view of not only lessening the cost of installation, or of the plant to be material extent-of the annual cost fuel. It was known that a hot water system of heating for an establishment containing more cubic feet of space to be warmed, and which was exacting in its requirements as to the certainty and non-failing features of its service, had been established and successfully run in Chatham for a good many years. It was a modified Gurney system, in which both Gurney and ordinary pipe "coils" were used; and a furnace and boiler adapted to the use of wood exclusively were substituted for the Gurney heater, which requires so much thought by many that if facts were placed before Mr. Blake ef the plans and, perhaps, the amount of his tender also; so he was asked to come to Chatham and consult with the members of the council on the subject. He came and soon convinced all but three of them that any deviation from the Gurney system of hot water heat ing, according to the plans and specification of engineer Fairweather - which he said he had approved of before they were sent to Chatham at all-was not to be thought of. He condemned pipe radiators on the ground that they gave off too much heat. He declared that there was danger in using such a boiler as that in successful use in Chatham, because it was liable to have its end punched out when wood was thrown best citizens of New Brunswick's into it, and when he was told that the boiler in question was brick-cased and dance will, no doubt, be thoroughly the wood fed underneath, and not into tion to the premiership has been well short he convinced the majority of the

> able haste of the council will cost the town some \$200 a year more for fuel cost. These luxuries come high but it Is there no way by which the gentlemen of the town council can be induced to reconsider their decision for the adoption of the Gurney heater for the public building? They must realise that the structure was extravagantly undertaken-that it is bigger and more expensive than needed for a town like Chatham. Why deliberately waste more money? They ought to know that, with a proper bricked-in boiler, more heat can be furnished with \$100 worth of wood fuel than with \$350 worth of hard or other coal in a Gurney boiler. Even if the janitor must be paid \$50 per season extra for handling and stoking the wood, is it not worth while to save the \$200 balance every year by insisting on a wood-burning furnace and suitable boiler now before it is too late to remedy the blunder forced upon the town council last

A Big Telegraph Company on Trial

The Great Northwestern Telegraph Company, which has its offices all along the North Shore of New Brunswick, and maintains them in a style and on a scale which belongs to the middle rather than the end of the nineteenth century, appears to have been caught in the act of appropriating news confided to it by one of its patron, and selling it for its own profit. The Company, it is said, owns and operates a news service called the Canadian Press, which collects and sells news to newspapers. It has, in the course of it business, as a telegraph company, news despatches confided to it for trresmission by special representatives of newspapers. These representatives and their employers have been annoyed by observing that the results of their work-often carried on at considerable private expense-have become public property without their knowledge or consent. The other day the management of the Montreal paper, La Presse, in order to catch the big telegraph company in the act, got up a bogus report of an alleged great landslide at Rivere du Chene-an out-of-the way place in the province of Quebec. They mailed it to a trusted friend in Quebec city with instructions to place it in the Great Northwestern's office in that city for transmission back to them in Montreal. This was done. Twenty minutes later the Canadian Press, for which the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company, as charged by La Presse, steals private messages, sent to every paper in the country which takes its service, including La Presse itself, a report of the "fake" landslide story. This was followed by "specials" giving particulars about the same as those originally invented in La Presse office and enced men who do not believe that the entrusted by the agent of that paper to the telegraph company. It must have been interesting to La Presse people who, of course, did not publish their own decoy despatch, to find how successfully

the trap they had set worked. The episode will, of course, not surprise those of us on the Miramichi who have seen special news which they have entrusted over night to the offices of the the cost of maintenance. The fuel appear at once in other papers in the necessary to properly run the Gurney Province, evidently supplied to them in the same way as that exposed by La of the fire at present. Various newspapers people. Presse. The writer, some years ago re- publish sensational estimates of the loss. monstrated against the practice, but Many of the buildings burned or threat that sometimes find their way into our attention in the matters referred to. Ald. times mixed with it, but those who could get no satisfaction, and we are glad ened contained a large number of girls em-

make room for one that will give a better maintained and more reliable service not only to the press, but also to the general

pany to say that it claims that the bogus tion of the post office. news entrusted to it was not made publiby any of its employees, but by La Presse's own correspondent, etc. It is possible that it may be so, but improbable in view of the fact that publicity was given placed in the building but also-and to through the telegraphic company's press agency to a special despatch sent to La for fuel. This is a country of cheap Presse by one of its correspondents, who tappped one of its wires where there was no regular office and transmitted hi message himself to their nearest office to be forwarded by them to Montreal.

Premier Laurier Speaks.

of the cabinet council yesterday afternoon at which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir I H. Davies laid before their colleagues the result of their visit to Washington, Sir Wilfrid met a number of the resident correspondents and made the following

statement :-'I took advantage of my visit to Wash ington to discuss with President McKin anthracite coal. It was therefore ley and his ministers, in addition to the sealing question many international questions, which have given rise to St. John, they might lead him to modify trouble or irritation between the United States and Canada. Prominent among these were the alien labor law, fisheries on the great lakes. North Atlantic fish eries and United States tariff. as it specially affects Canadian interests.

'It is plain that the sealing question cannot be settled by itself. It can only be considered in connection with irritating and important questions.

'You may say very emphatically that there is no intention whatever of negotiating any reciprocity treaty which would interfere with or affect Canada's existing British preferential tariff. This is well has been discussed, however, is the reciprocal abolition of the duties on coal, lumber, and fish, hay, potatoes, barley, eggs and other similar articles. I am in hope that our informal negotiations will be followed by more formal ones.'

The members of the government are confidently looking forward to the oppor tunity of a joint commission which will consider not only the tariff question but a number of other matters. The basis of council that the system of heating the commission will, however, have to be approved by the Imperial authorities before it will be recognized by the United States. It is stated here that Newfoundland will be represented on the commission and it is expected that it will begin its work early in the new year. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19. - A defir-

plumbing and heating the building, the bassador, shall be at the head of the Britmajority refusing the request of the ish-Canadian commissioners. That Sir mayor and motion of alds. Flanagan Wilfrid Laurier shall be associated with and Groat for a delay until ten o'clock the next morning, in order to get United States to fully recognize the imfurther information. The unaccountthem only through the authorized representatives of the British government. The despatches from Ottawa fail to state this fact, and to that extent are said to be mis leading. There can be no Canadian commission, and no body representing Canada can conduct negotiations with the United States government. This was fully recognized during the recent meetings, and it took form in the propositions submitted. At least one of those propositions distinctly states that the arrangement for the commission shall be made between the government of her Britannic majesty and the United States, and that the British ambassador should be the head of the commission representing the British American side. Much misapprehension was caused during the recent visit of the Canadians by the unofficial character of their discussions, as it was recognized that official negotiations were possible only between the United States and Great Britain, and not through the medium of the Canadian officials. This misapprehension cannot arise sgain, it is said. Any commission determined upon at Ottawa would first have to be submitted to the colonial office at London, and if ap- Suddenly there was an explosion of gas proved in that quarter it would assume an meters, sounding like the reports of field official form, as between the United States | guns, followed by a momentary hush. and Great Britain. The action of the After that, the wild rushing here and there Canadian cabinet is not, therefore, final, Dominion authorities as subject to final action in London. Up to the present time there has been no intimation as to how the British government would view the formation of a commission. meeting at Mr. Foster's house when the question of a commission was discussed by Mr. Foster and the Canadians. It is understood, however, that Mr. Adams' attendance was informal and unofficial and not as

a representative of the British government. Great London Fire.

London, Nov. 19 .- The most serious fire a recent years is now raging here.

post office huge blocks of buildings are blazing fiercely. Many houses have c llapsed and fifteen warehouses have already been destroyed. Buildings are ablaze on both sides of the

street, thus preventing the firemen from reaching the burning buildings. The fire broke out in Hamsell street and worked through the houses to Well street. narrow thoroughfare. There the flames

leaped and seized the opposite houses. From that time the conflagration extended rapidly both up and down the street. Well street is now involved from end to end and the flames are rapidly nearing

tall warehouses. The fire brigade has given up hope of subduing the fire and is devoting its energies to preventing its spread.

busily removing their books and business documents. No casualties have thus far

The damage done by the fire is enormous. Most of the buildings destroyed were six stories high and filled with merchandise. At 3.30 o'clock this afternoon thirty fire engines were engaged in fighting the flames and others were arriving momentrily from all parts of London.

Many thousands of people have gathered to see the fire. One end of Jewin street is now attacked by the flames. It presents the appearance of a huge furnace. Several large buildings have already fallen and the debris completely blocks the

The flames by 5.30 p.m. had worked their the west side of the street was burned. Over 40 engines were at work by this time. It is impossible to make an estimate of the

go out of the telegraphing business and patches from London, the great fire orig- packages carry ruin and disappointment to inated is in Cripple Gate district of Lon- every user. don not far from the general post office. the general post office in St. Martins le

R. L. King & Co., manufacturers : Ramsay light. & Co., brace, manufactures; Yates Vialdu Co., warehousemen; Wm. Riema & Co. manufacturers agent ; Bing, Harris & Co., New Zealand merchants; Turner, Archibald & Co., lace manufactures; H. J. Brady & Co., embroiderers; J. H. French, ostrich feather merchant ; Aueb Auerbach, Franklin Franklin, merchants; Frederick Newton & Co., manufacturers' agents; Wm. Taylor, mantle manufacturer; Gustave Strauss &

Co., importers; S. Hecht & Co., commission agents; Mansell & Mark, mantle makers; John Ellis, fur and skin merchants ; Sadler OTTAWA, Nov. 19. - After the meeting & Eutrope, manufacturers' agents; James Butler & Co., lace manufacturers ; Glover & Barnes, printers; James Sayse, mantle manufacturer; Roberts & Co., general carriers; Alf Brookman, merchant; Henry Penton, Jr., & Co., tie manufacturers ; Wm. Earle & Co., umbrella makers; Frederick Mohalu & Sons, Indigo cotton print manufacturers: and Lethom Bros. & Mellin, commission merchants. Sixty warehouses have already been destroyed, and the fire has extended from Wood street square to Alders Gate street. The damage is estimated at £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000.) The vicarage of St. Giles, Cripple Gate is destroyed and the church is now on fire.

For four hours and a half the flames had their own way, and it was only after more thau a hundred engines had worked an hour that the chief of the fire brigade sent ont the signal that the fire was under control. This was at 5.45 p. m.

When the news became generally known nearly fifty warehouses and a dozen or more minor structures had either vanished or remained only in blackened walls, a chaos of fallen girders and smoking piles of bricks

The outbreak of the fire was due to an premises of Waller, Brown & Co. mantle manufacturers, at No. 20 on Hamsell St. Their large factory was crowded with girls when the fire broke out, and instantly was the scene of a panic, the frightened operatives, with many screams, rushing to the roof of the building and then recrossing to other buildings, and so effecting their escape, while the flames were pouring out of the basement. In less than a quarter of an hour the flames had en veloped the adjoining warehouses and thence they leaped across the street to an enormons paper warehouse which was fully alight in less than ten minutes. This time it was evident to the firemen that they were face to face with a great disaster, and a general

Then from all the fire stations, even from those quite five miles from the scene of the disaster, engines were hurried to the spot and the police gathered about the neighbor hood in great force. This display of that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British am- strength upon the part of the police was required, as the crowd, swelling in size every moment, soon numbered tens of thousands, and the firemen required every the ambassador is significant, as showing possible freedom of action, as their fight the purpose of the government of the was, owing to the narrawness of the old crooked streets, which are the feature of portance of the negotiations and to conduct that part of London, combined with the height of the warehouses, which cut off the firemen from all fair chance from confining the outbreak, of great difficulty. Firemen had frequently to be rescued by

their comrades, by the aids of fire escapes from buildings which had caught fire after the firemen had mounted to their roofs to fight the flames in adjoining structures The rescue of operatives by firemen, the hurrying of hosts of clerks, who were try ing to save books and valuable papers from the fire, and the rushing here and there of many employees who were attempting to carry to places of safety costly merchandise or other valuables, added to the confusion At a little after 2 o'clock a dozen hose pipes, with a twelve foot spread, poured water into the blaze from an opposite roof. from the street below, and from the burn ing premises themselves, but it did not seem to have any effect. The water rushed out of the windows and from the ground floor like a waterfall, while the flames leaped higher and higher, and as the floors fell in, the place still blazed a gigantic display of fire and smoke, till the spot was complet-ly gutted and the walls heeled over.

was resumed with increased energy. Men seid he had learned that the press had not ricked their lives in desperate efforts to save valuables. One man actually hazarded his life to fetch his hat and cane, 200 feet of stonework and glass falling as he emerged from the building. Several firemen were almost buried in the rains, as front after front of the floring warehouses fell in. hurling tons of brick and mason y in the streets, bursting and cutting the fire hose in all directions, while tons of fierce matter, resembling meteors, were failing in every direction, making it impossible to foresee

where the conflagration would stop. By dusk four streets were blazing on both sides. There was no abstement of the furious blaze before 5.30 p.n. Then the check came in Jewin street, by a tremen-In several streets adjacent to the general dons use of water and in Well street, where the collapse of a wall on the right hand side of that thoroughfare, was the means of saving the last building in the street. The wilth of Red Cross street, a comparatively broad thoroughfare, also formed a barrier there and Commander Wells was able to breath without anxiety. knowing that he had the upper hand of one

thegreatest fires on record. Two acres of buildings had been ruined. In spite of numberless narrow escapes no casualities have thus far been reported. The historic church of St. Giles has been much damaged: The principal damages were done on the roof, the old windows.

Nicholas Square, which is surrounded by the baptismal font and Milton's statue. London, Nov. 19, (11 p.m.)-At this hour the fire is still the scene of great excitement. Fifty engines are playing upon the ruins, others are hurrying up and tons The occupants of threatened buildings are of water are pouring into the fiery debris. The scene must occupy the fire brigade

for several days. Especially in view of the grave danger of the collapse of the shells of buildings, which fall now and again with a Watt, who, although the deceased was or loud report. The latest accounts indicate that nearly one hundred warehouses have been de stroyed, while the loss will probably exceed \$25,000,000.

Would Any Sane Housekeeper Use Oleomargarine?

Danger In Another Direction.

Would any sane housekeeper in Canada stead of the finest production of the creamery or dairy? We think our Canadian

A few dealers, for the sake of long profits, Aldergate street is the largest thorough- are now selling soap dyes composed of a very fare near the scene of the fire and passes large amount of common grease and an infinitesimal quantity of coloring matter. It is fair to the accused telegraph com- Grande, which is opposite the southern por- Such dyes, after trial, have been found weak and uncleanly, giving dull and muddy Hamsell street contains the businesses of colors, fading quickly in washing and sun-

As millions of thrifty and experienced women already know, the Diamond Dyes are the only reliable home package dyes, having stood the test of long years. Diamond Dyes are easy to use, and give brilliant and lasting colors that cannot be equalled by any other make.

Wanted One More Chance.

Once a clergyman went to pay a visit to an old Yorkshire yeoman, who was lying on his deathbed. After a few preliminary words, the worthy minister said that if the veteran had anything on his mind, he hoped he would ease his conscience and confide it to his pastoral ear, so that he might die in peace. "Well, sir," answered the old sportsman, "if I only had to live my life over again, I'd fish more with bait and less with flies."-[Argonaut.

Under the same heading, "His One Regret," might be placed the saying of Sergeant Moloney, a retired pensioner and an enthusiastic fisherman of Detroit River in days gone by. He suffered a long illness one winter, in fact was very near death's door, and recovered but slowly. Being afraid that he might become too infirm to fish any more, he said to a neighbor one March morning, in a weak voice and with a longing look towards the river. "If I could only get another sayson's good fishing, l wouldn't care a dom." It is consolatory to know that he did get better, and that he was "converted" from a profane Sunday fisherman into a faithful frequenter of dissenting church -[Monetary Times.

explosion in connection with a gas engine on Misery and Suffering Day and Night.

> Celery Compound Victorious Over Liver Troubles.

A Mighty Work After the Doctor Failed.

If proper treatment is not resorted to time, the results of liver complaint are terrible, often ending in death. Mrs. McRae, of Guelph, Out , suffered for nine long years from liver complaint.

case baffled the skill of the physician she employed; he could do no more, and the sufferer was left almost hopeless. Hearing of Paine's Celery Compound she procured a supply, and soon experienced returning health and vigor. The second bottle completely cured her. Mrs. McRae writes for the benefit of all in misery and affliction; she

"It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the value of Paine's Celery Compound. For nine years I have been troubled with liver complaint, and often had very bad spells from it. Two years ago this spring I had a very bad attack of it, and called in a doctor who relieved me of the trouble, but I remained weak, and could neither eat nor sleep, and suffered so much with my head that I procured a bottle of your Paine's Celery Compound, and before I had the contents used I could eat and sleep well, and the pain in my head was completely gone. I took the second bottle, and have never been troubled with liver com plaint since. Your Compound has banished constipation which troubled me for many years, and has built me up and completely cured me. I am now 64 years old, and from what I know I consider your medicine the best on the market. Hoping that your valuable medicine will do for others what it has done for me is my sincere wish."

Chatham Town Council.

A special meeting of Chatham Town Council took place on Thursday evening last. It was called for 7.30 but the Mayor not being sharp on time ald. Neale took the chair and proceeded with business, the Mayor, however, arriving before the clerk had finished reading the minutes.

The Mayor, after the minutes had been been notified of the meeting and he had been a little delayed in rectifying the clerk's

omission in the matter. Clerk Benson said he had duly notified Mr. St wart of the World, but had not collified Mr. Smith of the ADVANCE.

All. Neale reported further correspondence with Norwegian Consul Schwartz, of at 5% from some financial concern to pay Quebic, in reference to the claim for burying Mr. McDonald on account. the sailor drowned at Chatham from the Norwegian barque Nellie Moody. The consul's attitude, as shown by the correspondence, is one of impatience in the matter, for he tells Ald. Neale to go to the British consul accredited to the Swedish-Norwegian government.

The subject was discussed at some length Clerk Benson said that as a coroner had ordered the body to be buried at the expense of the town.

Ald. Neale thought the town might meantime, pay the bill, pending an adjustment of the matter with the Norwegian authorities.

Ald. Flanagan thought the charge wa properly one for the county to assume the responsibility of. Ald. Maher thought the matter should referred to the county council.

A motion of ald. Neale that the tow meantime pay the bill to undertaker McDonald was passed.

said that the papers of the deceased sailor. found in his trunk on the ship, showed that he was born at Fredericksstad, in Norway and that he was a Norwegian sailor. W should not blame the Norwegian consul here because he did not assist in having the expenses of the man's burial left by the ship, for he was interferred with in the matter by the shipping master and ex-alderman the ship's articles, was understood in some way not to be on duty until she sailed. The consul here could not, therefore, hold the ship. It really seemed, according to these gentlemen's view, that the unfortunate man, if drowned between Chatham and Black Brook. would have been a Norwegian sailor, but because he was drowned from the vessel at the wharf in Chatham he was not. On motion, it was ordered that ald. Neale continue the correspondence with the Norwegian Consul with a view of the town being recouped for the expenses paid in the

Ald. Neale read a communication from Mr. Millet Salter inviting the Council's attention to the McLachlan St. sidewalk, the women are too wise to be deceived in this planks of which were removed last season, sell imitations of the celebrated Diamond manent one was to be laid next year the satisfactory way of heating the building-



Is the making of a pie. The

making of a crisp crust de-

pends largely upon the shorten-

ing. Use COTTOLENE, the

new vegetable shortening, in

stead of lard, and sogginess will

be an unknown element in your

As to the light, that street needed one and the Gurney heater, the fire-box of which

The mayor read a letter from Messrs. they had seen in a report of the town council in the ADVANCE a statement that an offer and better the joints and valves became, had been made to the town in connection with some proposal to establish a clothing manufactory here which would employ 500 had gone over and approved of the plans hands, and asking his worship for information on the subject. Mayor Winslow said he had no recollection of the subject having come before the council.

The letter was, on motion, tabled [The statement referred to was made by ex-alderman Murdoch at a meeting when the subject of buypromoted by Mr. Thos. Allison was being discussed.

—ED. ADVANCE.]

A bill from the Londonderry Iron Company for twenty-eight 12 ft. lengths of 7 in. iron water pipe, ordered by the late council, and amounting to \$454.09 was, on motion of ald. Neale, ordered to be paid when approved by the chairman of the fire committee and found to be correct and in accordance with the contract. Bills for lighting No. 2 engine house and of Ernest Cox, \$5,00, for climbing the Public Square flagstaff and recovering the end of the hallards, were ordered to be paid.

The Mayor, referring to the conduct of those who meddled with the square flagstaff on Hallowe'en said it was a pity the miscreants could not be detected and punished. The town should offer a reward for their

Coun. Flanagan presented bill of Mooney & Sons contracted in August and Sept. last for repairing the Armstrong and St. John Street tanks, which were ordered to be

The Mayor reported to council the holding of the ratepayers' meeting pursuant to notice and the voting threat of \$20,000 to finish the public building, improve streets, etc., and also to pay expenses of a survey for a sewerage system. He suggested that the finance committee make arrangements to borrow say \$5,000 to pay Mr. McDonald and say \$3,000 more for other necessary work on the building. Mr. McDonald had told him it was not a part of his contract to wait any fixed time for the \$3,000 which members of the late council had stated he had agreed to receive in instalments of \$500

Clerk Benson said the contract was fyled with him and spoke for itself, and that the stipulation named was in it.

The Mayor said if that were so they need not be in a hurry about borrowing money to pay the \$3,000. Payment could be made when the bonds were issued under legislative

In reply to Ald. Neale the Mayor said Mr. McDonald had not yet been paid the \$2,000 promised him by the late council. He understood from Mr. McDonald that the Manager of the Bank of Montreal ha agreed to advance him the money at 5%.

On motion of Ald. Neale, it was ordered that the Finance Committee borrow \$2,000

The Mayor said arrangements should be made for the heating and plumbing of the public building. He referred to the tenders received for the work from Messrs. Irwin of Chatham, and Blake of St. John and said the need of the building being heated was pressing in view of the advanced season. He referred to the different systems -- hot air, steam and hot water-and said the preference seemed to be for the latter. It was important that a system that could be run economically should be adopted and be had therefore written to Mr. Blake, whose tender was the lowest, and suggested that it would be well for him to come to Chatham and confer with the council or some special mixed committee with the view of determining whether by making a change in the boiler or heater and substituting pipe coils for Gurney radiators something might not be mayed in first cost, as well as running expenses. It might be well to appoint a committee of this council with power to add to In reply to Ald. Robinson, the Mayor its number some practical gentlemen or gentleman in order to arrive and the best

possible conclusion on the subject. Ald. Neale said he thought the matter should be decided by the whole council and decided now. The interest was a large one; they had had twenty days to think it over since the tenders were opened; morrow and that some outside advice be they had examined the plaus, looked over the specifications, which were very complete; Mr. Blake had been asked to come here, and he, the Mayor and himself (Ald. Neale) had examined the that afternoon. They should decide the matter now; they couldn't be guided by outside opinion for they were responsible. It was no use to jump from tree to tree: they had a handsome building and should not experiment with cheap things; practical men had told them that hot water was the right thing; Mr. Blake assured them that the Guiney no. 7 heater would burn soft coal and wood, and he thought \$200 would cover the expense of fuel. They knew what they were to get by accepting Mr. Blake's tender and they should avoid cheap experi-

Ald. Robinson said they should decide important matter. Lard colored to resemble but not replaced, and reminding them that a the matter to-night. The engines must be builers and who also could, for that damage done or regarding the real extent good butter will never be acceptable to our light had been promised in that locality. properly housed. They wanted a furnace The letter also referred to the taxes the or heater that would burn wood and soft There are, however, other deceptive agents | writer paid and claimed his right to some | coal. Hard coal was too expensive. He moved that Mr. Blake (who was present) be heard on the subject. Carried.

Mr. Blake said there was only one have to burn coal. good deal of it. A moderate estimate methods of a combination which ought to Hamsell, where according to the des. Dyes. The contents of these imitation planks of this one could be used therefor. by water. They could burn anything in job. If they put a wood furnace in the

as the committee was dealing with the sub. | was 36x40 in. They should use both hard ject of light improvements generally, that and soft coal-15 tons of each would do. locality would also have attention as soon and they couldn't burn any more in a winter season. Wood would do the work in the first and last parts of the season. There Biggar, Samuel & Co., of Toronto, saying would be no expense for repairs for a hot water system, for the older it got the tighter while steam would always leak. In company with the architect of the building he of the heating system proposed before they were sent to Chatham. The same system is in the Royal Hotel, St. John, and it uses only 55 tons of hard coal for that large

In reply to the Mayor Mr. Blake said it would not do to cut off a part of the building from heating connection when not in use, as it cost very little additional to run it and there would be danger of freezing. Pipe coils would not cost less than Gurney radiators, for the latter are nine cents a foot cheaper than last year. The water became cold after passing through 300 feet of 1 in. pipe coils, while it would remain hot in the radiators. A coil of 100 feet of pipe made a first class radiator but beyond that it was not good.

In reply to alderman Coleman Mr. Blake said wood could be used in the Gurney heater at any time, instead of coal. Ald. Neale moved that the tender of

fication be accepted and a contract thereunder made with them for the plumbing and heating of the building. The Mayor suggested that ald. Neale make his motion subject to modifications

Messrs. Blake, according to plan and speci-

which might be made in the boiler. Mr. Blake said he had heard of the Snowball boiler. They had used boilers of that kind and found that they gave out at the ends of the tubes. This necessitated the taking down of the brick work and it was never satisfactory. He, of course, would

accept that kind of boiler if they would put Ald. Neale said he objected to experiments. They all knew that the Gurney heater was satisfactory. Mr. Blake guaranteed them a certain heat and a certain temperature. Why, then, seek for some other thing that they knew nothing about. Ald. Groat said he thought they were umping at conclusions too quickly and were becoming as bad as the old board. This

Gurney heater would be too expensive to run. They wanted a boiler and Mr. Blake's was a boiler -Mr. Blake:-No it is a furnace; here it is,

(shows picture of it.) Ald. Groat said he had seen boilers run successfully for years and they gave every satisfaction. The trouble with the old board was that they depended too much for information on contractors who were interested. The use of a boiler such as that referred to was no experiment in Chatham and they should not take this sudden jump and get an article that was to cost a good deal and be very expensive to run. He would like to have the final decision of the matter put off until ten o'clock to-morrow morning, so that they could better understand what they were doing, and so that Mr. Blake could tell them what the cost of running the proposed Gurney furnace would

Ald. Robinson :- I understand that we can get along with wood with the Gurney

Mr. Blake : Yes. The Mayor: Is this furnace specially

Mr. Blake: No, not specially. It burns either wood or hard or soft coal. Pea coal. a hard coal about as big as the end of your finger, and which is bought cheaply in St.

John, is used in it. The Mayor thought they were all agreed that it was necessary to go on with the work, but they might defer action until tomorrow, and get the assistance of experienced persons outside of the council to assist them in reacking the hest conclusion. Ald. Neale repeated his objections to this.

They did not need outside aid. Ald. Robinson said he also was opposed to outsiders being consulted. The Mayor said he liked to consult out-

siders, who might have special knowledge not possessed at the board. Ald, Flanagan said he thought there were persons outside of the council who might be advantageously advised with. He moved that action be deferred until 10 s.m. to-

sought before accepting Messrs. Blake's Ald. Neale again protested against outsiders being consulted. The plans, he said, were full and satisfactory, the specifications reliable; Mr. Blake's firm was reliable and they were assured by a reliable man that

this system was the best that could be had. He was, therefore, opposed to further delay. The Mayor reminded the council that until to-day they were not decided as to whether hot air, hot water or steam was the best to be adopted.

Ald. Groat said they were all agreed that hot water was the best and the only thing on which they differed was the boiler. The furnace proposed by Mr. Blake was not large enough for wood. Mr. Blake's work Chatham who have some experience with

Ald. Robinson: Would your boiler burn Ald. Groat : Yes. But if you provide a boiler with furnace large enough you won't