

EVERY LEAF IS FULL OF VIRTUE  
EVERY INFUSION IS DELICIOUS

## "SALADA"

CEYLON GREEN TEA

Has such a fine flavor that you will use it  
always after a trial.

Lead Packets only. 25c, 30, 40, 50, and 60c per lb. At all Grocers

## E. A. O'BRIEN & CO

## Blankets

A N D

## Comforters

Just in the right time for the cold snap.

We have a nice Down Quilt at \$3.80, a better quality  
trimmed with Blue or Red Satin.

Shaker Flannel Blankets. Extra Good, 85c per pair.

Wool Blankets, all prices. No better makes shown  
than ours.

Fine Furs at Bargain Prices.

## E. A. O'Brien & Co

OLD CHUM TOBACCO.

OLD GOLD TOBACCO.

PRIDE OF VIRGINIA TOBACCO

ENGLISH CURVE CUT TOBACCO.

Direct from the Manufacturers.

Lowest Wholesale Prices.

## GEO. Y. DIBBLEE,

PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST, - - opp. City Hall.  
Fredericton's Leading Drug Store.

## Chestnut says

"Imperial Cold Cure is a small Chocolate covered  
tablet, but it is mighty for curing colds. Con-  
tains nothing injurious and may be taken  
at any time. Pleasant to take. Price 25 cents."

"THE QUALITY STORE,"

572, Queen Street.

## GOLD and SILVER HEADED CANES & UMBRELLAS

We have added to our large and varied stock, a  
fine line of gold and silver headed, Ladies' and Gent's  
Umbrellas and Canes.

A few samples to be seen in the Windows.  
Prices from \$1.00 upward.

## F. E. BLACKMER

Opp. Normal School.

## FLOODS AND DEATH.

### Score or More of People Perished in Arizona Town—Railway and Other Property Destroyed.

Bisbee, Ariz., Dec. 5.—(Special.)—

One of the worst floods in the history of Clifton came down the Arizona River and Chase Creek Monday night. The principal business sections of the city were almost completely ruined.

From seven to twenty persons are reported to have lost their lives. Mrs. Joseph Thorne, with her husband and children, were caught in a falling building, and killed, and others of the family had a narrow escape.

One of the saloons which was washed away, carried several men and they are believed to have been drowned.

A woman and child were lost in a restaurant which was dashed to pieces in the flood.

A number of small frame buildings in which persons were known to be living were also destroyed, and it is feared that a number of families perished.

The Coronado Railway, from Clifton to Longfellow, was destroyed, and it will be several weeks before business can be resumed over the road.

The financial loss cannot be estimated.

Clifton is a town in Graham county, in southeastern Arizona. In 1900 the population was 864. It is located at the end of the Arizona and New Mexico, R. R., and has a telegraph and express office. It is built upon the bank of the Rio San Francisco, a branch of the Salt River.

## "JIMMIE" COOK'S WEDDING.

### Popular Moncton Druggist and Curler Led a Charming Bride to the Altar.

Moncton, Dec. 5.—(Special.)—St. John's Presbyterian Church, was the scene of a pretty wedding at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the principals being J. McD. Cooke, well known druggist and curler, and Miss Louise McKenzie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McKenzie.

The wedding was a quiet affair, there being no invited guests, but the ceremony was witnessed by a large number of friends.

The nuptials were celebrated by Rev. D. MacDermid, pastor of St. John's Church, which was decorated for the occasion, and the choir sang appropriate hymns. B. C. Peters played the wedding march.

The bride wore a travelling dress of garnet broadcloth and ermine furs, the gift of the groom. They were unattended.

The bride's mother was gowned in black sequin with Alice blue toque, while the groom's niece, Mrs. A. E. Wilkinson, was attired in green crepe de chene.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooke drove from the church to the I. C. R. depot, taking the C. P. R. for a trip to Ottawa and other western points.

The groom is one of Moncton's best known young business men, and is a brother of the late T. V. Cooke, general storekeeper of the I. C. R.

The bride is popular and well known, both having hosts of friends. On their return they will reside on Pleasant Street.

## ANOTHER EXPERT.

### Prof. Starkey of McGill College Heard by the Government this Morning in the Sewerage Appeal.

The hearing in the appeal of the city of Fredericton against the Board of Health's decision, prohibiting the emptying of crude sewage into the St. John River, was resumed before the executive council this morning.

Attorney General Pugsley, president of the council, presided and the city was represented by Hon. C. N. Skinner, K. C., and City Clerk McCready, and the Sunbury authorities by Mr. J. D. Hazen, K. C. The spectators present included Mayor McNally, Parker Glasier, M. P. P. Dr. Peake, C. W. McLean, Dugald Burpee, Harry E. Harrison, W. Day Jacob, Hazelton, Ald. Colter, Ald. Moore, Isaac Peabody, George A. Perley and C. A. Harrison.

The premier read a copy of a resolution passed by the people of Gagetown, protesting against the river being used as an outflow for the city's sewerage system. He also read communications along the same line from Rev. W. R. Pepper of Shelburne, Isaac W. Carpenter, M. P. P. of Wickham, and William Boyle of Northdale, York County. The latter, who expressed his views on a postal card, concluded with the observation that it did not matter if the city did kill a few Sunburys, as they were mostly Conservatives.

The premier read petitions from ratepayers of the river parishes, praying that the decision of the board of health be confirmed. There was also a petition from seventy residents of Kings County, directed to the local members for Kings.

Mr. Hazen read a letter from Mr. D. W. Burpee, C. E., a native of Shelburne, at present in Ontario, giving expression to his views on the question. He thought it would be a mistake to have the sewage emptied into the river.

At the request of Mr. Hazen certain regulations of the provincial board of health, relating to the pollution of rivers was put in evidence.

### EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Mr. Thomas J. Starkey, professor of hygiene at McGill University, Montreal, was called and examined by Mr. Hazen. He said that he held a degree in medicine from University College, London, had been connected with McGill College since 1892. He had read a paper on sanitation at the last meeting of the British Medical Association at Toronto. He had been in New Brunswick since Monday last. Previous to coming to this province he had received two bottles of water from Henry Wilmot. One was taken from the St. John River, ten miles above Fredericton, and the other from a point below Fredericton. There were also four small bottles taken from wells in the parishes of Burton and Sheffield.

He had since learned that the water from above Fredericton was from a tap in the city. The chemical analysis showed it to be a very good water, but from a bacteriological standpoint, there was shown to be an element of risk in it. It was fully as good as the water being used in Montreal, Westmount and Ottawa. In the water from below Fredericton a chemical examination showed a very slight difference in organic matter, but he would have to pass the water as good.

The bacteriological examination showed a marked difference in favor of the water from the city; in fact, he was justified in classing the other as a suspicious water. He thought the sewage now going into the water from Fredericton accounted for the difference. He thought the sewage of eight thousand people going into the river would make a decided difference in the water and would increase the risk to a certain extent.

In regard to the other specimens of water from wells, he would say that it contained so much iron that it would be unsafe to drink it. He did not see how anybody could use the water from Mr. D. E. Burpee's well, even for making tea. The water examined from Mr. H. G. Clowes' well was of a similar character, but it contained more iron. The witness here exhibited a bottle of water taken by him from Mr. Clowes' well at noon yesterday. It was perfectly clear when drawn, but began to change color in less than two hours. All the specimens from wells he examined showed a strong per centage of iron. He regarded the river water as much superior to that from the wells for drinking purposes.

The witness went on to say that the town of Westmount used unfiltered water and the conditions there were no more favorable than in Fredericton. In Toronto the water supply was taken from a lake.

In reply to the premier's question, the witness said that he had not examined water taken from the river above the city. He did not think there was anything like the same amount of danger from surface washings as would arise from crude sewage. It was only during heavy rains that there would be washings from the surface. He did not think there was any great danger from this source in the parishes of Maudsleyville and Sheffield. At one point he had seen a privy from which washings might be carried into the river during a heavy rain storm. Surface drainage could not be prevented, and there was no great danger from it in the case of a stream as large as the St. John. In regard to purity, he thought the St. John compared very favorably with other rivers in Canada. He did not regard a system of sewage, which proposed to discharge into the fresh water river as modern and satisfactory system. There should be some system of purifying the sewage before it enters the river.

He knew of no case in England where sewage was allowed to flow into an inland stream, and it was also prohibited in many places on the continent. In Great Britain legislation against river pollution is extremely strict, particularly against pouring crude sewage into non-tidal waters. In Germany the legislation is not so much up to date. In France by-laws and regulations had been adopted for the protection of drinking supplies and to prevent the pollution of streams. It was true that a portion of the sewage of the city of Paris was emptied into the Seine and people living along the river used the water for drinking purposes.

How, he learned that the director of public health in France was taking steps to prevent the pollution of the river Seine. The water used by the people of Paris is taken from a point far above the city, but the river above Paris drains a country fairly well populated, but with no large towns.

Asked in regard to the theory that running water would purify itself, the witness said that it could only be purified from a chemical point of view. The waters would become polluted, but the bacteria would multiply.

Mr. Hazen, interrogated the witness in regard to the best method of filtration and quite a lively tilt occurred between the counsel. Mr. Skinner objected to the witness' answer, as he was covering ground not suggested by the question, but the premier's thought that the witness was dealing fairly. For houses not having a water service, the doctor said, what is known as a drip filter would have to be employed. By this means about seven or eight gallons per day could be filtered. The cylinder would need to be taken out and sterilized every five or six days. He had investigated a good many filters but Barkell for houses was the only one he could recommend. He was not familiar with the currents of the St. John River, and could, therefore, make no statement in regard to them. Wind and the rise and fall of the tide would certainly have effect on sewage. Drip filters of the kind he had described should not cost more than eight or ten dollars. With a pressure of forty or fifty pounds a clean filter will put through from thirty to sixty gallons of water per day. Under all circumstances this risk of a filter would not render the water fit to drink, but might render it free from bacteria. If he were using the St. John River water today he would use a filter. He thought the sewage going into the river would affect the ice just as much as the water. There was no way that ice could be treated for bacteria.

Premier Tweedie—Except by boiling it.

The witness was next questioned in regard to a table prepared by Dr. Fuller, showing the flowage of various rivers in this country and Great Britain. He claimed that in some of the rivers, notably the Thames and Mersey, the sewage was purified and therefore, it was not fair to compare them with rivers which received crude sewage.

This finished the direct examination and the hearing was adjourned until two-thirty p. m.

Purses, bags, card cases, bill folds, glove, collar and handkerchief cases in very fine leathers at McMurray's—d.

Dr. D. R. Moore of Stanley, is among the visitors to the city today.

## CIVIC TAX BILL.

### Will be Sent to the Legislature as Amended by Council.

### WARM DISCUSSION OVER THE SECTION RELATING TO Church Lands.

### Proposal to Tax Income on a 2 to 1 Basis Defeated by One Vote.

The city council at the regular monthly meeting last evening agreed to send the assessment bill to the Legislature with certain amendments. An amendment to assess income and real estate on a 2 to 1 basis was voted down after a sharp discussion. The section having to do with church lands was adopted with the addition of a sub-section.

Those present were Mayor McNally in the chair, and Alds. Everett, Scott, Kelly, Hanlon, Maxwell, Colter, Moore, Boyce and Doherty. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the city clerk, after which the mayor read the auditor's report, which was adopted.

The expenditures for the month were as follows:

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Roads and streets         | 121.07   |
| Public works              | 687.20   |
| Fire department           | 106.49   |
| Wharves                   | 5.00     |
| Contingencies             | 49.54    |
| City Hall                 | 37.91    |
| Market                    | 7.50     |
| Administration of Justice | 154.93   |
| Alms House                | 426.20   |
| Street lights             | 299.98   |
| Sewerage                  | 1,145.82 |
| Water                     | 6,908.48 |

### GENERAL BUSINESS.

Ald. Hanlon presented the Alms House Commissioner's monthly statement and on his motion a check for \$250 was issued in favor of the commissioner.

The monthly salaries of the several city officers were ordered to be paid. Ald. Colter, in submitting his financial statement, declared that the finances of the city were never in so satisfactory a condition as at the present time. He made the pleasing announcement that every department of city government had a balance on the right side of the ledger. This showed that the several chairmen had kept the expenditure within the income.

The statement was ordered to be placed on file. The following comparative statement of tax collections for November was read by Ald. Colter and ordered to be entered upon the minutes:

|               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1905 for 1901 | \$ 9.42   |
| 1905 for 1902 | 83.00     |
| 1905 for 1903 | 132.29    |
| 1905 for 1904 | 325.51    |
| 1904 for 1905 | 681.31    |
|               | \$1231.56 |
| 1906 for 1904 | \$ 6.00   |
| 1906 for 1905 | 220.00    |
| 1906 for 1906 | 477.56    |
|               | \$703.56  |

Ald. Colter explained that the falling off in tax collections was due to the indisposition of the collector, who had not yet recovered from his recent injury.

Ald. Kelly—He must have an accident policy. (Laughter.) Ald. Doherty, for the assessment appeals, committee, submitted a report. It recommended that the decision of the board of assessors in the case of Charles A. Hall and F. P. Thaker be sustained, also that William Lipsitt be relieved from the payment of a poll tax.

In regard to the Odell petition, Ald. Doherty stated that it had not yet been dealt with.

### THE CHURCH LANDS.

Rev. J. O'Wolfe Cowie was permitted to address the council in reference to section 33 of the city bill relating to the assessment of church property. He said he thought the tax commission had dealt with the subject in a fair and equitable way. In regard to the building owned by the church, it was felt that they had a perfect right to be taxed, but in regard to the lands the conditions were different. There were lands in the city granted to private parties, on which the tenants paid the tax. He contended that the church property should be in the same position. The rental of church lands was very low, much less in fact, than was derived by the owners of the Campbell estate, the Pesnefathers estate and the college lands. There was a feeling abroad that the church derived a large amount from its glebe property, but this was not so. The total rental did not exceed \$1400 per year and after the expenses were deducted there was \$1,200 left, which comprised his salary as rector. He added that St. Ann's was small, and

therefore, the revenue which comes from the congregation which was composed of people whose means were limited, was small. The church also spent a considerable sum of money in the interests of the poor.

City Treasurer Golding, who followed Rev. Mr. Cowie, read a statement showing that the rentals paid for church property were much less than those paid for lands owned by the Campbell estate, the University and the city. For instance, he showed that Albert Everett paid but \$15 per year for the lot on which Windsor Hall now stands while Mrs. Coburn pays \$36 per year for a lot on the same street, belonging to the Campbell estate. He also showed that one tenant paid only \$4 a year for a lot.

In reply to a question by Ald. Hanlon, Mr. Golding said that he was not in a position to say whether or not the church authorities were willing to sell portions of their property.

Mr. Harris G. Fenety, vestry clerk of St. Ann's Church, also spoke briefly. He said the glebe lands had been granted to the church one hundred years ago, and had always been exempted from taxation. He said that all the church wanted was to be put on the same footing as other land owners and corporations owning land in the city. A clause in the leases required the tenants of the Campbell property to pay all taxes against the property. No such clause was found in the leases of the St. Ann's Church corporation. Mr. Fenety pointed out that one lot of land belonging to the church was leased at a rental of \$4 per year. Should this property be assessed at last year's rate the taxes would amount to \$5.80, which meant that the church would lose \$1.80 per year on the property.

COMMUNICATIONS. A communication from the Gaslight Company, giving notice of an increase of the price of gas to \$3 per thousand, was referred to the city hall committee.

A letter from Mr. H. C. Christie, a commercial traveller, protesting against his assessment was read by the city clerk. He claimed he had spent only six weeks of the year here, and expended four times as much in rent and living expenses, as his total sales here amounted to. He intimated that unless the council dealt fairly with him in the matter of taxes, much as he liked Fredericton as a place of residence, he would be compelled to move away.

The communication was referred to the assessment appeals committee.

### ALD. SCOTT'S VIEWS.

Resuming the discussion on section 33 of the tax bill, Ald. Scott contended that the church should be compelled to pay taxes on its lands. He pointed out that St. Ann's was the only church that owned lands, the other denominations being required to support their churches by voluntary subscriptions. He complained because the church delegation had not told the council when the leases now deriving a low rental were to expire. He was strongly of the opinion that all owners of land should pay taxes upon their property, although he was willing to admit that church property deriving a low rental should not be taxed on the same basis as property drawing a high rental. He closed by moving that section 33 be struck from the act. Ald. Kelly seconded the motion.

Ald. Everett favored the present system continuing until the present leases expired, then have it so that an arrangement can be made whereby the owners would pay the tax. He thought that the section should be amended in that way.

Ald. Colter felt that he could not give a silent vote on the question. He was somewhat surprised to find the rector state that he gave a whole salary of \$1,200 from the glebe lands. This meant that the rector practically gave his valuable services to the congregation, and preached able sermons to them free of charge. The laborer is worthy of his hire and, as the congregation receive \$1,200 a year from glebe lands, they should add another \$1,200 to it and pay the rector a salary of \$2,400 per year. In the church which he attended the congregation had to pay the minister out of their own

(Continued on fifth page.)