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THE WEATHER.  
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Mild, fresh, northwest-  
erly winds, fair and cool.  
Friday variable winds, fair dur-  
ing day. Showers by night.  
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# The Daily Herald.

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The Herald Job Printing De-  
partment is thoroughly equip-  
ped and employs only first  
class workmen.  
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VOL. XI

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1906

NO. 81

BEGINS WHERE ALL THE OTHERS LEFT OFF.



**L. C. Smith & Bros.**

**Writing-in-Sight Machine**

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**L. C. Smith & Bros., Typewriter,**

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Do you want a 17 Jeweled P. S. Bartlett in a 25 year Gold Filled Case for \$14.00

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Or a 7 Jeweled Waltham in a Silver Case for \$6.75.

A Ladies' Waltham or Elgin in a 25 year Gold Filled Case for \$11.75.

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General Repairing at the Lowest Price and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**T. W. LANGILLE,**

228 Queen Street, - - - - Opposite Soldiers Barracks.

**Great Sale of Furs**

NOW GOING ON AT

**J. F. VanBuskirk's**

Phoenix Square.

The balance of the season's stock to be sold at SLAUGHTER PRICES. Everything must be cleared out. Just received two car loads of CREAM SEPARATORS.

**J. F. VanBUSKIRK**

**IMPERIAL HALL,** ESTABLISHED 1860

Those cases that came in this week contained part of our SPRING GOODS, comprising British and Canadian Worsteds and Tweeds, and are now on our tables for your inspection. They are the most fashionable and up-to-date goods for 1906, and we are prepared to make them up for the lowest living prices for first-class work. Would it not be well to order before the usual spring rush? Suits from \$18 to \$27. Our Cutter is a recent graduate of the American Fashion Co.'s Cutting School, N. Y. Thanking you for your custom in the past.

**STANGER & HARRISON,**  
MERCHANT TAILORS.

**Q-U-A-L-I-T-Y**

Q-u-a-l-i-t-y is our password. Every article that comes into our store must know this counter-slogan before it may find a place on our shelves.

It is this persistent sticking to good dependable goods that has given us our name as the QUALITY STORE.

There are people who are our constant customers who have to pass other stores to reach ours. But the difference in the goods more than repays them for the extra trouble.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES IN WHICH YOU CAN PLACE THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE, COME HERE FOR THEM. THE PRICES WILL PLEASE YOU TOO.

**C. Fred. Chestnut,**

APOTHECARY,

Queen st., - - - - F'ton, N. B.

**Removal Notice.**

I expect to move this month to the store lately occupied by Gus Tweeddale & Co., opposite Normal School.

**F. E. Blackmer.**

## FIGHTING IN NATAL.

**Rebellious Zulus Defeated Colonial Forces,  
Killing Three Men and Wounding Others.**

**ANOTHER ATTACK FEARED AND PREPARATION TO MEET IT.**

Greytown, Natal, South Africa. April 5.—(Special)—The colonial field force, which was concentrating at Impaza, twelve miles northwest of Greytown, for operations against the insurgent Zulu chief Bambata, the deposed regent of Greytown district, has been compelled to abandon their laager after heavy fighting and have retired to Greytown.

A portion of the force, sent to rescue women and children isolated at Keate's drift, succeeded in so doing, but while returning were attacked by the rebellious natives.

A running fight was kept up for six miles, the Zulus continuing the pursuit until within a mile of Greytown.

Three of the colonial police were killed, and several were wounded.

The remainder are safe at Greytown. The police report that rebels were in strong numbers, and are flushed with victory.

The officials fear further attack, and a strong force of artillery and infantry and mounted men are moving out of Greytown to operate against the rebels.

A laager has been formed here, and preparations have been made to defend Greytown.

An assault on the town, however, is considered as unlikely to occur. The Zulus are preparing to fight in the rugged country outside.

The British field force, at present only numbering a few hundred men, will be strongly re-inforced during the next twenty-four hours.

## CHILD MURDERED.

**Body of a Five Year Old Girl Found in a Montreal Suburb.**

Montreal, April 5.—(Special)—What appears to be a murder of a little girl has come to light in the investigation of the disappearance of Edith May Ahearn, of St. Cunegonde. The little girl, who was only five years old, disappeared on Tuesday night, and today her body was found in a clump of bushes at Cote St. Paul.

Tuesday night the watchman at the mill assisted a drunken man and a little girl, answering to the child's description, over the canal, and yesterday her clothes were found in a shed.

## SENTENCED TO DEATH.

**McGraw to Pay Penalty for Murder of Sclater.**

Three Rivers, Que., April 5.—(Special)—Wallace McGraw was today sentenced by Judge Cannon to be hanged on June 29, for the murder of Percy Howard Sclater at Grand Anse north of this city. The murder was committed about a year ago and McGraw and Mrs. Sclater were tried on the charge.

McGraw was convicted, but Mrs. Sclater was acquitted in an exciting trial.

A motion was made for new trial for McGraw on the ground that one jury man was not sitting legally, but the Judge dismissed the motion and sentenced McGraw.

## WANT RAILWAY SUBSIDY.

**Victoria Delegation Interviewed Minister of Railways—  
Want Extension of Tobique Valley Railway.**

Ottawa, April 5.—(Special)—A delegation from Victoria County, N. B., waited on the Minister of Railways this forenoon and asked for a subsidy for the extension of the Plaster Rock branch of the C. P. R., up the Tobique River, ultimately to connect with the Western and Restigouche road which runs from Campbellton, a distance of 60 miles.

Tweeddale, M. P. P., James Burgess, M. P. P., and James Barnes, M. P. P., and Messrs. J. E. Stewart, Jas. McNair, and Messrs. Marshall and McPhail.

The delegation was accompanied by Messrs. Costigan, Carvell, Reid and Turgeon.

Mr. Emmerson promised to consider the matter.

The delegation comprised J. F.

## THE LUMBER MARKET

**Prices at New York, Especially in Spruce and Hemlock,  
Soaring—Supplies Short of Demand in all Lines.**

New York, April 5.—(Special)—The Journal of Commerce says: "It is very generally conceded in the local lumber trade, that conditions today are more tense than at any time in its history.

The reason for this is the question of supply and demand. When it is understood that a conservative estimate places the annual lumber receipts of Greater New York alone at 200,000,000 feet, some idea of the

total demand at all the consuming centres in the east can be formed, and some idea of the enormous quantities of timber necessary to supply it.

Until a comparatively recent date, the principal sources of supply have been Pennsylvania, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Canada, but latterly the local trade has been drawing huge supplies from the Pacific Coast, and this has brought into question a comparison between the rival routes of transportation.

However, neither the cost of transportation, nor evident shortage in shipping facilities cuts much of a figure as regards the present high prices.

During the past twelve years, values, broadly speaking, have advanced some 50 per cent. That in the past three years having been from 30 per cent to 35 per cent. In the advance extra large sizes and longer lengths of construction timber have figured prominently.

The steady increase has been due mainly to the unprecedented demand which has existed for building lumber, which includes spruce, yellow pine, North Carolina pine and hemlock.

The prices ruling in spruce today are the highest on record and this is not much deterred available stock from being snapped up.

Hemlock is also quoted at the highest rates known in the history of the trade, \$22.00 per 1000 feet (base) which on general average means about \$30.00 per 1000 of rail. A few years ago the base price of from \$12.00 to \$13.00 was considered good.

An authority connected with the trade, had this to say yesterday:

"As regards the general features of our business, the outlook was never better. Prices to be sure are high, and supplies are not coming quite so fast as we would like, but the latter are certain to even it slow, and certain also is the demand, indeed for the balance of the year it is likely to break all records.

The manufacturing points for hard woods and cypress can hardly be met. I see little likelihood of relief ahead.

We certainly would be glad to avail ourselves of additional shipping facilities were this forthcoming but I do not know where they are to come from. Craft on the Great Lakes bring lumber as far east as Buffalo, and from that point we depend on railroads. But what we would welcome would be more ships for Puget and the south sea trade, so that we might get something like the quantities of Pacific timber we could handle."

## DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

**Mr. Pottinger Interviewed at Moncton by Big Injun Chief.**

Moncton, April 5.—(Special)—General Manager Pottinger, of the I. C. R., had distinguished visitor this morning in the person of John Sark, chief of the Micmac tribe, Charlotte town.

Chief Sark is asking for a cheaper rate for Indians on the government railways. The recent increase in rates bears heavily on the red man, and the object of Chief Sark's interview with General Manager Pottinger is to get a reduction.

Chief Sark appeared before the general manager in his official uniform, wearing his hat adorned in colored feathers and attracted much attention around the offices. He has been visiting the tribes in Nova Scotia and goes to Northern New Brunswick to pay his respects to the tribes in that section.

## THE TRANSCONTINENTAL.

**Surveying Party Here to Conduct Borings in the River.**

A transcontinental surveying party in charge of Engineer Longley has been detailed to make soundings in the river here at the lower end of the city, in order to procure data so that an estimate might be made in regard to the probable cost of a bridge. Should the transcontinental railway pass through Fredericton it might cross the river at some point below the highway bridge. A drill for making the necessary work has arrived and was placed in position this morning.

Mr. Longley arrived in the city yesterday and is a guest at the Queen. He has engaged Mr. Byron Kinghorn as transitman.

## THE STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, April 5.—(Special)—There was considerable falling off in trading on the stock market today, and the tone was weaker than yesterday.

C. P. R. at 173 to 1 and Dominion Iron bonds at 86½ held their recent advance.

Other features were: Detroit 100, Montreal Power, 94½, Rich and Ontario Navigation, 84½, Twin City 120 to 119½, Dominion Iron 34½ to 34, MacKay preferred, 73, 74.

One drunk, arrested by the police last evening, forfeited a deposit of five dollars at the police court this morning.

A Scott Act case against a female resident of Zealand was acknowledged and the usual fine imposed. Rev. J. J. Colter was the complainant.

## ENGINEER BARBOUR'S LECTURE.

**City Sanitation Aply Discussed Before a Good Audience in the Y. M. C. A. Hall.**

Engineer Barbour gave a very interesting and practical talk on city sanitation before a good sized audience at the Y. M. C. A. hall last evening. The chair was occupied by Dr. Scott of the U. N. B., who spoke of the subject as a most important one, and he knew that Mr. Barbour who was a graduate of our city drainage canal was designed to discuss it.

Mr. Barbour who was very warmly received, said that he was not going to deliver a lecture, but merely an informal talk on city sanitation. He said the important element of sanitation were pure air, clean soil and pure water. Fredericton was not much concerned about pure air, but in cities such as London and Pittsburgh it was a serious problem. It was estimated that in London there were six thousand tons of coal suspended in the air at one time, and the same could be said of Pittsburgh.

Pure water he regarded as of great importance to a community, and there were two sources of supply the surface and the ground. Surface supplies are obtained from lakes and rivers and ground water supplies from artesian wells. In the case of a surface supply filtration is often a necessity, and in Germany it is compulsory. In the case of ground wells there is often danger from the water coming into contact with mineral substance in the soil. The purity of water taken from a lake, depends to some extent on the size of such lake, but in the case of a river the health authorities usually compel the employment of filtration.

Mr. Barbour said that there were two kinds of filtration, slow sand filtration, so called, and mechanical filtration, and he treated the audience to a brief description of each method.

The mechanical filter was the kind proposed for Fredericton. The water is drawn by low lift pumps into a coagulating basin, where aluminum sulphate is added, and after coagulation takes place it falls into a clear water tank. As a result of the filtration we get clear, sparkling water. The degree of bacteria purification ranges from 95 to 98 per cent, and where a small per cent of plant bacteria may remain, all germ bacteria will be removed.

The amount of water used is limited to the rain fall. A rain fall of forty-five inches is equal to ninety inches of water supply. When there is no system of sewage it follows that the sub soil must become polluted.

Mr. Barbour quoted from a paper read by Dr. Sedgewick of the Massachusetts state board of health, who stated that the primary cause of typhoid was impure water, and next came shell fish and snail. He said that there was another source that could not be explained and it was believed to be an unclear soil. The doctor believed that flies carried contamination from the cesspool to the larder, and commenting on this Mr. Barbour expressed the opinion that there had been cases in Fredericton due to that cause. He said it was very necessary to have a clean soil and a system of sewage was the only solution of the problem, as it carried all off scourings outside the city limits.

In regard to the proposed system of sewerage for Fredericton, the grades were such that the pipes would not be more than half full, the upper half giving the proper ventilation. By means of the numerous man holes it would be possible to get at the pipes and this would be a further means of ventilation. There would not be much danger of bad air arising from the sewer pipes.

In Fredericton you use one hundred gallons of water per capita per day where the quantity should not be over thirty gallons. It is customary to empty sewage into a river or harbor where dilution is performed. To one thousand parts of water there would only be two parts of sewage. If the sewage is dumped into a river large enough to supply the necessary oxygen, the sewage will be purified.

Mr. Barbour next made an explanation of the septic tanks and their use. He said that a septic tank was only a scientific cesspool, built of masonry, and designed to hold sewage for eighteen hours. The sewage flows in at one end and out of the other; the solids settle but are not purified. The gases also settle and afterwards buoy the solids to the surface. This method does not remove the germs, but reduces the amount of solids, although it is no protection against contamination. It costs money to purify sewage. The septic tanks will cost 2½ cents per gallon, and the tanks \$2500 per acre, and an acre will be needed for every thousand people. It will also cost considerable to operate the filters.

The question of garbage disposal is a live problem in the United States. The most common method is by burning in furnaces, so that the heat can be used for some municipal purpose.

The general problem of stream pollution is a live one in the United States at the present time. In some states there is a law to prevent the discharge of raw sewage into a stream, but in all those places the rivers are small sized and the waste of Nashwaakias. The St. John river drains an area of 14,000 square miles, and the minimum flow is 2,800 cubic feet, per second. On that basis it would require the sewage of 700,000 people before it would reach the conditions under which the Chicago drainage canal was designed. It is an important question whether rivers should not be used as a means of drainage, as well as for a water supply. There is no law to compel a city to purify the water from its streams. It is known that street washings are a most dangerous element and for that reason the water in your river is not fit to drink. To discharge sewage into the river will not purify the water, but it will be an element of safety to the people below. If they know sewage is going into the river they will avoid it, which is something they should do at the present time.

Mr. Barbour explained that he had not prepared a lecture, and it was rather difficult to talk at length on a technical subject without wearying the audience. He would be pleased to answer any questions.

Mr. Kidner wanted to know the reason why such a large quantity of water per capita was used in Fredericton. Mr. Barbour thought it was largely due to carelessness, waste and bad plumbing, and that the fact that meters were not used here. He said that Saragat, at one time used 400 gallons per head. Meters were put in and now only about one quarter of that amount is used. The trouble here may be due to the fact of having been laid deep enough to escape the action of frost. It is possible that they leak at the joints. It is strange that you use the same quantity of water at night as in the day time. At the same time he thought it was cheaper for Fredericton to provide for the waste than it would be to instal meters; but if the supply was limited meters would be a necessity.

Ex-Ald. Barbour wanted to know how much territory would be required to filter the sewage of Fredericton, and what the cost would be. Mr. Barbour replied that with septic tanks the whole quantity of sewage would have to be pumped, whereas under the system adopted here, it would except during the period of high water, run out by gravity. The tanks would have to be located in fear of the city, and the sewage would have to be pumped to that point. He believed that the cost of the tanks, and operating the same would represent a capital of from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

Dr. Irvine wanted to know how long after sewerage was adopted, it would be before the soil of the city became exhausted as a germ medium.

Mr. Barbour said it was necessary to call the attention of the citizens to the fact that pollution would be possible for some years. The cesspools should be thoroughly disinfected with lime.

Dr. Irvine thought that if some means were not found for destroying the earth as a germ medium, sewerage would not do much good for some years.

In reply to R. B. Wallace, Mr. Barbour said it would not be profitable for a city with less than 25,000 people to burn its garbage.

Dr. Bailey wanted to know if it would not be possible to obtain naturally filtered water from the islands above the city. He also wanted to know, if running water neutralized the sewage, why was it necessary to employ filtration.

Mr. Barbour thought it might be possible to obtain water from the islands, if the soil conditions were suitable. It would be a slow process, however, to draw water through the soil, and the pipes were liable to become clogged. In regard to the other question, there was no doubt that sewage would not improve the water. It is not fit to drink now above the city, and it is certainly not fit to drink below it.

Mr. J. Howe Dickson said that after listening to Mr. Barbour's address, it was easy to understand how he had converted the new city council, as well as a civil engineer. He had much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks.

Dr. Irvine in seconding the motion, said he would like to hear some scheme suggested for assessing the sewerage rates.

The chairman in putting the motion, said he agreed with Mr. Barbour that Fredericton had nothing to fear in regard to pure air. During a recent visit to Cincinnati, he had observed the smoke hanging over that city, and had been reminded of Dante's Inferno. If scientific theories could be accepted the water in Fredericton was not fit to drink. He hoped the next subject for discussion would be civic assessment.

Mr. Barbour returned thanks in a neat speech.

Dr. Scott hoped that no income tax payer would be asked to pay for the sewerage at the rate of 5 to 1.

The meeting closed with the national anthem.