

A LIVELY SESSION.

Alderman Colter's Reform Bills Bowled out by the City Council after a Sharp Debate.

CITY WILL SEEK TO AMEND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACT.

The city council had a rather lively session last evening, and while there was a great waste of hot air not very much of a practical nature was accomplished. Two bills, one relating to civic elections and the other to the police force, the favorites of Ald. Colter, and discussed by him at the Citizens League, were thrown out root and branch. Another bill to amend the administration of justice act for the County of York was favorably considered.

The St. John train, on which the mayor and city clerk were returning to the city, was an hour late, and consequently it was after nine o'clock when the meeting was called to order.

Mayor McNally was obliged to leave on professional business, and Ald. Everett was called to the chair. The other aldermen were all in their places. The council resolved itself into committee of the whole on motion of Ald. Hooper.

The notice of meeting was read after which the bill relating to civic elections and to establish a civic Board of Works was submitted by Ald. Colter and ordered to be taken up section by section.

The first section provided for the election of a mayor and ten aldermen on the second Monday of March of each year.

Ald. Colter complained that the section did not specify the wards in which the aldermen should reside. He moved an amendment that there be two aldermen from each ward. This was seconded by Ald. Scott.

Ald. Hooper moved that further consideration of the bill be deferred for one year.

Ald. Scott seconded Ald. Hooper's amendment after shaking clear of Ald. Colter's.

Ald. Colter contended that the bill was no improvement on the present law and therefore it would be only a waste of time to consider it.

Ald. Colter said that the bill had been approved by a majority of the legislative committee. He admitted that most of the sections were copied from the old law.

Ald. Hooper said that the bill was a new one. He thought that the time had not gone by when a man should be intimidated. Certain corporations who controlled men could under the present law exert their influence to the disadvantage of the poor man.

Ald. Colter, despite considerable heckling from Ald. Hooper and Scott, discussed the bill at some length and declared himself as opposed to its being thrown out.

Ald. Hooper said that while he had no objection to a more secret ballot than the present one, he could not see the wisdom of adopting a more complicated system. There are now so many different kinds of ballots that people become confused, and some do not know how to poll their votes.

Ald. Colter had profited by the present form of ballot for many years, and he did not know why he wanted a change at the present time.

Ald. Doherty said that he had had considerable experience with elections and he thought a change in the form of a ballot was needed.

Ald. Scott: "You never ran an election yourself?"

Ald. Doherty said that he had interested himself in elections for friends. He had suggested to the committee that the form of ballot be changed.

Ald. Scott did not think that any changes were needed in the ballot. The statement made about large corporations did not apply to a small city like Fredericton. He considered the present council one of the best the city had ever had. The indications are that there will be lots of candidates at the next election, and if each voter had to go into a private booth and cross out names, it would take some time to get the votes all polled. He thought the council should let well enough alone.

Ald. Hanlon said that though a member of the legislative committee he had not attended the meeting which had recommended the bill. He did not think there was any public demand for any changes in the election law at the present time.

Ald. Moore did not think the scheme proposed was feasible. There might be thirty candidates running, and every one would probably demand a scrutineer. Then a council which wanted to remain in office, might neglect to appoint scrutineers. The ballot proposed was too complicated, and for that reason he would oppose it.

Ald. Hooper's amendment that consideration of the bill be deferred for one year was carried on the following division:

Yeas—Ald. Hooper, Scott, Kelly, Maxwell, Hanlon, Moore and Boyce—7.

Nays—Ald. Doherty and Colter—2.

POLICE BILL.

The bill to vest the appointment of police officers in the city council was next submitted by Ald. Colter.

Ald. Scott moved that consideration of the bill be deferred for one year. He expressed himself as being opposed to placing control of the police in the hands of the council. He characterized the proposed change as

ridiculous.

Ald. Kelly seconded the motion. Ald. Colter said he proposed to read the bill and discuss it at some length. He intended to move an amendment to place control of the police in the hands of the mayor, the police magistrate and a county court judge.

He declared that at the present time there was nobody in control of the police. The police magistrate had himself said that he had no control over them. Warming up to the subject, despite considerable heckling, Ald. Colter declared that it was about time that somebody had control of the police. The police magistrate had stated publicly that he could not direct the police to lay complaints and then sit in judgment on the cases.

At the present time there were hardly two policemen who spoke to each other, and hardly a policeman who would speak to an alderman. He had been told by Ald. Kelly, the minister of justice, that it was a disgrace the way the police department was managed. He intended to put himself on record as being in favor of the bill.

Ald. Hooper said that Ald. Colter had submitted the bill to the council and before they had considered it he came along with four or five amendments. Ald. Colter had the bill drafted with the object of placing control of the police in the hands of the council. He had afterwards read in the paper that Moncton proposed to place its police in the hands of a commission. He immediately seized upon the idea and went about the city telling that he was going to adopt it. Ald. Hooper thought that Fredericton should not follow Moncton or other places but should be in the lead.

Ald. Colter contended that he did not borrow the commission idea from Moncton. He knew of it long before the item referred to had appeared in the papers. He had gone to the legislative library and had studied up the different acts dealing with police forces. He had a letter from Mr. J. T. Hawke of Moncton, one of the smartest men in Canada dealing with the subject and read extracts from it.

Ald. Hooper said that if Ald. Colter knew all about the commission idea why did he not incorporate it into the bill in the first place?

Ald. Colter said that he had had a dozen letters in his office dealing with the subject. He claimed that other members of the committee had had to do with preparing the bill. It had been stated that they were going to appoint a chief or sergeant at a large salary. The mayor thought that the head of the police should be called a "chief," so as to give more tone to the office.

Ald. Moore said that he had been chairman of the administration of justice committee for some years and did not think the charges proposed by the bill were necessary.

Ald. Scott thought that the bill should be given further consideration. The fact that Ald. Colter wanted to amend the first section of the bill showed that it was far from perfect.

After a few remarks by Ald. Hanlon, the motion to stand the bill over for a year was carried by a vote of 7 to 3. The council divided precisely the same as on the previous motion.

A bill relating to administration of justice in the County of York was next submitted and taken up section by section. This bill provides that the city shall pay one third of the cost of administration of justice for the county, less any part of the salary of the clerk of the peace, and less any part of the cost of heating and lighting the secretary treasurer's office.

Ald. Scott explained the bill at some length and urged that it be sent to the legislature.

Ald. Scott was certain that the bill would be opposed and to avoid this he thought a committee should be appointed to confer with the county council on the subject. He said that the county council was an economical body and would not incur any unnecessary expense.

Ald. Colter said that the object of the bill was to redress a wrong which had been imposed on the city for years. He did not think the county council was an economical body and proceeded to show how expenditure had increased in connection with the secretary treasurer's office.

Ald. Everett and Hanlon favored the bill and it was finally decided to send it to the legislature. The committee on legislation was appointed a lobbyist committee.

It was after midnight when the council adjourned.

WHY CHEST COLDS ARE DANGEROUS.

They lead to pleurisy and pneumonia. Follow the advice of W. H. Powel's Corners, Ont., who says: "I used to be subject to attacks and although I used most everything nothing relieved quickly till I discovered Nerveine. I have used it for pleurisy and sore chest and found it just the proper thing. For Lung-bago or Neuralgia it's quick as lightning. I cheerfully recommend Nerveine." Strongest, cleanest, most pain destroying liniment on earth is Polson's Nerveine. 25 cent bottles sold everywhere.



AN ATTRACTIVE WAIST.

There are few women who do not find the gumpie and chemise waist becoming and this may account partly for their popularity. It is one of the several modes which make a woman appear well because they are youthful and is worn by all ages. The waist shown is developed in cashmere with collar, cuffs, skirt and tie of silk to match. A narrow braid is arranged in design upon the skirt, but this is not necessary for the best appearance of the waist. The box pleats provide good lines for the back and are nicely supplemented by the tucks in front. The broad shoulder so much in vogue at present is realized here by means of the tucks at the shoulder and the shield is removable so that several of different material may be worn with the waist if desired. The model might be developed in any of the light worsteds, cloths or silks and will prove very smart and attractive for wear with the suit or separate skirt. In the medium size the pattern calls for 3 1/2 yards of 27-inch goods. The choice of two sleeves is given, the bishop in full or shorter. Length and the trim shirt sleeve. 6812—sizes, 32 to 34 inches bust measure.

To the Fredericton Herald:

Please send the above mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to Name..... Street..... To..... Province.....

Measurement—Waist..... Bust.....

CAUTION—Be careful to send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When miss' or child's pattern write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than three or four days from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or postal order or stamps.

A WONDERFUL RECORD.

As made up by improved and exact processes Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health. It cures the backache, periodical headaches, the dragging-down distress in the pelvic region, the pain and tenderness over lower abdominal region, dries up the pelvic catarrhal drain, so disagreeable and weakening, and overcomes every form of weakness incident to the organs distinctly feminine.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, the makers of which print their formula on the bottle-wrapper, thus taking their patrons into their full confidence. It is the only medicine for women, every ingredient of which has the strongest possible endorsement of the most eminent medical practitioners and writers of our day, recommending it for the disease for which "Favorite Prescription" is advised.

Mixed Metaphors.

A minister said to his congregation, "Brethren, the muddy pool of politics was the rock on which I split!"

An erator is credited with a peroration in which he spoke of "all ranks from the queen sitting on her throne to the cottager sitting on his cottage."

"My client acted badly," said the counselor. "He saw the storm brewing in the distance, but he was not dismayed. He took the bull by the horns and had him indicted for perjury."

A Hindoo journalist, commenting on a political disturbance, said, "We cannot, from a distance, realize the intensity of the crisis, but it is a certain thing that many crowned heads must be trembling in their shoes."

An old negro woman whose needs were supplied by friends never failed to express her gratitude in original language: "You is powerful good to a pore ole 'oman like me, wid one foot in de grave an' de oder a cryin' out, 'Lawd, how long, how long?'"

No one could imagine what a speaker meant when he said, "Biddy, diddy" and then stopped and after a moment of confusion said, "Diddy, biddy," and then, with a scarlet face and coldly perspiring brow, gasped out, "Diddy, biddy, diddy?" Then he had to sit down and rest awhile before he could say, "Did he bid adieu?"—Christian Register.

The Bathroom.

There is often danger of slipping in a bathtub, especially by old people. This can be prevented, however, if one will buy a corrugated rubber mat which may be put in the bottom of the bathtub. This is really quite necessary. Then there are pieces of rubber fastened by clips to the side of the tub to prevent slipping. The shelves and towel racks of some of the finest bathrooms are now made of glass. They are much easier to keep clean than the nickel and brass fittings. The finest and most serviceable bathtubs are of porcelain, but great care should be taken in the cleaning. Sand soaps are apt to take off the polish. A really complete bathroom is fitted up with foot tub (as well as the regular tub), wash basin, medicine closet, electrical curler and other necessary toilet articles.

Golden Mousse.

For golden mousse beat well the yolks of three eggs, add a tablespoonful of pure maple syrup and cook, stirring constantly until the mixture makes a thick coating on the spoon. Remove from the fire, add three tablespoonfuls of sweet orange juice and half a tablespoonful of lemon juice, beating until the mixture becomes light and cold. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, with a pinch of salt, and pour slowly into them two tablespoonfuls of boiling syrup, cooked to the stringy stage. Add this to the yolks, put the two mixtures into a mold and pack in ice and salt for four hours. A few white grapes or candied cherries may be placed in the bottom of the mold before the mousse is poured in. This may be served with whipped cream.

MAILS CLOSING.

In effect, October 1, 1906.

6 a.m.—For St. John, etc., St. Stephen, etc., Charlton, Victoria and Madawaska Counties, and United States.

7:00 a.m.—Woodstock and Gibson Branch Stations, daily.

WAY MAILS—East Side St. John River.

7:00 a.m.—For Keswick Ridge, Southampton, etc., Mondays and Thursdays.

West Side St. John River.

7:00 a.m.—For Springhill, Kingsclear, Prince William, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

6:30 a.m.—St. John River via Steamer—For Oromocto, Shefford, Gagetown, etc.

9:15 a.m.—St. John, etc., C. P. Railway stations, East Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

10 a.m.—For St. Mary's Ferry, Gibson and Marysville.

WAY MAILS.

2 p.m.—For Nashua and St. Mary's Ferry, daily, Nashua, New Brunswick, Hanwell, Lower St. Mary's and Royal Road, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

4:15 p.m.—For Gibson, Marysville, Boiestown, Doaktown, Blackville, etc., Chatham, and I. C. Railway Stations, north and south.

4:45 p.m.—For St. Stephen, Woodstock, United States, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and North West West Provinces.

8:15 p.m.—For St. John, etc., Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

4:30 p.m.—British mails via New York, Mondays and Thursdays.

MAILS RECEIVED.

9:30 a.m.—From St. John, etc., and Nova Scotia. From Hamtown, Royal Road, etc.

11:00 a.m.—From Nasonworth and New Maryland, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

12:00 noon—From Montreal, Ottawa, Northwest Provinces, etc., and United States.

1:20 p.m.—From I. C. Railway Stations, North Shore and Quebec.

St. John River via Steamer.

5 p.m.—From Oromocto, Shefford, Gagetown, etc.

9:05 p.m.—From Woodstock and Gibson Branch Stations, daily.

8:20 p.m.—From Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and St. John.

WAY MAILS.

7:00 p.m.—West Side River, St. John—From Meductic, etc., Way Offices, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

St. John—From Woodstock and Way Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope "Tender for Construction," will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, at Ottawa, until twelve o'clock noon of the 14th day of February, 1907, for the work required for the construction, in accordance with the plans, profiles and specifications of

the Commissioners, for the following sections of the Transcontinental Railway, viz:—

(1) District "A"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners at or near the City of Moncton, in the Province of New Brunswick, westerly for a distance of about 50 miles.

(2) District "A"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners at or near the town of Grand Falls, in the Province of New Brunswick, westerly to the boundary between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec, a distance of about 62 miles.

(3) District "B"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, at or near the Quebec Bridge, easterly for a distance of about 150 miles.

(4) District "B"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners about 150 miles west of the Quebec Bridge westerly to a point known as Weymontachene, a distance of about 45 miles.

(5) Districts "C" and "D"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners about eight miles west of the Abitibi River crossing easterly for a distance of about 150 miles.

Plans, profiles and specifications may be seen in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Commissioners at Ottawa; also in the offices of the District Engineers concerned, viz:—Guy C. Dunn, St. John, N. B.; A. E. Doucet, Quebec, P. Q.; and S. R. Poulin, North Bay, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made in duplicate, and on the printed forms supplied by the Commissioners. A separate tender must be submitted for each section.

Tenders shall not be in any way entitled to rely upon the classification or any other information given by any person on behalf of the Commissioners, and before submitting any tender, bidders should make a careful examination of the plans, profiles, drawings and specifications, and read the forms to be executed, and fully inform themselves as to the quantity and quality of materials, and character of workmanship required; and are understood to accept and agree to be bound by the terms and conditions contained in the form of contract, specifications, etc., annexed to the form of tender.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada payable to the order of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, as follows:—

For Section No. 1, District "A," \$75,000.

For Section No. 2, District "A," \$90,000.

For Section No. 3, District "B," \$225,000.

For Section No. 4, District "B," \$75,000.

For Section No. 5, Districts "C" and "D," \$250,000.

Any person whose tender is accepted shall, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, furnish such additional approved security as may be required by the Commissioners; sign the contract, specifications and other documents required to be signed by the said Commissioners; and, in any case of refusal or failure on the part of the party whose tender is accepted to complete and execute a contract with the said Commissioners, and to furnish the additional approved security within ten days after the acceptance of the tender the said cheque shall be forfeited to the Commissioners as liquidated damages for such refusal or failure, and all contract rights acquired by the acceptance of the tender shall be forfeited. The cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are accepted will be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada as part of the security for the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms. Cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

Attention is called to the following clauses in the form of contract:—

"All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour for the purposes of the construction of the works hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate; and, in event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Commissioners, whose decision shall be final."

"This agreement is subject to the regulations now in force, or which may at any time hereafter be in force during the construction of the works hereby contracted for, made under the authority of the Department of Labour, and which are or shall be applicable to such works." (The schedule of Minimum wages determined upon by said department will form part of the contract.)

"The contractor shall, in connection with the whole of the said work, as far as practicable, use only material, machinery, plant, supplies and rolling stock manufactured or produced in Canada, provided the same can be obtained as cheaply and upon as good terms in Canada as elsewhere, having regard to quality and price."

The contractor shall conform to the fire regulations adopted by the Commissioners; and also to the laws and regulations respecting fires in the different Provinces wherein the work is being performed.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

By order, P. E. RYAN, Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, Ottawa, Jan. 5th, 1907.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the King's Printer will not be paid for it. Jan. 11, -d61.

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Ladies Underskirts and Drawers worth 35c to 50c Special for 24c only.

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Fancy Neckwear at extra grand Bargains.

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We must clear all our Ladies' and Gents' Furs, come and see prices, they must go, prices will do it, come all and save money at

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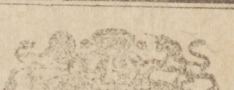
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OTTAWA, Ont.

Architectural Competition for Departmental and Justice Buildings.

Competitive drawings are invited for Departmental and Justice Buildings to be erected for the Dominion Government at Ottawa, Ont.

The author of the best design will be awarded a premium of \$8,000 the second best \$4,000, the third best \$1,000 and the fourth best \$1,000.

Drawings will be received not later than April 15th, 1907, and are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

This competition is open to Canadian architects who have been resident in Canada for one year or more.

Conditions of competition stating requirements of buildings and maps showing sites, etc., may be had on application to the undersigned.

By order, FRED GELINAS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, December 12, 1906.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from this Department. Dec. 18—d31.

DENTISTRY.

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Special attention given to treating and saving natural teeth. Work done at reasonable prices. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

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