

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Large Issue of Debentures to be Made During the Year—Consideration of City Legislation Deferred.

The city council at the regular monthly meeting last evening, after disposing of the ordinary routine business, and passing a bill for submission to the legislature, asking authority to make an issue of debentures to redeem debentures now falling due, adjourned to meet at the call of the mayor. At the next meeting a board of assessors will be appointed and other bills for the legislature will be considered.

Mayor McNally presided, the others present being Aids. Hooper, Scott, Kelly, Everett, Maxwell, Colter, Moore, Boyce, Doherty and Hanlon. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read by the city clerk and approved.

The mayor read the auditor's report which was adopted. The expenditures for the month were as follows:

Roads and streets	\$218.27
Public Works	13.24
Tire Department	105.23
Contingencies	72.25
Ad of Justice	60.56
City Hall	159.72
Markets	28.97
Alms House	343.70
Old Burying Ground	.48
Street Lighting	481.34
Sewerage	413.23
Water	2371.52

Total \$7990.24

Ald. Hanlon presented the alms house commissioners monthly report. The expenditure for the month was \$258, there being an over-expenditure of \$58. The report was adopted and a check for \$200 was ordered to issue in favor of the commissioner.

Ald. Hooper moved that checks for \$25 issue in favor of the Fredericton Brass Band and 71st Regiment Band, being the balance of the appropriation. Carried.

The monthly and quarterly salaries of city officers were ordered to be paid.

On motion of Ald. Doherty a check for \$25 was ordered to be issued in favor of Mrs. Robert Hamilton, widow of the late caretaker of the old burying ground, being the balance due on his salary.

The following comparative statement of tax collections was read by Ald. Colter, and ordered to be entered upon the minutes.

1906 for 1902.....	\$ 73.40
1906 for 1903.....	44.45
1906 for 1904.....	378.19
1906 for 1905.....	1362.37

\$1853.61	
1907 for 1905.....	\$ 25.27
1907 for 1906.....	1251.11

Ald. Colter explained that the collector had not been very sharp during the past month and by his work and been interfered with by the illness and death of his mother. He promised to do better during the present month.

Ald. Moore read the annual report of the water committee which was read and ordered to be published in the city accounts. It referred to the death of the late Supt. Burchell, and dealt with the improvements now being made at the pumping station.

Ald. Colter submitted his monthly balance sheet which was ordered to be placed on file. Among the departments showing a credit balance are water, public works, roads and streets, wharves and city government. The amount expended on the sewerage system was given at \$63,044.91 showing a deficit over the bond issue of \$12,420.04. The amount over expended on the water improvements is \$962.68.

The report of Fire Inspector George W. Ross was read by Ald. Hooper, and ordered to be published. It stated among other things that twenty-three new buildings had been erected during the year, twenty being of wood and three of brick. Twenty-six buildings had been roofed with metal during the year and fourteen with gravel. The inspector warns the citizens against the habit of depositing hot ashes in wooden barrels.

Ald. Scott said that he had been informed that several wooden buildings had been erected during the year within the fire district. He knew in particular of a wooden building having been erected on King Street.

Ald. Hooper said that he had understood that there had been some trouble over a wooden building on King Street, but he did not know how the matter was settled.

Fire Inspector Ross, on being called upon, said that the wooden building referred to was erected within the brick district and for that reason he had stopped the work. He knew of no other buildings being erected within the brick district.

Ald. Scott said it had been stated to him that there had been a wooden building built in connection with a large brick building on the lower side of Westmorland Street.

Mr. Ross said that he did not know of any such building, but he did know of a wooden building having been repaired within the district.

Ald. Scott said that the explanation was satisfactory.

The mayor read the annual report of the Wilmot Park Board. It dealt with the improvements made at the park during the season of 1906, and stated that the attendance was about up to the average. The report was adopted and ordered to be published.

NO LIGHT FOR WHARVES.

A copy of the verdict of the coroner's jury in Joseph Eastman drowning case, forwarded to the counsel by Mr. J. Howe Dickson, K. C., was read by the mayor.

Ald. Hooper said that he had served on a coroner's jury which had made

strong recommendations for improvements at the Star Line wharf, and had thought the improvements had been carried out long ago.

The mayor said that all coroners were required by law to report once a year to the Provincial Secretary. Mr. Dickson had merely called attention to the jury's recommendation in the Eastman case.

Ald. Colter did not think a light was needed on the wharf, but thought the wharf would stand some repairing.

Ald. Hooper said that he had made an inspection of the wharf and thought that two lights were needed there. People who had occasion to visit the wharf at night should be protected.

Ald. Colter moved that the recommendation be received and placed on file.

Ald. Hooper moved in amendment that it be referred to the street light committee and that the matter be dealt with before navigation opened.

Ald. Maxwell said that he had examined the wharf and did not think a light was necessary.

Ald. Scott, in seconding Ald. Hooper's amendment, said that he thought a light on the wharf would be beneficial to the citizens and would meet with general approval.

Ald. Hanlon said that he had inspected the wharf in company with several aldermen and had arrived at the conclusion that the place was not dangerous to people who visited it in their sober senses. If a light was needed, the Star Line Company should provide it.

The mayor said that he had inspected the wharf in company with Ald. Hooper and considered it a very dangerous place.

Ald. Everett said that in view of what had taken place near the wharf last season, he would favor having a light put there. It was well, he thought to be on the safe side.

After some remarks by Aids. Moore and Doherty the amendment was put and lost by a vote of 6 to 4. Those who voted in the minority were: Aids. Hooper, Scott, Kelly and Everett.

The resignation of Mr. J. F. McMurray as a member of the board of health was read and accepted.

On motion of Aids. Hooper and Scott, Mr. Edward Moore was appointed to the vacancy.

CASES IN THE COURTS.

Ald. Kelly submitted the report of the administration of Justice committee, which dealt with the recent conference with a committee from the county council. The total expenditure for the year was \$4,209.10, of which amount the city had been asked to pay one-third. Items to the amount of \$677.06 had been disputed by the city and it was recommended that a special case be prepared for submission to the supreme court. The report also recommended that a check for \$1155.61, he issued in favor of the county treasurer. The report was adopted and the recommendations ordered to be carried out. What is meant by a special case is that the city and county authorities will agree on the facts and the court for a ruling on the law points.

Ald. Everett submitted a bill from H. A. Cropley, amounting to \$17.75, which he claimed the city owed for extra printing.

Ald. Hooper thought that Mr. Cropley should have submitted his account through Ald. Moore, the chairman of the committee.

Ald. Moore moved that the matter be referred to the printing committee.

Ald. Colter thought the bill should be dealt with by the water committee which had ordered the work.

Ald. Moore said that the contract price of the printing was \$42 and Mr. Cropley had been paid \$50, which the committee deemed sufficient.

A motion to refer the bill to the printing committee was lost and no action was taken.

Ald. Colter submitted the draft of a bill authorizing the issue of debentures to an amount not exceeding \$180,000 for the purpose of paying off the debt of the city.

Fredericton city debt debentures now falling due. The said debentures are to run for a period not exceeding forty years and to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. Authority is also asked by the bill to issue debentures to the amount of \$20,000 to pay for water improvements.

Ald. Colter explained that another \$20,000 would be needed to complete the water improvements in addition to \$40,000 already expended.

A section added to the bill declares that the sewerage debentures were regularly issued and are binding upon the citizens of Fredericton.

The bill was finally passed and ordered to be submitted to the legislature.

A petition from Mr. Jas. McKnight asking for relief from payment of a poll tax, was referred to the assessment bills committee.

Ald. Scott suggested that consideration of the other bills should be deferred to give the aldermen a chance to look into them. He moved that the council adjourn for a week. The motion was carried by a vote of 6 to 4.

The appointment of a board of assessors was also deferred until the next meeting.

POISONED BY A RAZOR.

Don't trim your corns with a razor use a purely vegetable remedy like Putnam's Corn Extractor. No pain certain cure, and all for a quarter. Every dealer sells "Putnam's."

FAMOUS POLITICAL PHRASES.

Memorable Expressions and Their Origin.

Speakers, writers, debating society orators and any one in search of a new and amusing parlor game will find it in a Dictionary of Political Phrases and Allusions, published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co.

When after-dinner conversation slacks the ingenious guest who has studied Messrs. Hugh Montgomery and Philip G. Cambray's careful compilation will ask "When did Mr. Chamberlain speak of a miners' war?" or "When did Mr. Gladstone use that famous phrase 'marching through rapine'?" By awarding points to those who came nearest in their guess as to the right date and place, an interesting comparison may be instituted. It will be found how amazingly at variance on these points presumably well informed people may be.

Here is a brief guide to the more famous of these phrases.

"METHODS OF BARBARISM."

A phrase used in a speech by Sir Campbell-Bannerman, M. P., at the Holborn Restaurant on June 11, 1901. "But when you come to ask about it then you are told that the war now going on is not a war. When is a war not a war? When it is carried on by methods of barbarism in South Africa."

"PEACE WITH HONOR."

A phrase used by Lord Beaconsfield on his return from the Berlin Congress. Speaking from a window at 10, Downing street, he said: "Lord Salisbury and I have brought you back peace, I hope, with honor."

"TERMINOLOGICAL INEXACTITUDE."

Used by Mr. Churchill, M. P., on February 22, 1906, in the House of Commons. "A labor contract into which men entered voluntarily for a limited and brief period might not be a healthy or proper contract, but it could not in the opinion of His Majesty's Government be classified as slavery, in the extreme acceptance of the word, without some risk of terminological inexactitude."

"THREE ACRES AND A COW."

The popular name given to an amendment to the Address, moved by Mr. Jesse Collings on Jan. 26, 1886. The amendment was carried and Lord Salisbury resigned.

"CAVE OF ADULLAM."

Scriptural parallel drawn by Mr. Bright, March 13, 1886, when he compared Lord Gladstone and the Liberal opponents of Lord Russell's Liberal opponents of Lord Russell's Reform Bill to the men who gathered themselves to David (I. Samuel, xxii.)

"SICK MAN."

An epithet applied to the Sultan of Turkey by the Czar Nicholas of Russia on January 14, 1854.

"OLD GANG."

The name given to the members of

the Front Opposition bench, 1880 to 1884, by Lord Randolph Churchill and the Fourth Party.

"ARMED REVOLT."

Mr. Redmond, speaking in the House of Commons on April 12, 1905, said: "If he believed that there was the smallest reasonable chance of success he would have no hesitation in advising his fellow-countrymen to endeavor to end the present system of armed revolt."

"MINISTRY OF CARETAKERS."

Name given to Lord Salisbury's Government which took office June 23, 1885, was defeated at the polls May 27, 1886.

"FILL THE CUP" POLICY."

Founded on phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain, October 20, 1884. "I have no spite against the House of Lords, but as a Dissenter I have an account to settle with them and I promise you I will not forget the reckoning. . . . The cup is nearly full."

"HALF-SHEET OF NOTE-PAPER"

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Manchester on January 26, 1905, claimed that he could place his fiscal policy on half a sheet of note-paper.

"HELOTS."

In May 1899, Lord Milner, High Commissioner in South Africa, wrote to the Home Government: "The spectacle of thousands of British subject left permanently in the position of helots. . . . does steadily undermine the influence of Great Britain."

"INERMIATED WITH THE EXUBERANCE OF HIS OWN VERBOSITY."

The phrase applied by Lord Beaconsfield to Mr. Gladstone at a banquet given to Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury on July 27, 1878 on their return from the Berlin Conference.

"LAST LINK" SPEECH.

Made by Mr. Parnell at Cincinnati U. S. A., on February 23, 1880, when he said: "None of us will be satisfied until we have destroyed the last link which keeps Ireland bound to England."

"LONELY FURROW."

Phrase applied by Lord Rosebery to his position in politics at the City Liberal Club on July 19, 1901.

"THINK IMPERIALLY."

Mr. Chamberlain, at the Guild Hall January 20, 1904.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

DOINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

The Insurance Investigation Van Said to be Moving

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Faint rumblings heard from time to time in the Commons are preliminary of the fact that the insurance investigation van is moving this way. The investigation was no lightness matter; but, like many other serious things, it has a humorous side. It will be remembered how anxiously some Opposition newspapers were that an inquiry should be held. It is true that Liberal newspapers also urged it. They did so, however, from a purely public standpoint. No doubt the Opposition papers were equally moved by zeal for the public weal, but their eagerness had a party edge to it. They imagined that one or two of their political foes would be startled and annoyed in the process of probing.

It is difficult to forebear a grave smile, therefore, to find so much hostility to the investigation in the front Opposition ranks now that the process of stirring things up is over and the report is awaited. This was specially betrayed yesterday when Mr. Foster created a little scene. He had asked that the correspondence between the Department of Justice and the members of the commission or the lawyers engaged in it should be brought down. The letters were accordingly laid on the table, but they quite evidently did not contain anything of interest to Mr. Foster. His chagrin found vent in insinuating that the whole of the correspondence had not been included in the dossier. He got some distance before it was apprehended that he was smashing all the rules, whether new or old. The Speaker, however, hauled him up in his gentle and courteous way, but not before Mr. Aylesworth had in his uncompromising tones declared that "the House is in possession of all the correspondence that exists."

He had had the last word, which was not to be endured. Mr. Foster accordingly, when the motion to go into committee came up, went on from where he had left off. His speech was accented to a degree.

"I am bound as a matter of courtesy," he said, "to take the word of the minister. But I absolutely know better."

In the good old days Mr. Aylesworth would have sent his friend to wait on Mr. Foster. But he did not. With absolutely unflinching manner he again arose and said:

"I have merely to say to the house that my answer was in accordance with the facts."

Mr. Borden inquired whether there was any communication by telephone, and on his part also rang in a statement "accepting his statement as we are bound to accept it in this House."

Not an iota, as Dr. Barr would say, of evidence was furnished by the statement of the minister of justice should be questioned, and it is surely demoralizing for the two chief men on the Opposition side to show to so bad an advantage under promptings of the ill-temper.

They should have remembered that Mr. Aylesworth was not responsible for instituting the inquiry into insurance methods. It was begun under his predecessor in office, and it is more childishness to visit on him the chagrin that they feel because of the gun that they pointed kicked or blew back or exploded. The members of the Ontario Bar know Mr. Aylesworth pretty well, and there is not a man amongst them but would absolutely take his word in its obvious case in any statement he made.

The debate on Mr. Fisher's bill for the encouragement of the erection of cold storage warehouses engaged the attention of the Ontario members chiefly. The bill received commendation from both sides of the House. Mr. Telford gave a most interesting account of the need of Owen Sound for the successful establishment of an enterprise of this sort. Firms in that city have to send perished commodities to Montreal, and then take them back for reshipment up the lakes. He hoped that for the most part the controlling interest in the warehouses would be held by farmers. Mr. Telford's speech was the speech of the best kind of member—the member who only speaks when he has something to say and contributes valuable local knowledge to a debate.

Mr. Armstrong of East Lambton had an interchange of blows with the minister, in which it was made quite apparent that the western Ontario is not the least of member who speaks of what he has knowledge. He blamed the minister because he had not provided cold storage in Great Britain, and declared that New Zealand and Australia had provided such facilities for the perishable products of those

commonwealths. Mr. Fisher was able to inform him that they had done nothing of the kind. Private enterprise had undertaken to supply the need in that respect, and the minister put himself on record that he would not consent to the expenditure of the public money of Canada in providing cold storage in England. If the Opposition thought that he should be would cheerfully vote against any resolution that might be put forward in that regard.

Mr. David Henderson thought to escape this challenge by saying that the Opposition could not propose anything that contemplated the expenditure of public money. Mr. Fisher was surprised that so old a Parliamentarian should be under the delusion that it was not open to him to propose a resolution affirming the principle.

Mr. Redmond, speaking in the House of Commons on April 12, 1905, said: "If he believed that there was the smallest reasonable chance of success he would have no hesitation in advising his fellow-countrymen to endeavor to end the present system of armed revolt."

"MINISTRY OF CARETAKERS."

Name given to Lord Salisbury's Government which took office June 23, 1885, was defeated at the polls May 27, 1886.

"FILL THE CUP" POLICY."

Founded on phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain, October 20, 1884. "I have no spite against the House of Lords, but as a Dissenter I have an account to settle with them and I promise you I will not forget the reckoning. . . . The cup is nearly full."

"HALF-SHEET OF NOTE-PAPER"

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Manchester on January 26, 1905, claimed that he could place his fiscal policy on half a sheet of note-paper.

"HELOTS."

In May 1899, Lord Milner, High Commissioner in South Africa, wrote to the Home Government: "The spectacle of thousands of British subject left permanently in the position of helots. . . . does steadily undermine the influence of Great Britain."

"INERMIATED WITH THE EXUBERANCE OF HIS OWN VERBOSITY."

The phrase applied by Lord Beaconsfield to Mr. Gladstone at a banquet given to Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury on July 27, 1878 on their return from the Berlin Conference.

"LAST LINK" SPEECH.

Made by Mr. Parnell at Cincinnati U. S. A., on February 23, 1880, when he said: "None of us will be satisfied until we have destroyed the last link which keeps Ireland bound to England."

"LONELY FURROW."

Phrase applied by Lord Rosebery to his position in politics at the City Liberal Club on July 19, 1901.

"THINK IMPERIALLY."

Mr. Chamberlain, at the Guild Hall January 20, 1904.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25, 1901.

"WHAT I HAVE SAID I HAVE SAID."

Phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 11, 1903, while replying to Count von Bismarck, who had objected to the Reichstag to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh