CITY WILL CONSIDER

Carleton Electric Light Purchase Thrown Out by Council.

A HOT SESSION.

Ald. Christie Leads a Sharp Debate on the Ferry, Carleton Lighting and Other Questions.

At the monthly meeting of the common council held yesterday the agreement for the purchase of the Carleton Electric Light Plant was put back for reconsideration. The water bill was sent to a general committee which will meet today. The reports of the boards were adopted. The appointment of a building inspector was postponed until an adjourned meeting this afternoon. The council decided, by unanimous resolution, to open up correspondence with the government relative to nationalizing the port or otherwise increasing the harbor facilities. The mayor occupied the chair, and the full council was present with the exception of Ald. McGoldrick.

The report of the treasury board was adopted with the exception of the recommendation that $88.60 be paid to Seth Berry for shorthand work in connection with the Wheaton inquest. It was sent back to the treasury board.

In connection with the report of the board of public works recommending that permission be granted to W. H. Thorne to build a shed on his wharf property fronting on the harbor off Water street, provided that he did not go beyond the extension westerly of a prolongation of the southern line of the brick building known as the Lawton Shaw Company factory; after a lengthy discussion the matter was referred back to the board of works.

The water and sewerage report was adopted. The report of the board of public safety was taken up, section by section. The first six sections were adopted. Section 7 read as follows:

Your board submit herewith agreement prepared by the recorder, between the city of St. John and the Carleton Electric Light & Power Company, with referenee to the transfer of their property and franchise upon completion, of legislation now being sought and they recommend that the agreement be executed and the common seal affixed thereto.

Ald. Maxwell moved the adoption of the section.

Ald. Christie moved that the reading of the agreement be deferred three months.

After some further discussion, Ald. Bullock moved an amendment that the whole question be re-considered. Seconded by Ald. Holder.

A debate followed, started by Ald. Maxwell, who dealt with the whole question, since 1901, and spoke of the value of the water lots in connection with the property which he valued at $10,000 on an expropriation.

Ald Christie said:—"A list of the articles it is proposed to buy, has never yet been submitted to the council. I don't know if there is one boiler or two, five dynamos or one."

Ald. Maxwell—"In 1901 a list was submitted of every article."

Ald. Christie—"Why is it not submitted now? If I thought I could change the vote I would go into details, and show the valuations. There are two dynamos put at $2,000, which could be bought for less than half. Besides, these people have no exclusive rights, the street railway could go in today."

Ald. Macrae.—"They have no power."

Ald. Christie—"Do you mean to say they could not get it with $10-000?"

Ald. Barker—"You never examined the plant."

Ald. Christie—"I have, time and again. Why they value cross bars on the poles twelve years old, at $300, which could be bought today for $70.

Ald. Daley—"Would it be possible to obtain the franchise without buying out the company?"

Ald. Christie—"Unquestionably."

The discussion was taken part in by aldermen, Macrae, Barker, Daley, Robinson, Holder, Carleton, and Lewis. The latter said if Carleton did not want the electric light they could stay in darkness. The west side had three aldermen at the board, one was against the purchase and two had kept their mouths shut.

When Ald. Bullock's amendment was put, Ald. Robinson, Frink, Christie, Carleton, Holder, Daley and Bullock voted for it and Ald. Macrae Maxwell, Tilley, Lewis, Hamm. Barker and Brannen against. There being a tie the mayor gave a casting vote in favor of the amendment and it was carried.

The report was then adopted.

The ferry committee's report was adopted after some discussion as to widening the floats.

The water bill was referred to a general committee of the council.

It was decided to leave the report on the water power at Mispec and Little River in the hands of the common clerk for the use of aldermen

Debentures amounting to $3000 were ordered issued.

Applications for building inspectorship were laid over.

Ald. Maxwell moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a correspondence be opened between the city and the government with reference to what they may be willing to do by nationalizing this port or otherwise in furnishing increased facilities for the accommodation of national and international business through the harbor of St. John.

This was carried unanimously.

On motion of Ald. Macrae the recorder was instructed to file the city's claim for expropriation by the I. C. R. at the terminus.

The council adjourned and will meet after the general committee have considered the water bill at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

GRIP'S GREATEST FOE.

A Scientific Method of Mastering the Grip.

MAKE A MEMO.

Make a memo of the fact that there is only one safe anh certain way to deal with Mr. Grip.

Soak him.

Do it with Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

You say: "What has Catarrh to do with Grip?"

Why, Grip is Catarrh, nothing else. Catarrh attacks in numberless different forms.

One of its worst forms is Grip.

Grip's greatest foe is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, because Stuart's Catarrh Tablets can be relied upon to do Grip the greatest damage of any remedy or medicine you can take.

They are much superior to quinine or any of the old unscientific methods of dealing with the disease, because quinine is quackery, and Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are a pure and simple scientific combination of germicidal and tonic ingredients, which have a positive specific effect upon every form of Catarrhal inflammation in the body—including Grip.

Grip is a fearful disease.

Not so much in its own particular symptoms, though these are bad enough, but because of the fact that the after-effects are so lingering and dangerous.

Grip pulls you down, so you feel weak and miserable for months.

The only tonic that will build you up is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

Grip weakens the heart, kidneys and lungs. Thousands of deaths from Heart Disease, Bright's Disease, Pneumonia, Consumption, are directly due to the weakening results of the Grip.

The only medicine that will prevent the Grip from developing into these direful diseases in Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

Better take them.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets succeed in curing, and in preventing the dangerous after-effects of the Grip, for one great and sufficient reason: They are not a general tonic remedy.

They are a scientific specific for just this one form of disease, Catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membranes.

They are a curative, not a palliative.

Beware of the deadly grip of the Grip.

Fight it off with Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

Sold at all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per package.

Write for short scientific treatise on Catarrh, to F. A. Stuart Co., London.

FATHER MATHEW ASSOCIATION.

The semi-annual election of the Father Mathew Association was held Monday evening.

The following officers were elected: W. Higgins, president; H. J. Griott, 1st vice-president; W. Mackin, 2nd vice-president; John J. Jennings, recording secretary; Wm. Toomey, financial secretary; Wm. Ryan, assistant financial secretary; Thos. Coughlan, treasurer; A. P. Jennings, corresponding secretary; John Corr, conductor; Fred Hazel, librarian; H. J. Cavanaugh, assistant librarian; Rev. Father Coughlan, John Morrissy and F. J. McInerney, trustees.

The members will tonight attend in a body at the City Cornet Band's performance of Uncle Tom's Cabin in York Theatre.

Cut out this Coupon.

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THE BARR COLONY.

A Correspondent Vigorously Attacks Rev. Geo. E. Lloyd.

KNOWN IN ST. JOHN.

Asserts That Religious Intolerance Is Fostered and Ridiculous Glowing Reports Sent Out from Lloydminster.

To The Editor of The Winnipeg Free Press:

Sir,—I have read with a good deal of interest and a considerable amount of amusement the account of your interview with Messrs. Hutchinson & Thompson, who are visiting England "to assist the immigration movement."—I say amusement, because we are so well acquainted with Mr. Hutchinson through his letters to the Sheffield Daily Telegraph, that to all here the reasons for our amusement are obvious.

In his interview, Mr. Hutchinson stated that almost everyone in the colony is in a fair way to prosperiry and success.

If Mr. Hutchinson wishes to pose as a humorist he has certainly achieved his object to a remarkable extent. If prosperity and success are to be measured by idleness, then the British colony is a most pronounced success. But if, on the other hand, it is guaged by work done, such as land broken, crops raised and buildings erected, then this colony is one of the greatest failures this country has ever seen. With the exception of a few who certainly have worked hard during the past two years, the great majority have practically done nothing but put up some kind of an erection to protect them from the elements, and perhaps dug a small garden. So far from "grit" having been displayed, as Mr. Hutchinson states, there are quite a few here who lose no opportunity to run down the country and wish they were back in England. With reference to the vacant lands mentioned, there are certainly a good many homesteads yet to be taken up within 10 or 15 miles of the railway but Mr. Hutchinson has omitted to state that there are also a large number of quarter sections which are now open for cancellation, as the original homesteaders have either deserted them entirely or failed to comply with the government regulations regarding residence. It is to be sincerely hoped that some Canadians, Americans or live Britishers will cancel these lands at an early date as these are the settlers we should like to see here.

The romancing correspondent of the Sheffield Telegraph also informed your reporter that "there are men to-day just a few miles out of Lloydminster who have ploughed and backset between 60 and 70 acres. This work has been accomplished in several cases with a yoke of oxen." Well, he is drawing the long bow with a vengeance. The writer is pretty well posted as to the acreage broken in the colony, and he has enquired in a great many quarters as to the truth of this statement from government officials, farmers and others, and he has failed to locate one farm in the whole of the colony, where 60 to 70 acres have been broken and backset by one yoke of oxen.

In fact, I think it can be safely said that there are not five farmers who have done that amount either with oxen or horses since they came here. The average amount broken at the present time over the entire colony I should put down at not more than five acres to a quarter section of homestead land, and this only refers to homesteads occupied, and does not cover all the land taken up.

Then, further, if the men who it is stated did the breaking have lived on their homesteads "earning money by hauling freight and breaking for new arrivals (?)" how have they found time to do this certainly large amount of cultivation on their own land? Sixty acres broken and backset means 120 acres ploughed, The thing is absurd on the face of it.

The next item in this "Arabian Nights' Entertainment" interview is that concerning the town of Lloydminster. As we all know this place is a village, and is so small that it has not yet aspired to the dignity of a village council having only an annual elected overseer. Mr. Hutchinson is reported to have stated, that "there are 200 buildings stretched across the prairie." This would naturally lead one to suppose that the place was a town of some size, whereas, although there are some fairly good frame buildings, and one very good hotel—the King Edward, equal if not superior to many farther east—a large number of the erections are mere shacks, and I should say at least 25 per cent. of the 200 are pole shanties in every stage of construction, some consisting of a few rounds of poles, and 25 per cent. more are built of sods, a number of both these being erected hastily on the free lots, simply to obtain a title to those lots from the government.

Now we come to "the crops of the past year," in most cases the settlers have been successful. It is certainly a fact that some fair crops were raised by a few men. Of course it is a sine qua non that to raise crops one must cultivate and sow, and as I stated before, the great majority did very little, if any, of either. We are told that one farmer, four miles from town put in upwards of 80 acres. Now I happen to know the man referred to, and he told me himself that he had 50 acres under crop last season.

It is correct that there are a few Americans and Canadians here, but it is a very few, and there is no doubt there would have been considerably more, but for the persistent efforts of a certain person here who claims to have authority (which authority is denied by the general public), to keep this part of the Northwest a purely English settlement.

In the next paragraph, a reference is made to the work of the English church in the colony. It would naturally be supposed by anyone reading this, who was unacquainted with the facts of the case, that 99 per cent. of the people here, belonged to this church. This is a natural mistake, for a person to fall into, as the English church has been steadily and perseveringly boomed by the so-called successor, to Mr. Barr, and although Mr. Barr stated that this was entirely an undenominational movement, members of the English church have been particularly invited to come here, and no reference has ever been made to the existence of any other denomination whatever. Allow me humbly to tuggest that it is possible for a Methodist, a Presbyterian, or a Baptist, to make just as good a settler as a member of thae English church.

For the information of your informant, who is perfectly willing to tell a great deal he doesn't know, and keeps back what he does; I may say that all three of these denominations are represented here, and there are both Methodist and Presbyterian ministers located at Lloydminster, though at present, they have no churches, services being held in the immigration hall, and also through the country districts in the summer. It is, therefore, easy to see that the English church has not the monopoly here, which certain interested parties would like to claim for it.

Mr. Hutchinson further states in his interview, that he has the best wishes of the village council in his immigration mission to England. As I stated a little while back, Lloydminster has no village council. I have heard, however, that a certain committee exists there, but whether appointed by the leader of the English church or self-appointed, I am unable to say. At any rate it has no legal standing, and is not recognized by the great majority of the inhabitants. It has also been stated that the thanks of the entire colony are due to Mr. Lloyd. If this is so, I was not aware of it, and I flatter myself I am in a position to judge of the feelings of this community. I was talking with a number of men in Lloydminster, only last week, and the opinion was freely expressed that Mr. Barr himself, if he had stayed, would have made a far greater success of the colony than the reverend gentleman who at present poses as its leader, and whose extraordinary and uncalled for attempts to "better the conditions of the colony" (?) have not only invariably resulted in the most pronounced failures, but have been the means of stirring up strife in the colony, and has made the village a regular Kilkenny cats' paradise.

As to the matter contained in letters to the Sheffield Telegraph the fairy tales of our childhood pale into insignificance beside the flights of imagination, to which Mr. H. soars. To read some of these flowery articles one would think that his own farm, to which he often refers, was extensively cultivated, and, in the season, was covered with waving crops of wheat, oats, and barley. As a matter of fact, Mr. H. had not last fall, ten acres broken on his homestead, and the waving crops, which he so proudly alludes to, consisted of several small patches of a few square yards in extent, grown from samples of grain supplied free by the experiemntal farm, at Indian Head. I leave to your readers if this is "successful homesteading" after nearly two years residence in the country.

The Sheffield D. T.'s correspondent's letters to that paper have always been a great source of amusement to us here, and are as eagerly sought after, as "Punch" is by the Englishman and "Puck" by the Canadian—not for the news or the instruction contained in them, but for their comic features.

The interview which you published in your issue of the 25th of January, capped the climax, and the whole colony is laughing at the statements he made in his interview with your representative.

COMMUNE BONUM.

Lloydminster, Sask., Feb. 10.

AFTER STANDARD OIL.

Washington, March. 5.—Commissioner James A. Garfield, of the Bureau of Corporations in response to a resolution of congress, has instituted a rigid investigation of the operations of the oil industry in Kansas and contiguous states which will be carried on as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness.

The report of Commissioner Garfield will be made direct to President Roosevelt. Whether it will be made public will lie within the discretion of the chief executive, depending on the facts developed. It may be turned over to the department of justice for such action as the attorney general may deem proper. Nothing will be left undone by Mr. Garfield that will develop a single fact relating to the work of the trust, and if it has been unjust in discrimination against the producers of oil in Kansas or in any state, inquiry will show it. It is pointed out that the oil trust, through its pipe lines, is not a common carrier under the law, and it cannot be compelled to carry oil from any given field unless the producers accede to its terms. The oil trust maintains that it has conducted its business, not only in accordance with the law, but in perfect regard to recognized business principles, and that therefore it is perfectly willing to have the government make as rigid an inquiry as it may desire, into its methods of doing business. Commissioner Garfield personally will go to Kansas and perhaps to other oil fields in the conduct of the inquiry.

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No treatment in the world cures dyspepsia and catarrh so thoroughly and completely as Smith's Triple Cure. The reason for such wonderful results is simple and obvious—because this grand triple cure system fully removes the usual cause of dyspepsia—the catarrh of the stomach. Smith's Triple Cure by its combined action on the blood, nerves and mucous membranes cures catarrh wherever located. It drives the poison out of the system and cleans the mucous membranes so completely that catarrh cannot exist or find lodgment.

Dyspepsia may start with a neglected cold in the head or a sore throat extending down into the stomach and setting up catarrh of the stomach. The catarrhal process may result from too rapid eating, overloading the stomach, using badly cooked food, and indulging too freely in ice drinks and stimulants. Smith's Triple Cure cures any case of this kind because it is a foe to catarrh. When you once recognize the fact that dyspepsia is usually caused by catarrh of the stomach, you can understand why Smith's Triple Cure is invariably successful in curing dyspepsia.

People who eat too fast, too much, and too often, who suffer with dyspepsia, heartburn, indigestion, palpitation and nervous weakness, should use Smith's Triple Cure which gives such sufferers quick and positive help—its use always leads to cures that are lasting. This grand treatment gives new vigor to the overworked and dyspeptic stomach. Begin its use at once. Ask your dealer for Smith's Triple Cure for Catarrh, Dyspepsia and the blood. A grand new system of four separate remedies, a full two weeks' treatment, curing catarrh in any part of the system, price only 50 cents, the greatest value for the money ever offered. If your druggist won't supply you send 25 two-cent stamps and we will send it postpaid and guarantee safe delivery. Address W. F. Smith Co., 135 St. James St., Montreal.

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BIRTHS.

COVERT—At Lakeville, Nova Scotia, Feb. 17th, to Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Covert, a daughter.

DEATHS.

STEVENS—At 106 Metcalf street, this city, on Sunday, March 5, Isaac Stevens, son of Isaac Stevens, aged 69 years, leaving a wife, a married daughter and grand daughter to mourn their loss.

Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from his late residence. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

CULLINAN—In this city, on 5th inst., Mary widow of Edward Cullinan, in the 58th year of her age, leaving two sons and one daughter to mourn their loss.—(Boston papers please copy.

Funeral from her late residence 112 Charlotte street, Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock to the cathedral for high mass of requiem. Friends invited to attend.

ROBERTS—On Feb. 4th, at Westward Ho Oxton, Cheshire, England, Catherine M. widow of the late George W. Roberts, formerly of this city.

Interment at Smithdown cemetery, Liverpool, on Tuesday, the 7th inst.

RING—Suddenly, at 45 Guilford street, St. John West, on March 6, Martin Ring, leaving one son and three daughters to mourn their loss.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

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Black Peau de Soie, a heavy material with stiff finish, for Coats and Costumes, 90c to $3.75 yard.

Black Messalines, a soft lustrous Silk for Shirtwaists, Suits and Blouses, 60c. to $1.10 yard.

Paillette Silk, a little heavier than the Messaline. In Cream, Brown, White and Navy, also Black, 75c. to $1.10 yard.

Satin Mervellieux. beautifully soft and twilled Blouses and Shirtwaists, Brown, Navy, White, Cream, Black, 65c. to $1.10 yard.

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Other Taffetas in Swiss, Italian and French finishes. A very high-class stock from which to make a selection. 55c. to $1.60 yard.

Colored Taffetas, in a full range of shades and tints. They will be worn more than ever this summer, All 65c. yard.

Changeable Taffetas, this "shot" effect is to the fore again, but this time to stay, it appears. Waists, Suits, etc., are to be made of it. 75c. to 95c. yard.

Chameleon Taffetas. Their name describes them, an ever-changing color. Something like "shot" goods. All colors, in the three tone effect. $1.30 yard.

Colored Tamalines of British manufacture, a nice soft finish. We have the Black and White also. 50c. yard.

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Fancy Blouse Silks, in Spots, Stripes, Checks, etc. A very fine showing in numerous color combinations. 60c. to $1.50 yard.

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