THE SILENCE OF MR. EBERTS.

Having allowed what can be correctly described as a decent interval to elapse, we once more call upon ex-Attorney-General David Macewan Eberts to make some attempt at defending himself against the charges preferred by His Honor in the letter of reasons. The Colonist has gone upon record as a critic of Mr. Eberts's conduct as shown by the Lieutenant-Governor's exposure of his advisers, and we merely desire to back up the Colonist in endeavoring to get Mr. Eberts to treat himself fairly, to take himself as few of his opponents have taken him—seriously. We are afraid Mr. Eberts does not fully realize what he is doing in attempting to ignore the charges laid against him. It is out of pure kindness of heart that we undertake once more to warn the ex-attorney general that if he values himself and his future in this province he had better let us have the privilege of publishing an encyclical to the people of British Columbia, setting forth his true position (as seen from the ex-attorney-general's standpoint). If the ex-attorney-general prefers the Colonist as a medium for his card, we shall not grumble—we shall copy it, and we shall, by his good leave and condescension, criticize it word by word and line by line, and let him know what we think of it. We have heard a very wise man, one of the general public, utter lately this incontrovertible statement: "If Eberts is innocent he ain't guilty, and if he ain't innocent, then, by gum, he is the man." From this Mr. Eberts can see the very awkward position in which his silence is putting him and also the public. If Mr. Eberts would even go to the length of saying publicly: "I deny the charge. I did not do the deeds described," he would immediately check the suspicion now settling on the public's mind and on the one the Colonist uses. The Colonist has warned the ex-attorney-general that further silence can only lead to one construction being placed upon the matter, and that "Mr. Eberts has been already far too long silent." Again we join the Colonist in calling upon, nay, demanding that Mr. Eberts speak out and state his position clearly. He was a public official enjoying high trust, the people have a right to know what he has to say about charges that if allowed to go uncontradicted or unchallenged can only lead to one thing—to the charges sticking.

THOSE YUKON SLANDERS.

Little by little the truth as to the origin of the various indefinite complaints against the management of affairs by the Dominion officials at Dawson, is coming out. Now we find that the Tory clerks and officials exceed the Liberals, and may we not find in that fact some ground for believing that after all something may be wrong? Not that we suggest for one moment that a Tory official cannot possibly be honest; we have known several Tory officials who were markedly upright in their conduct; but in the case of the Klondike look at the powerful temptation to a Tory official. Far from the control of the department; eager to help in the work of undermining the government by any means in his power, anxious to provide facts for his leaders to work upon when the house meets—what easier than to make the poor miners suffer all the slights and injustice that would fall to them anyhow in a mining camp out of Canada, line his own pockets with perverted fees, and meanwhile secretly cause complaints to be made against the "shocking management of affairs in the Yukon," "the incompetency of the government" and their "dead failure to carry out their promises" in that district or even to keep order? Toryism is not the very best fertiliser with which to raise ideas of any kind, but something like the foreging may have been going on among the Tory officials. We hope they have not been doing anything of the kind, but if an investigation should be held some very surprising information as to the patriotism of the Tory officials may be forthcoming. In our opinion no Tory should have been trusted by the department so far from headquarters; they are better nearer Ottawa; but what are Tories doing filling such responsible billets under a Liberal government? That, we think, was a mistake; all the Yukon posts should have been filled by Liberals. Had this been done we have not the slightest hesitation in declaring that not even a breath of complaint would have been heard about the management of affairs there, for better results would have been obtained. How many Liberal officials, might we ask, would a Tory government have sent to the Klondike had the government possessed energy enough to think of doing so bold a thing? We suspect the number would be represented by a cipher. That Tory dozen at Dawson should be recalled and replaced with men of Liberal ideas and imbued with new Canadian spirit—then we shall see the clamor about the mismanagement die out very quickly.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS SCANDAL.

The Times recently laid before the public the facts connected with the work undertaken by the Turner government on Parliament Square. We really have no idea where those exposures and disclosures are going to stop, but we may say that the end is not yet by any means. The people of British Columbia will have the unpleasant fact borne in upon them on many occasions in the immediate future that they nursed a viper indeed when they took the Turner government to their heart and confidence. The dishonest deeds of that ministry are coming to light day by day, and before the end of this fateful year a very large portion of their misdeeds will be brought to light, and the people will be able to realize the wisdom of their course in refusing to trust that government any longer. The matter of the Parliament Square improvements is a fine example of the way in which the late government did business. In the house they cunningly dissembled their real motive and asked for the modest sum of $4,000 knowing perfectly well that more than ten times that sum would not suffice for the purpose they alleged. Forty thousand dollars, they were warned, would be required for the government grounds alone, but they did not dare to ask any such sum from the house, nor did they dare to breath a syllable as to their real intentions, but they went on without authority and squandered the money in a way that calls for the strongest condemnation. Why? What interest had they in spending money so madly? There is only one reply—votes to retain them in power and avert disaster. The new government, in stopping the work on Parliament Square, took the only course open to business men. When the house meets there may be a debate worth listening to, for according to Eastern newspapers, "it is probable that the members of the Turner government will prefer to make their defence when the house meets." If that be so the session will be marked by more than one first-class sensation.

A DAUNTLESS PEOPLE.

Colonel Moody is credited with having chosen the site of New Westminster after the little company of Royal Engineers under his command had comfortably settled at Sapperton. The choice says much for his excellent judgment and good taste, for barring the steepness of some portions of the site it is an ideal one upon which to found a thriving city. But there are other and still more substantial reasons why New Westminster should become a greater city than it ever was. So long as the salmon seek the mighty Fraser, so long as the rich and fertile soil of that great valley produces fruits and grains and cattle and all the manifold wealth of agriculture, so long as the forests stand along the Fraser and its tributaries and ships carry cargoes of our incomparable timber to all the ports of the world, so long shall there be good and sufficient reasons for a fine, growing and prosperous city on the site chosen by Colonel Moody. They little know the pride the citizens of New Westminster felt in their beautiful town who think they will scatter like sheep and forsake it because of even so terrible a fire as that of Saturday night. A few may find themselves compelled to go away, but the majority will stay. We have only words of admiration and congratulation for our contemporary, the Daily Columbian, which is actually issuing again on a job press. Such pluck is an honor to British journalism, and we hope that our dauntless contemporary, which so worthily represents the true spirit of the people of New Westminster may never again have to pass through those fiery ordeals, which, however, have only served to prove that its courage and devotion to duty are absolutely unquenchable. This is the second time in ten years that the Columbian has been completely burnt out. The last time was on a winter morning during a snow storm; everything went up, but that same evening the paper was issued from temporary offices, and not a moment was wasted on idle despair or bemoanings against hard fate. The Columbian will flourish again and New Westminster will rise once more, a thriving city, remodelled, putting to use the valuable lessons gained by the great fire, and looking out towards the future with renewed hope and confidence. On the principle that it is always safer to travel after disaster at sea or on the railway we may look forward to New Westminster presenting probably the best fire risk in Western Canada. We believe there is plenty of capital ready to invest in Westminster, and we believe it will be well invested in the new city.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Commenting upon the statement which has appeared to the effect that the new government of British Columbia are about to do something definite respecting the Chinese labor question, the Manitoba Free Press thinks it will be a mistake if that legislation be in any way extreme in its action, or of such a character as to incur the censure of the Imperial government. The Free Press gives praise to the government for their determination to take active steps, but hopes that they will confine their efforts to existing evils and not trespass on general ground, so that the government of China may not have cause for complaint to the home government, and thus, perhaps, render legislation which might be beneficial, of no avail. The Free Press calls the attention of our government to the portion of Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's speech at the colonial conference a year ago, in which he defined the scope of imperial and provincial governments. We may cite it here, as it has almost a direct bearing on the case of British Columbia. Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I wish to direct your attention to certain legislation which is in process of consideration, or which has been passed by some of the colonies in regard to the immigration of aliens, and particularly Asiatics. I have seen these bills, and they differ in some respects one from the other, but there is no one of them, except, perhaps, the bill which comes to us from Natal, to which we can look with satisfaction. I wish to say that Her Majesty's government thoroughly appreciates the object and the needs of the colonies in dealing with this matter. We quite sympathize with the determination of the white inhabitants of these colonies, which are in comparatively close proximity to millions and hundreds of millions of Asiatics, that there shall not be an influx of people alien in civilization, alien in religion, alien in customs, whose influx, moreover, would most seriously interfere with the legitimate rights of the existing labor population. An immigration of that kind must, I quite understand, in the interest of the colonies, be prevented at all hazards, and we shall not offer any opposition to the proposals intended with that object; but we ask you also to bear in mind the traditions of the empire, which make no distinction in favor of or against race or color, and to exclude by reason of their color, or by reason of their race, all Her Majesty's Indian subjects, or even all Asiatics, would be an act so offensive to those people that it would be most painful, I am quite certain, to Her Majesty to have to sanction it. * * * What I venture to think you have to deal with is the character of the immigration. It is not because a man is of different color from ourselves that he is necessarily an undesirable immigrant, but it is because he is dirty, or he is immoral, or he is a pauper, or he has some other objection which can be defined in an Act of Parliament, and by which the exclusion can be managed with regard to those whom you really desire to exclude. Well, gentlemen, this is a matter I am sure for friendly consultation between us."

The contemplated legislation will, of course, be based upon the very grounds defined by Mr. Chamberlain, viz: That those Chinese immigrants are "dirty," "immoral," and are, many of them, worse than "paupers"—slaves. Mr. Chamberlain says: "An immigration whose influence seriously interferes with the rights of the existing (white) population * * * must be prevented at all hazards, in the interests of the colonies." That is exactly what reformers in British Columbia have been crying out for years, and when the Right Honorable the Secretary for the Colonies, emphatically supports their views in the language we have quoted it is quite proper for our government to make the question one for their earliest and most serious consideration. Hon. Mr. Semlin and his cabinet will do a grand stroke of business for white labor in the Dominion if they introduce legislation that will curtail to something like reasonable limits the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the Chinese here. Their predecessors in that cabinet were not only afraid to lay hold of the subject; they were more in sympathy with the Chinese and had little love, and less consideration, for the white workingman.

THE LONDON OFFICE.

The government have informed Hon. Forbes G. Vernon that his services as agent-general in London are no longer required. Apart altogether from the policy of retaining an expensive office in London, it is well-known that Mr. Vernon has been only a figure-head and of no use to the province. The government are to be congratulated in taking prompt measures to terminate his official career. We do not know what the government will do in regard to a successor. Possibly the office will be closed altogether. It has not been of any advantage to the province in the past and if it is to be continued it must be reorganized on a different basis altogether. The province has no money to throw away on useless officials of the Vernon stamp.

THE ART OF INTERVIEWING.

Our laughable contemporary has nothing better than this to offer as a reply to our arraignment of its "interviewing" proclivities:

"The Times endeavors to cast discredit upon the brief interview with Mr. Wade, printed in yesterday's Colonist. This is like its denial of the interview (Colonist) with the Lieutenant-Governor."

The mind that could find nothing better than that as an excuse for shamelessly deceiving the public deserves not ridicule but pitying tears. We are reminded of the Irish thief's excuse offered to an indignant magistrate at whose bar the culprit had been frequently charged: "Well, Michael," said his honor severely, "here you are again, eh? I find you charged with stealing ten chickens from Mrs. Flaherty; you were before me on a similar charge only three months ago; what have you to say?" "Oi, don't denoi Oi wus afore yer hanner t'ree months since, sorr, but it wus only foive chickens thin, yer hanner, an' phwat's more, Mrs. Flaherty hersilf didn't know Oi was the bhoy that shtole thim, sorr, so Oi was an innocent man." The Colonist should not have mentioned the "interview" with the Lieutenant-Governor. There lies the Colonist's disgrace. His Honor granted no interview, but the Colonist determined not to disappoint the public, and made and published one just the same. Journalism!

THE RELIEF FUND.

It is a pleasure to watch the way in which the subscription in aid of the Royal City homeless and destitute are pouring in from all quarters of Canada, and even from the neighboring States. The people in the eastern provinces have shown how deeply they are touched by the tale of distress flashed to them across the continent and they have acted up to the ancient saying: "He gives twice who gives quickly." Victoria and Vancouver have been in generous rivalry in the endeavor to supply the wants of the unfortunate citizens of New Westminster; individuals and corporations and companies have vied with one another in giving, and the generosity shown by everybody makes one feel that the mysterious tie that links us all in a common bond of brotherhood is very strong, and that it only needs to be touched by the finger of some calamity such as that of Sunday morning to vibrate to the sweet music of charity, the greatest of the graces. We do not mean charity in the degraded sense that that noble word has somehow came to represent nowadays, and which Archbishop Trench has so eloquently deplored in his classic work on the study of words, but in its original, sublime sense, the sense in which St. Paul used it; meaning sympathy and fellowship as between brothers. The pessimist who growls: "Is life worth living?" should study the record of the Westminster relief fund, and admit it was worth living to see a whole people moved with compassion and practical sympathy. Day by day order is coming out of the chaos wrought by the fire, and a clearer conception of what should be done is being arrived at.

It is well-understood now that Westminster will be rebuilt immediately; public buildings will be replaced without delay, thus affording work for a great many men. Nearly all the merchants will put up commodious premises, probably of brick and stone; it is not unlikely that new municipal chambers will be erected on the site of the old city hall; the wharves will be rebuilt, probably also the city market, one of the city's most useful institutions, and, no doubt, the powerful societies whose halls and temples were destroyed will replace them. It seems to us Westminster will be the scene of much activity for many months to come, and that the new city will be in its general aspects a more handsome place than the old. The large and expensive blocks which made Columbia street so fine a thoroughfare may not be rebuilt, but there will be a regularity and general excellence about the buildings of the new city that cannot fail to please. This will take time, but it will be done. The erection of those buildings will be the best kind of relief works imaginable, and by the time they are well under way Westminster will be itself again, the metropolis of the fertile Fraser Valley, the centre of the salmon canning industry, the pleasant home of thousands of prosperous people.

Wellington Enterprise denies the statement made in the Times a few days ago to the effect that notices were posted at Wellington warning the men that if they failed to be at work on Monday, Labor Day, they would be discharged. Our authority was Mr. McAllan, of Comox, who made the statement from the public platform, and unfortunately for the Enterprise, which has, of course, the customary cataleptic fit over the Times' atrocious crime, several men have been since discharged for that very reason. The Enterprise should cover the local field a little better and it would escape having to learn what is going on in Wellington from a Victoria paper. The following extract is from the speech delivered by Ralph Smith, M.P.P.: "I want to tell you that the operators of the Dunsmuir collieries said to their miners on Saturday 'the man who does not come to work on Monday need not come to work on Tuesday.' I know what I am talking about and that the miners of that place were anxious that they should be represented here, but their bread and butter was at stake if they did so."

Pursuing the policy to which it has pledged itself—to deceive the public wherever possible—the Colonist alleges that the dismissal of provincial government officials by the new ministry is the introduction of the odious spoils system prevalent in the States. Such is not the case. For none of the reasons stated by the Colonist this morning are those officials being dismissed. They are not, as the morning paper asserts, being "simply sent out to make room for some one else."

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain in an interview, in New York, says if Great Britain gives up her navy she gives up her life, for nations who can put twelve million men in the field are her near neighbors, and, like Barkis, "they are willin'." But those armed hosts will never reach Britain by sea," as Nelson said, for the British navy will never be given up, or allowed to decline in strength.

The two excellent illustrations of the New Westminster fire were made in the Province office, Vancouver.

The People's Faith

Firmly Grounded Upon Real Merit "They Know Hood's Sarsaparilla Absolutely and Permanently Cures When All Others Fail."

Hood's Sarsaparilla is not merely a simple preparation of Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and a little Iodide of Potassium. Besides these excellent alteratives, it also contains those great anti-bilious and liver remedies, Mandrake and Dandelion. It also contains those great kidney remedies, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, and Pipsissewa.

Nor are these all. Other very valuable curative agents are harmoniously combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is carefully prepared under the personal supervision of a regularly educated pharmacist.

Knowing these facts, is the abiding faith the people have in Hood's Sarsaparilla a matter of surprise? You can see why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, when other medicines totally, absolutely fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

AN INVESTIGATION

The City Council Direct an Examination Into the Charges Against the Cemetery Keeper.

D'Arcy Lepers Will Be Visited Weekly —Chinatown to Receive Attention From Sanitary Officer.

The seats of Ald. Williams and Phillips were vacant when the mayor called the council to order last night. The first named came in about 9:30, but Ald. Phillips did not put in appearance owing to an unfortunate accident to his little son.

The motion of Ald. Bragg for an investigation into the conduct of the cemetery caretaker was disposed of by referring the matter to the cemetery committee for report. The communications of the deputy minister of marine and the medical health officer were among the leading subjects to be dealt with.

The letter from the former enclosed a communication from Mr. Belyea, the solicitor for Mr. Adams, dealing with the trouble between his client, the city and the government regarding the obstruction of David street. The deputy minister also enclosed a letter from the solicitors for a resident of the same street complaining of the same obstruction. Referred to the city solicitor, city engineer and the street committee for report.

Ald. Bragg sent in the following communication:

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen,—In justice to myself, as I was not permitted at the last meeting of the board to give my reasons for asking explanations from the chairman of the cemetery committee as to the duties of the caretaker of the cemetery, Mr. Allen, and as the statement made by the chairman of the committee on behalf of Mr. Allen is not in harmony with several transactions that have been reported to me, inasmuch as he stated that Mr. Allen never handled a cent of money. The facts of the particular case which I desired to lay before the council at the last meeting, but was not allowed by the ruling of the chair, are as follows:

During the early part of last month Mr. Allen asked Mr. Boddy, a mechanic of this city, to give him a price to build brick walls for a grave. Mr. Boddy gave Mr. Allen a figure. The caretaker closed the bargain. Mr. Boddy did the work, and Mr. Allen paid him the amount. Another feature in the case is this: Whereas, clause 20 in the cemetery by-law governing this particular work reads thus: "Brick graves must have eight-inch walls of the best hard brick, laid in cement." Yet Mr. Allen, the caretaker of the cemetery, appointed to see the law carried out, enters into a contract with Mr. Boddy and allows him to put in four-inch walls, just half what is called for in the by-law. Whether it is because the brick came from a yard that the chairman of the committee is familiar with is a question I must leave to Mr. Allen to explain. It certainly is not in the by-law. In conclusion, I wish to say that it was by request of citizens I asked for explanations. I think I am well within my rights as a member of the council to ask for information in matters of this kind. I submit this: that if there are any money transactions to be done in connection with the duties of the caretaker they must and should be done according to the law laid down and through the city clerk and official channels at the city hall.

EDWARD BRAGG.

The mayor said that in this communication charges had been laid against a certain official, and in justice to both that official and the alderman making the charges the affair should be investigated.

Ald. Humphrey moved that the matter be referred to the cemetery committee. Ald. MacGregor seconded and said that he was anxious to see these charges thoroughly sifted.

Ald. Bragg was proceeding to defend his motion, and in doing so referred to the city engineer, when the mayor ruled that he must not drag in that official's name.

Ald. Wilson moved, seconded by Ald. Hall, that the communication he received and filed, and Ald. Humber observed that Ald. Bragg need not complain that any one was trying to shut off his wind, for it would take a long time to do that.

"You're all right, go on, you're right," said Ald. Hall as Ald. Humber warmed to his subject and defended the caretaker.

The mayor urged an investigation, but Ald. Wilson said he wasn't willing to fool away his time in investigating a myth (Ald. Hall—Hear, hear). He positively refused to take part in any "snake in the grass" business. He was convinced that there was nothing in the charges.

Ald. Kinsman also said that although he would vote in favor of the motion it was not because he believed Mr. Allen guilty. The investigation would be useful in settling to whom communications about the cemetery should go.

Ald. Humphrey remarked that the communication, as he understood it, indicated the city clerk as the proper party to communicate with. Now the clerk would likely go to the stonecutters and get a commission also. (Laughter.) He didn't believe the man against whom the charge was brought was any less honest than the city clerk.

Ald. Bragg pleaded that he had no personal feeling in the matter. The investigation would do no harm, and if granted and the charges proved to be groundless he would be well pleased. He believed Mr. Allen was on the whole a good official, but it was possible he had overstepped his authority.

At the suggestion of the mayor the resolution was extended in its scope to include investigation into other matters in connection with the cemetery, and was then carried.

The city clerk of New Westminster extended an invitation to the mayor and aldermen to attend the exhibition there. The letter was received and filed, the invitation accepted, and a letter of sympathy ordered to be sent to the unfortunate city.

F. Elworthy, secretary for the Royal Jubilee Hospital board, wrote saying that the board was attending to a proper sewage at that institution.

The patronage of the council was requested for Henderson's directory and the report referred to the finance committee for report.

Jas. McCorkill complained of the condition of a light at the corner of North road and Sales avenue, Laid on the table, pending the report of the electric light committee.

W. F. Glover asked for the use of the city's poles for the wires for the new messenger service. Referred to street committee for report.

The water commissioner submitted his report as asked for in Ald. Bragg's resolution regarding money loaned under the Waterworks' Loan by-law. It showed Amount of loan, $150,000; premium on debentures, $2,340; interest to August 31, 1898, $8,036.59; material sold, $4,784; total, $160,424.43; expenditure, $158,140.07; balance, $2284.36. Land not yet paid for at the lake, $848. This was filed.

The medical health officer, Dr. Fraser, submitted the following communication regarding the lazaretto at Darcy Island:

Gentlemen,—I write to report that at my last visit to Darcey Island I found the majority of the lepers in a pitiable condition. Only three or four are able to do any work, and, I am afraid, some of the weaker ones suffer for lack of attention. It is very urgent that these unfortunates should be removed to some well-equipped lazaretto, where they will be properly cared for. In the meantime, it might be well if they were visited more frequently. Could not the province, by paying the expense, induce government to admit them to Tracadie lazaretto, where there are nurses, medical attendants, etc.?

R. L. FRASER, M.D.

Ald. Humphrey thought there should be at least weekly communication with the island. False reports had been sent to Ottawa in regard to the island and although these had been proved to be erroneous it was as well to provide against the possibility of a scandal. Referred to the mayor, health officer and sanitary officer.

The engineer submitted a plan of the street extension proposed in the James Bay district. The building inspector will be instructed to interview the property owners in James Bay between Humboldt and Douglas streets and ascertain their views in regard to the improvement of that district.

The chief of the fire department submitted his report for the month of August. The chief recommended the appointment of a wiring inspector as suggested in an interview published in the Times. The report was received and filed and a telephone will be placed in the pumping station as recommended in the report.

The following buildings on Cormorant street were recommended to be removed on account of their unsanitary condition by the sanitary inspector, viz.: Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 51, lot 533, block H, and 53 and other buildings for about 24 feet east on lot 534, block H, as far as the Prince of Wales saloon. The owners will be requested to meet the council to dispose of the matter.

A number of Chinese merchants complained of a sewer in front of their buildings. Received and filed and the owners will be notified that the matter is being attended to.

A petition also was submitted from Bishop Christie and residents of the south side of Yates street, asking for the removal of four small poles interfering with the laying of the new sidewalk on that street. Referred to the street committee, city engineer and electric light superintendent with power to act.

An itemized account of the goods purchased for the Westminster sufferers was submitted by the purchasing agent.

The electric light committee reported the installing of the following lights:

Corner of Quebec and Menzies streets; cor. Vancouver and Humboldt; cor. Vancouver and Mears; cor. Rockland avenue, near Dewdney's; on MacGregor avenue; cor. Pandora and Belmont streets; on St. Louis; on Topaz, on Pine, opposite Beau street; cor. Esquimalt road and Catherine street, on Maclure; on Pemberton road. They also recommended that the light between Johnson and Yates be removed to the rear of the new custom house on Wharf street.

Ald. Kinsman wanted to know why there was not a lamp on Hillside avenue, at the corner of Second street. The matter was made the subject of a lengthy discussion, several aldermen stating that the corner named had been promised a light three years ago, while others said that the corner was well illuminated. Ald. Kinsman moved, seconded by Ald. Hall, that the light be withdrawn from Topaz avenue and placed at the point he named. Ald. Williams, who had just come in, wanted to know where Centre Ward came in. He noticed two for MacGregor avenue. It might be all right for the aldermen of that name, but it was unfair to the Centre Ward. Ald. MacGregor retorted that he had given the avenue to the city and it was without a walk or light. It was finally decided to remove the light from Topaz avenue to Hillside.

The sewerage committee enclosed a report from the city engineer that the sewerage system cannot be extended to Mr. Bendrot's house on Quebec street.

The streets committee recommended that 110 feet of sidewalk be laid on the east side of Blanchard street and north of Yates street, estimated cost, $2,500; that the Hudson Bay Company be notified to construct a sidewalk over the area portion of Wharf street, south of the office of the C.P.N. Co. which area is occupied by them, as it is necessary that this sidewalk be constructed before any more work of macadamizing is done on Wharf street between the Hudson Bay Company's premises and the south end of the revetment wall. The report was adopted.

The finance committee recommended the expenditure of $1,286.91, and a further appropriation of $1,000 for the Westminster fire sufferers. Received and adopted.

The mayor returned for reconsideration the resolution adopting the report of the street committee, which recommended taking over some narrow streets on the De Cosmos estate. The view was taken by Ald. Humphrey that as one street is 60 feet in width it should be taken over. This was agreed to and a resolution passed rescinding the other portion of the motion on which the narrow streets were assumed.

Leave was granted Ald. MacGregor to introduce his by-law dealing with the storage of explosives. It was introduced and read a first time, and will be read a second time at the next meeting.

Ald. MacGregor read a resolution he intended introducing, which called upon the fire chief to report upon the efficiency or otherwise of the city's protection from fire and suggest any needed improvements. The subject, however, will be looked into without a formal resolution being passed to that effect.

The council rose at 10:15.

Few men understand women. When a woman is weak, sickly, nervous, fretful, irritable and despondent, the average husband imagines that she is simply out of temper. An average husband will probably simply go out and leave her alone for awhile, "to have it out with herself." A bad husband is liable to go off and get drunk. The fact is that the poor wife is suffering from illness of a description that breaks a woman down sooner than any thing else. Her back is weak and aches. Her "sides stitch." She has pains and a dragging sensation in the abdomen. Her appetite is touchy and she suffers from nausea. She has sick headaches, giddiness, dizziness, cold chills, flushings of heat, shortness of breath, palpitation, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, irregularities and nervous and trembling sensations. Her pain-racked nerves are a continual torture.

A woman in this condition is suffering from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs concerned in wifehood and motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes these organs strong and well. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It has transformed thousands of sickly, nervous, petulant, childless and unhappy women into happy, healthy, helpful, amiable wives and mothers. It banishes the discomforts of the period of prospective maternity and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. Good medicine dealers sell it and an honest druggist does not try to urge upon you an inferior substitute for a little extra profit.

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The Diamond Dyes Color All Classes of Goods.

Diamond Dyes, as far as general usefulness is concerned, are far ahead of all the adulterated package and soap grease dyes now before the public. These trade package dyes and soap grease mixtures are very limited in their powers. 'Tis true, they give a semblance of color to thin and flimsy fabrics, but when tried on good dress materials and heavier goods such as flannels, worsteds, tweeds, and cloths, they are simply worthless.

The Diamond Dyes, owing to their great powers of penetration, their perfect solidity and depth of shade, their purity and brilliancy, are adapted for all classes of goods from the thinnest gauze to the heaviest tweeds. This great range of work, possible only to the Diamond Dyes, is what has made them so popular all over the world.

If you would do your dyeing work in proper style, use the Diamond Dyes. Avoid all imitation package and soap preparations. The Diamond Dyes are first and best for home use.

Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy

No adulteration. Never cak