CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

Representative Men Chosen by the Victoria Public Have Their First Meeting.

The First Steps Taken Towards Getting Down at Once to Business.

Twenty-six out of the thirty-six gentlemen chosen by the public meeting last Thursday night as the nucleus of a citizens' committee, gathered in the city hall last night to get into working order for the task of trying to improve the city and bringing about better methods of civic government. The members of the committee showed a great interest in the work that is before them, and are determined not to let the grass grow under their feet, although it is recognized that it will take a great deal of determined effort and not a little time to bring about the desirable ends which they have been set to accomplish.

The mayor was chosen permanent chairman, and the secretary's position was filled pro tem. by Mr. G. H. Barnard, as from the preliminary discussion that took place it was seen that as yet there is some uncertainty as to whether it would not be better to appoint a paid secretary, who would be able to devote a good deal of his time towards gathering information and giving more attention to the work than it would be right to demand of an honorary secretary. Nothing, however, was settled upon in that respect, some of those present favoring a paid secretary, while others thought that with the work divided up among the members of the committee, a paid secretary was not necessary.

Then came balloting for the 14 names necessary to bring the general committee up to 50. The choice fell upon Messrs. R. Hall, A. E. McPhillips, A. J. Dallain, H. D. Helmcken, Q.C., H. A. Munn, A. B. Fraser, W. H. Langley, Ald. Williams, John Brydon, W.H. Bone, George E. Powell, R. L. Drury, H. M. Grahame and N. Shakespeare.

The mayor suggested that sub-committees should be struck to report on the various subjects which were dealt with in the main resolution passed at the public meeting last Thursday. In connection with this, too, he referred to the section on local improvement, and said that, instead of having a separate loan for each particular instance, it would be better to draw up a scheme for improving a number of streets and borrow the money in a lump sum, debentures then being issued as each portion was carried out.

This, however, was not discussed, as it was considered that the sub-committees should deal with the whole question of details.

Mr. Renouf made a suggestion that the committees give public notice of all their meetings, so that citizens who had any information to give could attend.

This idea was generally approved by the committee.

Various suggestions were made as to what particular subjects should be given to each sub-committee, but finally, on motion of Lieut.-Col. Gregory, seconded by Ald. Humphrey, it was decided that a sub-committee consisting of Lieut-Col. Prior, A. G. McCandless, Ald. McGregor, A. C. Flumerfelt, the Mayor and C. E. Renouf should be appointed to select permanent sub-committees and the subjects to be dealt with by each of these sub-committees, and to report at a meeting of the general committee.

Friday was fixed upon as the evening on which the general committee will meet to receive the report.

TELLS OF ATLIN DISTRICT.

Chief Engineer Hawkins Has a Very High Opinion of British Columbia's Northern Goldfields.

Mr. E. C. Hawkins, chief engineer of the White Pass & Yukon railway, arrived in town yesterday. He and Mrs. Hawkins are at the Driard, and expect to remain in town till Sunday. Speaking of the railway, Mr. Hawkins stated last night that by the beginning of December trains would be running to the summit of the White Pass, and by the close of May to navigable water to connect with the Yukon river steamers. The company have about four years more to finish their road to Selkirk, and Mr. Hawkins expects to have it completed long before then. As it is, there are 1,000 men working now for the company, and this force is being increased, and will work right through the winter. Mr. Hawkins, alluding to the Atlin district, predicted great things for that portion of British Columbia. People generally imagined that very little gold has been taken out of Atlin this year, and $50,000 had been mentioned as the maximum amount. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hawkins stated that he had seen $50,000 of Atlin gold in one bank, and from what he knew from his own observations and other sources of information, he put the output for Atlin this season at $150,000 at least. Ten days ago two men reached Skagway from the Atlin district, and reported the discovery of three new creeks to the east of Musket creek. One of these men said that he had prospected the ground and found a very satisfactory showing. Then again, aside from the already known large extent of the placer ground, the finds of extensive and good gold quartz veins were highly gratifying, and from the men he had sent into the district to prospect and report, Mr. Hawkins is perfectly satisfied that the Atlin district is an exceedingly valuable gold field. He mentioned, too, the great extent of country still untouched, and the absence of the inclement climate that makes the Klondike so difficult to prospect. In the Atlin country there is a mild climate, with plenty of grass for feed, and as a result of the gold finds there would be a permanent population settle there.

OLD ENGLAND'S FLAG VS. DR. W. A. CHASE.

The virtues of Dr. Chase's remedies are known the world over and like old England's flag the sun on them never sets.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, Kidney-Liver Pills, Catarrh Cure, Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and Liver Cure enjoy the the confidence of everybody They have won their way into the public favor on merit. Their sterling qualities and high standing and purity have made them the household word all round the world. All dealers sell and recommend them.

BASKETBALL.

First Senior League Match of the Season This Evening.

The first league basketball game of the season between Nos. 1 and 2 companies takes place to-night in the drill hall. The notice in which the game was called for last night was a mistake. The game will commence at 8 sharp. The following players will represent No. 2 Company: Guard, L. Royds; defence, H. Gartley and D. S. Tuck; forwards, H. Lindsay, W. Winsby, T. P. Patton and W. N. Winsby.

There will be a general practice of the Wasps' club to-night in the hall on Fort street. The first league game comes off against the Swifts early next week, and as this will be the last opportunity for practice before the match, all members should be present. The captain will also report and explain the changes made in the rules at the recent league meeting.

A meeting to form an intermediate basketball league will be held in the early part of next week, probably Tuesday or Wednesday. All clubs intending entering the series should make arrangements to send their captain and one representative to this meeting.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Teller's Loss at Vancouvern Economy in Nelson Jail The Cariboo Railway.

VANCOUVER.

Assistant Manager Rintoul, of the Bank of Montreal, says regarding the reported loss: "It is true that a certain sum is missing, but the amount has been very much overstated. The money was in sovereigns. There is nothing of exceptional interest in this, it is in fact just a case of a teller's being short. He may have overpaid someone and will simply have to make the amount good himself. He is able to do this as the amount missing is not large and that is all there is in the story."

The customs returns for Vancouver for October, are as follows: Imports, dutiable, $162,916; imports, free, $32,402; total, $195,318. Duty collected, $52,726; other revenue, $4,466; exports, $233,642.

The boiler works and machine shop of the British Columbia Iron Works will be in operation again before a very few days are past. James Shaw and W. W. Gabriel have come over to open up the works, Mr. Shaw's father having acquired them. The shops are being overhauled and it is expected that they will be ready for business this week.

The postal authorities have received word of the robbery of the contents of a mail bag between Fernie and McLeod.

PARIS BELLE SETTLEMENT.

An authoritative report has been received at Rossland announcing that the Paris Belle litigation has been brought to a close, and that deeds are now in New York to be signed by the officers of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway conveying title to purchasers of land from the railway company on this ground. The Paris Belle company now owns its entire mineral claim, comprising 41 acres, a portion of which lies in the very heart of the residential portion of Rossland. During the progress of the trial, which, previous to its settlement, was on the way to the privy council of England, this land had been squatter upon, and in their turn the squatters had been ordered off, only to return and hold on. Others had been induced to purchase, but could of course obtain no valid deed. Now all this is over, purchasers will obtain title and the lots in this vicinity will doubtless become ready sellers when the Paris Belle owners are ready to do business.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The bark Gartmore, of Glasgow, Capt. Corrance, has arrived at Westminster from Vancouver, where she was loading lumber from the Hastings saw mills, at the time of the fire. On completing her cargo of lumber from the Royal City mills she will leave for Iquiqui, Chile.

The following are the customs returns for the port of New Westminster for the month ending October 31, 1898: Imports, dutiable, $76,115; imports, free, $5,761; total, $81,876. Duty collected, $20,604; other revenues collected, $73; exports: the mine, $55; the fisheries, $1,012,390; the forest, $450; agricultural products, $12,253; manufactures, $611; total, $1,025,759.

The fall assizes are in progress before Chief Justice McColl, Attorney-General Martin appearing for the Crown.

Admiral Palliser has written to the city council respecting the requested survey of the Fraser river, conveying the regrets of the Admiralty that, in the interest of Her Majesty's service, they cannot alter the programme of surveys which has been drawn up for the survey ship Egeria.

It is rumored that the C.P.R. is negotiating for the construction of a dry dock at New Westminster, because it has certain advantages over other places on account of fresh water.

NELSON.

It is reported that the Pilot Bay smelter will resume operations as soon as the coke supply from the Crow's Nest Pass is available.

Mr. John R. McLaren, second gaoler in the provincial gail at Nelson, has resigned. With his retirement the gaol staff will be Wadren Fitzstubbs and Gaoler Partridge. At the present time there are 25 prisoners.

ASHCROFT.

The total cost of the fire apparatus purchased by the fire committee will be about $982.50. This includes 750 feet Maltese cross carbolized rubber fire hose, 2½ four-ply, coupled complete, at $1.05 per foot, $787.50; one hose reel, $100; 2 brass nozzels, $10 each. $20; 1 rubber nozzle, $16; spanners, $9; freight (about) $50.

Mr. Charles Eardine, secretary of the New Besee Syndicate, Ltd., 27 Clements Lane, London, E.C., writes to the Ashcroft Mining Review as follows: "May I point out that in your issue of the 14th ultimo, your correspondent on the Cariboo railways appears to be somewhat at fault, attributing as he does, the ownership of the Cariboo railway charter to the Omineca-Cariboo Navigation Co. This charter has been acquired by the New Besee Syndicate, Ltd., for the purpose of amalgamating with the Cariboo and Omineca Chartered Co., which latter charter was obtained on the representation of the New Besee Syndicate, Ltd., from the British Columbia government, and was proclaimed in the B. C. Gazette of September 1. Carrying with it, as it does, the right of establishing steamer and other communication from Quesnelle to North Tacla Lake, the motive of amalgamation of the Cariboo railway with this charter is apparent."

HE BEATS THE WORLD

A British Columbian Who Is the Champion Among the Miniature Writers.

He Has Put Over Twelve Thousand Words on an Ordinary Post Card.

Occasionally one sees accounts of wonderful feats in writing an extraordinary number of words in the smallest possible space. There appeared, for example, in the San Francisco Bulletin in 1896 an account of what Walter D. Wellman, an American, and M. C. F. Grincourt, a Frenchman, had accomplished in this line of caligraphic miniature freaks. The Frenchman succeeded in getting 5,454 words on an ordinary postcard, and the American eclipsed this by writing the remarkable number of 7,068 in the same space. British Columbia has of late been going ahead at a rapid rate, and is now getting to the front as a producer of big mines and enormous fruit. Now she jumps away to the front with the finest writer in the person of Mr. John Spears, of Corfield, on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway line. Mr. Spears puts both the foreigners far in the background with a 12,125 words on a postcard—very little short of what the Frenchman and American combined were able to do. Mr. Spears wrote this on an ordinary post-card in long hand, with an ordinary pen and the aid only of the naked eye. He got in 183 lines to 110 for Mr. Grincourt, and 154 for Mr. Wellman. Perhaps one of the most wonderful efforts by Mr. Spears is one of the specimens he has submitted to the Colonist. On a portion of a postcard, measuring 1 1-6 inches by 1 7-16 inches, he has copied a newspaper article containing no less than 700 words. In spite of the exceedingly minute letters, the writing can be read with the naked eye, so perfect is it.

Another curiosity is what is probably the smallest letter in the world. It consists of two pages, with 30 lines to the page, and the postage stamp in the Liliputian envelope quite covers it. This strange little letter travelled over 3,000 miles to the Montreal Star and reached its destination safely.

Another one of Mr. Spears' efforts was written on a piece of paper the size and diameter of the head of an ordinary pencil. It is the Lord's Prayer, making 17 lines of writing. Writing this size on an ordinary post-card, Mr. Spears could have got 210 lines of writing on it, or between 18,000 and 19,000 words.

He has written and bound together a book containing 90 pages and nearly 10,000 words. A postage stamp laid on this book would hide it entirely from view.

Mr. Spears has spent much of his leisure in making tiny landscape models, drawing and painting portraits, etc., and attributes his skill in fine writing to this training. Apparently he is quite a genius in other directions, for he says he has perfected no less than 163 inventions, ranging from a button to a water cycle, but as he had no idea of the worth of these inventions nor the money to get them on the market, he has not bothered about them.

WHEELING IN PORTLAND.

Special Permission to Use the Sidewalks During the Rainy Months.

Beginning to-day, bicyclists are at liberty to ride upon the sidewalks of Portland until April 1, subject, of course, to the ordinance which grants them the privilege of using the sidewalks during the rainy months. The desertion of the streets by wheelmen will probably hardly be noticed in any part of the city, for ever since the first rain fell few have plowed through Portland mud.

Collisions between pedestrians and cyclists would be avoided were the walkers to take the same pains to keep out of the path of the riders as they would to let another footman pass. Too often, though, they walk three and four abreast on a sidewalk and deliberately block the cyclists. In such cases sudden "pile-ups" are not the fault of the latter. On their part, wheelmen will be expected to keep within the speed limit of six miles per hour, and any violation will be punished.

The best way for pedestrians to escape collision with bicyclists is that adopted by a well known citizen, whose business compels him to be on the streets a great deal at night. He gives this advice:

"Whenever you hear a bell behind you do not attempt to dodge the cyclist, but stand perfectly still, and let him dodge you. If you turn to the right or the left you may be run down, for the wheelman may take a notion to turn in the same direction. At night I meet many cyclists, and many pass me, but I have never had an accident, and people who follow my example will be able to make the same report."

The ordnance regulating sidewalk riding, passed by the council May 19, 1897, and approved by Mayor Pennoyer the following day, is as follows:

Sec. 33. That any person who shall drive, wheel, ride or draw upon the sidewalk within the city of Portland any hand truck or other vehicle, except hand carriages for children, or shall ride a bicycle upon any sidewalk, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the municipal court shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $50; or shall be imprisoned not less than two days nor more than 25 days; provided, that it shall be lawful to ride bicycles, at a speed not to exceed six miles per hour, on the sidewalks of the city of Portland, during the months of November, December, January, February, March and April in each year.—Portland Oregonian.

A WORTHY OBJECT.

Subscriptions Will Be Received by the Colonist in Aid of Mrs. Kinsey.

The Colonist is in receipt of a letter signed "Sympathizer" drawing attention to the fact that Mrs. Kinsey, widow of the late Driver Kinsey, of the Victoria fire department, and her five little children had been left unprovided for. The writer suggested that a subscription list be opened by the Colonist and enclosed $2 with which to start it. It was learned from Chief Deasy that the present wants of the widow and orphans had been provided for and that the members of the department had decided to give an entertainment for their benefit. This, however, will not go far toward providing for their future wants, and the Colonist has therefore decided to adopt the suggestion of "Sympathizer" and open a list. Subscriptions will be received at the Colonist business office and duly acknowledged.

HOW TO LIVE 300 YEARS.

Scientists Believe Such an Age Will Be Possible, and Point Out the Way to It.

(John E. Watkins, Jr., in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Dr. W. Kinnear, a London scientist, claims to have discovered how old age can be greatly prolonged by abstinence from certain foods. Old age, he says, is to a great extent due to deposits in our systems of earthly matter, principally carbonate and phosphate of lime, mixed with other salts. They pass from the stomach into the blood. In early life they are found to be thrown off by the system. In later years they are not.

The anatomists all agree that man begins in a gelatinous condition and ends in a bony one. An infant's skull is soft like rubber, while an aged person's bones are so brittle that they will not knit when broken. This, according to Dr. Kinnear, is almost entirely the result of diet. Of course, we have heard that water containing lime makes the bones develop unusually. Not only the bones, but, according to this new theory, all of the organs of the body become hardened as old age creeps on. The heart becomes partially ossified and imperfect circulation results. The arteries become clogged and the body ill-nourished. We have seen ossified men in side-shows and museums. Are we now to believe that old age is a condition approaching this?

And this is how old age can be postponed. The foods which particularly contain the dangerous salts mentioned are found on analysis to be the cereals and those which contain nitrogen. If you wish to prolong your youth, therefore, after middle life, according to this savant, you should abstain from bread, beef and old mutton, among numerous other things. These three, however, are selected by the doctor as the most dangerous of ordinary items of diet. And here is the diet for prolonged youth:

Eat an abundance of fruit. It is deficient in nitrogen. Raw, juicy apples are especially recommended. For other meats substitute fish, poultry, young mutton and veal. They contain very little of the dangerous salts. Eat moderately of everything. Drink daily two of three glasses of distilled water, containing 10 or 15 drops of diluted phosphoric acid in each. This acid, says the doctor, is one of the most powerful influences known to science for shielding the system from old age. All drinking water used after middle life should be distilled. Ordinary water contains deposits which aid in the partial ossification of the body. This recipe should be more strictly adhered to as age commences to mar beauty. In youth it is not necessary to be so strict as toward middle life.

This may sound very visionary, yet it is not at variance with opinions of some of the wisest anatomists and chemists. Dr. A. Dechambre, the noted French anatomist, has shown that the vital processes which indicate the aging of an animal exhibit their intensities especially in the heads of the bones. In infancy the latter are cartilege, which gradually and uniformly hardens into bone. According to his estimate, this hardening under natural conditions should not be so complete as to cause death until between the 90th and the 100th year. In other words, he finds that death is a result of ossification.

Dr. Kinnear is not the only one whose brain has been hatching out schemes by which the ambition of Ponce de Leon may be partially realized before the close of the dawning century.

Dr. Baraduc, who lately created a sensation by his revelations before the Congress of Psycology at Munich, claims now to have devised a delicate instrument, known as the "biometer," for measuring the intensity of the vital force in man. This intensity is claimed to have proportionate effects in attracting or repelling a delicately poised needle to so many degrees. Continued youth, of course, depends upon the keeping of this force at its maximum after middle age. When a man is in perfect health, the vital current plays through his system from right to left, according to the biometer. The right hand then will attract the needle 15 degrees, because the current is entering and the needle strives to follow the force. The left hand will repel it, because the force is leaving that extremity. Loss of vitality is supposed to be shown by both hands repelling the needle. During sleep, however, both hands attract it. A reversal of the current of its own accord is looked upon as a sure harbinger of trouble. According to the doctor, an instrument which will then reverse it again will greatly prolong life. He has invented a device which he claims will do the work of renewing youth more effectively than any other instrument yet invented. As soon as the biometer registers a great loss of vitality, the subject is shut in a cell in which are arranged electric lights of great intensity and other electric fixtures. After remaining in this mysterious luminous bath for five minutes he regains his maximum of vigor, and thus has his youthful vitality restored while he waits. The biometer afterwards indicates that the vital current has been reversed and is working overtime.

The writer a day or two ago talked over these matters with Dr. Elmer Gates, the progressive inventor and experimenter.

"It is my belief," said Dr. Gates, "that man should be able to do as well as many animals do—live eight or nine times as long as the period before maturity. Man matures at about 24 or 25. Nine times this would be at least 200 years. But I have other reasons than this analogy for believing in the prolongation of human life. In the first place, parents of ideal health have seldom taken special precautions to beget children. Selective propagation, which has produced such wonderful results in the whole range of animal and vegetable culture, could be applied to the human race. It is very easy by selective propagation to lengthen the life period of lower forms of animals and vegetable creatures. In fact, I have succeeded in trebling the life of several lower forms of organisms, and the same principles will apply to higher forms. When it is remembered that the human race has probably not yet produced a single child the result of fullest scientific parental preparation, it will not be wondered at that life is so short. If for five or six generations parental preparation were made, the average period of life of the descendants would probably be about double that of the present average period.

"Again, the early periods of life have been left almost entirely to chance. But little thought has ben given to proper dress, to proper exercise, to proper nutrition along the superior lines opened by recent discoveries. Furthermore, health is not possible in a person who has either under or over developed any part of his brain. The systems of education in vogue have most largely developed one or two or three groups of brain structures, almost to the entire exclusion of other groups. The time will some day come when the child will be given an all-round brain development. We may then expect much higher health and longer life. The only one of the environmental conditions which we now regulate is that of heat. For that purpose we have stoves in our houses and wear clothes upon our bodies. There are five or six other environmental conditions of equal importance which humanity has not yet attempted to regulate. When this is done, longer life will be the result.

"Furthermore, we are entering upon an era of food-improvement. I have found that by a process of selective propagation and by a method of training the psychologic functions of the cells of plants that any of the desirable chemicall components of a cereal, fruit or vegetable can be regularly augmented from 1 to 2 per cent. in amount each plant generation and the undesirable chemical constituents eliminated at about the same rate. The time, therefore, is not far distant when foods will be obtainable capable of more completely nourishing the body and more fully supplying mental energy. This will prolong life.

"I have still another reason. Medicine has not been scientific. The time is not far distant when a more scientific mode of curing disease will be in common use. I have lately demonstrated that by psychologic measurements the approach of a chronic disease can be detected a few years before the patient has the first conscious symptoms. This inaugurated a scientific preventive medicine and hygiene.

health of man can not be prolonged even beyond the 200th year. A few instances have been recorded where people have attained an age beyond a century. If these had inter-married and had applied the suggestions I have herein made, there is no doubt but that their progeny would have lived to a greater age, and so on, until a race would be produced capable of living perhaps 300 years. It is all a matter of cell-functioning—that is, of mind functioning—as to whether a man shall live long or not."

Now that we have been to the wise doctors, let us ask some centenarians what they have to say as to the problem of prolonging human life. G. E. D. Diamond, of San Francisco, 102 years old, attributes his great span of life to regularly anointing his body with olive oil for the last thirty years, during which time he has not eaten a particle of meat. The idea was suggested to him by the description in the Bible of the anointing of the chosen king of Israel with olive oil for the purpose of increasing his number of years. Betsy Saunders, of Norwalk, Conn., over 105 years old, says she often feels wicked because she is such a glutton, and her case reminds us of that of Thomas Parr, servant to the Earl of Arundel, who died of overglutting, in his 54th year. During his last years his diet was generally sub-rancid cheese, whey, milk and bread. John Bayles an Englishman, who died at about 130, abstained from meat and dieted on small-beer, bread, butter and sugar. He had a tremendous chest, as had also Richard Reddick, a Pittsburg negro, who was reported two years ago living at 113. The diet of Henry Jenkins, said to have been the oldest Englishman on record, and who is believed to have attained the age of at least 169, was described as "coarse and sour." St. Mungo, of Wales, 165, always slept on the ground. Appollonius, a Pythagoran priest, 130, when young renounced "wine, women and all sorts of flesh," discarded shoes, stopped cutting his hair and clothed himself only in linen. Matilda de Shields, who died in Washington a year ago at the age of 113, attributed her enormous years to her Indian ancestry. She was the granddaughter of an Indian chief.

The writer has for some years made it a fad to collect all available literature relating to extreme longevity. He has perused records of several thousands of individuals reputed to have lived more than 100 years. No general deductions can well be made from all these cases, many of which are probably fictitious, except that the great majority of centenarians appear to have been poor people, who have eaten plain food and performed manual labor in the fresh air. Another deduction which might be mentioned, were it not calculated to shock the anti-tobacco crusaders, is that a remarkable percentage of the female centenarians and a still greater percentage of the males have been inveterate slaves to the filthy weed.

RHEUMATISM AND LYING.

A Physician Finds a Connection Between the Two.

Washington Star.

"Rheumatism makes more liars than any other disease," said a physician, "though the people most affected by it are unconsciously affected, as far as their lying is concerned. Ordinarily an attack of rheumatism, coming and going, lasts about three weeks. The second week is generally the worst as far as pain is concerned. The first week the sufferer devotes his or her own cures. Failing to quiet the attack and the consequent pain, the second week is taken up with trying the various remedies suggested by friends and acquaintances.

"As the third week enters, the sufferer in the meantime having about made up his or her mind to let the disease have its own way, having given up the hope of trying to cure it, the patient is ready to try as many things and remedies as come along and generally does so, it matters not how nonsensical they are.

"One says wear a pewter ring on the second finger of the left hand, another to drink great quantities of water, another to consume a half a dozen lemons a day, another to carry horse chestnuts in your pockets, and so on By the end of the third week the rheumatism has passed away and praises are sung to every ear in favor of the last remedy tried. The entire credit is given the last thing tried, and while it may not have done any more good than if the patient carried a brick in his overcoat or dress pocket if that was the particular thing last done it will be for all time heralded as a cure certain and reliable. Here is where rheumatism makes liars of people. It is rare that a sufferer from rheumatism is ever told to consult a physician. That seems to be the last thing thought of in cases of rheumatism, though nearly the first thing in nearly all other attacks of disease.

"Curiously enough, in nearly all the springs, medicated baths and other sure cures the patient is told that twenty-one baths or twenty-one days of drinking the water is necessary. Here comes in the three weeks again, and I suppose it is necessary. It is at best a troublesome complaint, and it rarely yields until it has run its course, to return on the slightest provocation."

A WIRE TO DAWSON.

Mr. Tarte Said to Favor Ashcroft Route for Government Line.

An Ottawa special to the Mail and Empire of Toronto says: "A telegraph line to Dawson City must be constructed in the immediate future. At the coming session of parliament, Mr. Tarte, it is said, will ask for an appropriation to build a line via the Ashcroft-Cariboo route. The government telegraph system extends now to Quesnelle and Barkerville, and from these points the line, it is expected, will follow the route projected by the Western Union in the early '80's to Telegraph Creek, hence the name. From this place the system would be extended to Teslin Lake, and then by means of a cable in the bed of the lakes and rivers to Dawson. The latter course, it is thought, will be safer than a land line, as it will be less liable to interruptions."

ALL IS NOT HARMONY.

Friction Between the Civil and Military Authorities at Honolulu.

Typhoid Fever Alarmingly Prevalent Among Uncle Sam's Troops on the Island.

The military and civil authorities at Honolulu cannot be said to be a happy family. There has been considerable ill feeling between them ever since the American troops arrived, but it was left for Judge Wilcox to cause an open rupture. Some weeks ago Lieutenants Merriam and Wheelock caused a sensation by proclaiming martial law on the streets of Honolulu, and for two hours established a reign of terror. What made the incident still more serious was the fact that Lieut. Wheelock was in charge of the provost guard, which is supposed to prevent disorderly conduct on the part of the soldiers. Gen. King took a very lenient view of the officers' offence, Wheelock simply being relieved of the command of the guard and took no notice of Merriam's offence, in fact that officer was the general's guest at dinner the next evening. On account of the action or inaction of Gen. King the civil authorities issued orders to the police to pay no attention to the provost guard but to arrest any soldier who in any way violated the civil law. As a result the police station was filled with soldiers every night.

It was in sentencing one of these offenders that Judge Wilcox stirred up the "hornets' nest". He referred to the "punishment" meted out to the two offending officers and remarked that he had no confidence in the court-martial.

Judge Wilcox received a note from General King asking him if he had been correctly reported in regard to what he said when in the act of pronouncing sentence on the soldiers. Judge Wilcox sent back word by the orderly that he had been reported correctly in substance but not verbatim. Then the General asked the Judge to make a public apology, but His Honor refused to do so, saying he had nothing to add or retract. Gen. King wrote still another letter referring to the Judge's statements as false and defamatory. The Judge wrote that he had made no false and defamatory statements but this letter was returned unopened.

Another cause of trouble between the civil and military authorities has been the sanitary arrangements at the camps. These were very defective and were the cause of much sickness among the soldiers. The board of health offered to co-operate to remove the refuse from the camp, but the offer was declined with the result that the sickness increased and typhoid fever became alarmingly prevalent. A large fever hospital is being erected by the military authorities.

It is stated that President Dole is not a candidate for Governor of Hawaii. Minister Sewell, however, seems to be favored.

With the exception of President Dole, who was away, and Minister Damon, every member of the Hawaiian executive was ill when the Aorangi left Honolulu.

The home for Hawaiian girls at Wailuku was completely destroyed by fire on October 17.

"There is always something happening to worry me!" exclaimed the Chinese emperor to the friend with whom he was travelling incog.

"What's the matter now?"

"The rumor that I'm alive has been started again."—Washington Star.

Wit for the Occasion.—Nora—Ah, Pat, Oi can't foind worruds to tell yez how much Oi am indebted to yez for this lovely watch.

Pat—Sure, Nora, an' it's meself that is in debt for it dape enough for both av us! —The Jewellers' Weekly.

One In Seven

DIES OF CONSUMPTION

This is proven by statistics. Two-thirds of all the cases of consumption begin with catarrh. From these facts you can figure out what chance you have of escaping death by consumption.

It is easy to neglect catarrh until it works its way insidiously into the lungs and becomes consumption.

It is easy to cure catarrh if you immediately resort to the use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is delightfully healing and soothing. It clears the air passages, makes breathing free and easy, relieves the pressure which causes headache, makes the breath sweet, and restores hearing.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is a positive cure for catarrh. 25 cents a box. Blower free.

Dr. Chase's New Receipt Book, cloth bound, 500 pages, regular price $1.00, sent to any address in Canada on receipt of 50 cents and this coupon. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. 31.

Chafed Skins, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Chilblanes, Chapped Hands, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds and Skin Ailments are Quickly relieved by the use of . . . .

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT

Large Pots, 1x1½ each (English Rate.) Editor "Household Words" says: "We are constantly appealed to for remedies which can safely be used in domestic practice for such ills as skin eruptions, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, as well as colds in the chest. In all such cases, and, indeed, in a host of others, we have found Calvert's Carbolic Ointment invaluable."

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER

Awarded 75 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.

AGENTS:

Langley & Henderson Bros., Victoria, B. C.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES

We want the services of a number of families to do knitting for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish $20 machine and supply the yarn free, and pay you for the work as sent in.

Distance no hindrance; $7 to $10 per week made, according to time devoted to the work.

Write at once. Name references.

CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING CO., Toronto.

BOYS

BOYS can earn a genuine Waltham Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Laundry Bluing, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rings, etc., at 5c. to 50c. each. No money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation.

Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

In the Matter of the Estate of

STEPHEN DOWNES, DECEASED

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against Stephen Downes, late of Australia Ranch, Cariboo, farmer, who died on the 21st June, 1898, are required to send full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and of the nature of the securities (if any) held by them to J. A. Fraser, of Quesnelle, B. C., or to the undersigned, on or before the 20th day of January, 1899. All persons indebted to said estate are required to pay the amounts due by them to said J. A. Fraser, or to the undersigned forthwith. After the said 20th of January, 1899, the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated the 20th day of October, 1898.

CREASE & CREASE,
17 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executors.

NOTICE.

Section 109, Sooke District—Estate of the Late G. W. Brown, Deceased.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th day of November, A.D. 1898, for the purchase of above section, containing 117 acres, alder bottom, and easily cleared. Good site for cannery, situate at the head of Bechey Bay.

Before any tender can be accepted the approval of the Court must be obtained.

Dated 20th October, A.D. 1898.

DRAKE, JACKSON AND HELMECKEN, Solicitors for the Trustees.

NOTICE.

George A. Pritchett, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Trustee's and Executor's Act, notice is hereby given that creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of George A. Pritchett, late of Gignora, Cassiar, B. C., who died on the 7th September, 1898, administration of whose estate and effects was granted to James Porter, of Telegraph Creek, Cassiar, and Duncan McKinnon, of Wrangel, Alaska, by the will of the said George A. Pritchett (deceased), dated the twenty-seventh day of June, 1895, at Wrangel, Alaska, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims and demands to the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon, at their residences aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of November, 1898. And notice is hereby given that, at the expiration of the above mentioned day, the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon will proceed to distribute the assets of the said George A. Pritchett amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon have then had notice, and the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon have had no notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1898.

(Signed) JAMES PORTER,
(Signed) DUNCAN M'KINNON,
Administrators of the Estate.
Date of first publication, Sept. 28, 1898.

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on Chilcotin River, about three miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked H. T. E. Peake, S.W. corner, thence 80 chains E., thence 40 chains N., thence 80 chains W., thence 40 chains S., to point of commencement. HAROLD T. E. PEAKE.
September 8, 1898. s15

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at the head of Kitamaat Arm, Coast district, commencing at W. McKenzie's N.E. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to W. McKenzie's N.W. corner; thence east along W. McKenzie's north boundary 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less. ERNEST TEMPLE.
Kitamaat Arm, August 20th, 1898.

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on the Chilcotin River about five miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked R. F. Newton S.W. corner, thence 80 chains E., thence 40 chains N., thence 80 chains W., thence 40 chains S., to point of commencement. R. F. NEWTON.
September 8, 1898. s15

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on the Chilcotin River about five miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked H. P. Hayliff S.W. corner, thence E. 80 chains, thence N. 40 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence S. 40 chains to point of commencement. H. P. S. Hayliff.
September 8, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described timber lands, situate, in the district of Cassiar, B. C.: Commencing at a post on the west side of Pine creek, about one-half mile north of Pine creek discovery camp, and the same distance from the creek; thence northwesterly 40 chains to base of mountain range; thence southwesterly 240 chains; thence southeasterly 40 chains; thence northeasterly 240 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 1,000 acres, more or less. W. G. MITCHELL.
Dated August 29th, 1898.

NOTICE.—Take notice that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of land, situate in the district of Cassiar, British Columbia, commencing at a post marked W. G. Mitchell, southeasterly corner; thence northeast 40 chains to Junction of Pine creek with Lake Surprise; thence in a northwesterly direction 40 chains along the shore of Lake Surprise; thence 40 chains in a southwesterly direction; thence 40 chains in a southeasterly direction, to point of commencement. W. G. MITCHELL.
Pine Creek, Lake Atlin, Sept. 8th, 1898.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. se10-dy&w

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to prospect for coal on the following described tract of land situated on the Sickine river two miles below the town of Glenora, District of Cassiar: Commencing at a stake marked John Lyngholm, N.W. corner post; thence 60 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 60 chains west; thence 80 chains north to point of commencement; containing 480 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, B.C., October 7th, 1898
o28 JOHN LYNGHOLM.