

Support the By-Laws

The Meeting Last Night Favors Carrying Out All the Schemes.

The Work to Be Carried Out By Local Contractors If Possible.

The meeting of citizens held in the city hall last night was not a large one. There were scarcely a hundred present but a feature of the meeting was the pronounced decision of every one who spoke upon the subject to vote for all the by-laws. Several expressed themselves as having been opposed to some of them at first, but had come to the conclusion that Victoria could not afford to vote against any of them.

Mayor Hayward was elected chairman of the meeting, and in opening, lamented the fact that so few of the ratepayers had attended when such important matters as the by-laws were being considered. He thought it might be taken as a mark of confidence on the part of the ratepayers, and felt that they would turn out on Monday and vote for all of them.

A strong impression was abroad concerning the school trustees. When the proposal was first made for \$30,000 for the building of a high school, it was taken out of the ordinary revenue of the city and the council were not at all made up of the strength of each physical organ. A man's strength is made up of heart strength, liver strength, kidney strength, lung strength, etc., in combination, and all this strength is created and sustained by the nutrition derived from food. Hence it is easy to see that when the stomach and its allied organs are diseased and the nutrition of the body is reduced, that the consequent weak body means weakness of its organs, "weak" heart, "weak" lungs, "weak" kidneys, etc. And when "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured diseases of the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts, strength comes back to the body and its several organs in the way which strength can be made, and it is by the nutrition derived from food properly digested and assimilated, and diseases of heart, liver, lungs, kidneys and other organs are cured by Golden Medical Discovery, when is the origin in the diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition.

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce's medicine, and to obtain the opinion of a specialist without cost or fee. All correspondence held as strictly private and confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

The motive for solicitation is to enable the dealer to make the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines. When a dealer offers a substitute medicine claiming it to be just as good as "Golden Medical Discovery," remember that he is the only person who can possibly profit by the substitution. His profit is your loss.

Don't Buy One. Don't buy a medical work when you get one free. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser containing more than a thousand large pages and over five hundred illustrations is sent free of charge to pay postage of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the volume in cloth binding, or only stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y. writes Mr. D. Merchant, of Tylersburg, Clarion Co., Penn. "Had I not been so much without relief, then I began to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took seven bottles. Before I began to take it I weighed 119 pounds, and now I weigh 176. I am working steadily and feel like a well man. I send you many thanks."

Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine specially designed to cure diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition and to purify the blood. But the ingredients which enter into the "Discovery" include one of the best heart tonics known in medicine. So while "Golden Medical Discovery" cures the diseased stomach, it strengthens the heart and enables the pumping of an adequate blood supply to the stomach and kidneys thus improving the action of these organs.

"I was in poor health when I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicine," writes Mr. Elmer Lawler, of Volga, Jefferson Co., Ind. "I had heart, stomach and lung troubles. I was not able to do any work, I had a severe cough and hemorrhage of the lungs, but after using your medicine, a while I commenced to gain in strength and flesh, and stopped coughing right away. I look about six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I feel like a different person. I gladly recommend your medicine to all sufferers, for I know it cured me."

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There is no such improvement as contemplated in the other by-laws. Trustees Drury and Huggett declined to speak upon the subject, as they did not think it would be fair to occupy the time as other matters were to be considered. Trustee Jay said that the question of a new High school was not a new one in the city. The necessity for it had been urged by previous school boards. It had been pronounced by Mayor Hayward as a necessity when he was chairman of the board, and also by Chairman McKimble before that time.

Vancouver with a high school, costing about \$300,000, was starting for a new building costing \$100,000. Seattle was building one costing \$300,000. Was Victoria to remain behind?

Settlers coming to this part of the country looked to a place where there were educational advantages before settling in a city.

C. H. Luzzini referred to the advertising of Seattle in the East, in which its schools were prominently put forward. He did not think that the city could afford to defeat the High School By-law. It would be heralded throughout the East and would be detrimental to the city's interests.

With regard to the Point Ellice bridge, the public were shown the remains of the bridge that went down and fifty-six lost their lives. The bridge which served as a substitute was detrimental to the good name of Victoria.

The James Bay flats were an eye-sore, and he might also say a nose-sore to the city.

Government street was not good enough as a business street. It was not as good as a country road. The condition of the street was such that business places were put to a loss. The expense of carrying road material out the street and in turn carrying it off again was a poor policy. He did not think the city could afford to defeat any one of the by-laws. He believed the by-laws would be carried if the ratepayers came out to vote, therefore he should not attention should be paid towards getting the voters out. The unprogressive in the city would all get out and vote, and this should be offset by good work from those interested.

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That, in the opinion of this meeting, the best interests of the city require the passage of all the proposed local by-laws.

He said that he had undergone a change since the time when the by-laws were first brought before the public. He had then thought that the council were going it rather strong, but he now believed the Victoria could not afford to vote down any one of those by-laws.

He was opposed to the system of taxing the poor ratepayers to provide higher education for the rich. But the High school scheme was one which was well adapted to the needs of the city. In the meantime a High school should be built, as it would pay better than providing a manual accommodation for the public school.

A new bridge was needed at Point Ellice, and it had to be built sooner or later. The important trade of Esquimalt and Work Point should be catered to. He invited tourists who were afraid to go across any of the bridges they had in this city.

The saving of a large annual cost in repairs to James Bay bridge and the worth in the form of reclaimed land were worthy of consideration in connection with the proposed by-laws.

Trustee Drury took occasion to set right an impression which might be created by Mr. MacGregor's remarks. The question of fixing the course of study to be pursued in the schools was not in the hands of the trustees, but was controlled by the Council of Public Instruction. The graduates of our High school were well known in the business world. The objection urged sometimes to contributing to school purposes because a person was not directly interested was a poor one. It might as well be said that a man who has not had occasion to engage in litigation should be freed from contributing towards the maintenance of judges.

Mr. Yates, in seconding the resolution, thought that in defeating the High school by-law the ratepayers would do more to help the city than anything since the bridge disaster. He instanced an occasion upon which the Hon. Israel Harris had taken a walk in the city and the lack of ventilation was such that the children were literally steaming, and the old women were coughing and sneezing.

It had been asked why should the city pay 50 per cent. of the cost of paving Government street when they paid only 33 per cent. for Yates and Fort streets? While they nominally paid only 33 per cent. of those streets, yet having to pay the whole of the intersection, the cost was brought up in the case of Fort street to 47 per cent., and in Yates street to 57 per cent. In paving Government street it was agreed that 50 per cent. of the whole of the street, including the whole of the intersection, should be borne by the property owners.

In the matter of the Point Ellice bridge a very fair agreement had been reached with the tramway company. They had agreed to meet 25 per cent. of the cost of the bridge, and the engineer believed would cost \$24,000. It had been suggested advisable to insert the sum of \$75,000 in the by-law, so as to meet the contingencies which might arise. Engineer Topp in making an estimate had said that \$24,000 would cover the whole cost. The tramway company also agreed to pay 25 per cent. of the maintenance, with the exception of the plankings, the wear upon which was in no way due to that company.

His Worship the Mayor at this juncture explained the financial aspect of the bridge and the James Bay mud flats schemes. He said figures had been received from an eastern bridge company offering to put a bridge at Point Ellice, with a factor of safety of 5, for \$24,000 complete. This the tramway company would pay \$17,250, leaving the city only \$6,750 of an expenditure.

In respect to James Bay, he was satisfied that \$100,000 would do the work. So fully was he convinced of this that he had no doubt that he would be able to secure the contract. The by-law provides for \$30,000. The \$50,000 extra was put in to meet contingencies which might arise in connection with the extension of Douglas street to Belleville. Some time before entering upon the school he had asked a party in the city to secure a piece of property through which the street would pass and have it bonded over to the city. The owner of the property, which is assessed at \$8,900, asked \$20,000 for the price. The only alternative left was to expropriate the land necessary and have it settled by arbitration. The property would be improved so much when the scheme was carried out that he did not anticipate much trouble in arriving at a settlement.

The public could rest assured that bonds would be issued only for the amount required for carrying out the various schemes, and he expected fully to have \$50,000 or \$40,000 to the good on them.

Mr. Marchand spoke of the principles of finance involved. In the old country the time covered by a loan was made to

come well within the life of the improvement. The covering of fifty years by the loan for a High school was a long one. He believed in the principle of keeping the loans well within the life of the improvement, which should be considered the time at which the repairs commenced. An exception might be made in regard to the James Bay flats scheme, which would be permanent improvement.

While he had objections to the financial arrangements in connection with them, he was prepared to vote for them all in the interests of the city. George Jeeves said he was prepared to vote for every one of the by-laws. He suggested that the Dominion government might be asked to dredge the harbor which was necessary, and use the mud for filling the James Bay flats. He thought the Dominion government might do this.

Mr. Drury said that Mr. Jeeves's suggestion had not been lost sight of. The provincial government's great source of expenditure was that of education, roads and bridges, and the city upon incorporation assumed these duties largely from the province. He believed that the system which the government turned out and collected a revenue from the residents was without precedent.

The resolution was carried. Mr. Molyneux thought the money should be expended here. North Shakespear referred to the advisability of expending the money in our city. This had been lost sight of too often in the past. He moved the following resolution:

In the opinion of this meeting it is desirable, in calling for tenders for the work contemplated by the proposed by-law, it shall be distinctly stated in the official call for tenders that no tenders will be accepted except from a British firm, with the understanding that preference be given to our local firms.

It has been said that our local firms cannot build such a bridge as that intended for Point Ellice. He had sought information and was assured that the city could do such work. On the other side a British firm would get no chance at all to tender. The money would be circulated among our own citizens.

W. H. Price seconded the resolution, which was carried. Mr. McDonald, who had been the first contractor in placing a bridge over James Bay, urged the resolution.

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When Baby is Sick

Don't dose him with nauseous castor oil, or other harsh, griping purgatives.

Don't give him "soothing" medicines that in most cases contain poisonous opiates. These things only make him worse.

Baby's Own Tablets

(Registered.)

are what your little one needs. They are a gentle laxative, and make baby sleep because they make him well. They cool his hot little mouth, ease his sour little stomach, and help his obstinate little teeth through painlessly. They are what every mother needs for her baby---and for the older children too.

Guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous "sleepy stuff."

THEY HELP ALL BABIES.

TRY THEM FOR YOUR BABY.

The genuine package looks just like this



FROM A TRAINED NURSE.

The following is from a lady who graduated as certificated trained nurse from the Western Hospital, Montreal: "Having used Baby's Own Tablets for several years in the course of my professional experience as sick nurse, and latterly with my own baby, I wish to testify to the superiority of the Tablets over any other medicine for babies. They both prevent and cure the ailments to which babies are liable, with certainty and promptness."

(Signed) MRS. MARTHA SOPER.

Sold by druggists or sent post paid on receipt of price (25 cents a box) by addressing

THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

FREE TO MOTHERS.

Any mother who will send her address on a post card will receive free a handsome little book telling how to treat the ills of little ones and how to help them in the emergencies of every day life. Mention this paper.

Principals Suspended

For Alleged Contraventions of the Regulations Issued by Educational Authorities.

There Must Be No Written Examinations—Agitation in School Circles.

There is a screw loose in the educational machinery of the city at the present moment. Two principals are suspended and no prophet has arisen to predict when or where the matter will

Some time ago the council of public instruction issued a set of regulations to be observed in the schools, the sum and substance of which constituted a radical departure from the system formerly in vogue. Among the flats was one forbidding written examinations for promotion at the conclusion of the term, excepting in the Fourth and Fifth Reader classes.

On June 1th the city superintendent of schools sent to each of the teachers an interpretation of the instructions for their guidance, the matter of which appeared in these columns a few evenings ago. Yesterday, it is understood, the city superintendent visited the South Park school and found the pupils engaged in written examinations in the various divisions. He immediately took possession of the papers and removed them to his office.

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock the Holman firm, which conducts its business in a quiet corner of the old land, captured a special gold medal for power drills at both the Paris exhibition and the Greater Britain exposition.

The Canadian general agent, Mr. Machin, has been granted three months' vacation in recognition of the ability with which he has pushed the business of the firm.

GOVERNOR OF PHILIPPINES.

Washington, June 20.—Civil government will be established in the Philippines on July 4th. Judge William B. Taft will be designated as civil governor. He will remain at the head of the Philippine commission, which is to be continued. The order creating his civil governor will be issued by the President through the secretary of war.

UNVEILED A MONUMENT.

Kiel, June 20.—A monument to Frederick William I., the Great Elector, was unveiled to-day in the Naval Academy park here with much ceremony and in the presence of the Emperor and Empress. His Majesty made a speech, holding up the career of the Elector as an example to the present generation.

Europeans Are Dying

Many Included in Plague Death Roll at Hongkong—Special Precautions.

One Case Discovered Aboard United States Transport Kin-tuck at Nagasaki.

The threatening plague situation at Hongkong, reported in last evening's Times, is putting all the health authorities on guard between here and here, and is making steamship captains of large ocean-going steamers leary of visiting that point. The officers of the steamship Victoria, which arrived from the Orient yesterday, state that they felt greatly relieved when they took their departure en route to Victoria. Every precaution is being exercised to prevent the spread of the disease, but despite the exacting character of the health regulations the plague is becoming quite prevalent in the European settlements.

One only Asiatic has been in the past been afflicted, and the fact that the more civilized residents of the city are being decimated is creating the greatest alarm. The health officials are working with might and main, but their efforts thwarted often times by the general inclination on the part of many to secrete their troubles. As soon as a case of plague is discovered the patient is at once isolated and taken to the eastern part of the city.

In Japan the quarantine authorities have taken special precautions to prevent the introduction of the disease, and appear to have a big contract ahead of them. One case of plague was discovered on board the United States transport Kin-tuck at Nagasaki. The man was a Chinese fireman, who came from Hongkong by the steamer China and died soon after contracting the sickness. The transport was in consequence ordered into quarantine for ten days. At Kobe the utmost vigilance is exercised by the health authorities. They have commenced an examination of all the rats captured and brought to the local police stations or to the city office. Previously such examination was only made in connection with the examination of the examination is made in every case where rats are caught, alive or dead. With this object Dr. Murata, formerly an assistant in Dr. Kitasato's laboratory in Tokyo, has been engaged, and the examination is conducted under his superintendence. The number of rats arriving every day at the laboratory, which is situated at the central police headquarters in Shimomura-dori, is very large. Since the 9th May a reward of 5 sen has been paid for every rat brought in and the reward has been increased to 10 sen for rats brought in by hunters. For arrivals have numbered between seven and eight hundred per day, the normal number being about 100. A story from the police stations between the 9th and 27th May being 48,922. The rats are usually brought alive to the various police stations in cages, but

the fact of their being living or dead when purchased is noted. They are then killed and a wooden tag attached to the neck, giving the name of the person having the rat, the house where it was caught and other particulars for identification. On arrival at the laboratory the rats are first steeped in a solution of carbolic acid and then the assistants take each rat and cut open certain parts of the internal organs, placing the parts removed into a glass receptacle together with the wooden tag. Thence the glass receptacles are taken to another table, and after certain preparations their contents are placed under a powerful microscope and closely examined. If any doubt remains, a culture is prepared, and a further test is the inoculation of white mice, numbers of these poor creatures in various stages of experimentation being kept in cages round the walls, as well as guinea-pigs and several beautiful white rabbits, the latter, however, only being employed as subjects of experiment in the last resort.

Dr. Murata, who is in charge of the precautionary arrangements in Kobe, has had considerable experience as assistant to the institute for infectious diseases at Tokyo, where the famous Professor Kitasato is director, and was chief physician of the medical commission sent by the Japanese government to New-York at the time the plague broke out there. On being sent Dr. Murata readily gave all the information in his possession, and it is quite clear from the nature of the issue of the plague, upon which he is engaged, that he displays in the whole question that Hirozo prefecture is extremely fortunate in securing his services.

The Yokohama News-Advertiser says: "The liberation and transportation to their homes of the 1,000 Filipinos who were set free by General MacArthur, to assist in the issue of the plague, proclamation, have been nearly completed. The liberation of another 1,000 prisoners to celebrate General Tio's surrender will begin this week. Several of the Filipino officers who have surrendered have sent a petition to the authorities asking that a mixed American and Filipino command be organized to proceed against the ladrones, and volunteering their services against those thieves and outlaws. It is probable that some of the former rebel leaders will be employed for this purpose, as they are familiar with the customs of the outlaws and know their hiding places."

"The prevalence of lawlessness in isolated localities is demonstrated by the investigations of a military commission under Lieut-Colonel Howze, of the Thirty-fourth Volunteer Infantry, which reported that numbers of the Soda-tan-Hai Society, who were violent murderers of thirty men and women, to suffer the penalty of death on May 17th. General Sumner has returned with his column of 900 men, which has been sent against the rebels in central and eastern Luzon. He struck the camp of the outlaw, General Calles, three times burned his outfit and scattered his forces to the mountains."

TWO YEARS AHEAD.—"For eight years I suffered as no one ever did (I am a Christian); for two years I lay in bed; could not so much as feed myself. A friend recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. After three doses I could sit up. The fourth I am as strong as ever I was."—Mrs. John Cook, 287 Clinton street, Toronto. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—2.