

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Just when we were indulging in inward felicitations at the thought that all municipal burning questions had been disposed of until such time as we should have recovered our "composure" after the recent somewhat warm civic elections, along comes that important adjunct of our municipal system, the contentious Voters' League, with a proposal to turn everything upside down, deprive the Mayor and Aldermen of their salaries and place the whole of the city works in "responsible" hands. The proposal, needless to say, is not likely to be received with much favor by the powers that have just been authorized by the people "to be."

The opinion has often been expressed, in more places than Victoria, that our systems of municipal government are for the most part failures. The same has repeatedly been said of provincial and federal governments. Probably the censure has been less frequently applied to the present government at Ottawa than to any combination that has held office in Canada. We argue from that fact that it is not impossible to attain within measurable distance of perfection under a representative system.

The late Hon. Theodore Davis, when he was Premier of British Columbia, was the author of a system of municipal government by commissioners. If the machinery under the roof of that "proposition" had been put in motion the citizens could not have had a direct voice in the management of their own affairs. They would have been relieved of the burden, which would have been carried by a solicitous, paternal government. But, careless though the people seemed to be about choosing suitable men as their representatives, they were not at all fascinated at the idea of transferring their load to the shoulders of men to whom it would be impossible to administer a vigorous kick when they were in the humor. There was no mistaking the disposition of the electors. They preferred a Mayor and Aldermen whom they could get at to commissioners who were beyond their reach, and so the scheme of the Premier of that day came to naught.

The proposal of the Voters' League is not in line at all with the old idea of government by commissioners. Mr. Morley, who is the author of the plan, would endow us with four commissioners elected by the people. They would, we assume, devote all their time to civic affairs, and be paid a salary worthy of their standing as experts. The details of civic government would be directed entirely by these paid elected commissioners. Matters of more than ordinary moment would be placed before the Mayor and Council for their judgment, while questions of extraordinary importance would be submitted to the ratepayers through the referendum. The positions of the Mayor and Aldermen would be purely honorary, except that the chief magistrate would be allowed a substantial honorarium for the purpose of entertaining visitors.

The scheme of Mr. Morley certainly does not contemplate any departure from the principle of representative government. Its adoption would involve a somewhat radical departure in form from the present system of administration, although in substance we cannot see that there would be much difference, unless it be proposed to make the commissioners permanent officials on the plea of the necessity for continuity of policy. There are always a sufficient number of former aldermen re-elected to guarantee a continuation along marked-out lines.

The idea, in brief, seems to be to create a sort of civic cabinet, with the Mayor as premier and the Aldermen the responsible representatives of the ratepayers. They have had such a cabinet in Toronto for a considerable number of years. It is called a Board of Control. The controllers, however, are elected annually by the council. They are the responsible heads of the departments. The general sentiment in Toronto seems to be that the innovation is no improvement upon the older and more general system. It meets with the approval of the aldermen principally because if a certain number of them can retain the confidence of the voters they run a fair chance of securing an easy job at a good salary.

Far be it from us to suggest that the members of the Voters' League have any other object in view in advancing their proposal than the creation of a more efficient system of municipal government in Victoria. But they will pardon us for predicting that they will have considerable difficulty in proving to the satisfaction of the taxpayers that their scheme would be any improvement upon the present system. We are sure the present council will not look upon it seriously. It will also be rather difficult to arouse the ratepayers to the point of participation in another municipal campaign.

A VICTIM OF THOUGHTLESSNESS.

The case of the Chinese boy who, baited, bullied and frightened by the actions of a bevy of youngsters of the superior race until he was temporarily lost sight of the real dangers of the highway in a danger which was for the most part imaginary, stepped in front of an electric car, and will be a cripple for life in consequence, has caused considerable comment in Victoria. The general attitude towards the lad may be said to be one of enviousness. Yet is the community, when the matter is truly considered, entirely free from responsibility

in the premises? It is a popular thing to speak disparagingly of the despised people. Men who would promptly go to the assistance of a Mongolian if they saw wrong, injustice or cruelty being inflicted upon him, speak lightly in public places of the value of his life. Justly they will urge the driver of a car or of a wagon to put on speed and run him to earth. Policemen are said to shut their eyes to many acts of petty persecution against these unfortunate sons of the East.

Now the eyes and ears of boys are always open. They make a mental note of the sayings and doings of those who have reached the estate to which they look forward with eager anticipation. They are thoughtless; their sympathies have not been broadened by the experience, the suffering and the bereavement which are the common lot of all sojourners in the world for any length of time. It may not be a pleasant trait of the juvenile disposition, but it is none the less the fact that boys are highly delighted when they discover a butt on whom they can vent the savagery that is more or less inherent in the coming men. At least such was the general disposition of youth a score or so years ago. It is not likely there has been a great change in one generation. The world has not made any remarkable strides in that time. We have a distinct recollection that when a collection of youths out for a frolic drove from over a drunken man or woman they did not pause to reflect upon the divine construction of the human form or to consider the pain that would surge through the heart of a father, mother, sister, brother, husband or wife at the spectacle which was the cause of their boisterous, unthinking merriment. Their philosophy was not deep enough to harbor such speculations. If the right train of thought had been set in motion, the attitude of the mob would probably have undergone a distinct change on the instant. If the young heart is thoughtless, it is also easily moved at the sight of suffering and the idea of wrong.

The boys who were primarily responsible for the accident by which the Chinese domestic was maimed, it is needless to say, had no thought of the dire event which was destined to follow their pranks. After a fashion they exemplified the sentiments of the community towards their victim, and the community cannot be entirely absolved of responsibility. As a people for sound economic reasons we are hostile to the Chinese. We shall never be satisfied until a change has been effected in the laws and the doors are permanently closed to this undesirable class. But we must not forget that we share the responsibility for their presence, and that it is our duty as representatives of what we term the higher civilization to see that they suffer neither personal violence nor wrong in any form while they are with us. What is specially needed at the present stage of our relationship with the Chinese is education. The curriculum might with advantage in some cases be extended so as to include adults within its scope, but the teachers of our children, whether in the home or in the public schools, should ask themselves, in the words of Longfellow:

"How can I teach your children gentleness, And shall never be satisfied until a change has been effected in the laws and the doors are permanently closed to this undesirable class. But we must not forget that we share the responsibility for their presence, and that it is our duty as representatives of what we term the higher civilization to see that they suffer neither personal violence nor wrong in any form while they are with us. What is specially needed at the present stage of our relationship with the Chinese is education. The curriculum might with advantage in some cases be extended so as to include adults within its scope, but the teachers of our children, whether in the home or in the public schools, should ask themselves, in the words of Longfellow:

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THE VOICE OF CANADA.

The tail-twisters at Washington were yesterday confronted with an unexpected ebullition of Canadian sentiment. It was a bold act to stand up before the elected representatives of the sovereign people and tell a Congressman that he lied when he said that a change in the attitude of the president towards Great Britain would be followed by an immediate revision of feeling in Canada, and that loyalty to the Mother Country would die away. That was what a young lady in the gallery of the House of Representatives did. The Times is perhaps somewhat over-fascinated in its ideas about the place of woman in the economy of the universe. We have not yet become thoroughly reconciled to the appearance of ladies at the Bar, in the pulpit, in municipal councils, or even in schools boards. But we are obliged to confess now that one lady whom we honor with our whole heart and soul has appeared in public and has expressed the sentiments of her countrywomen and countrymen with a terseness and vigor which no mere man could improve upon. We doubt whether any male creature would have had the courage to rise in such a place and put in so timely a protest on behalf of his country. For the credit of our brethren perhaps we may be permitted to advance the plea that they kept their emotions more thoroughly under control.

Now that our neighbors have been given an exhibition of the Spartan spirit of the women of Canada, perhaps they will be more cautious about the work of devising schemes of invading this country. When the mothers, wives and sisters talk in such a strain as that adopted by the patriot who addressed Representative Cochrane and all other statesmen of his class, there can be no doubt as to the attitude of the fathers, husbands and brothers. The newspapers of Canada, and our statesmen also whenever they have an opportunity, have been striving to make this matter clear to American politicians for a considerable number of years. All that work has apparently been in vain. To the

average American mind it seems to be simply inconceivable that such a sensible young lady as Canada should permanently remain insensible to the blandishments of such an eligible party as Uncle Sam. Representatives of the states most immediately connected with us know the state of public feeling in this country. They also know how desirable it would be for those states if more intimate commercial relations could be established. Knowing how hopeless it is to achieve for annexation, they are advocating reciprocity. The first proposition is out of the question; the second must remain so until a tremendous revolution takes place in the United States point of view. It is conceivable that something might occur to undermine the loyalty and alienate the sympathies of Canada from Great Britain. But if such a deplorable misunderstanding should ever arise, our neighbors may rest assured that Canadians will never abate one jot of the independence they have enjoyed under the British flag in order to share the doubtful honor of upholding the principles of republicanism as exemplified by the United States. We hope our neighbors will accept the voice that spoke at Washington yesterday as that of the Canadian people.

THE MARKET FOR SILVER.

The Montreal Shareholder says the past year has been an unfortunate one for the white metal, which made for itself a low record price in the world's history. On November 28th bar silver fell to 21 11-16d. per ounce in London, and 46c cents in New York. Mexican dollars touched 37 1/2 cents in the latter market. The year's highest price was 25 15-16d. in London, 50c cents in New York per ounce, and 45c cents for Mexican dollars. That was on January 3rd and 4th. A gradual and unintermittent decline then set in, and steadily continued until November 25th last, since which time the market has been irregular, the closing prices for the year being: London, 22 3-16d.; New York, 48c cents; Mexican dollars, 38 cents. For the twelve months this was a decline of 3 9-16d. in London, 7 1/2c cents at New York and 6c cents in Mexican dollars. The chief causes assigned for the fall in prices are the trade depression in the Orient, the large amount withdrawn from the interior of China to pay the indemnity installments, and the expectation that the gold standard would be adopted for the Straits Settlements and Mexico. To this may be added the fact that the European governments have not placed any large coinage orders. This combination of circumstances has enabled speculators to unduly depress the price of the white metal. The prospects for the current year are more favorable, the expectation being that the Orient will have to renew the supplies that have been so freely drawn upon. With the settlement of the interior troubles in China too, trade is destined to become more active, in which case there will be an improved demand for this despised of money.

There is scarcely a newspaper in the land that is not compelled to announce with considerable regularity that communications which are not accompanied by the bona fide signatures of the writers receive little attention from editors. Time is precious to the men who publish daily papers. The first thing that is looked at in a letter is the signature. If the one guarantee of bona fides is lacking, that is the end of the matter. One who signs himself "Old Fog" has failed to comply with the conditions, but we were attracted by one sentence immediately preceding the signature, and we consider it our duty to transfer some of the questions he propounds on to the public. "Old Fog" asks "what are our churches and schools teaching of true manliness to the boys of to-day? There are lots of classes and services, no doubt, but do they get at the hearts and consciences of our boys and young men? Reverence for parents and seniors and consideration for the weak and the oppressed seem to be virtues that are becoming obsolete. Why is not true manliness more often inculcated in our schools or made the subject of sermons in our churches? Let cant and humbug be looked upon with contempt, but courage, honesty, uprightness, consideration for the weak and oppressed be held up as the best qualifications to make one a prince among men. It is the false doctrine of wealth being held up and worshipped as the only qualification for respect that is ruining the present generation. A man may possess every virtue necessary to make him truly noble, but if he is poor he gets only a very cold descending nod from his spiritual fathers. Indeed sometimes he is ignored altogether. Hence when his high mightiness the Honorable Midas happens to be on the same side of the street."

Within the past few days two great journalists have laid down the tools of their trade forever. M. de Biowitz was for many years Paris correspondent of the London Times. In many respects he was one of the most marvellous products of this journalistic age. Endowed with rare parts and on account of his connection having the entrée of all circles, political and social, M. de Biowitz is said to have exercised more influence upon the affairs of nations than any man of his generation. He was a diplomat rather than a newsgatherer. He dealt almost entirely with statesmen and

state affairs. He was said to be in receipt of a salary in keeping with his social and political position. Mr. Julian Ralph exercised his talents in a different field. He had scarcely been heard of when the war in South Africa broke out. He was an American, but he did not permit, as some of his countrymen did, his prejudices to blind him to facts. He told his story simply, candidly and vividly, and was one of the most popular chroniclers of the campaign. It is stated that extensions of the Crow's Nest Pass coal mines will shortly be made which will give them a daily output of 5,000 tons, compared with the present output of 2,000. The company has spent this year approximately \$1,000,000 in further development of its property. Elias Rogers, spoken to regarding the development of the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields, said the work which was going on at present would give an extra output of 1,000 tons a day by the first of April, and that by mid-summer the output would reach 5,000 tons a day. The company, moreover, intends to continue the extensions from time to time until a much greater output is the result. Bright prospects ahead for British Columbia.

THE MANUFACTURERS' LEAGUE.

The Manufacturers' League has commenced its campaign for the propagation of protectionist principles. The writer who has been specially engaged for the purpose is not lacking in courage. He has undertaken to convert the farmers of the prairies first. As a preliminary he will prove that if they follow his advice the plains will soon all be dotted over with "tail chimneys." Each homestead will become the "smokestack" as the Montreal Star would say, of a "great manufacturing centre." The protectionists told the people of the East the same thing in the days when the National Policy was being prepared. And the real manufacturing did not begin until the N. P. was destroyed.

MARCONI SYSTEM ALONG THE PACIFIC

ARRANGING FOR A NUMBER OF STATIONS

Important Statement Made by the General Manager of the Wireless Telegraphy Company.

New York, Jan. 21.—John Bottomly, general manager for the Marconi Wireless Telegraphy Company, of America, has announced that work will soon be begun for wireless stations capable of covering pretty much all the world. "We are at present," he said, "arranging for a number of our stations along the Pacific."

More Work. Rome, Jan. 21.—The minister of posts and telegraphs, Signor Galimberti, announced that at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies he will ask for an appropriation to erect wireless telegraph stations for a service between Italy and Argentina. The work will be directed by Signor Marconi.

To a correspondent at Boston, Marconi, who passed through the city en route to Wellfleet, Mass., made the significant announcement that he had entered into contracts with the Commercial Cable Company under which the company agrees to deliver for him messages to inland points in the United States.

The announcement is significant as pointing to an alliance between the new wireless system and the old cable companies instead of the war to the death that has been expected. It means that Marconi's interests and those of the Mackay-Bennett system are already harmonized to some degree at least. "Have you any doubt of the successful working of the apparatus? Since your first message was sent from Place Bay has there been any hitch?" was asked of the inventor. He answered: "None. We have been sending messages every day, some business messages, too. We are not doing a regular commercial business yet, of course. That will come later when the arrangements for handling the messages have been completed."

"You mean that inland stations will be built first?" "Not necessarily. Inland stations will be built in Canada, as already announced. They will go clear across the continent. Arrangements have not been definitely made with the United States yet. I have a contract for sending messages to Alaska, however. That is a contract with the United States."

"But if you do not build inland stations in the United States, how can you deliver messages?" "We have already made our contracts for that with the Commercial Cable Company."

STEAMER ON FIRE.

Destroyed Saloons and Deck Cabins and Then Spread to the Hold.

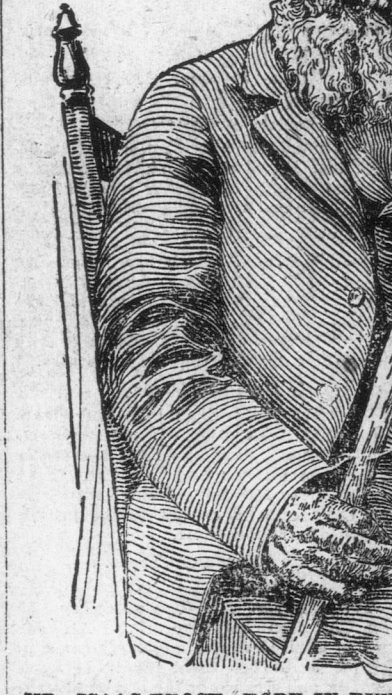
Havre, Jan. 21.—The French line steamship La Touraine is on fire at her dock. It is hoped that the ship with most of her cargo will be saved. She arrived here on December 25th from New York. The fire, which broke out at 12:30, was caused by a stove in the saloons and deck cabins and spread to the holds before it was got under control.

Alcoholic liquors contribute no less than \$42,000,000 of the total income of the British national exchequer, which is £130,000,000.

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Pe-ru-na.

Mr. Brock's Age is 114 Years.



MR. ISAAC BROCK, BORN IN BUNCOMBE CO., N. C., MARCH 1, 1788. His age is 114 years, vouched for by authentic record. He says: "I attribute my extreme old age to the use of Pe-ru-na."

Born before the United States was formed. Saw 22 Presidents elected. Pe-ru-na has protected him from all sudden changes. Veteran of four wars. Shod a horse when 99 years old. Always conquered the grip with Pe-ru-na. Witness in a land suit at the age of 110 years. Believes Pe-ru-na the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

ISAAC BROCK, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived for 114 years. For many years he resided at Peckville Falls, eighteen miles west of Waco, but now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas.

ISLAND DEVELOPMENT.

To the Editor:—A railway from Victoria to the northern end of the Island is needed, and some day will be constructed. Whoever builds it, the people will furnish the funds. It has been suggested, therefore, that the road should be built as soon as possible, by the province, as a public work.

Only one such road is needed, and it ought to have a monopoly of the business; it, therefore, should not be owned by a private corporation. It should be independent of and give equal facilities to each system that may connect with it by ferry, and this cannot be assured except under government control. It is suggested now: this then is the time to negotiate for it. Political conditions are at present as favorable to its promotion as they are ever likely to be; there is therefore no good reason for delay.

A campaign should be inaugurated to awaken public interest in all parts of the Island. It might be well to form an association—an Island Transportation League—with branches in every locality. Despite the possible conflict of local interests, there will be found sufficient common ground to insure practical unity of action. All will assent to the idea of a railway and agree that it should be undertaken without avoidable delay. And I fancy the great majority would favor independence of all Mainland systems and the other advantages of public ownership.

The purpose would be worth the effort. We have attempted many much more difficult and much less promising undertakings. Between those and the one proposed there is an essential difference. They were, in general, attempts to counterbalance the drawbacks of our geographical position; in this we propose to utilize its advantages. In them we tried to divert a stream from its natural course; in this we aim to remove obstacles that block the channel—or better say, perhaps, to tap a spring whose overflow will fertilize our soil.

We gave a valuable consideration for ferry connection with the Mainland, and I believe the results will ultimately justify our action. But the probability of adequate returns from an Island road is far greater, and moreover to obtain the full benefit of the ferry it is necessary to establish such Island transportation facilities as are herein advocated. If it was worth while to bid for a share of the Mainland trade, it is surely worth while to cultivate the constituency of which Victoria is the natural business centre. It is not a mistake to seek trade in distant markets, but it is rank folly to neglect the business that is waiting at our doors.

It is a common error to undervalue the available; in our case, however, there is no excuse for it. The magnitude of Island resources, as indicated by results already obtained, justifies the predictions

of the most sanguine. With barely a hundred miles of the fringe of its territory developed, Vancouver Island occupies an important place in the coal and lumber markets of the world, and shortly the buyers of precious metals will recognize the excellence of its mineral products. The testimony of experts and the investments of capitalists indicate that the regions that remain are filled with natural wealth, the development of which will make this Island and the scene of great industrial activity and the dwelling place of many prosperous thousands. It is little less than criminal for us to speak and act as if we inhabited a desert, and were forced to seek for wealth beyond the waters that surround our home.

The essentials of commerce are markets, materials and men. Nature has furnished the materials, the development of the East and the opening of the Orient has provided the markets. We must furnish the men—the human intelligence and energy to bring the materials and the markets together. It is doubtful if ever before there was offered for a similar work an equal reward. The ends of the earth circling lines of commerce have been landed on the east and the west shores of the Island; it remains for us to supply the connecting links, and thus secure to every business enterprise and possibility the stimulating impact of the mighty current of the world's commercial life.

It is for us to say whether we are the men for this work and are princely wages. PROGRESS.

CHARGED WITH STEALING.

Proceedings in the Police Court This Morning—Case Remanded Until To-Morrow.

In the police court Wednesday the hearing of the charge against Hugh Caldwell, of stealing blacksmith tools from Wm. Godfrey was commenced. In the absence of Chief Langley the case was conducted by Sergt. Detective Palmer.

The tools are valued at \$25, and are alleged to have been stolen from the shop of W. Godfrey, while the latter was in Seattle. During his absence the shop was locked up, and upon his return a few days ago, after an absence of several months, many tools were missing. A search of the premises occupied by Caldwell by the detectives revealed what are identified by Mr. Godfrey as his property. On Monday when the case was first called the defendant elected to be tried by jury. In the meantime, however, he had altered his mind, and decided that he would accept the judgment of the police magistrate. He pleaded not guilty to the charge. After hearing some of the witnesses the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Considerable anxiety is felt here by the friends of Sandy Abbott, a plumber, who was last seen on noon on Friday. On Monday morning his cap was found beneath the cold storage wharf, indicating that he has been drowned. The police are now dragging the river. He has a wife and four little children. Mr. Balfour, of the firm of Messrs. Armstrong, Morrison & Balfour, predicts that cars will be running over New Westminster bridge by October next, and the bridge will be formally opened to the public exhibition week. Work is being pushed ahead without intermission. At present the working crew numbers one hundred men, but it will soon be increased to double that number.

J. R. Riggs, of Derry, Pa., a mining man, is in the city on his way to Quesnel for the purpose of inspecting some mining properties. He is making his headquarters at the Dominion hotel.

This contention is an ardent friend of Peru, having used it many years. In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says: "After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so."

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper thing for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate. For 114 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States."

"I have always been a very healthy man, but of course subject to the little ailments which are due to sudden changes in the climate and temperature. During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds and diarrhoea."

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peru-na, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy."

"It exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine."

"When epidemics of la grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease."

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peru-na was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peru-na for la grippe and found it to be just the thing."

Yours truly,
Isaac Brock.

For a free book on catarrh, address The Peru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

LEAGUE CONSIDERS CIVIC POLITICS.

SUGGESTED CHANGES IN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

New Scheme Strongly Opposed—Will Further Deliberated on at Another Meeting.

A. J. Morley's proposal to abolish ward system in municipal government and to replace the present system by a board of commissioners came up at the recent meeting of the Voters' League. Those who support the proposal were strongly opposed. The meeting was representative of the ward system, the effect at least of obtaining many interesting views from members present.

J. B. McNeil was voted to the chair and after preliminaries, J. A. Grant, one of a committee appointed at a previous meeting, reported having visited Vancouver in order to ascertain a method of operation of the city charter and had learned from the editor of the Province, P. Carter-Cotton, and other officials, that the city charter was not to be pressed. Much of the success many organizations was dependent on the patronage of some such one who would pay for his services. Mayor McCann, like his two predecessors, would not exercise good discretion in such matters.

After some unfavorable comment, the motion was withdrawn. Proceeding to the discussion of the paper before the meeting, Mr. Morley pointed out that when he mentioned commissioners he did not place the same construction on the term as intended when the subject was brought up during the late Hon. Theodore Davis's time. The leading articles had been written on the paper during the day. The one in the Colonist was written probably half an hour or an hour, and the other did not, he thought, fully comprehend the scope of the paper. He could not see how Mr. Bogle, the editor, could claim that the scheme did away with responsible government. According to his plan, there would be a commission for each department who would be held responsible. As for the article in the Times, he was a little dubious about what the editor implied when he referred to the Voters' League as a coalition of parties.

Mr. Morley's paper, which formed the topic of discussion during the remainder of the evening, was as follows:

To the Chairman and Members of the Voters' League: Gentlemen:—As per your request made at our last meeting, I herewith set forth briefly a description of the ideas concerning the abolition of the ward system and the proposed system of commissioners and advise you as follows:

1. A finance commissioner, who shall be held responsible for the receiving and disbursing of the city funds, and all other matters connected with that department, also for all officers and assistants in the building, repair and management of the system.

2. A road and bridge commissioner, who shall be responsible for the planning and carrying out of a systematic and permanent improvement of roads, sidewalks, streets, ditches, bridges and culverts, and the repairing and maintenance of the same.

3. A school commissioner, who shall be held responsible for all matters pertaining to the building, grounds and general arrangements of carrying on the school system.

4. Two park commissioners, heretofore selected by the council and endorsed by the people.

5. Each commissioner shall be entitled to the full assistance of the city engineer and solicitor.

6. Each commissioner shall be assisted and overruled by three electors for their special ability, and elected by the people, in the case of the finance commissioner.

7. The combined committees shall constitute an advisory council of which the Mayor shall be president. He will be the duty of the council to decide all questions referred to them by either commissioner, and they shall be as an advisory council.

8. The council shall also act as a roll and license commission, dealing with matters of importance in full council.

9. That in municipal elections and

BAD BLOOD.

Miss Mary M. Allen, Acton, says:—For nearly a year I was troubled with pimples on my face. I tried several remedies but none of them seemed to help me until I got Burdock Blood Bitters. I think it is a great remedy for bad blood, and take pleasure in telling you how it did me more good than all the other remedies I tried.

HEADACHES.

Mrs. Peter Donnan, Glen Leslie, N.B., says:—It is with pleasure and gratitude that I can testify to the wonderful power of Burdock Blood Bitters. My daughter was suffering for three years with headache and run-down system. I tried several kinds of medicine but to no effect. At last a friend urged me to try B.B.B. for her, and after using two bottles she was like another being. I can never praise it enough. It is a God-send to all.

DYSPEPSIA.

Miss Alberta Murray, Campbellton, N.B., says:—For five years I was troubled with dyspepsia. I tried every remedy available, but suffered untold agony. My parents got me some medicine for me but they did me no good. I saw Burdock Blood Bitters advertised and something seemed to say, "get a bottle." I did so, and to my surprise, before I finished the bottle I found relief. I took all told 3 bottles, and have had no return of the trouble.

CONSTIPATION.

Miss Nellie Huggan, Monaghan, N.S., says:—I was troubled with constipation for a year and tried every remedy, but they did me no good. I then took Burdock Blood Bitters and it cured me so that I have not been troubled since.

Mr. Whorton Barkley, Morrisburg, Ont., says:—I was troubled with constipation and hemorrhoids, and after using two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for constipation and found a complete cure effected.