TO IMPROVE THE CITY.

Citizens of Opinion That Something Will Have to Be Done Immediately.

Hon. Col. Prior Declares His Intention of Calling a Meeting This Fall.

Victorians, or a very large majority of them, are strongly of opinion that the time has come for a change in municipal affairs. Many are of opinion that a change is necessary in the system of municipal government, while others hold that with good men in the council and the adoption of the local improvement system, the city could be made more attractive and healthy and would consequently increase in importance and population. Such in brief is what a Colonist representative learned yesterday in conversation with men, met casually on the streets, who have business and property interests in the city. They were all asked whether they thought it necessary or advisable to hold a citizen's convention to take the question of municipal improvement into consideration, and almost to a man they replied in the affirmative. The Colonist was prompted to obtain the opinions in view of the following letter received from Hon. Col Prior:

To the Editor:—I have noticed with much pleasure that both the Colonist and the Times in leading articles and by correspondents' letters have lately been doing their utmost to arouse the people of Victoria from their apathy in municipal matters. On all sides one hears remarks such as "Why don't the aldermen do so and so?" "Why don't we have better streets?" "Why don't the people put experienced business men in the council?" "Why don't business men run for aldermen," etc., etc., etc., but after the question is asked and an answer more or less to the point is given that is the end of it. Nobody comes forward and tries to do anything to remedy the many evils we are suffering from, and so it goes on from month to month and year to year. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, I suppose, and so the whole matter goes by the board.

As a businessman of this city who travels a good deal and notices how other cities are conducted; as a large property holder who does not wish to see his property continue to depreciate in value; as a firm believer in the splendid future of Victoria if the citizens work in unison for her advancement; and as a public man enjoying, I hope, the confidence of a large number of my fellow townsmen, I feel it is my duty to try and bring together the best men from every profession, trade and calling in the city for the purpose of discussing the best means of placing our fair city in a condition that will make it popular with the great travelling public and a place where foreign capital will be eager to invest. This can undoubtedly be done if all petty jealousies are laid aside and we all work with the one end in view, viz., the welfare of Victoria.

It may be urged by some that I am a politician and therefore doing this for party purposes. When Dominion politics are concerned I am as strong a party man as any in Canada, but this is no time or place for politics. Charity begins at hime, and unless our own city is prosperous it matters little to us how prosperous the Dominion as a whole may be. In this matter I am a Victoria business man and property owner only, and on this question I shall welcome Senator Templeman, Mr. George Riley, Colonel Gregory or any other of my respected political opponents as my co-workers as heartily as any of my political friends. This question of whether Victoria is to hold her own along with other growing cities on the Coast, or whether she is to be allowed to sink into the condition of a sleepy village, is a question of the greatest and most vital importance to all of us whose homes are here. It is a question also that cannot be put off but must be dealt with vigorously and at once. We have the business now but can easily lose it. We have all that nature could possibly do for a place; but unless we bestir ourselves, and our brainiest men make some personal sacrifices by putting their shoulders to the municipal wheel, as the citizens of Winnipeg and Vancouver are doing, we shall be hopelessly left in the race. This being the case, I intend, as soon as the New Westminster fair is over, to call a meeting of the property owners and business men to discuss this subject, and shall ask His Worship the Mayor to loan us the City hall for that purpose. By business men I do not mean only Wharf street merchants and lawyers but every man who makes his living by any business in the city, be he blacksmith, grocer, hotel keeper, insurance agent, or anything else. It is only by all interested combining that any good results can be obtained. It is said that Victoria business men are too well off and have too comfortable homes to come out at night to attend meetings; but on this occasion let me seriously ask the rich men to cut short their dinners; the club men their cigars and nap; the lodge members their weekly meetings—just for one evening—and let us join hand to hand at this meeting with the full determination to work together, so that Victoria shall soon be a credit to that gracious Queen whose name she has the honor to bear. If I fail in getting a good meeting I shall at least have tried to do something, and anything is better than deadly apathy.

E. G. PRIOR.

Mr. G. A. Hartnable, of the Hotel Driard, said that he had not gone into the matter very thoroughly but was not in favor of local improvement until permanent water and gas mains and telephone and electric light poles had been put in. It was useless to pave a street, if it was to be torn up in places immediately. As to the calling of a convention, he thought that was essential.

Hon. Robert Beaven said no harm could be done by the calling of a convention and thought probably some good would come of the discussion of municipal affairs at such a gathering. He was certainly in favor of the local improvement system, in his opinion the only proper system. When the first Municipal act had been introduced he had endeavored to have that system embodied in it, but his idea did not meet with the views of the majority. It was harder to introduce now, since improvements had been made in certain portions of the city out of the general revenue, but it was still possible. The present system was purely a system of favoritism, improvements being made only where the council selected. It was also impossible to carry out many improvements under the present system, for property owners, not directly benefited, voted against loan by-laws. For example, owners of property on the present lines of sewers objected to voting money for extension to the system, they being satisfied now that they have sewers for their property. One thing, he thought, would be an improvement would be the abolition of the ward system. Better men would be elected from the city at large than from the wards.

Mr. F. B. Pemberton was strongly in favor of the local improvement system. That, he considered, was the only remedy for the present unsatisfactory conditions. But even under the present system, he considered improvements could be made, if less money was wasted. He pointed out that although the city had a steam rock crusher, that they had men breaking rock by hand, but certainly must be more expensive. If the rick was crushed by steam the men now breaking it with hammers might be engaged in repairing the streets. The calling of a convention, he considered, a capital idea.

A number of men, while expressing their views privately, declined to allow the use of their names. Some thought that the present system of government was too cumbersome and a saving might be made in the direction of decreasing the expenses of government.

HOW WE MAKE ROADS.

To the Editor: During the past week I have had a splendid opportunity of observing the improved system of road-making as favored by the corporation of Victoria. On Johnson street, between Government and Store, a number of loads of broken rock have been spread more or less evenly over the uneven surface of the street, and packed down tight by Jumbo; then loads of gravel, mixed with more stones of various sizes, were spread over this by two intelligent road men, which gravel was in turn crushed down flat. Any hollows—and there were many—after this were filled in again with rock, and crushed down. Now, sir, I am not an expert road-maker, so my ignorance must be excused, but I would like to know if this kind of road-making is calculated to last? Would it not be possible to lift this new road from the old road, just as if it were a scale? I can't see how on earth it can be solid or permanent, and would certainly have expected to see the old road picked over before throwing down the rocks. Perhaps a little light could be thrown upon this by those who do know, and if this new idea is faulty, it is to be hoped that the remainder of Johnson street, which is promised a new coat, may be properly treated.

TROUBLED ONE.

OUR SIDEWALKS.

To the Editor: There are a great many spikes projecting above the level of the plank sidewalks. Will the city official who has charge of the sidewalks send workmen to drive all spikes below the level of the planks, and earn the sincere thanks of

A. WALKER.

Victoria, Sept. 28, 1898.

THE ALBERNI SKULL.

Further Statements In Connection With the Finding of the Boy's Head.

The mystery of that gruesome human head picked up by the Indians on Alberni Canal more than ten days ago, remains as complete as it appeared when the story was first told in the Colonist of yesterday morning. The employment of the Alberni telegraph wire brought additional details yesterday it is true, but the supplementary information developed does not clear the case in any way, although it apparently demonstrates that the boxing up of the head and the killing of the unfortunate boy—if it should be proved that murder has been done—were not directly connected at all events.

The head it is estimated by Agent Guillod, has been lifeless for upwards of six months, while the paper in which it was so carefully wrapped and tied before being placed in the 50-lb. tea box in which it was found afloat, is a copy of the Birmingham Post of the 2nd of July last.

Thus at the closest possible calculation of the paper's travelling, the boxing up of the head must have been not later than two months ago, or several months at least after the death of the head's owner—most probably the boxing was very recent, as the paper could not have held together if long exposed to the action of the elements.

As strange a circumstance as any in connection with the whole matter is the delay that has occurred in the reporting of the ghastly find to the police. It was on the 19th of the month when the Indians first came to Mr. Guillod with the information that they had found the head of a white boy floating in a tea box on the "salt creek." On would naturally conclude that curiosity if nothing else would have prompted an immediate investigation. Nothing seems to have been done, however, for more than a week, the head and the box and wrapper being left where the Indians had discarded them on the sands of the canal, well down toward the sea. Then Constable Cox employed two Indians who re-located the little tea chest.

By this time, according to Mr. Guillod, the box had "been in the salt water a week, and," he adds, "the wrapper lost." Mr. Guillod is not predisposed to a theory of some dark crime committed. He concludes that the "head must have been found on the beach or taken out of some grave and put in the box," and when the head did come into his possession he mentioned the matter only casually to Mr. Theo. H. Robinson, as he knew that gentleman to have been making a collection of native skulls, and thought that he might care to add to it that of this unknown white boy.

According to Mr. Guillod's message, the head was found "floating 87 miles down the Alberni Canal, and is covered with dark brown hair." There is no possibility of identifying the poor fragment of human kind, indeed identification can hardly be spoken of as there is no boy missing along the coast, nor has any died within years whom this might be.

One theory that has numerous supporters is that the head has been boxed up on some coasting craft and tossed overboard. This throws no light, however, on the main question to be solved—whose head it is; how did death come to its unfortunate owner; and how did the severed head come to be so curiously bestowed upon the deep.

These questions the police will endeavor to find answers for, and it is most probable that one of the provincial police will go down to Alberni by the Willapa to-morrow on this business. Otherwise the head will be brought here and the first steps in the inquiry be directed from headquarters.

CHINATOWN HAS CIVIL WAR.

The Old Feud of the Rival Tongs Promises to Produce Serious Trouble.

Chinatown—Victoria's Chinatown—according to a correspondent of the Colonist who has proved a correct reporter on previous occasions, is on the verge of civil war. The old feud between the Sam Yips and the See Yips has broken out with renewed vigor, and, far from being satisfied with the settlement of the difficulty secured by reference to Consul Ho Yow at San Francisco, the iron bars are being brought out, and preparations advanced for possible hostilities on either side. It is principally a case as to which will initiate hostilities.

Already there have been several encounters between representatives of the rival factions at the gambling tables, and as strong a company as any in Chinatown—the Chee Kung Tong—has issued instructions to its members not to deal hereafter with any of the members of the Sam Yip, or to play in their houses, under penalty of severest punishment.

"We no start yet, but pletty soon regular war," said the Colonist's informant last evening; "this the biggest Tong quarrel—highbinder you call it—we ever had here. Don't you get surprised somebody killed here very soon."

TRYING PROHIBITION.

Incidents Of An Uncommon Day—Seafaring Folk Had No Liking For The Day Thursday.

Many there are, among the temperance folk as well as the prohibition, who are looking upon the anti-prohibition vote here as attributable directly to the closing of the saloons. It gave the liquor men a chance to utilize their entire working force, and bring to the polls every vote that could be looked upon as sure; while on the other hand, somewhat paradoxically, the dreary rain kept many of the cold water folk within doors. The voting was marked by an entire absence of demonstration, and there was a something in the air all day that made one think it was Sunday, and a particularly dull Sunday at that. On the doors of the saloons, was everywhere displayed the legend:

"Business Closed—Go And Vote."

And not a few, feeling themselves cheated of their beer, promptly accepted the advice the card contained. The bluejackets who had shore leave for the day felt themselves most grievously abused, their first intimation of the election day order of things being when they reached their favorite corner, Store and Johnson streets, to discover all their accustimed haunts with locked doors "and not a bloomink place left where a lad could get his beer or a place to keep himself dry." So they lined up on Johnson street in the dreary rain and expressed their opinion of prohibition in accents not loud but earnest.

Others who felt the closing particularly were the crews of just-arrived sailing craft, the captain of one of which had "been counting on getting something decent to drink during the three days he was working has way up the Straits." He tried to secure the "something decent" in the restaurant to which he hurried as soon as he struck the shore. Then when it had all been explained to him, he thought it over, and solemnly made his way back to the ship, returning shortly after with two bottles of beer from the stores which he sat down to drink.

"You can't stop me drinking my own liquor," he observed, and he proceeded to get even with the town by watching the expressions that came over the faces of his thirsty fellow-diners as he did justice to the refreshment that they might not share.

The prohibitionists will celebrate their victory by a public meeting to-morrow evening. A hall has not yet been secured.

Performances were given in the city music halls last evening without the accompaniment, however, of the familiar cries of "Beer and cigars, gents." Nothing but soft drinks were served and few of them. The order against the sale of liquor was strictly observed.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

The St. Catharines city council has voted $500 to aid the sufferers by Monday's tornado.

Advices from Iloilo report that the insurrection in the Philippines is causing considerable excitement.

It is reported that the ultimatum of the powers to Turkey regarding the island of Crete was presented to the Sultan yesterday.

The minister of marine has appointed Robert Lindsay, of Gaspe Basin, a commissioner to inquire into possible cause of the depletion of the Canadian lobster.

Rome, Paul, wife of a member of the French deputies, who on Friday last entered the offices of La Lanterne and fired upon M. Olivier, has been released on bail.

Johnston Hamilton, former reeve of Shelburn, Ont., at the Brampton assizes was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for perjury in connection with the arson cases of some time since.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Capetown says Gen. Kitchener has cabled to Cecil Rhodes that he has established a port south of Fashoda, and asks: "When are you coming up?"

Secretary of State Hay paid his respects to the President yesterday and remained in conference with him for an hour. Col. Hay will assume his new duties on Saturday.

The official gazette publishes a decree signed by Capt.-Gen. Blanco and bearing date of September 27th, granting pardon to and ordering the release of all political prisoners now undergoing confinement in Cuba.

A motion will be made to-day for the committal to jail of W. F. McKee, Liberal member-elect for North Essex, for alleged contempt of court in failin gto attend for examination in connection with the protest against him. The motion will be heard by Mr. Justice Osler.

W. Kingsford, Canadian historian, died yesterday at his residence in Ottawa. He was 76 years of age. He wrote a history of Canada from the earliest times down to the union of 1841.

The will of Gustavus Wicksteed, formerly law clerk in the House of Commons, has been probated. He leaves $121,153.

Hon. Richard R. Dobell, representative of Quebec West in the House of Commons, and member of the cabinet without portfolio, passed through Winnipeg last evening on his way to the Pacific coast. He will go over the Crow's Nest Pass railway and visit the Kettle River district, at the express invitation of H. Bostock, M. P.

The Pekin correspondent of the London Times says: "Six reformists, including Yang Yu Weis, brother of the censor, and four head clerks of the cabinet, including a son of the governor of Hu Poi, were executed to-day for alleged conspiracy against the Dowager Empress. There is no excitement here, and everything is progressing as usual."

The remains of the late Thomas F. Bayard, former ambassador for the United States at the Court of St. James, have been embalmed, and will be taken to Boston to-day and placed in a special car fo rNew York, and will arrive in Wilmington in the evening. The family has requested ex-President Cleveland to act as one of the pall-bearers.

The police superintendent of Allegheny, Pa., says Corbett and McCoy can spar there during the week of the Knights Templars' conclave, but that a fight to a finish will not be permitted. The city is open for all kinds of legitimate sport for the entertainment of visitors. It is understood that the strong efforts are being made to get the big fighters to meet in Allegheny at that time.

GERMANY AND DREYFUS.

Reports of Emperor William's Interest in Revision Causing Excitement On the Frontier.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—Rumors of proposed German interference in the Dreyfus affair are causing intense excitement on the frontier between France and Germany. The Forbacher Zeitung telegraphs that French agents in the vicinity of Metz are causing a veritable panic by the circulation of reports that the Emperor has sent an ultimatum to the French government demanding that the revision be suppressed to prevent the publication of letters between himself and Dreyfus.

SUSPECTED ASSASSIN.

An Armed Foreigner Held by Hungarian Police to Have Menaced the Life of a King.

Buda Pesth, Sept. 29.—Upon the strength of information from a foreign police source the Hungarian police upon the arrival of a Danube steamer to-day arrested a man who at first gave his name as Peregrini and afterwards Demetrius. He had on his person two pistols, two daggers and a bottle of poison. He refused to answer any questions but it is believed he had designs upon the life of the King of Roumania who is returning to Bucharest from Switzerland accompanied by the Queen and Princess Royal and passed through Vienna this morning.

MAJOR MARCHAND'S EXPLOIT.

No Law or Custom to Prevent the Airing of His Flag at Fashoda.

London, Sept. 29.—The London correspondent of the Birmingham Post learns that nothing will be done by the government in the matter of the French occupation of Fashoda until Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent in Egypt, who left here on Monday, arrives in Cairo, where the first stage of the negotiations will be carried on. The French ministry apparently desire to remove the arena of the discussion as far as possible from Paris. In Paris it is considered necessary in diplomatic circles that the Egyptian question should be sifted to the bottom and a modus vivendi established in order to reach an equitable and logical solution.

The Chronicle says it fears that while Englishmen and Frenchmen are speculating as to the outcome of the Fashoda affair, there is little left to speculate about. The contingency of Major Marchand's arrival was anticipated and provided against weeks ago, and everything has since passed exactly as was arranged. There is nothing in British or Egyptian law to prevent Marchand from displaying the tri-color flag, so long as he refrains from hostility, but the presence of the flag is as destitute of international meaning as would the flag flying from an English ship in Paris. The real significance of the situation is that the French have placed themselves in a difficult position, from which Great Britain has every desire to assist in extricating them. Great Britain will not allow armed reinforcements to reach Major Marchand, whose return will accordingly be a mere matter of time. When France has accepted the inevitable at Fashoda, it is probable that Great Britain will assent to the neutralization of the Nile, from its mouth to the lakes, thus extending the principle on which the international status of the Suez canal was established.

Paris, Sept. 29.—La Gaulois quotes the minister for the province as saying that there is nothing in the attitude of the government that could suggest foundation for the stories current of the government's abandonment of Major Marchand whose expedition is now at Fashoda. No step will be taken in any direction, the minister is reported as saying, until Marchand's report arrives, and in the meantime the existing orders for the guidance of the expedition will not be modified.

NEW ENGLAND CHEAP LABOR.

Quebec Commissioners Urged to Procure in Canada Wider Field for Its Products.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 29.—Some misunderstanding having developed from the published argument of Col. Albert Clarke, secretary of the home market club, before the tariff commission at Quebec as to the club's attitude on reciprocity, Col. Clarke to-day stated that while he was quoted as saying the club he represented was opposed to reciprocity, what he did say was that the New England manufacturers were in favor of as free an interchange of goods as could be had without detriment to the industries of either country but that it should include manufactured as well as natural products.

PROVINCIAL ECONOMIES.

A Goal Left to Look After Itself With the Natural Consequence

Hugh McCallum, arrested last week charged with theft is now a free man. McCallum walked through the jail. This was not a difficult thing to do as it was built on plans furnished by the late government. The jail building is deficient in everything excepting ventilation. There is plenty of that. The fresh breezes from the hills, the dust from Government street and everything else that floats through the air pass in and out through the cracks in the walls.

McCallum was awaiting his preliminary trial. Sunday was a warm day and he was allowed outside for a short time. There is no yard and no fence around the jail. McCallum picked up a wrench somewhere and secreted it in his clothes. About four o'clock Monday morning he began using the wrench. The jail doors are not built very strongly and soon gave way to blows from the wrench. McCallum invited McMillan who is awaiting trial to join him but McMillan declined with thanks although the way was clear for him to escape. The last seen of McCallum he was striking for the land of the free. He called at Roy's ranch at about 5 o'clock and had a drink of milk. There is no guard at the jail. The provincial government have had a fit of economy and are endeavoring to run the affairs of state without an officer to look after its valuable buildings at Greenwood. The city is scarcely big enough to afford to employ a guard to watch prisoners and the present officers have sufficient to do elsewhere.

McCallum was in Greenwood for several weeks. He worked as a laborer for several days and then started to indulge in strong loquor. The spree ended up by his stealing blankets and a rifle. He was arrested Friday evening. Constable Pearce started for Grand Forks on Monday morning. He returned on Tuesday without McCallum. — Boundary Creek Times.

VANCOUVER NOTES.

Chilliwack Agricultural Progress — A Lady Lecturer—Visiting M. P.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, opened the fair in Chilliwack on Monday. The fair was a great success, and the display of fruit and vegetables far surpassed the exhibits of other years in quality and variety.

Mrs. Stuckert, known over the continent as an advocate of co-operative housekeeping for the poor, is in the city. She proposes to lecture on Canada in England, and is seeking information for this purpose.

Thomas Mackie, M. P. for North Renfrew, is in the city. Mr. Mackie says that in the East Canadians have no idea of the prosperity of British Columbia, and the evidences of rapid and substantial growth.

A HEADLESS GOVERNMENT.

Lieut.-Governor Cameron's Death Calls Attention to a Constitutional Defect.

Regina, Sept. 29.—The secretary of state has decided that under the existing law an administrator cannot act when there is not a lieutenant-governor. Neither the North West Territory nor the British North America act provides for such an emergency as the death of a lieutenant-governor. It will be remembered that Mr. Mackintosh, though living in British Columbia, was induced to remain lieutenant-governor in order that Judge Richardson could act as administrator.

The Territories therefore are now without either a lieutenant-governor or an administrator, and all communications are taken charge of unopened by the territorial secretary, Minister Ross. Of course the legislature cannot be dissolved nor, consequently, the elections take place until a new lieutenant-governor is appointed. It is believed, however, that to avoid such inconvenience and the deadlock that must result from delay, the appointment will be made with all possible despatch.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Preparing for Visitors to the Fair—Rebuilding Progressing Briskly.

New Westminster, Sept. 29.—(Special)—The Canadian Asbestos company have contributed to New Westminster 1,000 bags of asbestos fire-proof wall plaster.

The pyrotechnical display at the fair promises to be a huge success. Men are being advertised for to take part in "The Taking of Santiago."

The mayor and president of the board of trade of Vancouver are advertising for rooms in this city to accommodate visitors to the Westminster fair.

A championship match between the Vancouver and Westminster senior lacrosse teams will be played at Westminster during the fair.

The city council have tendered a formal vote of thanks to the Vancouver firemen for their able and effective assistance.

An investigation into the origin of the fire and the manipulation of the water service will be held shortly.

The rebuilding boom is going ahead at a good rate, and the streets are now all open for traffic.

SUNK IN COLLISION.

Wooden Bark From Nova Scotia Run Down by an Atlantic Liner.

London, Sept. 29.—The International line steamer Rhyleland, Capt. Hannah, from New York, September 17, which arrived at Southampton to-day, reports that on September 18, the second day out from New York, in latitude 40, longitude 67 degrees, she collided with the Nova Scotia bark Athlen, Capt. W. W. Sprague, from Dublin, August 8, for Sandy Hook. The Athlen was abandoned in a sinking condition, the crew all being saved and taken on board the Rhyniand and brought to Southampton. The Athlen was a wooden vessel built at Spencer's island, N.S., in 1879. She registered 1,308 tons, hailed from Windsor, N.S., and was owned by a W. Dickie.

ALL HOTELS CLOSE.

No Money In the Business In Vermont Since Prohibition Is In Vogue.

St. Alban's, Vt., Sept. 29—All the hotel and restaurant keepers of this city have decided to close their establishments at midnight next Saturday, and the guests in these places were notified yesterday at noon to seek new quarters. The enforcement of the prohibitory law is the cause of this action.

KIND WORDS APPRECIATED.

Mr. Edward Drewry's Reply to the Thanks of the People of Victoria.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken, president of the James Bay Athletic Association, has received the following letter in reply to his enclosing the resolution passed at the reception of the "Big Four":

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 6th, 1898.

H. D. Helmcken, Esq., Pres. James Bay Rowing Club, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir: Your kind favor of 25th ult. duly received. It was a great pleasure to us to meet your excellent crew and the friends who accompanied them. Your boys proved themselves, not only remarkably good oarsmen, but, if I may be allowed to say so, a quiet, gentlemanly lot of fellows, who I am confident made many friends during their visit. I should be very glad indeed to witness the cultivation of a strong inter-provincial sentiment, not alone in a commercial sense but in the amateur sporting line as well, as such movements tend to draw us closer together as a people, and cement the ties of general brotherhood throughout the length and breadth of our fair Dominion.

Thanking you for your kind words which I will convey to my club, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD L. DREWRY,
Pres. W. R. C.

"Millie," said her six-foot husband, "you are a jewel."

"Yes," said Millie sweetly, "a jewel with a big J."—Indianapolis Journal.

Current Comment

DISGRACING THE DOMINION.

"One thing is very certain, and that is that British travellers and journalists who have been to the Yukon gold fields have been, without exception, amazed, surprised and saddened by what they have seen and heard there.

"They have been accustomed to contemplate with justifiable pride the record of British government in other lands for able and entirely honest administration, and to congratulate themselves on the high standards and ideals which are lived up to by British officials at home and abroad.

"They have experienced and expressed much surprise and some resentment that this record should be sullied so conspicuously as in the case of the Yukon

"The episode will not tend to increase the good opinion in which Canada is held in Great Britain, and it will have an effect on our material interests as well as on our reputation."—Winnipeg Tribune.

MR. MULOCK'S FAD.

We shall have the anomaly of a postal rate under which letters may be sent from Canada to Great Britain, Africa, India and the numerous British colonies scattered over the globe, at lower rates than we can correspond among ourselves. A resident of Cape Colony may, under the new arrangement, send a letter from there to the Klondike for less than our government charges a resident of Bradford to send a letter to his son or daughter in Toronto. Why should the commercial classes who use the English mails have their letters carried at less than cost, at the expense of the general taxpayer? The farmers of this country are willing to bear their proper share of taxation, but we greatly mistake them if they do not object to class legislation of this character. The whole proposal shows a woeful lack, not only of common sense, but of common justice. —The Farmers' Sun.

ROBBING THE FARMERS.

The retaliatory duties to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier provoked Germany are, we may well say, striking our farmers and grain merchants with a vengeance. How serious their effects are we begin to realize now that the export movement of our last crop has begun. Our shippers find the extra and discriminating impost of 9c. a bushel an impassable barrier to the entry of our wheat into the German ports. Our flour, rye, peas, oats, barley and other agricultural products are similarly locked out of a market in which they had secured a strong foothold, and in which they were steadily gaining ground.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

HARD TO BELIEVE.

The Colonist gives publicity to the following despatch from Quebec, which, if true, is certainly sensational, inasmuch as it indicates that the Canadian Pacific has been given a "cold deal" by the commission. It is not what was anticipated, and we will wait for confirmation, before accepting it as the truth.—Nanaimo Free Press, on Alaska boundary.

Canadians be in favor of foreigners. The ary and sealing proposition.

HERE FOR ORDERS.

Among the several arrivals in Royal Roads from sea yesterday was the ship Euterpe, Capt. Longmuir, in ballast from Honolulu and awaiting orders. The Euterpe was at the Hawaiian capital when the flag of the island republic was replaced by the Stars and Stripes, and Capt. Longmuir is able to endorse all that has been said and written of the deep grief of the entire native population at the passing from them of their heritage. The sorrowing ex-queen went to one of the more distant islands of the group, and the day of supposed festival and rejoicing partook far more of the character of a national lamentation. The Americanizing of the Hawaiian islands the Euterpe's skipper looks upon as unjustifiable by any law or argument other than the primitive law of might, and he predicts that the end is not yet of the much-discussed Hawaiian question. The Euterpe made the run across in 22 days, three of which were spent in beating up the Straits.

UNIQUE INVENTIONS.

(From Longman's Magazine.

As readers who direct their course in exceptional circumstances by the precepts of Gaboriau may find themselves in irons, I offer the following method of extraction. It was employed by some prisoners of the Manchester regiment when in jail at Carlisle in 1746. "The method is quite new, and reckoned an extraordinary invention, as by no other instruments than a case-knife, a drinking glass and a silk handkerchief, seven in one night had sawn off their irons thus: They laid the silk hankherchief single over the mouth of the glass, but stretched it as much as it would bear, and tied it hard at the bottom of the glass; then they struck the edge of the knife on the mouth of the glass till it became a saw, with whic hthey cut their irons till it was blunt," and then repeated the process of saw-making.

"It is remarkable that a knife will not cut a handkerchief when laid upon it in this manner." Seven men got loose in this way, but the guard had been doubled and the poor fellows were recaptured. This is from a rare tact, whence I also learned that when Colonel Townley was executed in 1746 "a savage fellow of the name of Buckhurst ate a piece of the colonel's liver. He was the blackguard about town of the highest renown in his day." Our ancesters were unrefined character.s

BEER IN FRANCE.

The year 1871 brought in German beer to France. The vast armies taken prisoners of war at Sedan and Metz came back from Germany with a taste for lager beer. Those proprietors of places of refreshment who first catered to the taste made rapid fortunes. A company was then started to buy up cafes and turn them into beer saloons on the pseudo-mediaeval model. There are only now three old-fashioned cafes between the Rue Montmartre and the Madeleine. This has made a great change in the life of Paris. The white and gold panels and tall mirrors are gone. And yet Ritz, who knows his business, revives this style of decoration in his new hotel and restaurant. In the brasserie walls are covered with idle subject pictures in colored faience. The windows in colored glass, exclude the light, and look dull and colorless outside. Beer is the great drink. Eau sucree, with a little orange flower water as a flavor, is gone the way of the white and gold panels. The cassis (black currant syrup) and water has also disappeared. So have the class of men who sipped these beverages. Absinthe holds its own at absinthe hour.—London Truth.

ARE YOU

Troubled with pains in the small of your back, pains up each side of back bone to lower points of shoulder-blade every now and then? Have you head pains, left or right side? Have you a dizzy feeling or sensation, floating flicks or dots before the gaze? Do you feel melancholy? Are you nervous? Have you over-worked? Have over-eaten? Have you over-exhausted your mind or body? Have you abused nature or yourself? If you have you must get cured as soon as possible What will cure you?

HUDYAN

Will cure you. Hudyan is certain to cure you. It has cured others—it will cure you Consult Hudyan doctors free, or write for

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First, secondary or tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots and falling hair. Thirty-day cure is certain.

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Carbolic Tooth Powder.

6d., 1s, 1s. 6d., and 1 lb. 5s. Tins, or

Carbolic Tooth Paste.

6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d Pots.

For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best dental preservative. They sweeten the breath and prevent infection by inhalation.

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Awarded 75 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.

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NOTICE.

SIXTY DAYS AFTER DATE I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land in Cassiar District as follows:

Commencing at Thos. Tugwell's southeast post, thence east forty chains, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, to point of commencement.

WM. FIELD.

a12

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 Elk River, about five miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked R. F. Newton S.W. corner, thence R. 80 chains N., thence 80 chains W., thence 40 chains S., to point of commencement.

R. F. NEWTON.

September 8, 1898. a15

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 five miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked H. 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.—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. a15

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.

An Old Friend Revised.—
Mary had a little mule,
It followed her to school,
That was against the rule,
The teacher, like a fool,
Got behind the mule,
And hit him with a rule,
After that there was no school!
—Port Hope Guide.

BOYS! BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind 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.

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We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. The Standard Supply Co., London, Ont.

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