

THE NIAGARA CANAL.

The Niagara canal is very far indeed from being a project in the air, as it was. It has passed that stage and has become a practical enterprise which has made a fair commencement, and on which money has been spent and good work done. The Niagara Canal Construction Company, at present in the hands of a receiver, has expended on the canal and on preliminary works the very considerable sum of \$7,374,769. It has a good deal to show for this expenditure. The canal has, in the first place, been surveyed, the route located and the necessary maps, plans and profiles have been made. A breakwater has been constructed at Greytown and the harbor work there completed. Wharves, warehouses and administration buildings have been constructed. Two miles of canal 17 feet deep and from 100 to 200 feet wide have been excavated. Eleven miles of railroad for construction purposes have been built. Sixty miles of telegraph have been built. For twenty miles the line of the canal has been cleared of timber. The necessary plant and franchise for the navigation of the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua have been purchased.

It can be easily understood that the company which has done so much has a very clear idea of what is still to be done, and what the work when completed is likely to cost. In fact, it is evident that all that now prevents the canal from being constructed is want of money. Its feasibility has been proved, and the benefits it will confer upon the commerce of the world demonstrated. It is proposed that the United States guarantee the bonds of the company, taking good care to secure itself from loss, to the extent of one hundred millions of dollars. It is calculated that this sum will be sufficient to complete the canal. The President, it is said, is favorable to the enterprise, and is using his influence to procure the guarantee. But the canal has powerful enemies in the United States who, so far, have succeeded in preventing its receiving aid in any shape from Congress. It has been said this opposition has been to a great extent, or perhaps wholly, withdrawn, and that Congress will be left free to deal with the Niagara canal project on its merits. It is hard to tell how much truth there is in this report, but it does seem surprising that any interest has been powerful enough to block an enterprise from which the United States is sure to reap so many and such great advantages; but the ways of American legislators and lobbyists are past finding out.

The conviction that, if the United States does not bestir itself to aid in the construction of the canal and to obtain the control of it when it is constructed, British capitalists will take hold of the work and find the money necessary to complete it, may stimulate Congress to do what is necessary to keep the canal in American hands. Americans must know that if the canal is built with British money it will come under British control, for the Government of Great Britain would naturally do what would be necessary to make the investment secure. There is hardly anything that the people of the United States would dislike more than to see a work, in which their commerce must necessarily be so deeply interested, under the control of Great Britain or any other foreign power. An influential American newspaper says:

It is absolutely necessary that the United States should have political control of the canal. The waterway would be of especial value to two countries, our own and Great Britain, and it is certain, if the canal is constructed, that British interests will force their Government to exercise over it a protective power that will amount to ownership. If our own Government does not stand in the way, there is no immediate fear that the two Governments would not exercise a peaceable joint occupation, but joint occupation, with interests that may become adverse, is not desirable.

The conclusion then is that the United States must have the political control of the canal, but, in order to be in a position to claim such control, the United States must have a commanding interest in the work. This consideration, if no other, will, we think, influence the United States Congress to extricate the company from its present difficulties.

The construction of the Niagara Canal will be of incalculable importance to British Columbia. Nothing that can be imagined could do more to increase its trade and to develop its chief resources. When that canal is open, Victoria will rapidly become the Liverpool of the Pacific Coast.

TIMELY AID.

We are very glad indeed to see that the City Council has dealt with the distress caused by the want of work in a firm, sensible and, we must add, in a Christian-like way. They did not hound and howl, and make difficulties in the face of distress that required immediate relief. They did not stand upon forms and questions of order when the hungry were waiting to be fed. Mayor Teague and the members of the Council have won the good-will and the gratitude of every man and woman in the city who has a heart to feel for those who are in want. Many will regard the prompt action of the Council as a favor done to themselves personally, for it was most pitiable to know that there were men, women and children, who, through no fault of their own, were suffering for the want of the necessities of life.

The Council's arrangements are possibly the best that can be made under the circumstances. Some of the workmen appear to think that the small remuneration given to the men who are to be employed in the Park will have the effect of permanently lowering the rate of wages in the city. We

do not think that there is the least fear of this. The work in the Park is plainly of a temporary nature. It is done, not because it is wanted just now, but simply to give men out of employment a chance to earn enough to keep the wolf from the door for a short time. If liberal wages were given the unemployed, men of the Sound cities would crowd in here and the labor market would soon be in a worse condition than it is now, and the distress would be worse than ever. Besides, an injustice would be done to the city, for this is not a good time to do the work in the Park.

It must be remembered that the ordinary staff of city workmen are kept on at the regular rate and it is the wages paid them which will be considered the standard hereafter and not what is given men employed in a pinch like the present. We trust that no man who is hard up will refuse work, either from false shame or from the consideration that in working for small pay he will injure the cause of labor in the city. There were hard times before in Victoria and in the Province, and some of the best men in it are not ashamed to speak of the time when necessity forced them to do any rough, in order to earn a dollar. The present hard time will pass away, and before very long we hope and believe every man in the Province, able and willing to work, will get full employment at fair wages. The winter of 1894 will then appear to many of those who are now out of heart like a bad dream, or will be spoken of to show those who are easily discouraged out of what an ugly hole a man can get and still be as well off, and perhaps better off, than ever.

EDUCATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Report of the Superintendent of Education shows that the Public schools of this Province are in an efficient condition and that they are under vigilant and intelligent superintendence. The schools of a country need to be well looked after. If abuses are not checked as soon as they appear, and if great pains are not taken to keep the schools up to a high standard they will very soon deteriorate. The gentlemen into whose hands the superintendence of the schools of the Province is entrusted have very important duties to perform, and in order to perform them effectively they must be both zealous and faithful. In no position is the mere perfunctory discharge of duty more harmful. Their hearts must be in their work. It is pleasant to know that the Superintendent and Inspectors of the schools of British Columbia are, from every point of view, well fitted to occupy the positions they fill. In them the teachers find not only capable and conscientious supervisors, but kind and judicious friends who take a deep interest in their work, and who are always ready to advise and encourage those who need advice and encouragement, and who only find fault when it is obviously their duty to reprehend. It is, too, a matter of congratulation that there is at the head of the Department of Education a gentleman of wide intelligence and high literary attainments, who knows what our system of education requires to make it perfect, and who is most desirous to have it improved where improvement is necessary and when it is possible.

The report shows that the means of acquiring a fair English education is placed within easy reach of almost every child in the Province. As is wise in a thinly-settled country like this, the average of school attendance is placed at a low figure, and the Government places free of cost to the struggling settler almost all that is required for the education of his children. It pays the teacher, it builds the schoolhouse and it defrays the running expenses of the school. All this requires money, and consequently the schools of the Province take a very considerable slice out of its revenue. But the money is well expended, and will, no doubt in due time yield a handsome return. The sum expended on the schools of the Province is \$190,558, which is somewhere about two dollars a head of its population all told. The Province of Ontario, which has many times the population of this Province and a much larger revenue, spent on education last year \$624,388. The report shows that there is a healthy growth both in the number of pupils attending school and in the number of teachers. This increase will, no doubt, continue, for this Province is bound to grow, and its educational advantages and privileges will be sure to keep pace with its growth both in importance and population.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

A few weeks ago the people of Great Britain were seriously alarmed because they were told, by one whom they considered an authority on such matters, that the navy of France was fast becoming a match for the navy of England. The French, it was said, had been spending large sums of money on their navy. They were building ships on the most approved plans, and were arming them with guns of the newest pattern. France, it was averred, had already become a formidable naval power, and was rapidly increasing her strength on the sea, while Great Britain, as regards her fleet, was almost stationary, or, at best, progressing at a snail's pace. It was absolutely necessary, for the safety and even the very existence of Great Britain, that she should be more than a match at sea for any two powers that could be named, but if France carried out her projected improvements, she alone would in the course of a very few years be Britain's equal in naval strength. It was only the other day that the Times alluded to the activity of France in increasing her navy as an argument to show that England was bound

in self preservation to build more ships, and to put those that are built in better fighting condition. It said: This avowed policy of France, to say nothing for the moment of other Powers, inexorably compels this country to incur a heavy and continuous expenditure on the increase of its naval defenses, and only by gambling with its vital interests can either the country or its Government evade this obligation. This is the fundamental point for those who care for the navy and realize the vital interests it guards to keep in view and to insist upon in season and out of season until their end is obtained.

By this we see that the alarm in England caused by a comparison of the British navy with that of France has not yet subsided. What then must be the surprise of the British people when they find that in the French Chamber of Deputies this navy which was represented to them as so strong and in such splendid condition, is described by a member of a Commission which had been appointed to enquire into the naval affairs of the nation, as in a most deplorable and dangerous state of inefficiency. According to M. Lockroy the country which was only the other day represented to the British public as rapidly becoming a first-class naval power, as far as its coast is concerned, almost defenseless, that its ports are in a bad condition, and that the torpedo boats are worthless. He declared that the naval affairs were so badly administered that vessels could not be put to sea for want of supplies. The new ships, which were in England said to be models of modern naval architecture, were pronounced defective and faulty, and owing to the defectiveness of the engines fatal accidents were continually occurring. The description of the French Commission was in the strongest contrast to the representations of the British alarmist. It is certain that M. Lockroy did not represent matters as being worse than they really are. This is not the habit of the French. Their failing, indeed, is to speak too favorably of everything in which the strength and the prowess of the nation is concerned. It is probable that M. Lockroy's extraordinary speech will have the effect of lessening the alarm felt in England as to the strength and efficiency of the navy; but it is not likely that it will cause the Government to slacken in its efforts to make the nation's superiority at sea beyond question.

WHAT IS WRONG?

We see that the official circular issued by the Imperial Government shows that there is suffering for want of employment in New South Wales, in South Australia, in Queensland, in Western Australia, in Tasmania, in New Zealand, in Cape Colony, in Natal. The United States might have been added to the list, and a hint might have been given that mechanics and clerks would find considerable difficulty in getting employment in many parts of Canada. In all these countries there are vast tracts of wild land still unoccupied except of supporting millions. There must be something wrong somewhere when in countries like these, where millions of acres are waiting for the hand of the cultivator, men are actually suffering for want of something to do. This is a matter for the very serious consideration of both governments and people. Many of the governments say: "The fault is not ours; we are more than willing to give land to those who want it on the most liberal terms, but no matter what offer we make or what inducements we hold out, men will not settle on the land with the intention of making a living by cultivating it. They go in crowds to the towns. In them the labor market is glutted. But the numbers that go into the unsettled parts of the country are comparatively few."

The men, for their part, say "what is the good of going into the country? We are not farmers; we do not know how to work the land; we would starve on farms, even if we could get them for nothing." The consequence is that the cities become more and more crowded and the rural districts suffer for want of the labor which cannot find employment in the towns. This dislike of country work is not confined to city-bred men—men who have been brought up on farms and who have learned to do farm work are discontented with their lot and imagine that they can get a better living with less work in the cities, and thousands of them help to swell the crowds who seek in vain for something to do in the great centres of population.

This is how matters are at present in every part of the civilized world. There must be a change. Things cannot go on as they are now very long, without producing evils which cannot be calmly contemplated. The socialist, who is one of the products of the present state of things, says that the evils from which men are suffering are inherent to society as it is at present organized and that it must be reconstructed before there is any improvement. Will the reconstruction which he advocates be an improvement? Will turning things upside down and taking from some to give to others benefit the mass of humanity? We do not believe that it will. When the restraints of authority are loosened and property becomes insecure or altogether abolished, society will, we believe, be a thousand times worse than it is at present. What is wanted now can be done without revolution. It is to place more men on the land. From the land we all get our subsistence, and when its cultivation is despised and neglected, all must to a greater or less extent suffer. Governments should make it as easy as possible for the man who wants to work the land to get all he can cultivate. The man whose labor is a drug in the market should be brought to know that the land will give a sure living to all who cultivate it diligently and with anything like intelligence. The want of experience is a drawback, but it is very far indeed from being an insuperable obstacle to success. The most flourishing part of this continent

may have been said to be made by men who knew nothing about forestry or farming. They came to a forest-covered country not knowing how to cut down a tree, or how to till the land after it was cleared. They had to work hard and to endure privations, but they succeeded. They gained experience in the school of necessity. They redeemed the land from the wilderness and they raised a hardy race which wrought what at this distance of time look like miracles.

Some of the descendants of these men are now in deep affliction and utterly discouraged because they cannot get work in some trade or business which is now overcrowded. They are better equipped for facing the hardships of a settler's life than their forefathers were, and they have no doubt inherited their pluck and other hardy virtues. Let them go back to the land. There is health there for both body and mind. Independence is there, and plenty is to be had for working for it. Employment on the land does not depend on the will of an employer or on the vicissitudes of the market. On the farm there is always work to be done by those who are willing to do it, and the return is as sure as any earthly thing can be. The farmer who owns a bit of land is not only sure of a living as long as he is able to work, but he has provision for his old age and something to leave his family when he dies. Of course he must be sober, industrious and provident, but these are the essentials of success in every walk of life.

There are failures in farming we know, but it will on enquiry be found that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred failure on a farm is owing to some fault or some vice in the farmer. Circumstances over which he has had no control have had very little to do with his want of success. It will be time enough when all the land capable of yielding support to man is cultivated to its full extent for men to be discouraged because they cannot find work. To sit down idly and grieve because there is no work to be had, while there are millions upon millions of acres lying idle, is little short of pure idleness. There are, as we all know, other productive occupations, but in none of them can a man be so independent as he can when he cultivates the land.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fourth Session of the Sixth Parliament.

TENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, February 1, 1894.
The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.
Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

PETITIONS.

MR. BOOTH presented petitions from John Irving and others for a railway from a point on the Fraser river to Burnaby; also from J. H. Brown and others for an extension of time for the construction of the Cordova Bay railway.

MR. PUNCH presented a petition for aid in the reclamation of land for settlement. MR. HUNTER presented a petition on behalf of the Kasiloo-Slocan railway company. MR. ROBERTSON presented a petition asking that part of the municipal act of 1893 be repealed.

The following petitions were read and received:
From C. T. Dupont and others, for a private bill to Kasiloo-Carpenter Creek railway.
From Leachlan McLean and others, for a private bill to reclaim Richmond Municipality.—Mr. Horne.
From the Ashcroft and Cariboo railway company, for a private bill to amend their corporate act, and for additional powers.—Dr. Watt.

From the Horsey hydraulic mining company and from the Cariboo hydraulic mining company, for private bills to consolidate the companies' mining properties.—Mr. Roberts.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The private bills committee reported that the rules of the house had been complied with in respect of the bill relating to the Consolidated electric railway and light company; also recommending that the time for receiving petitions for private bills be extended one week.

Report adopted.
MR. MARTIN moved that the standing order be suspended to permit of the extension of the time for receiving petitions, which expired this day, and for receiving private bills.

Motion agreed to.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.
The public accounts committee presented a report submitting a list of warrants authorized by the executive council since the 1st July, 1893, in addition to the sums sanctioned by the supply bill.

MR. CROFT moved that the report be received and printed.
Motion agreed to.
The house went into committee of the whole to consider the resolution "That a supply be granted to Her Majesty." Mr. Martin in the chair.

The committee reported the resolution, which was ordered for consideration on Tuesday.
WIDE TIRE ACT.
MR. HORNE asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the "Wide tire act, 1893." MR. KITCHEN objected that the two days' notice required had not been given, as this was not the same as the motion of which Mr. Horne had originally given notice.

After discussion, the point of fact being disputed, the Speaker sustained the objection.
VANCOUVER'S CONTRIBUTION.
MR. HORNE moved for a return showing the amounts contributed by and expended in Vancouver city from 30th June, 1888, to 31st December, 1893.

Agreed to.
TAX ON MORTGAGES.
MR. SWORD moved: "That in the opinion of this house the incidence of the tax on mortgages is inequitable."

THE SPEAKER said that he was not quite sure that this motion was regular, and he therefore asked that it be left over to the next sitting.
MR. VERNON, after much discussion on the point of order, said it seemed that the resolution was harmless, for he would like to know if any tax in any part of the world is exactly equitable; and taking a broader view he would like to add to the resolution, and no tax ever levied by any government in any country is exactly equitable.
MR. HORNE pointed out that the wording of the resolution is incorrect, inasmuch as there is really no tax on mortgages.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The tax is on personal property, in which mortgages are included.

HON. MR. BRAVEN took the same view. The resolution, however, he thought to be perfectly harmless, and to be of exactly the same nature as one expressing an opinion on the single tax or any other proposition.

The matter was laid over as suggested by the Speaker.

THE YUKON COUNTRY.

DR. MILNE moved for a return of all correspondence between the Lands and Works department and Neil McArthur respecting the Yukon district. He explained that his object was to secure the publication of valuable and interesting reports on this part of the province which he believed had been made to the provincial and Dominion governments.

HON. MR. VERNON said he believed all the correspondence had been brought down; if not, it would be.

Motion agreed to.

CENSUS RETURNS.

MR. HORNE moved for a return showing the corrected census reports from the Dominion government of the population of British Columbia; showing the number of whites, Chinese and Indians on the mainland; also the number of whites, Chinese and Indians on Vancouver Island. The mover said he would like to have this information before the redistribution bill is brought down.

MR. BROWN said to be of any use the return must show the population by electoral districts. He moved, in effect, that all the returns relating to island and mainland be struck out, and that the return be made to show the population by electoral districts "as nearly as possible."

HON. MR. DAVIE objected that such a return as that asked for by Mr. Brown would be mere guess work, and of no value whatever. The districts for Dominion purposes, according to which the census returns are made up, are quite different to those for provincial affairs, and it would be a matter of impossibility to give other than a speculative return if Mr. Brown's suggestion were to be followed rather than that of the original motion.

HON. MR. BRAVEN took exception to the object implied by Mr. Horne when he said that he wanted this information before the redistribution bill came down. He thought it was a very great pity that there should be such evident attempts made to divide the province. The legislature should never hear of such a division as that of the island and mainland. (Hear, hear!) To attempt to show the population in the way proposed in the resolution has the most mischievous tendency. He regretted that Mr. Horne in his closing remarks had disclosed the cloven foot, showing that he simply wanted to open the unhappy discussion over again.

HON. MR. DAVIE asked the hon. leader of the opposition why his sentiments were as stated he did not dissociate himself from (Hear, hear!)
HON. COL. BAKER said he was very glad to hear the hon. leader of the opposition echoing the feelings of the government on this point. It was rather cheering to hear this recognition from the other side of the province that we are one people and one province.

The amendment by Mr. Brown was negatived on division of 17 to 11, and the original motion was declared carried on the same division.

PARTNERSHIP BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the adoption of the report from the committee of the whole on the partnership bill.
MR. SWORD spoke against the compulsory registration of partnership, which he thought would result in hardship by preventing such a thing as silent partnerships. He moved in amendment to strike out this provision.

HON. MR. DAVIE replied that there must be some means of finding out who are the real members of business firms, for the protection of those from whom they obtain credit. It was simply a proposition for the protection of creditors and to prevent swindling.

The amendment was lost on division of 5 to 17.
MR. SWORD moved to amend section 68 so as to make it necessary to register a declaration of place of residence only in the case of any member of a firm ceasing to reside in the province.

Motion agreed to.
Further consideration of the report was deferred until next sitting.

WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the adoption of the report from committee on the witnesses and evidence bill.

Motion agreed to; bill read a third time and passed.

FRAUDULENT STATEMENTS BILL.

The house went into committee of the whole on the fraudulent statements bill, Mr. Sword in the chair.
MR. COTTON objected that some of the provisions as to statements of capital would bear very hardly on building societies and compel the destruction of all their books and papers. He thought that some exemption should be made in their favor.

HON. MR. DAVIE failed to see why building societies should not be subject to the provisions of the act, which was designed to protect the public and inspire confidence in business institutions in the province amongst outsiders.

MR. COTTON said he would not altogether exempt building societies, but he wished to protect them in some way. He asked that the bill stand over until the next sitting, so that he might suggest an amendment to the effect desired.

The suggestion was agreed to and the committee rose and reported progress.

SUPREME COURT BILL.

The house again went into committee on the Supreme court bill, Mr. Stoddard in the chair.
Bill reported from committee; third reading on Monday.

HORTICULTURAL BILL.

The house again went into committee on the horticultural bill, Mr. Keith in the chair.
Bill reported; third reading on Monday.

SALVATION ARMY MARRIAGES.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the "Salvation Army act, 1894." The most important provision of this is that

any duly appointed commissioner or staff officer of the society, being an adult male, chosen or commissioned by the society to solemnize marriage, and resident in Canada, shall have for the time being the same authority for that purpose as a clergyman or minister under the marriage act. The mover stated that the Salvation Army are no doubt an earnest body trying to do much of good, and there is no reason why an exception should be made of them in the matter of a privilege of this nature enjoyed by other sects.

MR. SEMLIN thought this bill should not be adopted without some protection further than that provided.

HON. MR. BRAVEN said the bill proposed a dangerous innovation. The officers of this society are not at all to be compared with the ministers of the several denominations.

HON. MR. DAVIE replied that this comparison was simply odious, the Salvation Army being just as much entitled to respect as any other Christian sect, and there was no reason why they should be put in any different position. He had introduced this bill at the request of several of the officers and members of what he considered a very worthy institution, and while he did not ask support for it as a government measure, it was one which he thought should be passed.

HON. MR. BRAVEN said a great objection which he wished to point out is that the records of this society are not easily available, and there is no evidence that they keep proper records.

MR. BOOTH stated that the society keep a very complete record, not only of every officer but of every private member. After considerable further discussion the bill was read a second time, Messrs. Martin, Beaven and Semlin dissenting.

LICENSES ACT AMENDMENT.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the licenses act amendment bill. This prohibits the transfer of licenses without the consent of the authority issuing them. Mr. DAVIE explained that it is not intended to apply to municipalities having by-laws dealing with licenses. It is designed to cover the case of the city of Vancouver, in the operation of which some doubt has arisen on a few points.

The bill was read a second time.

ADJOURNMENT.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved that the house adjourn until Monday at 2 p.m. He said there was a good deal of executive business to be attended to, making it advisable that the ministers should not be in attendance on the house tomorrow.

Motion agreed to; and the house adjourned at 5:10 p.m.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO.

The following are the foreign shipments of coal by the New Vancouver Coal Co. for the month of January:

	Tons.
2-Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	35
5-Str. Monterey, San Francisco	1,454
3-Str. Kildonan, Wharfedale	355
3-Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	38
11-Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	45
12-Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	37
12-Str. Crown of England, San Diego	3,497
10-Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	82
10-Str. Carrollton, San Francisco	2,303
17-Str. Monterey, San Francisco	1,406
19-Str. Vancouver, Port Townsend	45
20-Str. Crown of England, San Diego	2,108
20-Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	38
25-Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	38
25-Str. A. B. & Co., San Francisco	3,228
27-Str. Vancouver, Port Townsend	28
27-Str. Rufus E. Wood, San Francisco	2,904
27-Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	2,225
30-Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	59
30-Str. India, San Francisco	2,050

In spite of numerous set-backs and severe financial losses, the New Vancouver Coal company has continued to push forward operations at the Northfield mine, and though for a long time it appeared as if they were working against insurmountable obstacles, there has lately been a decided improvement. A fine seam of coal about six feet thick, of the very best quality, was reached, and the company are pushing forward the work at this mine with a full force of men, and it will soon be known whether the latest finds are true or not. The Northfield coal ranks with the highest of any turned out on the Pacific Coast, though hitherto owing to the thinness of the seams it has been very costly to work. It has, however, been very much improved, and is now being worked on a large scale for domestic purposes. The company's success is a matter of sincere congratulation by every one interested in its prosperity, and that includes the whole district.

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THE O.

The members of the for 1894 are duly announced yesterday.

Rev. E. Robson ye joined in marriage, at the prior street, Mr. Charlesington and Mrs. Minnie Col. The happy couple train for Wellington, the

A list of the registered tish Columbia, qualifying the Dentistry Act, is given of yesterday. There are in this city, eight in Vancouver, two in Nanaimo, two in Barkerville and Vernon.

The January collection land Revenue division was Spills.....
Malt.....
Tobacco.....
Cigars.....
Licenses (Bonded Warehouse).....
Inspection Petroleum.....
Total.....

The increasing output Kasiloo-Slocan mines has caused a fall in the price of the heavy little st Lake. The bright prospect also induced purchasers of the "boom" of 1893 to and the K. Land Co. reports of second and third overture.

Who will succeed Rev. the pastorate of Calvary still an open question, Rev. St. John, having in reply to invitation addressed him, that he cannot accept a call the church board was held with the object of discussing permanently, as well as other important business.

The customs returns for January are as follows:

January are as follows :	
	<i>Exports.</i>
Produce of Canada.....	
Not produce of Canada.....	
	<i>Imports.</i>
Dutiable	
Free	
Duty collected	
Chinese and other revenues	