The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1894.

THE NEW CABINET.

Those who hoped and expected that the Hon. Mr. Bowell would have a great deal of difficulty in forming a ministry will be disappointed. The members of Sir John Thompson's Government without a single exception have, we understand, accepted places in Mr. Bowell's Cabinet. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper is the new Minister of Justice, the Hon. Mr. Costigan takes his department, and the Hon. Mr. Dickey enters the Ministerial ranks as Secretary of State. Mr. Dickey is a son of the Senator of that name. He represents Cumberland, Nova Scotia, in the House of Commons. His parliamentary career has not been a long one. He was first elected in 1888, succeeding to the representation of Sir Charles Tupper's constituency upon his distinguished predecessor becoming High Commissioner in London. As a private member he has been popular in the House, and being a man of tact and high educational attainments—a lawyer by profession—he will no doubt justify the Premier's choice. Mr. Dickey is not to be the only new man in the Cabinet, as Senator Donald Ferguson and Dr. Montague, M.P., are to be Ministers without portfolio. Mr. Ferguson is an uncommonly able man and he will make a valuable addition to the Ministry. Dr. Montague has long been amongst the most useful of the private members. The Cabinet being thus completed, the Premier is to be congratulated on the result of his labors. According to present arrangements the members of the Bowell Ministry, with their portfolios, are as follows, in the order in which they first took office:

Hon Mackenzie Bowell, Premier and President of the Council	1878
Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, Postmaster-General	1880
Hon. Sir J. Carling (without portfolio)	1882
Hon. J. Costigan, Marine and Fisheries	1882
Hon. Sir F. Smith (without portfolio)	1882
Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Finance	1885
Hon. Sir C. H. Tupper, Justice	1888
Hon. J. G. Haggart, R'ys and Canals	1888
Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Public Works	1891
Hon. J. C. Patterson, Militia and Defence	1891
Hon. T. M. Daly, Interior	1892
Hon. A. R. Angers, Agriculture	1892
Hon. W. B. Ives, Trade and Commerce	1892
Hon. A. R. Dickey, Sec'y of State	1894
Hon. Donald Ferguson (without portfolio)	1894
Hon. W. H. Montague (without portfolio)	1894

Not of the Cabinet:

Hon. J. J. Curran, Solicitor-General	1892
Hon. N. C. Wallace, Controller Customs	1892
Hon. John Wood, Cont. Inland Rev.	1892

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Our readers need not be told that hard times affect governments as well as individuals. A business depression which embarrasses any considerable number of the taxpayers lessens the Government's receipts and places it very much in the same position as a business concern which, though perfectly solvent and with excellent prospects, finds itself in the meantime unpleasantly scarce of ready money.

The Hon. Mr. Turner, this year gives a frank and remarkably clear account of the financial condition of the Province. He tells the Legislature and the country that when the end of the year 1893-4 came he found that instead of having a surplus to draw upon he had to face an overdraft of $230,000, and that the expenditure exceeded the estimate by some $330,000. The cause of this deficiency was twofold—the expenditure from causes that no one could have foreseen was greater than had been calculated upon, and the receipts were less than the Finance Minister had reason to expect. The Minister relates in detail what were the unlooked for causes of expenditure and how it came to pass that the receipts were less than were estimated. He holds nothing back. The reader of the speech will find no involved statements which are hard to understand. Nothing is easier than to follow him in this part of his speech, and we are quite sure that nine men out of ten will pronounce the statement to be reasonable and satisfactory.

It is natural to conclude that the Government, like a great many other creditors, found it impossible to collect all that was due them. A very considerable percentage of the debts due the Government are, however, collectible, and may be considered a good asset. It would be cruel as well as impolitic to push these debtors just now, but when the good times come again, as certainly they will, those in arrears will be reminded of their indebtedness, and no doubt a proportion of them will make an effort to pay up. We see that in his estimate for next year the Finance Minister has set down a very modest sum as arrears of taxes to be paid in.

It is encouraging to see that some sources of revenue have exceeded the estimate. The chief of these are mining receipts. This shows that the development of the mineral resources of the Province has been going on at an encouraging rate, and there is no doubt that this progress will be still greater and more cheering in the near future.

We are glad to see that the Government have not been induced by the croakings of timid friends or the dismal predictions of the scheming and the unpatriotic howlers of the Opposition to abandon their policy of progress and improvement. During the past year they have, in spite of all discouragements, gone on with the projected improvements, and they propose in the current and coming year besides doing their utmost to repair the damage done by the floods to proceed with the development of the different resources of the Province. The estimates for the coming year are on the same liberal scale as that of former years. No service is to be starved and no necessary public work neglected. As the Finance Minister pointed out, the outlay of past years besides improving the Province has yielded a substantial return in the shape of increased revenue. The showing is a remarkable one. "Leaving out the land sales," said the Hon. Mr. Turner, "we find that the revenue from 1888 to 1893 went up year by year as follows: $427,379 in 1888, then $555 837; $599,934; $715,449; $806,487; and in 1893, $841,012. An increase of revenue amounting to nearly 100 per cent. in six years is something we think unprecedented even on this continent in which communities grow so rapidly. At any rate British Columbians have good reason to feel encouraged at the result, and to continue to maintain the policy which has done so much for the province in so short a time.

The reader of the Budget speech will see that in the expenditure of the people's money the Government have evidently no end in view except the improvement of the country. A cheese-paring policy might effect the saving of some thousands of dollars a year, but a little inquiry will show that this can only be done at the expense of the progress of the Province. British Columbia is in that position at present in which a liberal expenditure in opening up the country and in a legitimate manner encouraging its different industries is the most effective as well as the most enlightened economy. This Province has no use for the narrow-minded, short-sighted economists who see extravagance in every unusual expenditure and ruin in every dollar added to the provincial debt. The men who would allow the ship to be lost for the want of a ha'porth of tar are, we are glad to see, not popular in this Province and we trust they never will be.

The Finance Minister has faith in the Province and he has good reason for placing the utmost confidence in its inhabitants and its resources. There are few countries on this continent that have so many and such varied resources. Although none of these has been developed to any great extent the results produced considering its small population are really wonderful. With a population of not more than 100,000, a large proportion of which are ignorant and unenterprising Indians, its exports last year amounted to $7,843,000; $3,521,543 being the product of the mines, $3,541,305 of the fisheries, and $411,623 from the forest. The Finance Minister is, we are confident, below the mark when he sets down the exports "in a few years" to be nearer $10,000,000 than $8,000,000. The imports required by this small community were in the same year $5,320,615. The Government that would retard the progress of such a flourishing Province would incur a very heavy responsibility, and we are glad to see that the present Government is bound that British Columbia shall not be checked.

The Finance Minister spent a good part of his time in exposing the shallowness and the inaccuracy of the criticisms of some of the leading men of the Opposition. It is disappointing to see those gentlemen merely because they are opposed to the Government of the day doing what they can to lower the credit of the Province abroad and to increase the difficulties of the Government who are doing their best to carry the Province safely through a period of depression which is felt more or less severely by every country in the world.

FAIR PLAY DEMANDED.

The interest taken in the Behring Sea sealing question is quite lively in every part of Canada. Canadians generally sympathise with British Columbia sealers, and they are pleased when they learn that justice is likely to be done them. They see, too, in a strong light the unreasonableness of the claims made by our American neighbors. The Winnipeg Free Press writes of the report that was lately put in circulation that the United States Government was desirous to put a stop to pelagic sealing for a year, and perhaps more. It says:

Canada was recently informed by cable that Mr. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, recommends that no seals should be killed next season, and has sent a notification in this sense to the lessees of the Seal Islands. In connection with this proposal, the United States Government has invited all maritime nations to join "in preventing pelagic sealing in Behring Sea."

Should the Paris conference lead to another international agreement collateral to the first it is to be hoped that care will be taken to ensure protection to the seals on the islands as well as at sea. By the Paris treaty sharp limitations were imposed upon the taking of seals at sea, but nothing was done to curb the greed of the company that kills on land. As usual, the British envoys were, in this matter, jockeyed by the Americans, and judging from many experiences it is not unreasonable to fear that they may so fare again. Canada gave the free use of her canals on the understanding that the United States would secure the same privilege for Canadians on the U.S. canals, but the obligation was evaded. It would not do to agree to further definite restrictions on pelagic sealing on the promise that the U.S. Government would "use its endeavors" or would "recommend to Congress," or any indefinite promise of that kind to procure the cessation of seal killing by the Alaska company. The one should be conditional on the other, and the agreement be binding on the one party only so long as it was observed by the other.

We do not know that there was any truth in the report; we rather think there was not. But the Free Press takes the right view of the matter when it contends that British subjects should not be forbidden to hunt seals on the high seas while American butchers are allowed to kill them and worry them to death on land.

Women who can't take pills can have that biliousness removed from their systems by Eseljay's Liver Lozenges. 25 cts. at druggists.

Some people laugh to show their pretty teeth. The use of Ivory White Tooth Powder makes people laugh more than ever. It's so nice. Price 25c. Sold by druggists.

INFORMATION NEEDED.

We are surprised to observe that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions express themselves in an uncertain tone with respect to the outrages in Armenia. We see by a despatch dated Boston, December 16, that they say:

"We are not unconcerned by the reports of the massacres in Eastern Turkey. The position of the missionaries of the American Board within the Turkish empire is an extremely delicate one; sympathising deeply on the one side with all who are suffering by reason of poverty, oppression and misrule, they have yet been loyal to the Government under which they have lived and have never countenanced sedition or rebellion."

The Board then go on to relate how the disturbance in Armenia arose and the narrative continues:

"In the horrible massacres which followed thousands were slain, some state 6 000 others 10,000. *The details of this wretched affair are not obtainable even by those near the scene.* They will never be obtained unless foreign governments insist upon a thorough investigation conducted by foreigners. The poor people are in terror and do not tell the truth unless under protection. A document has been prepared near the scene of the carnage purporting to give the judgment of the people that the thousands slain in Talvorie met their just deserts and expressing regrets that it has been thought best to send consuls to investigate since there has been no need for their coming. The value of such a document will be understood when the methods for securing signatures are known."

If, as we are told, no details of the massacres are obtainable even by those near the scene, where have the "details"—the most horrible details—that we have seen come from? As the members of the Board say no dependence whatever can be placed on what is allowed to appear on the subject in the Turkish papers, and if those near the scene of the atrocities cannot obtain details, it is hard to conjecture where the detailed information which horrified the people of the West came from?

In an extract from the Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, quoted by the London Times, it is said: "Authentic details can only be expected when the Commission appointed by the Sultan sends in its report."

Before we saw the statement published by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions we were under the impression that the accounts of the massacres and outrages that appeared in the newspapers were all "authentic." It is impossible to understand how newspapers of high standing could publish such horrible reports unless there could be no reasonable doubt as to their authenticity. It is to be hoped that the civilized world will before long be in possession of information respecting the disturbances in Armenia supported by evidence the reliability of which it would be folly to question.

TO BE PROTECTED.

The conquest of Madagascar by the French is a foregone conclusion. When a powerful nation like France makes up its mind to act the part of protector to a savage or semi-savage country it will doubtless carry out its intention. The Parliament of France has voted thirteen millions of dollars to enable the Government to establish a protectorate over Madagascar. It is calculated that it will take not fewer than 15,000 men to do the work effectively. The country is a difficult one to invade and conquering it may require a good deal of money. The invading army must cross mountains, and cut its way through thick forests before it can reach the interior. A spirited people could do much to retard the progress of and to annoy an invading army, and it is said that the Hovas are not by any means destitute of either pluck or patriotism. The probability is that the French Government will see the end of its thirteen millions before Madagascar is in a fit condition to be protected. It is indeed quite likely that it will be almost as hard to secure a footing in Madagascar as it was to reduce Tonkin to subjection. The French people were sick and tired of spending money to convince the people of Tonkin that it would be folly to resist the powerful invaders of their country, and Tonkin was fatal to the reputation of more than one French statesman. It would not be at all surprising if Madagascar proved as hard a nut for the French to crack as was Tonkin.

The following demands made by the representative of France to the Queen of Madagascar shows pretty clearly what the French mean when they offer to protect her and her country:

1. In future all communications to the Malagasy Government from any other power whatsoever must be made through the intermediary of the French Resident-General in Madagascar.

2. That France have the right to station any number of soldiers in any part of the island it may think necessary in order to secure the safety of Europeans.

3. All concessions made by the Malagasy Government to any person of any nationality whatsoever must receive the approval of the French representative and be registered at the French Residency.

4. That full permission be granted for the prosecution of public works in the island, such as railways, roads, canals, navigation of rivers, etc. That in case the Malagasy are unable to raise the necessary funds for this purpose, the French will undertake to do so, with the understanding that all profits resulting therefrom shall be retained by them.

5. That the French version of the new treaty shall be the authoritative one in any case of disputes that may arise.

When the war is over and the people of Madagascar are safe under the wing of the Republic of France, it by no means follows that the money spent in establishing a protectorate over an ungrateful and unappreciative people will be well invested. The French have not learned the art of colonization. Their colonies are troublesome and expensive and are far from adding to the strength or the greatness of the nation. It is not likely that Madagascar will prove an exception.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

The idea of having the city governed by Commissioners appointed by the Government is not relished by some of our citizens. We are not surprised at this, for people generally are in favor of government "by the people for the people." But when this sort of government has been tried for a long series of years in the city and has proved a disheartening failure is it not wise to give the citizens a chance of trying some other way to have the city's affairs managed? There are people who declare that City Councils are, if not imbecile, inefficient. They seem to think that whenever a man is elected to a seat at the Council Board he straightway loses whatever common sense he previously possessed. Councils, it is declared, do nothing as it ought to be done. Their committees are either mere debating societies in which there is a great deal of chatter but very little effective deliberation, or else they are composed of one working member and a number of ciphers who say "aye" or "nay" as they are bid. As like as not it is broadly hinted the working member has axes of his own to grind, and the other members, consciously or unconsciously, help him to get them ground. At best, government by committees is government by debating societies, and everyone knows how little real work and good work a debating society does.

There are well disposed citizens who are exasperated when they see the condition in which the city is allowed to remain. The streets, they say, are in a disgraceful state, the sidewalks are out of repair, the lighting is bad and the danger from fire most alarming, the water supply is abominable and the drainage nowhere complete. Works that are commenced are dawdled over and carried on in an improvident and a slipshod way. What good, they ask, does it do us to have power to elect a mayor and city councillors when the results of government by the people's representatives are what we see and deplore. Why not try government by commissioners? They might do better than city councillors; they could hardly do worse. A despotism, if it is a benign one, has its advantages. Men whose sole business it will be to put the city's affairs in good shape and keep them so, men who have not the fear of annual elections before their eyes, men who can have no object in currying favor with the electors of this ward or that, if they have any business ability at all, would act with greater promptitude and decision than city councillors do, and if they undertake a work they would keep at it until it is finished, and would not be changing their plans every month. The business of the city would be run by them on business principles. If they gave us clean, smooth streets, if they supplied us with pure and sweet water, if they did away with the disgusting assortment of vile smells that make our walks abroad in the warm weather the reverse of pleasant; if, in short, they made the city a far more agreeable place to live in than it is at present, need we bother our heads about the manner of their appointment? The man who said of (city) governments that the one which is best administered is best, went nearer the truth than many people are in these days willing to admit.

It is not proposed arbitrarily to take from the citizens the power to elect their own rulers. If fifty ratepayers who believe that the time for a change has come, petition the Lieutenant-Governor to put the "Act relating to the government of cities" in force, he is empowered to have a vote taken "aye" or "nay" on the subject. The persons qualified to vote are the ratepayers. If a majority vote "aye" the Governor shall appoint four commissioners who, with the Mayor, elected in the usual manner, shall manage the city's affairs for three years. This new government shall have all the "authority, powers, duties and obligations" of the present Corporation and no more.

The knowledge that it is optional with the ratepayers to send the City Councillors about their business for three years may have the effect of stimulating future City Councils to work more and talk less. The "act relating to the government of cities" will be a kind of rod in pickle for them, and even if it is never put in operation it may have a salutary effect. We have seen it hinted that the Provincial Government may have some object in taking "a hand in the direction of the affairs of cities." We are wholly at a loss to see what end they can have in view in the enactment of the law, except to promote the welfare of citizens by making the cities a credit to the Province. It is not hard to imagine a situation in which the operation of the law might endanger the popularity of a Government and give it trouble in other ways. It would, we fancy, from the Government's point of view, not be in the least advantageous; it would add to their cares and troubles without increasing their influence in any way. We hope to see a lively and interesting discussion on the provisions of the bill. There is a good deal to be said on both sides.

Eseljay's Liver Lozenges are at once a blood cleanser, a system regulator and a true tonic. 25 cts. a box, or $2 50 per dozen boxes.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

SOFIA, Dec. 17.—Premier Stoiloff told the Sobranje to-day that the resignation of the whole cabinet had been accepted by Prince Ferdinand.

THE ASYLUM INQUIRY.

Complete Report of the Commissioners With All Details of the Evidence Taken.

Immediate Suspension of the Superintendent Pending His Reply to the Charges.

The complete report of the commissioners who inquired into the affairs of the lunatic asylum at New Westminster was presented to the legislature yesterday, making a total of seventy-five pages of printed matter. It embraces the two preliminary returns the substance of which has already been published, supplemented by the evidence in detail as taken down by the official stenographer. There is also the following report of the executive council, approved by the Lieutenant Governor on the 1st of December:

"The committee of council have had before them the report of the commissioners appointed under the authority of an order in council, dated the 23rd day of October, 1894, to inquire into all matters respecting the management of the provincial asylum for the insane, or relative to the welfare of the inmates thereof.

"The committee remark that the evidence furnished by the commissioners is of such a grave nature, exhibiting many cases of inhuman cruelty practised on the unfortunate patients, and reflects so strongly on the medical superintendent, that the committee consider it imperative in the interest of the public service and that of the lunatics, that Dr. Bentley be at once suspended from the duties of his office pending an opportunity to be afforded him to reply to the charges made in the said report and the evidence adduced.

"The committee therefore recommend that Charles F. Newcombe, of the city of Victoria, M D, who has had experience in the management and care of lunatics for a lengthened period in Great Britain, be temporarily placed in charge of the institution at New Westminster, and that Dr. Newcombe proceed at once to the said city to undertake the duties of medical superintendent.

"The committee further recommend that Dr. Bentley's suspension take effect concurrently with the arrival of Dr. Newcombe at the asylum."

A natural sequence of the above report was the following letter:

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
December 1, 1984.

To R. I. Bentley, Esq., M.D., Provincial Asylum for the Insane, New Westminster, B. C.

SIR:—I yesterday had the opportunity of perusing the report of the commissioners appointed to examine into the administration of the provincial lunatic asylum, and I at once submitted it for the consideration of the executive.

The report and evidence taken on oath show that the most appalling cruelties have been practised upon the unfortunate lunatics, if not by your order, at least under your cognizance.

Rules 13, 14 and 16 have been ignored, as shown by your own evidence. If the lunatics had been criminals of the worst type, the treatment administered would have been inexcusable; but considering that the poor creatures are irresponsible for their actions, the manner in which they have been governed is nothing short of barbarous. Indeed, there are certain cases of such a serious character that it will require further investigation.

The executive council considered that the interests of the public service and humanity towards the lunatics demand your immediate suspension from your duties, and you are therefore requested to hand over without any delay the entire charge and control of the asylum, together with all books, papers and accounts, to Dr. Newcombe, who will temporarily conduct the affairs of the asylum and will deliver this letter to you.

Copies of the report of the commissioners, together with the evidence taken, will be sent to you at the earliest opportunity. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 19.—The unpaid waterworks rates amount to $7,000. It will probably be next in order to turn off the water where the dues are not paid. The revenue from the waterworks is $200 beyond the estimated amount to date.

The Orange ball was largely attended at the market hall last night, over two hundred couples being present. Its chief features were the really beautiful decorations and the number of pretty, handsomely dressed young ladies.

Christ's church, episcopal, gave a grand bazaar last night and added materially to the funds of the church.

An experimental block pavement has been laid on Granville street, composed in part of creosoted and uncreosoted Australian hardwood and local fir.

The city is two months behind in its hospital milk bill and has not yet paid its insurance premiums. The next council will have to face the music.

Ald. C. L. Brown is in the field for the mayoralty.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 19.—Though there is scarcely any profit in the lumber business now mill owners will keep running, which will be a great advantage to the employes this winter.

ROSSLAND, TRAIL CREEK.

(From the Nelson Miner.)

The upraise in the new tunnel in the War Eagle group has struck daylight in the shaft sunk to meet it. All the workings are in ore and mining on a large scale is provided for. The present output will be only 50 tons a day, which can be extended to 100 and 200 tons as soon as the freighting can be provided for. The time will soon arrive when a railroad will supersede the road traffic. The Red Mountain railroad will connect at the international boundary with a line for Northport and will circulate round the bases of the mountains in this camp, on which the largest mines are situated. Work will be commenced as early as possible as the charter expires the 12th April next. This company is seeking at the present session of the legislature to take power to provide a telegraph for the convenience of the public, to scow and operate boats, wharves, etc., and to build their line as a narrow gauge road.

The Nickel Plate, one of the richest in camp, has been acquired by B. C. Kingsbury for Mr. Haney and partner.

Mr. I. Newton Campbell has bought from George Dozzle a three-quarter interest in the Northern Belle, a very likely looking claim, averaging some $18 in gold. The consideration paid was $600.

Messrs. Cabana and St. Onge have bonded the Monte Christo and Enterprise to Mr. Walters of Huckleberry Mountain fame.

NEW DENVER.

(From the Miner.)

Editor R. T. Lowery expects to issue his first number here next week.

V. C. Rackliff, one of the owners of the Kalispell, reports the mine as looking in first rate condition and about seven tons of high grade ore, assaying about 240 ounces to the ton, sacked and ready for shipment. The Kalispell is one of the most accessible mines in the whole district.

Harry Sheran has discovered a promising looking ledge on the lake shore a quarter of a mile south of Carpenter Creek.

TROUT LAKE.

(From the Nelson Miner.)

A nugget weighing over two ounces and valued at $37 has been found near Trout Lake.

Fifteen different companies are working on the Lardeau with satisfactory results.

The Cariboo and Kootenay Mining Co., of which O. D. Hoar is manager, were to start sluicing this past week.

NELSON.

(From the Miner.)

We hope the Bureau of Mines bill will become law. It is not a policy measure and therefore the government will be able to accept amendments or suggestions from the opposition and all parties can unite in perfecting it.

W. Bambury has returned after a long trip, having travelled through from Hope. He reports on the Tulameen that the Chinese are working and platinum is reported to be plentiful. Of Boundary Creek he speakes in high terms. He says the camp is likely to cut do Trail Creek.

JAPANESE VICTORY.

Another Very Important Point Captured From the Chinese.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Japanese legation this evening received a cablegram from the Japanese headquarters at Hiroshima which reads as follows: "The third division of the first army took Hai-Mo-Ching on December 12, and occupied Hai-Cheng on the 13th December. Both places are on the route to New-Chwang and Liao-Yang." The legation here regards these victories as very important ones.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The shipments of gold to Europe to-morrow amount to $1,750,000 and of this Lazard Freres ship $750,000, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. $1,000 000. These two firms withdraw $2,000,000 from the sub-treasury and the balance will go forward later in the week. There was $500,000 withdrawn in addition from the sub-treasury by banks. The actual gold balance is now about nine million.

Brisson, Radical, has been elected president of the French chamber of deputies.

The diamond cutters of Amsterdam have strck and are parading the streets.

BIRTH.

WARREN—On the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. A. Warren of a daughter.

DIED.

MOFFAT—In this city on the 14th inst., Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Moffat, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 56 years.

COLE—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on December 13, H. W. Cole, aged 32 years.

For 20 Years the formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by physicians of the whole world. No secret about it. This is one of its strongest endorsements. But the strongest endorsement possible is in the *vital strength* it gives.

Scott's Emulsion

nourishes. It does more for weak Babies and Growing Children than any other kind of nourishment. It strengthens Weak Mothers and restores health to all suffering from Emaciation and General Debility. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Blood Diseases and Loss of Flesh.

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First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc.

Autumn term begins Monday, Sept. 10, 1894.

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH M.A.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA

The regular COURSE OF LECTURES will begin Monday, January 7, 1895, at 9 a.m., at the College Building, Stockton street, near Chestnut, San Francisco.

R. A. McLEAN, M.D., Dean,
305 Kearny St., cor. Bush, San Francisco.
dec15-2w d&w

FRUIT TREES—All kinds from 5c. to 25c. All young, clean, thrifty and free from insect pests. Call or write to Johnson's grocery, 30 Humboldt street. dec15-2t

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point at or near the intersection of the Tuku River with the International Boundary Line thence in a north easterly direction to some point on the south end of Tes Lin lake, in the District of Cassiar, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., the 15th day of October, 1894.

MCPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
dec20-10t