

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1894.

A VAIN TRICK.

The organ of the Opposition is resorting to tactics of the meanest and most disreputable kind. It publishes, in the manner best calculated to attract attention, the sums which the Premier has received from the Province for eighteen months services. Its object is clearly to lead those who know nothing about the salaries received by Ministers of the Crown or by professional men of high standing to believe that the remuneration is much too large.

It does not inform its readers that the Premier did not receive a dollar more as salary or as sessional indemnity than is allowed him by the law of the land, and it does not even try to show that the traveling expenses and other allowances are unusual or otherwise than perfectly fair.

If the Times told those whom it attempts to startle and delude by its display of figures, that the sum which the Premier drew from the Treasury is not nearly so large as he would have earned by the practice of his profession if he had no public duties to perform, they would have seen that the figures, instead of showing that Mr. Davie is a gainer by accepting office, prove that he is a loser to a very considerable extent.

The Times also failed to inform its readers that the sums which the Premier received as salary and sessional indemnity, were precisely the same as Mr. Beaven, or anyone else who occupied the offices of Premier and head of Department, would have received.

There is a sentence in the article, to which the form of an advertisement is given, which is intended to convey a most damaging insinuation against the Premier but which really shows that malice itself has not been able to find good grounds for even the most trivial accusation against him. The Times will find that it will gain nothing by its dirty tricks and its dishonest tactics.

AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

The subject of Dr. Watt's motion is well worthy the attention both of the people and the Legislature of British Columbia. The forests of the Province are one of its most valuable resources, and their economical use and their preservation should be a matter of general concern. Experience is every day proving that the forests of this continent, extensive as they are, are very far indeed from being inexhaustible. From data easily accessible to those who seek it, the year in which the forests of the United States, even at the present rate of consumption, will be exhausted can be easily calculated. But the rate of consumption will go on increasing, bringing the time comparatively near when the only source of timber supply in North America will be the forests of this Province. This is no theory; it is a simple matter of calculation.

When that time comes, as one must believe, the value of the timber remaining in this province will be greatly increased. This consideration should cause British Columbians to set a very high value on their forests and to take every precaution to prevent their being destroyed and the timber they contain wasted.

Forty or fifty years in the life of a province is a very short time. There are many in the United States who bitterly regret that their fathers as regards the preservation of the forests were not more far-sighted and provident. The people of America and their legislators fifty years ago seemed to think that it was impossible to exhaust its timber supply. They smiled derisively when some theorist rebuked them for their thoughtlessness and their waste and warned them that if they did not become more careful the day would come when they and their children would grievously lament their recklessness and want of foresight.

The predictions of the theorist have been fulfilled. Forests which then appeared limitless, and against which the people were waging relentless war with fire and steel, have completely disappeared, and the naked land is mourning the loss of the trees which were doing it so much good. If a tithe of those which, in the course of the last fifty years were wantonly destroyed could by some miracle be placed upon the land again the country would be a richer and, in many very important respects, a better one to live in. We trust that British Columbia legislators will take warning by the fate of many of the United States and of the Provinces of Eastern Canada. They should avoid the mistakes that were made on the Eastern side of the continent and prevent the waste that unnecessarily denuded large areas of the trees that were required not only to adorn the landscape but to contribute to the comfort and the convenience of their inhabitants.

MORE TESTIMONY.

The importance of a Pacific cable connecting Vancouver Island with Australia, under exclusively British control, is being recognized both in Great Britain and Australia. We have seen that Lord Ripon, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressed himself favorably to it, and now we have an Australian statesman, the Hon. Robt. Reid, at the other end of the route, insisting upon its necessity from an Imperial point of view. Mr. Reid, who is the Victorian Minister of Defence, said:

We recognize it as an Imperial necessity that there should be a cable passing entirely through British territory and tending to connect the ties between Great Britain and her great colonies in Canada and Australia. The expense of this Imperial Government proportionately to be borne proportionately by the colonies interested. The cost of the alternative cable would not be great, having regard to the enormous interests involved, and it is believed that it would pay interest on expenditure from the date of completion. When so many able and influential men

favor the laying of a British Pacific cable, it may be taken for granted that it will not be long before the project takes a definite shape and be well on the way to become an accomplished fact.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WILSON BILL.

There has been a good deal of conjecture as to what will be the fate of the Wilson tariff bill in the Senate. It was predicted by many that it would be amended past recognition by that body, and that some Senators who believe in protection and others who desire to embarrass the Government would abuse the rules of procedure to prevent a decision being arrived at with regard to it. But it does not appear that either of these predictions is likely to be verified. The New York Times, which is an uncommonly well-informed paper, as well as a very careful one, said on the 6th inst.:

There is a wholesome and encouraging tone in the reports from Washington as to the action of the Senate upon the House Tariff Bill. There is a general agreement among observers of both parties that the long delay that had been expected is not likely to occur, that the factious opposition of either the Republicans or the representatives of special interests in the Senate will make no inconsiderable showing, that amendments will not be numerous or radical or be very strenuously pressed, and that the Senate will adopt the House Bill without very important changes within a reasonable time.

Nothing has happened, since the article from which the above passage was taken appeared, to throw any doubt on the accuracy of the forecast of the Times. The bill is being thoroughly discussed, but it does not appear that the opposition to it is factious, or that any amendments which will seriously affect the character of the measure will be made. It is said that business in the States is suffering on account of uncertainty with regard to the tariff. It is, therefore, evidently the interest of all parties to put an end to that uncertainty as soon as possible.

MALICIOUS DISPARAGEMENT.

The Times, now that it is in search of ammunition to use against the Government during the election campaign, says that the "professional services of Dr. Davie were thrust upon the city and country at a critical period." At the critical period the Times warmly approved of the appointment of Dr. Davie. And for once it was right. It was thoroughly scared, and for the moment threw its petty politics aside. We do not believe that there was ever an appointment in this city that pleased the people better. Dr. Davie was all but universally considered the right man in the right place, and he showed by the vigor and the wisdom of his administration that he deserved the confidence that was placed in him. So far from being thrust upon the city and country, we are very sure that if his appointment had depended upon the suffrages of the people, he would have been elected by an overwhelming majority. Dr. Davie, by his energy, his courage and his skill, saved this city from an immense loss. And now, when the danger is over, and the Times is no longer scared, it haggles about the remuneration which the Doctor, who had done so much for this city and this province, received. The sum is very far indeed from being disproportionate to the services rendered. While there was danger from smallpox Dr. Davie neglected his private practice and devoted his whole attention and all his energies to prevent the spread of the disease. We are sure that there are very few indeed, either in Victoria or any other part of the Province, who will approve of the disparaging remarks of the Times. When the object for which they are made is considered, they appear utterly contemptible.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

Another Bridge Across the Niagara River—A Well Paid Position Vacant.

A Dugas Come to Judgment—Damages Demanded for Being Called a Methodist.

(Special to the Colonist.)

MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—A new manager for the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. is to be appointed soon. D. McNeill, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was offered \$10,000 a year to accept the position. When the Canadian Pacific people heard of this, they increased Mr. McNeill's salary to \$12,000; he previously received \$8,000.

It has been decided by the Grand Trunk railway to build a single arch bridge across the Niagara, near the present structure. The new bridge is to be of stone and will rest on two rock ledges midway between the top of the banks and the water's edge. It will be 600 feet long, and its estimated cost is \$200,000. Work will begin in the spring.

Judge Dugas decided this morning that unless the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals could prove to him that chameleons were domestic animals, he could not issue a summons for the people who are selling them in the city, charging them with cruelty to animals. The magistrate said the law was for the protection of domestic animals, and not of wild animals. There was no law preventing cruelty being inflicted on reptiles.

Alphonse Liverois, 771 Albert street, who was accidentally run over by a horse on yesterday, died from his injuries this morning in the Notre Dame hospital. The case of Sanvalle vs. Tardinal was commenced before Judge Jette in the Superior court this morning. It will be remembered as the action for damages taken by Mr. Sanvalle, formerly editor of Le Canada Revis, owing to the publication of an article in La Verite, calling him a "Methodist."

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—It is rumored here that Senator Sanford, of Hamilton, will shortly be taken into the Cabinet.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Complaint of Disorders in the Central Branch School to Be Investigated.

The Teaching of Total Abstinence—Favorable Report on the Home-Made Boiler.

The School Board met last evening, Chas. Hayward, president, in the chair, and Trustees Bishop, Saunders, Yates and Marchant also present.

Two letters of complaint about disorder in the Central branch school, from mothers who had in consequence withdrawn their daughters, were read.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT said he had satisfied himself that this was a proper subject for inquiry, as he felt the complaints arose largely from the objection of the parents to mixed classes. He knew there had been some disorder, but he had this very morning unexpectedly paid a visit to the room complained of and found that there was at that time perfect order, so that the trouble is not constant.

THE CHAIRMAN thought a committee of inquiry was the proper way of dealing with the matter.

A resolution to this effect, naming the Chairman, Trustees Saunders and Bishop, as the committee, was adopted.

Mrs. Ellen E. Brydges wrote asking permission to conduct a drawing class at James Bay school, each Wednesday afternoon after school hours. Application granted.

Applications for appointments as janitors were received.

The attendance report showed an increase of 125 on the rolls for January compared with December.

Trustee Yates reported the settlement of the claims of Mr. Helmecken and others respecting the accident caused by the explosion of a boiler at the school.

Trustee Marchant reported on the subject of the absence of several teachers from the meeting of the institute, stating that the girls' school was not closed on the afternoon in question; that two teachers stayed away on account of being busy with examination papers, and two others were prevented by illness from attending.

A discussion took place on the subject of a letter sent to the principals of schools by the secretary in accordance with the resolution passed by the board at the last meeting respecting the use of narcotics and stimulants. It was resolved on motion of Trustee Marchant, that an explanatory letter should be sent to the principals, that it was intended to forbid the teaching of total abstinence.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT referred to the practice of sending children home during teaching hours, to procure excuses which they had neglected to bring for absence on the previous day. He thought the teachers should require the children to get the excuse at the noon hour or at such other time that their studies would not be interfered with. No action was taken for the present.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT suggested that the fuel used in the schools should be wood instead of coal, as he believed that the wood stoves around the sea beach might be advantageously picked up and employment thus given to men badly in need of work in cutting and gathering it. He had found on inquiry that the furnaces would not be injured by the use of wood out of the salt water. He thought there were not less than one hundred cords of wood now at Foul Bay, which might be picked up. He thereupon moved that the Supply committee be requested to inquire into the subject. It would not be necessary to use the drift wood, but wood of some other sort might be utilized.

THE CHAIRMAN said he thought it a good idea to give work if possible in cutting wood. He knew of one piece of land with a lot of wood on it which might be had for clearing it away.

The resolution was adopted. A discussion on the subject of the minority report on the matter of the boiler to be used in the North ward school was ended by Trustee Yates and Lovell rising to withdraw, which would have left the meeting without a quorum. The subject was therefore dropped.

The board then went into committee of the whole on business of a private nature. The minority report will be discussed at a special meeting to be held on Monday afternoon. It is as follows:

"As the committee appointed to report on the proposal of Messrs. Elford & Smith to place a local made boiler in the North ward school house have not yet been discharged, I beg, as a member of that committee, to offer the following:

"1st. That the contractors are willing to furnish a satisfactory guarantee bond to carry out their proposal, and also to guard against invalidating their present contract or releasing their bondsmen.

"2nd. That the plans and sketches hereto annexed show that the contractors have at their own expense and with the approval of the architect made vital alterations in the arrangement of the steam pipes so as to ensure satisfactory work, and that the expense so incurred is far in excess of the estimated difference of the value of the boiler.

"3rd. That in addition to the exhaustive and conclusive report of the Dominion boiler inspector, both as to the quality and demonstration of work, and also in view of the fact that a certificate is hereunto produced from an expert from Seattle, Wash., named W. H. Dwyer, who gives his opinion most positively that the boiler is work in Washington, and that the same is work in British Columbia.

"4th. That the proposal of the contractor reduces the price of the work, and the conditions are or can be made so definite and binding that no possible injury can result to the trustees, and as the acceptance of the proposal would be a great convenience to our school, it is strongly recommended that the offer of Messrs. Elford & Smith be accepted, provided that the same be done without prejudice to the existing contract, and that satisfactory bonds are given for the due execution of their offers.

(Signed) "CHAS. HAYWARD."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 14.—A battle took place at Tegucigalpa yesterday between the forces commanded by General Ortez and those of Vasquez. General Ortez succeeded in opening a breach in the defence of the city. The number of wounded on both sides is large. The exact number is not definitely known. There were over one hundred killed. During the battle there was a hand to hand fight between regiments of infantry. General Ortez claims the victory, and says the road to Masapa, however, says the city is still in the possession of Vasquez.

General Ramon Morales has succeeded in making a junction with Vasquez. The latter has now 2,500 men in Tegucigalpa and on Picoacho hill, and expects more reinforcements from Graoala. The people of the district sympathize with him.

NEW GUATEMALA, Feb. 14.—The troops of Honduras under General Villala have again defeated the rebel forces under Bonilla. A large quantity of arms was captured. After the battle Villala marched towards Tegucigalpa to relieve Vasquez.

'BAH FOR CANADA!

WINNIPEG, Feb. 14.—(Special)—The three hundred curlers now engaged in Winnipeg's curling bonspiel are right on their mettle just at present, and the interest is at its height. Only a few crack rinks are now left in the grand challenge contest, among the slain last night being the representatives of Duluth and St. Paul, who, however, made a creditable showing. The Walkerville competition prize, which is a costly trophy, represented by Hiram Walker & Sons, engaged the attention of seventy rinks to-day, and will be gone on with to-morrow. Duluth fell an easy victim at the preliminary encounter, but St. Paul and Brandon are still in it. The attraction to-night was an international contest, St. Paul and Duluth, representing Uncle Sam, being pitted against rinks skipped by McKenzie and Fraser, of Winnipeg, who upheld Canada's honor. The contest drew a large crowd and was exciting. The victory perched on the banners of the Canucks, Score, 34 to 24.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A "Commercial Conversation" Had by a London Journalist With Agent-General Beeton.

Provincial Possibilities—No Need for Importing Food Stuffs—Fruit—Fishing—Lumber—Mining.

Commerce, of London, England, of January 24, contains what is termed a "commercial conversation" with Mr. H. C. Beeton, agent-general of British Columbia, in which that gentleman gives a very interesting account of what he knows regarding, and has reason to believe are the prospects of this Province. Mr. Beeton observes that "he may go so far as to say that of all the large families of thriving children Mother Britain has given to the world, British Columbia is the healthiest and most rapidly developing of the lot." Having observed that its great natural resources only want capital and population to develop them, the Agent-General added that in the early days the distance from Great Britain was so extensive, that coal, and consequently the colony was "only those with some means could undertake it, so we were peopled by emigrants of a somewhat superior type."

Mr. Beeton went on to say that British Columbia's agricultural possibilities had been greatly overlooked; but he continued, "we have quite sufficient resources to support a greatly increased population without importing food stuffs as we do now. British Columbia could comfortably support some 2,000,000 of a purely agricultural population. At present we import something like \$2,000,000 worth of farm produce, pretty well all of which we ought to produce ourselves. We have a warm currier in the Japan Sea which modifies the rigor of our temperature and our climate is, even in the North, healthy and invigorating and by no means unkind to vegetable growth. Our hops, for instance, fetch a remarkably good price." Mr. Beeton having spoken of the confidence of population products of the province continued—"The Earl of Aberdeen has bought some land which he is devoting to fruit farming, and the experiment promises to be very successful."

"We do a lot in canned salmon" Mr. Beeton proceeded to say, adding that the British Columbia product was finer than the Alaskan product, and that the tariff lightened there would be a tremendous growth of trade between this Province and the States. "There are," said he, "the States of Oregon and Washington. If we only had free exchange our industries could develop rapidly, for they would furnish us with a great desideratum, a market."

"Our coal is the best on the Pacific coast," observed the Agent-General, "and holds its own at San Francisco, in spite of the heavy duty imposed. With free exchange I need not say that the development of a gold field would assume almost phenomenal proportions. Our lumber trade is capable of great increase, especially as the timber further east shows signs of falling."

Mining will naturally be the backbone of our wealth, though, as I have insisted, the agricultural prospects are not to be ignored. There is gold, only now it is no longer the surface gold which attracted the rush of colonists years ago, and whose giving out has led perhaps, to the idea that gold in British Columbia is not worth troubling about. Of course it will require capital and machinery, and the question of transport is a serious one. Our coal, however, there can be no question as to our being rich in silver, many of our ores containing from 40 to 120 ounces to the ton of 2,000 pounds, and between 40 and 70 per cent. of lead. Besides, if the gold production of the world increases, as I think it will, silver, as measured in value, will rise. Then we have copious quantities of iron, zinc and other ores."

The representative of Commerce was then conducted by Mr. Harvey, an assayer by profession, who has just returned from this Province, to a room in which was a vast number of ore samples, and with the aid of the underground possibilities of British Columbia, the reporter assured the Provincial Agent-General that he was duly impressed. Mr. Beeton, in answer to inquiries, said that the Province went in for manufacturing is remarkably well placed for ship building, as well as the material to hand. The fact that the Pacific coast is the best for the right sort of emigrant, there being chances for the skilled artisan and still more for men with a knowledge of farming and some capital; but professional men and clerks and so on are not wanted and they do themselves no good by going there.

Prevention is Better

Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla, also for rheumatism and catarrh, boils, and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Arrival of the "Empress of China"—News of the Sealers—Shipping for January.

Well-Known Craft in Southern Waters—Optim and the Trouble It Causes.

The Royal Mail steamship Empress of China, R. Archibald, R.N.R., commander, which arrived off the outer harbor shortly after Tuesday midnight, brought 7 Chinese, 10 intermediates, 30 Japanese and 184 Chinese passengers and 1300 tons of freight. The steamer Maude went out as tender, and brought back the Victoria mails, all the Japs and 52 Chinese passengers destined for this place. All the white passengers went on to Vancouver. Those in the saloon were Hon. H. H. Risley, Mr. Kawashima, Mr. and Mrs. Shepard, Miss M. A. Sheldon, Mrs. E. Schaffer and Mr. R. Chandler. The Empress left Hongkong on January 24, and Yokohama on February 2. The passage was rather rough, there being moderate winds with snow and considerable head swell until the 7th, when the 180th meridian was crossed, and then fell with an easterly gale and very high sea, lasting two days, westerly to southwesterly winds and cloudy weather succeeding.

FREIGHT AND SHIPPING FOR JANUARY.

The monthly freight and shipping report issued by Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., now bears a neatly engraved map-out, showing Victoria as the first and last place of call for all ocean mail steamers. In review of the business of January the report says: Since the beginning of the year business has been quiet; still in the freight market rates have been very steady and the tendency has been, if anything, upward. An advance of 2s. 6d. per ton has been established from San Francisco for grain, while from the northern ports inquiry has been fairly active, at slightly higher figures than have ruled lately. The demand for lumber being on a very limited scale, charters are not many; the vessels are small and nearly all go coastwise. Freights, however, rule remarkably firm, and suitable vessels for some figures of the salmon pack of British Columbia are now available. The quantity put up during the season of 1993 was 590,229 cases, of which about three-fourths were supplied by the Fraser river. The shipments to England are in very much the same proportion, while the remainder and Australia, leaving a stock of only about 8,000 cases to be carried over to next season.

SEALERS OVER THE SEA.

When the R.M.S. Empress of China left Yokohama, there were in that harbor six Canadian and American sealing schooners, not counting the Wylook, which is still there, awaiting orders. The list includes the Anaconda, Arctic, Aurora, Bear, Diana and Retriever, one or two others having called in and proceeded to the sealing grounds as soon as supplies could be shipped. The seals are reported to be very numerous off the coast of Japan, but the weather has been so bad that only one or two vessels thus far have been able to lower their hunting boats. It is alleged that owners of sealing schooners have been attempting to elude the regulations enacted by agreement between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of the Behring Sea, by the method adopted by the schooner Arctic, which has been reported to register the schooner as a Japanese property and hoist the Japanese flag. The Mainichi Shimbun is responsible for the story. It adds that the Japanese authorities have decided not to lend themselves to any proceedings, and that instructions in that regard have been sent to the Chief of the Hokkaido Administration.

DISCHARGED FOR SMUGGLING.

The crew of the steamer Empress yesterday morning from the second mate down. They were notified that their services were no longer required, and that in future they could not get employment on any vessel controlled by R. D. Chandler. The Empress has been notorious as a smuggler; time and again opium has been found on her in large quantities. A few days ago August Blum, determined upon heroic measures. Every time opium was found on the steamer all the men in the department in which it was discovered were to be discharged. Twice afterwards was the drug found in the engine room, and on each occasion the firemen, coal-passers, and others were discharged. A few days ago August Blum, one of the deck hands, was caught with eight ounces of opium on his person and was arrested. In following out orders all the men from the second mate down were discharged in San Francisco yesterday.

ENCOUNTERED BY BERGS.

A perilous experience amongst icebergs in the Southern Ocean is reported by Captain Hay, of the ship Persian Empire, which reached Australia during January. The ship was near the Cape of Good Hope on December 21, long 13 deg. east, at midnight the first berg loomed up. It was only a couple of ship-lengths away, and was fortunately sighted in time to enable the ship to get clear. The next day the vessel was completely surrounded by icebergs, and, said the captain, "we then sailed for six days a distance of 1,300 miles before we got clear of the pack." Some of the icebergs were beautifully shaped, of great length, and upwards of 500 feet in height. Others were small, and proved a source of great danger to navigation. As might be expected, all hands spent an anxious time during the six days amongst the ice, and one and all were very thankful when the ship sailed clear of the pack.

CHANGES OF THE "PUEBLA."

The City of Puebla sailed from San Francisco for this port yesterday morning, but John Wyer, second assistant engineer, did not go out on her. The surveyor of the port demanded his dismissal, and the owners of the vessel accordingly dispensed with his services. On January 13 last two Chinese were seen leaving Wyer's house; they were searched and opium found on them. A few hours later a wagon drove up to the house and it was seized, but the driver escaped. In the wagon was a considerable quantity of the drug. Then 354 tins of opium were found on the Puebla, and Wyer was arrested. The government could not prove his connection with any of the cases, and yesterday the commissioner discharged him from custody.

THE HENRY BAILEY SINKS.

While on her way down to Seattle with a cargo of 1,500 sacks of oats for transhipment to San Francisco on the steamship Walla Walla, which sailed on Monday evening, the American steamer Henry Bailey, Captain Ellmore, one of the Pacific Navigation company's fleet, sank at the south estuary of the Skagit river some time Saturday afternoon or evening. The Bailey

had proceeded as far as the mouth of the river when she met with wind and waves, which helped to throw her upon the beach or bar. The unusually heavy cargo caused her to list, when she filled, and at high tide is in 14 or 15 feet of water. An effort will be made to raise the vessel, which, when new, cost a good many thousand dollars.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP VICTORIA is expected from the Orient Saturday, having sailed from Yokohama on the 2nd inst. On this voyage the ship is in command of Capt. Perkes, of the steamship Phraang, who took charge of her at Hongkong, where Capt. Pantou was obliged to lay off to undergo a surgical operation. The Victoria has a comparatively small cargo on this her present passage. She has 400 tons of freight for Victoria and San Francisco, 450 tons for Portland and Sound cities, 350 tons for overland points, and 350 bale of silk. She also has 65 steerage passengers.

LOSS OF THE "FLUR DE LIS." News is received from the Gilbert Islands of the wreck of the American trading schooner Fleur-de-Lis at the islands. The schooner, which was formerly a well-known yacht in San Francisco harbor, sprang a leak in a heavy sea when 40 miles east of Butaritari, and foundered. She had 20 tons copra and \$1,000 worth of merchandise on board, all of which was lost. There was no insurance. Captain Kustel, four passengers and the crew landed safely at Butaritari.

A VETERAN SHIPMASTER DROWNED. Captain McLaughlin, of the ship Howard D. Troop (both ship and master are well known on the Pacific Coast) overbalanced himself on the 14th January last while looking over the stern of his vessel as she lay anchored in the Shanghai river, and was drowned. The body had not yet been recovered when the mail left Shanghai.

THE "KILMERRY" FOR SALE. The perfectly new sailing schooner Kilmerry (19 tons reg.), built for sealing last year, is offered for sale as she now lies in the upper harbor. Intending purchasers can obtain full particulars by calling upon or addressing Mr. John C. Jameson of 34 Government street.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE REASON WHY.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The government's version of the second fight between the French and English forces in Western Africa, near the Sierra Leone frontier, says that the trouble was due to the English invading French territory and attacking a village close to the French post of Benty. The French defended the village and repulsed the attacking party.

B.B.B. CURES HEADACHE. Bystanding on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing morbid matter and thoroughly cleansing the entire system, Burdock Blood Purifier promptly removes Headache, Blood Poisons, no matter how obstinate or severe. Constipation, Dyspepsia and Bad Blood are the usual causes of Headache, B.B.B. moves them down and with them also the Headache disappears. Note the following:

STRONG EVIDENCE: "My Sick Headache occurred every week for forty years, I took three bottles of B.B.B. and have had no headache for months, and recommend it highly."

Mrs. E. A. STONY, Shelburn, Ont.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to by the Times, July 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, Jan. 18, 1894.

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CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 4d., 2s. 6d., 4s.

Estate of Elizabeth Roberts, Late of Plumper's Pass, Deceased. All persons having claims against this estate are required to send in particulars thereof to the undersigned before the 15th day of March next, after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate, having regard only to the claims of which the then shall have notice.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, 30 Bastion Street, Victoria. Solicitors for Finlay Macpherson, the Executor. fo4-wk4t

CAPE BRETON ILLUSTRATED. Historic, Picturesque and Descriptive, by JOHN M. GOW, illustrated by the celebrated artist, JAMES A. STUBBS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The English Puritan, The American Puritan, The British as Missionary and Colonist, The Seven Years War, Description of the Town and Fortress of Louisbourg, The First Siege of Louisbourg, The Second Siege of Louisbourg, The United States, Cape Breton, The Dominion of British Columbia, Cape Breton for Tourists.

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