

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1891.

THE ESTIMATES.

The first thing that strikes the enquirer who examines the Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1892, is that the expenditure exceeds the revenue. This, the chronic fault-finder and the cheese-paring economist will shake their heads over and deplore in angry or sorrowful tones, according to their temperaments. They will not stop to enquire whether or not the expenditure which they denounce is required, or whether, at the end of the year, there will be anything to show for the money expended. They look to nothing but the balance as it appears on the paper, and as it is, as they consider, on the wrong side, they think that they are only doing their duty and showing that they possess their full share of public virtue when they raise their voices in lamentation and warning.

Are they justified in doing this? Are there not times when a corporation or a province or a nation should spend more than its annual income? Every intelligent man who has the least enterprise or business ability sees that there are. When a country is growing, when its revenue shows a constant and a healthy increase, when there are permanent improvements to be made which will add to the revenue-producing powers of the country, then it is not only right to spend more than the annual income but it would be wrong not to do so.

Now, this province is exactly in that position; it is young, it is growing, its revenue is steadily increasing, its proper development needs improvements, the cost of which cannot be wholly met by the annual income. A glance at the estimates shows that by far the largest item of expenditure is for public works. This item amounts to considerably more than a third of the whole expenditure. If the accounts of this province were kept as are those of the Dominion, it would not be hard to show that there would be at the end of next year a surplus instead of a deficit. If all works of a permanent nature were charged to capital account, then, by far the greater part of the \$405,800 would be charged against revenue, and the balance would be on what the small and shortsighted economist would regard as the right side of the account. But the provincial system of book-keeping keeps nothing in the background. The whole expenditure, as well as the sum of the receipts, can be seen at a glance, and the Government gives no credit for the public works, of which the province will receive the benefit for many a year after the money is expended.

And the expenditure for roads, bridges and wharves is required. If the Government had given to every district the sum which its representatives and its inhabitants believe that it needs for necessary public works, the expenditure we have no doubt, would have been doubled. And we dare say, even in that case not a dollar of the money would have been wasted. But it was obliged to defer improvements that the development of the agricultural and the mineral districts of the province required. Its members believe that they have done enough for one year. We are not sure whether they have or not, but we are quite sure that they would have done wrong if, from a nervous fear of running into debt, or from a blooming unpopularity, they had refrained from undertaking works which are immediately required for the development of the resources of the province. We believe, too, that the great majority of the taxpayers are opposed to a timid policy on the part of the Government. They do not want to see money wasted, but they do believe that to withhold money from works that are absolutely needed is indefensible waste and extravagance. They want to see the Government do with the province as an intelligent and enterprising man does with his property, improve it where improvement will make it more valuable and will soon bring in a good return. They have no respect for stick-in-the-mud economists.

The sum estimated for education is large, but not too large. We believe that the system of public education, which has been so happily established in the province, should not be allowed to languish for want of funds. As long as a great part of the province is sparsely settled the Provincial Government must take upon itself burdens, which in older and more populous provinces are wholly or in part borne by municipalities. This, as far as the maintenance of education is concerned, increases the expenditure and the work of the Government, but it has not, we are glad to see, impaired the efficiency of the school system. The same remark applies to the maintenance of roads and bridges, which are in the older provinces made and maintained by the municipal corporations. Considering how much the Government has to do with the revenue of the province, we think that it will be generally conceded by intelligent persons, that it gives the people a great deal for their money.

lieve that there was ever before an election in any part of the world run on such an issue. The Liberal leaders could not promise the electors that what they voted for could be obtained. Everything depended upon the people of the United States, and not upon the people of Canada. If the Americans were unwilling to concede unrestricted reciprocity, or if they would only consent to it on conditions to which it would be impossible for Canadians to agree, nothing would come of the election, and the people of Canada would be as far from getting reciprocity of any kind as ever. The Americans must think the Canadian Liberals a very simple sort of people to believe that they could alone arrange the details of a bargain which all over the world it takes two to make. Yet there were very many Grits who had such blind faith in the power of their political leaders as to believe that if a majority of the people of Canada voted to return the Liberals to office unrestricted reciprocity would be obtained, and that, too, without discrimination against the Mother Country. It is to be hoped that they know better now.

It appears that the Government does not intend to disallow the Manitoba School Act. We are convinced that this is the right course to pursue. If the Manitoba school legislation is constitutional it would be unfair and improper for the Dominion Government to disallow it. There is no reason why it should deal with Manitoba in a different way from that in which it has dealt with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Both these provinces enacted school laws which some of their inhabitants did not like, and they applied to the Federal Government to have them disallowed. When the New Brunswickers made their application, Sir John Macdonald was Prime Minister, and when the Prince Edward Islanders protested, the Hon. Alexander McKenzie occupied that position; but the answers of both ministers of justice were substantially alike. They declined to interfere with the constitutional legislation of the provinces.

It is, we know, contended that the Legislature of Manitoba is not constitutional. That was the contention in New Brunswick; but Sir John Macdonald, who was at the time Minister of Justice as well as Premier, nevertheless declined to interfere. He left the question of constitutionality to be decided by the courts. The Manitoba courts have already decided that the education laws passed by the Legislature of that province are constitutional, and it is, we presume, open to those who question their validity to appeal to the higher tribunals. It should be left to the judges to settle the question of the constitutionality of laws passed by the provincial legislatures. They are best qualified to do the work. Any decision which a Minister of Justice may arrive at is open to be questioned on the ground that he was influenced by considerations of party politics. The judges are not open to that imputation. We believe that they, whether they preside over the lower or the higher courts, view such cases in their legal aspect only. They do not look at them through political spectacles, as a member of a party Government would be greatly tempted to do.

Mr. E. J. Phelps, who some time ago was American Minister to England, in a lecture which he recently delivered at Yale, said he was ashamed of the way in which Americans have allowed themselves to speak of persons in high life in England. We do not know that there is much reason for Mr. Phelps to be ashamed of the way in which his fellow-countrymen talk about the British aristocracy. We do not think that harder things are said about British noblemen by United States citizens than are said by British subjects themselves, both at home and in the colonies. The vices, the follies and the eccentricities of persons in high life are as freely, as severely and as coarsely commented upon in Great Britain as they are in the United States. The British people may worship a lord, but they are certainly not indulgent critics when a lord goes wrong, and it is not to be expected that the strictures of Americans will be milder or more merciful than those of his own countrymen. The truth seems to be that British men and women in high life who are worthy of esteem are quite as respectfully treated and spoken of in America as they are anywhere in the world. Everyone knows that the Americans admire and honor Queen Victoria. They held her husband in high respect, and the Prince of Wales has won golden opinions of men of all sorts and conditions in the United States. It is true that every story that has been raised to his discredit is repeated and finds ready listeners in the United States, but this is also the case in all parts of the United Kingdom. It appears to us that any Englishman who has won a high reputation in his own country receives almost, if not altogether, as high a tribute of respect on this side of the Atlantic as he does on the other. And it is not to be expected that noblemen who lead bad lives, and who have made themselves notorious for their folly and their extravagance, will be judged more mildly in the United States than they are at home. The truth seems to be that the people of the United States, as regards the merits of men and women who are much talked about, are virtually an extension of the British public. As the two peoples speak the same language and read the same books and the same news, and their intercourse in other respects is so intimate, this must necessarily be the case. We do not think that this is anything to complain of. It is just possible that Americans speak more harshly of the British aristocracy than do the British themselves, although we are not at all sure

that they do. But it should not be forgotten that Englishmen are far from being mild in their criticisms on the weaknesses of the institutions and the Government of the United States. They are ready enough to talk about the lawlessness of American mobs and the corruption of American courts and legislatures; they laugh at the race prejudices of Americans and their proneness to brag about their country, their institutions and everything that is theirs. British public opinion has, no doubt, its influence in the United States. The cousins hear what each says of the other, and if they feel a little sore now and then the mutual criticism is very far, indeed, from being a bad thing. Under surface disagreements and dissimilarities, there is a striking family resemblance which is becoming more and more noticeable, and there are also a mutual liking and a mutual respect. Each highly values the good opinion of the other, and this is why Americans feel so sore when they are misunderstood and misrepresented by Englishmen, and why the British, as a people, are so desirous to be thought well of by their American cousins.

The Toronto Globe has lately, as it has for the last twelve years or so, been indulging in some very foolish boasting. It affects to believe that the Liberals were not defeated in the late contest, and it speaks of Sir John Macdonald as a beaten man. Is any one deceived by gasconade of this kind? Is there a single person in this wide Dominion who does not see that the Liberals in the late election were badly beaten? They entered the contest after years of preparation. The Liberals, as a party, have been busy during all that time in endeavoring to convince the farmers of the Dominion that they are the victims of injustice—that the Government is impoverishing them to enrich the manufacturers; and they have been doing their best to impress upon the rural population that there is nothing in the world that can benefit them except unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. A reciprocity propaganda was established and its missionaries have been most industrious and they have been everywhere.

It would be very singular, indeed, if a movement of this kind did not meet with a considerable degree of success. It is not very hard to convince men of any class or any occupation that they are ill-treated, and it is well known that farmers, as a rule, are not the most contented and the most suspicious people in the world. When the farmer was told, over and over again, by the Liberal agitators, that from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head, and from the day he entered the world until the day he left it, he was taxed by the Government, not for his own good, but for the benefit of the manufacturing class, it would be strange, indeed, if they did not make many converts and did not create a great deal of discontent. And, singular to say, they had the field pretty much to themselves. The Conservatives were unaccountably apathetic. They did not dream of getting up a counter agitation. They opposed Mr. Erastus Wiman, Sir Richard Cartwright and the other agitators in a spasmodic kind of way in a few places, but they did not as they ought to have done, organize an opposition to the preachers of discontent. It was not until the Government had determined upon a dissolution that the great body of the Conservatives began to look about them and to get some idea of the mischief that the Opposition had been allowed to make while they were dozing in fancied security. They saw that they had foolishly permitted the Liberals to get in the start of them, and that they would have to work hard to repair the damage that had been done.

When the campaign opened the Liberals had the advantage which long and careful preparation gives. And it was evident that Mr. Blake indicated in his famous letter to his constituents, they fought under false colors. They knew that the farmers of the Dominion set a high value upon reciprocity, and they proclaimed loudly and incessantly that the object of the Liberal party was to get for them the reciprocity they needed. They denied most solemnly and emphatically that the reciprocity that they were working for, and could get, involved discrimination against Great Britain or was calculated to lead to annexation. They knew that there were many electors who wanted to believe them, and they also knew that men are readily convinced that they eagerly desire can be easily obtained. So when Sir John Macdonald's manifesto was published the Liberals were in high feather, and believed that the battle was more than half won.

And so it was. It was only when Sir John's stirring appeal was read that even the Conservatives saw the danger the country was in of being betrayed. The eyes of many who were half convinced by the Wilmante apostles of annexation were opened, and they began in earnest to battle with the veiled treason by which their policy had been so nearly seduced. The arm-chair politician, who generally regard the contests of parties as of little consequence, saw that the British connection was in danger, and they began to exert themselves. All had to work hard to make up for lost time and neglected opportunities. Sir Charles Tupper came to the rescue. He was a host in himself. The Liberals contested every inch of ground, and they used weapons of all kinds, unlawful as well as lawful, and they could not be ashamed into appearing in their true colors. To the very last they masqueraded as the champions of free trade with the United States, and kept the banner of reciprocity flying. They knew that if the electors of Canada once believed that

they were "wearing a mask," the battle was lost and that they might as well throw down their weapons. Up to the day of the battle many Liberals were confident of victory. But when the fight was over they found, greatly to their surprise and disappointment, that they had been beaten. Candidates whom they counted on as certain, and whole provinces which they had calculated upon gaining, went against them. With many advantages on their side, and with a battle cry that was popular, because its true significance was not known, they were worsted at every point, and yet they have the impudence to say that Sir John Macdonald, who led the victorious Conservatives, is a beaten man. It is most absurd to maintain that a political leader, whose majority numbers nearly twenty per cent. of the House of Commons is a beaten man. Neither can the Globe, with any show of reason, contend that there are elements of weakness in the Conservative party which give their opponents a "moral victory." The opposite, we are convinced, is the case. If the election were to come off next week or next month the Liberals, now that they are thoroughly unmasked, would be beaten more, foot and artillery. Even as matters are their strength will rapidly diminish. If the present House lives four years we venture to predict that the Government's majority will be nearer sixty than forty. The country has no faith in the men who tried to deceive it, and the Liberals will have to pay the price of their deception.

"NOT A BRIBE." The Liberals are ridiculing the idea of the Dominion Government aiding the boring of a tunnel under the Strait of Northumberland, to connect Prince Edward Island with the Mainland. Sir Richard Cartwright regards this as one of the preposterous demands of an exacting and mercenary "minor province." If the scheme is feasible, and if the cost of the tunnel is not greatly disproportionate to the advantages to be derived from it, the Islanders are not unreasonable in expecting the Dominion Government to undertake its construction. By the terms of Confederation the Dominion has bound itself to give the Island regular and continuous mail and passenger communication, winter and summer with the Mainland. This is an obligation on the part of the Dominion that has never yet been met. Subsidized steamers give the Islanders all the accommodation they need in the summer, but through the long winter months the mail communication is anything but regular or continuous. The strait, which separates the Island from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is from December until April, in ordinary years, covered with floating ice. Steamers have been built to navigate this ice-covered strait, but the best they have done is to lengthen the season of navigation for a few weeks. There is a period in every winter when the ice becomes so compact that even a powerful steamer, constructed for the express purpose of ploughing her way through the ice, cannot penetrate it, and for that time when the weather is fine, the Islanders have no other means of communication than by boats on runners, alternately rowed and drawn by hand. The passage of the straits in these boats is very slow and toilsome work, and but for the skill and prudence of the voyageurs, dangerous. At best the accommodation afforded by these primitive boats is exceedingly limited, and whether it is regular or not depends upon the state of the weather. The reader sees that the condition stipulated by the terms of Confederation, regular and continuous communication—winter and summer—for mails and passengers has not yet been carried out. Now the Dominion is, in common honesty, bound to carry out its bargain with the Island if it is within the bounds of possibility. The good faith of the people of the Dominion is pledged to give the Islanders the promised accommodations, and consequently helping to give the Islanders a tunnel is not bribing them, but simply doing what every honest man and every honest country is bound to do, namely, fulfilling its contract—carrying out its bargain.

We are not in a position to state of our own knowledge whether the tunnel scheme is feasible, but we do know that business men, and men of intelligence and ability, have been convinced that it is practicable, and that its cost will not be unreasonably great. Senator Howland, who is the projector of the scheme, is a shrewd man of business, and one of the most enthusiastic of its advocates is His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, who is, in every respect, one of the ablest men in the Maritime Provinces.

A GOOD MOVE. The British Columbia Agricultural Association has, we are pleased to see, purchased three acres of land adjoining the Driving Park. It is the intention of the association to erect a fine exhibition building and cattle sheds on this ground. Our readers will see at once the advantage of having the exhibition ground and race track near to each other. Their continuity will be an advantage to both. It is to be hoped that the buildings will be worthy the Association, the city and the Province. The capital of British Columbia's exhibition, in proportion to the population and wealth of the province, should be second to none in the Dominion. The buildings, whatever their size may be, should be handsome and well adapted for the purpose intended. Their appointments should be complete and the grounds should be tastefully laid out. Nothing should be done on the cheap and nasty principle. In order to have exhibition buildings and grounds that will be a credit to the city, money must be spent. The Association will, no doubt, do as much as can reasonably be ex-

pected of it, and it should be stimulated and encouraged by both the Government and the Corporation. It is the duty of the Government to encourage agriculture in all reasonable ways, and it has been found that agriculture can be effectively encouraged and the occupation of the farmer raised in the public estimation by frequent and well conducted exhibitions. A legislative grant, therefore, in aid of the Association, can be confidently counted upon. The corporation, which is expected always to have an eye to business, should not miss so good an opportunity of adding to the attractions and the importance of the city as will be afforded it by the erection of fine exhibition buildings and the establishment of annual fairs. It will, therefore, following the good example set by New Westminster, contribute liberally towards the exhibition building fund. We trust that the Agricultural Association will receive such aid as will enable it, before the autumn of 1891 comes, to have its building finished and its grounds in perfect order.

TRAITORS AT WORK. It is said that some renegade Canadians, who wish to be regarded as Liberals, are still sneaking about Washington trying to do all the harm in their power to their country. Having failed to entrap Canada into annexation, they are now doing what they can to prevent her getting a reasonable reciprocity treaty. They are endeavoring to persuade American statesmen not to enter into negotiations for reciprocity in trade with the Dominion Government, representing to them that if they stand aloof and limit the trade between the two countries, even further than it has been done by the McKinley tariff, Canadians will soon be compelled to beg for reciprocity and then they will be able to make any terms that may suit them with this country. Such treachery appears to be incredible. But the glimpses behind the scenes which Farrer's pamphlet and Farrer's letters gave the people of this Dominion, shows that it is not only credible but is what is pretty sure to be going on at this very moment. Loyal Canadians are safe in concluding that there are disloyal Canadians at work in the United States doing what they can to thwart the Government in its efforts to make a trade arrangement with the United States that will be just to Great Britain and consistent with Canada's position as a part of the British Empire. The traitors are not lacking in either energy or intelligence, and they are as cunning as foxes.

MINING IN KOOTENAY. More Railways a Vital Necessity—The Hot Springs and Adjoining Camps. Mr. A. D. Wheeler, of the Hot Springs mining section of the Kootenay country, was seen, yesterday, after he had made the deal to Victoria capitalists of the townsite of Ainsworth. This transaction he regards as being calculated to give a considerable impetus to development in that wonderful section of country, where he had been established for something like eight years, and whose progress, all things considered, has been remarkable. What is wanted is railways, no matter even should they be connected with the United States system. What, he asked, does it matter to us where the roads come from, so long as we have them? They would not only benefit us, but be of advantage to the entire province. The Canadian Pacific has repeatedly promised what it would do; but has only given a sort of bluff, which is of practically little good. The unanimous opinion of the people who are most directly interested is, that, with the aid of roads, even with an American terminus, the coal fields of the Kootenay, which are the benefit of our own people, they had to look out for themselves, and would do so. By the aid of the proposed roads, they would be able to ship their ore, not only to the United States, but to some convenient port side the line, where, by Canadian labor and capital, they can be treated.

There can be no doubt that, with the impetus which railway enterprise would give, it would be possible to work the ore in Canada quite as readily as sending it away. The subject had to be looked at from the point of view of business, and not from what was often spoken of as patriotism. What had to be considered was what was best for ourselves. The Skyline is producing about two-thirds of the ore in the district, and the sample which (Mr. Wheeler) produced in his report on the ore to the town. Last year the Skyline produced 65,000 ounces of silver, which had been packed on mules, shipped by water and then conveyed by wagon to the United States railways. What a prodigious means of transportation, at a moderate cost, there was practically no limit to the output of the Hot Springs camp. In fact, it had in a day sufficient ore to make up 600 tons in silver for the next five years. It was, however, of a grade which could not be handled without the most favorable transportation facilities. As for the question of the royalty, the miners could not, he was convinced, afford to pay it. The section was now absolutely depending upon the promises of the C.P.R. and the prospects of the contemplated railways, which, if they were not realized, the miners would probably shut down rather than be hampered as they now were. Mr. Wheeler fully expected that, all things being favorable, there would be 5,000 people at the Hot Springs and Nelson camps this season, and it might readily be imagined what would be the result of their labors.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS. TO THE EDITOR:—As one much interested in the volunteer movement, and hoping to see a reorganization of the company of Rifle Volunteers in this city, is my reason for asking your permission for the insertion of this letter in your valuable paper. In doing so, I would not for a moment say a word against the battery of artillery militia, in which so much interest is taken by some of the young men of the town. In fact, the interest which is taken in these batteries leads me to suppose that there are many, who like myself, would prefer to join a Company of Rifles, were it possible for one to be formed. I write this in the hope that it will attract the attention, perhaps, of some old officer, or officers, of the disbanded corps, who might influence its revival.

THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CURE, WARRANTED APHRODITINE or money refunded, IS SOLD POSITIVE GUARANTEE. BEFORE USE CONSULT THE AFTER SUCCESSIVE USES Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through indigestion, or as a result of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Headache, Nervous Prostration, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and Infirmary Days, in a box, 4 bottles for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO. WASHINGTON, D.C. WAREHOUSES: PORTLAND, OR. COCHLANE & MUNN, DRUGGISTS, Corner of Douglas and Yates Streets, Victoria, B.C. Sole Agents for Victoria.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court, Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he expressed to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 3, 1887.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE. THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE. The Right Hon. EARL RUSSELL commended to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1887.

P. T. JOHNSTON & Co. Have now ready for sale a large and varied assortment of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs, &c. Including all the old favorites and some never before offered to the Public. Grasses, Clover and all other Seeds at Lowest Prices. For further particulars see printed Catalogue, which will be forwarded post free on application. SEED STORE, NURSERY, No. 55 Douglas St. Off Cadboro Bay Road.

SEED STORE REMOVED. Theatre Block, 56 Douglas St. P. T. JOHNSTON & Co.

SYRUP OF FIGS. ONE ENJOYS. Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectively, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation permanently. For sale in 75c. Bottles by all Druggists. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. DOES CURE CONSUMPTION. In its First Stages. Palatable as MILK. Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. REGULATES THE BOWELS, Bile and Blood. CURES Constipation, Biliousness, all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System. My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters she was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured.

THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CURE, WARRANTED APHRODITINE or money refunded, IS SOLD POSITIVE GUARANTEE. BEFORE USE CONSULT THE AFTER SUCCESSIVE USES Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through indigestion, or as a result of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Headache, Nervous Prostration, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and Infirmary Days, in a box, 4 bottles for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

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Table with columns for 'GOING SOUTH', 'GOING NORTH', and 'STATIONS'. It lists various routes and times for the Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y.

On Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return not later than Monday evening following. Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for three days, including day of issue only. No Return Tickets issued for a Single Fare, where such fare is twenty-five cents. Through rates between Victoria & Comox.

ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO (NO CHANGE OF CARS) Composed of Dining Car, Sleeping Car, Pullman Drawing Room Sleepers, Of Latest Equipment. Tourist Sleeping Cars. Best that can be constructed and in which accommodations are both First or Second Class Tickets, and Elegant Day Coaches.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT." CERTIFICATE of Indefeasible Title to the above Lot 1725 and part of Lot 182 E, Victoria City; and the East half of Suburban Lot 52, Esquimalt District.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT." CERTIFICATE of Indefeasible Title to the above Lot 42 and Block E, Victoria West, Esquimalt District.

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of John Walker, prior to January 31st, are hereby requested to call and settle their account at once at the office of Walker Bros., Victoria, Feb. 24, 1891.

China and Japan FANCY GOODS. CELEBRATED TEA, Embroidered Silk Goods, Shawls, Screens, Etc. PORCELAIN, SATSUMA, CLOISANNE, BRONZE, IVORY, SANDALWOOD. HANG WO HING KEER, Victoria, B.C. 31 Cormorant street.

LYON & HEALY. STATE & MONROE STS., CHICAGO. Sole Agents for the Province of British Columbia, of the Celebrated Lyon & Healy's Patent Sewing Machine, and of the Celebrated Lyon & Healy's Patent Sewing Machine, and of the Celebrated Lyon & Healy's Patent Sewing Machine.

Water From Prosper. A company has been formed to supply half a mile of water from the Pacific wharf. The capital stock, 1000, made up in 400 shares of 2 1/2 per share, half cash, the balance in shares, &c. Real estate brokers, of this city, have sold sole brokers to sell this stock.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney. Mr. E. C. Mahoney, one of our young men of Westminster city, Clara C. Hill, who comes from Ontario, were united in marriage, on the 27th inst., at the residence of Mr. Mahoney, on Thursday evening. Mahoney occupies a responsible position with the Royal City, and his bride will make New her their home.

The Master Painters. It is stated that the employment of painters is about to have a new impetus by the formation of a Painters' Union or association. Subjects down for discussion is the half holiday question. In the numerous, and those interested there is a necessity for one here.

A Railroad Deal. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says that the Pacific Coast company no longer run to Vancouver is the result of an agreement between the Canadian Pacific and the other principal lines of the coast. The Canadian Pacific agrees not to freight for San Francisco from Seattle and passengers from Seattle for Vancouver are to be transported by the Canadian Navigation boats at Victoria.

No Lepers Here. Certain papers are responsible for circulating a rumor that there were a number of Chinese lepers in the city. It is learned from the highest of information that such is not the case. Dr. Milne, city health officer, has only seen one case of the disease in the city within the last year. That was the case of a man who had his legs frozen off by the cold. He had always been cured by doing odd jobs in the city. However, was not the case, which have gone East having a chequered effect, inquiries have been made of the city, and well known to the government. It has been deemed advisable that the emphasis denied of the statement made.

Fatal Grippe. Coroner Morrison and a jury of men, and true to the case, after an afternoon upon the body of a pioneer, named Thomas Davis, without medical attendance, died. The verdict was "death all causes," very little evidence. Davis was a native of Wales in the "fifties," trying mining like the great majority of the people that day. For years past he had been employed by doing odd jobs in the city for his friends of more prospect of whom has a good word, that he is gone. A few days ago he visited or live with an old comrade, Garrison, a saw filer, who has Pandora street, above Douglas, then suffering from what appeared to be a grippe. The evening with his friend Garrison, who sick man, and at about nine o'clock made himself a bed and went to the morning he was dead; was the struggle of 66 years of life.

Sale of the Townsite of Atlin. A syndicate, composed of Mr. P. Dunsay, Hays, Taylor, and others, have purchased the townsite, worth, Kootenay Lake. This business point for the Hot Springs and must be the depot for shipping from about one hundred miles, and fully situated on the west shore and the medical springs, from district takes its name, will constitute a place of general resort. At new houses will be in process of construction, and about nine or ten first lots in the town were sold at from \$150 to \$250 each. The now are changing hands at price from \$450 to \$1,000 each.

Water From Prosper. A company has been formed to supply half a mile of water from the Pacific wharf. The capital stock, 1000, made up in 400 shares of 2 1/2 per share, half cash, the balance in shares, &c. Real estate brokers, of this city, have sold sole brokers to sell this stock.