ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

Owner of Townsite of Johannesburg Dies in an English Workhouse.

has recently died at Guildford, a man named James Cutterson who, it is stated, about twenty-ars ago, purchased the site on the town of Johannesbug now for the sum of £350. For several p to the time of his death Pratt inmate of the infirmary attached Guildfordw Workhouse.

in 1833, the son of a barrister, ceeded to a life interest in some in Northumberland. Pratt at the thirteen, was sent as a cadet to val College of the East India ny at Finchley. He saw active against Malay pirates in Borneo, e a lieutenant at twenty-one, and leave of absence served with Sir Lakeman's levies in the Kaffir 1852-53. With the naval brigade Admiral Keppel the young officer part in the siege of Sebastopol and rribly wounded by the bursting of , a shattered leg being only one of uries. Prolonged and careful nurs-abled him to proceed to India, and still full of fight when the Mutiny out. He distinguished himself at ow, Delhi and Cawnpore, and the storm had passed was appoint-ident magistrate of one of the dis-in the Bombay presidency.

after Pratt married a niece of Villiams Chaytor, Bart., and five later his wife sailed for England e a home education to their daugh-By one stroke of fate the unfor-e husband was deprived of his family. Off Cape Coast the ship Maderia—went down with all on Then Pratt was invalided home, was put ashore at Capetown in a l condition, and there for a couple rs he remained, mentally affected. ll-fortune pursued him, for, being ow reported dead, he was struck he East India Company's list of ns entitled to pensions. His claims steadily repudiated, and in course he started sheep-farming at Ron-ch, and made coast surveys for the government. Becoming acquainted a geologist who was prospecting the vaal for the Boers, he was advised rchase a tract of country lying near Limpopo river. The land is bound-two sides by the Limpopo and on ther by the famous Witwatersrand. town of Johannesburg now stands that site. It was nearly 18,000 in extent, and for it Pratt paid um of £350, and settled down as a er; but when the Zulu war broke he took up arms with a number of nteers under Lord Chelmsford, and d the band of 600 volunteers who ched into Pretoria after the Boer t. Then the republic was declared, Pratt, declining President Kruger's e of service under the new state, was rted across the border, his property g confiscated.

sturning to England, he found that relatives were dead, and the war e refused to recognize him, for he registered as having been dead for t fifteen years. The veteran re-ed such a shock from this rebuff that attack of paralysis followed, from ch he never recovered. His private ns having become exhausted, he was ged to seek admission to the Guild-Workhouse Infirmary. Recently circumstances of Pratt's case were ght to Mr. Chamberlain's notice. In y, the colonial secretary stated that regretted there were no funds at his posal from which he could afford Mr. tt pecuniary assistance, but that the ers in connection with his case had n forwarded to the high commissioner South Africa. That was done a few ths ago, and Sir Alfred Milner's re-has not yet been received.

RHEUMATIC JOINTS.—Mrs. George th, 62 Charron street, Point St. Charles, , says: "Rheumatism in my joints sed me sufferings that words cannot cribe how terrible. I took four bottles South American Rheumatic Cure and am ell woman. I have recommended it to ers with as good results. Think the atment nothing short of a wonder." Sold Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—10.

MOST FAMED OF DIAMONDS.

Among historic diamonds the largest d best known is "the grand Mogul," stone weighing 280 carats, in the pos-sion of the Shah of Persia. Next nes the Orloff, named from Count loff, who bought it in 1772 for the mpress Catharine of Russia. The ne is rose-cut, shaped like a pigeon's g and weighs 195 carats. The third is Regent, or Pitt diamond, which is one the French crown jewels. The Duke Orleans, acting as regent for Louis V., bought it for him, paying $650,000. e Florentine, or Austrian, is fourth in e. It belonged to Charles the Bold of rgundy, and was lost by him at the tle of Gransson, in 1476. A Swiss asant found it and sold it for half a own. It finally came into the hands Pope Julius II., who presented it to e Emperor of Austria. The fifth in ze, called the Star of the South, is a razilian stone.

The English Kohinoor, while ranking xth in size, is counted the most valu-ble in the world. It was found in the nes of Golconda ages ago and after ing successively in the possession of any Indian princes passed to Queen ictoria. These are the six most famous iamonds. A stone recently discovered Africa can claim to be the largest in he world. It weighed, uncut 475 carats. —Woman's Home Companion.

DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART cts directly and quickly, stimulates the eart's action, stops most acute pain, dis-els all signs of weakness, fluttering, sink-g, smothering, or palpitation. The won-erful cure is the sturdy ship which carries he heart-sick patient into the haven of eliant and perfect health. Gives relief in ost acute forms of heart disease in 30 inutes. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—11.

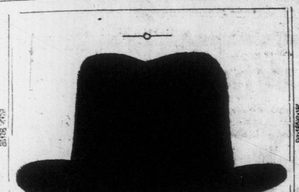
MARRIED.

HUDSON-CORMACK—At New Westminster, on June 26th, by Rev. I. G. Matthews, A. Hudson and Miss Barbara Cormack.

DIED.

RICH—At his residence, Esquimalt road, on the 29th inst., of chronic bronchitis, Joseph Rich, of Cheshire, England, and late of Bombay, India.

Deeply mourned by a sorrowing family.



We Must Raise $20,000.00 by August 1st

STRAW HATS, FLANNEL SUITS, BUSINESS SUITS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, TOP SHIRTS.

All reduced to SALE PRICES FOR CASH

BOYS' SUITS, HALF PRICE FOR CASH.

B. Williams & Co.,

68-70 YATES STREET.

In Annual Session

Board of Directors of Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital Met Yesterday Afternoon.

Mayor Hayward Congratulated Board on Its Showing—Four Members Re-elected.

The eleventh annual meeting of the directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital was held in the city hall at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, there being present a large number of ladies, members of the Women's Auxiliary. Of the board there were in attendance the president, H. Dallas Helmcken, K. C., M. P. P., Mayor Hayward and Messrs. Joshua Davies, J. L. Crimp, R. S. Day, J. Forman, H. M. Grahame, F. B. Pemberton, Thos. Shotbolt, Alex. Wilson and Isaac Braverman. The first part of the meeting was taken up with the reading of the annual reports which were all pleasantly received and adopted. The reports were as follows:

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital have much pleasure in presenting a brief report upon the workings of the institution during the eleventh year of its existence.

Repairs and Improvements.

The principal improvement to the hospital during the past twelve months has been the erection of a residence for the medical officer. Thanks to the liberality of the donors, whose names with the amounts subscribed are appended hereto, this has been accomplished at a nominal outlay of the funds of the institution. The directors accept with much gratification and their warmest thanks this mark of public appreciation of the work done in the hospital, which they are endeavoring to maintain in the highest state of efficiency. Although not so conspicuous, several smaller improvements have been effected. New porcelain baths have been provided in the place of the worn out ones in the administration building. New floors were put down in the ward kitchens, and the latter were painted and generally renovated. The corridor floors were painted and the walls repaired. A new window was put in at the head of the basement stairs and the doors made to swing to a closed position, thereby relieving the premises of the smell of cooking from the basement. The improvement is very noticeable. The main kitchen walls received a new coat of kalsomine and the range was improved. The consumption of fuel in that department has since decreased. Repairing of entrance steps, outside gutters and down pipes has been completed, and the premises generally have been kept in a good state of repair. Surgical instruments have been provided to replace those worn out, and an ample supply for the requirements of the hospital are as usual kept on hand. The ambulance is always ready for use. The vegetable garden has been much improved and has become productive. The cost of vegetables and fruit has not increased in proportion to the extra demand for these necessaries. The grounds generally are yearly becoming more beautiful, and the frequent donations of trees, shrubs, plants and bulbs are encouraging to the directors in their endeavor to make the surroundings as cheerful as possible for the convalescent patients.

During the year steps have been taken to materially improve the accommodation in the hospital. The sanitary arrangements in the men's wards being inadequate, a contract has been let for the erection of a larger building. Its fittings will be modern in every respect, and will be contained in rooms built in the most approved manner, at a cost of about $1,500.

The directors, having resolved to use their best efforts to provide and equip a children's ward during this year, have carefully considered various plans and proposals, but have not yet arrived at a satisfactory solution of the problem. The need of increased accommodation for adult patients is apparent, and while the building of the children's ward will give more room in the public wards for them, more private rooms are required. If the diet kitchen, which has been asked for by the resident medical officer in his report to the last meeting, be provided, it will be advisable to have all the private rooms in one portion of the building.

The present heating plants are taxed to their utmost capacity during cold weather. Four separate furnaces are not economical for fuel or labor, and the need of one centrally situated steam heating plant for the entire building is now more apparent than ever. This will be an expensive undertaking for which the necessary funds are not available, yet, as the work is sure to be done when the money is on hand, it is not desirable to spend a considerable sum now in the enlargement of the present system in order to heat the proposed new ward.

Further, any extension of the wards means more nurses, and there is no room in the hospital for them.

It will be seen, therefore, that for economy and efficiency in construction and maintenance the board should be furnished with funds for a steam heating plant and for building increased accommodation for nurses, the latter to be preferably in the shape of a nurses' home outside the main building, so that the money now on hand for the children's ward, collected by the Women's Auxiliary with their well known zeal and devotion, should be expended to the best advantage in the building of the children's ward.

A suggestion for changing the present sterilizing room to a position nearer the Pemberton operating room is also under consideration, and, in the interests of the hospital and of the nurses, on whom the present system entails much unnecessary fatigue, it is hoped the means will be speedily provided for this most useful work.

The corporation of Victoria was furnished with plans and an estimate of the cost of a suitable disinfecting plant for the needs of the city. If this plant was secured and located on the boundary between the Jubilee and Isolation hospitals it would meet the requirements of both institutions.

French Hospital.

The French hospital was handed over to some benevolent ladies as a home for old and infirm women about three years ago; the ladies, upon finding demands outgrowing the space, asked permission to extend the building, with some guarantee that they would be allowed to hold the property. The directors did not see their way to bind their successors in office, but, when granting permission, assured the ladies that they would do all in their power to duly protect them in their good work. It is considered that the time has arrived when the property should be disposed of and the proceeds invested in necessary extensions to the main hospital buildings. This, however, is a matter which the new board of directors can deal with.

Sanitarium.

The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co., owning a large tract of country in the vicinity of Chemainus, have kindly offered the directors of this hospital the privilege of selecting 100 acres of land anywhere on the company's property to be used as a sanitarium for convalescents. The selection has not yet been made, although the offer has been accepted.

Interchange of Nurses.

The directors of the Kamloops and Chemainus hospitals are anxious to enter into an agreement whereby their nurses can serve a part of their training term in this hospital, and that those who can, after examination, pass this hospital's standard of efficiency, shall receive our certificate. This has been under consideration, and it appears an amendment to this hospital's act of incorporation will be necessary before the matter can be properly disposed of. This board would like to see the formation of a provincial board of hospital directors, to be appointed by the provincial government and selected from the board of directors of the various hospitals, which could meet annually, or oftener if necessary, for the purpose of discussing matters appertaining to hospital management, and forwarding suggestions to the government.

Distinguished Visitors.

On the 9th of July last His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, K. C. M. G., honored the hospital with a visit. His Honor gave evidence of much interest, and expressed himself highly pleased. On the 28th of the same month Their Excellencies the Governor-General of Canada, Lady Minto and suite, were received by the directors and shown over the hospital. Their Excellencies' remarks and enquiries showed that they greatly appreciated the provisions made for the care of the indigent sick, as well as for the patients occupying private rooms.

Training School.

In consequence of the steady increase in the number of patients, the strength of the nurses was taxed to its utmost capacity and several of them broke down under the strain. The need of more help became apparent, and, after careful consideration, the directors increased the number of pupil nurses to 16, and at the same time lengthened the period of each nurse's stay in the hospital, as regards all who join the staff after the 1st of January last, to 2½ years, so that there may be in due time a graduate nurse in charge of each ward. In April Miss J. M. Grady resigned her position of matron and superintendent of the nurses' training school, after two and a half years of faithful service in that capacity, for which she was presented with a testimonial. Miss E. P. Alcorn, a graduate of the Monteral General hospital, was chosen to fill the vacancy, and the training school has progressed satisfactorily. A thorough training in surgical and medical cases is given, and the directors can refer with pride to the high positions held throughout the province and elsewhere, by nurses who have graduated at the hospital. The directors have made a first contribution towards a nurses' professional library, and have furnished a sitting room for their use.

Visiting Medical and Surgical Staff.

The directors take this opportunity to thank the visiting medical and surgical staff, who, by their untiring good services have done so much to promote the welfare of the patients and popularity of the hospital.

Recognition and Thanks.

The directors cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recording their grateful appreciation and thanks to those ladies of the Women's Auxiliary who have so satisfactorily assisted in the maintenance of the institution. The total amount they have expended upon the hospital during the past year amounts to $1,500, not including $510 towards the doctor's residence, figures which appeal more eloquently than words.

The directors are much indebted to and thank the British Columbia Board of Trade for free office room for the holding of their meetings.

The directors beg to sincerely thank the very numerous donors of flowers, fruit, books, poultry, and, in fact, articles of every description, including a flag pole 165 feet in length from the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co., which have been duly acknowledged in the public press and by a formal intimation of a vote of thanks, by post, in each case.

The thanks of the board are extended to the Colonist and Times newspapers for their kind notices and for their papers supplied daily.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following reports of the treasurer and auditors were read as follows:

To the Directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital:

Gentlemen:—In submitting the annexed annual statement of receipts and disbursements, it is necessary to state that the sum of $872.28, shown as due to the Bank of British Columbia by the last annual statement, has been reduced to $632.65, and covers all known liabilities of the hospital to the 31st May, 1901.

The expenditure of $29,423.40 during the past year as against $26,379.03 in the previous year shows an increase, due to a larger number of patients treated, and also to the increased number of days' stay at the hospital.

The greatest economy has been exercised and everything has been done so that the utmost efficiency shall be maintained.

The bachelors' donation of one hundred dollars, with accrued interest amounting to $106.80 toward a maternity ward is deposited in the Savings Bank Department of the Bank of Commerce.

There is deposited in the Bank of Montreal in the joint names of the honorary treasurer and Mrs. Hasell for the children's ward, $1,908.55, with accrued interest to 31st December, 1900, amounting to the sum of $2,115.42.

The cash receipts include the provincial capitation grant to 30th April, 1901, also from the corporation of the city of Victoria, $2,000, being a portion of their grant for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS SHOTBOLT,
Honorary Treasurer.

Receipts.

To grants	$19,467 98
Pay patients' fees	18,208 21
All other sources	414 99
Canadian Bank of Commerce, overdraft	632 65
	$38,723 83

Disbursements.

By expenses	$26,423 40
Doctor's house	3,395 65
Canadian Bank of Commerce, special account for building purposes	5,032 50
Canadian Bank of Commerce, paid last year's overdraft	872 28
	$38,723 83

I have examined the accounts of the hospital for the year ending 31st May, 1901, checked all cash receipts and vouchers for disbursements, all of which were found to be duly authorized by the board of directors, and I certify the above statement to be correct.

A. G. M'GREGOR,
Auditor.

Victoria, B. C., June 24, 1901.

To the President and Board of Directors Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital:

Gentlemen:—Herewith find, duly certified, statements prepared by your secretary showing all receipts and disbursements of the institution for the fiscal year just closed. The results from a financial standpoint are so satisfactory as to demand special reference, and are largely accounted for by the systematic, business-like methods you have adopted.

I also have pleasure in bringing to your favorable notice the correctness of the work all through the books.

The "Trust Account" is also found correct, the bank balance and cash in hand exactly comparing with amounts called for by the ledger.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. M'GREGOR,
Auditor.

MEDICAL REPORT.

Dr. Hasell, resident medical officer, read his annual report, which follows:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending May 31st, 1901.

The total number of patients treated this year has increased.

	1900.	1901.
In patients	689	807
Out patients	191	154

The total days' stay for 1901 was 17,909, while for 1900 it was 15,827, showing an increase of 2,672 days.

The cost of maintenance this year has increased, the figures being, for 1900, $26,379.03; for 1901, $29,392.17.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of maintenance, the daily average cost shows a very noticeable decrease.

Daily average cost per patient, 1900, $1.72.

Daily average cost per patient, 1901, $1.63.

The daily average number of patients in hospital has risen to 49.11, while in 1896 it was 36.47, and in 1900, 43.9.

I am grateful that the increased accommodation for nurses asked for by me in last year's report has been granted by the building of a house for the medical superintendent. I understand that the Ladies' Auxiliary have undertaken to provide funds towards the proper equipment of a sterilizer room in the near future.

There remains only the diet kitchen and the children's ward from last year's special needs to be provided.

I would respectfully urge on the directors the necessity of installing a new system of heating and draining the hospital before undertaking any additions or alterations to the building. I feel confident that economy would best be practiced in this direction, and an immense saving in fuel effected.

There is urgent need for an increased number of private rooms. I have on many occasions had to refuse patients owing to want of rooms during the past year.

I would also draw the attention of the board to the need there is in the city of an infirmary, where the rapidly increasing number of infirm and chronically afflicted indigent patients, who are not fit subjects for hospital treatment could be permanently provided for.

Through the kindly interest of the grounds committee, and thanks to many generous friends, the garden and grounds continue to improve, and are a great source of pleasure and comfort to both patients and staff.

The kitchen garden and piggery are proving a saving of income to the hospital. I have again to draw attention to the flooding last winter of the grounds by the hospital gate by storm water from Richmond road and the Fernwood estate, the civic authorities having up till now done nothing to abate the nuisance.

I have great pleasure in reporting the continued interest taken in the hospital and its welfare by the members of the Women's Auxiliary Society. The hospital owes a great debt to them for their intelligent interest, sympathy and help. From them, and from their coadjutors, the Daughters of Pity, the hospital has received during the year valuable donations of two dressing wagons, an ambulance litter, and an invalid chair, in addition to their customary donations of linen, crockery and other necessaries and comforts.

Hearty thanks are due to the King's Daughters, who, through all sorts of weather, make their weekly visits to the wards with papers and flowers.

Ministers of all denominations have held their services in the hospital on Sundays, and have attended the sick individually when their services were required.

Sincere thanks are also due to the medical staff, whose kind services to the patients in the public wards have always been given cheerfully and ungradingly.

The employees of the hospital have worked harmoniously and well during the year.

The health of the staff, with the exception of two serious cases of illness among the nurses, has been good.

The appointment of a trained nurse to each block has been found to work extremely well, and I am grateful to the board for adopting my suggestion.

I beg to enclose detailed lists of statistics for the year, and have the honor to remain,

EDWARD HASELL,
M. R. C. S., England,
Resident Medical Officer.

May 31, 1901.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The superintendent of nurses made the following report:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor of submitting to you the report of the training school for the year ending May 31st, 1901.

Our staff at present consists of Miss Gordon, head nurse, and seventeen nurses in training, six seniors, five assistant seniors, four juniors, and two probationers.

We have had six graduates for the year: Miss H. Mauly, Miss Macdonald, Miss A. Macrae, Miss G. M. Perry, Miss Mary Beale, Miss Etta Fraser.

Twenty applications have been received during the year from young ladies desirous of entering the training school. Nine of them have been admitted as pupil nurses.

The attending physicians and surgeons, and the resident medical officer have always been courteous and helpful. We have to thank Drs. R. L. Fraser, E. Hall, F. W. Hall, H. M. Robertson, J. C. Davie and E. Hasell, for lectures given to the nurses in training.

Kind friends have furnished us milk, flowers and magazines.

By the kindness of the Women's Auxiliary we have been supplied with dishes, linen and other necessary comforts.

The visits of the King's Daughters and the Daughters of Pity have been pleasant and inspiring. They have also contributed many offerings which tend to the welfare of the patients.

A donation of $10 has been received to be used in purchasing books for the nurses' medical library.

The comfort of the nurses when off duty has been greatly added to by the use of the sitting room, which was vacated by Dr. Hasell.

E. P. ALCORN,
Superintendent of Nurses.

June 27th, 1901.

The adoption of the annual statement was moved by Mrs. Smith.

In seconding the motion Mayor Hayward congratulated the board on the very excellent showing made during the year. He also had a good word for the ladies, who not only assisted materially in the business of the hospital, but gave invaluable moral support to the institution. So far as the city was concerned, he and his colleagues had the greatest pleasure in reappointing the city's members to the board. The work of the hospital had given every satisfaction.

The reappointment of the retiring four members, Messrs. H. D. Helmcken, A. Wilson, J. Davies and F. B. Pemberton then took place, after which the president gave a short address. It was the last time for a good number of years he might have the privilege of addressing the board in similar capacity. He had attended a meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary on the 25th, and had noted with much interest the unselfish labors of the ladies. But with much work had been accomplished there still remained a great deal to be performed. The government had always manifested a strong interest in the hospital. The work of the institution was becoming a live question, and it was of the utmost importance that this interest should be cultivated. But it was not right to make the government pay all. He was of the opinion that the time had arrived when a combined effort should be made by which a plan could be formulated whereby the work could be more effectually accomplished. He believed that in no distant time legislation would be adopted to permit of the formation of a provincial board of directors, to be composed of representatives from the local hospital board, which could meet for the mutual welfare of all. In conclusion he referred to the prospective visit of their Royal Highnesses, and stated that in all probability the party would be visiting the hospital. He concluded this from the fact that the institution was named in memory of the late Monarch and dedicated by the Duke of Connaught.

Mrs. Hasell, secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, suggested that an invitation be at once extended to their Royal Highnesses, through Lord Minto. She thought it would be most appropriate that the Duchess should be in attendance at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the children's ward.

The president reported that he had already written to Lord Minto regarding the visit of the Royal party here.

Mr. Davies said he would like to see the Duchess of York open the children's ward.

Mr. Wilson thought, however, that a maternity ward was of greater necessity than a children's ward. He thought that accommodation for the children could be found in the upper story of one of the present buildings. At no time he contended has there been over six children, that is under twelve years of age, in the hospital. He also referred to the urgent necessity of training nurses.

The meeting then adjourned.

IN LODGE CIRCLES.

Peerless No. 33, I.O.O.F., Held Farewell Banquet Last Night—Woodmen of World Unveiling Ceremonies on July 6.

A farewell banquet to Peerless Lodge, which will soon be absorbed in Victoria Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., was held by the members of that lodge last night.

Invitations were sent out to members of other societies, and consequently a large number were present. Peerless Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F., is the youngest of the I. O. O. F. lodges, and when amalgamated with Victoria, No. 1, the oldest and the best, financially, the strongest lodge in the province will be formed, the membership being about 200.

Immediately after a short business meeting last night the doors were thrown open and about 150 guests filed into the room and the banquet tables were speedily filled. Stwarberries and cream, ice cream and every imaginable dainty were provided and dispensed with liberal hands. T. M. Brayshaw, D. D. G. M., occupied the chair, while on his right was F. Nelson, noble grand of Peerless, and on his left A. Graham, deputy grand master.

The chairman, after making the usual introductory speech, called on Bro. A. Graham. Going back to the time when Victoria Lodge was first formed, he followed it throughout its career to the present day. The lodge was formed 37 years ago, when a few Oddfellows applied to the grand lodge at California for a charter. The request was granted and the late Bro. Guild was chosen to organize the new lodge. The grand lodge of British Columbia was organized in 1874, and in the month of March, 1880, the present hall was dedicated.

H. Siddall, secretary of Peerless Lodge, followed, and went over the history of Peerless Lodge since its organization.

An excellent programme was rendered, which consisted, in part, as follows: Songs by Mrs. Carse, Miss A. Russell, Corp. Simpson (in character), F. LeRoy, S. Reid, W. H. Hunxtable, and a recitation by W. L. Pennock.

During the evening an orchestra, under the leadership of Bro. W. Jackson, dispensed music.

Woodmen of the World.

The Woodmen of the World are making preparations for the unveiling ceremonies which will take place in this city on July 7th, when monuments to the memory of departed brethren will be unveiled. This is one of the first ceremonies of the kind to be held in Victoria, or in fact in British Columbia, and on this account will be of particular interest. The monument of the late Bro. Durham, who was a member of the Woodmen of the World, will be one of those unveiled. The local society has had this matter in hand for some time, and preparations are now practically completed.

An excursion has been arranged from Vancouver to this city. The Woodmen of the World at the Terminal City will all attend, leaving on the excursion vessel on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. The fare for the round trip has been arranged at $2.

A large attendance is expected, as camps from the Sound cities as well as the exterior are to attend. The membership in Vancouver alone is 250.

The Woodmen will line up at the A. O. U. W. hall, with the Fifth Regiment band in the lead, and march to the cemetery.

Circulars will be issued to the members of Victoria Camp on Monday next bearing on this matter, also on the business of the regular meeting on Friday, July 5th.

WHOLESALE MARKET.

The following quotations are Victoria wholesale prices paid for farm produce this week:

Potatoes (Island), per ton	$30.00@35.00
Onions, per lb	1¼
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Parsnips, per 100 lbs.	1.25
Cabbage, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Butter (creamery), per lb.	25
Butter (dairy), per lb.	20
Eggs (ranch), per doz.	22
Chickens, per doz.	5.00@ 7.00
Ducks, per doz.	6.00@ 8.00
Apples, per box	2.00
Strawberries, per lb.	8
Cherries, per lb.	6
Hay, per ton	9.00@10.00
Oats, per ton	32.00@33.00
Peas (field), per ton	40.00
Barley, per ton	25.00
Beef, per lb.	8@ 9
Mutton, per lb.	8@ 10
Pork, per lb.	9
Veal, per lb.	10

A demonstration took place yesterday at Marieville in honor of Mr. Brodeur, Speaker of the House of Commons.

F. R. STEWART & CO.,
WHOLESALE FRUIT AND PROVISION MERCHANTS
40 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

Trip to the Orient

Mr. George Carter Tells of His Visit to Hong-kong and Colombo.

Hot Weather at Singapore—The Ways of the Snake Charmer.

After leaving Kobe, Japan, we ran through the inland sea where there is some pretty scenery.

After five days' steaming we arrived at Hongkong and here we received our first taste of hot weather. Hongkong is simply one big hill, something similar to Seattle, only more hill and hill all round. Here we found John Chinaman at home, both in the town and on the water. Hundreds of sampans were gliding hither and thither, for the most part managed by the China women, who are acknowledged to be the captains of these river crafts. It is very interesting to watch these women sailing and stearing their sampans with the utmost ease and confidence in and out amongst the crowed shipping that is always to be found in Hongkong harbor. The botanical gardens of Hongkong are very pretty, rich in tropical vegetation of ferns, palms, etc. The stores on the main street are interesting for about one days' investigation, and then it gets tiresome. The town is policed by the Sikhs of India, tall, sombre looking fellows, dressed in their Indian turbans. They are very useful to ward off the attacks of the rickshaw men and to keep John Chinaman in his proper place.

Five days' steam from Hongkong brings the vessel to Singapore. About two days out from Hongkong, when nearing the tropics, the weather begins to get decidedly warm, and cotton suits and the shady side of the vessel are eagerly sought. The punkas and electric fans also are set in motion. While the ship is in motion there is a light breeze, but as soon as the anchor is dropped in Singapore harbor it is decidedly warm, in fact hot. Singapore is a rather pretty place. The climate is hot and moist.

While here I had an experience of a tropical shower, such a one as would really have done credit to our own sister city—Vancouver. The rain came down in straight columns of water of about an eighth of an inch in diameter. At least that was as near as I could measure. I broke my rule in the attempt at getting the exact diameter.

Singapore is a busy place, and there is seldom less than thirty to forty ocean steamers of almost every nationality anchored in the harbor, loading and unloading.

The shore and inland is one vast forest of cocoanut trees, tree ferns, etc., very pretty with their feathery boughs and large green cocoanuts hanging in clusters. A person is apt to be surprised and imagine he is in a circus at home when riding along the road to see a troupe of monkeys skip out from the jungle and perform a few artistic evolutions and then disappear again. The Chinamen are in great evidence here, and do a great deal of the coolie work, but there are a great many of the Malays who do the work of loading and unloading the vessels. Here too you come in contact for the first time with the diving boys. They paddle out to the vessel in their small dug-out canoes and beg you to throw a coin in the water. It is wonderful how quick they are in and under the water. Throw a coin with all your strength from the deck, some twenty feet above the water, but like a flash the dusky diver is out of his canoe as soon as the coin reaches the water and in a very short time you see him come to the surface with the coin between his teeth and ready for another dive.

At Singapore we also came in contact with the bubonic plague for the first time. There were only a few cases in the city, but after we had been on shore we were compelled to get the doctor's certificate before we were allowed to go on board ship again.

About two days' steam after leaving Singapore we came in sight of Penang, hot Penang, blistering hot Penang. We dropped anchor in the harbor and then were politely informed that on account of coming from a plague infected port we would not be allowed to land. Not even the officers of the ship were allowed to go ashore, so we lay at anchor taking on cargo for two days, and such days of heat. It was rather aggravating to lie there in all the heat and look over to the shore, about half a mile distant on either side, which was covered with beautiful cocoanut palms, but all we could do was to imagine how nice and cool it would be if we only could get there.

About one hundred miles out from Ceylon we began to smell the spicy breezes that "blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle," I s'ai in our minds, and soon dropped anchor in the beautiful harbor of Colombo. After the usual fight with the native boatmen, who carry baggage ashore, and a gharry ride of about two miles, I had the pleasure, for the first time on this trip, of enjoying a good rest in an hotel worthy of the name, situated on the edge of the beach surrounded with graceful palms and ferns, with a delightful soft sea breeze blowing. It was an hotel distinctly up to date, setting a good table with plenty of punkas and electric fans.

Colombo is one of the garden spots of the world. Here you find the vegetation is very prolific, with the cocoanut, tree ferns, jack fruit, bananas, mangoes mangosteins, cactus, etc.

In all parts of Colombo are to be heard the pipes of the snake charmer and Indian jugglers, who immediately on the appearance of a fresh arrival begin to go through their various tricks, some of which are really wonderful. One of the best, to my mind, is the growing of a mango in three minutes. The juggler shows the seed, which is about the size of a California fig. He scrapes up a little loose earth on the road and plants his seed, which he covers with a cloth. After some sleight-of-hand tricks he begins to life the cloth, and as he does so the tree commences to grow until it stands about twelve inches high, with stem and leaves perfect. He then opens a basket and at once a huge cobra begins to rear itself. The juggler gives a swirl of his pipe, and the snake curls itself back in the basket. Sometimes the juggler will take it out and play with it, wrap it round his neck, etc.

During the day, i. e., from ten until four o'clock, the weather is oppressively hot, and one keeps in the shade of the hotel; but after five o'clock nearly every body turns out for a ride or drive along the beautiful esplanade or through the Cinnamon garden. The pettah, or native town, is very interesting, but a bit dirty. The small shops are kept for the most part by Hindoos, Mohammedans and Parsees, who have every kind of Oriental product. The general run of native traders in Colombo are the biggest rogues on the face of the earth.

Colombo is the cross roads of the Orient, and in consequence there are numbers of travellers, all of whom are legitimate prey for these roguish Hindoo traders.

GEORGE CARTER.

TRADING LEGS.

"Trading legs?" I exclaimed. "Do you mean to say that a wooden leg is an article of barter and exchange?"

"Waal, some do an' some don't. I'm one of the kind that does," went on the driver, drily. "It's only human natur' to be dickerin' an' tradin' round if a fellow's got anything to trade with, an' when I run acrost a chap who's got a peg-leg that looks as if it might fit me a leetle mite better than the one I'm wearin' at the time, I generly stump him fer a trade before I let him git away.

"Sometimes we make a swap of it, an' sometimes we don't. Depends on whether the other feller's got any game in him or not. It's a sorter resky business tradin' legs, same as swoppin' hosses, an' some folks ain't got the rekisite sand to do it. I'll never forgit the first trade I made. Feller I swopped with was one of these travelin' exhorters—a shoutin' Methodist or a Second Adventist, or suthin' in that line—an' b'gosh, I don't keer a durn whether you b'lieve me or not, but I hadn't bin wearin' that wooden leg of his a week before I quit swearin' at the hosses an' raisin' Sam Hill when anything didn't go right, same as I allers uster do, an' commenced exhortin' the passengers an' p'intin' out the error of their ways to them in any case where I seen it was necessary.

"Waal, it wa'nt very long before complaints begun to come in ag'inst me. You see, to begin with, I couldn't make time over the road without rippin' out at the hosses wunst in a while. The plaguey critters noticed the difference in me right off, an' they took advantage of it to lazy along, an' do jest about as they pleased. An' then, besides, complainin' of me fer bein' behind time, the passengers said I was preachin' at them an' mixin' in affairs that was none of my special bizness; an' by gravy, it begun to look as if I was goin' to lose my job, when that air shoutin' Methodist, or whatever he was, come along back ag'in an' kicked up a rumpus because that leg of mine had jest about ruined his business; said it had bin travelin' straight t'rd the bottomless pit with him ever sence he owned it, an' now he'd got so he was jest as liable as not to swear right out in the pulpit without thinkin,' an' he allowed that unless I traded back with him he'd sue me fer damages."—W. S. Gidley, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

A TRUE LOVE STORY.

The real stories are the great ones after all, and there is nothing so picturesque in fiction that one cannot balance it in history. The publication of W. H. Wilkins's "Love of an Uncrowned Queen" is but another evidence of this timeworn truth, and it makes the story all the more fascinating to know that it really happened, that the sometime queen of England tore her heart out beating against the bars. In spite of much evidence to the contrary, we still cling to the childish fairy-tale idea that princesses are necessarily happy, or at least that everything will come out right for them in the end. But if we do not like to have this pleasant fantasy crushed, it is nevertheless interesting to know that there are fighting hearts and brains under these sumptuous royal robes. It is a very real woman who is revealed in these passionate letters and one worthy of all compassion. Nothing could be more valuable as a human document than such a correspondence as this between the beautiful consort of George I. and the doomed Konigsmarck—one which was never meant to see the light, which was written in all secrecy, yet with the most unconscious and passionate abandon. It reveals new ideas and possibilities and might well awaken poets and novelists once more to the pathetic beauty of human nature.