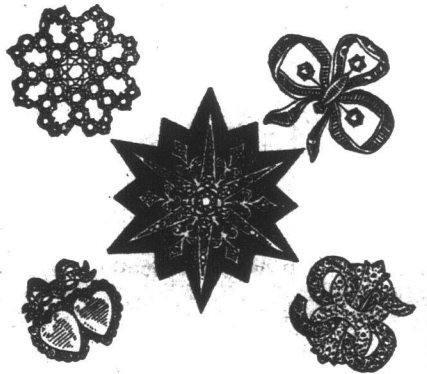


# ALL ABOUT JEWELRY

WATCHES ARE DECORATIVE AND FINGER RINGS PLentiful

The Turquoise Idol of the Hour—Opals Restored to Favor—New Era in Gem Setting—When to Wear Gem Jewelry. No Absolute Rule.

Fashion ordains today that we women wear our watches in evidence. We suspend them by bows; we hang them from jeweled trinkets; we set them on fobs; we permit them to dangle now the bodies of our dress, now the waist of our skirt and again our wrist. Time was made for slaves, they say, but the timepieces made by our jewelers are certainly designed for lovely women. Never were



NEW BROOCHES.

watches invested with so much charm. It is a pleasure to see how the hour flies. Not alone are the backs decorated, but the dials are set round with gems.

A decided novelty, which marks a new era in jewel setting, is one employing the same combination of shades upon which a mode smiles. These shades are effected by the introduction of colored enamels and colored gems or fancy stones. Nowhere is this combination of colors more charmingly displayed than on the cases of chateaufort watches. Rubies, diamonds and sapphires all unite to glorify the watch, which oftentimes shows a dial of iridescent enamel in a halo of gems.

The turquoise is the idol of the hour. It is becoming more and more fashionable. The delicate, tender color of this comparatively inexpensive gem is refining in effect and takes on a quiet elegance when its beauty and worth are enhanced with an association of brilliant. But the turquoise, favorite though it be, is not permitted to have things all its own way. The long neglected opal disputes its supremacy, and freed from the superstition of ill omen that so long clung to it divides favor with the popular blue stone.

There are a few designs in gem jewelry that appear never to wane in popularity. The star pattern never sets, but appears every season in new aspects. And such a constellation is devoutly desired by society women, either to form a brilliant garniture for a ball gown or a sparkling decoration for the hair. Jewelry is influenced by the wheel of fashion. The revival of a bygone mode brings ornaments of that period into a temporary vogue. The picturesque intrudes now into our costumes, and those appeared in garments invested with the charms of the Louis XVI period require picturesque gem set buckles, combs and buttons. When one's purse fails to meet these requirements with the real gems, the so-called Parisian diamonds, rhinestones and fancy stones are made to do service.

Finger rings, if such a thing be possible, are more worn than ever before. The opinion prevails that one cannot wear too many of these fascinating ornaments. The half hoop ring has innumerable patrons and is effectively set with diamonds and sapphires. The three stone ring is another favorite, as is also what is known as the cross stone ring. The heart rings are immensely popular, the double heart pattern being much affected by youthful brides. The marquise ring continues to lead all other types, while every woman possesses a fine solitaire, when such a thing is possible.



FASHIONABLE RINGS.

A novelty of ingenious detail is a diamond brooch formed of 1895. Less sumptuous affairs trace the same figures in gold and silver cord.

While the sight of a fine gem never fails to arouse a woman's enthusiasm, there are nevertheless many women possessing jewels who are ignorant of the art of wearing them. In spite of the recent fashion of wearing diamonds by daylight, good taste demands that they should be minutely present, if present at all, and then only when you have a function of some magnitude to attend in the afternoon, a drive in the park or a hidden guest to receive in your boudoir. Light, however, is not the only consideration. Season and locality have to be taken into account.

It is impossible to lay down a law what to wear and when to wear it in the matter of jewelry. The well bred know by instinct. The others learn from observation of the socially fittest. It should always be remembered, however, that to abstain is better than to exceed the limit.

Given the right occasion, one should never produce the impression of being bedizened, else there will surely be lack of harmony between the individual items of the display. Never juxtapose your jewels unless it be with diamonds, which dwell in amity with any stones.

ALICE VARNUM.

## ENAMEL FINISH.

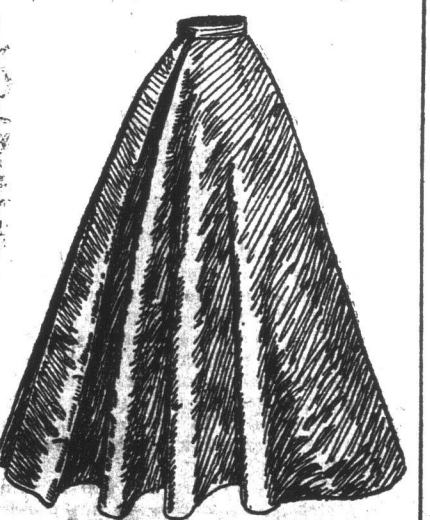
One of the Most Desirable Agents For Freshening Up Old Furniture.

Enamel, which, owing to its hard surface, is sometimes called porcelain finish, may be bought ready mixed in pint cans in white cream and a variety of delicate tints, and also in certain rich shades of terra cotta, indian red and other dark colors, though the light hues greatly predominate. General directions accompany each can, and if these are carefully followed failure will be impossible. In enameling even more than in varnishing it is necessary to allow each coat to become perfectly dry before applying the next.

The enamel sold in the small cans is quite expensive, but Decorator and Furnisher gives the assurance that a can will cover quite a large surface if the wood is first "sized" with a primary coat of common paint. This provides a smooth, hard surface upon which to apply the enamel, and fewer coats will thus be required to produce a glossy finish.

When large surfaces are to be treated, and economy must be considered, a very good quality of enamel may be prepared at home, the necessary ingredients being pure zinc white and varnish, both of the best quality. These must be mixed until the proper consistency has been reached. It is impossible to give the exact quantities, as the varnish often varies in density, calling for more or less zinc white. When the varnish is very thick and heavy, thin it with a little turpentine and then add the zinc white. The latter should be a fine powder and should be sifted through a coarse net to exclude all lumps of gritty particles. Zinc white already prepared with varnish for making the porcelain finish may be obtained in large cans, and many painters prefer to purchase it in this way, sometimes finding it necessary to thin it by adding a small quantity of turpentine.

A New French Skirt. The new French skirt is wider at the bottom than those lately worn. The pattern consists of three pieces—half of the front, one back gore, and the elastic required to keep the flutes in their place.



SKIRT FOR DOUBLE WIDTH CLOTH.

This model is designed especially for double width cloth. The skirt is cut with the waist to the selvedge, care being used to place the rolled line exactly on the crease of the cloth, as on this depends the hang of the skirt. The back is placed in a box plait to each gore.

How to Make Candied Lemon Peel. As lemons are used drop the yellow rind into a weak brine in a glass jar. When a dozen are thus pickled, they are freshened by putting them into cold water and letting them scald, changing the water once or twice to extract the salt. Boil them in the last water till they are thoroughly tender and drain. Then make syrup enough to cover them. Out the peel into pieces about half an inch square and drop them into the boiling syrup, which is allowed to cook slowly till the peel looks translucent. Then keep them slowly steeping till the syrup has almost dried out of the peel, spread on plates, sprinkle with more sugar and put in a cool oven to complete the drying.

Another Bar Down. The decision of the senate of the Royal university in Ireland, throwing open to women graduates their junior fellowships, has caused considerable stir among the learned ladies of that old fashioned country, and prophecies of red ruin are freely indulged in. The senate's action is bound to be followed sooner or later by other universities. Women are expected to take full advantage of the occasion, and already three female masters of art, Mesdames Stoney, Joyce and Hayden, have entered for the next fellowship examination, which will be held at Dublin in October.

HALIFAX, March 7.—It is reported that the ship *Esmeralda*, of Maitland, in this province, has been lost near Sable, East India. The crew was saved. The ship was insured for \$28,000 and the cargo for \$16,000.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

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- 9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.
- 7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corncries, &c.
- Small Lot Household Furniture, Stoves and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

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TELEPHONE NO. 74.

### A VERDICT OF SUICIDE

Returned by the Coroner's Jury in the Case of Neil Heath.

The Story Presents No New Features—Arrangements for the Funeral To-Day.

The tragic termination of Neil Heath's life was yesterday the subject of a formal inquiry by a coroner's jury composed of Messrs. George Powell (foreman), H. L. Salmon, Samuel Reid, H. S. Henderson, W. Hancock and James Angus. The facts of the sad case as adduced in evidence were as related in yesterday's *Colonist*, and the verdict was that the deceased came to his death on or about the 1st of March instant, by a revolver shot fired by his own hand, he (the deceased Neil Heath) being at the time in a state of mental depression.

Principal E. B. Paul, M.A., was the first witness. He identified the body at the morgue as that of Neil Heath, until recently assistant master in the Victoria College Institute, and said that he had been acquainted with the deceased since his childhood, and that he had been a frequent visitor to his home during the period of his acquaintance, and that he had been a frequent visitor to his home during the period of his acquaintance, and that he had been a frequent visitor to his home during the period of his acquaintance.

Dr. A. T. Watt described the fatal wound and how the revolver must have been held in the right hand, and that the bullet had entered the head; had the muzzle of the revolver been close to the temple when the weapon was discharged, the skin would show powder marks. (In this connection the theory of the police is that it was held so very close that the escape powder entered the wound with the bullet.) The bullet had entered at the right temple, passed through the skull and found exit near the left temple, carrying away the hair and leaving splinters and hair upon it, besides carrying splinters of bone out of the exit wound. There was no doubt in his mind as to the wounds being self-inflicted, and from the condition of the body he judged the death to have occurred some time about a week ago.

Neil Heath, of J. Barnsley & Co., recognized the body at the morgue as that of a man who on the 6th of February came to the gun store on Government street and asked to see some .38 revolver. He explained that a friend had written from the upper country asking him to purchase a revolver for him, and said that he would write this friend as to the price and would call again. His second visit to the store was on February 15, when he purchased the revolver produced in court—a Hopkins & Allen—for \$10, also investing in a box of cartridges. He did not at the time appear at all excited.

Mrs. Steers, in whose house the deceased had lodged during his residence in Victoria, testified to his home-loving disposition, and referred to his recent severe illness extending over a period of at least three months. She had, she said, noticed a difference in the man since his suspension as a school teacher; though he had said nothing to her on the subject, he seemed very much cast down. Mr. Heath was, she understood, a man with wife and family in New Zealand; she did not know whether or not they were dependent upon him.

In presenting the evidence to the jury, the coroner emphasized distinctly that no testimony as to insanity had been produced, while the fact of self destruction had been conclusively established. Suicide was not to be taken as indicative of insanity. Nor was there any proof of insanity in the evidence of Principal Paul that the deceased had been eccentric, and was easily worried over little things. Such being his temperament it could easily be that the sentence of suspension, which was undoubtedly very heavy punishment indeed, had produced the violation of the school regulations, had preyed upon the man's mind heavily. Still there was nowhere any evidence of insanity and the jury could only take the evidence before them and upon it return a verdict in accordance with their obligation.

The jury announced that they had arrived at a verdict: that the deceased had met his death by a gunshot wound inflicted by himself while he was in a state of mental depression.

The Coroner—But there is no evidence that he was in a state of depression, and you are bound to confine yourself to the evidence. How did you arrive at the conclusion that he was depressed? There's nothing to that effect in the evidence.

Foreman Powell—I think there is—in Mrs. Steers' evidence. She expressed her belief that he was depressed.

The Coroner—But that was not at the time of his death. Naturally he would feel depressed at the time of his suspension, but that is not to say that he was depressed when he shot himself, for of the fact of his self destruction there can be no doubt.

The Foreman—From the evidence of Mrs. Heath's subsequent actions, the jury came to the conclusion that the depression continued. We are unanimous in so interpreting the evidence.

The coroner then accepted the verdict, but at the same time expressing dissatisfaction with it.

Reading over the details required to be set forth in the finding, he inquired: "When do you say the death occurred?"

"We believe on the 1st of March, but of that we have no evidence," Foreman Powell replied.

"I don't think," remarked the coroner, "that you had any more evidence showing mental depression at the time of death than as to the date of the death. Naturally any man would be cast down, as Mrs. Steers said, on learning that he had been suspended, and thus deprived of his means of livelihood. But that does not necessarily imply that he would still be mentally depressed a month later."

"Of course," continued the coroner, "you are the judges of the evidence. I have simply to accept your verdict, but I would like to know how you can find that the man was depressed at the time he committed suicide when you have no evidence before you on the point?"

from Hayward's undertaking rooms, and all the public school teachers and the members of the St. William Wallace Society have expressed their intention to attend. Mr. Heath was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and 33 years of age at the time of his death. His elementary training was gained in four years' experience as a pupil teacher, during which he secured the Queen's scholarship, and in three years at Edinburgh university. His earlier teaching experience was gained while he was acting head master of the Burgh High school at Strirling and rector of the academy at Alloa, Scotland. He was afterwards vice-principal of the New York grammar school and special teacher for the higher examinations at Christ College, London. Removing to New Zealand he was science master of the college grammar school, head master of the girls' high school, and head master of the girls' high school at Auckland; head master of the boys' high school and principal of the prevailing school for teachers at Napier, in the same colony.

His record of success is a long and interesting one. At London he took 114 firsts in the junior university examinations and 110 seniors firsts. He was equally successful in the Indian and Home civil service examinations, and at the examinations of the Woolwich and Cooper's Hill engineers. He held seven scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, besides high honors in law, medicine, music and drawing.

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Remo, Italy, la of the departing Grand Duke & consort of the C Saturday, for 8 o'clock which was Russian and Italian sailors, and members of the foreign republic municipal office, King Humb neighborhood, lined the streets.

Marguerite Berard of Lunacy, who yesterday, died this morning at the age of 82, was a native of France. She was a widow and had been married to King Humb neighborhood, lined the streets.

STANDARD

New York, in the Supreme Court against Gerty against a recovery of \$278,000 that she was defamed by means of a false article which was charged with the company's alleged embezzlement was the company. Leaving a letter in the hands of the company, Gerty's husband was charged with the company's alleged embezzlement was the company. Leaving a letter in the hands of the company, Gerty's husband was charged with the company's alleged embezzlement was the company.

INDIANAPOLIS, son, who has been and his physician covey.