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Devoted to Social, Political, Literary, Musical and Dramatic Gossip and Horticulture.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1894.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

"I must have liberty,
Withal as large a charter as the wind—
To blow on whom I please."

THE readers of the daily newspapers of this city have, during the past week, witnessed an exhibition of journalistic warfare, the like of which is fortunately uncommon in Canada. The *Times*, in its effort to pick holes in the Davie Government, reflected on the "manner in which the Nakusp and Slocan inquiry is hedged about with restrictions." It was quite to be expected that this was verily more than the morning journal could stand, and it did not surprise those who are acquainted with the *Colonist's* spirited and racy mode of journalistic warfare to learn from that publication that the *Times* in quoting "Mr. Beaven's Texada resolution without the preamble in which the grounds on which that resolution is based are set forth it did what was very dishonourable as well as unreasonable." The *Colonist*, after deliberating over the matter with that depth of thought which is never reached outside of the great morning newspaper office on Government street, was convinced that the *Times* "intentionally suppressed the preamble and based what it wished to be considered an argument on its own absurdly dishonest suppression." This is very strong language, for a paper which professes to be the only all-wool yard-wide moulder of public opinion in the Province. No doubt the base insinuations of the *Times* also provoked the following classic, which appeared in the same issue of the *Colonist*: "It is not a little singular that as soon as the Legislative Assembly is prorogued the *Times* repeats, parrot-like, the charges

which the Opposition during the session made and signally failed to substantiate. Neither will the *Times* try to prove what it asserts. But it thinks, by incessant false accusation and persistent detraction, to be able to dispense with proof. But the day for that sort of thing is past. Bare unsupported assertion in these days goes for very little among people who are at all intelligent."

The evening paper was evidently determined that, if violent language would win a battle, victory should not be claimed by the *Colonist*, so, on Saturday evening, it burst forth in the following strain: "With rather stupid pertinacity the *Colonist* returns to the subject of the Texada Island commission, which it and its master choose to cite as a precedent for the Nakusp and Slocan affair. It accuses us of suppressing the preambles for the purpose of giving a false coloring to the two cases, and goes into a long disquisition on the word 'therefore.' Far be it from us to seek to curtail our neighbor's display of logomachy, still we must say we fail to see what this has to do with the case." One might imagine that the matter would have ended here; but such was not the fact. The *Colonist*, on Sunday morning, instead of providing its readers with spiritual food, accused the *Times* of sacrilegiously making light of its remarks on the Texada commission, and sarcastically thanked its evening contemporary for "devoting so much of its space to this interesting matter."

After resting on its oars all day Sunday and receiving the consolation which every true Christian partakes of while attending some well ordered place of worship, the *Times* again bared its strong arm for the fray, and on Monday evening it remarked that the "*Colonist* may be quite as dense as it pretends to be in regard to the Nakusp and Texada royal commissions, but we are really loth to believe it. At all events we feel quite sure that the *Colonist's* readers are intelligent enough to appreciate the difference between the two sets of instructions."

Now, if there is anything in the world on which the editor of the *Colonist* sets a high price it is his lack of density. His knowledge of all matters which have transpired since the days of the flood is indisputable, and he evidently believes that the public are equally as well informed for he would have been more lucid about the quotation "whole matter," which was repeated four times in eleven lines. It may have been this fact which gave rise to the following choice expression in the *Times* of Tuesday night: "The *Colonist* has many ways of proving itself a fool, but none more successful than its refusal to understand the resolutions relating to the

Texada Island and Nakusp commissions." On Wednesday, the Morning Goliath again came forth, but what a falling off was there, my countrymen. The language with which it had been accustomed to floor its contemporary was lacking. In its dying throes, it accused its agile contemporary of having "a patent way of getting out of a controversy, almost as remarkable for its logic as for its courtesy." However, after reflecting on the "breeding of the inspirers" of the evening paper, it delivered itself of the following parting shot: "It need not expect to silence us by either its incivility or its scurrility. If that style of discussion gratifies the *Times* and pleases its readers, it does not hurt or disturb us in the slightest degree." To this the *Times* replied: "The worthy government organ produces Premier Davie as a witness in his own behalf. That settles it, of course; when the premier says the Nakusp resolution is just as it should be, no one has any right to object. If the commission had been instructed to 'enquire into the whole matter,' as was the Texada commission, serious injury might have been done—to somebody."

Thus the great controversy ended, and the public is no wiser, at least in so far as the daily papers have been able to throw light on the momentous question at issue. True, the youth of the city have been afforded an opportunity of adding a large and varied assortment of choice words to what some people regard an already too comprehensive vocabulary. After reading the above it will occur to many that the purest rose that ever perfumed the air would be to the editors of the daily papers a text for a discourse on a manure heap; and the question naturally arises, to what depth of degradation must a man sink who will palm off from day to day on the public such rot under the name of interesting reading matter? And it may be further inquired, in all seriousness, is it any surprise that the fathers and mothers of Victoria cry aloud: "Print us more HOME JOURNALS of our children perish!"

Now that the lacrosse season has fairly commenced, a few words concerning the national game may not be taken amiss. Regarding the Canadian national game, no less an authority on sporting matters than Mr. Caspar W. Whitney says that lacrosse is the most thoroughly enjoyable pastime, to participant and spectator alike. It is a sport in which every player on each side is constantly being called upon, and always with a chance for brilliant work. It differs from football in being absolutely intelligible to the most uninformed layman, and from base ball in giving more opportunities for play to more men on the same side simultaneously. The writer quoted above in an article contributed to a recent issue

of *Harper's Weekly*, expresses the opinion that so far as the beneficial properties of lacrosse, as a general healthful and vigorous sport go, from an all round point of view, there is no game that excels, or even equals it, not even football. It calls for accurate judgment and prompt decision, quickens and brightens the mind, takes the timidity out of a boy and gives him instead confidence, pluck and control of his temper; in other words, it makes a man of him. As for the spectator, there is no game in the world so attractive. It is simplicity itself, and one may divine its purport from the very first game one sees. It abounds in open and beautiful plays, and the onlooker sees the pretty stops of goalkeepers, the long throw and checking of the defensive players, the fast running and dodging of the centres and the clever tipping and stick work of the attacks.

The history of lacrosse in Canada dates back a great many years, when the game was first played by the Indians and although it has changed slightly in minor details, it is still as exciting and exhilarating as when first played by the original owners of the soil. The first record of its existence as a whiteman's game was that in 1850 a club was formed in the city of Montreal, which played matches with the Indians, though they must have been inferior to the red man, for it is recorded they captured but one match. Of the Montreal club's history, but little is known, except that it did not thrive in its early days. "Lacrosse," says Mr. Whitney, "may be said to have first become popular in 1860, when the efforts of the Montreal club and the exhibitions of the Iriquois Indians gave the game its first impetus. This was increased the following year by a match between the whites and Indians for the pleasure of the Prince of Wales, who was visiting the Dominion. It was in this year also that Mr. Beers published his little pamphlet, and made the first attempt to reduce the game to a set of rules. Unfortunately, after this good start, the game seemed to lose some of its popularity about Montreal with the departure of the Prince of Wales. In the meantime, however, a club had been formed at Ottawa, which did the game a great service by defeating Montreal, for in the effort to retrieve their lost laurels, an increased interest was once more awakened in lacrosse. In 1867, the Montreal club framed the first laws of lacrosse, and the same year called a convention of Canadian clubs, which resulted in the organization of the National Lacrosse Association in Canada."

Coming nearer home, the history of lacrosse in British Columbia can be told in a few words. The first club was started in Victoria in 1886, among the members at that time being: E. V. Bodwell, the late D. W. Morrow, Dr. Quinlan, W. G. Mackenzie, R. P. McLennan, W. F. Wood, Skene Lowe, Dr. Blanchard, the late Harry Wootton, W. Losee, M. H. Cowan, C. G. Ballentyne, T. B. Macabe, and a number of others. Later in the same year, Vancouver got a team together under the captaincy of Alex. Perry, and the first match was played at Beacon Hill in September, 1886. The Vancouver club was regularly organized the following year

through the efforts of Mr. A. E. Suckling. The same year lacrosse received an impetus through the arrival of W. H. Cullin, the old reliable goalkeeper, W. H. Clarke and several others. That year, three matches were played—one at Vancouver and two in Victoria—the result being two winnings for Victoria. Westminster club was organized the following year. In 1889, the Provincial Association was organized. The history of the game since that time is an open book.

The record of the Victoria club has been an honorable one, and it is hoped that its future will reflect as much credit on the patriotic young Canadians who play it as it has in the past. In preserving an interest in the game, they may be, though perhaps unconsciously, developing a sentiment which may result in the founding of a nation, the substructure of which may possess all the sturdy elements that are characteristic of the great national game.

THE HOME JOURNAL is pleased to observe that at last the loyal and patriotic citizens of the Queen city have bestirred themselves, and that the celebration of the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria will be on a scale equally as elaborate as in former years. This is as it should be. Britons—and whether we were born in the land of the maple leaf, thistle, shamrock or rose, we are still Britons, and proud of it—the world over, are reminded by the recurrence of the twenty-fourth of May that there is at least one subject upon which they can all agree. Grumbling is the proverbial privilege of Britain's sons. The right to maintain opposing opinions is the heritage of free men. But proverbial grumblers may rejoice and controversialists sink their differences as they celebrate the birthday of a Queen who from the highest pinnacle in the world has shed upon the troubled sea of modern life the clear and constant light of a stainless character, a boundless sympathy and an unflagging attention to duty. Canadians can join with their fellow subjects of India, Australia and the mother lands in singing with heart and voice, "God save the Queen."

If monarchs had always been of the Victoria stamp Republicanism would have made little progress. The democratic system, while it ministers to the craving of a people for absolute self government, has this inherent weakness, that it divides the country into factions, and places at the head of affairs a party nominee who necessarily repels, rather than attracts, the affections and sympathies of those opposed to him in opinion. Instead of the executive officer being a cohesive force he is often a source of weakness to the state, and unless the sense of attachment to country is strong there is nothing to counteract the tendency to division which government by party exerts.

A limited monarchy, on the other hand, while it allows the freest play to individual opinion and energy, provides in the person of the monarch a central object raised above the arena of party warfare around which all parties may rally. The

King in this system is the embodiment of the national sentiment. He stands a constant reminder to parties that party government is but the means to an end and that the country's good and not party aggrandisement, is the object for which parties exist. Where the monarch is himself capable of attracting the affection and influencing the sentiment of his people, the forces towards which he exerts is incalculable. The maintenance of the honor of the throne becomes the watchword of men of a stripe of opinion. His efforts for the public good provoke a thousand similar efforts. His patriotism is a trumpet call to duty and usefulness. The longer he lives the stronger becomes the chain which links the people to the monarch and through him which binds them to the realm he governs, and to their fellow subjects whom he rules.

The celebration of the day in Canada should be no mere formality. Let us give expression to our heartfelt admiration for and devotion to the Queen. We no less than Englishmen, have reason to keep this day fittingly. The entire freedom we enjoy in the management of our own affairs is the outcome of the wise spirit of the Victoria era. While our responsibility is limited to the proper administration of those affairs, and while we prefer not to share in the burden of responsibility of the Empire's control, we should not forget that though the duties of our fellow-subjects in the Mother Land are more onerous, their privileges are no greater. The imperial inheritance is ours as well as theirs. The imperial protection is our right and our possession. The imperial prestige enshrouds us. Over and above all—"for Britons are Britons wherever they be"—the greatest Queen in the world, the wisest ruler in the world, the noblest woman in the world is our also. Victoria, our Queen, God bless her!

The Rugby football season of 1893-4, which has just terminated with the international contests at San Francisco, has augured well for the future of the game, not only in this Province, but on the Pacific Coast generally. The revival of the Provincial Union early in the season has already proved itself to have been a step in the right direction, and the local club deserves credit for taking the initiative in the matter. Perhaps the most prominent feature of the season which has just closed is the fact that on two occasions British Columbia teams have visited the neighboring republic, and although in both cases they carried off the honors the teams they met were strong enough to give a hard game. Those residents in the States who have played under English rules in England, Eastern Canada and elsewhere have never taken kindly to the American game and there is evidently a growing feeling that a change in the American rules would be beneficial. Next season, it would not be surprising to find several clubs playing under English Rugby rules in the adjoining states. The English game has always been kept free from professionalism, which commends it to those who love sport for sport's sake.

... expected the local club to make a showing better than it did this season, it is hoped that next season a strong team will be made to keep every fixture on the schedule. However, there has been some improvement and it is confidently expected that next year Victoria will head the list. It is to be regretted that the hands scheme did not mature, as much the success of football in particular and athletics in general in this city depends on its consummation.

Baseball was played forty centuries ago. In the Egyptian monuments, inscribed in the walls of the temple, the figures of the Egyptian monarchs, the Egyptian monuments have shown us many things. They show us that the antics of the modern pitcher when delivering a ball were all known practised centuries ago. Some of the balls thrown and batted about on the banks of the Nile by these ancient players have been discovered, after remaining hidden since the time of the thirteenth Egyptian dynasty, the peculiar shape of the country helping very much in the preservation of such articles. One of the balls, of very interesting construction, is now in the British Museum. It is made of sewn leather, and it is three inches in diameter. What scores were made or what enormous salaries the players received is not stated. Women as well as men played the game; in fact, most of the carvings represent women. It is thought that men first played it, but that after many years the women became interested and formed clubs of their own.

From the North and South, from the East and West, some councillors many, each one possessed with knowledge acquired by thought egotistical, alone to unravel the problem sophistical, how to evolve a policy certain.

David's appearance to ring down the curtain. In a conclave most solemn, these councillors sat, the first motion carried, "That we bell the cat." "I have it," said Beaven, "The Royal Commission had better enquire into the sins of omission; And Davie, we know, has omitted to say when to a good leader like me he'll make way." But Cotton rose quickly, "Did I understand Mr. Beaven to say that he'd play a lone hand? If so, pray excuse me, I really can't follow a man whose pretensions to lead are so hollow." The meeting broke up, and a bitter defection will probably show its result at election.

In the past, this paper has discussed religious questions at length, and I am well aware that there is a prevailing opinion that the religion of the writer of these columns is not considered orthodox. To prevent further error in this direction, I would say that the creed of THE HOME JOURNAL is to be found in the following few lines:

You ask me to what church I pin my faith;
To none, and yet I love God's temple, and
My life is shaped and moulded by a creed
So simple that a child may understand.

I love the living source of all that's fair
And beautiful on earth, in sky and sea;
I love my fellow beings, and I try
To do as I would have them do by me.

I am not orthodox in all my views,
I cannot shout his praises to the skies;
Yet I am sure we are his children all,
And that he shapes our lives with purpose
wise.

I think if we reach out a helping hand
To those who faint and falter by the way—
If by our sympathy and kindly aid
Some sorrowing heart finds happiness each day

And if we ever carry in our hands
The mantle of sweet charity and grace,
To shield the weak and erring ones of earth
And lift them up to a securer place.

Then I believe if our incautious feet
Should wander out where thorns and thistles
grow,
He still would follow us with boundless love,
And lead us where the living waters flow.

For I am sure he planted in our hearts
The impulse that moves us day by day,
And all our weakness he can understand;
He will not let us drift too far away.

And I believe if by this simple creed,
That any little child may understand,
Our lives are moulded, we at last shall find
Beyond the sapphire sea a happier land.

Landlordism, it would seem, is as rampant in Victoria as in a certain little isle said to be the gem of the sea. Every week there are instances, these close times, of families being hard pushed by the man who owns the roof which covers them, but a case of seemingly undue hardship came to light the other day, and calls for some remedy against the rapaciousness of the Shylockian landlord. It appears that a man leased a piece of land in an outlying district for \$40 a month. The place, which is nothing more than a barren rock, is not worth half the amount. Mr. Landlord would have his pound of flesh each month, though, or in went the bailiff, notwithstanding the fact that the tenant is a hard-working, honest sort of a man. A balance of two or three hundred dollars was due on chattel mortgage which existed on the few milch cows which constituted his entire business, and he was endeavoring to free this, which was held by the landlord, and make a living at the same time. A few days ago, it came due, was not met promptly, and, of course, in went the bailiff. The family was turned out, the wife, having only been out of bed a few days, was turned out on the cold country roadside with her infant babe. All this occurred while the father was in town attending to his work. If this is not an eviction exceeding in cold-blooded cruelty anything ever occurring in Ireland, I should like to know what is. Something is required to stop a thing of this kind, no matter what the debt may be. The landlord or mortgagee, whoever he is, has reason to feel proud of his achievement in this young and free country.

PERE GRINATOR.

The shipments of shellac from Calcutta the present month will probably prove large. England imported 222,033 cwts. of butter in February last, of which 43,000 cwts. came from Australia.

SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

Money talks, but with many of us at the present time it seems to have an impediment in its speech.

The people who talk most of giving the Devil his due often forget to pay their share of the minister's salary.

Miss Scadds (cooly)—Do you love me for my intrinsic worth.
Fortune Hunter—Yes, dear; I love you for your pa value.

Landlady—"Will you call to-day, Mr. Strongarm?"
Mr. Strongarm—"Certainly. Where's the dynamite?"

Ikey (slipping a ring on her finger)
"Now we're engaged, Rebecca, ain't we?"
Rebecca—"Not till fader examines the ring, Ikey."

The philosopher who said that all things come to him who waits, might have added that the man who goes after them gets them much quicker.

Father—"Is the girl you are going to marry economical?"
Son (enthusiastically)—"I should say so. Last year she spent \$500 in bargains."

Mr. Maxim—"The first twenty-five years is the longest half of anyone's life, no matter how long they live."
Mrs. Maxim—"Yes, it took Miss Would-wed nine years to live the last five of that period."

Ellertou—"I should like to know where the bright girls of the past are?"
Bronson—"I should say that some of them are administering cautious doses of paregoric to the bright girls of the future."

The Dominion Bank has declared a five per cent. dividend, with 1 per cent. bonus. The imports of wheat into England average four million tons, the country produces about half that weight.

Tekla the electrician believes that in time electricity will be made capable of lighting rooms without wires, and be equal to sunlight.

It is said that the port of Odessa is so crowded with steamers that many of them cannot be placed alongside the quays. The municipal council are considering the question of again enlarging the port, which is already so spacious and imposing.

It is proposed to establish a whaling station on the Kermadec Islands, in the Pacific ocean, northwest of New Zealand. The promoters have asked the British Government for the protection necessary to enable them to carry on the industry, and for a bonus to assist in its establishment.

Mr. D. Gunn, of the well known firm of Messrs. Gunn, Flavell & Co., pork packers of Toronto has been spending some days in the Province, with the fortunes and futures of which he appears most favorably impressed. Mr. Gunn was, however, much disappointed in the condition of the hog raising industry of the Province, especially in the lower parts where the coarser grains are so easily grown.

SPORTING NOTES.

LACROSSE.

A correspondent signing himself "Lacrosse" writes as follows concerning the recent visit of the British Columbia players to San Francisco as follows: The trip was a pleasant one, and will be remembered by all with pleasure. "A more agreeable lot of athletes never travelled together," was the expression one heard from fellow passengers. "I don't know what we would have done for amusement if the lacrosse boys had not been on board," was the remark made by a lady passenger, and it was endorsed by her companion. In the evenings, "grand concerts" were held. Herb. Ryall, Bob Clark and "Prof." Jackson presided at the piano, while a number of the vocalists of the party entertained the large audience. Whist playing was indulged in, and now and then one would observe one of the boys whispering sweet nothings into the ear of some attractive damsel on the hurricane deck. The ladies on board were very agreeable, at least it was so reported by the genial and popular point of the Westminster contingent, who on every occasion entered into a full description of the most exciting of all field sports, lacrosse. On the ice rink in Frisco, Ralph may be said to have carried off the palm. He was never known to be without a "mash" circling the ice. Manager Edmonds made a very good second. The polo team which defeated a picked team of the Frisco league, were the lions of the ice palace. Taken all together, the boys had a big time in the city. Through the courtesy of Mr. Partridge, the party were accorded the privileges of the Olympic Club rooms and skating rink, while Col. Robinson showed the boys around the Midway, taking in all the sights. Mr. Newbury, secretary of the Canadian Auxiliary, invited the clubs to partake of the hospitality of the Canadian Club, a cosy little cottage on the Fair grounds. Everything was done that could possibly be done under the circumstances to make the visit a pleasant one, and all express themselves as well pleased. An outing such as the one just enjoyed goes a long way to keep amateur sport to the front, and encourages players to do their utmost to gain a position among the best. Many old acquaintances were met. Mr. McAllister, an old Vancouverite, did all in his power to make things pleasant, and he succeeded admirably. Bob Lloyd and J. Clarke, of the lacrosse and polo teams, at one time residents of Canada, also assisted materially in entertaining. The boys accepted an invitation from Mr. Muirhead, Peterson's backer, to attend an At Home which they enjoyed to the end.

The annual convention of the British Columbia Lacrosse Association met at New Westminster, last Saturday. The delegates present were: James Leamy, J. J. Cambridge and L. A. Lewis, J. Gow, Westminster; J. D. Hall, E. A. Quigley and A. Larwill, Vancouver; W. H. Cullin, Thos. Alice, Geo. A. Morphy and Ross Eckhart, Victoria. Other members of the three clubs were also in attendance. The revision of the rules and constitution was one of the most important questions before the meeting. The following change was made in Rule VIII., sec. 17: "A match shall be awarded to the club having won the majority of the games within the

prescribed two hours." The following is the schedule as adopted by the meeting: May 12th, Vancouver vs. Westminster, at Westminster; May 23rd, Vancouver vs. Victoria, at Victoria; June 2nd, Victoria vs. Westminster, at Westminster; June 16th, Westminster vs. Vancouver, at Vancouver; July 2nd, Victoria vs. Vancouver, at Vancouver; July 14th, Westminster vs. Victoria, at Victoria; July 28th, Vancouver vs. Westminster, at Westminster; Aug. 4th, Victoria vs. Westminster, at Victoria; Aug. 11th, Vancouver vs. Victoria, at Victoria; Aug. 25th, Westminster vs. Vancouver, at Vancouver; Sept. 8th, Victoria vs. Westminster, at Westminster; Sept. 15th, Victoria vs. Vancouver, at Vancouver. The following gentlemen were appointed officers for the year: Hon. President, Capt. John Irving, Victoria; President, Mr. W. H. Ellis, Victoria; First Vice-President, Mr. J. D. Hall, Vancouver; Second Vice-President, Mr. J. Reid, Westminster; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. E. A. Quigley, Vancouver; Council, Messrs. Alice, Cambridge, Reid, Leamy and Eckhart; Official Referees, Messrs. Taylor and Lockhart, Vancouver; Messrs. Gow and Godfrey, Westminster; Messrs. Mackenzie and Wade of Victoria.

The executive of the Victoria lacrosse club met thursday evening, and after discussing the question of grounds arrangement and management, a committee was appointed to decide as to details of the competition for the junior championship of the Province. The prize for the winning team, fifteen watches, is offered by the club, and the series of matches will be played out in this city, the games alternating with those of the senior league. All the clubs of the Province have entered the lists—the Nanaimo's, the Vancouver's, the "Moonlighters," of Westminster, and the "Stars" and "James Bays," of this city.

The Shamrock team of Montreal may visit the coast during July.

CRICKET.

The "Past" and "Present" of Victoria College will play a match to day.

The match between elevens of Victoria College and the Royal Marine Artillery, last Wednesday, at Beacon Hill, resulted in a victory for the former, by a score of 81 to 40.

SPORTING TIPS.

Dan McLeod failed to throw Tom Mc Mahon three times within an hour, at San Francisco, and lost his money.

The Vancouver Boating Club will hold their first regatta May 12.

HERE AND THERE.

IN these days of cutting down salaries and wages, it is satisfactory to notice that the school trustees of Vancouver have distinctly declined to sanction the cutting down process recommended as in Victoria by the municipal authorities. They recognize that the best teaching talent available is not to be had unless it is adequately remunerated, and this example of theirs should be followed here, the local trustees having only avoided action by a policy of procrastination. Let our representatives have no hesitation about saying that the thing will not work,

and I am sure they will have the sanction of the general public.

A gentleman who claims to be in confidence of the Government information that the Provincial elections are nearer at hand than many people think. It is also stated that the Opposition is not to be caught napping, having a fair general organization and the literature with which they are ready to deluge the country is they consider irresistible as well from its volume as character.

I understand that they have received "valuable assistance" from the Opposition; but how Postmaster Brown can this be true, allow himself to be a prominent figure in the campaign surpasses comprehension. Still, as for instance certain railway demonstrations at the vicinity of Blaine, he has not permitted himself to be particularly loyal, whether to his country or to the Government he serves.

It is said to be by no means improbable that certain knickerbocker and pantalooned men are about to try their chance at the polls in direct opposition to the workingmen candidates—whoever they are—whom they regard as being too intrusive and not sufficiently refined, to know. What they don't know about Provincial concerns it would be interesting to hear. JAY K.

THE OLDEST LOCK.

In the "History of Nineveh and Palaces," by Joseph Bonomi, there is a description of perhaps the oldest ever discovered. It was used in securing the gates in one of the palaces of Khorsabad. In describing this ancient piece of hardware, if such terms may be applied to wooden locks, he says: "The end of the chamber, just behind the first bulls, was formerly a strong gate of one leaf, which was fastened by a large wooden lock, like those still used in the East, of which the key is as much as a man can conveniently carry, and by a bar which moved into a square hole in the wall.

It is to a key of this description that the prophet probably alludes: "And the key of the house of David will I lay upon his shoulder," and it is remarkable that the word for key in this passage of scripture, 'muftah,' is the same in use all over the East at the present time. The key of an ordinary street door is commonly thirteen or fourteen inches long and the key of the gate of a public building or a street or of a quarter of a town is ten feet or more in length.

"The iron pegs at one end of the piece of wood correspond to so many holes in the wooden bar or bolt of the lock, which when the door or gate is shut cannot be opened until the key has been inserted and the impediment to the drawing back of the bolt removed by raising up so many iron pins that fall down into holes in the bar or bolt corresponding to the peg in the key."

This description and others of a corroboratory character proved that the form of lock and key was in use in Egypt 4,000 or 5,000 years, during which extended period of time it does not appear to have undergone any successful change.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The amateur minstrel performance, which was rehearsed during the winter months, has again revived, now that the intention of production after the season has been performed. Ernest A. Salmond, the moving spirit, intends to give a practice next Tuesday evening, with the intention of placing the minstrels on the boards at the Victoria Theatre in a couple or three weeks. The finest musical talent in the city will assist. In all there will be thirty-one persons on the stage. The end men are Ernest A. Salmond, H. L. Salmon, W. Wallis and J. Richardson. The interlocutor will probably be Mr. Percy Wollaston, jr. The management promise a good amateur performance, and as the proceeds will be devoted to local charities, a good house could be assured.

On Wednesday evening, Thomas H. Mearns and Miss Eliza S. Mugford were united in marriage by the Rev. S. Cleaver. The bride was attended by her mother and Miss Jessie Noel, while the groom was supported by Mr. Arthur Mearns. The pleasing ceremony was performed at the residence of Capt. J. H. Mearns, of Victoria Crescent, after which the evening was enjoyably spent by the friends of the contracting parties. The presents were numerous and appropriate. Mr. and Mrs. Horne will make Victoria their home.

The "Hard Times Hop," given last Wednesday night, by the young ladies of the Y. W. C. A., was a great success. An excellent supper was provided. Dancing was kept up till a late hour. Herms' orchestra provided the music, and gave every satisfaction. The hall was tastefully decorated, and bore evidence of much care and labor on the part of the young ladies. The stage was arranged as a foyer where those not dancing could lounge and view the pretty scene.

A "talent social," under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., was held at the residence of Mrs. David Spencer, last Wednesday evening. Songs were given during the evening by Mrs. McCready, Miss Humber and Miss Bernie Scowcroft. Instrumental music was furnished by Mr. Burnett and Miss Le Page, and recitations were given by Miss McDermid and Miss Johnston.

Mendelssohn's cantata, "Hear My Prayer," for mezzo-soprano and chorus, together with the greater portion of Haydn's "Creation," will be given in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Thursday evening, May 17. The choir will be largely augmented by first-class talent.

The concert in the James Bay Hall, under the auspices of the Junior Lacrosse Club, Thursday evening, was very successful. The music, recitations, dumb-bell swinging and character acting were highly appreciated by those present.

It is reported that a young lady, the daughter of a prominent citizen, who went to England about a year ago to college, has become engaged to an old acquaintance and will not return to this city.

It is announced that there will be no

lady soloist at the Arion Club concert next Wednesday. Mr. Enrick, pianist, who has recently arrived in the city, will assist the club.

The members of the Victoria Cricket Club are talking about holding a fancy dress ball at the Mount Baker Hotel, Oak Bay, early in May.

Alexander Phillips, one of the early pioneers, celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday on the 19th inst—Primrose Day.

Madame Laird has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Rice, of Tacoma, during the week; Miss White accompanied her.

Mrs. C. E. Renouf is on her way home from California, where she has been spending several months with friends.

Mrs. M. Adams, 34 Caddboro Bay Road, and Miss Worthylake have returned from a short visit to California.

Mr. Hedley Chapman, Dallas Road, entertained a few friends at his residence, last evening.

W. G. Mackenzie contemplates a visit to Southern California for the benefit of his health.

R. J. Ker has been feeling slightly indisposed for the past couple of days.

Prof. Davidson gave a dancing party at Harmony Hall, last evening.

Harry Helmcken has returned from a visit to Southern California.

Dr. Allin has removed to Los Angeles, where he will practice.

C. St. Morris, wife and son have gone East.

Miss Musgrave, of Duncan, is in the city.

Mewburn's Mount Tolmie and Oakland stage is to resume its trips. It will leave Mount Tolmie daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., and J. H. Brownlee's office, 44 Fort street, at 11 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. The stage will commence running on Monday.



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HORTICULTURE.

(Under this heading all questions relating to flowers or horticulture will be answered.)

HOPS.

I SHOULD like to call the attention of our readers to this valuable crop. No doubt many have read the favorable reports that have lately been written on the quality of British Columbia hops. I was a grower of hops in Worcestershire, England, for fourteen years, and regularly attended the hop fairs. I was well acquainted with the principal hop merchants and brewers, and handled many American samples, and my views on them were that they were inferior to the English, so that I was astonished to find here in British Columbia such fine hops, in my opinion, equal to Kent Goldings and Worcestershire Matrons, which are the finest hops grown in the Old Country. Here, then, is a field open for enterprise, and it is astonishing that so many who own the most valuable land for this crop should allow it to remain uncultivated, when it might be made to yield a fortune. I have planted fruit trees in many acres of hop yards, and found the trees did better than planted any other way—usually ploughing up the hops the seventh year, by which time the trees had become a valuable orchard. Hops should be planted from cuttings, though many prefer yearling roots, which often yield eight hundred weight the first season. A good hop yard will yield 2,000 to 3,000 lbs. of hops per acre and last for many years, if properly cultivated. Poles cost me in England 30s to 40s a hundred. Here they can be had for very little—a considerable advantage in hop growing. Land for hop growing should be prepared at once for planting early next year.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

The main crop of carrots may now be sown.

Beets should be sown at the end of the month.

Peas may be sown every twelve days. Stake the earliest crop before they double over.

Celery may yet be sown for main crop. Plants pricked out in frames or other protection with a few inches of rotten manure and two inches of soil over the surface of it, is a good preparation for celery.

Radishes are easily injured by frosts, so I should advise slight protection for some time yet—a few fir boughs answer the purpose.

Early frames that are now being emptied will be useful for French Beans or Vegetable Marrows, Gourds, or Ridge Cucumbers, if the same have been in a high, moist temperature, care must be used in hardening them off—hand lights are most useful for this purpose.

Asparagus seed may be sown.

Keep the ground moved by constant hoeing.

Lawns must be constantly mown with the machine and verges trimmed.

J. W. WEBB.

Fern Hill, Boleskine Road, April 19.

In an open letter to the fruit growers of Washington, President C. P. Wilcox, North Yakima, reviews the great benefit as resulting from the convention recently held at Spokane, and says: "Washington, as well as the other states there represented, may well feel proud of the commendations showered by our eastern visitors upon the fruits exhibited there, and heartily thankful for the rate reductions and shipping facilities promised by officials of transportation departments of railroads on which we depend for access to markets. To a thinking man these are but straws which point to a future full of promise to those who avail themselves of the highly favorable conditions of soil and climate with which this state is blessed." In order to secure the greatest mutual benefit through united action, President Wilcox urges the necessity of organizing local societies. Minor details will be carried out in connection with the work which will have for their object the best method for obtaining for the members the greatest returns for money and labor invested, and the small producer will find himself more in need of such assistance than the larger growers. The closest possible connection between the producer and consumer will be made, and as full information as possible, as to the condition of supply and demands of the markets, will be sought and given to shippers. We also have reasonable assurance says the president, that arrangements will be made with the different railroads whereby local branches of this association will receive the benefit of carload rates, providing a car be filled among the different societies along one line of road. The membership fee to be allied with the Northwestern Fruit Growers Association, is one dollar. To become members direct correspond either with W. S. Offner, Walla Walla, Wn., or A. Clarke, Salem, Oregon."

FRUIT LAND.

We have several 5-acre blocks of land well adapted for growing large and small fruits, three to four miles from the city on good roads. Some of these blocks are all cleared and fenced, with residence and out buildings all ready for the planter to set out his orchard. Now is the time to take advantage of low prices, and the season to plant out your trees.

Winnett & Cooper,

18 TROUNCE AVENUE.

WANTED

This coming season from 200 to 500 tons fruit. All varieties.

The Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co

J. W. WEBB,
Gardener.

Open to engagement in all branches by the day or hour. Apply FERN HILL, BOLESKINE ROAD, or to Winnett & Cooper, 18 Trounce Ave.

Important to those wanting Nursery Stock

Having entered into an arrangement with the proprietors of this journal to open a cultural and floral department, and, at the same time, to do away with the existing prices paid for fruit trees and bushes and of all kinds, which have always been considered an obstacle to the planting of orchards to extent in British Columbia, and, further, has been detrimental in the settling up of the country, and, at the same time, one of the strongest arguments we have had to contend with in the sale of fruit lands.

Right here on Vancouver Island exist the most possible natural conditions for a great diversity of fruit growing—apples, pears, cherries, plums, prunes, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries and blackberries grow better than in California. They ripen later in the season, true enough, but ours is a better quality, especially the prune, which grows twice the size of the California raised prune. It has more meat in comparison to the stone, and would advise the growing of the prune, what money can be made out of a small orchard is astonishing, and there is no danger of glutting the market. If all available land on Vancouver Island was planted out in prunes it would not commence to supply the market of Canada.

By arrangement with the largest nursery in Oregon, and more especially a firm noted for the delivery of stock true to name, placed in a position to deliver any of the following trees at Victoria, duty and freight paid:

Apples	2 yrs, 4 to 6 ft, per 100	12 cts
Pears	2 yrs, 4 to 6 ft, per 100	10 cts
Peaches	2 yrs, 4 to 6 ft, per 100	16 cts
Cherries	2 yrs, 4 to 6 ft, per 100	17 cts
Plums	2 yrs, 6 to 8 ft, per 100	18 cts
Prunes	2 yrs, 4 to 6 ft, per 100	15 cts
Apricots	2 yrs, 4 to 6 ft, per 1,000	10 cts
Crabapples	2 yrs, 4 to 6 ft, per 100	18 cts
Nectarines	2 yrs, 4 to 6 ft, per 100	20 cts
Quinces	2 yrs, 4 to 5 ft, per 100	22 cts

Special rates on quantities of 1,000. Berries, grapes, evergreens, nut trees and ornamental trees. Prices of same on application.

WINNETT & COOPER,

18 TROUNCE AVENUE, Victoria, B. C.

Wanted IN SEASON.

50 tons Cucumbers and Tomatoes
Due to arrive in March

15 Tons New Maple Syrup and Sugar

Falconer Vinegar and Pickle Works

Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

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I. X. L. Compound

For Destroying Insects. Does Not Fail.

Spraying Pumps and Garden Tools for sale

Nicholles & Renouf, L'td., Victoria;

VICTORIA BONE MANURE WORKS

Manufacturers of
GROUND BONE.

As a fertilizer, it has no equal for Floriculture, Horticulture, Agriculture. Make your own manure by feeding ground bone.

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NITRATE OF SODA
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SULPHATE OF POTASH

Plant Food.

E. G. PRIOR & CO, L'TD.,

WINDMILLS, INCUBATORS, SPRAY PUMPS,
GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS,
PRUNING TOOLS, ETC.

Victoria. Vancouver. Kamloops.

POULTRY.

(Under this heading, all questions relating to poultry will be answered.)

WHEW! Ten cents a dozen for eggs this week. The Japanese hen is popularly supposed to be responsible for this state of affairs. We suggest to some of the large poultry ranchers that they buy several hundred and set them and thus get into a good laying strain. Or perhaps the newly formed poultry associations might send a commissioner to Japan to inquire into the state of the poultry business over there. We know of two or three eligible parties for this billet, but, as they are possessed of an inordinate amount of modesty, we will not mention names except under promise of secrecy.

Poultry men report rather poor success in hatching, during the last six weeks, though there have been some exceptionally good results. We think the cold dry winds that have been prevalent during that period are mainly responsible, and we suggest that extra attention be paid to the moisture question. Cornish Indian Game breeders have been most unfortunate in this respect, and from our own experience we find that eggs of this breed have thicker skins and shells than the average egg, and as the trouble has been inability of the chick to break through, we are convinced that lack of moisture is the cause.

One of the handiest plans of administering moisture to the eggs is to use an ordinary flower sprayer and sprinkle while the hen is off feeding, preferably just prior to her return to the nest. Then, during the last three days of incubation, dip them in hot water as advised in previous articles.

Scotch collies are fast becoming here, as they have long been in the Old Country, the most fashionable of the canine race. The many fanciers of this handsome as well as useful dog have been greatly excited over the prospective arrival of a pair which were calculated to put all former arrivals completely in the shade. The pups arrived last Friday, and the opinion of the enthusiasts who have viewed them is that they are quite up to their breeding, the dog especially being exceedingly promising.

Their sire is the English champion, Christopher, sold for \$5,000, and already the sire of over 500 first prize winners. Their dam is Wellesbourne Mable, third at Crystal Palace in 1889, and full sister to the sire of Putley Don, the champion dog of England to-day. The sire of Mable, Ch. Edgbaston Fox, is by Ch. Metchley Wonder, as also is Christopher, though Fox beat Christopher while the latter was in England. We are not at liberty to divulge the name of the fortunate owner, as the gentleman, with characteristic modesty, has asked us to refrain from doing so.

A fine trio of Barred Plymouth Rocks, specially mated for breeding, arrived in town last week. They came from one of the best breeders in Massachusetts, and cost the owner a stiff figure. Here again we are unable to present to our readers

the owner's name, as he also has a strong antipathy to seeing his name in print, even for the good of the fancy.

TEMPERATURE IN THE INCUBATOR.

A correspondent writes as follows to the *Poultry Herald*: "One of the first articles I read in the March number is 'Artificial Hatching,' by H. B. Geer, in which he claims that we run our incubators at too high a degree of heat, that 98 degrees is blood heat, and at that degree our incubators should be run for the best result. We had at this time 175 eggs in our incubator, that we had run from 102 up to 104, never above, most of the time at 103 degrees. To find out more about normal heat I put the bulb of a thermometer in my mouth, and it registered 98 degrees. I then placed it under a hen that was set at the same time as an incubator. I pressed the bulb against her breast in such a position that I could carefully notice what it registered. It went up to almost 104. I then put it on an egg in the centre of the nest, and it registered just the same as the hen's body. I then tried hen No. 2, and the thermometer went a little above 104. I tried another hen and it was the same. These last two were just beginning to set. I next put it under hen No. 4. She had set only a few days, and it registered 105 degrees. If 98 degrees is normal heat in a hen's body, how is it that she runs the thermometer up to 104 and 105, and keeps her eggs at that same temperature? Now, the question is, at what degree of heat shall we run our incubators? Shall we try to give the eggs the same degree of heat that the hen does or shall we run it 5 degrees lower. I would like to have others give their opinion."

HOW TO FEED LAYING HENS.

In the first place, do not overfeed. Bear in mind that if a hen is to keep in laying condition she must have exercise. When you feed grain, do not put it in a trough where the hens can stand and eat their fill, but scatter it far and wide, as the hens will find every grain. If the snow is on the ground after the cold season sets in, throw the grain in leaves or cut straw, so as to keep them busy. Do not feed grain exclusively, but give a variety. Allow ground meat, or meat and bone fresh from the butcher three times a week. Vary the grain, feeding corn, wheat, and oats, and give cabbage, cooked turnips, clover leaves, or any other food that the hens will eat.

It is a very difficult matter to ventilate a poultry house without causing draughts of air on the fowls at night. The proper mode is to keep the poultry house clean, leave the doors open during the day, and shut the house at night, allowing no ventilation at all. We have found that it is very difficult to keep the fresh air from coming in, and it is a fact that many who take pains to render the poultry house warm and comfortable, by stopping all cracks and crevices, and by lining the house with paper, make a hole in the roof or gable ends which they style a "ventilator," and thus let in more cold than they desire. There is not as much foul air in a poultry house as may be

supposed. The severe cold renders all gases heavy, and less volatile matter exists. Fill a poultry house with smoke, and close the door; then step outside and notice where it escapes. You will at once be convinced that you need no "ventilator," and that despite all your precautions, your house is full of air holes that you cannot easily close, and that your birds are liable to roup and other diseases, due to cold draughts of air over them at night.

The rapidity of growth of the Pekin duck is almost marvelous, and to one accustomed only to the keeping of the common puddle duck, the claims made in behalf of the Pekin are subject to doubt. Using ten ducklings for the experiment, we weighed them carefully. When just hatched, the ten ducklings, together, weighed exactly one pound. When one week old they weighed two and one-half pounds; at two weeks old they weighed four pounds; at three weeks, seven pounds; at four weeks, ten pounds; at five weeks, seventeen pounds; at six weeks, twenty pounds; and at seven weeks, twenty-five pounds, or two and one-half pounds each. Some of them were short on weight, while some weighed three and one-fourth pounds each. At eight weeks, the largest weighed four pounds each.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Vancouver Poultry and Pet Stock Association, last Tuesday evening, it was resolved "that Vancouver will co-operate with Nanaimo, Portland and Tacoma in securing two desirable judges, providing the date of the show at Vancouver will be acceptable to the cities named."

WANTED 100 PAIRS PIGEONS

Fancy Poultry Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

THOROUGHbred EGGS FOR HATCHING. Egg Powders for Sale—will make your hens lay.

AT W. B. Sylvester, 9 & 10 City Market.

PENSARN KENNELS.

FOX TERRIERS—(Combined strains of Ch. Venio, Ch. Regent, Ch. Rachel)
SCOTCH COLLIES—(Pensarn Gordon, 3,222 Metchley Flurry, 2,842 Metchley Flurry won the silver medal for best collie at Victoria Show, Feb. 1894.)
J. B. CARMICHAEL, 87 Government Street.

Get the Best

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BROWN LEGHORNS

FIRST PRIZE—Cock 92½, Hen 92½.
At Nanaimo, Dec., 1893. \$2.00 per setting.
JOHN B. CARMICHAEL, 87 Gov't St.

Go to SIDNEY SHORE,

57 JOHNSON STREET,
FOR SPRAYING PUMPS, \$2.00.
Equal to the best in the market, and all kinds of garden tools.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed English Field Spaniel Dog Puppy, black and white, three months old. The first \$10 take him. This advertisement will not appear again. "Hunter," this office.

FOR SALE—Houdan Eggs from First Prize birds at late Poultry Show, \$1.50 per doz, 40 Work street, Rock Bay.

COMMON FAULTS IN PUPILS.

Prevalent Habits and Errors That Ought to Be Corrected by Teachers.

The pupil is usually unaware of his own mannerisms, such as swaying his body, beating time with his head and the like. It is the teacher's privilege and duty to correct these and similar curious habits. Venturing in to play a new piece, many pupils strike at the notes with no very definite idea of the clef, signature and time mark, the three fundamentally important things upon which success depends. The mariner starting on a voyage without chart, rudder and compass, three equally important things, would run constant risk of shipwreck. Many a pupil has found himself stranded in a region of flats when he should have been in sharps; has found himself moving in waves of six-eights, when the underlying current should have been in eight-eights. He who is wise makes careful and adequate preparation for his musical voyage before touching a note, says the Etude, authority for the following:

One of the most prevalent and distressing habits is that of striking the hands separately instead of together in double chords and octaves, and the same fault is frequently heard in passages of single notes where two hands should strike simultaneously. The incoming of the right hand a quarter or a half second after the left gives a peculiar effect to the music allowable and necessary in some passages of earnest or tender sentiment, but used unintentionally or with false judgment it is exasperating in the extreme to the sensitive ear. Why the right hand should follow the left in such manner is one of the mysteries, but the habit should be avoided at all cost.

A very natural tendency among pupils is one that is not confined to the lesson hours. There it is expected that more or less of nervousness will be felt by the pupil, who in his excitement will hurry the movement of his work. But even in practice hours anxiety may overthrow his balance and cause, especially in hard passages, the same hindering haste. Too much cannot be said in favor of slow, steady practice—it cures digital stammering and stumbling; it gives opportunity for accurate comprehension of the contents of the page for honest planning; it largely secures command of all one's faculties, so that improvement is sure and continuous.

The "Royal Baron of Beef."

The "royal baron of beef" for the Queen's Christmas dinner was cut from a prime Devon heifer bred and fed by Her Majesty at the Prince Consort's farm. In conformity with old English custom this cut of beef is always the piece de resistance at Victoria's table on Christmas Day. It weighed 160 pounds. It was roasted at the kitchen fire in the palace, and when cold was sent to Osborne. There, garnished with the royal arms and initials in shredded horseradish, it occupied a prominent place on the sideboard, together with the boar's head and the big game pie.

Fayal Lace.

Few ladies know that the beautiful lace known as Fayal lace is made from the fibres of leaves of the bitter aloe, a relative of the common century plant. This lace is manufactured by women, and the necessary skill is so rarely attained that there are but about twenty-five persons on the islands—the Azores—who can make it. The art needs to be practiced from childhood. In that respect it is like glass-blowing among men. The art cannot be acquired late in life—that is, the kind of glass-blowing practiced in manufactories of glass for commercial use.

CABINET PHOTOS

\$3.00 PER DOZ. (CASH)

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY. SKENE LOWE, 63 Government st.

W. B. BRUCE,

General Dealer in Cigars and Tobaccos, Confectionery, Candies, Notions, Etc. 79 YATES ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

AN EXPLANATION.

Had You Been the Offender Would it Have Been Satisfactory?



"Why, look here, De Forhm, what are you doing in a smoking-jacket at an evening party?"
"Well, you see, my man put it in my valise instead of my Tuxedo, but I thought that people here would be too well bred to appear to notice anything peculiar in dress."—Harper's Bazar.

As a Fashion.



"Had the influenza? Why, of course we have, dear! We had it when it first came out—when Lady Pettigrew had it, and all that set, you know."

The Union Cigar Store

27 1/2 DOUGLAS STREET. Best Imported and Domestic CIGARS, PIPES, TOBACCOS, ETC. L. C. DeCARLEY.

CAVIN BROS.

Boots and Shoes AT COST DURING MARCH, 94 Yates Street.

WM. NEAL,

Chimney Sweeping. Grates Set and Defective Flues Fixed, Etc. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. Address: 32 QUADRA ST.

W. G. FURNIVAL UPHOLSTERER.

Carpets cleaned, altered and relaid. Lace Curtains and Blankets a specialty. DUCK BUILDING, 58 BROAD ST. TEL. 540

J. MANTON,

Boots and Shoes Repaired on the shortest notice. 97 YATES STREET.

MISS COFFEY,

Dress and Mantle Maker 15 BROAD ST. Late Miss Hinde.

GEO. A. SHADF,

Boot & Shoe Maker.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINC

99 DOUGLAS STREET.

'TIS STRANGE BUT TRUE.

How Two Lost Articles Were Recovered Recently in Toronto.

Here are two singular coincidences connected with the recovery of lost property, both of which have lately occurred in Toronto. If either one of them should be made an incident in the plot of a novel, the imagination of the author would be credited with rather a wide flight of fancy, and yet they are both strictly true.

On Saturday evening a gentleman, who was walking home along St. Patrick street, found on the sidewalk a violin bow, which he picked up and carried home, pending inquiries that might be made by its owner. Yesterday, on his way down town, as he turned off St. Patrick down McCaul street, the whirling of a gust of wind blew to his feet a sheet of written paper, which he also picked up. On reading it, he found with surprise that it was an advertisement for the lost bow, offering a reward for its recovery, and giving the address of the owner. It transpired that the would-be advertiser had, during the morning, passed by the same streets as on the evening previous, and had dropped his paper by accident not far from the spot where he had dropped the bow. That the latter, during its flighty career around the corners, should have been blown to the feet of the same man as had found the lost article, and that it should have been noticed and read by him, may fairly be considered a very singular coincidence.

But the following is even more singular. Some time ago a well known citizen, while walking along Adelaide street, lost a gold locket from his watch chain, which he valued very highly. He advertised for it, offering a reward for its return, and the next day it was brought to his office by a workingman who had found it, but who refused the proffered reward. The locket was returned to the chain, but not securely fastened, and a few days ago, while its owner was making some letters, it again dropped off and was lost. An advertisement was sent to the papers concerning it, and the next day it was returned by its former finder, who had not seen the advertisement but who had recognized the locket on picking it up, and at once brought it round to its owner. This time he was urged to accept a reward, but firmly refused. That locket is pretty well fastened on now, needless to say.

If this sort of thing were to occur very often, the advertising business would be ruined, as anyone who lost anything would simply sit round and wait for a coincidence to bring it back to him.—The Mail.

A Mis-taken Mishap.



"Hicks and Mabel went skating last week, and had a terrible fall over an embankment."

"Dear me! Anything broken?"
"Yes. Their engagement."

How are Your Teeth?

Remember that when you have your teeth extracted the bony foundation that held the root is no longer needed, and nature absorbs it. This process changes the whole expression of the face, and can never be restored. You can always tell a person with artificial teeth. Crown and Bridge work by Dr. Findley's New Method preserves these roots and saves the expression—in fact, teeth inserted on this principle are not what you might term "false teeth," as we restore the old roots. Besides, the work is permanent, and does not cover the roof of the mouth at all. You can chew anything with impunity, and never be in agony of expecting your teeth to drop out, for this is absolutely impossible when work is done by my system. Rooms 1 and 2, 86½ Government st.

CAMPBELL, THE TAILOR,
SUITINGS—Other places, \$35; our price, \$25
Only 50 suits left.
Call and see them at once.

88 GOVERNMENT STREET.

VICTORIA FEED AND PRODUCE CO.,
Flour, Grain, Hay, Fruit, Etc.
COMMISSION AGENTS.

SPECIALTIES FOR HOUSEKEEPERS:—

Snowflake and Superb Flour, \$4.25 per bbl; \$1.10 per sack.
National Rolled Oats, 35 cts per sack of 10 lbs.
Graham Flour, \$4.25 per bbl; \$1.10 per sack.

PANDORA AVE. AND CORMORANT STS., (Rear of City Hall.)

THOS. TUGWELL, MANAGER.

Frank Campbell * P. O. BOX 108.

Can be found at the old reliable Pritchard House Corner. Special brands of Tobaccos and Cigars, and Meerschaum, English Briar and Amber Goods. All coast papers on sale.

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MRS. WHITE, Propr.

Smash it!

Your watch. Better do that than give it to a tinker to clean or repair. But, better yet, if it is out of repair, take it to a first-class workman such as Pennock & Lowe employ, and then you will get some comfort out of it.

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Hay, Grain, Flour and Feed Merchants.

SCOTCH FIFE AND PEERLESS FLOURS.

Our Breakfast Delicacy is the best in the market.

FAIR WOMAN AS A BEAT

RAILROAD COMPANIES AND RESTAURANTS HER CHIEF PREY.

Strange, But Even Honest Women Do Not Think It Amiss to Beat These Particular Public and Private Industries—Can Any One Explain It?

The readiness and enthusiasm with which fair woman will beat the restaurant keepers, soda water dispensatories, railroad companies and all other institutions of civilization for the collection of ten cent pieces or other small change is one of the strangest phenomena of these fast striding days.

I was discussing a lunch the other day with a very charming girl. The first thing she said after removing her gloves and arranging her rings so that they would show to the very best advantage to the other women present was:—

"Well, my ride down town didn't cost me a cent. That stupid conductor never came around for my fare."

Here she held up the five cent piece exultantly and laughed in an almost fiendish glee.

At the moment a pretty blonde girl passed our table and saluted my companion. The sight of the coin upheld seemed to inspire pleasant thoughts. She stopped and began to giggle. Then they giggled together and winked at each other.

"That reminds me of something funny, Susie," laughed the blonde girl, whose costume must have cost her husband quite a penny. "I have ridden in five horse cars to-day and it hasn't cost me a cent."

My companion instantly grew serious and knitted her pretty brows.

"How did you manage it?" she inquired eagerly.

"Easily enough," retorted the blonde beauty. "In two cases the impudent conductor never even asked me for my fare, and of course I didn't call him and beg to be taxed. Three of the cars I rode on were crowded, and when I boarded them others did so at the same time. The conductor was way up in front. He didn't know who or how many got on.

"Finally he came around with his eternal cry of 'Fare, please.' I looked straight ahead of me, for I wanted to see what he would do. He passed and repassed collecting fares from idiotic women, who were fumbling in their purses. Each time he looked suspiciously at me. At last he said, snappishly, 'Have I got your fare, ma'am?' I looked over his head as haughtily as I could. He became humble. 'Did I get your fare, lady?' he lisped. 'How many fares do you want?' I replied sternly. At that the poor man faded away to the back platform, thoroughly crestfallen. Several good looking fellows glared as if they had a mind to throw him out of the window."

The girls laughed long over this experience, but when the blonde charmer was gone I remarked savagely that I thought such tactics dishonest.

"Nonsense," observed my lady, laconically, and refused any further discussion.

In due time the waiter brought me my check.

"Let me see it," said my beautiful philanthropist. Of course she got it. She studied it for a moment seriously, then an amused expression crept around the tempting mouth, and finally she burst into a peal of laughter.

"See," she said eagerly, bending across the table. "He has cheated himself out of

fifty cents. Now, don't be a simpleton and have him correct it. It's none of your business, anyway."

But I thought it a first rate opportunity for a lesson in morals. I called the waiter and showed him where he had erred, and you may believe he was profoundly grateful.

As I collected my change and rose to go I noticed an ominous frown settling over her lovely brow, and I am sure the word "fool" issued between her set teeth.

She did not speak to me for ten blocks, and when she did at last unbend it was in such a frigid fashion that I began to fear I had lost her forever.

10 MILES ABOVE EARTH.

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING BALLOON EXPERIMENTS.

What Scientists Suppose Caused the Results Noted in This Article—The Record of the Instruments for Men Themselves Could Not Exist at That Altitude.

One of the most interesting experiments with balloons that has ever been undertaken was that of Messrs. Hermite and Besancon, at Paris-Vaugirard. They succeeded in sending a balloon to the unprecedented elevation of 16,000 metres, or about ten miles. There were no people in the balloon, but it carried a variety of self-registering instruments designed to record the temperature, the atmospheric pressure, etc. The little balloon was started on its lofty trip about noon, when the air was remarkably still and clear. It rose rapidly, and in three-quarters of an hour had attained an elevation of ten miles, at which height it remained for several hours.

It was there subjected to an atmospheric pressure of about one-eighth as great as that at the surface of the earth, and M. Hermite explains its floating for so long a time at a constant height by supposing that the temperature does not vary sensibly with the elevation of the floating body after the latter has attained an altitude where seven-eighths of the atmospheric pressure is lacking and where there remains no trace of water vapor.

But toward 6 o'clock, when with the decline of day the temperature began rapidly to fall, the balloon started back toward the earth, arriving with a gentle motion which did not disturb the instruments it carried, at 7.11, at Chanvres, near Paris-Vaugirard, from which it had started.

The balloon was visible with a telescope during the entire time. It shone like the planet Venus seen by day. By means of a micrometer attached to an astronomical telescope the apparent diameter of the balloon could easily have been measured, and this would have furnished a means of calculating its altitude independent of the record of the barometer which it carried.

The barometer and thermometer were furnished with automatic pens driven by clockwork, by means of which diagrams of the changes of pressure and temperature that the balloon experienced were obtained. At the height of about 734 miles the thermometer marked a temperature of about 60 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. Then the ink in the registering pens of both the thermometer and the barometer became frozen and the records were interrupted.

But, as the balloon continued to rise, the ink thawed again, and at the ten-mile level the automatic records were renewed. The

temperature registered there was only a few degrees below zero. The increase of temperature is ascribed to the effect of the unclouded sun heating the air in the basket that contained the instruments. The lowest record of the barometer was 1084 millimetres, or a trifle more than four inches.

M. Hermite calls attention to the fact that the density of the air at the height of ten miles, where the balloon remained during most of the afternoon, is less than existing upon the plains of the moon, on the assumption that the atmospheric density of the moon is proportional to the force of gravity at the surface of that orb.

If this is correct, then the instruments would have behaved about the same if M. Hermite had been able to place them on the moon as they did when he sent them only ten miles above the earth.—Youth's Companion.

The Salmon's Annual Migration.

Every year, as the summer season approaches, the salmon of the Atlantic Ocean leave their feeding-grounds in the northern seas and enter the clear, cool rivers of the extreme eastern United States and the Canadian provinces. Impelled by a singular instinct, this noble fish, day after day, week after week, works its way toward the heads of the streams, up the swiftest rapids and through the quiet pools, leaping every obstruction. During the whole summer this great army pushes onward, dividing at the forks of a river and breaking up into still smaller bands where tributaries enter. Of the great multitude that left the ocean, every fish has reached the very spot, the very pool where it was born and lived the first eight months of its life—except the many that never passed the cruel nets, and those that jumped at the beautiful flies which are tied to long silken lines, or else, dazzled by the gleam of torches, were pulled into canoes by men with spears.

At length the object of their weary march is attained, and so the army disbands. The long journey has been conducted in a leisurely way, only a few miles each day, but with wonderful persistence. Enemies in the water, fishermen with rods and reels, and poachers with spears thin their ranks, but those that reach their homes at the heads of the rivers are protected by a wise law, which prohibits their capture from the time when they begin to lay their eggs until the anchor-ice, choking the streams, drives back to the sea the fish, now lean and hungry with long fasting; for the salmon is a dainty feeder in its summer home, touching the most tempting and alluring flies only occasionally. Yet a tiny young salmon, called a "parr," having attained the first six or eight inches of its length in fresh water, returns the following year a year-old salmon, or "grilse," of four pounds weight.

He Had the "Giftie."



"Oh," she cried, "if I could only see myself as others see me!"
"It wouldn't do," said he. "It would make you too conceited."
And then she smiled upon him all the rest of the evening.

Hints in Dressmaking.

Jackets are in the open fronted style, with coat sleeves set very full at the top, and all fit very closely into the waist at the back, and have broad revers, frills or collars.

Avoid for stout figures trimmings that run round and round, sleeves that are too full, large revers and unduly large skirts.

Black gowns may be quite altered and brought up to date by the Victorian frill brought to a point as if defining a yoke, the latter filled in with open gimp or jet.

Baby boys and girls are dressed the same, no difference whatever being made in any of the clothing until they are two years old.

For the little girls of 2 and 3 years there is no prettier style than the Mother Hubbard, and this develops fully as well in woollen material as in cotton.

Make school dresses for girls of serviceable all wool material. As the sleeves wear out first, retain sufficient material for a new pair.

A New Tadpole.

Some tadpoles recently born at the London Zoo have not the black and forbidding aspect of the tadpole which is one of the common objects of a country walk in March. These tadpoles are largely colorless, and have an engaging way of balancing themselves on their heads, instead of wriggling up to each other like our familiar acquaintances. The chief merit, however, is the fact that they are the offspring of their parents. They come from eggs deposited by an African frog, which has the rather doubtful distinction of being more like a newt than any other frog. This frog, known technically as *Xonopus levis*, has never before condescended to breed at the Zoo, or in captivity, so its young were very imperfectly known.

Whale Fishing Figures.

The whale is destined to disappear from the North Pacific much more speedily than he was driven from the eastern approaches to the Arctic. The whale fleet sailing out of the western ports last year caught in the Arctic regions no less than 353 whales. The product of the season's catch would have been represented by about \$2,000,000 had prices remained as they were about three years ago. When one small steamer takes 62 whales in a single season, and a still smaller one kills 64, there is a striking illustration of what steam is doing for the extermination of the whale in the Pacific. There will be no restriction. The whale fishery by sailing vessels has for some time been unprofitable. What the sailing craft could not do in a lifetime of years the steam whaler will pretty effectually accomplish in a very few years.



Vancouver Island.

ALL placer claims and leaseholds in Vancouver Island and adjacent islands legally held may be laid over from the 15th day of November, 1893, until the 1st day of June, 1894.

F. G. VERNON,
Gold Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., 6th December, 1893.



Legislative Electorates and Election Act, 1894.

Victoria City Electoral District.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming to be registered as Voters under the provisions of the above Act, in order to have their names inserted in the Register of Voters for the Victoria City Electoral District, must apply forthwith to the Collector of Voters at his Office in the Court House, Victoria, where forms of application may be filled up.

British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in the Province of British Columbia for twelve months and in the said Electoral District for two months immediately previous to the date of application, and not being disqualified by any law in force in this Province are qualified to be registered.

Forms of application may be obtained at the office of the Collector, Court House, Victoria.

Where the correct address of the residence is not given on the Voters List, or in the applications for enrollment filed prior to 21st March last, Voters are requested to send to the Collector a written order to change the same, or to call at the office of the Collector and have the necessary change made, as it is desirable to have the revised list as correct as possible. Victoria, 31st March, 1894.

J. B. MCKILLIGAN,
Collector of Voters.



"Fire Insurance Policy Act, 1893."

NOTICE is hereby given that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has further postponed the commencement of "An Act to secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance," from the 1st day of April, 1894, until the 1st day of April, 1895.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
29th March, 1894.



REWARD.

A reward of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) will be paid by the Provincial Government for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons, who, on or about the morning of the 13th instant, placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the premises of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

By Command,
F. S. HUSSEY,
Superintendent of Provincial Police.
Victoria, B. C., March 14th, 1894.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, properly endorsed, will be received by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Monday, 30th instant, for the erection of a Court House, at Chilliwack.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms for tender obtained at the office of S. Mellard, Chilliwack, at the Government Office, New Westminster, and at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 10th April, 1894.



Legislative Electorates and Election Act, 1894.

Esquimalt Electoral District.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming to be registered as Voters under the provisions of the above Act, in order to have their names inserted in the Register of Voters for the Esquimalt Electoral District, must apply forthwith to the Collector of Voters at his office, Howard's Hotel, Esquimalt, where forms of application may be filled up.

British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in the Province of British Columbia for twelve months and in the said Electoral District for two months immediately previous to the date of application, and not being disqualified by any law in force in this Province are qualified to be registered.

Forms of application may be obtained at the office of the Collector, Howard's Hotel, Esquimalt.

Victoria, 5th April, 1894.
W. S. RANT,
Collector of Voters.



Legislative Electorates and Election Act, 1894.

Victoria City Electoral District.

The office of the Collector of Voters for the Victoria Electoral District will be open daily (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 9:30 a. m. and 4 p. m.

For the convenience of those who cannot attend during the day for the purpose of registration, the office will be open between seven and nine o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Entrance to office by rear door of Court House on Bastion street.

J. B. MCKILLIGAN,
Collector of Voters.

April 11th, 1894.

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288 YATES ST., MISS M. B. SHARP, PRINCIPAL

A full and efficient staff of teachers for all branches. Classes in Sight Singing and lectures on Musical History and Analysis will be given during the year free to all pupils in musical department of the Conservatory.

MUSIC STUDIO.

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Private and Conversation Classes by

MADAME HARRIETTE BUCK, of Paris, holding diploma.

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Six years' resident. Highest testimonials can be seen at the above address. Instruments selected and examined.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

To-night, at The Victoria, will be presented one of the most thoroughly enjoyable entertainments of the season in the interpretation of "Innocent as a Lamb" by Roland Reed and his excellent company. Since the death of John T. Raymond Roland Reed has stood at the front of the comedians of the country and has won fame and fortune and the unstinted, unqualified praise and indorsement of the press and public generally. He is no star made by flaming posters and fake advertising, but has won his position by clean, conscientious effort and his wonderful conception of what a genuine comedian should be, never relying on his heels or contortions to produce amusement. He is a comedian of the highest order, one who adorns his profession, and not a professional barnacle who stoops to subterfuge and "horse play" to make his productions please and be successful. One beauty about this excellent artist is that he is not jealous; he seeks to please his audiences without taking all the credit of good acting to himself, therefore wherever Roland Reed is seen a supporting company of great superiority is invariably found. This is the case now. The company is one of marked strength and at its head stands a woman who, as a leading lady, takes no second rank; this is Miss Isadora Rush. Miss Rush is a woman of lovely character both on and off the stage; she is a woman of marvelous beauty, her sweet face and gentle manners the pictures of a perfect heart and soul and the unmistakable signs of pure womanhood. Her art is her love and she has

studied it with marked attention and remarkable success. Her costumes are cited as showing the perfection and delightful taste in which stage gowns can be made. The comedy "Innocent as a Lamb" is Mr. Reed's best production and will doubtless attract a large and fashionable audience here, as it does everywhere.

Mr. H. B. Emery, well and favorably known here as an artist who has never yet failed to keep faith with the public, and whose reputation as a clever actor can not be questioned, will be seen at The Victoria next Tuesday evening, in the great success "The World," with its



marvellous scenic effects and realistic scenes. The play has won fame and fortune for its managers. Much is promised and much can be expected from the production in a scenic way, as all the scenery used in the play is carried by the company, and a managerial guarantee given of every scene being faithfully produced as advertised. The steamer leaving port; the wreck at sea; the wonderful and realistic raft scene and rescue in mid-ocean; the lunatic asylum scene, with its beautiful moonlight panorama; are especially worthy of mention, and alone well worth the price of admission. Messrs. Morris and Emery bring an unusually strong company with them for this engagement, and it is said that the play is a particularly enjoyable one, being full of sparkling situations and strong climaxes, and replete with fun, pretty music, and bright and attractive specialties.

Last evening, in Victoria West Hall, the Victoria West amateurs, produced the three act drama "Comrades," with the following cast: Royal Manning, T. F. Gold; Matt Winsor (a tramp), A. W. Semple; Marcus Graves, E. J. Etherton; Simon Stone (a Jack of all trades), A. E. Cave; May Manning (Roy's wife), Miss C. Ure; Bessie Bradley, Miss S. Green; Nancy Nipper, Miss M. Chapman. A short musical programme preceded the play.

Dumas' famous story, Monte Cristo, was well told in five acts, by James O'Neill and a capable supporting company, at The Victoria, last Thursday evening. This story containing as it does many very powerful and realistic scenes, loses none of its force through dramatisation, in fact in several instances the effect is considerably intensified, especially in those scenes in which Monte Cristo himself is the central figure.

The following are the soloists in the Erl Kings Daughter, to be given by the Choral Society, Wednesday evening, May 9, at the Institute Hall: Miss Heathfield, soprano; Mrs. Rickaby (formerly of Montreal), contralto; J. G. Brown, baritone; F. Victor Austin in violin solos, and Miss Agnes Dawson in piano solos.

The amateur operatic company which recently produced the Mikado at The Victoria, will give a performance at Vancouver on the evening of April 28. The cast will be the same and an equally en-

joyable rendition of the popular opera may be expected.

The Royal City amateur operatic company, under the conductorship of Mr. Victor Austin, gave a production of "Pinafore" at Westminster last Tuesday evening.

An unusually attractive programme has been prepared for the Arion Club concert, next Wednesday evening.

EYESIGHT—HOW TO PRESERVE IT.—Everyday you hear some one say that his eyes are bad—he can't see as well as you can at a distance, or he can't read unless he holds his paper at arm's length from him. You ask him, why don't he get glasses? He answers: "If I start to wear glasses I will always have to!" Such people do not realize the fact that their eyesight is always getting worse, which they could prevent with proper glasses. They would rather worry their eyes and wince than wear glasses which would do away with all the trouble. To do without glasses as long as possible is wrong. You should wear them as soon as your eyes feel strained or tired. Of course, it is very important that your glasses should be the proper ones to secure comfort and ease. Such glasses can only be obtained from a skilled optician, and the only place where such can be had is at F. W. Nolte & Co.'s, 37 Fort street.

FREE ON APPLICATION

To 62 King's Road, a pamphlet entitled "The Great Salvation," as delineated in the Scriptures of Truth; helping the honest-hearted to return to the Apostolic faith.

Mr. Savannah has added quite a number of new ideas by way of accessories to his already complete operating rooms in the Five Sisters Block.

Of all the summer beverages for Table or general use, Cider is the most healthful, and SAVORY'S is the BEST, being made from home grown apples and perfectly pure. A splendid thing for picnics is a case of Savory's Champagne Cider. All the leading grocers keep it in stock. If your grocer should not have it, order direct from the maker.

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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Men's Half Sole and Heels, sewed	\$1.50
Pegs	1.25
Heels	.35
Ladies Half Sole and Heels	1.00
Heels alone	.25
Patches from 10 cents up.	

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Royalty on Runners.

The unhappy Ludwig of Bavaria, who was drowned some years ago, was the first King of modern times who made a business of reviving the splendid trappings of royalty used in olden times on so extensive a scale. With him everything in the line of furnishings had to be gilt, or of the most precious material obtainable for the purpose. His passion for erecting fantastic castles and villas made him a bankrupt, and these buildings are now used for show purposes only.

Some of the finest specimens of this sort of decoration built by the order of King Ludwig are the various carriages and sleighs designed for the King's use on state occasions. Among them is a sleigh which attracts the attention of all lovers of the picturesque. It is a very gorgeous means of conveyance, rich with precious metals, splendid furs, and all the modern improvements money can command.

Seated behind its high glass windows, enveloped in stately robes, the half-crazy monarch used to ride over the dangerous passes of the Alps before daylight. His horses wore a string of small electric lights on their collars. Electric lights were also fastened to the helmets and caps of the cavalymen that galloped in front of the sleigh.

"The mad King is coming," the poor peasants used to say, for they had learned to expect him on any extremely dark night, if the moon were not shining.—Harper's Young People.

The Secret of Attractiveness.

A certain plain girl whose eyes are almost a deformity, because they have no sockets, and whose complexion is unpleasantly muddy, is in constant demand by her own sex, and the most popular woman of her set with masculinity, while her handsome younger sister has to take up with the left-over in companionship. One who is under the spell of the plain daughter's charm explains the fascination as the simple art of being a perfect listener.

"We all," he says, "old and young, male and female, like to talk, and she has the knack of leading us gently on to express our opinions, with the closest interest in every word."

Every girl will admit that she would rather be popular than be president, and yet how many will clutch at this key to certain attraction? Few will think even that it is worth the cost of the precious privilege known as holding the floor when the tailor-made miss exploits herself and discusses her conquests.—New York Recorder.

His Wife Ruled for Him.

Otto Ehlers, the famous German traveller, tells of an easy going Chinese prince whom he visited in the Laos states while on his way from Siam to Tonquin. The present ruler leaves the cares of affairs chiefly to his wife. He has had his throne placed in the palace kitchen, so that he can receive visitors and watch the preparation of his meals at the same time. The subjects seem to be content with his manner of administration, and admire the democratic spirit manifested in his choice of a throne room. The dynasty, however, promises to become extinct, as the prince's son and heir is a confirmed drunkard and is unmarried.

Popcorn Balls.

Boil molasses as for candy; when cooked, pour over the corn, which must be nicely popped and placed in a pan; stir with a spoon until cool enough to work with the hands. Grease the hands with butter, form the corn into balls, and lay them on well-buttered dishes.

WM. T. FRANKLIN.

CHAS. L. CULLIN

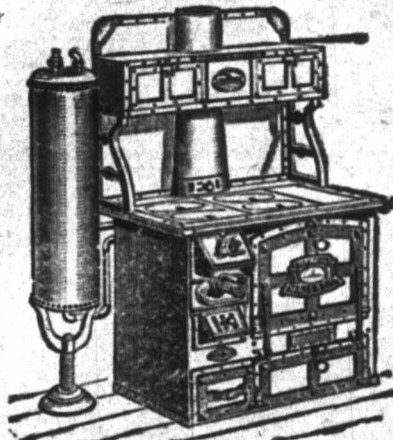
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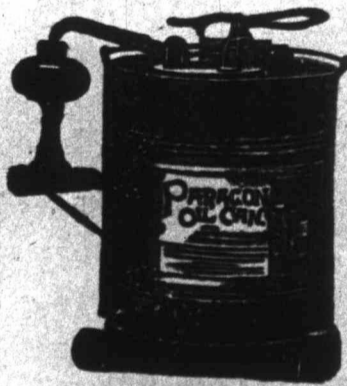
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The Paragon Oil Can should be in every house; it saves trouble, time, no waste of oil, and no bad temper.

You fill the lamps without trouble.

The Paragon Oil took the Gold Medal recently at the World's Fair. This is the highest refined oil in the world. Try a can, and you will always use it. Price: \$1.65

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