

# THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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

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VICTORIA, B. C., MARCH 10, 1894.

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**CIRCULATION THIS WEEK - - 2,820.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1894.

A LITERARY GEM RESET.

THE HOODOO OF VICTORIA.

I met a traveller from an antique town  
Who said: Two vast and trunkless legs of  
stone

Stand in the market-place. Near them in the  
dirt

Half sunk a shattered visage lies whose frown  
And wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command  
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read  
Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless  
things.

The Votives that mocked them and the Self that  
fed:

And on the pedestal these words appear:  
"My name is Beaven, Hoodoo of Victoria:  
Look at my work, ye Mossbacks and despair!"  
But little else remains. Round the decay  
Of that dismantled wreck, nameless and bare,  
The lone and muddy streets stretch far away.

P. B. SHELLEY.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

THE re-opening of the Y. M. C. A. is a matter of gratification to all parties concerned, especially to the young men who made this institution a second home, where they spent their leisure hours in profitable enjoyment, either physically or intellectually, and who have for some time now been deprived this privilege. It is regrettable that such a state of circumstances should have been allowed to exist for so long, but the fault can scarcely be laid at the door of the friends of the association. They have done a great deal, more probably, than in justice they should have been expected to do; or, as the Bishop remarked, there was too much dependence on the young ladies. He wished the reconstructed association to be made of a manly organization, more self-sup-

porting, and more energetic in every way.

It was necessary some time ago in these columns to refer to the business methods of this institution, and then the words of advice given were misconstrued partially into a charge of wrong-doing. Such was not the intention, although a man drowning and making an insufficient effort to help himself, when by exerting his powers he could do more, is manifestly guilty of wrong-doing. Now young men, try to be such in the fullest sense of the term. Strike out for yourselves, and don't hang so heavily to the young ladies, apron strings; you should reverse the order of things by assisting what you are pleased, with peculiar irony, to call the weaker sex. Reconstruct this association yourselves on a sound basis, conduct it on strictly proper business principles, and stand by it. By business principles is meant not contracting debt and then calling on your friends to help you, which rightly speaking is obtaining money under false pretenses. To do this you will have to deny yourselves many things, but that course is far more manly than being a mill stone round your friends' necks, and a reproach to all that is manly, enterprising and energetic. This paper is pleased at the reopening of the association, which is a great power for good if properly directed, and it is to be hoped that the doors will never be allowed to close again till the society is in a position to enter a more comfortable and better appointed establishment which it can call its own, and over the doors of which it can place the sign "paid for."

The time has arrived when under ordinary circumstances there should be a liberal volume of distribution of general merchandise, and the spring trade should be fairly inaugurated. But the actual state of affairs is anything but encouraging. In a few lines of business there has been some improvement in the demand for goods since the beginning of the year, but when comparison is made with previous years the great disparity existing shows how much less is the volume of business than when it is in a normal condition. Taking the country as a whole, and all the various kinds of business, there is apparently not only no improvement in trade, but on the contrary it appears to be getting worse and worse, the further we advance into the New Year. This is not so much because of the great army of the unemployed as because of the lower wages which most of those who have employment receive, and the economy in consumption which prevails, even among those who are able to supply every want. This economy seems to be contagious, and while it is compelled by

reduced incomes on the part of many consumers it becomes the habit of others, while the lower prices current for nearly all articles, except those of prime necessity, and in some cases of those also, reduce the volume of trade, and the aggregate if not the per cent of profit of manufacturers and distributors. While the trade situation in Canada is much healthier and sounder than in the United States, and while the distress is not nearly so great, nor the numbers of unemployed workmen nearly so numerous and difficult of management as in the neighboring country, yet it cannot be denied that there is considerable stagnation in trade throughout the Dominion. It is evident that there must be a radical change in the condition of the country before there can be a reasonable ground for hope of a larger and more profitable trade; such a change in conditions will be a long time in coming, in fact the looked for improvement has not yet begun in such a way as to give any assurance that it will be continuous, and it is not improbable that the extreme depth of depression has not yet been reached.

The unfortunate suspension of the banking firm of Green, Worlock & Co., calls forth the remark that the sole aim of a large majority of men is to get money. As has been remarked, when this is the predominating aim of life the man is always dwarfed. The acquiring of money for purely selfish ends is never elevating. The spirit of selfishness grows under the desire for wealth from a sordid purpose, and a selfish man has but little chance of becoming a fully developed man. What fools business men make of themselves sometimes. They become close, stingy and mean in order that they may become the slaves of money. And when they get it, they neither allow it to be useful to themselves or to any one else. What is the use of living this kind of a life? And yet all around us the scramble for money is going on and people are lying awake nights and wearing out their systems in order to perfect plans for the acquirement of money.

The acquirement of money is always proper when it is not the predominating purpose of life of ennobling character to gain money, they are as truly the slave of a relentless master as is the man who cowers before a slave driver's lash. A man must uniformly be developed. He must be intelligent, social, benevolent and studious. If he is not these he is not a man, but merely the animal part of man. The development of mind is as much the duty of a man as the development of body. It is the mind that makes the creation, Man. And yet business men will go on year after year and live with

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, Manager.

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) Government St.

ATED THROUGHOUT.

AT REASONABLE RATES

and LIQUORS AT THE BAR

& JACKSON

PRIETORS.

DERFUL!

HOES  
MEN AND

WOMEN

-AT-

McDONALD'S,

Church, Douglas St.

McINTOSH,

K BAY

Wood Yard



no purpose except to make money. No attempt is made to keep in touch with the thought of the world, and ignorance has full sway. The thinking man is surely the happy man; the covetous, narrow money-maker is a fool.

Money is one of the roots of the evil that has descended upon the head of Victoria. To acquire money, business men speculated in worthless outside property, and the day that they did so Victoria started on her journey down the hill. Since the boom days, it cannot be denied that the descent has been steady and sure. Occasionally, circumstances arose which helped to make the downward journey easy. Because the City Council was afraid to spend a little money in time, a small pox epidemic increased the velocity of the trip down the hill. Another thing that was required to complete the journey was a bank failure, and that has also come. It now remains with the people to begin, and that at once, the ascent of the hill. The road up will be grown with thorns, but let no obstacle stand in the way of reaching the summit. And let not the love of gold be the desire which will inspire the traveller on his way, but rather the general prosperity of the community. At no time has business been as bad here as in the cities on the American side. Victoria must become a great city, and all that is required for her to reach that greatness is public spirit and faith in her future—faith akin to that held by men like Mr. R. P. Rithet, who have backed up their convictions by contributing liberally towards the material advancement of the city.

In seeking a cause for the dull times, many will turn their eyes in the direction of John Chinaman. It is unnecessary to repeat what has often been said, regarding the utter impossibility of white men securing remunerative work while the Chinese are here to compete with them. This is a fact that leaves no room for question. But how is Victoria to get rid of her Chinese population. I understand the labor element and a considerable portion of the business community as well, believe they have found a solution of the problem, in forming what will be known as an anti-Chinese League. The preliminary details of the organization have been perfected, and within a week or so, it is stated, that forms will be drawn up, the subscribers to which will mutually agree to neither employ a Chinaman nor purchase from any one who will employ the Mongolian in any capacity whatever. Many, no doubt, will regard this undertaking as an extreme measure, but those interested say that desperate diseases require desperate remedies.

From the report of the first day's session of the Presbytery of Victoria, held on Tuesday last, it appears that the matter of prescribing a special course of study for Mr. Coleman was considered. This "special course," it seems, is the study of the Chinese language to better enable Mr. Coleman to pursue his evangelistic work among the Chinese here. I just mention this matter to show patriotic Presbyterians who contribute their mite

to the church, and at the same time have a hard time competing with Chinamen for a living, how their mite is disposed of by the church.

A week or so ago, I went down to one of the Frisco boats, and happened to be standing on the wharf a few minutes previous to the departure of the boat. During the time half-a-dozen ladies or so came along, four of which undertook separately and in turn to kiss two who were leaving for the Bay City. The ceremony of kissing over, the four who remained returned to the city. An occurrence of this character is very common, and I merely single this one out, as it affords me an opportunity of saying a few words concerning a custom which has unfortunately become too common of recent years.

Progress and science propose to abolish the kiss, but Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the well known writer, and author of "Poems and Passion," expresses a doubt as to the outcome, but admits that there is too much kissing done in the world by the wrong people. Women caress each other too promiscuously and meaninglessly. Children are kissed too freely by relatives, friends and strangers. I know a lady who insists always on kissing her friends upon the lips when she meets them. The ordeal for her friends is a terrible one, yet not one of them has the heart to refuse the proffered caress, or to give the cheek in place of the lips. It seems a misfortune that the lady has not the forethought to save her friends this experience. They would love her just as deeply and thank her just as feelingly if she pressed their hands merely and withheld her lips. Parents ought to teach their children from their very earliest years to be chary in giving their lips. Parents themselves ought to avoid kissing infants on the mouth. The sweet cheeks, the dear little soft necks, the dimpled hands, all offer tempting nooks for kisses without endangering the child's comfort or health. I have seen a father, whose breath was vile with stale tobacco smoke, press his mouth to that of a tiny infant, never thinking that the poor baby's lungs were being poisoned by the contact.

The kiss on the lips was undoubtedly first invented by lovers, and should be consecrated to love's uses. It can never be abolished by fashion or science while hearts beat, veins tingle, and pulses throb with love's fires. To the woman the kiss means more and less than it means to the man. The woman thinks the man who takes her lips has given his heart; but the man thinks only that she who has given her lips will give herself as well. When the woman finds her mistake she is disillusioned. When the man finds his he is angry. When the thrill of pleasure goes out of the kiss for two people, and it becomes a mechanical duty, love has departed. Friendship may bind them, and sympathy render their association sweet and tender; but when lip no longer speaks to lip in the wordless eloquence of the kiss, Cupid has sheathed his arrows and flown away.

According to a London paper, there has just been presented to the British Parliament, in connection with the Labor Commission, what really amounts to a new slang dictionary. It is a glossary of the technical words used in the evidence already given, which amount to more than two thousand. When a witness made use of one of these picturesque terms, the sensible plan was adopted of writing and asking him what he meant by it; and this source of knowledge has been supplemented by consulting members of the committee and standard dictionaries. "Oncost men," it is useful to know, are men who work for day wages. A "fogger" is a middleman in the nail and chain trade. A hansom is technically known as a "shoful." A cabman who owns the vehicle he drives is a "little mush," while an inexperienced Jehu may be either a "gardener" or a "whach." The glossary even acquaints Parliament and the world with the fact that "booze" is derived from the Arabic name for beer; and the young member burning to know precisely what a "scalliwag" may be will have his curiosity satisfied.

The Liberals of British Columbia are organizing, and they evidently propose to contest every seat in the Province at the next Dominion election. Although I have always supported the Conservative party, I must confess to a certain amount of pleasure at this movement on the part of the Liberals. I have a great deal more respect for the man opposed to me in politics who votes than the man who has the franchise and does not use it. One thing, however, the Liberals must do, if they hope to succeed, and that is keep out of their organization all disturbing elements. To win respect, they must keep their best men to the front. I am reminded of this fact by the reason that a most estimable citizen ran at the last Dominion election on the Liberal ticket and was defeated. Mr. Templeman, with a running mate as popular as himself, would have polled a much larger vote; but he was unfortunate in the selection of Mr. Marchant for the second place on the ticket. If the Liberals will bring out Mr. Templeman again and place a man of the same standing in the community with him on the ticket, they will, if they do not carry the election, come very close to it. Victoria has grievances against the Dominion Government, and I am not sure but what Messrs. Prior and Earle would be willing to admit that such is the case.

"Apollo" writes THE HOME JOURNAL: "Why is it that Victoria is so lacking in high-class musical talent?" "Apollo," thou speakest as one who knoweth not the words coming out of thy cavum oris, or, to be plainer, that muscular, symmetrical and very mobile organ of thine, known as thy lingua glossa, should be curtailed in its freedom to wag. Hast thou ever paused at the entrance of the Delmonico Music Hall and listened while the Le Monde Sirens wooed the passing son of Neptune with their delightful rendition of that beautiful song, "Whacky, whacky, whack?" We opine not.

A prominent Montreal physician, inter-



ested in electricity, has laid a wager that by A. D. 1900, electric carriages will be seen in general use on the streets of Montreal. In all probability, the doctor will win his wager, as vast strides are being made daily towards mastering the control of this great motive power, and while as yet the electric carriages that have been invented have not proved suitable for all practical purposes, the storage battery system is being brought to such perfection that soon it may be expected to be put to the most ordinary everyday uses.

Notice that the *Times* and the *Colonist*, the would be rivals of the great organ of public opinion (THE HOME JOURNAL) are being driven to desperate shifts to increase their circulation; they threaten to avalanche the public with a great quantity of Chinese chromos, over a dozen of which they offer for the price of a Delmonico drink. To what a pass has journalism come when, to keep alive, it has to descend to the circus matinee candy-package business! The latest arrival in the journalistic arena, a weekly sprouting, adopts the less censurable plan of attracting public attention to the fact of its existence by offering the stupendous stipend of \$10 for a historical essay. What an opportunity for some unknown Macaulay or Guizot of the Province!

By the way the *Province*, the new weekly paper, had not made its appearance when THE HOME JOURNAL went to press last week. This latest addition to the journalistic ranks is a sixteen page paper, and contains a considerable quantity of interesting reading matter. As it is the first weekly in the Province that has ever drawn forth an editorial notice from the morning paper, I imagine that it is rather a superior publication. While THE HOME JOURNAL bids the newcomer welcome, it reserves the right of criticizing the *Province* should it at any time in the future stray from the narrow path of honest journalism.

Deputy-Sheriff Siddall has, by his delicacy in serving writs, earned the confidence and respect of the people with whom he has had dealings. It appears that the deputy absented himself long enough from his arduous duties to attend a meeting of the Y.M.C.A. quite recently, and, in the course of one of the eloquent orations for which he is famous, the *Times* states that he remarked, in his dry, humorous way, that the saloons of Victoria "were worse than hell." Mr. Siddall has caused to be published in that paper a letter, declaring that he was in this regard altogether misrepresented, having made no such doubtful and extravagant comparison. The *Times*, however, adds a footnote, stating that the reporter still declares that the expression was used, though Mr. Siddall may have forgotten it. The whole question now resolves itself into one of veracity between Deputy-Sheriff Siddall and the *Times* reporter. However, while the jury is out considering the case, I will relate a story which appeared recently in the *Vancouver News-Advertiser* concerning an English bishop and a country editor and reporter. The bishop found in an account of an address

given by him, that he was stated to have described a place of worship in very bad disrepair, as a "d—d old church." He accordingly wrote very indignantly to the editor of the paper, which had thus undoubtedly misrepresented him. The words he had used were "damp old church." The editor published the bishop's letter, stating that he did so with pleasure, but to smooth down the ruffled feelings of his aide rather spoil the episcopal explanation, by adding in a footnote, that the news was supplied by a reporter in "the accuracy of whom we have every confidence." The good bishop was, it is said, not wholly satisfied with the explanation, and Mr. Siddall possibly feels similarly.

Speaking of Hades, and other subjects, it should interest those who favor cremation to learn that the Prefect of the Seine reports, owing, no doubt, to the measures which were taken about eighteen months ago to minimize the objections raised against the method of cremation adopted at Pere Lachaise, that the number of cremations in Paris increased last year to 180, as against 156 in 1892. In the course of a few weeks the municipal authorities of Paris intend to begin the erection of a large hall, which will form a sort of approach to the crematorium, and of a columbarium which will contain 738 recesses or niches for the reception of urns.

Mr. James Huddart has entered into a contract with the Dominion Government for the conveyance of mails by a swift steam service between England and Canada. Mr. Huddart's new steamship proposal will annihilate time to an almost incredible extent between England and Australia. For instance the Atlantic will be crossed in five days; the Canadian Pacific trains from ocean to ocean will occupy four days, and the Australian line's time will be shortened. According to an Ottawa dispatch, the period of the contract between Mr. Huddart and the Dominion Government will extend over ten years, with option of renewal at the expiration of that time. To carry out his idea, Mr. Huddart is about to leave for England, where he will form a company with sufficient capital to provide for the building of four first-class steamships, capable of steaming twenty miles an hour at sea. The ships are to be fitted with the latest refrigerating appliances for the carriage of chilled beef and other meats, poultry, fruit, etc. The amount of the annual subsidy is to be \$750,000. The Canadian termini of the line are to be Quebec in summer, and Halifax in winter. The English terminus is not yet determined. The Atlantic service is to be in operation by the spring of 1895. It is Mr. Huddart's intention to unite the present Australian service with the new Atlantic one, forming a complete line under British control from England to the antipodes, via the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Huddart on his arrival in England is immediately to place an order for a third steamship for the Australian service.

Australia seems to be recovering from the financial storm that swept over her

some time ago. A year or so ago, the country was in the throes of a struggle similar to that through which our friends across the line are now passing. Like all countries with unlimited natural resources, she has gathered herself together and is now in a fairly good shape. Recent reports show that trade has steadily improved, and now business is in a moderately satisfactory condition. The coming wool crop will give things an additional lift, and it is expected that everything will be bright and prosperous. Just now ought to be a good time for opening up trade with the island continent. The committee appointed by the Association does not seem to have hit upon the right man to send over to look up the prospects. This is the only way to get at a satisfactory solution of the question of trade with the antipodes.

Eggs are used for tanning leather—stale as well as fresh ones. This branch of the egg business has increased very largely for the past five years. The finer grades of leather are subjected to the process, the result of which is a beautiful, even polish. It also tends to strengthen the texture, contracting the pores more closely. The commission houses in large cities find ready sale for all stale eggs on hand—something a few years ago considered "dead stock." But eggs have been put to another use which might be appropriately termed "egg-kalsomining." The other evening, a well-known young railroad man of this city was standing in front of a hotel talking to another gentleman, when they both received a volley of eggs, which even their old age did not render them worthy of veneration. Two comparatively new suits of clothes were ruined. This is only one of the many instances of this kind which have happened during the week, and I merely mention it in order that the police may be warned in time and keep themselves out of the way, so that they may not be submitted to similar treatment.

Few people become wealthy through playing cards. A gentleman named Goodall, in England, who had handled more of them than any other man in the country, lately died, leaving a fortune of \$800,000. He rarely played them, however. It was his business to make them, and he manufactured millions of them every year.

A young lady writes THE HOME JOURNAL that she has gray eyes, brown hair, nez retrouse, wide mouth, low forehead (broad, by the way), two or three inches over five feet and was born October 30, 1866. Upon this foundation she wants to know can I tell her anything as to her future. It is so long since I "read the stars" that it is quite possible I may make a mistake, but I will try it once for luck.

The young lady possesses a nervous, sensitive, excitable temperament and ideas that favor the romantic. No doubt she is a brilliant and exhaustive conversationalist, never at a loss for an idea or for words to convey it. She is not devoid of egotism, and she aspires to lead in the society to which she belongs. There is not a mean or dishon-

London paper, there has been a motion with the Labor Commission amounts to a new glossary of the evidence used in the evidence which amount to more and. When a witness is of these picturesque plan was adopted of giving him what he meant by consulting members of a standard dictionary. It is useful to know, and a day wages. A "fogger" is the nail and chain trade, technically known as a abman who owns the is a "little mush," while Jehu may be either a "whack." The glossary, irritable and the world hat "booze" is derived name for beer; and the irning to know precisely "g" may be will have his

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treat physician, inter-



orable spot in her being, and her aspirations are high and commendable. Her constitution is, in some respects, not so robust as could be desired, nor is her matrimonial outlook so full of golden promise as her friends could wish. She will, in all probability, contract a splendid match, but—the horrible “but” steps in afterwards and wipes out the felicity in a very large measure, and brings coldness, disdain and discontent on both sides.

If the above is not suitable, she can write again, and I shall see what can be done for her. There is nothing impossible with THE HOME JOURNAL, and it would have gone into the fortune-telling business long ago had not ex-Mayor Beaven saddled astrologists with an unreasonable license fee.

“Succulent weeds” is the theme on which Mr. Kitchen descanted in the Provincial Legislature the other evening. He specially praised the dandelion and the lamb’s quarter, possibly because of the use of them made in the *cuisine*. He had a good word to say for the sowthistle and possibly he may explain the reason when he gets out his next cookery book; but why he should see nothing to condemn in the oxeye daisy, which in the East has ruined so many thousands of acres of pasture, I cannot imagine, unless the party which he and Mr. Brown lead have taken it as their emblem. The oxeye daisy may look pretty and harmless, but, like Mr. Kitchen’s party, its existence means destruction and ruin.

PERE GRINATOR.

SPORTING NOTES.

FOOTBALL.

THE game of Association football has grown in popularity with Victorians during this season, there being two excellent organizations in the city, in addition to the various college and school clubs; but there is a very apparent want of enthusiasm among the players, or there would be many more such games as was played last Saturday afternoon at Caledonia Park, between the Nanaimo Rangers and Victoria. The game between those teams a few weeks previous resulted in a draw being played at Nanaimo, and this game was expected to be a still greater test of their respective merits. The ball was kicked off at 3:15, and Victoria at once assumed the offensive, Wilson and Goward on the right giving the opposing backs considerable trouble, but Duffy relieved by a long kick. Riley and York, of the Nanaimo forwards, playing splendidly together, succeeded in passing the half-backs, only to see the ball sent spinning down the field by Cartwright. The backs of the Nanaimo team, during the first half of the game, played very good, frustrating every effort on the part of the Victorias. On the other hand, the forwards of the Victorias were exceedingly weak, especially in centre. Time and again, the ball was centred from right and left, but no one in centre to shoot for goal, and Wilson and McKinley for Nanaimo had practically free kicks. The game, during the first half, was not anything like a scientific display of association football—hard playing and individual playing—but little or

no combination. The half-backs of Victoria, with the exception of Blackburn, were a poor lot. Blackburn played a grand game throughout. The second half began by Nanaimo pressing, and came very near scoring at the start, but for a miss kick by the right wing forward, who, instead of putting it through the goal, sent it over the bar a la Rugby. The game now became very fast; something like attempts at taking goals were numerous—Peden and Begg on the left for Victoria being conspicuous by their unselfish passing and readiness to shoot at goal. Several narrow escapes from downfall fell to Nanaimo, but for the extraordinary efforts of Wilson and Duffy, goals must have been scored. After the second half had been under way about fifteen minutes, a run started by Goward and Wilson and as pretty a piece of passing by the five forwards as could be wished for, the ball was sent in by Goward only to be returned and again secured by Blackburn, who put in a regular cannon ball shot, which the goal keeper of Nanaimo stopped, but, in his endeavor to throw the ball out before being charged by the Victoria forwards, stepped through his own goal. An appeal by Nanaimo that he was not through when he threw the ball out was not allowed by the referee. From this to the end, the game was a fast and scientific exhibition of runs and counter runs, splendid tackling and passing. The Nanaimo men redoubled their efforts to equalize and avert defeat, as they had an unbroken record this season, but of no avail. Although hard lines were theirs on several occasions, the game ended in a win for Victoria by 1 goal to 0 for the miners. Blackburn, Glen, Peden, Begg, Goward and Wilson played a good game, Boyd, the goal keeper, only being called upon twice to stop shots, although that does not represent the actual opposition offered. For Nanaimo, Riley, York, McKinley, Wilson and Duffy were the mainstays of the team, their weakest point being in goal. The referee of the match was Mr. J. G. Brown, and general satisfaction was expressed by both teams at the universally fair decisions given by this gentleman. An unfortunate and regrettable incident of the match was the ungentlemanly and partisan spirit displayed during a portion of the game by the spectators, who howled like a lot of madmen at every exhibition of good play by Victoria and remained silent when anything worthy of applause was done by Nanaimo. It reached such a state that the referee’s whistle could not be heard by the players, and Mr. Brown had to stop the game and request the spectators to allow the spirit of British fair play to dominate them and stop such unseemly exhibitions, which was done during the remainder of the game. The teams afterwards dined together at the Victoria and spent a pleasant evening together. Next Saturday the 10th, the Rangers will play the Wellington team in the semi final of the Association challenge cup competition, the miners then having to play the Wanderers of this city. The game on Saturday will be a great struggle, and whoever wins will have no easy prey in the Wanderers. There is some talk in the city of having a team picked from among old players to play the team which defeated the Rangers. Among the names mentioned are Foulkes, Foster,

Brown, Niven, Gibson, Hook, Martin and Whyte.

This day week is the date fixed for the great international Rugby football match, Ireland vs England, Scotland and the Colonies combined, to be played on the Caledonian grounds. The game will undoubtedly be the most interesting ever witnessed in Victoria, as both teams are extra strong, several of the players being representatives of the British Columbia team who are to do battle against California and Oregon at the Midwinter Fair, on the 23rd inst., and who will be in this city on the 17th on their way south. As this will be the first “gate” match Rugby players have ever had in Victoria, it is to be hoped that the general public will turn out in thousands to witness the same, and thus give “Rugby” football the support that is due to it in all English colonies. The teams will be photographed before the match by Mr. F. M. Jones. The colors of the World’s team (bar Irishmen) will be white jersey with Union Jack on breast, those of the Irish team green jerseys with white shamrock on breast. The names of the players will appear in next issue.

Sporting matters have taken a spurt as it were. The fact that a football team from British Columbia will visit the Midwinter Fair and compete with the crack teams of Oregon and California speaks well for the future of the grand old game of Rugby. The British Columbia team will give a good account of themselves collectively and individually.

The Victorias (Rugby) will play the Somenos team this afternoon at Duncan. The local team is as follows: Pettigrew, back; E. Marshall, C. W. Ward, and A. Crease, three-quarter backs; F. Smith and R. J. Ackland, half backs; H. F. M. Jones (Captain), W. H. Langley, J. Fraser, L. Crease, P. Hibben, B. H. T. Drake, F. Wollaston, J. O’Reilly and G. L. Sidey, forwards.

LACROSSE.

The Provincial Lacrosse Association will meet at Westminster, April 14.

The lacrosse team, it is expected, will visit the Midwinter Fair. A definite conclusion has not yet been arrived at.

A lacrosse club was organized at Nanaimo last Thursday evening, and the following officers elected: Hon. President, W. K. Leighton; president, A. D. Williams; vice-presidents, W. Sloan, J. Graham and G. R. Raymond; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Norris; club captain, E. Ferneaux.

Victoria will be well supplied with lacrosse teams the coming season, no less than three junior teams are expected to take the field, viz: “Stars,” “James Bays” and “Centrale.” The latter will prove a strong competitors to the other two teams, who have hitherto had everything their own way. It is expected that a trophy will be offered by lacrosse enthusiasts to be competed for by the above clubs.

SPORTING TIPS.

The Victoria base ball club will meet to reorganize this afternoon.

The Vancouver Cricket Club will give a fancy dress ball at the Hotel Vancouver on Thursday of Easter week.



SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Leiser's home, on Pandora Avenue, was the scene of a very interesting and unique ceremony Tuesday evening, the event being the marriage of their eldest daughter, Miss Ella, to Mr. M. Hamburger, of Wellington. This was the first marriage ceremony which Dr. Philo performed in this Province according to the new Reform ritual. The few privileged ones who were present enjoyed a most pleasant evening. Mr. and Mrs. Hamburger have gone on an extended trip east, and will return via San Francisco to Wellington, where they will make their future home.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. met last evening and elected a new board as follows: Dr. Lewis Hall, H. G. Waterson, G. A. Pidduck and W. S. Terry, for three years; R. Marwick, F. Davey, R. H. Roper and J. A. McIntosh, for two years; T. M. Henderson, W. Gleason, R. Roper and D. Spragge, for one year. At a meeting of the board immediately held, Dr. Lewis Hall was elected president; W. S. Terry, vice-president; H. G. Waterson, treasurer, and F. W. Davey, secretary.

The Daughters of Rebekah gave their regular monthly social dance in Odd Fellows Hall, Friday evening. The floor managers were: Mrs. Walker, N. G.; Mrs. George Phillips and Miss Brown. The affair was most enjoyable in every respect. Richardson's orchestra furnished the music.

Norman Macaulay returned Sunday from a pleasure trip to England and France. His schoolfellow and friend, George Shepperley, of Nottingham, England, returned with him to spend the summer in this Province.

James Bay society loses for the time one of its brightest members in Mrs. George Booth, who has gone on a two months' visit to her relatives in San Francisco. She was accompanied by her two children and maid.

The entertainment and drill now being rehearsed by Mrs. W. Marvin, will be produced in the Victoria Theatre Friday and Saturday evenings, April 6 and 7.

A pleasant social dance was given by the Hebrew ladies, Wednesday evening, at their hall on Blanchard street. Bantly's orchestra furnished the music.

The Misses Heisterman, Erb and White are preparing for a private bazaar and supper, which will be held shortly in aid of a local charity.

Hon. Amor DeCosmos has sufficiently recovered from his late accident to be able to take short walks in the open air.

Senator McInnis left for Ottawa last Thursday night to attend to his senatorial duties during the session of Parliament.

David Douglas and Miss Georgina Debeck were united in marriage at New Westminster, Thursday evening.

Fred Jackson, New Westminster, was married, Wednesday night, to Miss Maggie Morrison, of Langley.

Sir Matthew B. Begbie is again indisposed, but, his friends will be pleased to learn, not seriously.

Messrs. Prior and Earle left Thursday morning to attend to their parliamentary duties at Ottawa.

Mrs. Barnard will visit Ottawa during the session season this year.

The Earl of Kintore will visit British Columbia early next month.

His Worship Mayor Anderson, of Vancouver, is visiting Victoria.

Miss Drake returned from San Francisco Thursday evening.

Dr. Milne, M.P.P., went over to Vancouver this morning.

Capt. and Mrs. Irving are on their way home from Ottawa.

WHO WAS JUNIUS?

An event of the first magnitude is about to take place, the St. James', London, Eng. Gazette says: Lord Beaconsfield said that there were only two really burning questions: Who wrote the letters of Junius? Who was the man in the Iron Mask? The former of the two has at length been satisfactorily cleared up, and the proofs, based on recently discovered documents, will be published in a volume to be issued shortly by a great old firm, whose name will be a guarantee of the genuineness of the discovery. The public will of course guess that this has been made through the mass of manuscripts of Sir Philip Francis, which came into the market some months back. In fact, it is said that the new matter discovered leaves no doubt whatever that Francis was the author of the famous letters. A grandson of Sir Philip is said to be still alive, and to have been a judge in Australia. The little clique of literary Australians assert that he is in some way connected with the book, and are very jubilant at the prospect of Australia once more coming as prominently before English readers as she did a few years since. The first of the letters of Junius appeared more than a century ago, on January 21, 1769. They were published at intervals from 1769 to 1772, when they were collected by Woodfall and revised by their author, whose name not even the publisher ever knew. They were attributed to Sir Philip Francis, Warren Hastings' most bitter enemy; to Lord George Germaine (Sackville), who was dismissed from the army for cowardice at Minden, and as the minister was responsible for repressive measures against the American colonists; to Lord Temple, to the great Burke himself and at least six or seven others. There are probably few readers who are not acquainted with Macaulay's summing up to prove that Sir Philip Francis was Junius: "The external evidence is, we think, such as would support a verdict in a civil-nay, in a criminal-proceeding. The handwriting of Junius is the very peculiar handwriting of Francis, slightly disguised. As to the position, pursuits and connections of Junius, there are five marks, all of which ought to be

found in Junius. They are all five found in Francis. We do not believe that more than two of them can be found in any other person whatever." In dedicating his collected letters to the English people their writer said, "I am the sole depositary of my own secret, and it shall perish with me." John Wilkes, writing to Junius, in 1771, called it "the most important secret of our times." And so it has remained for a century and a quarter. But it is soon to be a secret no longer.

The Queen was asked to purchase the necklace, earrings and brooch in the Eglington collection of jewels which had belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, but Her Majesty declined, Queen Mary is not one of her favorites.

Richard Ryan has finished polishing the woodwork of the Bank of British Columbia. The contract was for \$6,000, Mr. Jacob Sehl being the contractor. The inside of the building now presents a beautiful appearance.

The following repertoire for the Carleton Opera season in Victoria was arranged by Manager Jamieson (this Saturday) morning: Thursday, March 29, Dorothy; Friday, Nanon; Saturday, Chimes of Normandy; Saturday evening, Fra Diavolo.

**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.

Better Comb Your Hair!

Are you going to a ball? Are you going to a wedding? Are you going to a card party? Are you going to church or anywhere else? If you are, you had better comb your hair.

It will make a great difference in your appearance. Our stock of combs is unsurpassed.

Our specialty is PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

CLARENCE BLOCK,  
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.  
Open All Night.

THE QUEEN STUDIO

59 1/2 GOVERNMENT STREET.  
A Genuine  
CRAYON PORTRAIT  
Of yourself or friend  
—Given Free—  
With each  
DOZEN CABINET PHOTOS.

These crayons preserve a true likeness and are finished artistically in a high grade. Call at Studio and see samples as this is a bona fide offer and only for a limited time.

K. FORBES MACKIE, Photographic Artist

son, Hook, Martin and  
the date fixed for the  
Rugby football match,  
Scotland and the Colo-  
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the game will undoubt-  
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## HORTICULTURE.

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

### THE GARDEN.

**G**OOSEBERRIES should be pruned so as to give the tree an open, basin-like appearance in the centre, to freely let in light and air. All sprigs that cross each other should be cut out, and only those left that grow outwards. The fruit grows on old wood on natural spurs and upon the previous year's growth. Red currants are treated much the same as gooseberries, but do not spur back quite so freely or cut off quite so much of the terminal branches. With black currants, all young growths should be left, and the old wood cut out only shorter, and thin out to uniformity. It is most necessary that all pruning should be done by one understanding it. One season's bad pruning by an unskilled man would ruin the growth of the trees and do injury that they would never outgrow. Amateurs fond of their gardens should make themselves masters of this art, rather than let their trees be mutilated by those who cut away here and there with no idea why they cut this or that shoot, except the great idea to form a bush, and they succeed in forming a bush that bears nothing but disappointment. The gardens of Victoria are particularly suited for fruit growing, and with care in planting and pruning and judicious selection of varieties, those who are now buying their fruit would have plenty for their own use and to spare. A gooseberry fence or hedge is a novel and useful one.

### ROSE PRUNING.

It is to be hoped that pruning has not been left entirely till now. It is a mistake to think one pruning is sufficient. Many varieties are safely pruned in October and November, and thereby secured from storms or winds that frequently break, bruise or destroy them. They should have been shortened back one-third or so of their entire length, which is not too much to cause the base shoots to break prematurely, and all the weakly shoots should have been removed, but tea and other delicate kinds of roses should not have the knife before March or April, (unless it is to cut out old, useless wood), or they would advance too rapidly and the shoots be nipped by frosts. Unpruned shoots will have their buds shot along almost their entire length, and I look upon them as safety valves. Success lies in the semi-dormant buds at their base, as it is few winters the more forward buds escape injury, and therefore the character of the season must be the guide for the time to prune. As a rule, it is best to cut boldly back to mature wood, these buds will be longer breaking, and every day's delay in the breaking of your rose buds will be an additional chance of safety. The retarding of the buds is most important. Those who delay pruning till late should prune to the plump and best bud on the shoot. No hard and fast line can be laid down for the pruning of roses, but the dead wood and weakest shoots should be cut away. In many cases, the sharp frosts will have

ruthlessly done the work for you, and it will be now necessary to cut back hard, as they will spring forth into new life with the advent of genial weather. Strong growing climbing roses often throw up strong shoots from their base. One or more of these succession shoots should be preserved every year, and some of the older shoots cut out to avoid crowding. The modern remedy for excessive top growth is root pruning; search out a few of the strongest roots and cut them back to within a foot of the rose stock and excessive top growth will be checked, moderate size wood is more floriferous. Prevention better than cure should be applied to roses. Direct the growth into the more profitable channels by disbudding and pinching off the shoots during the growing season and reduce pruning to a minimum. Half the spring buds at least may be rubbed off—of course, choosing the weakest and worst placed—and the foliage as well, as the blooms will be improved by this practice, and you will get the growth just where required. Those who have a large quantity of roses would find it a good plan to prune at intervals; if a long and regular supply of flowers is wanted, a few should be pruned very late indeed. Having taken up so much space, I must leave an article on strawberries till next week.

J. W. WEBB.

Fern Hill, Boleskine Road, March 8.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Editor Horticultural Department*—In your issue of last week, I see that nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of potash and sulphate of potash are advertised as plant food. Will you please give directions for using same?

Yours truly, GARDEN.

*Answer*—I use all these strong stimulants by putting a little in the tub of water I keep for watering. It is the safest and most efficacious plan. A few plants should be kept separate for testing the strength. Bear in mind a growing, healthy plant will take what will kill a weak one, and flowers in bloom will take stronger stimulants than those not yet out. It is the same with fruit trees. When they are bearing, you can use it double the strength with safety, and, with cucumber plants, more than double when heavily bearing.

*Editor Horticultural Department*.—Please tell me in your next issue the proper culture of chrysanthemum cuttings, and oblige  
DAISY.

*Answer*.—Take the small growths nearest to the pot which are thrown up at the root of the plant and insert them in sandy soil, cover with bell glasses, or, if you insert them in a frame, keep them well up to the glass (they do not require a high temperature). When rooted, replant, using plenty of ground bone.

### 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.

## Important to those wanting Nursery Stock:

Having entered into an arrangement with the proprietors of this journal to open a horticultural and floral department, and, at the same time, to do away with the existing high prices paid for fruit trees and bushes and vines of all kinds, which have always been considered an obstacle to the planting of orchards to any extent in British Columbia, and, furthermore, 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 exists all possible natural conditions for a great diversity of fruit growing—apples, pears, cherries, plums, prunes, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries and blackberries grow better here than in California. They ripen later in the season, true enough, but ours is a better fruit, especially the prune, which grows twice the size of the California raised prune. It has also more meat in comparison to the stone. We would advise the growing of the prune, as 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 delivery of stock true to name, places us 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 (each)
Pears	2 " " "	"	16 cts
Peaches	1 " " "	"	16 cts
Cherries	2 " " "	"	17 cts
Plums	2 " 6 to 8 ft	"	18 cts
Prunes	1 " 4 to 6 ft	"	15 cts
"	1 " " "	per 1,000	10 cts
Apricots	1 " " "	per 100	19 cts
Crabapples	1 " " "	"	15 cts
Nectarines	1 " " "	"	20 cts
Quinces	1 " 4 to 5 ft	"	22 cts

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

### WINNETT & COOPER,

18 TROUNCE AVENUE, Victoria, B. C.

## 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.

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

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

Victoria. Vancouver. Kamloops

## WANTED

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

The Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co

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 Fall.

Spraying Pumps and Garden Tools for sale

Nicholles & Renouf, L'td., Victoria, B. C.



## POULTRY.

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

THE next meeting of the executive of the Dog and Poultry Society will be called by the secretary, as the auditing committee have not yet finished their labors.

The failure of Green, Worlock & Co's bank will perhaps make people with small sums of money think that there are other ways of utilizing them than by leaving them at interest. It will not have been an unmixed evil if it results in many small accounts being withdrawn from banks and used in commercial enterprises.

We have seen the books of several parties who have investigated the question of "Poultry for Profit," and we can say, without fear of contradiction, that there is no other business that will give larger returns on investments of, say from one to five hundred dollars, and at the same time not require a man to devote his whole attention to it.

We note the advent of a new poultry fancier. In the absence of further particulars we can only state that he favors White Leghorns, and the other night helped himself to ten prize winners belonging to Rev. F. W. Clinton, of Cedar Hill.

It is to be hoped that the City Council, if they decide to help the Agricultural Society, will stipulate that poultry will be on the prize list.

It certainly was disgraceful for a Society to hold an agricultural exhibition and refuse to allow poultry to be shown. We have good evidence that personal feeling was used to influence the directors in deciding not to allow poultry exhibits.

At all the Old Country and Eastern shows it is now admitted that the poultry displays are the most attractive and the best drawing cards among the live stock departments, and more prize money is now offered every year.

"Old Subscriber" writes to the *Canadian Poultry Review*: "I have lost over \$30 worth of fowl. They get sores in the mouth, a cheesy matter and a rattling in the throat. I have tried all the remedies I know. I tried the cure for canker I got from you three years ago. It is all no good, and I am perfectly discouraged. I never had anything like it before. I have a warm house, cleaned out every morning, clean water every day, feed wheat, barley, oats and oyster shells, soft feed in morning and dust both."

The above disease has been prevalent here the past three years, and is an aggravated form of canker. As our friend's housing and feeding are practically perfect, the disease has been brought in by other birds. We have seen it in fowls varying in age from six weeks to six years, and have always been able to cure it. All we use is a well known cough syrup—a teaspoonful every four hours in adult cases.

Many recommend Leghorn males for crossing with the larger breeds of broilers, but it has been our experience that a Leghorn will eat its head off while growing feathers, and that the broiler season is likely to pass before it reaches marketable size. Leghorns are built for laying, and we will write on them in a future issue.

J. W. W. writes: "As an amateur and lover of poultry, I give my experience: I have tried numerous varieties, but found most profitable a cross between Dorking and Game. I took to this kind, noticing that for dressed birds for the table in England so many prizes were taken. The quality of flesh is first-class, the plump breast and fine symmetry being most noticeable. I also found on a small run that it was a mistake to have too many birds on the ground. Six early raised Dorking pullets and a Game rooster produced me more eggs than when I kept three times the number, and laid well through the winter, and the house scraps nearly kept them. Green food is most necessary, and a patch of ground might profitably be sown with rye for them to graze. They will then have green food when otherwise they would be without it. I would prefer mixed grain for feed and a few sun flower seeds, with a load of sand for them to bathe in. If confined in a small run, lime or, better still, old plaster should be given them; cleanliness is most necessary, and fresh water to drink."

Henroost robbing is becoming rather prevalent in the suburbs of Victoria.

When will Canadian exporters learn to exercise care in shipping their produce to England? Complaints have been received about the careless shipping of eggs, poultry and other commodities, resulting in loss to the exporters.

The *British Fancier* informs us that Mrs. Entwisle has sent out to Dr. W. W. Walkem, of Nanaimo, B. C., a trio of black-red Game Bantams, and a trio of duckwings.

The sound and practical knowledge usually wielded by the poultry press is a powerful lever in the fulcrum of the industry.

It is not every one, even those who have considerable experience with fowl, who possess the knack of picking out good layers from a strange stock. But it can be done, and one who has kept fowls for many years describes the way in which it can be easily managed, as follows: There goes a hen with a thick neck, large head, ill shaped, walks listlessly about, seemingly with no intention or purpose in view. She doesn't care to scratch, but hangs around the hen house, evidently waiting for her next feed. She gets up late in the morning, and goes to bed early in the evening. The hen may be put down as a very poor layer. Here comes another hen. She walks briskly, and there is an elasticity in her movements that denotes she has something in view. She is neat and natty in appearance, small head, with

slim neck, nicely arched or curved. She forages or scratches all day long, and may be too busy to come for her evening meal. She is at the door in the morning waiting to be let out. She snatches a few mouthfuls of food, and is off to the meadow, looking for insects. Before she gets out in the morning she generally deposits her daily egg in the nest, or returns after a short forage. By studying these traits, and acting on them, any person may, in a few years, succeed in building up a grand laying flock of birds.

Like will Beget Like. At Victoria, '93, won 1st on breeding pen. Victoria, '94, 1st on pen (tie) 1st and 2nd cockerel, 2nd cock, 2nd pullet (tie.) Like Did Beget Like. Pen No. 1 Cockerel Pacific of Ajax strain—Eggs, per setting, \$3.50. Pen No. 2 by cockerel "Golden West" mated to six pullets selected from \$9 choice pullets bred by me—Eggs, per setting, \$2. Pen No. 3 by cock "Max," sired by "Prince William I," he by "Ajax 4," he by "Ajax 1"—Eggs \$2.

JOHN GARDNER, BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST, Leighton Road, Victoria, B. C.

### Cornish Indian Games AND Brown Leghorns.

My breeding pen is headed by 2nd Cockerel at Victoria show. Score 92, mated with 1st and 2nd pullets. Eggs for sale \$3 per setting.

ALBERT SHERK, 77 Henry St., Victoria, B. C.

### B. B. MOORE, Cedar Hill Poultry Yards.

Breeder of High Grade LEGHORNS and BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Eggs for Setting \$2 to \$5 per doz. P. O. Box 145. Victoria, B. C.

### PENSARN KENNELS.

SCOTCH COLLIES { Melchley Wonder Strain. FIELD SPANIELS—Puppies. FOX TERRIERS—Prize Winners. Also Partridge Cochins, Indian Game, Brown Leghorns and B. B. R. Game Bantams. J. B. CARMICHAEL, 87 Government Street, opposite Post Office.

### VICTORIA BONE MANURE WORKS, Manufacturers of GROUND BONE.

As a fertilizer, it has no equal for Floriculture, Horticulture, Agriculture. Make your chickens lay by feeding ground bone. Office & Works: Cor. Gov't and Pembroke sts

### DO NOT INBRED!

Now is the time to change your cockerels. We have thoroughbred eggs for hatching.

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

### LANGLEY & CO., Wholesale Druggists, DEALERS IN

NITRATE OF SODA } Plant  
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA } Food.  
NITRATE OF POTASH }  
SULPHATE OF POTASH }

### S. SHORE, + +

JOHNSON STREET, near Govt. Dealer in Chicken Wire Fencing, Garden Hose Tools of all kinds, General Hardware.

to those want-  
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and freight paid:

5 ft.	per 100	12 cts (each)
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"	"	17 cts
5 ft	"	18 cts
5 ft	"	15 cts
"	per 1,000	10 cts
"	per 100	18 cts
"	"	15 cts
"	"	20 cts
5 ft	"	22 cts

quantities of 1,000. Black-  
reens, nut trees and or-  
of same on application.

& COOPER,  
Victoria, B. C.

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ardener.

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ERN HILL, POLESKINE  
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CO, L'TD.,

MATORS, SPRAY PUMPS,  
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Does Not Fail.

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**SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.**

A. L. Belyea is ill and confined to his bed.

E. H. Fletcher is sick at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Mrs. Jas. Christianson left for California Friday night.

Charles Wilson, the Vancouver barber, is in the city.

W. E. McCormack returned last week from a trip to the East.

Mrs. R. Marpole and children, of Kamloops, are at the Driard.

Hon. Justice Crease returned from Vancouver Thursday evening.

C. E. Redfern, wife and family, have returned from San Francisco.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Sillitoe, of New Westminster, is in the city.

W. S. Hampson and wife are expected to return from England in about ten days.

Mayer Teague was confined to the house by illness for the greater part of the week, but is able to be out again.

Prof. Davidson is making arrangements for a masquerade ball to be given at Assembly Hall Easter Tuesday.

**Prescriptions**

Entrusted to our care are prepared with the purest drugs by registered pharmacists.

**Cochrane & Munn,**

Prescription Druggists,

Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

**CAVIN BROS.,**

Boots and Shoes

AT COST DURING MARCH,

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DOTS AND DASHES.

A Victoria lad, 11 years old, was found drunk on the streets. This places us in the lead of sleepy Vancouver.

Several mothers-in-law in London have formed a society for self-protection. Apathetic sons-in-law should make a note of the fact.

There does not appear to be any immediate danger of the population of Victoria increasing. They are now finding youngsters along the James Bay foreshore.

Expedition Island, 40 miles from the northwest coast of Australia, may be said to be literally "out of sight," having sunk 48 feet below the level of the sea.

That was a great duel the other night between the Hon. J. H. Turner, the old reliable standby, and John Brown Winchester, the ever ready Opposition standpipe.

Molly—(Seeing ancient widow and vealy young man approaching)—Gracious! Mrs. B. is surely not going to marry that!  
Polly—Oh, no; I heard she intended to adopt him.

Marriage certificates, in Belgium, are usually pasted in a little book. This contains a summary of marriage laws, and besides other useful information, directions for the care of infants.

Light, a new paper beacon, has begun to shine in Vancouver, which makes good our prediction that the folks of that place would at last want something more meaty than the village directory, and more honest than their voters' lists.

Mr. Wiman is not going to trust to the "tender mercies of the wicked," or rather the Americans. He has asked for six Canadians on the jury that tries his case. Mr. Wiman asked all Canada to trust the Americans, but he cannot trust them.

Wife—You've been drinking again.  
Husband—Can't help it, m' dear—make me sho' happy, m' dear.  
Wife—Huh! Makes you happy, eh! I'd like to know why.  
Husband—(Hic)—Because I see two of you, m' dear.

One invention leads to another. Smokeless powder has been followed by a chemical combination called a "fog creator." A German named Reilm is the inventor. It is in a shell, which, when it explodes, enshrouds in darkness the troops at which it is aimed. It also causes the soldiers to cough, and almost sneeze their heads off.

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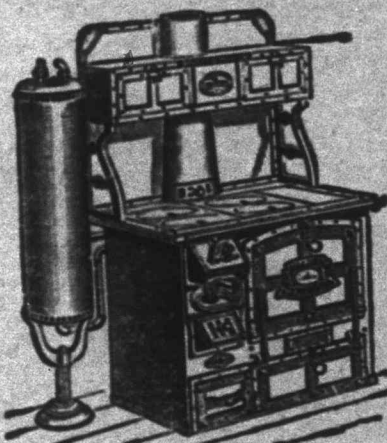
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## GREEN, WORLOCK &amp; CO'S BANK.

The *Commercial Journal* has the following concerning the recent bank failure:

"As to the effects of the collapse, it may be said that the people principally affected belong to the working classes, for whom the higher rate of interest given by a private banking institution had more attractions than the smaller percentage offered by the chartered banks, whose customers have the advantage of all the special protection afforded by the provisions of the Dominion Banking Act, and of the checks which under it the other banks are enabled to exercise over one another. It was only the other day that another private bank, in the county of Huntingdon, Quebec, went to the wall and the results there were of a very disastrous character. It is to be hoped that the experiences of Mr. Somerville's creditors, which are not yet over, but which have already been detailed to some extent in the local papers, may not be repeated here. There was litigation that with a properly digested insolvent law would not have been entered upon. Here, if the trustees are considered to be reliable and capable of properly liquidating the concern, let them have every assistance in their work. If not, let them be replaced as soon as possible, and let the Provincial law, with a due regard to the equities of the case, be carried out. There are, it is said, several business concerns of considerable importance interested in the matter of overdrafts. It would be the most short-sighted and disastrous policy to drive them to the wall if their transactions with the bank were honest and above board, and if there is any means of obtaining a settlement with them. If, however, they have deliberately gone to work to swindle the bank they are not deserving of any consideration; but even in that case regard should be had to those whom they might unfortunately be in a position to bring down with them."

## ADOWN WHITE RAPIDS.

Everyone in the sister countries, whether or no he has made a tour of the Great Lakes—those circled seas—is familiar with the name, Sault Ste. Marie. Ordinary newspaper readers, in glancing over the current dailies, will, time and again be attracted by some news item regarding the great ship canal now rapidly nearing completion, summer tourists—each year innumerable—who have enjoyed the delights of a trip to Mackinac remember the appearance of the beautiful river St. Mary, peacefully gliding along past the picturesque Indian Reserve at Garden River in our own fair Canada on one side and the high hills of the United States settlement at Sugar Island on the other.

Last midsummer I formed one of a gay party of tourists, who, for the first time, were feasting upon the exquisite scenery, so delightful to the hearts of nature's lovers, extending from a Georgian Bay port to the Island of Mackinac. About noon of an ideal day the two "Soos" were sighted, built directly opposite. All were anxious to watch the working of that wonderful piece of mechanism known as the locks, and that which necessitated the construction of an artificial river claimed more than passing notice. The White Rapids, which years ago caused the French word Sault to be prefixed to these two settlements, religiously dedicated to the Mother of God, still "Gambol and leap on their tortuous way." Those of the tourists who were venturesome and fond of excitement were not satisfied with viewing them from the shore, but under the guidance of some dark-browed child of the forest they shot the rapids to their

own infinite delight, but to the terror of their older and more timid companions, as from a good point of view they watched their apparently perilous descent. As yet no accidents have happened, no gay party has mingled their lives with the treacherous spray, for the Indian skilfully guides his loved canoe, and is careful to keep far enough distant from the centre to escape the force of the foaming water which here he deems too strong for human hand.

As I stood on a knoll on the Canadian shore anxiously watching the descent of the gayest of our party, whose laughter and shouts echoed and re-echoed along the shore, I was joined by a man whose appearance indicated that he had long since passed the allotted three-score years and ten. His was a striking face, one that you instinctively loved to gaze upon after the first glance. The bright eyes, not dimmed with age, led one to imagine from their calm, peaceful look that they were indeed the windows of the soul. His long, silvery hair hung upon his shoulders, and as his soft accents fell upon my ears in his few, short words of greeting, I thought of Benedict Bellefontaine, immortalized by Longfellow. Following with his eyes the course of the canoe, he said:

"The youths and maidens are happy! Ah, me, when I see their love for excitement and hear their joyful noise I forget that the course of my life is run and fancy myself once more a boy. My youth comes back to me with its long, long thoughts. Well do I remember, as if but yesterday, the first and only boat that I ever saw really go down the rapids; this is only child's play compared with that other descent."

A far away look was in his eyes as the reminiscences of the past flooded his memory. I anxiously waited for him to reopen the conversation, but he seemed to have forgotten my existence. After some seconds so eager was I to hear the story of that descent from the lips of this interesting and venerable old man that I ventured to disturb his reflections by a timid request for the tale. Motioning me to follow him to a rude but picturesque seat on the shore, commanding a fair view of the memorable rapids, he began:

"Eighty-five years ago what is now our thriving Sault Ste. Marie was one vast wilderness, scarce marked by man's invasion. All is different now except the blue waters of the river and the white foam of the rapids. A small band of settlers eager for adventure had reached these shores, and, either from desire or inability to proceed farther, had fashioned their rude camps commanding a view of the water. My father was one of the number, and much against my mother's counsel, he decided to remain. At this time, I was but a toddling baby. My mother, never a strong woman, and unused to hardships such as the pioneers had to endure, soon entirely lost her health and before the close of a year had said her last good-bye.

"The years went by until I was a sturdy lad of seventeen and my father's inseparable companion in hunting and fishing. In the meantime my father had become connected with the old Hudson Bay Company, the remains of whose old Fort you see yonder. We didn't work in those days—all was pleasure. Everything that we required to eat was at our very door. We lived—and right royally too—on fish, game and the flesh of the wild animals. For years and years a few families were the only white settlers. Our neighbors were the sons of the forest but they never molested us. At long intervals some whites visited the shores and traded with the settlers and thus we, oc-

asionally, were provided with, what was deemed, some of the luxuries of life.

"My father, shortly after mother's death, feeling the need of a housekeeper and a mother for me, chose a wife from among the young squaws—the Princess of her tribe. One child only came to them, a little girl who in appearance resembled her father, though in her nature was blended the best characteristics of the two races. She had dark eyes and wavy chestnut hair. How we loved our Ray, as we called her! Not less was she revered by the natives of the settlement who had admirably styled her in their own language, 'The Evening Star.'

"Father possessed an excellent education which, had he so willed, might have been put to better use than pioneering. However that may be, though in other ways he was heedless of conventionality, every evening he taught Ray and myself the mysteries contained in the books, the luxuries which he brought to his new home. Father's second wife, whom, from the first, I had looked upon as mother, really, in her own inimitable way, gave me as well as Ray, a mother's love and care. But she, too, was destined to leave us. When sister Ray had reached her twelfth year, mother, one day roaming in the woods, received a shot from the rifle of an Indian who was hunting, and from the effects of the wound she never recovered. How father, Ray and I missed her loving care! It was many weary months before we could persuade ourselves that mother was lost to us for all time.

"One summer day in the neighborhood of seventy years ago, a boat, much larger than those to which we were accustomed, sailed up the river and anchored near our dwelling. My father, who was at the shore, became engaged in conversation with the occupants, and, as they purposed remaining in the vicinity some few days, offered them the hospitality of our house. The party consisted of a captain and a crew of five, one of whom was a handsome boy of eighteen years, whose fine features, pale face, blue eyes and curling golden hair led the simple natives to suppose him an inhabitant of some other sphere. Ray, sweet, kind girl, busied herself in preparing the evening meal for the strangers, while we all sat around the fire chatting. The handsome boy, whom the others called Murray, followed her every motion while his eyes betrayed undisguised admiration. Ray was now fifteen but womanly beyond her years.

"After the sailors had eaten heartily of our humble repast the captain, in conversation, informed my father that he had come hither with the intention of investigating whether the rapids could really be safely descended. He thought there was nothing to prevent a boat coming down, if skilfully piloted; and if he found such to be the case, he intended running a steamer up and down. Could such an arrangement be perfected there was money—heaps of it—in it. Could he get some trusty Indian to make the venture? Did my father know of one who would be willing for the undertaking? He would pay liberally. My father shook his head doubtfully but mentioned Keen Eye—a noted boatman. I was despatched to bring him to the house, though my father gave the captain little encouragement. Keen Eye, after having the captain's wishes interpreted, stoutly refused to act in the matter. It meant death—nothing more or less. Even the application of the term coward to Keen Eye failed to move him from his stern resolve. Though unquestionably disappointed and also annoyed at his failure, the captain openly avowed his intention of descending the rapids himself



provided with, what was the luxuries of life. Shortly after mother's death he needed a housekeeper for me, chose a wife from among squaws—the Princess child only came to them in appearance resembling her mother in her nature and characteristics of the two. Her dark eyes and wavy chestnut hair were like those we loved our Ray, as we less was she revered by the settlement who had named her in their own naming Star.

She possessed an excellent education, might have been a pioneer. However, though in other ways he was a woman, every evening and myself the mysterious books, the luxuries which she brought from her new home. Father's love, from the first, I had never, really, in her own way, gave me as well as Ray, and care. But she, too, leave us. When sister died her twelfth year, she was roaming in the woods, from the rifle of an Indian hunter, and from the hands she never recovered, and I missed her loving presence beyond her years. A silent hand pressure had been her only farewell to Murray, and I felt that in the short time since his arrival they had, almost unconsciously, become more than friends. I stood with her eyes unwaveringly followed the course of the boat which, leaving the shore, moved steadily and easily in the calm water, gradually approaching the rapids. They started from yonder point; you see where the stream begins to descend the water forms an inclined plain; presently it breaks into curling rolls which end off in miniature white foaming abysses, where the water has broken on the racks below. On the brink of the plane the boat seemed to pause for an instant; a push of the oars and then straight and swift as an arrow it shot right down into the treacherous foam. A cross wave twisted her broadside, and then, horrible to gaze upon, the boat, so fragile to contend with the mad forces, cleared straight for a rock.

"All the watchers were breathless in the excitement that knows no word. A rapid turn of the captain's oar at the right time, however, and she rushed past the black mass but in the rushing, overturned. From our point of view one man was seen on the top of a mad wave, and, engulfed for a moment in the raging whirlpool, was seen to descend with the stream. The others, almost incredibly, clung to the boat, and righted it. They might reach land, but one has gone to meet his God, thought I. In my eager watching I had forgotten Ray and now turning to speak to her I found that she had left my side. I saw her snatch an enormous fishing hook that lay on the shore and, jumping into a boat, row toward the basin of the Rapids. Thinking her mind unhinged with the prolonged excitement (as the men had already put out to the rescue) I shouted to her to wait if only till I could accompany her, but heedless of my cries, she steered ahead, and taking the hook whose weight at another time would have been beyond her strength, thrust it into the water. By this time I had seized another boat and was by her side just as she, to my terror and surprise, with an almost superhuman effort, raised the hook and displayed a black mass clinging to it. I hauled it into the boat, seeing as I did so, that it was really the body of a man.

"All this happened in less time than it

takes to relate it. Instantly almost we were at the shore with our sad burden, the apparently lifeless body of Murray. Ray watched eagerly but despairingly as an old Indian doctor, with our assistance, began, what I thought the useless task of resuscitation. In the meantime the almost exhausted men, who had tenaciously clung to the remnant of the boat, had been brought to land and attended to by those on the shore. After some minutes, to our joy, but not less to our surprise, the old Indian pronounced the man alive. After many hours of suspense he opened his eyes, which fell upon Ray.

"Weary weeks of suffering somewhat brightened by little sister's presence and ministering care, went by, and Murray, though still very weak, was allowed to quit his bed. Ray had seen what not one of us had noticed—that he who had been dashed in the maddening flood was Murray and that there still might be a chance of saving his life—so she had steered for the point where the body was likely to be driven by the force of the waters and spying the hook had quick-wittedly thought of its usefulness. I shall not dwell on his gratitude to Ray, too deep for words, or the captain's joy that his boy had been so miraculously saved. The captain, thankful for his wonderful escape, vowed never again to endanger his life, and gave up the idea of the steamer.

"After some weeks employed in constructing a new boat, the party left for home; but one was to return. At the close of the year Murray would come for our Ray. I will pass hurriedly over that time in which father and I prepared ourselves for the parting with our treasure. Murray, who had other influential friends besides the captain, obtained a lucrative position in the captain's native town on the banks of the majestic St. Lawrence, and in a beautiful home there by the water, in memory of Ray's birth-place, furnished with no thoughts but those of love, Murray Glendenning and his wife lived the life of a truly noble couple whose union was actuated solely by principles of the truest and purest love.

"Father, at his own request, remained in his old home until his death, some few years later, after which I spent my time between my sister's happy abode and the mines in our Dominion in which I was interested. Four years ago Murray and Ray after a long, loving, useful life together, died within a month of each other, as if 'One could not smile in heaven till the other's kiss had come.' I have returned to the blue waters and the White Rapids to live over again in memory the scenes of my happy, free-from-care youth, awaiting patiently the day when God shall say 'Thy time hath come.'

NAOMI

One of the anecdotes told of Ben Franklin's youth is in connection with his visit to London when he was 19 years of age. He was in search of work, and having learned the printer's trade went straight to a printing office and made known his errand. The foreman said, rather superciliously:

"Ah, a lad from America seeking employment as a printer! Well, do you really understand the art of printing? Can you set type?"

Young Franklin stepped to one of the cases and in a brief space set up these words from John's gospel; "Nathaniel said unto him, can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, come and see." The test conveyed such a delicate rebuke, and the work was so quickly and accurately done that a position was given him at once.

## A DISTINGUISHED PRISONER.

It is not generally known to the world at large, says the New York Times, that Emperor Napoleon III., of France, was once behind the bars in Sing Sing prison. In the spring of 1837 Prince Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III., Emperor of France, made a visit to Washington Irving at Sunnyside, a little north of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, accompanied by a young French count, and escorted by Anthony Constant, of Hastings. Prince Napoleon expressed a desire to visit the prison at Sing Sing, and Mr. Constant drove him there. Upon arriving at the prison, the party was welcomed by Warden Rowel, who, after taking them into his apartments, explained the means that had been attended with the most successful and beneficial results in the government of the prison. The warden told the prince, who had been an interested listener, that he had a convict in the prison, a Frenchman, who was an old soldier, claiming to have fought at Waterloo and to have been in several battles with Napoleon, the first Emperor. The prince naturally asked to see the man. The warden then explained that the prisoner was in a dark cell for misconduct; that it was contrary to prison rules to take him out, but as the guests were going to visit the cells he would open the door of the Frenchman's cell.

Then all followed the warden down the stairs and across the keyroom and the narrow passages to the galleries, where the cells were and are to this day. He paused at the second cell on the right-hand tier of the main galleries and unlocked and opened the door. Louis Napoleon stepped inside. The warden, with a merry twinkle in his eye, turned the key and locked him in. It was too good an opportunity to be lost. The gentlemen were amused and brimming over with fun, when, after a momentary detention, the door was opened and the noble Frenchman joined them once more. They all enjoyed the joke except the subject of it. His sallow countenance reddened perceptibly for a time and then he joined in the laugh raised at his expense.

If there is one thing that a railroad employee believes in more than another it is luck. No matter how clearly a practical man may analyze a certain odd occurrence, they will dubiously shake their heads and contend that it was a case of luck, good or bad, pure and simple. For instance, if one of their number had been ordered out on a certain train and through sickness had failed to report and the man taking his place had been killed, they will, one and all, emphatically declare it was a case of lucky sickness for the man that was compelled to remain at home. They fail to see the fact that the substitute proved negligent in his duty, and had the regular man been in his place it was a 100 to 1 chance that the accident would not have occurred.

It is, however, an undeniable fact that there are more strange and weird occurrences taking place daily in the railroad service than in any other branch of employment. The ponderous rolling stock, the swift flight through the country, over spider-like bridges, under the earth in long dismal tunnels and in weather varying from the pleasant to the most trying, all tend in the direction of beliefs almost supernatural. Then, again, train service is not the kind that calls so much for brain as physical equipment. The element of chance does, to a certain extent, enter into the every-day service of train-men, and that they should be superstitious is only following natural lines.



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Tickets can be purchased at Jamieson's bookstore or from Flint & Prosser.

### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THERE are some alleged Irish comedians who are of the opinion, as shown by their comedy work, that the possession of the brogue and the use of a few words of endearment, and also the ability to introduce a few slang terms constitute Irish comedy. They may please a few theatre patrons who enjoy such work for some unknown reason, but that true Irish comedy is appreciated is shown by the success won by John T. Kelly,

who comes to The Victoria next Wednesday night in his new comedy, "McFee of Dub." He is an Irish comedian of the true type—a good one too, because he is original and strongly individual. His brogue is enough to satisfy the most patriotic, humor is catching, and there is an odor of sanctity but of fun about him that is pleasurable. The new play was written by Charles Vincent and Mr. Kelly, and has been a success in other cities. The plot relates to the adventures of a bogus lord and to his affairs. Roger O'Mara, (Kelly) will personate Lord McFee, in order to win the affection of a prima donna worth a quarter of a million. The prima donna being away, she is persecuted by her maid; so the bogus lord courts the maid after all, each thinking the other a son of consequence; the real lord comes along and so does the prima donna. Lord McFee discovers the trick but tells Roger to keep it as he is wanted by the English police on account of a duel. The real lord is engaged to the real prima donna, and the air is full of complications. Mr. Kelly's supporting company includes: Aimee Angeles, a clever comedienne, Adelaide Randall, of operatic fame, Harry Kelly and others. The production will be handsomely staged and costumed and will be complete in every detail.

On Wednesday evening, the Presbyterian Mission Hall on Stanley avenue, Spring Ridge, was well filled to hear the excellent programme arranged by Mr. J. G. Brown. It is needless to comment on the quality of the numbers given where all did so well. Among those taking part the following are deserving of special mention: Master Nicolas in his rendering of "The Better Land," his sweet boyish voice carrying his audience with him to the last note; Messrs. Kinnaird and Brown in their duett "Qui Vive;" Miss Wey in her "The Lattice Window;" Mr. Chisholm in his inimitable Scotch recitations, keeping his audience convulsed with laughter during the recitation; Mr. Collister, in the fine old song, "The Wolf;" Miss Fraser received an encore for singing "Oh Whistle." Two male quartets were especially good, and, of course, Mr. Brown was also a favorite.

Much progress is being made at rehearsals of "The Erl King," "The Messiah" and "The Mikado," by the respective conductors Messrs. Buck, Burnett and Rowlands.

First-class entertainments in the city during the past week were scarce commodities: but the outlying districts had their share. At the East Fernwood Mission Hall (Presbyterian) Oak Bay avenue, on Monday evening, an entertainment was given that would have done credit to any institution or society, and the writer has attended many that had a great deal more pretensions which fell very far short in point of excellence. Among those taking part were Miss Wey, Miss Baker, Mrs. Burnett, Messrs. Allan, Boyd, Patrick, Skeene, Wolff, Brown, Collister and Chisholm. The hall was filled, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Tuesday evening, the young people of Emanuel Baptist Church, Fernwood Road, held a social and concert at which a large audience was present, and the young people excelled themselves in the rendition of the various numbers.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. T. Sinclair Gore, of Mexico, played for the pupils of the Conservatory of Music. This lady is talented beyond the average, and plays with a finish rarely acquired by amateurs. Among the numbers played were Chopin's "Fantaisie Impromptu" in C sharp minor, Moszkowski's "Serenata," Wm. Mason's "Silver Spring," and Jensen's "Mill." Her rendition of the "Silver Spring" was a musical treat to her audience. Combined with a faultless execution, there is a



The Victoria next Wednesday comedy, "McFee of Dalrymple," because he is original and original. His brogue is to satisfy the most patriotic, and there is an odor of fun about him that is pleasant. The play was written by Charles R. Kelly, and has been a success in all the cities. The plot relates to a bogus lord and to his daughter, (Kelly) will persuade her to win the affection worth a quarter of a million being away, she is persuaded; so the bogus lord courts each thinking the other a success; the real lord comes all in prima donna. Lord Melok but tells Roger to keep it d by the English police on the real lord is engaged to a prima donna, and the air lady Mr. Kelly's supporting cast. Aimee Angeles, a clever comedienne, of operatic fame and others. The production is staged and costumed and in every detail.

On Monday evening, the Presbyterian church on Stanley avenue, Spring Hill filled to hear the excellent performance by Mr. J. G. Brown. His comment on the quality of the performance here all did so well. Among the following are deserving mention: Master Nicolas in "The Better Land," his sweet melody trying his audience with his Messers. Kinnaid and Brown in "Vivo;" Miss Wey in her "Window;" Mr. Chisholm in his recitations, keeping his audience with laughter during the intermission, in the fine old song, "The Master received an encore for his whistle." Two male quartets, and, of course, Mr. Brown.

Rehearsals are being made at rehearsals of "The Messiah" and "The Resurrection" by Messrs. Rowlands.

Entertainments in the city during the winter are scarce commodities; but the city had their share. At the Mission Hall (Presbyterian) on Monday evening, an entertainment that would have done credit to any society, and the hall was filled with many that had a great deal of fun, which fell very far short in many respects.

Among those taking part were Miss Baker, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. McDermott, Patrick, Skeene, Wolf, and Chisholm. The hall was filled with a enjoyable evening was spent.

The young people of Emanuel, Fernwood Road, held a concert at which a large audience of the young people excelled in their rendition of the various pieces.

On Monday, Mrs. T. Sinclair Gore, for the pupils of the Conservatory. This lady is talented and plays with a finish and finish. Among the pieces were Chopin's "Fantasia in A minor," Moszkowski's "Silver Spring," and the rendition of the "Silver Spring" to her audience. Her execution, there is,

of tone which is wonderfully sweet and clear. This piece was especially interesting to the pupils, as the composer was Miss Sharp's pupil. Mrs. Gore also possesses a round, rich, powerful contralto voice, which she uses to great taste and finish. That the public not had an opportunity of hearing this talented artiste is to be deeply regretted. The programme was supplemented by vocal and instrumental selections by the pupils, who are exhibiting marked progress.

The Winnipeg "Free Press" of last Saturday says: "The week of opera at the Bijou has been a thoroughly enjoyed pleasure. The Metropolitan Co. have, as they deserved, drawn the houses throughout and their worth has been universally appreciated. Mr. Carleton has a strong and well-balanced organization, enthusiastic in their arduous work, and they have achieved a remarkable and well-merited success."

Vancouver Irishmen will celebrate St. Patrick's Day by holding a concert. The programme is being prepared by Mr. Adolph Gregory.

The programme for the Sons of Erin concert on the evening of March 17 has been completed. Mr. Egan-Thomas has consented to sing, and, in addition, there will be first-class local talent. The official programme will appear in next Saturday's HOME JOURNAL.

An eastern manager is in San Francisco arranging to take a company of specialty people to Honolulu.

Mrs. Langtry will publish her own book of memoirs, so as to get every dollar that can be made by it. Mrs. Langtry is not greedy, but she hates to see money lying about with nobody to take care of it.

The Lenten season has lessened the number of concerts at Vancouver.

The Vancouver Philharmonic and Orchestral Society is rehearsing "The Messiah." The chorus and orchestra have now got the difficult music well in hand and this production promises to be much, if possible, in many respects more thoroughly given than was "Athalie."

The newly formed Vancouver Operatic and Dramatic Club are only awaiting the arrival of the words and music of the comic opera "Dorothy" to get down to rehearsals. In the meantime the cast is receiving serious consideration, a most essential point in the production of such an opera as this.

There has been a large advance sale of tickets for the oratorio "Messiah."

The "Mikado" will be produced Tuesday and Wednesday, April 10 and 11.

"Work, work, work,  
Till eyes are heavy and dim."  
If your eyes feel like that, either from over-work or falling sight, you need glasses, good ones, and at once. If you will call at 63 Government street, Pennock & Lowe will test your sight and supply you with a pair of Lawrence's celebrated glasses at commercial prices.

When friends or acquaintances come to Victoria be sure and recommend the Dominion Hotel as a most desirable moderate-priced hotel. Remember you take no chances in sending your friends to the Dominion Hotel.

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Numerous testimonials from Victorians. R. J. W. ATWOOD, 88 Douglas St.

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+ **MERCHANT + TAILOR.** +  
Special Inducements:—  
Spring and Summer Suits from \$20 up. Pants from \$5. Overcoats from \$20. First class workmanship guaranteed.

**NOTICE.**  
Over 1,600 Paragon Oil cans are now in daily use in Victoria, and orders still increasing; 1,700 more cans now on the road. The Paragon Oil Co are selling over two cars of oil per month, and will soon be selling four car-loads per month. Every one should use the Paragon Oil Can. The Company guarantee satisfaction.  
Office, 51 Yates St. Works, 141 Yates St.





SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

GROVER CLEVELAND may wash his hands clean of Hawaii as much as he likes, but the scent of the Lili will cling to them still.

"A MAN of No Importance," is being produced at a New York theatre. It is understood that Mr. Cotton holds all rights to the title.

DOWN in California a man has been arrested for cheating in a horse trade, from which we infer that liberty in the United States is a myth.

THERE was a rumor current last week that Speaker Higgins would be summoned for keeping a disorderly House and Winnie Brown for being an inmate of the same.

JOHN Y. MCKANE, the imprisoned politician, was a Sunday School teacher. Here is a terrible warning against mixing Sunday School management with "practical" politics.

JUBAL A. EARLY, the American General, is dead. Although it is reported that he passed away late last Saturday night there will be found those who will insist on it that he really died early.

A BAPTIST church at Hartney, Man., has been damaged by fire. We merely mention the incident as affording one of the very rare instances on record of fire winning a triumphant victory over water.

A SOLUTION of charcoal and tobacco juice, scientists gravely inform us, will keep the hair from turning grey; but this should not be connected with the fact that Amor DeCosmos' wind targets still preserve their well-pronounced brunette tinge.

AN exchange observes that there is a definite understanding that no successor to Tennyson will be appointed for the present, for the reason that none of the British tribe of poets is considered worthy of note. Is this a blow at our own Mr. Scaife, the poetical and literary gladiator?

"MURDER Will Out," says the "Nor. Wester," Mr. Luxton's paper. Nay, nay; the mysterious circumstances surrounding the kicking of William Harrington Ellis' poodle dog, since which occurrence five long, dreary years have elapsed, are still enveloped in Stygian darkness.

It is reported that John Nashland, a Swede, was struck just below the Green Slide, and killed, last week. So that there may be no difficulty in providing the proper death certificate, we might remark that the Green Slide is a flag station on the R. & T. Railway, and not a portion of John Nashland's anatomy.

MANITOBA has a thrifty population. "Western Winks" tells of a man who had a lot of horses and hay and no money. He struck the commercial idea of loaning his horses to people in town for winter use if they would buy their hay from him. He has received \$10 a ton for the hay eaten by his own horses all winter.

AN American writer sneeringly remarks that we have practically no profound thinkers as regards questions of political economy, in Canada. Of a verity this writer must have been denied the glorious privilege of reading Mr. Thos. Keith's recent brochure as to the future possibilities of the "manufacture of Chinese pig-tails."

"GALLEGHER, a Newspaper Story," is the title of a short tale published in the Montreal "Star," but, contrary to expectation, it does not enlighten the public as to the causes which

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

The following is a summary of the quantity, value and duty on imports at the port of Victoria for the month of February, 1894:

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Ale, beer and porter.....	\$ 585	\$ 175 68
Animals.....	3,378	923 70
Books, pamphlets, etc.....	799	177 83
Brass and manufactures of..	444	103 40
Breadstuffs—grain of all kinds	26,354	4,893 00
Flour.....	2,418	745 75
Meal, corn and oat.....	49	7 70
Rice.....	1,712	1,215 87
Other breadstuffs.....	3,100	667 81
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and parts of.....	135	40 40
Cars—railway and tram.....		
Coal, bituminous.....	102	7 62
Copper and manufactures of	271	27 45
Cottons, bleached or unbleached: not dyed, colored, etc.	1,441	419 81
" bleached, dyed, etc.	2,336	742 51
" clothing.....	767	279 32
" thread not on spools, yarn, warp, etc.	11	2 49
" thread on spools.....	72	18 00
" all other manufactures	1,614	443 45
Drugs and medicines.....	3,115	1,289 98
Earthen, stone & Chinaware	912	313 15
Fancy goods & embroideries: Bracelets, braids, fringes, etc	268	80 40
Laces, collars, nettings, etc	631	189 30
All other fancy goods.....	886	246 95
Fish and products of.....	1,090	244 07
Fruits and nuts dried.....	1,267	342 00
Green, oranges and lemons	1,271	208 30
All other.....	295	82 18
Furs, manufactures of.....		
Glass, manufactures of—		
" Bottles, jars, etc.....	409	129 30
" Window glass.....	158	31 60
" Plate glass.....		
" All other manufactures	23	4 60
Gunpowder & explosive substances.....	1,197	386 20
Gutta percha, manuf's of.....	1,196	332 40
Hats, caps, and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt.....	472	141 60
" All other.....	434	128 55
Iron and steel and manuf's of		
" Band, hoop, sheet, plate.	326	10 00
" Bar iron & railway bars	2,155	1,014 43
" Cutlery, hardware, etc.	2,574	813 13
" Machines, machinery, etc.	695	184 60
" Pig iron, kentledge, etc.	532	153 12
" Stoves and castings.....	455	136 90
" Tubing.....	407	74 52
" All other manufactures	1,894	654 25
Jewelry & watches & manuf's of gold and silver.....	152	36 30
Lead and manufactures of....	86	22 16
Leather, all kinds.....	351	63 30
" Boots and shoes.....	167	41 75
" All other manuf's....	8	2 00
Marble & stone & manuf's of	606	175 30
Metals and manufactures of.	256	81 36
Musical instruments.....	1,112	319 80
Oil, mineral and products of.	4,667	1,490 82
" Flaxseed or linseed.....		
" All other.....	1,291	303 33
Paints and colors.....	553	41 55
Paper, envelopes, etc.....	3,388	1,082 72
Pickles, sauces, capers.....	867	309 15
Provisions, lard, meats, fresh and salt.....	2,962	844 05
" Butter, cheese.....	5,396	969 36
Seeds and roots.....	505	56 20
Silk, manufactures of.....	3,085	925 10
Soap, all kinds.....	978	358 89
Spices, ground & unground.	79	16 25
Spirits, all kinds.....	4,278	8,078 18
Wines, sparkling.....	1,761	904 50
" other than sparkling	2,032	1,890 63
Molasses.....	35	10 50
Tobacco and cigars.....	2,784	3,139 23
Vegetables.....	1,842	532 47
Wood, manufactures of.....	998	256 80
Wollens: Carpets, brussels and tapestry....		
" Clothing.....	374	110 85
" Cloths, worsteds, etc	633	270 40
" Dress goods.....	2,221	615 83
" Knitted goods.....	1,346	479 80
" Shawls.....	1,482	370 60

lead up to the recent lawsuit between the editor of the Nanaimo "Telegram" and Horne of Plenty, the Vancouver gentleman who tried to assimilate real estate and newspaper work.

MR. JAMES CORBETT is going to England to enlighten the British public as to how he cured

ARTICLES.	VALUE.
Yarns.....	207
All other manuf's....	5
All other dutiable goods.....	26,825
Total dutiable goods.....	\$142,880
" Free goods.....	33,444
Coin and bullion.....	250
Grand total.....	\$176,583

The following are the free goods etc at the port of Victoria for the month of February, 1894:

ARTICLES.	VALUE.
Animals for improvement of stock...\$	2,100
Articles for use of Army and Navy..	2,500
Coffee.....	2,500
Cotton waste.....	1,000
Dyes, chemicals, etc.....	700
Fish and products of.....	5,500
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, etc.	1,000
Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, etc	1,000
Fur, skins not dressed.....	600
Grease for soap making, etc.....	1,000
Hides and skins.....	1,000
Metals—Brass and copper.....	1,000
" Iron and steel, all other.....	12,100
" Tin and zinc.....	600
" Other.....	2,500
Oils, vegetable.....	2,500
Salt.....	2,500
Settlers' effects.....	3,100
Sugar.....	1,000
Tea.....	1,000
Tobacco leaf.....	1,000
Wood, cabinetmakers, etc.....	900
All other free goods.....	900
Total.....	\$ 33,444
Coin and bullion.....	250
Total free goods.....	\$ 33,694

EXPORTS

From the port of Victoria, for the month of February, 1894—the produce of Canada:

THE MINE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Coal..... tons	384	1,000
Gold dust, nuggets, etc.....		900
THE FISHERIES.		
Fish of all descriptions.....		1,000
THE FOREST.		
Timber—square..... tons	87	1,000
Other articles.....		1,000
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.		
Other articles.....		1,000
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Other articles.....		1,000
MANUFACTURES.		
Iron—pig and scrap, castings, hardware, etc.....		1,000
Liquors—spirituous and malt of all kinds..... gals	56	1,000
Other articles.....		1,000
Grand total.....		\$ 23,100
Goods, not the product of Canada, for the month of February, 1894:		
QUANTITY.	VALUE.	
Animals and their produce—		
Horned cattle.....	1	450
Other articles.....		1,000
Agricultural products—		
Other articles.....		1,000
Manufactures—		
Iron—pig and scrap, castings, hardware, etc.....		480
Sewing machines.....	2	500
Wood m's of all kinds.....		1,410
Other articles.....		600
Miscellaneous articles.....		1,000
Total.....		\$ 2,730
Coin—gold.....		1,000
" silver.....		360
Grand total.....		\$ 6,050
Total exports of all kinds.....		\$ 29,150

Charlie Mitchell of insomnia. In the meantime Mr. Clives Phillip Woolley will remain in Victoria, settling law disputes by rule of his improved method, which in a measure will vary the monotony entailed in the arduous task of disposing of his sublime geological conception, "Gold in Cariboo."







# THE ANNUAL WINTER SALE

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The greatest bargains ever offered in Mantles, Capes, Furs, Millinery, Dress Goods, Blankets, Eiderdown and Wadded Quilts.

REMEMBER—This sale will only last for the balance of this month, and you should take advantage of it once and secure the best bargains.

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