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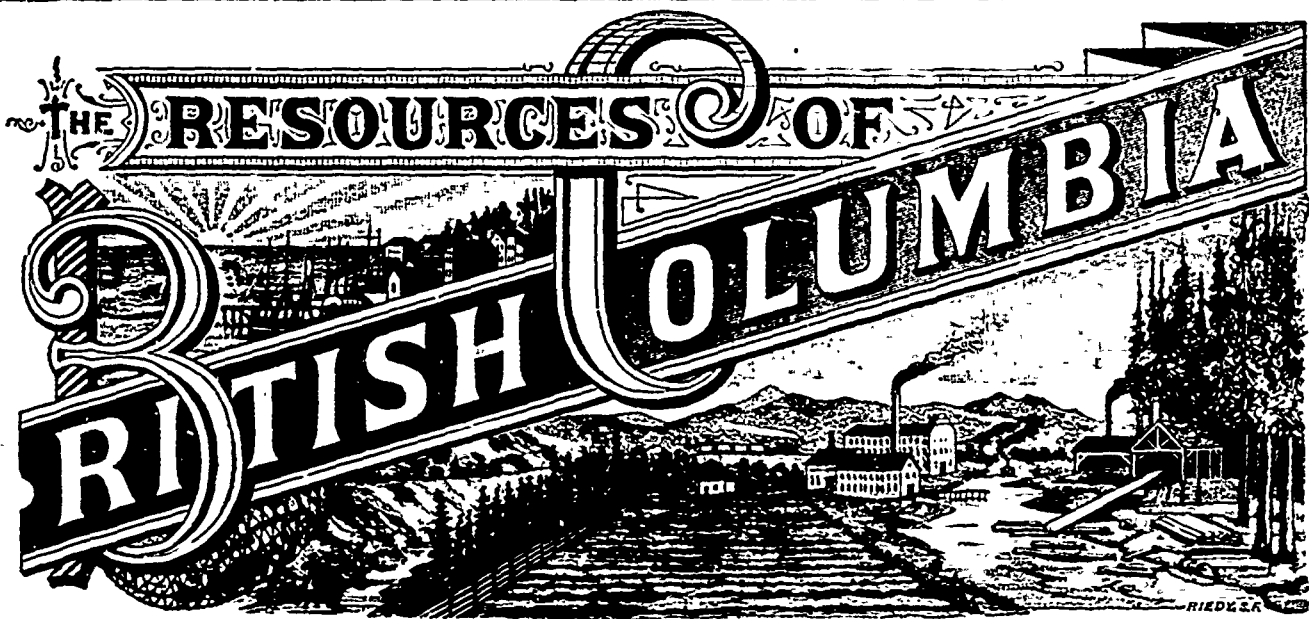
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VOLUME 2,
No. 10.

VICTORIA, B. C., DECEMBER 1, 1884.

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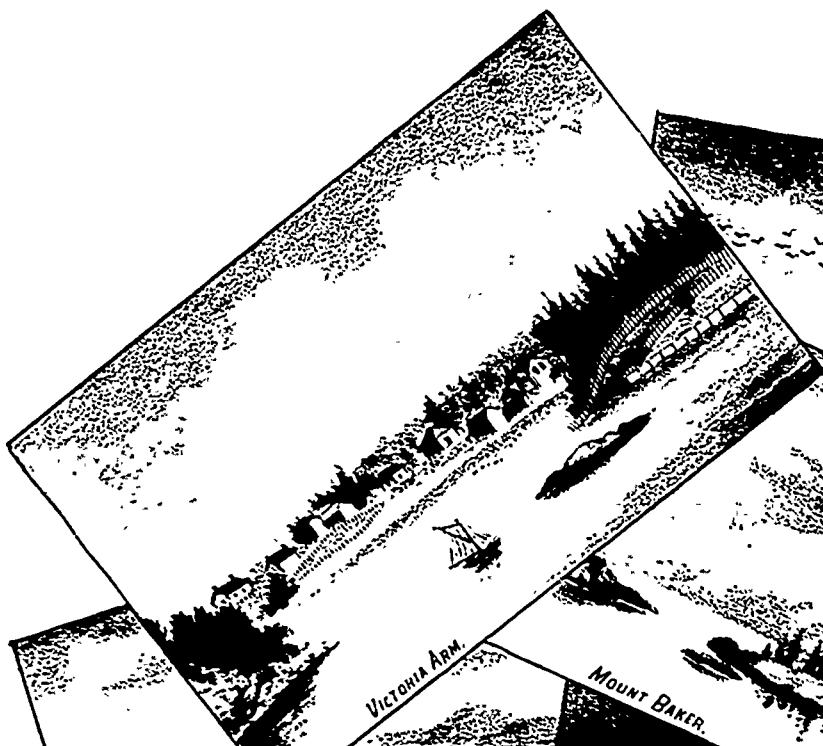
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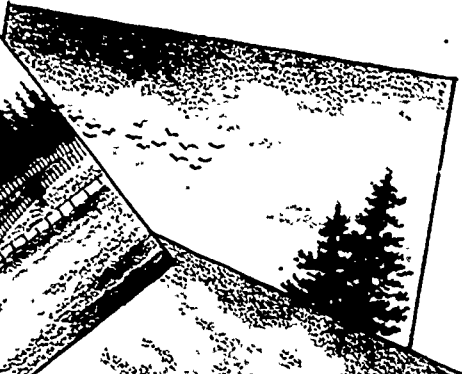
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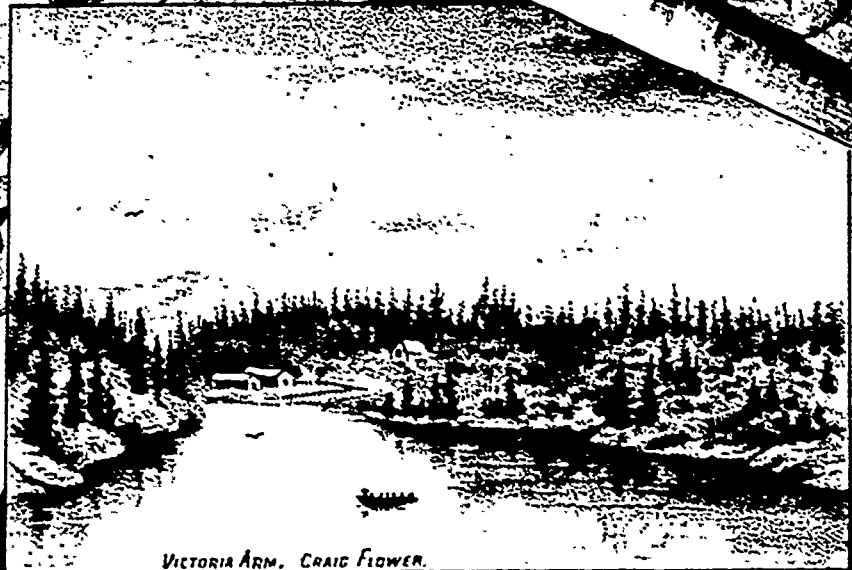
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THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VOLUME 2.
No. 10.

VICTORIA, B. C., DECEMBER 1, 1884.

PER ANNUM \$2 00
PER COPY, 25 CTS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publisher of this journal to issue as the January number a special edition, of which it is guaranteed one copy shall be mailed free to every man or woman whose name is to be found in the British Columbia Directory. The approaching completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the competition from the eastern centres consequent thereupon, render it imperative that the manufactures and industries of British Columbia should be emphasized and made known. This it is intended shall be done. Its enterprises, industries, manufactures and commercial capabilities shall be graphically and faithfully described. To our advertisers we would say: We are fully aware that it is easy to falsify and deceive in the extent of an edition, and know that obtaining advertisements under the plea that so many thousand copies will be issued, is not entirely new. Now, *unless* our canvasser in making his collections is able to produce a *postal receipt* of weight of matter mailed, thus satisfying our advertisers as to the genuineness of the edition, and the consequent enhanced value as an advertising medium, we shall not expect them to pay for any advertisement it may please them to give us.

NOVELTIES.—The charming collection of *recherche* Christmas novelties at C. Morton's, Government street, is well worth a visit of inspection. Messrs. Ferguson, Hibben & Co., and Waitt & Co., have also varied and beautiful selections of Xmas and New Year's goods.

SALMON.—Latest advices show the state of the salmon trade to remain unchanged, the glut in the various markets show no indications of moving. The total pack of last season's British Columbia fish is estimated at 150,000 cases, or 50,000 cases less than the season of 1883. It is extremely probable that several canneries will not run next year.

NEEDED.

The grand jury during the last November session, touched upon an all important point in referring to the need for a reformatory, of which, no such institution at the present time exists in the Province. Our judges, have only two courses open to them either to discharge the juvenile offender with a solitary caution, or to condemn to the damning influences of the common gaol, the poor wretch who for the first time in his life, and often for a really trivial offence, finds himself within the clutches of the law, a course diametrically opposed to the law of political economy, repugnant to the dictates of common sense, and foreign to the better feelings of humanity. The necessity for such institutions have not been recognized in the past. The rush and turmoil of new life in a new country have not allowed the want of it to be felt. But now conditions are changing. Chaos has departed. Order reigns. The individual peculiarities which distinguished the early comers are fading away. A new generation has arisen upon whom depends in a great measure the future welfare of the land. The boy of the present in time becomes a member of society privileged to cast his vote to elect the countrys representatives, or to stand for election himself. The girl, the future mother; under whose maternal care, the child's first glimmering ideas of the duties pertaining to existence are received. This is a problem which every nation has had and will have to solve, sooner or later. "The restriction of vice, the direction of virtue." At every step the progress of a new country reveals fresh responsibilities, other needs, and other wants, of which the necessity for the early establishment of a reformatory, is a pertinent and pressing example.

Placing new machinery in position and an unusual press of business has delayed us beyond our usual publication day.

Resources of British Columbia.

PUBLISHED AT VICTORIA, B. C., ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.

MUNROE MILLER, - - - Publisher and Proprietor.

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NO QUESTIONABLE ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS JOURNAL.

XMAS 1884.

The gentle touch of winter heralds the demise of another year. The leaves, the flowers, the shrubs, all the lovely gifts of nature in our beautiful suburban homes all indicate with unerring instinct the approaching end of 1884. Ever forward, ever fleeting, the sickle of Old Father Time harvests another sheaf into the great garner house of the past. Ever onward, and amid the shadows of the dying year comes old Christmas— hale, hearty, joyous Christmas— comes to fold us in his warm embrace, gladden our hearts; cheer us with his merry laughter, and mingle with our every-day existence one glorious ray of peace, happiness and joy. Scattering if only for a brief interval the cares of the world, and shedding a halo of universal rejoicing throughout the land. In our stores and on every side the passer by may see great preparations for the approaching festival. Heaps of good things eatables, drinkables and clothables, amidst such a plethora of items, one has a difficulty in making a choice. The thought naturally arises are there any amongst us, who by poverty or whatnot, have but small prospects of keeping the season as it should be kept? If there be such, we hope that the kindness of those to whom fortune has been more bountiful, will be surety that the stranger and needy shall feel that to every one comes the message, which many centuries ago thrilled the hearts of the listening shepherds, as to the world was told the glad tidings of Peace upon earth, good-will towards men. Does the popularity of Xmas wane? Not one tittle. The rolling on of years only adds to the many different ways of keeping it. What would the children do without Santa Claus? bitter indeed would be their disappointment, if at the appointed time Claus and his baggage failed to appear. And the grown up folks to whom it is a period of happy re-union, of sons, daughters and grandchildren, who at other times, here there and everywhere, now, for a short space gather round the Yule Log of the parental hearth. We might go further and enquire, what would become

of the thousands of work people whose daily bread is earned, year in year out, by the preparing of the hundreds of articles which this season requires. Not although by cynics and men like "Old Scrooge" it is ridiculed and sneered at as a "relic of barbarism" and a "pagan survival," it is destined to grow and flourish and extend its influence in every civilized portion of the globe.

More especially is it a time for retrospection. What myriad thoughts do not these vistas of the past yield to our mental gaze. The old pioneers look back with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret to the early days of the colony. Again he joins the wild rush to the *terra incognita* of the far north drawn there by the reports of fabulous finds. In his cosy arm-chair, by the bright fireside with slippers on his feet, and faithful pipe, he dreams of the perils he has undergone, of the narrow escapes he has made, and "fights again the fight he fought of yore." The new settler looks back to his home in the east, or to the little hamlet in the fatherland, which he has left with high hopes and firm resolves, and ponders on the changes time has brought, and what the future hath in store for him.

Again it is a time for thankfulness. And truly dear readers we have much to be thankful for. Alas! somewhat from the busy centres, from strikes and politics, earthquakes and cyclones, the province has pursued the even tenor of its course, of rapid advance and unquestionable progress. Truly it might be urged that the hand of death has fallen amongst us, yet the cause lies within ourselves, and is not the fault of nature. Our land is one of the healthiest under the sun, but Nature unaided cannot keep a growing city like Victoria swept and garnished.

We too have much to be thankful for, much to be grateful for, the hearty support accorded us by the public during the past year is duly appreciated, without it we could not exist, with it we flourish, and are encouraged to renewed efforts to reach the high standard of merit which has been our guiding star throughout. Might we add. When the bells are ringing their merry chimes from tower and spire throughout all Christendom, and the hearty congratulations of friends are extended and exchanged, we too would offer with heartfelt sincerity our readers and subscribers, in the old time-worn yet simple and expressive language our best wishes. "A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year to all."

THE TELEPHONE IN THE DOCKYARDS. —The Admiralty have directed telephone communication to be established with the Sheerness Dockyard between the offices of the Captain-Superintendent, the Chief Constructor, and the various workshops.

HAS IT A HOME MORAL?

The *San Francisco Argonaut* in a long and trenchant article, predicts the approach of a period of business depression in that city. Its reasons for such a gloomy prophesy are given with logical clearness. Tracing the commercial history of that city from its inception down to to-day, it exposes with unsparing hand the false steps and egregious blunders committed during that time. It reviews the collapse in business activity which followed the decline in surface placer mining, 1854-8, and which did not change until the machine had taken the place of the simpler methods of mining. It notes the similar state of depression which followed upon the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, the benefits of which the merchants of San Francisco through lack of foresight, tact and discrimination failed to secure. It charges the merchants, or rather storekeepers, for it declares there are no true merchants there, with persistent and blind obstruction to capital. That the commercial class of San Francisco are directly responsible for the fact that the progress on the branch connecting the valleys of the Sacramento and the Willamette was suspended; that the trunk line was compelled to have its western terminal point at Porta Costa, instead of at the centre proper; and that the public wharfs and grain sheds, instead of being scenes of bustling activity, are "idle, unused skating rinks for rats," silent monuments of chances thrown away. In fact that San Francisco, but for its immense physical advantages and unquestionably superb resources, would be practically *non est*. Whatever modicum of truth these statements may contain, have they not some bearing upon the position here? Have the merchants of Victoria studied the pros and cons anent the early completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad? Have they considered the probable result of the establishment of a rival commercial centre on the mainland? be it at Coal Harbor or elsewhere. Though scarcely analogous the case of the Central Pacific Railroad and San Francisco as opposed to the Canadian Pacific Railroad and Victoria is sufficiently similar to serve as an indication of the future. Surely it behoves the merchants of Victoria to bestir themselves, and endeavor to obtain some guarantee that the terminus of this great transcontinental line shall be finally at Victoria and Esquimalt, and no where else.

The old argument that Victoria is too well established to have her position usurped by younger rivals is an absurd fallacy. The town of the future in this Province is that which offers the greatest facilities for freight and passenger traffic, and the easiest means of access from all parts, and wherever the definite terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railroad is, there will that town be.

REDFERN'S NEW BLOCK.

This new and substantial block is situated on Government Street, towards James Bay bridge. It is a building of two stories, built of solid brick with stucco front, and has a frontage of forty-six feet with a depth of fifty feet. The ground floor consists of two commodious stores, each nineteen feet clear in width, fourteen feet high, and extending the whole depth of the building, fitted up with plate-glass fronts, each window being composed of a single sheet of glass, eleven feet high by five feet wide; the largest single sheets of glass in the Province. Each store is provided with a capacious fire-proof vault with double iron doors, manufactured by J. & J. Taylor, Toronto. In the rear of the south store, which is occupied by Mr. Redfern—for his watch and jewellery business—is a brick addition twenty-five feet by sixteen feet, which is fitted with melting furnaces and machines for the manufacture of jewellery, besides the necessary implements incidental to the repairing connected with this business.

The north store is leased to C. Gabriel & Co., who have just opened with an elegant and extensive assortment of Japanese wares. Between the two stores is a hall and stairway five feet in width, which is leased to R. Dunsmuir, Esq., M. P. P., and occupied and used by him for the offices of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway and the Wellington collieries. The plans were prepared by the well-known firm of Harris & Hargreaves and the cost of the building was 10,000 dollars. The clock (generally known as the town clock), was erected by Mr. Redfern at his own expense in 1876. It has, for the past eight years, done good service to the public, serving as a standard from which to take time, and is destined to be still more useful in the future; as from the superior elevation given to it, on the front of the new block, it will be visible at a much greater distance than formerly. A short description of this clock may possibly not be uninteresting. It was manufactured in 1875 by Gillett & Bland of Croydon, the most celebrated makers in England, is provided with Denison's patent gravity escapement, with a one and a-half seconds pendulum, the weight of the latter being about 150 pounds and its length nearly eight feet. The hands are driven by a 300 pound weight; requiring a fall of twenty feet, having to be re-wound every eighth day. The bell upon which the hours are struck weighs 112 pounds, and is placed in a small tower immediately above the clock room. The hammer weighs eight pounds and the impetus is derived in a similar way to that which drives the hands. Although the clock is apparently in the front of the building, only the dial and the hands are there, the machinery is contained in a room sixty feet from the clock face; connected with it by an iron rod running between the first floor and the roof. The dials are three feet, six

One county in Australia has this year paid the bounty on 25,840 dozen of captured sparrows eggs.

inches in diameter. Considering the work it has to perform, and the size and weight of the pendulum and hands it has to drive, this clock is a marvel of compactness and ingenuity. Its perfection as a piece of mechanism, and precision as a time-piece, may be inferred from the fact that its rate does not vary more than one minute in twelve months.

ELECTRICITY.

THE FUTURE OF ELECTRICITY. *Chamber's Journal*, in an article upon the subject, says: "That the electric light has not proved a failure may be gleaned from a rough survey of what has been done during the past two years, in spite of unmerited depression and depreciation. In this country, *permanent* installations have been established at several theatres in London and the provinces; the Royal Courts of Justice, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, the Bank of England, and many other well known buildings; while numerous railway stations, hotels, clubs, factories, and private mansions have also adopted the new light. In addition to this over forty steamships have been fitted with the electric light during the year; and the Holborn Viaduct, with its shops and buildings, has been lighted without interruption for the past two years. On the Continent, in addition to a large number of factories, private houses, and public buildings, and a number of theatres at Paris, Munich, Stuttgart, Brunn, Vienna, Berlin, Prague, and Milan have been electrically lighted. In New York an installation of ten thousand lights, has been successfully running for the last year or two. Any one wishing to see the electric light to advantage, and its suitability to interior decoration, should visit the Holborn Restaurant. This building, with its finely decorated rooms, its architectural beauties, and ornamental designs in the renaissance style, when viewed by the electric light, is without doubt one of the chief sights of London.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THE CITY OF LONDON. At a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, held recently in the Guildhall, Mr. Altman, the chairman of the street committee, replying to Mr. Deputy F. Cox, stated that that committee had before them an application for electric lighting, which, with modifications, they were likely to accept. He saw no reason why the greatest part of London should not be illuminated by the electric light, an announcement which was received with marks of manifest approbation. *Electrician*.

We learn from the *Mouvement Industriel Belge* that the insurance companies refused to take the

buildings of the Antwerp exhibition of next year if gas were used in the interior; and so the buildings are to be illuminated exclusively by the electric light.

THE TELEPHONE IN ITALY.—On the 1st of October the General Telephone Company of Italy absorbed the last competitor in Rome, the Roman Telephone Company, and now works the Eternal City with 1,700 subscribers. The subscriptions, have been raised to 180 lire (£7 4s) for city proper, £12 for suburbs within two miles, and £2 additional for every 1,000 yards beyond two miles, yearly.

STENOGRAPHIC TELEGRAPHY. We learn from *Konnos* that an Italian Inventor has constructed an appliance for telegraphing stenographic signs. The transmitter consists of two series of ten keys, each of which corresponds with a special sound, and each sending a current to the receiver, as in the Morse instrument. The receiving instrument consists of a combination of twenty Morse receivers, provided with a style, which traces its special mark on the paper, and thus reproduces the stenographic sign. The new instrument will transmit 10,000 words in an hour, as against 1,000 by the Morse instrument, 1,200 by the Hughes, and 1,800 by the Wheatstone.

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AT FRANKFORT. The towns of Frankfort and Offenbach are now connected by an electric railway, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, of 39 inches gauge. It leads from the old Romerbrücke, Frankfort, through Sachsenhausen, Oberrad, and through the entire town of Offenbach. The railway was built by Messrs. Siemens & Halske, of Berlin.

REPORTS from the Sound country are to the effect that more rain has fallen there than we have experienced on Vancouver Island. —*Victoria Daily Times*.

In Autumn and Winter, more rain and snow falls on Puget Sound, than on the favored south-east corner of Vancouver's Island. At least so say pioneers acquainted with both countries. —Ed. Resources.

THE rainfall at New Westminster for October measured 8.77 inches, which is 3.07 above the mean for the past ten years. At Ladner's, some miles nearer the Georgian Gulf than New Westminster, the October rainfall was 4.63 inches.

A real specimen of the Hibernian race was tried at Londonderry by one of the Irish judges for a violent assault, and was found guilty. The judge, in passing sentence, simply remarked—"You have committed a brutal and cowardly assault. I shall not waste words on you—eighteen months hard labour." "beg yer pardon yer honour," said Paddy; "if it's the same to you, I'll take a little more words and a little less months."

THE RESOURCES OF

BRITISH & COLUMBIA



CHAS. H. LIVINGSTON
NUMBER 1

There be men with tails growing out of their heads, oblique of vision, and who swarm like rats over the land.—*Ancient Traveller.*

There's a sound in the air very clear Johnny,
Around that pertaineth to you;
And its echo's a Happy New Year Johnny,
A happy good riddance to you.

There's a crowd of poor whitemen around Johnny
Sans labor, and riding the fence,
Whilst you are inveigling the pound Johnny,
They have to put up with the pence.

There's a commission came to our shores Johnny,
An Eastern decoction to brew,
The result was foreseen, and I own Johnny,
They sat upon us, not on you.

There's a railway that has to be run Johnny,
Right into Coal Harbor they say,
And until that live contract is done Johnny,
We give you permission to stay.

There's a feeling below forty-nine Johnny,
Dictated by shrewd common sense,
And eastward the rays of the sunshine Johnny,
Pierce culpable ignorance dense.

There's a measure to every cup Johnny,
A time for us all you may bet,
And the future will soon ante-up Johnny,
Though the plum has not ripened as yet.

There's a good bye to say very soon Johnny,
A certain, yet cheering adieu,
When your tom-toms enlarge on that tune Johnny,
We'll find a "Sarde-ryx" for you.

There's thousands of hearts round the docks Johnny,
To thrill with delight when they view
Your eyes vanish round the Race Rock: Johnny,
A happy good riddance to you.

OLD BEN'S YARN.

'Twas Christmas night, 1872, and far away in a log hut, on the banks of one of our northern rivers, a little band of men were celebrating in humble fashion the joyful and ever welcome festival. The raly light of a prodigal log fire, on the ground in the centre of the hut, shone on the hardy forms of some dozen men, who were sitting or reclining around it. To one side, and slightly in the rear, stood a large and roughly constructed table of yellow cedar, upon which the remnants of their supper still remained: a supper which consisted, if the truth must be told, of a couple of wild geese and a plum duff pudding, and some old rye. The majority of the men were smoking, some quietly reading, whilst a hand at poker was in full swing on the top of an old trunk; which had been pulled out from the wall to serve the purpose of a table.

"Hist!" and one of the poker players raised himself to a listening attitude. "I thought I heard a cry, he added, as if some one was in trouble."

"Only the wind, Dan," said a stalwart young fel-

low of nineteen summers. "Why! what on earth is the matter with thee, Ben?" continued he, turning to a gray headed, powerfully built man, upon whose face the winters and summers of five and twenty years spent in those northern solitudes had not failed to plow many a furrow. "You are not afraid, surely?"

The old man to whom these remarks were addressed, had undoubtedly shown great agitation, but when thus spoken to he said, with a perceptible tremor in his voice:

"Afraid? Not I. I've lived too long in these parts to be skeart at the wind howling down yonder ravine, but it brought back to my mind the Christmas I spent up here, ten years gone by now."

"Let's hear the yarn, Ben," said the man who had raised the false alarm, and the men gathering closer round the roaring fire, complacently awaited the story, while the wind shrieked with increased fury outside the little hut.

"Well, boys," said the old man, after gravely re-charging his pipe, "you see I was up with the crowd on the Stickeen River in '62, and made a little pile; and when late in the fall Long Joice and Jim Stevens made up their minds to come out for the winter, I decided to join them. When we got to Methlakalah, 'twas so late in the year, we determined to go no farther, but to winter in that locality. So we camped on a little island, about five miles to the south of the mission, built a small log shanty, and commenced to pass the winter as best we could, hunting when the weather admitted, or in foul weather cleaning our guns and doing other indoor chores. Things went on quietly enough, and we were on friendly terms with the neighboring Indians, a friendship we made it our policy to strengthen by giving them little presents whenever we met them. On the morning of December 24th we had been over to the mainland; and were returning, without having killed anything, in the afternoon; just before reaching the shore we came up with a canoe containing four Indians, who at once commenced haggling over the price of some salmon they wanted to sell, of which we bought a couple, and parted with them to all appearances the best of friends. Strange as it may seem, I had great misgivings as to the friendliness of those blackguards. I had noted with gloomy forebodings the greedy glances the Indians cast at the heavy belt which Joice, miner fashion, wore round his waist, and which he incautiously disclosed in opening his coat to pay for the fish. I endeavored to convince myself it was a trick of my imagination, and to laugh away my fears, but it was no good. It made me restless, and leaving them both busy, Joice tending the fire and Jim washing the fish, I wandered

insensibly back to the boat and began to bail it out. I must have been down there some two or three minutes, when I was startled by two sharp reports, followed by a blood curdling yell, which thrilled me to my very marrow. One rapid glance served to show me those black devils running out from behind the trees in the rear of the shanty towards the fire, into which poor Joice had fallen stone dead, shot through the temples, while Jim was staggering, badly hit, towards me. I launched the boat, and springing in, got her a few yards from the shore. Jim had by that time reached within ten yards of the water, when a third shot, evidently aimed at me, penetrated his back, and he sank with a groan to the ground, the blood gushing from his mouth. Seeing he was dead, nothing remained but to save myself, and putting all the grit I could into the work I bent to the oars and shot out for the mainland, where I knew I could hide until nightfall, and then make for the village.

Not a moment too soon the Indians, four in number, who had for a minute disappeared, now came into sight round a small point, urging their canoe rapidly towards me. I redoubled my efforts, but soon felt that my last hour had come. What could one man do in a heavy boat against a light canoe, and four Indians? No, I already in my imagination felt the terrors of death upon me. One of the Indians in the centre of the canoe I could plainly see recharging his gun. I shut my eyes, and with a muttered prayer for help, kept rowing my hardest; expecting every moment to hear the report of the rifle and to receive my death. But no sound followed, and opening my eyes, I found that I had rowed right into a dense fog, which so often skirts the shore in these latitudes. Thank God! I felt I was saved, and with renewed vigor I pulled on and got to the mainland. Stepping ashore I listened intently for any indication of pursuit, but the Indians had no doubt feared damaging their canoe against the rocks and abandoned the chase. I struck into the woods and traveled till darkness fell. It was a terribly cold night, sleet falling and a northerly wind, and without any shelter I can tell you I passed a wretched time. In the morning I reached good friends, famished, cold, and miserable, to be welcomed and cared for heartily enough. But that Christmas and many succeeding ones were full of sad memories for me, and haunted by the sight of my dead comrades, murdered in cold blood by those treacherous Tschimpseans."

Silence reigned in the little hut when old Ben's story was ended. It was broken by Dan inquiring whether any of the Indians were ever captured and punished

"Not for that," replied the old man, "but the unseen hand has not permitted them to escape. One of them was hung at New Westminster for another murder, and another was killed in a quarrel, the third went mad and drowned himself, while the remaining one still exists, a pitiable wreck of human clay, upon whom virulent smallpox and acute rheumatism have wreaked a dire revenge. Such was my experience of Christmas, 1862, may it never be my lot nor yours, boys, to witness the like again."

A SAILOR'S LETTER SEVENTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.

When Louis XVIII, under the title of the Comte de Lille, was obliged to quit the Continent after the peace of Tilsit, and take refuge in England, he landed at Yarmouth from the Swedish frigate Freya, and was rowed ashore by a boat's crew from H. M. S. "Majestic." Pleased with the attention shown him, the royal exile left fifteen guineas as a guerdon to the men to drink his health. The honest tars, in obedience to an order which had formerly been issued on the subject of taking money from strangers, refused to avail themselves of this munificence. The present case, however, being rather an exceptional one, the men held "a talk" on the matter, when they resolved to transmit to Admiral Russell the letter, of which the following is a literal copy:

MAJESTIC, 6th day of November, 1807.

Please Your Honour:—We holded a talk about that there £15 that was sent us, and hope no offense, your honour. We don't like to take it because, as how, we knows fast enuff, that it was the true King of France that went with your honour in the boat, and that he and our own noble King, God bless 'em both, and give every one his right, is good friends now; and besides that your honour gived an order, long ago, not to take any money from nobody, and we never did take none, and Mr. Leneve that steered your honour and that there king, says he won't have no hand in it, and so does Andrew Young, the proper coxen, and we hopes no offense—so we all, one and all begs not to take it at all, so no more at present.

From your honour's dutiful servants:

(Signed) Andrew Young, coxen; James Mann, Lewis Bryan, James Lord, James Hood, W. Edwards, Jans. Halshan, Thomas Laurie, Thomas Sizers, Thomas Kesane, Simon Duft, W. Fairclough, John Cherchil, Thomas Laurence, Jacob Gabriel, William Muzzy.

How the Admiral responded to this communication, we are not informed, but it is to be hoped that the worthy tars were eventually permitted to share among them the gift from Louis. As a specimen of blunt and unadorned honesty, the above composition is perhaps unrivaled.—*Book of Days.*

Eskimizin, the noted Apache, has given orders that the women of his band shall no longer work in the field or care for stock. They are to attend to domestic duties only. The lazy young bucks rebel at this.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1884.

The building trade generally of the past season has been very encouraging, both in the number of new buildings erected, and the quality of the work done. In every quarter of the city and suburbs new buildings may be seen of superior design and of a substantial description. We might mention a fine block on the corner of Douglas and Courtney Sts erected for the Union Club. The residence of Capt. John Irving corner Menzie and Michigan Sts, a two story building 60x80 feet Queen Anne style, finished throughout in a very superior manner. Also fine new business blocks on Yates, Government Sts etc. The subjoined list has been compiled with great care, no time having been grudged to render it as accurate as possible. We have to thank Messrs. Teague, Burris, Frounce, and Harris and Hargraves, for information kindly supplied us.

YATES STREET.

Wm. Clarke, a residence 24x36 feet, with wing 16x20 feet.....	\$1,800
Mr. Johnston, a two-story building, 22x30 feet	1,500
M. Drozdowitz, house 20x30 feet	700
S. B. Gillispei, a dwelling 26x30 feet, two stories with extension stone cellar.....	5,000
Mrs. Bagnall, a large two-story dwelling.....	5,000
Hy Jewell, a two-story building, 12x60 feet....	4,000
Hi Jewell, dwelling 20x38, two stories	1,500
Hugh Caldwell, shop and dwelling, 20x50 feet	1,400
S Jones, addition, 30x45 feet, to Dominion Hotel	2,700
John Turner, Quadra street, three houses...	1,500
E White, private residence two-stories, 48x32 feet, with addition 20x18 feet.....	3,750
C Morley, soda water factory two story brick, stone facings.....	6,000
T Allsop and others, two story, brick block 45x60 feet.....	8,000
A J Langley, additions to premises, office etc	2,000
Bossi & Giesselman, basement under premises	2,450

CHINATOWN.

Has been ominously active in this line during the past season, the bulk of the buildings being of a solid and lasting character, comprising several large frame buildings, one 28x60 feet, two-story high, eight 18x35 each, and a theatre 45x80 feet..... \$13,000

Goon. Gan & Co., a brick block 90x50 feet, containing five stores. Moore & Chisholm	\$4,000
Mr. Finlayson, a fine two-story brick, with cement front, 25x70 feet, about.....	9,000
A large brick block in course of construction on the south side of Cormorant street, 51x60 feet.....	8,000
Hung Yuen, brick block 50x23 feet, two stories high	5,000
Brick lodging house for Chinese, 40x20 feet, two-story.....	4,000
C Bossi, two-story brick block, about.....	8,000
Kwong Lee & Co two substantial brick blocks of considerable extent	17,500
Loak Den & Co two story brick block, 50x60 feet.....	8,000
Also other improvements.....	5,000

SPRING RIDGE.

Mr. A Dods, teacher, a neat looking gothic residence two stories high.....	\$2,000
P Swan, a dwelling, 18x36 feet.....	600

William Booth, a small house 24x24 feet.....	\$150
William Scott, one-story house 14x20 feet ...	250
O Giles, a dwelling 18x24 feet.....	300
David Gray, a small dwelling house.....	150
Edmund Wall, residence, 24x30 feet.....	600
Robert Liddell a neat ell-shaped two-story house.....	2,000
John Carron, residence 20x26.....	500
J Lyons, one-story cottage, 30x50 feet.	1,000
Henry Behnson, a nice cottage 25x34 feet... ..	1,300

THE WORK ESTATE.

Mrs. Jackson, a two-story residence 20x30 feet, with addition 15x13 feet. Carey & Millet, contractors	\$1,200
F Gilchrist, a one-story dwelling, 20x24 feet ..	600
Public school house, 48x28 feet.....	1,400
A McLean, a one story dwelling, 16x20 feet, with addition 12x20.....	800
Mr. Ellsworth, residence 18x26 feet, one and a half stories.....	700
Mr. Smith, a residence 18x26 feet, one and a half stories.....	700
Mr. G Jeeves, dwelling 21x29 feet, one and a half stories	1,500
Mr Pridham, residence 20x30 feet, one and a half stories, with an addition, 13x16 feet	1,200
Mrs J A Coates, a one story cottage 30x40 feet	1,000
James Baker, a cottage 20x33 feet.....	1,200
Mr Bartlett, a one story cottage, 28x30 feet... ..	1,100
A S Robertson, a one story residence 34x22 feet	600
K Jennings, dwelling one and a half stories 26x27 feet.....	1,200
A Warner, one story cottage 28x32 feet	1,500
J F Beck, a two story residence 22x30 feet... ..	1,500
Mr Turpel, a two story cottage 24x30 feet, handsomely finished and painted.	2,500
Gray & Co, a one story cottage, 26x33 feet... ..	1,200
Mr Finlayson, Douglas street, a two story dwelling 20x30 feet.....	1,500

JOHNSON STREET.

C F Todd two story gothic roof, brick and stone foundation.....	\$4,500
John Greenen, a dwelling 30x40 feet	1,500
Wm Rockett, house 20x27 feet, with kitchen 12x24, one and a half stories.....	1,500
M Drozdowitz, house 20x30 feet.....	700
Jas Jackson, cottage 16x22 feet, wing 14x16.. ..	600
Jas Jackson, a dwelling one and a half stories with wing and kitchen.	1,000
Simeon Duck improvements to business block	2,000
M Rowland brick store.....	4,000
T Allsop Quadra street two cottages each two stories with kitchen.....	2,700

JOHN STREET.

J G Halpenny, frame cottage 20x22 feet with kitchen.....	\$1,200
Miss Moss, small dwelling.....	500
J Holland, small building.....	400
Mr Watson, small residence.....	500
Mr Geo Nicholson, a two story gothic residence	2,000
Messrs Holland & McDonald have erected for Mr McArthur a frame cottage 33x29 with wing 30x23	2,500
John McKinley, corner of Bridge and David streets, a six roomed cottage 26x30, with kitchen 16x13 feet.....	1,200
Mr Sherk, Henry street, a two story dwelling	1,500

FORT STREET.

John McKenzie, of the Land Office, a two-story dwelling 32x24 feet, with kitchen 12x12.	\$2,500
J P Elford, contractor, two dwellings, 26x20, with kitchen, 16x20 feet	1,800
E B Marvin, a large two story house, well finished both inside and out.	5,000
Mr Sayward, repairs to cottages.	600
F Adams improvements	500
Mr Denny, merchant, an addition of one story to his store and other improvements	6,000
M & L Young, improvement to bakery	600
Hudson Bay Co's new warehouse and C P N Co's office and improvements to wharf etc	20,000
J Weiler, three story brick factory, 30x94 feet	7,000
Mr Page two story frame residence.	3,000

GOVERNMENT STREET.

J Sayward, a large handsome residence 10x60, two stories high, built by Mr. S Gray	\$6,000
E J Gray, a two story residence, large and well finished, 30x60 feet	1,000
Capt McKinnon, Princess Avenue, two buildings for renting, 16x41 feet.	1,500
C Redfern, two story brick block stone foundation	8,000
J D Galpin three story brick building 45x50 feet.	9,000
Mr McDonald addition to Boomerang Hotel	2,000
J B Ferguson & Co improvements to store	1,000

VIEW STREET.

Miss Fell, a large two story dwelling, 38x28 feet with kitchen, McKillican & Anderson contractors	\$2,600
J J Cowley, a one story cottage 18x32 feet	700
Thos Mathews, a one story cottage	600
Mrs Lawrence, large two story dwelling, about	1,900
Mr Taylor, double cottage, and some improvements	1,800
Roman Catholic Hall 40x100 feet	5,500

PANDORA AVENUE.

Simon Anderson, double tenement dwelling, 48x32 feet, addition, 14x18 feet	\$4,500
Capt Rudlin, large residence facing the Avenue main building, 32x50	3,500
Mr White, a one story cottage	1,000
L Vigellius a two story frame residence	2,500

CHATHAM STREET.

Mrs Dauphine, a cottage, about 24x32 feet	\$1,000
Mr Maslin, two one story cottages, 28x38 feet	2,400
C Chislet, a one story cottage	1,250
Mr Turner, contractor, five two story frame houses, brick and stone foundations, 22x30 feet, with an addition, 21x14 feet	11,000
Mr Hunter Discovery street, a row of neat cabins	3,000
Thos Trounce, Herald, residence one and a half stories	1,600
M McClellan, a six roomed house, two stories, 16x30 feet, with wing, 14x16 feet	1,200
J R Mitchell, Discovery street, a two story dwelling, 22x30 feet	1,200
Wm White, one story cottage, 28 feet square	800
James Gre, Halford street, a six roomed dwelling, 40x36 feet	1,700
Joseph Kund three one story cottages	5,000
J W Williams four cottages	5,500

BAY STREET.

Mr R Collister, four cottages, 22x37 one story, Messrs Holland & McDonald contractors	\$4,400
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ROCK BAY AVENUE.

Mr Findlay, dwelling 27x21 with ell 15x14, Mr Hamilton contractor	1,500
L Jones one story cottage 36x30	800
Mrs Jackson, building, one and a half story, 18x24	1,000

NEW GORGE ROAD.

S Gray, Esq, a two story residence 30x50 feet	\$1,000
S H Sherrin, contractor, a two story cottage	1,800
Wm Boddy, mason, a brick veneer cottage 30x46 feet	1,000
A J McLellan, contractor, a commodious twelve roomed house, overlooking the city and harbor	6,000

JAMES BAY.

In this ward the majority of the buildings erected have been of a very superior character. A fine large building was erected for the late Capt. Spring. There are large spacious rooms and halls finished in a very complete manner. Cost about \$9,000

On Montreal street, J J Robertson, a residence 20x30 feet, with kitchen 12x14 feet
 1,000 || Sergeant Flewin, one story cottage about 45 feet square | 1,400 |
Captain Myers, St Lawrence street, a tasty residence	2,000
H Glide, Dallas road, a cottage about 24x30 feet	900
J Mathews, Montreal street, one story cottage	500
Mr Bednell, one story dwelling	700
E Linee, a one story cottage, 26x29 feet	900
Mr Sinclair, dwelling house, 32x38 feet	1,100
J G Urquhart, dwelling house, 25x32 feet	800
Mr Johns, Oswego street, a one story cottage, 26x30 feet; also stable	1,100
Mr Rogers, dwelling house, 26x30 feet	1,000
Mr Patton, Oswego street, two story building, 16x26 feet, with wing 14x20 feet	1,800
Dr Foster of Clinton, a fine residence on Simcoe street, 50x32 feet, with wing 42x16 feet two story with stone foundation, rooms spacious and well arranged.	8,000
Mr Cowper addition to dwelling	250
Mr Jones a one story cottage	1,000
Mr Chandler a handsome dwelling on Simcoe street, main building 30x30, two stories, Gothic style, cost about	3,000
McB Smith, a large substantial dwelling, main building 38x36 feet, two stories high with basement	4,000
C Hayward Dallas road, a six roomed house, one and a half stories.	1,200
Capt John Irving, corner of Menzie & Michigan streets, a two story building in Queen Anne style, 60x80 feet. The finishing and the furnishing of the entire building both within and without are of the most complete nature. Estimated cost	20,000
Mr Jones, gas inspector, Oswego street, cottage 50x44 feet	2,500
Alfred Flett, cottage, 50x44 feet	2,500
J J Flaherty, Toronto street, house 16x32 feet	700
J T Higgins, residence, 26x24 feet	1,000
W T Drake, two story house, 36x37 feet	3,500
Mr Prestoh, two story residence, 30x50 feet	2,500
M Johnson, dwelling 44x40 feet with wing 24x20 feet	5,000

RAILWAY BRIDGE, OVER KAITSIIE SLOUGH,
NEAR PORT HAMMOND JUNCTION.



Thorton Fell, barrister, two story residence, 26x20, with kitchen 16x20 feet	2.400
Mrs Bittancourt, Belcher street, two story dwelling, 30x34 feet	3.500
Mr Bailey Mears street, dwelling 16x30 feet with wing 16x20 feet	1.000
Welch Rithet & Co, new building and improvements at the outer wharf (Rithetville)	40.000
F S Barnard, a large well finished residence	5.000
St James Episcopal Church, 74x36	3.500
D Lenevue, Michigan avenue a fine residence, 53x40 feet two stories finished in a superior manner	4.000
E G Prior Pemberton street, commodious two story residence 41x70 feet	5.000
W G Cameron, Bird Cage Walk, nice cottage	2.300
B H John, two residences, cottage and stable	13.700
Capt John Irving, new barn	1.500

DOUGLAS STREET.

Union Club three story brick building	\$16.000
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NORTH PARK STREET.

T W Peiro, dwelling 20x30 feet with wing	\$1.000
Benjamin Collinson, dwelling 16x24 feet	700
Mr Hilton, dwelling 36x18 feet	900
J P Walls, barrister, addition to dwelling	1.000

VARIOUS.

R Grant, Church Hill, three houses, each two stories	\$8.000
M Jorand, Church Hill, private hotel	7.000
A two story cottage, Broughton street, 40x44 feet	3.000
J R Tait, Kane street two cottages	2.000
Truck & Dray Co. new stable 40x70 feet	2.000
E Woods neat cottage, 30x38 feet	2.000
On Store street, the Dominion Saw Mill Company, a store room	200
Muirhead & Mann, an addition to the planing mill, 40x90, an addition 30x40 to store-room and new office	3.000
On Work street, R W Colpin, dwelling house 30x30 with wing 16x12, also a boat building shop	1.500
Improvements to Mr Turner's residence	300
Improvements to Hon Mr Drake's residence	1.500
Geo Collins, brick building with stone foundation, 30x56 feet, ten rooms below and six above	4.000
Sam Hosley, a two story dwelling, 20x24, with wing, 12x20 feet	1.200
F Wilson Cook street, a cottage 32x12 feet, with wing 16x20 feet	2.000
Mrs Grant, Blanchard street, a six roomed cottage	700
Mr Burgess, a two story dwelling 34x32 feet	1.500
Thos Styles, Amelia street, two story dwelling, 27x19 feet	1.500
T G Moody, a store 36x19 feet	700
S Gray, stair factory, 30x65 feet, three stories engine house 20x20 feet	2.500
Johnson Walker & Flett, planing mill, etc., 120x50 feet, two story, engine house 24x36	3.000
Agricultural Hall, Beacon Hill	5.000
Joseph Dwyer, Cormorant street, a cottage	1.000
Joshua Davies, Cook street, additions and repairs	3.500
Office and fixtures, Wharf street	1.200
James Burnes, Kingston street, nice residence	4.500
R Harvey, near Government House commodious two story frame residence	4.600

Goodacre & Dooley abattoir	1.500
A E B Davie, addition and alterations to residence	2.500

SYNOPSIS.

Yates Street	\$ 47.300
Chinatown	85.900
Spring Ridge	9.150
The Work Estate	21.400
Johnson Street	21.800
John Street	9.800
Fort Street	50.000
Government Street	31.500
View Street	13.100
Pandora Avenue	11.500
Chatham Street	35.650
New Gorge Road	19.700
James Bay	158.850
Douglas Street	16.000
North Park Street	3.600
Various	70.900
Sundry Improvements estimated	50.000

Grand Total	\$656.150
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FORE-ARMED.

"If you greatly desire peace, be well prepared for war." Is an old and true saying

In looking at the daily and weekly press of this and other lands, we are gratified to observe that throughout the British Empire, at home and abroad, in the great seaports especially, there is increasing desire for improvement, up to the latest matured decision of the best military and naval authorities of late and now seriously considering the question of Imperial defence. In this our seaport, soon to be a great one, everything is needed. Earthworks home, and outlying, provided with the best modern cannon, not a few obsolete ones, torpedo boats of the various kinds deemed essential in older seaports. And a reasonable proportion of seasoned and skilled men for every service. Thus prepared and led, our local militia and artillery men would, in the day of need, be much more than holiday soldiers.

If war is to come, it may flash suddenly on Britons. The dark intrigues, not many years ago, of certain continental magnates, bent on despoiling the weak, and seriously altering the map of Europe, cannot yet be forgotten. One of these misguided men sometimes termed "the modern Mephistopheles," still lives, and, although with diminishing power,—witness his late defeat in the reichstag—still schemes, as selfishly as ever for his country's aggrandizement and the bamboozlement of all standing in the way.

To us it seems that the United Kingdom and United States kindred and commercial people, who of late have by arbitration settled their own differences, could not now act more wisely than resolutely and persistantly to set in the highest order their own maritime defences, far and near, to keep them so and increase their respective navies as well. This outlay, commendable indeed, would in the end be money saved. Thus, conjointly, as thirds-men, they could check tendency to war, between ambitious, or jealous continental powers, and, a nobler work still, they could protect weak powers, from aggression on the part of stronger ones. If it be the correct thing for a strong individual to protect a weak one, from unjust attack, surely it is much more so, for christian

relations in the van of civilization and progress to take part with the feeble against the mighty. Of course it is assumed that in the national case, right would clearly be with the weak.

Democratic France, which from the days of Hastings, to those of Fontenoy, and Waterloo, has surely long enough batt'ed Albion, should cordially join the proposed alliance of English speakers, the world over going on at home, in practical ways developing more and more government by the people for the people.

To Britishers, T. Colani in the following words, eloquently speaks in the *Fortnightly* of last February, a Franco-English alliance.

"You will triumph over these difficulties, because there is, within you a force of irresistible expansion, to which the spirit of democracy will have given fresh vigor. But these difficulties you will assuredly experience, these perils you will inevitably encounter. You too will have your hour of suffering. May you then in that hour, casting your eyes beyond the *Pas de Calais*, let your gaze rest with confidence upon a sister-nation, your elder in democracy, your junior in political wisdom.

Whether the two countries know it or do not know it, whether they wish it, or do not wish it, France and England must be bound together, in the near future. If the one falls, the other, left alone, will be no longer able to stand upright!

WHY NOT.

We live in an age of rapid development and wonderful results. The busy brain of the inventor to-day conceives an idea, to-morrow it becomes the necessary adjunct of civilization. The telephone, the wonder of a few years ago, now comparatively familiar to every one, is yet apparently but in its embryotic state; and is capable of far greater services than those for which it has, up to now been used. The engineer of the International Telephone Company, recently, very successfully conducted an experiment; by which they were enabled to maintain a conversation between St. Petersburg and Bologne, a distance of 2,465 miles. The instruments used were the Blake transmitter, and Bell receiving. The officers of the company stated that they were confident of being able shortly to converse with ease at a distance of 4,665 miles; provided the necessary conditions, favorable to the transmission of telephonic sounds were combined. If such achievements are practicable what a boon to the scattered settlements on our northern coast, and in the interior such a system would become. In the busy summer season, the advantages to the canneries, and sawmills &c., of the north; of having instantaneous communication with the capital, would be incalculable. To them it would mean a saving of time and money, conducing to comfort, annihilating isolation, and forging a link between us and these little outlying communities, freighted with invaluable lasting and mutual benefits.

Fifteen years ago there were but 100,000 head of cattle in Colorado. There were half as many buffaloes as domestic animals. To say that to-day Colorado has \$30,000,000 invested in horned cattle is not overstating it. The buffaloes disappeared ten years ago.

RUSSIA'S WOOL PRODUCTION.

Consul Van Riper, at Moscow in a late report, discusses the wool production of Russia, which, he intimates, is of interest, in that it is one of the principal exports from Russia to the United States. The well-known Russia carpet wool is "a product of the south-eastern Governments," and "not to be found equal in length and strength in any other part of the world." The next best in quality are the "Donskoi fleeces," to be found in the steppes on both sides of the river Don. Savolga fleeces are becoming rare, as the Government has gradually driven its cultivators off from the good grazing lands along the Volga to a more sterile territory. Moscow is the Russia wool market. "Owing to the direct and growing relations between America and Russia, the time has arrived" when it would be more advantageous to American merchants and manufacturers to purchase their necessary quantities "direct," as importing firms in New York, Philadelphia and Boston have already done. Germany and England are active competitors for this trade. Wool is generally very loosely packed, but the attention of shippers has been called to the importance of packing more carefully, as the Atlantic steamers charge by measurement and not by weight; and another advantage is, that proper packing protects the wool against undue moisture.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE HERE.—The Santa Rosa woolen mill is a 3-set mill, equipped with the latest improved machinery. A contemporary says of it:—This is a California mill run as it should be. There is not a superfluous hand employed, each one having his place, and rendering value received. The goods manufactured are twilled flannels, from five to eight ounces per yard, white, scarlet and navy blue, all first-class goods. The mills run full time, and cannot keep up with the orders. No Chinamen are employed. It is not run by a stock company; thus it is not obliged to support a lot of high-priced officers. With such careful and economical management, it is not surprising that the mill is making money for its owners.

RENEWAL OF BRAIN CELLS.—According to the novel computation of a German histologist, who has been calculating the aggregate cell forces of the human brain, the cerebral mass is composed of at least 30,000,000 of nerve cells, each an independent body, organism, and microscopic brain, so far as concerns its vital relations, but subordinated to a higher purpose in relation to the function of the organ, each living a separate life, individually, though socially subject to a higher law of function. The life term of a nerve cell he estimates to be about 60 days, so that 5,000,000 die every day, about 200,000 every hour, and nearly 3,500 every minute, to be succeeded by an equal number of their progeny, while once in every 60 days a man has a totally new brain.

Luminous key-hole trimmings and door knobs are said to be in great favor with the bibulous inclined persons, and convenient for others. They are made of glass and the back is covered with luminous paint giving forth a light which may be seen considerable of a distance on the darkest nights.

EVENTS IN PAST NOVEMBERS.

First. All Saints' Day. "This festival takes its origin from the conversion, in the seventeenth century, of the Pantheon at Rome into a Christian place of worship, and its dedication by Pope Boniface IV to the Virgin and all the martyrs." The preceding evening (Oct. 31st,) All Hallows Eve, or Halloween, was once all over the United Kingdom devoted to practices and amusements conceived in these modern days to have been of heathen origin. Nothing in the Church observances of All Saints' Day seems to have justified the strange notions connected with this widely observed festival. Superstition formerly ascribed to children born on Halloween the faculty of perceiving and holding intercourse with supermundane beings.

Died. 1774. Alexander Cruden, an Aberdonian, settled as a bookseller in London; where, in 1737 he published his concordance of the Bible, still regarded as a work of great merit. A benevolent but eccentric enthusiast whose vagaries did not efface the esteem he otherwise earned.

Born, 1609. Sir Matthew Hale, an eminent judge, who to his grandchildren left the following advice: "I will not have you begin or pledge any health, for it is become one of the greatest artifices of drinking, and occasions of quarreling in the kingdom. If you pledge one health, you oblige yourself to pledge another, and a third, and so onward, and, if you pledge as many as will be drunk, you must be debauched and drunk. If they must needs know your reason, it is a fair answer, 'That your grandfather brought you up, from whom, under God, you have the estate you enjoy or expect, left this in command with you, that you should never begin or pledge a health.'" Hale was one of the council for Archbishop Laud, and also for Charles I. He took the Covenant and Engagement, and from Cromwell accepted the position of Judge on the Common Bench. He refused to act under Richard Cromwell. At the restoration, 1660, he was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and until 1671, Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In that year he died. In the "Task" are the lines,

Immortal Hale! for deep discernment praised
And sound integrity, not more than famed
For sanctity of manners undefiled,"

Make him, along with Romilly and others, a model, for law students of to day. Apropos of that drinking, in the roystering times of the first and second Charles Stuart, well browned toast water disguised in a wine decanter, was probably not used as a beverage at convivial gatherings.

In November, 1755, the great earthquake of Lisbon occurred. It was felt at Loch Lomond, Scotland, the waters of which surged up beyond and subsided below its usual level, thus favoring Mallet's theory that an earth wave, proceeding with great velocity, is part of the yet mysterious earthquake process.

November 4, 1677, William of Orange and Mary Stuart of York were married at St. James Palace at 3 p. m., King Charles greatly favoring, while his brother James had gloomy forebodings as to what such a match would eventuate in. All the ridiculous and indelicate customs of the rough olden time were observed on this occasion, the "Merry Monarch"

taking prominent part in them. These absurd usages, "more honored in the breach than in the observance," were first dispensed with at the marriage of the third George with Queen Charlotte, in 1760, the year of his accession. George, with all his faults was sincerely religious, a considerate husband, and a kind father.

November 5, 1605, the anniversary of the discovery and prevention of the gunpowder plot. About twenty years ago by an ordinance of the Queen in Council, the Church of England special services for the 5th of November, the martyrdom of Charles I and the restoration of Charles II, have been abolished.

November 7, 1594, killed in assaulting a fort near Brest, the enterprising Yorkshireman, Sir Martin Frobisher, who in 1588 aided Drake, the elements soon largely assisting, to smash the Spanish Armada. Frobisher—who discovered the narrow passage Frobisher Strait, of rugged and forbidding shores, north of Cape Farewell and West Greenland—is chiefly remembered as a daring explorer of the Arctic Coast, in search of the supposed North West passage to India, which word had three hundred years ago a wider and more infinite meaning than now it has. Then, the British Isles had no commercial interest, either in North America or in Hindostan. Now, in both, Britain's concerns are intimate great, and varied, moral, as well as material.—Soon, by railway from Halifax to the Pacific the great dream of the past will be realized, as far as regards closer connection of Europe, America, and Asia. A railway from Calcutta through British Burmah, and on to Hongkong is already talked of, in London, in India, and other parts of the Orient. In these modern times, gigantic projects of practical utility are soon realized.

From these nineteenth century notions, not day dreams, we confidently assert, we turn to events of some eight hundred years ago, namely a brief review of the good deeds of St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, whose claim to sainthood in the Roman Calendar rests on merits of no dubious order, although some allowance may be made when it is considered that much of the information regarding this doubtless good sovereign, is derived from the report of her confessor, Turgot, a niece or grand niece of Edward, the Confessor, and sister of Edgar Atheling, the Saxon, and German Margaret passed her youth in exile, under the proverbially salutary discipline of adversity. When flying from William the Conqueror, she and her brother were shipwrecked on the coast of Scotland, where they were courteously received by Malcolm III, son of "the gracious Duncan" of Shakespeare's Macbeth. Malcolm, called Canmore, (in Celtic meaning Bighead), married Margaret at Dunfermline, when she was twenty-four years of age. They had a family of six sons and two daughters, one of whom, Maud, married Henry Beauclerc, or Scholar 1st of England. Margaret became noted for earnest endeavor to have her children well educated, and trained up in the way they should go, most anxious that through prosperity they should not become arrogant. She was even and kind to her servants, solicitous for the good all; she in many instances furnished Englishmen, prisoners of war in Scotland, with money for their ransom. She was universally beloved. She, on her deathbed, heard that her husband and eldest son, Edward, had been killed fighting at Alnwick against William Rufus.

INSTABILITY OF MANY OF OUR SOCIETIES, OR INSURANCE.

We have many societies which offer certain inducements to their members to insure their lives for one, two or three thousand dollars at a very low rate. The difference between the rate asked by the Knights of Pythias, Chosen Friends and kindred societies, and that asked by established companies is so great, as to call for an enquiry into the cause of the difference.

It will be found that the Life Insurance companies doing business here all ask about the same rate for the same age. All claim to conduct their business in the most economical manner, and that their rates are the lowest possible to be safe. How then is it that the rates charged by the societies are so much lower, (about one-half, than the companies?)

A consideration of the following points will tend, I think, to show that insurance in the societies, such as the Legion of Honor, A. O. U. W., and others, is not safe: A man wishes to insure for \$1000, and finds that in one of the above societies it will cost him (if he is forty), from 15 to twenty dollars a year, or less, the greater the number of members paying in, the less relatively he has to pay; some with larger membership charging so low that he has only to pay at the rate of fourteen cents for each death. A society like this must have a membership of 14,000, and each is insured for \$1000, or more. If we take the average life of the insured at thirty years after becoming a contributor, he will have paid in \$450 or \$600, and the society has to pay his heirs \$1000. Suppose all the members die in thirty years and are replaced by 14,000 new members who are under the same obligations; these new members will have to pay the heirs of the deceased, at \$1000 each, \$14,000,000, but will only have received about one half, since they will only have paid 14,000 multiplied by 14 cts plus 14 cts on 13,999 plus etc., an ever decreasing series, until the last shall have paid fourteen cents on one; or the present members will have paid about \$7,000,000, and the other \$7,000,000 will have been paid by the incoming members, that is the incoming members have to pay about one-half (or more) of the society's obligations or debts, and have to depend on new members for the other half. It can be seen, perhaps, more readily thus: A member insures for \$2,000; but even if he lives forty years thereafter, he will have paid less than half of what his heirs are entitled to draw.

Making due allowance for all profits, where is the balance to come from? Somebody must lose some time, since everyone draws out more than double of what he puts in.

It is not as if the money was being used again at a

profit and was thereby enabled to accrue interest. It is all paid out and not in fact gathered till due and required.

It is evident that to succeed the society must have an ever-increasing membership, but it is also evident that it cannot do so indefinitely, and I believe some of the societies in the East are beginning to fail after only twenty year's operation.

A society constituted on the above principles is not by any means a fraud, but it would be well for anyone wishing to insure to consider whether in this new and "glorious" country of ours, the prospective increase of population would justify the risk of the society continuing good for his lifetime, and also to consider that any money paid into either of these societies is absolutely lost and unproductive till death. A Life Insurance Policy in a good reliable company is good collateral security to borrow on, and, therefore, has some value, which must go on increasing, but the societies must fail whenever their membership ceases to increase at such a rate as to keep the death-rate low.

REMINISCENCES.

"How far did you get out that night?" "Oh! I only got out to the meadows fourteen miles out. Charley ——— kept it then. I got a good start in the morning for the trains had got two weeks' start of me, though I had heard they had trouble crossing Hope Mountain. I panted along at a pretty good speed as I had a good horse; but he had to carry not only me and my blankets and grub, but barley for himself for three days, as there was snow from one to ten feet deep on the summit. I had got to the twenty-eight mile flat, a dismal, cedar swamp, dark at mid-day, and tied up Roger to a tree, made him as comfortable as possible and was cooking some beans, when I heard a noise as of voices, and in a few seconds two Indians made their appearance. I was awfully surprised, to say the least, for I knew that they would never be there in the ordinary course of events; and they were ugly rascals too. However, I had to put a good face on the matter, and when their dog undertook to sniff at the bean-billy, I bawled him good, and they then saw my pistol for the first time. They then told me they were going on; I had him down to pretend I didn't care, but I didn't sleep, you may depend. I was awfully glad when they went, and I watched them through the little bower I had made to keep the dew off, when I saw them about forty or fifty yards off—by the fitful glare of my fire—first one hop off one side of the trail and the other on the other side. "I'm in for it now," thought I, and think I could have heard a cricket chirp half-a-mile off, so intently I listened, but not a sound; and daren't move, to let them know I was on the watch, but there I lay slowly turning my head from side to side, ready to spring; and my pistol ready.

I must have passed one and-a-half or two hours with every muscle and sense on full tension without result, when on slowly turning my head again, I saw something I hadn't seen before. The moon had risen enough to throw a shadow, and I glared at it

something which was perfectly still, and not a sound. All at once my horse began to snort loudly, and I thought, "If that isn't an Indian, I can do no harm; if it is, he has no business there." I slowly raised my pistol and fired! I never heard such a racket in my life; I had thought myself and horse the only living creatures in many miles, now the whole woods seemed alive. The report of the pistol seemed ten times louder than usual, and such a crashing, fluttering and snorting as seemed to fill the whole valley. I expected a final rush of my enemies when they found they were discovered, but no Indian yell awoke the echoes. When the smoke cleared away the thing had gone. I lay down again but I couldn't sleep. As soon as I could see to keep the trail I was off, I got breakfast at a creek about ten o'clock, and that day came up with Milby's and Ward's pack train. Tompkins and Jones were just ahead about half a day and Duncan was just about over the mountain.

Ladner and Smith had the contract to cut a trail through the snow and had cut through a gudge. The trains brushed it as well as they could, but still the animals went through and they were lying around in all directions. The Indians were carrying the loads out to solid footing, and it was two of those worthies that had deserted "Jack the boatman," that paid me the nocturnal visit; and as I afterwards learned one of them had by *some means* got his arm broken while making his way down to the Fraser I had some bother getting over, myself. I kept on, on top of the snow, till I found it would not carry me, I got off, and still he sunk; I took off my blankets and grub, no use, I therefore stripped him, left everything on the snow on top of the mountain. It was still early in the day and I thought I could lead my horse over and go back for the things and still get out of snow by dark but he floundered down so often and had to get on the beaten trail so carefully that it was late when I got out, and tied him under a stunted fir, and went back for my "iktas." I got back just at dark, gave him his barley and lay down without attempting to kindle a fire, but I slept warm, for I found in the morning that besides my blankets I had a coating of six inches of the "beautiful" snow for a coverlet. However I got out to the grass that night caught up with Duncan and had a good feed and nights rest that night."

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The chief event in the near future in this province will be the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway for traffic. It already is across the Rocky Mountains in its westward progress and more than 200 miles of the line has been made easterly, from the seaboard at Burrard's Inlet. The gap will be closed next year. This will be an important fact in Pacific slope history, and though the season was late I did not like to be in Victoria without crossing to the mainland and seeing something of the country along the line. I must remove two misconceptions, namely, that the route of the Canadian Pacific is difficult and the climate very severe. The truth is that the Kicking Horse Pass of the Rocky Mountains is greatly lower than the passes used by the Northern and Central Pacific railways and the route of the Canadian Pacific thence to the seaboard is comparatively easy, chiefly along river valleys. We must dismiss, also, from our minds the notion that this Northern line will be under any special climatic disadvantages.

I left Victoria for the mainland in the comfortable steamer Princess Louise on a cloudy dampish morning. The first faint flush of dawn appeared in the east as I left my hotel for the wharf. By and by the day cleared, with a good fog-scattering breeze from the north, so that I was in luck for seeing the

FAR FAMED SCENERY

Between Vancouver Island and the mainland. True, the season was latish and I dare say I lost some of the more charming effects of atmospheric light and shade, but the greens, golden and russets of the woods and the grasses were pretty behind the dark rocks of the shores and among the gray lichen-cruste boulders on the surface. A lady passenger on hearing that I was a stranger lamented the sedateness of the season and assured me that the islands and the watery passages were "awfully pretty" in Summer, when seen through a dreamy, sea-born haze. This I can well believe, but for the present I was highly pleased both with the landscape and the seascape. The scenery is, I should say, charming rather than grand, at least the grandeur is only in the effect of the distant mountains to the east and south, which were not very clearly visible on the occasion. We ran smoothly past a multitude of islands and emerged from a narrow pass—Plumper Pass—into the open gulf, there about fifteen miles wide. Vancouver and its outlying islets are rock-girt, but not bold or rugged, in this part of the littoral. The shores curve endlessly into bays, coves and nooks, and are in general low, with many small promontories. Everywhere the rocks are bossy, like the back of a whale or dolphin, a big one here and there ending a promontory, but commonly they cover the shore line with a succession of such rocks rising and sinking in gentle undulations into one another. The steamboat often goes so near to the shore, among the

INTRICATE PASSAGE AND ENDLESS ISLETS,

That one can trace the ruts and scratches on the rocks—silent memorials these of the long vanished ice age of which geologists tell us. The islands are of almost every size and shape, rocky and wooded, but with good soil in parts, and more herbage than one would expect from their appearance. A person of Crusoe-like proclivities might here suit himself well. Many of the islands that are suitable for settlement are occupied by sheep farmers, whose nutrition is choice, and fruits, also, luscious. I was informed further that these waters abound with the best food and oil fishes—salmon, cod, halibut, sole, flounder, haddock, herring, sardine, smelt, "oolachan" (candlefish) and many others, with plenty of the shark tribe. Fishing must become a great business here—the salmon canning and oil packing already represents much capital—for these sheltered waters, innumerable harbors, coves and beaches, and the mild, open winters, give wonderful facilities to the fisherman. Looking back towards Vancouver, before steaming into the gulf, I could see that the coast was in general low, undulating back to moderately high hills, with every variety of mass and outline.

I have spoken of "rocks," but these are only seen on the shore line; the bones of the country do not stick through a scanty skin of soil and turf. On the contrary the surface is dark with foliage—vegetation everywhere almost tropical in luxuriance, except on the small prairies or "oak openings," as some here call them. A high distant point, northeasterly up the gulf was pointed out to me as the famous Tex-

ada Island, which contains a mountainous mass of iron—a coarsely granular magnetite with very little phosphorus well situated for mining, smelting and shipment. But we speed towards the mainland, the high hills of which curve inland in front of us. Muddy, now, is the sea; melancholy the lonely lighthouse, near which a crew of three men were lost last month in a small boat, winding is the channel among the shifting sand banks. Soon a great tract of low land appears, filling the area of the above mentioned curve, or what can be seen of it, but the mouth of the Fraser cannot easily be distinguished by a stranger owing to the towness of the land. Captain George Vancouver nearly a century ago, whose book I have on my knee—deeming it one of old as if I were reading Herodotus—entirely missed the

MOUTH OF THE FRASER,

But went into Burrard's Inlet, fourteen miles N. N. W. I gazed on the scene with interest as we entered the river. Away to the right, on the shore, is a high, white-faced cliff ending a wooded promontory, called Point Roberts, which is severed by the boundary line—the 49th parallel. Further on, the mountains seem to ... an island beyond sight, returning to the sea-board a long way north, about Burrard's Inlet. We entered by the southern arm. The river is about a half mile broad, current three or four miles an hour, water clay-colored, but good to drink when filtered, the banks low and muddy, no rocks visible, depth considerable at high water, the tide goes 60 miles up; vessels drawing 18 to 20 feet have gone 30 miles up. On both sides a wide expanse, covered with an immense growth of wild grasses, only a few clumps of trees, dotted with farm steadings and fences, soil deep, black earth or blue clay. Northeasterly a belt closes the surface view, showing thicker timber in the distance up the river. A man at my elbow, slouch hat, dirty suspenders, jean pants tucked into muddy boots, four days beard streaked with tobacco squirts, bony, honest face, healthy, hardy and very much at his ease, who, from Nebraska had settled here a few years ago, answered my questions very kindly, and spoke in high terms of the farming capabilities of this Lower Fraser region or New Westminster district, as it is called. "Say! I'll wager that we can raise right here larger and better crops, acre for acre, than can be raised anywhere on the continent. Red River and the Wabash included. Put up your money and I'll name the farms. Don't care what the crop is, any grain, any root. I'll take you on fruits, too. You bet we'll come out ahead. You can't beat us either on thick-meated, sweet beef and mutton."—*S. F. Journal of Commerce.*

STARTING FOR CHINA.

The steamer *Sardonyx* is announced to sail for China on the 22nd inst. If the trade should be found sufficient she will probably be retained on that route. Perhaps the *Sardonyx* will prove to be the pioneer in opening up a large direct trade between Canada and the Orient. She will take over a large number of Chinamen from Victoria who wish to return to their native land.—*Victoria Daily Times.*

Well done, Victoria pioneering, without outside financiering or direction, the coming great direct trade between North-West America and Eastern Asia.

NOVEMBER, 1884.

November, 1884, with far less rain and strong wind than the same month had in 1883, had more frequent showers and much more of leaden cloud and fog. Hence, perhaps, greater sickliness, for wholesome agitation of the atmosphere by sea breezes, and flushing of the gutters by heavy rains seldom happened. November, 1884, had only three really fine days, and only four more on which the sun made even one appearance. Below are given full details:

1 Cloudy, wet.	16 Cloudy, mist.
2 Cloudy, dry.	17 Cloudy, mist.
3 Cloudy, wet.	18 Cloudy, mist.
4 Cloudy, wet.	19 Cloudy, mist.
5 Cloudy, dry.	20 Cloudy, mist.
6 Cloudy, wet.	21 Fine, white frost.
7 Changeable, with rain.	22 Cloudy, heavy white frost.
8 Cloudy, wet.	23 Cloudy.
9 Cloudy, dry.	24 Cloudy, wet.
10 Cloudy, wet.	25 Cloudy, wet.
11 Changeable, dry fog.	26 Fine, white frost.
12 Changeable, fog.	27 Fine, white frost.
13 Changeable, light fog.	28 Cloudy, foggy.
14 Cloudy, dry.	29 Cloudy.
15 Cloudy, mist.	30 Cloudy.

Three, fine; 8, cloudy, wet; 8, cloudy, dry; 1, wet, partial sunshine; 3, dry, with fog or mist; 7, cloudy, mist or fog. White frost four times.

	Therm't'r Max. Min.	Bar. 9 A. M.	Bar. 9 P. M.	Rain.	Wind.
1	51 43	29.91	30.01	0.43	Moderate Southerly.
2	51 37	30.10	30.08	.....	Moderate to fresh Westerly.
3	51 42	29.98	30.10	0.27	Moderate North-east.
4	55 46	30.10	30.22	0.11	Moderate North-east.
5	55 40	29.90	29.89	.....	Light North-east.
6	56 45	29.78	29.86	0.03	Light North-east.
7	58 41	29.98	30.02	.....	Calm.
8	51 40	29.91	29.90	0.04	Calm North-east.
9	55 38	29.90	29.88	.....	Light North-east.
10	57 45	29.82	30.88	0.11	Light North-east.
11	58 49	30.12	30.14	.....	Light North-east.
12	52 46	30.14	30.14	0.02	Light North-east.
13	46 43	30.04	30.07	.....	Light North-east.
14	48 42	30.03	30.05	.....	Light North-east.
15	50 43	30.06	30.07	0.13	Light North-east.
16	49 44	30.14	30.20	.....	Light North-east.
17	46 43	30.24	30.27	.....	Light North-east.
18	43 40	30.22	30.14	.....	Light North-east.
19	43 40	30.12	30.04	.....	Light Easterly.
20	42 37	30.09	29.90	.....	Light Easterly.
21	44 33	29.90	29.98	.....	Moderate North-east.
22	41 27	29.69	29.13	.....	Light Westerly.
23	50 39	30.05	29.85	0.16	Light Westerly.
24	52 41	29.95	29.10	0.12	Light North-east.
25	51 46	30.01	29.91	0.28	Light North-east.
26	55 42	30.20	30.31	.....	Light S. W. to S. E.
27	49 36	30.20	30.16	.....	Light Northerly to S. W.
28	48 40	30.24	30.29	.....	Light South-west.
29	44 38	29.20	30.29	.....	Light North-east.
30	48 38	29.16	30.08	.....	Fresh North'y to fresh S. W.

Rainfall to 30th November, 1884.....	21.51 inches
Rainfall to 30th November, 1883.....	23.10 inches
Rainfall for November, 1884.....	6.63 inches

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

Since the Centennial no exposition has ever been held in the United States at all approaching in importance this now held at New Orleans, and in fact that nothing like it has ever been seen in the country before. The situation of New Orleans is one of the finest in the world. Before the war it was the great metropolis of the South, and bids fair to be in the future. Its population according to the census of 1880 was 216,090, and cannot now be less than 260,000. Its location at the mouth of the Mississippi and its forty-two navigable tributaries draining the heart of the North American continent is such, that nothing finer commercially can be imagined. The Mississippi and its tributaries drain twenty States and Territories—has a navigable water-way

15,710 or nearly 16,000 miles. It is the natural outlet of all the States and Territories here referred to, and their teeming millions—the place where all their industries will some day seek a market, so far as they seek a foreign one, and into the port of which shall be poured the riches of the commerce of the earth into the lap of the valley of the Father of Waters. Directly opposite, almost, to New Orleans is the mouth of one of the great rivers of South America, the mighty Orenoco, which leads navigation right into the heart of the South American continent. The tributaries of the Orenoco interlock with those of the world of waters, the Amazon, while the latter, by its southern tributaries, is brought to the doors of navigation of the Rio de la Plata, thus leading through thousands of miles of waterway right through into the heart of the southern portion of the Americas, and perhaps the one greatest in natural resources. From Lake Itasca to Buenos Ayres, there is an almost uninterrupted navigation of nine thousand miles. with the Crescent city in the commercial centre. It has also direct communication with the great Congo Valley of South America and its hundred millions of people, while the proposed Nicaragua and Panama canals, and the proposed Tehuantepec ship railroad, brings it to the Orient and the Pacific.

The South is entering on a new life, and new Orleans will be the busy centre of that life. The seven million bales of cotton raised from the Ohio to the Mexique Bay, and from the Atlantic to the western border of Texas will all find a market there, and not only a market but a place of manufacture, whence it will be dispersed abroad to clothe the peoples of the world. The cotton alone is worth more than two hundred millions of dollars. Place the imports on what it will have paid for at a similar sum, and you have a possible outcome of commerce of four hundred millions per annum, and arising from a single article. Truly, cotton is king. England is sending the Great Eastern with a full line of exhibits. When she is anchored in the stream she will serve as a great hotel for the city's guests. This exposition will, therefore, be the most representative ever held in America, and may be truly termed a peaceful congress of the nations.—*S. F. Journal of Commerce.*

THE PIONEERS.

The following extracts are from an article written for the Pioneer Society by President John Kurtz, Esq. And at the same time we avail ourselves of the opportunity to thank the officers and members for an invitation to their annual dinner on Saturday, the 6th inst. The Resources was there and noted the sayings and doings of our brother pioneers:

The employes of the Hudson Bay Company may very properly be classed as the pioneers of the white race in British Columbia. These, under the auspices of Sir James Douglass, Roderick Finlayson, Charles Ross, A. Lee Lewis, and others, whose names I cannot now recall to mind, settled in Victoria in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and were subsequently join-

ed by the French-Canadian voyageurs from Hudson Bay and the Red River settlements.

Next came the discovery of gold deposits on the bars and benches of the Fraser river, which caused the rush of miners, merchants, farmers, and artisans. Every available steam or sailing ship was pressed into the service of bringing passengers and freight from California; but the history of that remarkable influx of population and sequent exodus has been written. Whilst those who remained, with whom we have now to do, may well and not inaptly be classed in the category of pioneers of British Columbia. Victoria, under the impetus, soon became a city of commercial importance, although rival towns sprang up, mushroom like, in all directions. But these were soon abandoned and Victoria, New Westminster, Langley, Hope, and Yale became the leading places.

Gradually the miners worked their toilsome way up the Fraser and Thompson, and in the year 1859 to the Quesnelle and Horse Fly rivers; then in 1860 ascended the North Fork to Cariboo lake. At this time Keithley and Harvey discovered the auriferous creeks which still bear their respective names. Snow shoe and Swamp rivers were also explored, and in September of the same year a party of pioneer prospectors, consisting of Capt. Bowen, John Rose, R. McDonald, and George Weaver, crossed the mountain southward on snow-shoes and discovered Antler Creek. (So named from a pair of magnificent Cariboo antlers found there.)

Williams, the richest creek ever discovered in the world, was prospected in May, '61, but until August the miners had only been working the top dirt down to the blue clay. In that month Abbott & Co. dug through the clay and found the rich deposit of gold on and in the crevices of the slate bed-rock. The news of these discoveries soon reached Victoria and California, and another episode in the history of the Province occurred, which might be here alluded to as the rush of '61 and '62. This, with subsequent discoveries on Lightning, Lowhee, Grouse, and other creeks, induced people from Canada and England to visit and settle in the (then) Colony. And to day, as we thus briefly recall the advent of the various classes of those still living, who were amongst the early settlers and pioneers, and to whom many of the names and places will come to mind familiarly back again, let us recall the memory of the many—very many—who have passed away. They brought with them health and sinewy strength; it was to their pluck and indomitable perseverance we owe so much, and we join in the solemn requiem of the closing year with this reminiscence of their useful career as pioneers of civilization and commerce in the wilds of British Columbia during the stirring times of '58 and the early sixties.

J. K.

Bernhardt to Macbeth.—Macbeth: "Is this a dagger that I see before me?" Voice from the pit: "No; it's Sarah."

"Pat Hewins,' says I, 'is it yourself that it is?' 'Murphy,' says he, 'that's not my name,' And thin we looked at each other again, and sure enough it was nayther of us!"

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DAVIE & POOLEY, Langley St. Hon. A. E. B. Davie & C. E. Pooley, M. P. P. Barristers and Attorneys-at-law, Notaries, etc.

DRAKE & JACKSON, cor. Bastion and Langley Sts. Hon. M. W. T. Drake & R. E. Jackson, Esq. Barristers-at-law, Notaries Public, etc.

HETT, HON. J. ROLAND, Langley Street. Barrister-at-law, Notary Public, etc., etc.

JOHNSON, EDWIN, Barrister-at-law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Office, Bastion Street, corner of Government St.

WALLS, JOHN PATMORE, Langley Street. Barrister-at-law, etc., etc.

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LANGELHARDT, J. Custom House, Shipping and Commission Agent. Office on Turner's Wharf, Yates Street. P. O. box 167.

CUTLERY.

FOX, M. & H. A. Govt. St. importers of all kinds of knives, razors, scissors, table cutlery, nickel and electro-plated ware.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

SHEARS & PAGE, "London House," Government St. Importers of Fancy Dry Goods, Millinery, etc., Wholesale and Retail.

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MOORE & CO. Importers, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Yates St., S. E. corner of Langley. Established 1858.

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SAUNDERS, HENRY, Johnson Street. Large stock fresh goods; also, fine wines and liquors.

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DIARD HOUSE, Redon & Hartnagel, Proprietors. The only first-class house in the city. View Street, between Broad & Douglas.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A WILLING WITNESS.—"Do you know the prisoner well?" asked the attorney. "Never known him sick," replied the witness. "No levity," said the lawyer, sternly. "Now, sir, did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?" "Took many a drink with him at the bar." "Answer my question, sir," yelled the lawyer. "How long have you known the prisoner?" "From two feet up to five feet ten inches." "Will the court make the—?" "I have Judge," said the witness, anticipating the lawyer. "I have answered the question. I knowed the prisoner when he was a boy two feet long and a man five feet ten." "Your honour—?" "It's a fact, Judge, I'm under oath," persisted the witness. The lawyer rose, placed his hands on the table in front of him, spread his legs apart, leaned his body over the table and said, "Will you tell the court what you know about this case?" "That ain't his name," replied the witness. "What ain't his name?" "Case." "Who said it was?" "You did. You wanted to know what I knew about this case. His name's Smith." "Your honour," howled the attorney, plucking his beard out by the roots, "will you make this man answer?" "Witness," said the Judge, "you must answer the questions put to you." "Laid o' Goshen, Judge, hain't I been doin' it? Let him fire away. I'm all ready." "Then," said the lawyer, don't beat about the bush any more. You and the prisoner have been friends?" "Never!" promptly responded the prisoner. "What! Wasn't you summoned here as a friend?" "No, sir, I was summoned here as a Presbyterian. Nary one of us was ever Friends. he's an old-time Baptist, without a drop of Quaker in him." "Stand down," yelled the lawyer, in disgust. "Hey?" "Stand down." Can't do it. I'll sit down or stand up. "Sheriff remove the man from the box." Witness retires, muttering, "Well if he ain't the thick headedest lawyer I ever laid eyes on."

It was in a Minnesota log-cabin that I first learned a lesson, which has been of service to me more than once, when time was scarce.

I was slowly and laboriously picking some prairie chickens, which were to be cooked for dinner, when a man came in who knew more of border life and its necessities than I did.

"Let me show you how to do that," he said, coming over and taking a chair beside me. He cut the skin over the breast bone, and in an instant stripped it off, taking all the feathers with it of course. I drew a long breath of relief, and I have had occasion to thank him since. A chicken can be skinned and so prepared for cooking in a few moments, and if it is to be cut in pieces and fried or stewed, it is just as good a way as the other. I am tempted to give this hint to any over-worked woman, because a friend who was with me on a washing day thought it such a bright idea, and one she had never heard of before.

The process will not do for a fowl to be roasted or boiled whole, but is worth trying under the circumstances mentioned above. *Rapid Press.*

The bread now baked at Naples is of precisely the same shape as the loaves found at Pompeii that were put in the oven 2,000 years ago.

ELECTRICITY IN FRUIT GROWING.—The efforts of fruit growers to guard against danger from frost may be greatly assisted by a device lately suggested by the French scientist, M. Lestelle. A thermometer, placed in a battery circuit, is so arranged as to close the circuit when the external temperature approaches the point of danger. A commutator, moved by clockwork, transmits the current of a small Ruhmkorff coil into a series of circuits. An ingenious lighter carries a match, which is kindled by the induced current, and a fuse of gun-cotton, which lights several fires almost at the same instant. These fires are provided with materials which produce clouds of smoke and ward off the frost.

SALT AND LIME.—The addition of salt to lime while slaking, which is then properly thinned with skim-milk from which all the cream has been taken makes, it is said, a permanent whitewash for outdoor work, and renders the wood incombustible. It is an excellent wash for preserving wood and for all farm purposes.

ARTIFICIAL MARBLE can be made by soaking plaster of Paris in a solution of alum; bake it in an oven and then grind it to a powder. In using, mix it with water, and to produce the clouds and veins stir in any dry color you wish. This will become very hard and susceptible of a high polish.

HE DOESN'T LOOK IT.—*Vanity Fair* says at the wedding of the Marquis of Stafford only those tickets were admitted. The Marquis was married in a kind of shooting suit, with a cutaway coat. Bumble: "Have you got a ticket?" Spooner: "A ticket! No, Er. What should I want with a ticket?" Bumble: "Then you can't come in." Spooner: "Not come in. But I'm the bridegroom!"

REGULAR HABITS.—"For ten years," said the new boarder at an American boarding-house, "my habits were as regular as clock work. I rose on the stroke of six; half an-hour later I sat down to breakfast; seven I was at work, dined at twelve, ate supper at six, and was in bed at nine-thirty; ate only hard food, and hadn't a sick day in all that time." "Do me?" said the deacon, in sympathetic tones. "At what were you in for?" An awful silence ensued.

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- " " H. Shminger Organ Company.
- " " W. Bell & Co. Organ Co.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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RETAIL FAMILY MARKET.

(COMPILED BY NEUFELDER & ROSS, GROCERS.)

Apples—Sliced..... per lb \$0 12 1/2	Jams, Cutting's asstd..... 50
Quarted..... 10	C & B asstd..... 50
Evaporated..... 20	Jellies, C & B asstd..... 50
Ammonia, washing, qts..... 75	Cutting's asstd..... 50
Anchovies, in oil..... 75	Orge marmalade K..... 75
Christiana..... 50	Lard, Fairbank's 3 lb tins..... 75
Azle Grouse, H & L, per tin..... 37 1/2	Fairbks 5 lb tins..... 1 00
Asparagus, per tin..... 50	Fairbks 10 lb tins..... 2 00
Arrowroot, per tin..... 50	10 lb wood..... 2 00
Barley, patent, per tin..... 37 1/2	20 lb wood..... 4 00
Pearl, per lb..... 10	Lemon sugar, P & M..... 50
Bacon, choice brokfst, per lb..... 22	Lime juice, half bottle..... 25
Beef, compressed, 2 lb tins..... 50	Cordial..... 25
Johnson's Fluid..... 50	Lobsters, 1 lb tins..... 20
Johnson's Fluid..... 75	2 lb tins..... 20
Johnson's Fluid..... 1 00	Lentils..... 12 1/2
Liobig's Fract..... 50	Meals, corn, 10 lb sks..... 50
Butter, California, grass Roll..... 67 1/2	Corn 25 lb sks..... 1 00
Island Roll..... 75	Oatmeal, 10 lb sks..... 50
Pat..... 50	S. F 10 lb sks..... 75
White Clover..... 50	Scotch, 25 lb tins..... 2 00
Beans, Bayo, per lb..... 6	Crld wheat 10 lbsks..... 1 00
Butter..... 6	Farina, 10 lbsks..... 1 00
Lima..... 6	Rice flour..... 1 25
Small White..... 6	Buckwa flr 10 lb sks..... 25
String, per tin..... 37 1/2	Middlings, per lb..... 15
Lima, per tin..... 37 1/2	Ibran..... 15
Haricots Verts..... 37 1/2	Oilcake ground..... 15
Blue, Bell, per box..... 37 1/2	Chop feed..... 15
Laund, bottle..... 25	Matches, 3 packages for..... 25
Blacking, Watson's, 3 tins..... 50	Safety 3 pkgs for..... 25
Elony, 3 bottles..... 50	Maccaroni, per lb..... 10
Brick, Bath, each..... 12 1/2	Milk, condensed..... 10
Boaters, Yarmouth, per tin..... 25	Mango, stuffed per bottle..... 1 00
Brushes, best..... 50 to 75	Mustard, D. S. F. per tin..... 25
Brushes, store..... 50 to 75	French..... 25
Scrub..... 50 to 75	Mustrooms..... 10
Bannister..... 50 to 75	Nuts H. & L. per lb..... 10
Bearth..... 50 to 1 00	Brazils..... 10
Buckets, zinc, 50 to 1 00	Almonds S. S..... 10
Wood..... 50	Walnuts..... 10
Brooms..... 25 to 50	Pecan..... 10
Catsup, Tomato pot..... 25	Jordan almonds..... 1 00
Mushroom, bottle..... 25	Oats, per lb..... 12
Walnut, bottle..... 25	Peas, per lb..... 12
Candles, Prices per lb..... 25	Potatoes, per lb..... 12
Canary Seed, 6 lb..... 1 00	Pails, Wood..... 20 to
Caraway Seed, per lb..... 50	Galvanized..... 20 to
Celery, Salt, per bottle..... 50	Peas, Split, per lb..... 12
Chocolate, per lb..... 50	Sugar, 2 lb tins..... 12
Cocoa, Fry's and Epps, per lb..... 50	Petit Pois..... 12
Van Houghton's..... 1 50	Peel Lemon, Citron, per lb..... 12
Chutney Sauce, per bottle..... 50	Orange, per lb..... 12
Mango..... 50	Pate de foie gras, per tin..... 1
Major Gings, qts..... 1 00	Prunes, S. F. per lb..... 1
Cheese, Canadian, per lb..... 10	French, per lb..... 12
Cal..... 10	Pickles, Regs 5 gal..... 12
Domestic..... 10	C & B, qt bottles..... 12
Swiss..... 10	Capit. Whites..... 12
Espan..... 10	Nabok, qts..... 12
Sap Sagen..... 10	Raisins, Choicest, Selected..... 12
Liebig's..... 10	Muscatoles, per lb..... 12
Roquefort..... 1 00	Muscatoles per bx..... 12
Clams, per tin..... 50	Choice Muscatelles..... 12
Coconut Butter, per lb..... 50	per lb..... 12
Coconut, sliced per lb..... 50	Calu, London layers..... 12
Corn, Wainlow's, per tin..... 50	per lb..... 12
Cuttings, per doz..... 12 1/2	per box..... 12
Currents, per lb..... 12 1/2	per doz..... 12
Curry Powder, per bottle..... 12 1/2	Valencia, per lb..... 12
Coffee, gran, T. Rice, per lb..... 12 1/2	Sultanas, per lb..... 12
Green Java..... 12 1/2	Rice, Sandwich, 1 bushel..... 12
Roaded, Mosca..... 12 1/2	China, per mat, 20 lb..... 12
Ground..... 12 1/2	Saleratus, per lb..... 12
Crackers, Soda extra, per lb..... 10	Soda B Carbonate, per lb..... 12
Soda, mixed..... 10	Sal, per lb..... 12
Palace..... 10	Salmon, 2 tins..... 12
Lemie..... 10	Saus, 2 tins..... 12
Grande..... 10	Saus, 1/2 box, in tins..... 12
Lemon..... 10	Manure..... 12
Haltly and Halmer..... 25	Russian, bottle..... 12
Decided Upper and Ham..... 25	Salt, bottles..... 12
Chicken..... 25	F. L. per lb..... 12
Tongue..... 25	Saus, L. & P. Large per lb..... 12
Eggs, strictly fresh..... 25	L. & P. Small..... 12
Farm..... 25	Wolbers, per bushel..... 12
Flavouring Extracts..... 25	Nabok..... 12
Common, 2 bottles..... 25	Yorkshire Polish..... 12
Tin..... 25	Montecat..... 12
Fruits, best table, 2 lb tins..... 25	Talosse..... 12
San Jose, 2 1/2 pzt qts..... 1 00	Soda, Caraway, per lb..... 12
St. J. 2 1/2 pzt qts..... 1 00	Canary, 6 lb..... 12
H & D brand..... 1 00	Hemis, 6 lb..... 12
Flour, Baker's Extra, per 100 lb..... 5 00	Case, 6 lb..... 12
Graham, 10 lbsks..... 5 00	Saus, Assl, per tin..... 12
Rye..... 5 00	Saus, Common yellow 20 lb..... 12
Hams, Family..... 5 00	20 lb..... 12
Compressed, 2 lb tins..... 5 00	White Mottled, 25 lb..... 12
White, 20 lb..... 5 00	Fine Tall or Green per bx..... 12
Herrings, Holland per keg..... 4 00	Trout Saus, 1 doz..... 12
Smoked..... 4 00	Trout Glysterine, 1 doz..... 12
Mariemont..... 4 00	Saus, Truro, 1 doz..... 12
Honey, 1 gal, tin..... 1 00	Spices, whole Allspice, per lb..... 12
Half gal, tin..... 1 00	Chives, per lb..... 12
King Jar..... 1 00	Cinnamon, per lb..... 12
Straw Jar..... 1 00	Sage, per lb..... 12
Butterfishes..... 1 00	Sausage per lb..... 12
Hops, packed..... 1 00	Pepper, per lb..... 12
Herbs, dried asstd per bushel..... 50	Spices, Ground, roasted & lb..... 12
..... 2 1/2	..... 2 1/2

Spices, 2 tins..... 75	Tongue, Lunch, No 1..... 50
Allspice..... 37 1/2	Teas, English Breakfast..... 50
Cloves..... 37 1/2	Choice, per lb..... 50
Nags..... 37 1/2	Ext Choice, per lb 75 to 1 00
Thyme..... 37 1/2	Basket per lb..... 75
Marjoram..... 37 1/2	Basket First Garden..... 1 00
Mace..... 37 1/2	Assam, per lb..... 1 00
Mixed..... 37 1/2	Blended, Our brand..... 75
Starch, 6 lb box, Kingsford's..... 1 00	Tobacco, T & B cut plug..... 1 00
12 lb box, Kingsford's..... 1 50	T & B, per lb..... 1 00
Corn Starch, 5 lb box..... 1 00	Face, per lb..... 1 00
Syrup, Sugar House Drop..... 1 25	Chick, per lb..... 1 00
per gal..... 1 25	Sailor's Delight per lb..... 1 00
Sugar House, 5 gal keg..... 5 00	Lorillards, per lb..... 1 00
Canadian, 5 gal keg..... 4 50	Vermicelli per lb..... 25
Canadian, per gal, 1 G..... 1 00	Vinegar, No 22 Malt, per gal..... 1 00
Maple, 1/2 gal..... 1 25	Wine, per gal..... 1 00
Sugar, Paris Lump, 6 lb..... 1 00	Washboard..... 50
Dry Granulated, 7 lb..... 1 00	Wash powder, 3 pkgs..... 50
C. Coffee, 7 1/2 lb..... 1 00	Wheat, per lb..... 25
Maple, 1/2 gal..... 1 00	Yeast Powder, 1/4 pkg P & M..... 25
Central Amer, 10 lb..... 1 00	per doz..... 2 50
Powdered, per lb..... 25	Royal, 1/4 pkg..... 20
Sugar of Lemon, per tin..... 50	per doz..... 2 00
Tapioca, per lb..... 20	Golden Gate, 1/4 pkg..... 20
Tongue, Compressed 2 lb..... 75	per doz..... 2 00
Lunch, 2 lb No 2..... 75	Golden Gate, 1 lb pkg..... 75

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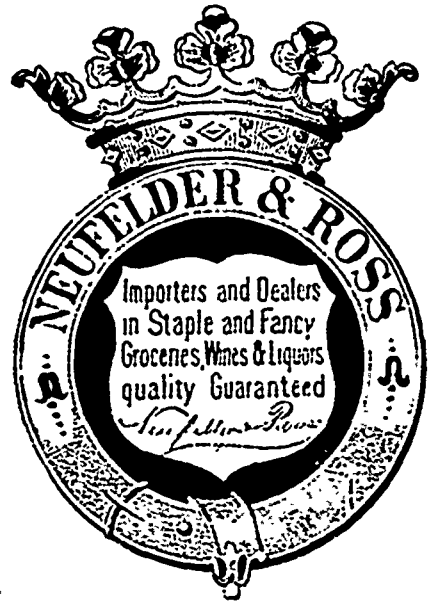
The Shares taken up till 8:30 o'clock at the night of Draw will participate.

JAMES A. COHEN, Secretary.

VICTORIA POST OFFICE

TIME TABLE OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS. FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1884.

CLOSE.	PLACES.	DUE.
Tuesday and Friday at 6:45 a. m.	NEW WESTMINSTER, Burrard Inlet, Granville, Moodyville and Ladner's Landing, Yale, Port Moody, Maple Bridge (Port Haney), Malsqui, Emory, Ferny, Coombe, Lytton, Drynack Spences Bridge, Harrison River, Lala Island & Chilliwack.	Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p. m.
Fridays at 6:45 a. m.	LAC LA MACHE, 150 Mille House, Soda Creek, Alexandria, Quenneville, Barkerville, Lilloette, Pavilion, Alkali Lake, Dog Creek, Big Bar Creek.....	Saturday at 3 p. m.
Tuesday and Friday at 6:45 a. m. Fridays at 6:45 a. m.	CLINTON.....	Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p. m.
24th at 6:45.	DECK & PRINDLE, Spalumcheen, Okanagan, and Okanagan Mission and Priest Valley.....	Saturday at 3 p. m.
Tuesdays and Fridays at 6:45 a. m. Friday at 6:45 a. m. Mondays at 6:45 a. m.	OSOYOOS, Penticton, Semilkameen, and Rock Creek	within 3 weeks after date of departure.
24th at 7 p. m.	KAMLOOPS, Ashcroft, Cache Creek, and Savonas Ferry	Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p. m.
Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 6:45 a. m. Wednesday and Friday at 6:45 a. m. Friday at 6:45 a. m. Wednesday at 6:45 a. m.	PLUMBER PASS..... NICOLA, and Douglas Lake.....	Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p. m.
Daily at 7 p. m.	FORT WRANGEL, Sitka, Harrisburg and Junau City, via Port Townsend, W. T.	Uncertain.
Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 6:45 a. m. Wednesday and Friday at 6:45 a. m. Friday at 6:45 a. m. Wednesday at 6:45 a. m.	NANAIMO, Wellington, Cowichan, Maple Bay, and Chemainus. SALT SPRING ISLAND.....	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 3 p. m.
Daily at 7 p. m.	BURGOYNE BAY and Gabriola Island..... COMOX and Quadra (Baynes Sound).....	Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.
Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 7 p. m. 21st, 18th, 15th & 12th at 11:30 a. m. 1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 22nd, 25th, 28th at 11:30 a. m.	EASTERN PROVINCES, Manitoba, United States, Grt. Britain and Europe, via Port Townsend, W. T. MANITOBA and Intermediate Territories.....	Daily at 1 p. m.
1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 22nd, 25th, 28th at 7 p. m.	SAN FRANCISCO, Direct.....	Tri-Weekly
1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 22nd, 25th, 28th at 7 p. m.	ESQUIMALT - four times daily.....	Every 8 days.
1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 22nd, 25th, 28th at 7 p. m.	SOOK, Methosin and Colwood.....	9:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m. & 6:30 p. m.
1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 22nd, 25th, 28th at 7 p. m.	SAANICH.....	Mondays at 3 p. m. Tuesdays at 9 a. m. & Thursday at 3 p. m.
1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 22nd, 25th, 28th at 7 p. m.	ROOSTENAY, Joseph's Prairie, and St. Eugene Mission.	Within 15 days from date of departure.
1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 22nd, 25th, 28th at 7 p. m.	AUSTRALIA and New Zealand.....	Uncertain.
1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 22nd, 25th, 28th at 7 p. m.	CHINA and Japan.....	Uncertain.
1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 22nd, 25th, 28th at 7 p. m.	SANDWICH ISLANDS.....	Uncertain.
1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 22nd, 25th, 28th at 7 p. m.	PACIFICA and South America.....	Uncertain.



ALL LETTERS for places outside the Province must be mailed at the Post Office in order that they may be enclosed in the regular mails. Letters placed by the public on steamers for Ports in the United States, although prepaid by postage stamps, will not be despatched to their destination, but will be returned to Victoria.

Letters for Registration must be posted half an hour previous to the closing of the above mails. Legal and Commercial Papers generally (including Bank Pass-Books) are liable to Letter Rate of postage, except when sent by Parcel Post. Bonds and Insurance Policies may, however, be sent at Freight Rates.

OFFICE HOURS - From 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. MONEY ORDER OFFICE - From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
R. WALLACE, POSTMASTER.

Money Order Office.

In sending money by mail it is always best to transmit by Money Order, if possible. If sent by letter, it should always be registered.

COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS.

The Money Orders drawn by any Money Order Office in Canada on any other Money Order Office in the Dominion, are as follows:

If not exceeding \$ 4	2c.	Over \$40 not exceeding \$50	25c.
5	3c.	50	30c.
10	5c.	75	40c.
20	10c.	100	50c.
30	15c.		

No single Money Order, payable in the Dominion of Canada, can be issued for more than \$100, but as many of \$100 each may be given as the remitter requires.

The Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, the United States and British India:

If not exceeding \$10	10c.	Over \$10 not exceeding \$50	10c.
20	20c.	50	20c.
30	30c.		

Money Orders on the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, the United States and British India, are drawn in Canada Currency, and may be had for any sum in excess of \$5, but postmasters are at liberty to issue several keys of \$5 each, if required.

Money Orders are issued at this office payable in the following foreign countries and British possessions:

The German Empire, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Mexico, West Indies, Victoria (Australia), New South Wales, Australia and Tasmania, France, New Zealand, Belgium and Barbadoes.

Registration.

Every letter and packet intended for registration must be handed in at the office, and a receipt obtained therefor. On no account must it be dropped in a letter box. The registration fee must be paid by registration stamps, & registration fees on letters to places in Canada and Newfoundland is 2 cts.; to Great Britain and the United States, 5 cents.

The sender of a registered letter addressed to any Postal Union Country can entitle himself to a certificate as to the disposal of said letter by the postmaster at the office addressed, on payment of an additional fee of 5c. In all cases of matter may be registered to Postal Union Countries.

Parcel Post.

Parcels are sent to places within the Dominion of Canada (only) and should be plainly addressed, marked "By Parcel Post." The sender's name should be written on the lower left hand corner. A parcel must not contain a letter or any correspondence - postage 6 cents per 1 oz., or fraction of 4 oz.; limit of weight, 5 lbs., within the Province. To the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, the limit of weight is 2 lb. 3 oz. Parcels may be registered - fee 5c. The Parcel Post to Kootenay has been discontinued.

Table of Distances

From Victoria to various points on the Mainland and Island. The star (*) stands for Money Order Post Office; dagger (†) Telegraph Office; section mark (§) for R. T. Express offices:

Victoria * † §	0	Maple Bay...	78
Burgoyne Bay	43	Matson I.....	109
Bridge Creek §	251	Mission.....	101
Barkerville * † §	237	Maple Bridge.....	52
Cache Creek † §	285	Nanaimo †	25
Cassiar.....	1020	New Westminster * † §	25
Chemainus †	25	Nicola Valley.....	225
Cowichan †	121	Okanagan.....	304
Cypress * †	122	Okanagan Mission.....	418
Chilliwack * † §	211	Quenneville * † §	298
Clinton * † §	285	Riverdale.....	109
Departure Bay.....	285	Soda Creek * † §	422
Granville * † §	275	Spencer's Bridge * † §	204
Grand Prairie.....	275	Stanhope.....	116
Horseshoe Bay.....	21	Savonas Ferry.....	361
Hope †	160	Smallmecheen.....	304
Harrison River.....	124	Vestriam Bay.....	51
Kamloops * † §	340	Wellington.....	51
Kootenay.....	321	Yale * † §	173
Lansey.....	92		
Lytton * † §	224		
Lilloet.....	224		
Ladner's Landing * † §	63		

Licensed Stamp Vendors in Victoria.

T. N. HENNES & Co., Government st. M. W. WATT & Co., Government st.
H. GRIBBLE, Government st.

PENDRAY'S

**CELEBRATED SOAPS, SODAS AND WASHING POWDERS
FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE GROCERS.**

INFORMATION.

Those desiring reliable information about British Columbia can obtain the same by applying to H. C. BEETON, Esq., 36, Finsbury Circus, London, E. C., the Agent-General in England; to J. S. K. DE KNEVETT, Esq., 17, Boulevard de la Madeleine, Paris, Agent-General on the Continent of Europe; GEO. FAULKNER, Esq., Agent, Toronto, Ontario; S. A. ROWBOTHAM & Co., Agents, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to JOHN JESSOP, Esq., Immigration Agent for Canada, at Victoria, B. C.; or WILLIAM ROSS, Esq., Provincial Immigration Agent, at New Westminster, B. C.

The Dominion Saw Mill Company, Ltd.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths, Shingle, Moulding, Gutter, &c. Fish Cases and Grain-edged Flooring a specialty.

VICTORIA AGENCY AND LUMBER YARD:

J. M. COWPER, Agent, Constance Street.

J. A. Mara, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Kamloops, B. C.

Agents for the "Resources."

The following firms and persons are duly authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this publication:

VICTORIA, B. C.—T. N. Hibben & Co., M. W. Waitt & Co., Henry Gribble, F. L. Tuckfield.

NANAIMO.—E. Pimbury & Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—T. R. Pearson & Co.

YALE.—T. R. Pearson & Co.

KAMLOOPS.—Geo. C. Tunstall.

BARKERVILLE.—John Bowron

CASSIAR.—Callbreath, Grant & Cook.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—Northwest News Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—L. P. Fisher, 21 Merchants' Exchange.

J. ISAACS & CO.

DEALERS IN

FURS, ROBES, INDIAN CURIOS,

And Sporting Goods,

Corner Johnson & Oriental Streets,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Leading Provincial Newspapers.

B RITISH COLUMBIAN. Semi-weekly. Terms: by mail, \$3 per year; by carrier, \$1 per quarter. Robson & Co., Publishers, New Westminster, B. C.

F REE PRESS. Semi-weekly. Terms: \$4 per year. Geo. Norris, publisher, Nanaimo, B. C.

M AINLAND GUARDIAN. Semi-weekly. Terms: by mail or carrier—per year, \$5; six months, \$3; three months, \$1.50. J. K. Suter, publisher, New Westminster, B. C.

I NLAND SENTINEL. Weekly. Terms: \$3 per annum in advance. M. Hagan, publisher, Yale, B. C.

P OST. Daily evening. Terms: per year, \$10; delivered by carrier, 25 cents per week. W. J. McDowell, sole proprietor, Victoria, B. C.

S TANDARD. Daily and Weekly. Terms: daily per annum, \$10; per week, 25 cents. Weekly, \$3 per year. C. McK. Smith, proprietor, Victoria, B. C.

T IMES. Daily evening. Terms: per annum \$10; six months, \$6; per week, 25 cents. The Times Publishing Co., Thomas Gardiner, Manager.

MUNROE MILLER

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTER

JOHNSON STREET.

VICTORIA, B. C.

—THE—

VICTORIA TRANSFER COMPANY

LIMITED.

THIS COMPANY HAVE THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK
OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND
PHAETONS IN THE CITY.

Strangers and Visitors will find it to their advantage to employ our Hacks, the rates being Uniform and Reasonable.

First Class double and single Buggies and Phaetons can be procured at our Stables at Moderate Rates.

BAGGAGE TRANSFERRED TO AND FROM STEAMERS.

A. HENDERSON,
SUPERINTENDENT.

S. TINGLEY,
PRESIDENT.

FRANK S. BARNARD,
SECRETARY.

Inquirer: What is the extreme penalty for bigamy? Two mothers-in-law.

The excuse of the milkman. "Can't help it if the milk's thin, cows are wadin' about in the water."

"I shall give you ten days or ten dollars," said the magistrate. "All right," said the prisoner, "I'll take the ten dollars."

Boy (beginning recitation): "Eye hath not seen"
—Examiner: "Stop! Wrong first time." "I have not seen"— "Go on again."

The following is said to be a copy of a notice posted up in the Council Bluffs, Iowa, police station: "No loafers allowed here except police."

A professor who tried to mesmerize a bull by gazing fixedly at the ferocious beast has quite lost faith in the power of the human eye over brutes.

"You had better ask for manners than money," said a finely-dressed gentleman to a beggar who asked for alms. "I asked for what I thought you had the most of," was the cutting reply.

Mrs. Maloney: "That's a foine child of yours, Mrs. Murphy. How ould is he?" Mrs. Murphy: "He'll be two years to-morrow. He was born on the same day as his father."

A young man with a violin box in one hand and a fute under his arm was bustling around and trying to engage apartments in Victoria the other day. It is unnecessary to say he didn't succeed.

There is an old gentleman so fond of music that he cannot keep his feet still. Only the other night a young man began to serenade his daughter, and the way the old fellow's feet didn't keep still is reported to be a caution.

"Look here, Miss Toantwo," said Crimsonbeak to the village school teacher: "My boy says you kissed him the other day for saying his lesson. Is that so?" "Yes, sir," timidly replied the spinster. "Well," continued Crimsonbeak, "don't let that occur again. If there's any punishing to be done, I'll attend to him."

"Yes, they are excellent boots," said the shoe dealer to the young lady purchaser; "they will wear like iron." "Do you think the buttons are sewn on securely?" "They are; the boots are supplied with 'the old maid's wedding button,' a new invention." "Why is it called 'the old maid's wedding button?'" "Because it never comes off."

"Somebody's coming when the dewdrops fall," he hummed softly, as he prepared himself for an evening call upon his sweetheart. A knock on the door interrupted him. Somebody had come before the dewdrop fell. It was his landlady, and she wanted money for his room on the spot. The joy of his young heart was dead, the music of the soul hushed, for he was done up.

How THE MISTAKE AROSE.—The little brother came quietly into the parlor where Mr. Featherly was making an evening call, and after looking eagerly around remarked to his sister, "Aunt Jane is mistaken." "What is it?" his sister asked pleasantly, patting the dear little fellow on the head, while Featherly gazed at the two in rapt admiration. "I don't see any cap," he replied, "but Aunt Jane just said you were in the parlor setting your cap for Mr. Featherly."

THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

R. DUNSMUIR & SONS

PROPRIETORS

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES

DEPARTURE BAY, NEAR NANAIMO.



OFFICES:

DEPARTURE BAY AND VICTORIA, B. C.



SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:

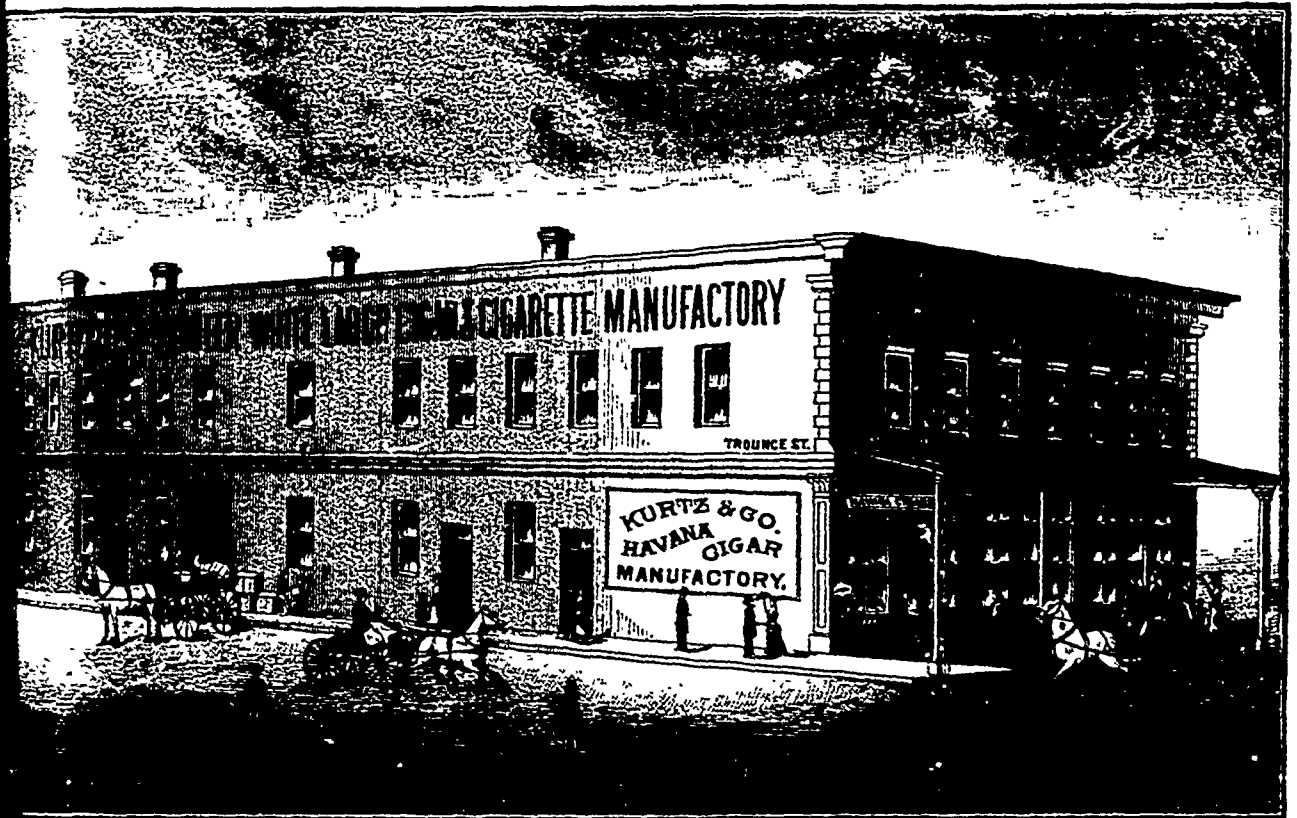
620 East Street, between Pacific and Jackson.

KURTZ & CO.

PIONEER

WHITE LABOR CIGAR MANUFACTURERS

Government Street, - VICTORIA, B. C.



B. C. A. A. 1883.
FIRST PRIZE TO KURTZ & Co.,
FOR CIGARS.

A. PEELE, SEC.

Our extensive facilities enable us to offer to our patrons CIGARS unexcelled in Value and Quality by any Manufacturer in the Dominion. Cigars seasoned by AGE, not kiln dried.

See that our TRADE MARK is on each box Uncut.

WE HAVE IN STOCK

500,000 WELL SEASONED CIGARS

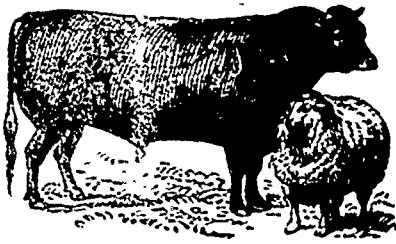
Made from the best Veulta Havana Tobacco.

ALL OUR GOODS ARE WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS.

WE MAKE NO COMMON CIGARS.

THOROUGHBRED

CATTLE, HOGS, and POULTRY



**CHOICE YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT
REASONABLE PRICES.**

Send 50 cents for copy of "Pacific Coast Poultry and Stock Book," over 125 pages, illustrated, or write for circular and price list. Correspondence solicited.

WILLIAM NILES,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

Corner Wharf and Johnson Streets,

VICTORIA.

The Largest and most Convenient Hotel in the
City. Board and Room from \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

J. FINLAYSON,

Family Grocer, Tea and Coffee Dealer
Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Ships supplied with Stores. Goods delivered to any
part of the City.

A. & W. WILSON,

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

Best Description of Cooking and Heating Stoves

Plumbing, Gas-fitting and Tinsmithing executed
under our own supervision with neatness and despatch

Fort Street, opp. Broad, Victoria, B. C.

S. C. BURRIS,

ARCHITECT

Plans and specifications furnished and the general business
of an architect attended to.

Office: Moody's Building, Cor. Yates and Broad Sts.,

VICTORIA, B. C.

THOROUGHBRED LIVE STOCK.

W. F. TOLMIE,

BREEDER OF SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

P. O. Box 226, Victoria.

Cloverdale, Victoria District, B. C.

SMILOW & ADAMS.

General Scavengers. Yards & cesspools cleaned; con-
tracts made for removing earth, etc. (All orders left
at Mr. Saml. Whitley, Fort St. Promptly attended to.)

WELLS DUG AND CLEANED.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
Capital, \$10,000,000. Losses paid without reference to Home Office.
Chairman—Henry E. Knight, Lord Mayor. L. C. Phillips,
General Manager.

SOUTH BRITISH & NATIONAL FIRE & MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ÆTNA LIFE INS. CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets, \$27,000,000.
JOHN NICHOLLES, Agent for British Columbia
Office—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

A. OFNER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Groceries, Tobaccos and Cigars

Corner Government and Fort Sts., Victoria.

Especial attention paid to orders from the Coast.

C. MORTON,

Importer and Dealer in

BOOKS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY

Fancy Goods, Etc.,

Government Street, between Trounce and Fort St.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received for all Newspapers and Periodicals.
Mainland Orders Promptly Attended to.

HALL & GOEPEL,

REAL ESTATE & LAND AGENTS

Fire, Life and Marine Agents

AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS

T. N. HIBBEN & CO.,

Importing Booksellers & Stationers

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Old Masonic Building, Government Street, Victoria.

MECHANICS' STORE

W. G. CAMERON,

Johnson Street, - - - VICTORIA.

Gents' Clothing, &c., Cheap for Cash.