

Devoted to Social, Pouitical, Literary, Musical and Dramatic Gossyp,

VoL. I., No, 42.
VICTORIA, B. C., JULY $30,1892$.
tales of the town.

BEFORE proceeding with the usual exercises of the day, I wish to refer to the evident desire of the daily newspapers of this city to weaken the influence of The Home Journal. In the last issue of this paper I charged, on what seemed to me reliable testimony, the authorities of this city with refusing to pay the men who bad been performing quarantine duty until the other accounts of the city were paid. My authority was some of the men themselves. Even if the statement was incorrect, it did not justify the daily newspapers of this city in using highly improper language to make the correction. I can only canclude that in doing so they were actuated with jealousy because of the prosperity of The Home Journal and the powerful influence it wields throughout this Province, and the Dominion of Canada for that matter.

Ot course it is not to be wondered at the Colonist should have cailed me an "unmitigated liar." It is a way that paper has of writing of influential men. The only surprise is that it did not call me a "skilled falsifier" and a "perjurer." Why did not that paper come out openly and say that my logic was on "a par with my testimony-altogether worthless." However, I may live to see the day when the Colonist will take back its cruel, hard words, and tell the public that Pere Grinator is not such a bad sort of person afte' all. Verily such is the price and reward of greatness.

As for the Tines, nobody expects much from a paper whose present object seems to be to galvanize into life the anhydrous flesh and bones of a mummified political party. Apparently the contradiction afforded the Times an opportunity of scooping its contemporarres, and such a thing not being usual with that paper, I sincerely trust the sudden change will not result in a severe attack of cold. I would suggest that my unworthy contemporary shou'd
confine itself to the work it has now on hand, viz, attempting to demonstrate that what would be gross negligence on the part of members of the Government is a highly commendable quality in members of the Opposition.

But last of all, and two or three days behind the procestion as usual, comes that inorganic mass of antimony, lead and boiler-plate (the Daily News), reiterating the statement that The home Journal is unjust. The Daily News is not a paper which commands mnch respect in this community. I am told that it is only by skilful mancuuving on the part of the newsboys that the management succeeds in getting the paper on the front doorsteps of the houses belonging to the people whom they allege to be subscribers. This of course speaks well for the courage and daring of the halfdozen or so newsboys who peddle that paper. The real aim of the News in this world is shrouded in impenetrable darkness and mystery. Its na.ne is certainly a misnomer, and I defy any man, woman or child in this city to prove that that paper since its establisment has ever contained an item that had not already become a matter of ancient history. There it stands a monument of uselessness and an affliction to an already sorely-tried community.

I will now take leave of my abandoned traducers and proceed to the next order of business ; but, before doing so, I would impress upon them the fact that John Bartholomen Adams amassed the considerable sum of $\$ 14$, 000,000 in ten years by attending strictly to his own business.

The miniature warfare now being waged against Victoria by the halfdozen or so hot-heads over the Gulf has developed one or two things worthy of more than passing notice. For instance, there is a certain newspaper man in Vancouver who, it is said, should not indulge in such unchristian.
like conduct as has been practiced against this city. He was first known in Victoria as an agent for Bibles, and truly he was remarkably conversant with the worderful truths contained in Holy Writ. Book Agent McLagan, good Christian man that he was, would sit for hours and hours, relating the beautiful stories of love and duty, of rewards and punishments for those who would follow or disobey the Divine commands. Children ran to meet the holy man, that he might place his hands on their heads and give them his blessing. In truth it was a beautiful sight. Fathers and mothers pointed out the saintly Bible peddler as a shining example of grace and purity, with slight emphasis on the purity. It was even suggested that he could perform miracles, and accomplish wonderful cures by the "laying on of hands." However, these rumors could never be traced to a reliable source.

The Good Book tells us that we are to render unto Cæsar the things which be Cæsar's ; or, in other words, we are to obey the laws of the land, Has this command been overlooked by the Rev. J. C. McLagan ? It certainly looks that way, or he would never have incited the populace to open rebellion. It would indeed be difficult now to recognize the mild mannered, divinely inspired Bible-seller of ten years ago in the mob leader of to-day.

As it is no longer sub judice, it is, I suppose, allowable on the injunction case of Messrs. Cope, Hammersley and Huntley to say that people in Victoria would have been better pleased, I think, with a little more of the fortiter along with the suaviter. After the strictly measured manner in which the learned Judge handled the case, it was surely an excess of courtesy which caused him to state that the personal presence of the prisoners (shall we call them) before him had improved their position; meaning clearly had bettered themselves, (or was it a quiet sarcasm concealed, that the air of Yic
toria was more bealthy than that of Vancouver?) There is an old saying, "Needs must," when a certain personage, etc. "Needs must," when the sheriff's officer has a hand on the coat collar. The gentlemen were contumacious to the last-konwingly and wilfully; and atter the gracious settlement offered by the Judge, their counsel stated his clients did not agree to it ! It is well to consider a Judge's power as far-reaching, and I think a week's incarceration on a water-gruel diet (served in buckets perhaps) would have lowered the crest of these gentlemen, very much to the satisfaction of the imprisoned and justly exasperated quarantined victips.

In exciting times like the present people will talk. Take as an instance the case of George Bowack, brought before Mr. Justioe McCreight, from whose decision great things were expected, which means, of course, that the indignant appeal tor justice of G. Bowack would have met with an affirmative reply and instant release. Law appears to be a curious thing. Doctors disagree, I know ; but then medicine is an experimental science. The knowledge of the human frame may be well or better known, likewise the treatment. But Law depends on the construction of language, legal language (by which I mean law language, not lawful) and should be beyond doubt clear and transparent of meaning. How, then, can two meanings be put upon it? Judge McCreight had the same authorities and statutes to guide him as Judge Walkem. The same sentence, the Q. E. D. of Law, should have followed. I think somebody said that Law is but the embodiment of com-mon-sense. How then could good and sufficient reasons for quarantining occur to the mind of Judge McCreight when Judge Walkem at once detected the illegality? What ! a man having no sign or symptom of a disease is willing to be vaccinated to prove his $\sin$ cerity ; no, nolens volens he is put into, jail, (it is virtually and actually,) for fourteen days. Thousands of dollars are in the balance on a transaction requiring immediate attention. A dying friend awaits him at his bedside ; all must stop. Why? To gratify the hysterical spite of ignorance. I trust I don't use too many words, but the gravity of such a state of things impels me.

I had forgotten, another question. Does Justice Walkem's court over-rule Justice McCreight's; have they concurrent jurisdiction? Even so, it is one against one like counsels' opinion. These are thoughts that vex me, and, like Lord Dundreary's puzzle, these matters are "what no fellow can understand."

As usual, there are several unconfirmed rumors floating about as to the treatment some of the smallpox patients received at certain stages of the disease. All of these rumors, as I have before intimated, lack the very important ersential of reliable confirmation; at the same time they afford me a text for a few words on the practice of medioine.

When I contemplate the barbarous treatment which the human race has undergone, our progress, or even existtence, becomes a marvel. For instance, let me take the medical profession as represented in different lands and see what they do for the development of the human species, which should be one of the chief aims of their profession. In what we, in our vanity, call civilized countries we have schools of physicians directly or deadly opposed to each other, and if either side is right, then the other is profitably engaged in furnishing business for the undertakers. If both sides are right regarding each other, then the slaughter becomes wholesale. The teal truth would seem to be that neither side knows much about it, for of all sciences medicine is the one that has most signally tailed to keep pace with the times. In actuality it has not even risen to the dignity of a science, and is yet only experiment.
The practice of medicine varies much in the several lands, but the operations of the medicine men of the still unenlightened lands are the most amusing, if not the most effective. Our Northwest Indian healer arrays himself in a buffalo skin, with the head and horns forming a sort of cap, and the skulls of animals or human beings are struck about his neck as indispensable items of his armamentarium. Thus arrayed he squats at the head of the patient, locates the disease, and begins to chant threats and invocations to it to leave the body of the patient, at the
same time vigorously beating a drum,
as if to drum the disease out of camp to the tune of the "Rogue's March." The Indian medicine man has his system of consultations as our own enlightened physicians have (to swell the bills), and in obstinate cases he calls in several other practitioners. They all stand round in a crrcle, and if the noise they make does not kill the patient and he gets well, it is a great triumph for medical skill.

The piai, or physician, of the tribes along the Amazon and Orinoco prepare themselves for their duties by going into the woods and fasting for ten weeks. After this the oldest professor gives him a drink brewed from tobacco leaves, which throws him into a comatose state, during which his spirit leaves his body, flies away to the Great Spiiit and receives his commission or diploma from first hands. Recovering consciousness, he is presented with a sacred rattle, and is a full-fledged professor in the healing art. Starting on the belief that all diseases proceed from the curse of some evil spirit who has shot an arrow into the sufferer, the evil spirit is scared away by this rattle, and the arrow is extracted by the pial sucking the affected portion of the patient's anatomy.

The Chinese physician depends chiefly on the huge goggles, made with circular lenses and enormious rims of tortoise shell, which he wears and which give him the appearance of a supernaturally solemn owl. Powdered tiger's teeth, dried toads, desiccated lizards, roots, herbs, etc., supply his base of supplies. However absurd this may sound, it is no worse than the elixirs, tonics, etc., that are sold in some drug stores.

The Auatralian bilbo, or doctor, when called upon, inquires the locaticn of the disease, puts his mouth there and sucks for a time, when he jumps up, gasps and takes from his mouth a bit of bone or stone or other substance, which he declares to be the solidified essence of the disease. This is buried and tramped on, and the patient is proclaimed cured. But if he does not recover, the fault is attributed to his own obstinacy, for which he is himself buried alive in the ground, and thus the reputation of the bilbo is maintained. In how many cases does death

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save the reputation of our own physicians?

The Kaffir prophet has to contend against the power of witches, and his outfit is a staff and a magic rattle. The patient must make a sacrifice, which is usually a feast, according to his means, and ail the neighbors partake. Thus the Kaffir medicine man works up a great popularity. Tne Tongan doctor also prescribes a sacrifice, a hog or two, a quantity of yams, etc., and takes the offering bimself to convey it to the god he represents. Thus the Tonga Island physician always keeps a wellstocked larder and provision house.

In Thibet, the lamas, or priests, are the physicians. There are two hundred thousand of them to a population of two million. With them the devil is always responsible for all diseases, and so the lama goes to work by reading aloud from the sacred writings, blows a horn made from a human thigh bone, beats a drum made from two human skulls, rings a bell, and tells over a rosary of beads, disk-shaped, and cut out of human skulls. Here are a few of the medical healing systems now in vogue. Take your choice, but do wot be too anxious a jout making a mistake as the result is abqut the same.

Pere Grinator.
PIOKED UP AT RANDOM.
" The greatest trade we have among ladies," said a handsome young druggist, "is not perfumes, as you might reasonably suppose, or cosmetics, but nerve tonics. Any new nerve tonic that is put on the market finds a resdy rush of customers. I know one of our patrons who is a good, strong woman, and whose only nerve trouble is that she thinks she has nerve trouble, who has tried every nerve tonic we have in stock. Her system by this time should be perfectly callous to any new compound, and yet it is not half an hour since she left here, taking with her a bottle of the present fashionable nerve soother. She has a pillow of dried poppy flowers, another of hops, and she has all the chemical foods. She is only

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one of many. Each new tonic has a short run, to be replaced by another. If there is a permanent fashionable disease, it is so-called or real nervous prostration."

It is necessary for a man who wishes to enjoy the good of the life in which he lives to keep in the swim by retaining his youth. He is gone when he once seriously enrolls himself with the elderly portion of the community. The world has no further place or use for him, no matter how dear he may have been in his prime. He is dead already, and although if he has been distinguished enough there will be those who will come to visit the tomb to which he has been consigned while yet alive, there is no longer any question of his belonging to the world of men. He is past and gone. This is no more the world of the old. The temper of the day admits of youth and of youth only. To belong to the world it is necessary that one continue young ; and if he is unable to do that, he has manifestly nothing left but to give up a world which will have none of him and with which none of his previous claims are for a moment counted beside the fact that he is no longer young.

Are women learning to hate men ? Of course there have always been and will always be individual man-haters, just as there have always been and will be always individual woman-haters Some

men are bcrn bachelors, some women are created spinsters in the cradle and they continue spinsters to the grave. The instinct of spinsterhood seems implanted in them. Men and the ways and the habits of men are uncongenial to them. Streugth greater than their own repels them; manners different from theirs, habits which they cannot share, appal and disgust them. These women do hate men, but they are very few and far between. A more numerous class dislike men because they have been educated into such a frame of mind by misfortnne or sorrows treught upor them through male agency. They judge the male from the individual, and look at all through the black spectacles presented to them by one. But I believe that this man-hating craze is a passing phase of the time not deeply rooted-if rooted at allnot well-nourished, not widely spread. It is a phase connected with the increased activity noticeable among women, their increased and increasing. anxiety to prove to the world that they bave intellects, originality, talents and powers, which they mean to use for their own personal benefit and for the benefit of others, i. e., men. They do not hate men; but they wish to do away with the last remnants of the ridiculous idea that women as a sex, are in all ways weak, while men, as a sex, | are always strong. |
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## THE VICTORIA

 HOME JOURNAL.ssued Every Saturday at Victoria, B. C. SUBSCRIPTION - - \$1.00 PER YEAR, Advertising Rates on Application.
Address all communications to
The Victoria Home Journal,
Victoria, B. C.
EATURDAY, JULY 30, 1892.

## -WIT UNDER DIFFICULTY.

One of the smartest of the celebrated Bishop Bloomfield's bon mots was also made during his last illness. He had inquired what had bcen the subjects of his two archdeacon's charges, and was told that one was on the art of making sermons and the other on church. yards. "Ob, I see," said the dying bishop, "composition and decomposition !" Among the peculiarities of Selwyn which attracted attention was his love of children, and his morbid taste to see death or the dead. Not an execution escaped him, and he is said to have made a journey to Paris to see Damiens broken on the wheel. This last propensity was the oubject of many a joke among his intimates, of which the first Lord Holland's was the best.

When on his deathbed he was told that Selwyn had called to inquire after him. "The next time Mr. Selwyn calls," said he, "show him up, for if I am alive I shall be delighted to see him, and if I am dead be will be glad to see me." Equaliy as grimly cynical was the reply of William Taylor (or "Willie Harrow" as he was commonly called) Being visited in his last extremity by a clergyman, he was asked if he wais prepared for another world. "Deed, sir," said Wiliie, "I dinna ken if I need trouble mysel' aboot it; for if the folk there are like the folk here they'll pay unco' little attention to a puir body like me."

The field of battle has produced many an example of grim humor, and a capital story is told how, when Sir William Scrope was about to charge with his troop at the famous conflict of Edgehill, at the opening ball of the Parliamentary campaign against Charles $I$, he said to his young scapegrace of a son, "Jaek, if I should be killed, lad, you will have enough to spend,"
to which the rogue answered, "And egad, father, if I should be killed, you will have enough to pay." "Why are you so melancholy ?" asked the Duke of Marlborough of a soldier after the battle of Blenheim. "I am thinking," replied the man, "how much blood I have shed for sixpence." Another retort of one of the rank and file convoyed a well merited rebuke. A soldier had his two hands carried off at the wrists by a shot. His Colonel offered him a crown. "Colonel," replied the man reproachfully, "it was not my gloves but my hands that I lost."
"Once," writes Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, "I was in a Cornish mine, some hundreds of feet down in the bowels of the earth. Crawling down a ladder and feeling that the temperature was evory moment getting warmer, I said to a miner, who was accompanying me: "It is getting very hot-duwn here. How far do you think it is to the infernal regions?' 'I don't know exactly;' he replied, 'but if you let go you will be there in two minutes.'"

Sheridan, too, when dying, on being requested to undergo an operation, humorously replied that he had already submitted to two, which were enough for one man's lifetime. Being asked what they were, he answered, "Having my hair cut and sitting for my picture." There is a sly insinuation in the following, which no doubt was duly appreciated by the person to whom it was addressed.

Even duelling, too, has discovered men who will jest to the very last, and as an example of grim humor under singularly uncomfortable circumstances, the following would be exceedingly hard to beat. M. de Malsaignes was a determined duel. list. Having quarrelled with a brother officer, they agreed to fight out the disputs in the very room where it took place, when M. de Malsaignes' adversary managed to run bim through the body and nail bim against the door. "This is all very well," said the transfixed duellist, "but pray how are you to get out?" Dr. Mead and Dr. Woodward fought under ths gates of Gresham College. Woodward's foot slipped, and he was at the mercy of his opponent. "Take your Iife !" exclaimed Dr. Mead. "Anything but your physic," retorted the prostrate man.

## Read The Home Journal.

## THE DOCTOR DUMBFOUNDED

A good story is told of a very reverend and very dignified master of an English college. Although "the doctor" was a serious man, he. was also a kindly one, and when a young man of his college fell ill, did all in his power to procure him good care and the best medical advice. Finally the invalid's sister arrived, and as she was young and inexperienced, the worthy doctor endeavored, by constant attention, to lighten her load of anxiety. She was most grateful, and confi led to her betrothed, who was at a distance, her desire that only "the dear doctor," the master of the college, should perform their wedding ceremony. The student recovered and was now to accompany his sister home, there to be nursed into vigor again. The doctor was present to say goodbye and the young lady was full of gratitude. "Doctor," said she, grasping both his hands, "you have been so good to me!" "I have found great pleasure in your acquaintance," said the gentleman in his most dignified and courteous manner. "You have done so much for me, but I am going to ask one more favor! Will you promise to marry me?" The doctor, amiable as he was, dropped her hands and started back in horror. "My dear young lady," he stammered, "II'm afraid we shouldn't get on to-gether!"-The San Francisco Argonaut.

## ROOM FOR ALL IN HEAVEN.

The following remarkable calculation on the capacity of heaven, which has frequently been published, but is a curiosity in its way and well worth a place among our other "wonders," is taken bodily from Bombaugh's "Gleanings for the Curi us."
The basis of the calculation, which will furnish much food for thought, is found in Revelations xxi, 10. "And he measured the city (the New Jerusalem) with a reed, 12,000 furlongs. The length and the breadth and the height are equal."

Let us see: Twelve thousand furlongs, $7,280,000$ feet, which, being cubed, is $943,088,000,000$, $000,000,000,000,000$ cubic feet. Half of this we. will reserve for the throne of God and the court of heaven, half of the remainder for

## UNDED

f a very id master Although $s$ man, he d when a fe fell ill, jcure him medical lid's sister oung and hy doctor attention, ciety. She onfiled to at a disonly " the of the colir wedding recovered mpany his nursed into loctor was $e$ and the gratitude. sping both een so good ound great quaintance." in his most us manner. uch for me, $k$ one more ise to marry niable as he hands and "My dear mered, "I't get on to'rancisce Ar-

## H HEAVEN.

rrkable calcu$y$ of heaven, y been pubity in its way ce among our taken bodily Gleanings for
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The length the height are relve thousand feet, which, $43,088,000,000$, cubic feet. Half reserve for the d the court of , remainder for
streets, leaving a balance of 124, $198,272,000,000,000,000$ cubic feet.

Divide this last by 4,096 , the cubical feet in a room 16 feet square, and you will find that there is still enough left for $30,321,843$,$750,000,000$ rooms.

We will now suppose that the world always did and always will contain $990,000,000$ of inbabitants, and that a generation lasts $33 \frac{1}{3}$ years; making in all $2,570,000,000$ for each century, that the world stands 1,000 centuries, making in all $2,970,000,000,000$ souls.

Then suppose that there are 100 worlds equal to this in point of num jer of inhabitants and duration of years, making $297,000,000,000$,000 , then heaven, according to the measurement above, is large enough to allot 100 rooms, each 16 feet. square, to each soul.-Philadelphia Preas.

## SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

St. Geo. Hammersley-I would rathor be a king among asses than an ass among kings.

There were 17 deaths from sunstrokes and 18 prostrations from the heat in Chicago, last Thursday. Vancouver should move immeaiately in the direction of quarantining Chicago.

The fall of un extraordinarily beautiful star was noted by hundrede of visitors at the Gorge on Wednesday night. Some one of an astronomical turn of mind may be able to account for the phenomenon. -Colonist.

It may have been the star of Beaven, which is said to have taken a drop recently.

The latest American discovery is that Christopher Colombus was persuaded to attempt his adventurous search for the new world by a young and ambitious wife. As a United States contempozary puts it : "Mrs. Columbus discovered Christopher and he discovered America." It must be a new realization of the old motto "a woman at the bottom of everything."
" I haven't taken a drop of iiquor for years," said a rather florid looking man to a temperance lecturer in Texas.
"You haven't eh !"
"Certainly not; don't you believe me?"
"The trouble is, my friend, I
don't know which of your features to believe-your lips or your nose, but I do know there is a lie out somewhere.-New York Mercury.
" Doctor, my little boy is in a very critical state, and I am satisfied that Dr. Probe, who is now attending him, doesn't unaerstand the case. I wish you would come right over and see the boy." "I don't see how I can do it. Probe and I were old friends, and in these matters of professional courtesy we have to be mighty careful." "Buc great heavens, man, if ycu don't come the boy may die!" " That's just the point. Suppose I should save the boy. Why, Probe would never forgive me.'

The centennial anniversary of the proclamation calling together the first Parliament of Upper Canada was celebrated by a large and enthusiastic gathering at Niagara on Saturday, July 16. The tine and place were such as to call up a host of interesting historical associations, and the contrast between the Upper Canada of 1792 and the Ontario of 1892 was a fine text for the elcquence of the speakers. The progress made by the Province in the century is due to the free institutions it has enjoyed, especially since the year 1837, to the advance of science and civilization, and most of all, perhaps, to the labors of men whose names are not recorded in history-the pioneers who cleared the forest sowed the first crops and endured all the hardships incident to life in the backwoods in old, days.

It is said by scientists to be a fact that all our senses do not slumber simultaneously, but that they fall into a happy state of insensibility one after another. The eyelids take the lead and obscure sight, the sense of taste is the next to lose its susceptibility, then follow smelling, hearing and touch; the last named being the lightest sleeper and most easily aroused. It is curious that, although the sense of smell is one of the first to slumber, it is the last to wake. Hearing, after touch, soonest regains consciousnese. Certain muscles and parts of the body begin to sleep before others. Commencing with the feet the slumberous influence works its way gradually upward to the centre of nervous action. This will explain the necessity of having the feet comfortably warm before sound sleep is possible.

## A.TOLLER \& C0 Real Estate Agents,

## 18 Broad Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

Iot 1, block 27, Montreal sureet, 104 feet front $\times 109,6$-room house, hard finished, $\$ 2,600 ; \$ 1,100$ cash, 31,000 in two years.
Lot 14, part of sections 23 and 24 , Beckley farm, James Bay, 30x100, 2 houses renting for 10 and $\$ 18$ per month; ; 32,800 .
Lots 101 and $\frac{102, ~ E d w a r d, ~ a n d ~ C a t h e r i n e ~}{\text { West, block N, } 120 \text { feet on Ed- }}$ ward street, 132 feet on Catherine 2 houses, greenhouse, bathroom, stable, eto., $\$ 1,000$.
No. of lot, part of C, block V, Vietoria City, rooom house, bathroom, water, gas, eto. table; 83,250 ; terms half cash'; balance 3 NW I per cent.
NW $\frac{1}{\text { fer section } 33, ~ r a n g e ~ 6, ~} 20$ acres, $\$ 10$ per Lot 290 hlock i4 Mich
Lot, 220 , block 44, Michigan street, James Lot 5 , block 3 , Howard and Charles streets, Lot 5. block 3, Howard and Charles streets, $\$ 575$; terms $\$ 50$ cash; $\$ 15$ per month.
Section 109 Beechy Bay Sooke District, good land, some roek, beautiful situation, \$1,600.
Lot 32, Chandler street, Gonzales Farm, half acre, \$1,000; terms, s100 cash; balance in two Jeurs, quarterly payments at 7 per cent.
Lot 26, section 69, Oak Harbor, Mount Baker Avenue, 66 fit 7 in x itift lin x 122ft $\sin ; 7$-room
house, shed, eto,
fenced, $\$ 1,600$, terms $\$ 650$ house, shed, etc, fenced, $\$ 1,600$, te
cash; balance 2 years at 10 per cent.
Lot 5 , block 3 , sub-div of suburban lots 75 and 6 section $71,50 \times 115$, 4-room house, No. 8 Edmonton Road, $\$ 800$.
Section 10, range 6, South Saanich, 80 acres good land, 30 acres cleared, 20 acres slashed, 30 cres cuitivated, sea shore ; $\$ 8,000$; terms, $\$ 100$ Iot 81 Iance 8 per cent.
Let 81, Lake District, 6 acres good land, not clearea, 8 per cent.
Lot 42 Johnson street and Fernwood Road, $60 \times 114$, two-story, 8 -room house, 24 x41, woodshed chicken-house, $\$ 3,500$; terms $\$ 2,000$ cash, $\$ 1,500$ in 1 year at 8 per cent.
Lol 4, Battery street, 8 -room house, bath, pantry, hot and cold water, \$4,200.
Lot 16, block 73, Eamonton Road, 47×146, cleared, not fenced, cash \$475.
Section 100 , Lake District, $\frac{t}{2}$ of lot 5 and whole of lot $6, \$ 2,130 ; 71-10$ acres of land, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre cleared.
Lot 18, subdivision 70, West Fernwood estate, 51 x 135, $\$ 400$; terms $\$ 150$ cash, balance 35 quarterly at 8 per cent.
Lots 23 and 24 , Cadboro Bay Road and Oak street ea, 40x 120 , two 2 story houses, 6 rooms,
bath, closets, etc., $\$ 1,200$; terms $\$ 1,000$ cash, bolance $\$ 30$ per month without interest.
Lot on Cadboro Bay Road, corner of Oak st, $10 \times 120$; \$150.
Lot 63, Whittier avenue, Cloverdale, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, 2-story house, 10 rooms, plastered, good well, $\$ 2,500 \mathrm{i}$ terms $\$ 300$ cash; $\$ 500$ quarterly, or $\$ 500$ cash, $\$ 200$ quarteriy.
Lot 24 , Richmond avenue, $40 \times 135, \$ 2,100$; cash, balance in one year at 8 per cent.
Lot 19, Moss street, $65 \times 90, \$ 770$,terms is cash, balance in one year at 8 per cent.
Lot 21, block 10, Powderly Avenue, $\$ 525$; half ash, balance 3 and 6 months.
Lot 16, part of section 38, part of lots 34,36 and Lots 12 alt District; $\$ 1,000$.
Lots 12 and 13 , Springfield estate, 6 -room house, $\$ 2,100$; terms $\$ 100$ cash, balance $\$ 25$ per thout interest.
all crab apple, District, 150 acres, black loam, seeded with Timothy and ofover, small house $12 \times 14 ; 83,200$.
Lot 15 , block 31 . Spit house, bath ond pantry. $\$ 1,400$; terms $\$ 200$ cash $\$ 15$ per month,
Lot 8, section 74, Victoria City, $\$ 20,000,15$ com house and 1 , acres land.
Lot 30 , Oak street, off Cadboro Bay Road, very ary if block 43 , Cloverdale estate, $\$ 350$, $t$ cash, bafance to suit.
gen 107, Lake District, 10 acres, 885 per
Part of section 16, S. Saanich, 50 acres, 4
cleared and fenced, at, 800 per acre, or 850 acreas, 4
Lot 2u, Springfilid estate, No. 20 Front street,
Viotorla West, 6 -room house, pantry and $\mathrm{c}, 81,250$

## AN OLD LEGEND.

Once there was a man-so the legend runs-who had had on his hands for many years some goods of which he could not possibly dispose. He grew weary of seeing them, until it seemed to him that they were a heavier burden than the Old Man of the Sea, and that he was in sorrier straits than Sinbad. When the burden became greater than he could bear, he shifted it to the shoulders of the auctioneer, a resource from which poor Sinbad was debarred. A few days later, walking up the street and wondering with what he should fill the space left by the sale of his goods, his eye lit upon a shop window which impressed him as containing a choice selection of articles of exactly the quality snd quantity suitable to his purposes. And he went within to secure them, but found to his chagrin and amazement that they were his own despised wares arranged with some sense of appre. ciation and harmony.

WHERE HE CAUGHT THEM.
It was in the smoker of a parlor car. Four drummers on a five-dollar-a-day allowance were telling tall stories of lavishness in spending money.
"I knew a man who gave a waiter a tendollar bill tor a tip," said one.
"That's nothing," said arsecond. "I knew a man who invited his friends to dinner and put a hundred-dollar bill under the plate of each one for a surprise, and do you know where the surprise came in? ${ }^{n}$
"No," chorused the other drummers. "Where?"
"Why, at that point when the guests discovered that the hundred-dollar bills, were counterfeit."
"Ha! ha!" laughed the chorus.
"Pretty good, that, boys, eh?" said Drummer No. 1. Reckon it put the drinks on me. Well, give your orders and we'll listen to the next lie."
"Gentlemen," said a weak-voiced, mildmannered representative of the dry gocds trade, "I had a brother who used to amuse himself by knocking the diamonds out of his rings and burning them up."
The weak-voiced man paused and the drummers gulped down their drinks, each trying to think of some way of crushing this outrageous little liar.
"Bet you five to one he never burned a diamond," exclaimed one.
"Bet you four to one, diamonds won't burn."
"Bet you three to one he never knocked a diamond out of a ring."
"I'll take odds you never had a brother.'
"Gentlemen," answered the weak-voiced drummer, in even a weaker tone than usual, "I accept all your bets, the unit being \$5. Here is my roll," and he pulled forth a well-stuffed wallet. "Kindly put up yours."
The drummers "put up" in silence. Then their mild-mannered comrade con. tinued: "Gentlemen,-My brother is the professor of chemistry in Stevens Institute. Every year in the course of his lectures he is allowed $\$ 50$ for the beautiful and interesting experiment of carbonizing a diamond by heat. In order to make this experiment more impressive my
brother buys the diamoni in advance and has it set in a ring, which he wears conspicuously during the previous lectures. Then when the day comes for carboniaing the gem he loosens it from its setting be fore the class, and burns it to a dead and worthless mass of black cinders in an oxy-hydrogen flame. I assure you the experiment, as my brother performs it, is well worth seeing, and I will now trouble you for twenty-five, twenty, fifteen, ten and five, which makes seventy,five dollars in all. Thanks ! You will now see, gentlemen, the advantages which even a drummer may derive from having received a liberal education."
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ts on a 20 -year endowment pol13 year's insurance, should
io makefurther payments.
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## PERSONAL GOSSIP.

A. G. McCandless has returned from Nanaimo.
T. B. Pearson spent part of the week in Nanaimo.

Miss Madigan is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. S. Norton of Winnipeg.

The genial face of Frank Camplell is seen once more at histobacco store.

Mr. O. E. Jones leaves for the east, Tuesday morning, on a brief business trip.
Miss Dalby, of Fernwood road, gave a party, Thursday evening, to a number of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Cuulson of Langley were passengers for San Francisco on the Walla Walla, Thursday.

Mrs. P. E. Mylius left Halifax last Thursday for Victoria. She will stop off a couple of days in Winnipeg.
F. W. Lang, who returned from Vancouver last night, will bring an action against that city for unlawful detention-
D. W. Morrow, who has been rusticating in Saanich for several weeks, has returned to town considerably improved in health.

Mr. R. P. Rithet, with his two children, Master John and Miss Gertie, left for San Francisco by the direet steamer, last Wednesday.

Miss Louisa George and George Langley, well-known Victorians, were married in San Francisco on July 18. Many friends will unite in wishing them well.
C. H. Bonner has been appointed teller of the branch Bank of British Columbia at Nanaimo, his former position being that of ledger-keeper in the same institution at Vancouver.

Hon. Forbes G. Vernon, Chief Commis: sioner of Lands and Works, will be released from the quarantine hospital today. It is understood he proposse to take a short holiday trip in order to recuperate. He will probably go south and take a good rest.
C. Howard Barker, Esq., B. A., has passed his final examination for admission to the bar of British Columbia. Mr. Barker is a medallist of Fredericton University, where he won high honors and scholarships at every examination. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he was highly commended by the law examiners.

Count Leo Leibard D'Euran, of Northfield, and Ernestine Dorothy McGhee, of Salem, Ore., were married, last Tueeday evening, at St. Luke's Church, Northfield, by the rector, the Rev. S. Agassiz. The wedding was a very quiet one, only three witnesses being present besides the contracting parties and the parson. The wit-
nesses were Rev. J. W. Adamson, Capt. Dilion and Mr, F. Guilim.

Miss Maggie Papst has recently returned from one of the principal ladies' colleges in the Dominion, where she has been for the past twelve months, under the tuition of Dr. McIntyre and his able staff of assistants, in Toronto. Her favorite studies have been the violin and drawing, at both of which she is very proficient. Miss Papst will remain in Victoria for her vacation, but has not yet decided whether to return to Toronto or to finish her musical education at the New York Con. servatory of Music.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.
Cordray's Seattle theatre has been running the entire summer season.

Miss Belle Inman has caught on immensely at Morosco's San Francisco theatre.

The Victoria will be re-opened August 12 with Haverly's Minstrels. This orpanization is said to be stronger than ever this season.

The Victeria, together with the other improvements, will be repainted. The new seats in the first balcony have been placed in position this week.

Subscribe for The Home JourNAL. This paper is now read from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and its circulation is daily growing lar ger. During the month of June THREE-HUNDRED AND THIR-TY-EIGHT new subscribers were added to our list, and the prospectr are that the month of July will be equally es good.

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1 new Kafe, 125
1 pair 3-carat diamond ear-rings............ 20000 new Kimball safe, welght 1,200 .. I pair 3-carat diamond ear-rings........... 20000
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1 Gold watch with heavy quartz chain and 1 Gold watch with heavy quartz chain and
Locket, cost $\$ 275 . . .$. ................. 12500 1 Dlamond Ring, 2s-carat, cost \$275....... 17500 $\frac{1}{1}$ pearl, 8 grains.,......................... 83500 1 less i.......
$1^{2}$ Ladies' seal-skin coat, cost $\$ 700.00 . . . . . .$. 1 Plano. $\qquad$
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