

THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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

VOL. III., No. 40.

VICTORIA, B. C., JULY 14, 1894.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM

THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

is published every Saturday morning at 77 Johnson street, Victoria. Subscription, \$1.00, invariably in advance.

CORRESPONDENTS—THE HOME JOURNAL is desirous of securing a reliable correspondent in every town in British Columbia—one whose letters will present a complete and accurate record of the social happenings in his or her locality.

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THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL,
Office: 77 Johnson street,
Victoria, B. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1894.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

As was anticipated, the Davie Government has secured a new lease of power, and will for the next four years shape the destiny of the Province. The victory is simply an endorsement of the wisdom of the general policy pursued by Mr. Davie's Government. The fact that the Island returned a solid support to the Government is regarded by many in the light of a victory over the Mainland. This view is a wrong one, for there are not several of the Mainland constituencies elected supporters of the Government? It cannot be denied that sectionalism was imported into the contest; but the responsibility of such conduct lies wholly with the Opposition. From the first it was quite evident that sectionalism would be the cry of the Opposition at Vancouver and New Westminster. Even the clergymen of the terminal city forsook the sacredness of their calling and instilled hatred for their brethren into the hearts of their flock. Reprehensible as was the conduct of the ordained teachers of the people, it was no worse than the tactics pursued by the *News-Advertiser* and other champions of the Opposition cause. Appeals were made to the selfishness of the people, and that they were successful the result of the voting plainly indicates. However, it is pleasing to note that outside of Vancouver and New Westminster the feeling was not general. The com-

plete victory gained by Mr. Davie is an emphatic reproof of the course pursued by Cotton and his followers.

Of the composition of the new House, it may truthfully be said that it is a great improvement on the last. In Victoria the different elements will be intelligently represented by Messrs. Rithet, Turner, Helmcken and Braden. The prosperity of Victoria depends almost altogether on the position she will gain for herself in the commercial world, and who better understands our industrial and commercial requirements than Messrs. Rithet and Turner? Mr. Helmcken as a thorough exponent of the law, and Mr. Braden as a representative of the workingmen will not by any means be the least useful representatives in the House.

If these few lines should come under the eagle eye of Thomas Cicero Keith, let it be a surety to him that the downtrodden sons of toil from the Atlantic to the Pacific sympathize with him in this his hour of affliction. Tom Keith, it will be remembered, was the great orator of the last House. The words flowed from him in ceaseless torrent. The labor "conciliation" bill was a special object of Thomas' attention—it was the target at which he was wont to direct his oratorical Gatling gun. Bringing this bill before the House without consulting the alleged labor leader as to its provisions was an unpardonable offence, although it is believed that if the silver-tongued orator had been appointed to a position in the labor bureau, it would have been accepted as a partial atonement of Col. Baker's transgression. Let it not be understood, however, that Thomas was a self-seeker; to his honor be it said, he was generally credited with being willing to make almost any sacrifice for the horny-handed sons of toil, providing the remuneration was commensurate with said sacrifice.

His Satanic majesty never hated holy water worse than Tom Keith did John Chinaman. He professed to see in every act of the Government a new device to encourage Chinese immigration. No matter what was the subject before the House, Thomas got up on his hind legs and by a species of circuitous reasoning attempted to show that the Government was in league with the natives of the Celestial empire to wipe white labor from the face of the earth. How far the

laboring men coincided with view of the situation can only be judged by the fact that the Government received the greater number of their votes on the Island. Tom Keith is politically dead, and it will be to the credit of intelligent organized labor if they never again permit men of his stamp to misrepresent them.

In an article published in this paper last week under the caption "Provincial Races," the writer in referring to "Physic," one of the horses in the race, desired to use the word "animal;" but the compositor, who is a young man of violent political opinions, substituted the word "criminal." It is quite evident that the proof-reader was in league with the compositor as he neglected to make the necessary correction on the proof sheet. The reader of the article in question could readily see that it was a typographical mistake. In fact there were one or two other glaring errors in the last HOME JOURNAL, which on account of attention given to political matters escaped detection.

Here is a story of a commercial traveller. While on a recent trip north his household was increased by one—a boy. As the mother was very ill, the doctor was requested to write out a telegram informing the husband of the addition to his family, and also his wife's illness, and asking him to return home with as little delay as possible.

This was done, and the telegram was given to the servant to send off. That intelligent girl, being unable to read, put the message in her pocket and forgot all about it. The next day the husband paid a flying visit home, and was gratified to find his wife and family going on nicely. After staying at home a few hours he took his departure without anything having been said about the telegram, which his wife naturally supposed he had received.

A day or two after he had gone the servant found the message in her pocket, and after consulting her favorite policeman, she decided to send it off at once without saying a word to anyone about the delay. That night the traveller, upon returning to his hotel, was horrified when the following telegram, bearing that day's date, was placed in his hand:

"Another addition, a son ; your wife is very ill ; return at once."

"Another !" he gasped. "Great Jupiter !"

He rushed to the station and took the next train home, and, dashing into the house in a state of frenzy, demanded to know what had happened. The servant confessed all. The next day there was a vacancy for an intelligent, honest girl in the traveller's household.

"Catharine D," who has on previous occasions delighted readers of THE HOME JOURNAL, is evidently convinced that it would be a good thing to close up saloons every day in the year. She writes :

WOULD THAT EVERY DAY WERE ELECTION DAY !

Who could question the wisdom and purity of Section 24 of the Electorates and Elections Acts? What proof positive that the authorities clearly recognize what a danger and a menace to liberty, to purity, to humanity are "spirituous and fermented drinks !" Like a wise and tender mother, seeking the best interests of her children, the law, on election day, forbids the sale or distribution of "spirituous or fermented liquors or strong drinks to any voter." The law knows that no man whose brain is befogged by whiskey or other intoxicant is, or can be, master of his intellect ; that the voter whose perceptions are not clear and unclouded, can not vote with the distinctness and precision which he should display in exercising the highest and greatest privilege of mortal being—the ballot.

I doubt not there are many women in the fair city of Victoria, as well as throughout the Province, who think of Section 24 of the Electorates and Elections Acts much as I think of it : If it is wise and in the best interests of the country that intoxicants shall not be sold or furnished to any voter on election day, why would it not be wise and in the best interests of the country that such sales or distribution be prohibited on all days? Since the right of franchise is not extended to women, and they are denied a voice in making the laws which govern them, and man deems it his noblest prerogative to protect women and children from the trials and cares of life—to comfort and cheer, to bring joy and happiness into the life of her who rocks the cradle of his children, it is devoutly to be hoped that those who have the power to crush out evils will exercise it to shield helpless women and children from the fearful consequences of drink.

It is a fallacy to say man has a right to drink, but if he drinks, he must bear the consequences—the consequences have always been borne by women and child-

ren. To-day, the bitter tears and anguished hearts of millions of women and children are vainly appealing to the law-makers of the nations for protection against these same dread consequences. Surely the sanctity of the nation's homes, the lives of the nation's mothers should be as carefully guarded as the nation's ballot boxes ! Man can not be higher than the source whence he springs, and woman can not bear children of great parts if her life be not serene and tranquil. How can such be the case with the drunkard's wife? Her days and nights are filled with an agony and a terror which no language can depict ; a terror which makes of her a moral coward, and a mother's temperament must be transmitted to her child.

A very short time since, the Chinese laundrymen of the city were in a great flurry and flutter because there was a prospect of the enforcement of a Christian law, prohibiting the conveying of bundles and baskets of washed and unwashed apparel along the streets on the Sabbath day—a consummation much to be desired in any Christian community. Our eyes are offended and made sad by the sights of this heathen desecration of the Lord's Day in our land ; but what is to be said of our Caucasian brothers who convey much worse burdens along the streets of our city on the Sabbath—burdens under which men reel and totter in a manner which honest age would never produce?

A few Sundays ago, I sat by my window looking out upon the human throng which flitted past in quest of innocent recreation and diversion. I saw groups of merry children who gaily laughed and chatted as they tripped along. I saw young men and girls who showed the world all too plainly their interest in one another ; father and mother taking their broods out into the fresh air and sunshine ; old men and women who walked as lovingly beside each other as when the fires of youth quickened their movements. I saw several Chinamen carrying huge baskets of clothing, and I saw, degrading sight ! I saw a drunken man, like a ship in a storm, rolling helplessly along the streets of our own dear Victoria where we all know there is a "Sunday closing law." I wondered why the police could not see that the burden carried by that man along the streets on Sunday was an unlawful burden? I wondered why some "guardian of the peace" could not find and bring to punishment the party who furnished the drink which sent that husband home a brute, instead of a man? I lost interest in the scene which had before furnished me such pleasant reflections. I could now think only of the sinking heart, the grief-filled eyes of the unhappy wife when she should behold this "lord of creation" staggering in from his Sabbath

debauch. I pictured the cowering fear of his little children as they sped away from his maudlin presence ; and I could not but say "Is this man's vaunted love for women and children?"

Mothers, we can not too earnestly impress upon our sons to avoid the first drink—if the first is never taken, the last will be an impossibility. As drunkenness leads to all other crimes :

"Beware, proud man, the first approach to crime
Indulgence is most dangerous—nay fatal—
Resist, or soon resistance is in vain.
The first leads to the second, then the third,
The fourth succeeds, until familiar grown
With vice, we start not at our own misdeeds."

CATHARINE D.

A correspondent takes exception to the remarks of THE HOME JOURNAL on the subject of the recent prosecutions under the Vagrancy Act. This paper, while is still convinced of the force of the arguments put forward last week, is liberal enough to give the other side of the question :

Will you permit me to disagree with remark of yours last week to the effect there is an impression abroad that the authorities are displaying altogether too much vigilance in their prosecutions under the Vagrancy Act. It is my humble idea that the authorities have been altogether too lenient. So far as the reports of the daily papers go, it will be seen that no one suffering from "enforced idleness" has been meddled with, but rather a wholly different and most undesirable fraternity, to whom THE HOME JOURNAL has more than once professed itself bitterly opposed. Any attempt to reduce the number of low gamblers and idlers, disfigurements on the face of society should receive the warm support of every respectable person, instead of shielding these characters as has been done by giving them nominal employment in order to technically evade the law. I am not defending the police who, goodness knows, have faults enough, but let us sympathize all we can in any movement to reduce these social cut-throats, the professional gamblers. No honest man so far, has been interfered with, and let me say that it is a disgrace to the party who circumvented the course of justice in a few of the prosecutions.

NIGHT HAWK.

According to an exchange, the inscriptions on Cleopatra's Needle, which stands on the Thames embankment, and suffering from exposure to the English climate, and on one side of the great obelisk the writing has almost disappeared. A few years, under English sun and rain and storms, are doing to this monument what thousands of years in the dry climate of Egypt failed to effect. If Englishmen have been guilty of the vandalism of bringing the precious

relic from a land where the weather had no effect upon it to a country where it seems doomed to perish in a comparatively short period if left exposed, something should be done to stay the ravages of the atmosphere. So much at least they owe to antiquity as well as to posterity. The excitement connected with its transference to England was very great; the cost was enormous; it has been erected on the embankment without accident or injury; and now it becomes their duty to preserve one of the most precious relics in the world from having its writing obliterated. Archaeologists are probably ignorant as yet of the injury which the monument has undergone, but the popular interest and ingenuity are great enough to ensure adequate means being taken for its preservation, and the money required will not long be wanting.

A correspondent asks for a cure for bashfulness. It must seem strange to the young men who have been accustomed to society's ways from the beginning of their careers, that any one of the masculine gender should feel at all nervous when exposed to the gaze of a large assembly; but they should have more consideration for their bashful associates than they generally accord them. Bashfulness is with many an infirmity, and it often takes years to overcome it, especially if the subject of it be of a nervous temperament. A great many amusing articles have been written upon the nervousness betrayed by bashful men, most of them probably exaggerated, but there is no doubt that in early life a great many are deterred from entering society by the lack of confidence in themselves. To overcome this drawback to enjoyment in fashionable circles, it becomes necessary for the sufferer from bashfulness to exert his will and resolve not to be intimidated by the company he has to confront. He may not succeed at first, but in a comparatively short time he will find that each trial makes the following one easier to bear, until at last he feels provoked with himself at having been so foolish as to give way to any feeling of timidity while mingling with those with whom he had a right to be on terms of undisputed equality. Take my advice, then, and nerve yourself for a new departure. Determine to feel at ease in any gathering you may enter, and the result will be as surprising to yourself as it will be gratifying to the friends who have been chagrined at your failure to shine in society, knowing your superiority in intellect and accomplishments to others who have hitherto been in advance of you.

According to press reports, Mayor

Teague has received a letter from Messrs. Earle and Prior enclosing another from the Department of Agriculture, relating to the introduction of smallpox from China by the Chinese steamers. A perusal of the letter from the Department reveals nothing new whatever in the regulations, the new ones not differing the slightest in effect from those that have been in force since the quarantine station was established here, except in the fact that the luggage of the Chinese and Japanese passengers is to be disinfected on arrival at Williams Head, as a protection against the Black Plague. The new regulations should have gone further and protected the country from the introduction of smallpox, a danger which exists at all times while steamers come from those infected ports. As is well known, smallpox has been introduced into this country by the passengers on these steamers on several occasions, and while the old regulations are in force, the danger will still continue. What is needed is vaccination of the Japanese and Chinese passengers and disinfection of their luggage before leaving Chinese ports. This should be brought about by the C. P. R. authorities; but failing in obtaining their co-operation, then the Government should step in and disinfect these passengers and their luggage. And here it might be said that the great danger is from the luggage. Smallpox has no danger for a Chinaman. He rolls his baggage up in an infected house, takes his ticket for Canada, and this baggage is not touched until opened up at the port of destination, and so soon as the customs officials or others undo this baggage the smallpox virus is permitted to escape to start, it might be, an epidemic. This is the point the health authorities of the city have been trying to impress upon the Government, but without avail, as the new regulations are nothing but a blow of trumpets.

The *Commercial Journal* thus speaks of the electric lighting question which has been agitating certain Victoria ratepayers the past week or so:

"Elsewhere reference is made to the air of mystery which characterizes some of the aldermen of Victoria when the subject of electric lighting is broached. Other people—some of them directly interested—have come out since those remarks were written and forced some of the aldermen to explain, each one being particularly anxious to relieve himself of all connection with the business. There would appear to have been a bait held out by some one to somebody in the shape of a real estate agent's commission; but in the confusion that has been created, there does not appear to be much probability of the bottom facts being got at, the general endeavor being to stir up the mud.

There is also declared to be something very strange about the contracts for electric wire for the use of the city. The matter appears to resolve itself into something like this—that in some way or other the lowest obtainable offer for the material was not secured, and that there are those who are anxious to sell it to the city at very much less than has yet been talked of. This, too, is another topic that will bear looking into, the allegations in this case, as well as that of the building site, suggesting the necessity of Diogenes being called into service to search by the aid of his lantern for those who really possess the high attributes essential to the position of a city father. There is this much to be said—that no community however well regulated appears to be so far above reproach as to preclude the possibility of some one questioning the motives of those whose duty it is to discharge important public duties. Sharp tongues will always wag, and the only reply is to have matters fully looked into and the business itself carried on in as open a manner as possible."

SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

DURING the month of June the Union Mines appear to have exceeded in their exports of coal those of the greater institutions, the Nanaimo and Wellington collieries, the figures standing, Union, 27,855 tons; New Vancouver, 24,193 tons and Wellington, 21,928 tons.

FOR a series of years the Atlantic coast mackerel catch has been a failure, but estimates this year serve to show that for long such a large body of fish has not been present in the Gulf of St. Lawrence as there has been this year. Already some good catches have been made and the prospects are that this delicious fish will not continue to be the fancy article which it has been.

THE great railway strike and the trouble in the colliery districts are calamities of far-reaching magnitude. They will require most skilful handling; already they have paralyzed the most important industries and interests of the United States. The worst elements of society have been let loose carrying with them pillage, incendiarism and murder, and the end is not yet. The crisis is a terrible one.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE, who as every one knows is well posted on the subject, has been discussing the fast Atlantic steamship service. In his opinion it is a necessary and natural supplement to the enormous expenditure which Canada has made for the development of her railways and canals and at this date it would be folly to start with a second rate line. The C. P. R., he says, is not in the question; but would like to see the service furnished that there ought to be.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

LACROSSE.

THE lacrosse game this afternoon is looked upon as the decisive event of the season. It will determine the leadership. The Victoria team has been doing conscientious work, and the boys are in splendid condition for the battle royal. Macnaughton and Eckardt can be depended on for great play, as both are in the best of trim. Belfry and Rube Williams make their initial appearance on the home grounds and should be a source of strength. Jackson is laid off on account of illness and W. H. Cullin will fill the place. The game is the talk of the town, and the gate will exceed all previous admissions. If last year's champions lose, it will only be after a most determined fight, and the rivalry and desire to efface the defeat received at the hands of the Westminster team will no doubt develop some fast playing, as both teams will have to call every factor into play to gain any advantage. The battery band are announced to fill in the waits with sweet discourse of choice collections.

A lacrosse game between the James Bay Athletic Association and the Rugby footballers is the latest on the card. The winners are to play off with the legal men for the scrub championship.

VOLLEYS WITH RACQUET AND BALL.

There has been much interest and enthusiasm in tennis circles during the week. The Belcher street grounds have been thronged with members and many exciting sets have been eagerly contested. Mrs. (Dr.) Watt, Miss Arrow-smith, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Angus, Miss Beaven, Miss Combe, Miss Corrie Powell, Miss Nellie Prior, Mrs. Marvin and Mrs. Langley, have been patronizing the courts steadily. Among the gentlemen Foulkes, Longe, Cuppidge, Rogers, Johnson, Lampman, Jones, Jacob, Miller, Fred Pemberton and Ward are regular attendants. Foulkes and Longe indulged in some doubles, and from style displayed, will be on a par with their past record. Foulke's serving has been showing a very perceptible improvement, and besides he is playing a great game on the kalsomined lines and angles.

The club handicap will be held before the tournament, and the contestants will include many new faces, of whom much is expected.

At the afternoon tea at Dr. I. Powell's on Tuesday, some interesting matches came off, in which Foulkes, Lampman, Roche Robertson, Maitland, Napier, Langley, and Miss Gwennie Kane, Miss

Angus, and Miss Corie Powell took part. Mr. Roche Robertson is making splendid progress, his speedy serving being responsible for many a love game. Mr. Robertson is developing a boomerang break, which will play sad havoc with attempted returns of his opponents. He has also parted with his nonchalance, and is showing sporty enthusiasm, since being taken with the physical culture idea.

LINERS AND DAISY-CUTTERS.

Baseball is languishing. There are no suitable grounds, and consequently no games with outside clubs can be scheduled. This is most discouraging, as considering the lack of facilities and support, the team has made a splendid record. The grounds on Beacon Hill are in a deplorable condition, and the Park committee, though approached frequently, have made no improvement.

The V. A. C's. have a game at Nanaimo, and hope to return with the coal city's scalp.

Stanford College boys are winding up their northwestern tour with a terrific batting streak. At Seattle they found Thornton for 19 hits, including a host of doubles and triples, and at Tacoma, they punished Carroll, another left-handed twirler, by sailing around the bases on hits galore.

CAUGHT FROM THE CREASE.

To-day the following will represent the League Profession in a match against the Royal Arthur at the Canteen grounds: C. E. Pooley, B. H. T. Drake, P. A. E. Irving, A. J. Smith, T. S. Morley, A. P. Luxton, F. S. Morley, C. P. Wooley, T. E. Pooley, C. W. Ward, H. Bostock, K. Macrae. Other fixtures are Victoria against the marines at Work Point Battery Barracks and Dr. Helmcken's eleven versus the Albions.

Goward and Wallace are bowling in fine style this season. Goward bowls over and Wallace round the wicket. Both are rather fast, using a deceptive break.

Foulkes, if he continues his present pace, will show a top batting average.

Hon. Mr. Pooley is getting into old-time form, and easily holds his own with the rest of the team. His enthusiasm over England's grand pastime is as pronounced as ever.

A. G. Smith is also batting in good style, his forward plays being in the most approved form.

K. Macrae is a promising colt, and his persistent practice should develop him into one of next year's reliables.

Luxton's score of 27 with the second eleven was made without a chance.

RIPPLES AND SPLASHES.

The shell ordered by the James Bay Rowing Association has not arrived yet. The senior four consisting of D. O'Sullivan, stroke; J. Watson, 3; G. F. Askew, 2; and C. E. Bailey, bow, are putting in daily work, and if the long-looked-for boat reaches here in time, will put in an appearance at the North Pacific Rowing Association Regatta, which comes off at Lake Washington, on August 17th. After the easy victory over Vancouver on the 24th, Victoria's chances for championship honors are excellent. Aden, Watson, O'Sullivan, and Scott take regular outings, using 20 ft. skiffs, and are in splendid trim.

The club regatta is fixed for August 25th, and it is the intention to make the event even surpass the very successful affair of last year. The club crews were picked last evening, and about eight fours are expected to be in for the finals.

CIRCUITS WITH CAYOUSE.

Polo will be revived in May of next year. Newton, Ward, Pearce, Galpin, Weber, Kirke, Snowden, Tod Aikman, Dickinson and Bert Powell are expected to bestride the stunted steed, and, with sudden turn and spurt, chase the punk from goal to goal. Stanley, Hornby, Faucett and other officers from the ships may also be counted to be in the play. The matches will be played on the oval at the Driving Park, which will be put into condition this fall. A meeting will be held early in autumn to make all necessary arrangements. Clubs are also being started at Cowichan and Vernon, and Vancouver will get in line as soon as they can procure a stumpless field.

GOLF.

This sport will be resumed by local enthusiasts as soon as the grass on the Oak Bay grounds is cut.

PICK-UPS.

The fortnightly race of the local yacht club is to take place this afternoon.

The Canadian riflemen are said to be making a very creditable showing in the minor events at Bisley.

The fastest three heats ever trotted in a race in Canada were trotted at the closing day of the Windsor Driving Park Association, July 5. Rubenstein, owned by Matt Laird, of Mansfield, Ohio, won the 2.28 pace in three straight heats in 2.11½, 2.09½ and 2.10½.

In the U. S. College baseball league Yale has won the championship, Harvard being last. Yale's splendid record was due to the superiority of her battery.

Senior Championship Lacrosse Match

WESTMINSTER VS VICTORIA,

CALEDONIA PARK

SATURDAY, JULY 14TH, 1894.

The Ball will be faced at 3 o'clock.

Admission, 50 Cents ; Ladies, 25 Cents ; Grand Stand, 25 Cents.

In Union

there is Strength.

Take away a stone from a foundation and it is weakened; a picket from a fence gives it an ill appearance, the vacancy destroys its symmetry and the void is at once apparent. A hole the size of a pinhead in a kitchen utensil detracts from its usefulness, and a spoke from the wheel of a vehicle at once causes comment. It is the same with the mouth of a human being. An absent tooth gives the month the appearance of "an aching void." The symmetry is forever gone, the features are distorted, and already the process of decay has begun. In time other teeth "go by the board," and then succeeds a row of blackened and disfigured stumps. Crown and bridge work is a specialty in dental science, and of which Dr. H. B. Findley is a master. By these processes the month is made whole, decay of teeth arrested and the features restored to their original appearance.

"Dr. Findley fills

Teeth Without Pain."

Office: Rooms 1 and 2, 86 1/2 Government st.

CHAS. HAYWARD
ESTAB. 1867
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
AND EMBALMER
52 VICTORIA

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

MATRIMONY has claimed another victim in no less notable a gentleman than Mr. Cheney, the genial and popular host of the Hotel Vancouver, who was married Wednesday afternoon in New Westminster, to Miss Wilabell Macdell, of Pasadena, Cal., a lady to whom he has been engaged for three years. Full particulars of the wedding,

which was an extremely attractive one in every detail have not yet been obtainable, but it is understood that the two bridesmaids were Miss Dalgleish of New Westminster, and Mrs. McCrae of Pasadena, while Mr. J. Heppel acted as best man. The happy and auspicious event has been kept very quiet but Mr. Cheney and his bride will, no doubt, become the fortunate recipients of innumerable felicitations upon the fact becoming more generally known among their many friends in Vancouver.

At 10:30 Tuesday morning the marriage of Mr. Wallace S. Terry, of Victoria, and Miss Ida J. Tufts, was solemnized by the Rev. Coverdale Watson, at the Homer Street Methodist Church, Vancouver. The church had been beautifully decorated in green and flowers and a floral arch had been erected in front of the pulpit, beneath which the ceremony was performed. The bride who was attired in white silk and the usual spray of orange blossoms was given away by her father. Mr. William Tufts, while her sister Laura filled the position of bridesmaid. The groomsmen were Mr. C. D. Bowes, also of Victoria. The ceremony went off very prettily, and was much assisted by the services of Miss Nicolls at the organ, her rendering of the Wedding March being much appreciated. Mr. and Mrs. Terry will reside in Victoria.

At a meeting of a number of members of the late Victoria Club, held during the week, a committee composed of Messrs. Chas. Hayward, Dixie H. Ross, Benj. Williams, A. B. Gray and A. G. McCandless, was appointed to canvass with the object of forming a new club, to be incorporated under the Benevolent Societies Act.

Rev. W. L. Clay, assisted by Rev. S. Cleaver, performed the ceremony that made Mr. James J. Sargison and Miss

Lauretta Silverthorn man and wife, Thursday evening. The bride was attended by Miss Jennie Mathew and Miss Myrtle Sargison, and Mr. Frank Sargison supported the groom.

Mr. John Bell, of Victoria, was married last Thursday evening to Miss Mary Stewart, late of Glasgow. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Miss Jenness Miller, who lectured some months ago on "Physical Culture" at The Victoria, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bone, of this city.

A picnic and moonlight dance will be held at Sydney this afternoon and evening by the Victoria A. O. U. W.

A young lady, a favorite in Victoria society circles, is engaged to a Vancouver barrister.

The engagement of J. Sedwick, of Tacoma, to Miss Abbie Francis Gardiner, of Victoria, is announced.

—A correspondent at Union sends THE HOME JOURNAL the following curious information. The news is thought by some to dovetail with the announcement of the departure of a recent exploring expedition, who hope to reach the North Pole via Seymour Narrows:

"An exhausted homing pigeon was picked up here a day or so ago by Indian blackberry pickers. Beneath its wing was found a note, waterstained and torn, the fragments of which were deciphered as follows—'We're in deuce and luck. In—ns robbed us of all our mat—, — and cigarettes, nor would they allow us to proceed until we consented to share our alpenstocks with them. In the hurry of our departure, silk hats for guides were overlooked. Send by next steamer, as it is impossible to proceed without them. The clams here are plentiful, but not so noticeably so as in Vic—'. Here the message ends. As it bears no address, it is impossible to forward it."

Drs. Findley and Baker, who recently formed a partnership, have opened in their new offices, 86 1/2 Government street. Both members of the new firm are well known in the city.

HIS LUCK PENNY.

It is Saturday night on an Australian goldfield. The bar of the Jolly Diggers is crowded.

News has gone abroad that Dog Kellarey has broken out again, and as he always takes care to have his little bouts remembered, a crowd soon collects.

On this particular Saturday, he has set himself to try conclusions with Kangaroo Jack of the Midas claim. It is a gorgeous struggle—even old Wall Eyed Bill, who is exacting in such matters, is compelled to admit that. They fight anyhow and everywhere, under tables and under chairs, while the lamps flare, the dogs bark and the crowd expresses its admiration in language full of picturesque detail.

Kangaroo Jack tires after the twenty-sixth round, and his friends carry him to his tent minus one eye and plus concussion of the brain.

Then when Dog Kellarey counts his broken fingers, every one suddenly remembers the unguarded state of his tent, and vanishes into the darkness, not to reappear until the sound of the coach horn is heard on Portugee hill.

The arrival of the weekly coach, bearing Her Majesty's mails, is an occasion of great importance, and ranks even before new finds or wardens' decisions.

About 11 o'clock, the coach creaks and groans up the street, to pull up before the flaming lights of the Jolly Diggers. It is a curious, lumbering old construction, riding on leather springs and drawn by five strong horses—a sort of badly brought up cross between an antique mourning coach and a di'apidated Indian ghari.

The driver, to whom is intrusted the lives and hereafters of the half dozen passengers, travels the 240 miles between the goldfields and civilization twice weekly, and is always preternaturally thirsty. Custom, however, forbids his leaving the box before he has seen his horses unharnessed and led away and exchanged the usual pleasantries with his own particular admirers. When in due time he does descend, passengers, diggers, loafers and dogs escort him into the hotel, and in half an hour the excitement is over.

On this occasion, however, it is destined to last longer. Dog Kellarey advances, invites the driver to take refreshment.

After complying with the request, that individual gets out to the vehicle, to return with a bundle. Then unwrapping the shawls, he places on the table a baby girl. She cannot be more than two years old, and is fast asleep, her little head and its pretty curls pillowed on one tiny arm.

Every one presses round to look with the exception of Dog Kellarey, who has no curiosity in the matter of babies. Then questions pour in thick and fast: "Whose

is it?" "Where'd you get the kiddy, matey?" "Whose youngster is it, Bill?" etc.

Any other man would be bewildered—not so Bill Burns. He says slowly and solemnly, as if aware of his unique importance, "For Dog Kellarey."

"What!" shouts that gentleman. "That's a lie, you Bill! Who says the kid's for me?"

"I do," replies the driver. "Poll Wai es, of Wild Dog, shoved it aboard along with its duds for yer. The little un's father pegged out on Saturday—'Flash Dick,' of Wild Dog Creek. 'Is last words was, 'Send the kid to my old mate, Dog Kellarey,' an so I fetched it along, an the passengers made up the fare among 'em, so there's nothin to pay—there!"

"Old Dick pegged out!" the Dog mumbles slowly. "Old Dick pegged out and sent 'is kid to me."

The crowd is so tickled with the idea that it ventures upon a laugh.

The laugh decides him, and stepping up alongside the sleeping child he sings out: "The kid's mine, an the man as laughs agin 'er laughs agin me. Now let's see 'im as is game to grin!"

He has evidently gone home, for no one answers.

Sunday morning, and Dog Kellarey's claim is the centre of attraction. The little arrival of the previous night plays about the tent door. The Dog, fearing harm to her from his crowd of visitors, carefully defines his boundary, and threatens dire penalties on the head of any man who crosses it.

News, news!—great and glorious news!

News which runs like wildfire through the field, which flies from tent to tent—from the police cells on the hill to Dutch Joe's across the flat, past the Eureka, down to the Day Dawn—never stopping until every one has heard it.

"Dog Kellarey's proverbial bad luck has turned at last—he has bottomed on the lead; the new claim has turned up trumps with a vengeance."

It is full of gold—specks, specimens and nuggets. Not nuggets as small as peas, but large as teacups. Not here and there, but in a big deep lead, a fortune at every drive of the pick.

The luck penny, who has been sleeping in the shadow of the tent, watches and chuckles at a piece of glittering mica. In his excitement, the Dog sings out:

"Boys, 'tis 'er 'as done it. There's the lass that brought me luck!"

Three p. m. More excitement!

A nugget weighing 50 pounds! The monster of the field, a wonder of the country and a fortune to its finder.

Picks and shovels are thrown down, the roar of cradles and sluicboxes stops as if by magic, and the excited crowd starts at a run for the claim.

On their arrival Dog Kellarey says nothing, but for the second time he carefully points out his boundary. He places his revolver on the cradle, ready to his hand, and, bless you, the crowd understands what he means by that.

The luck penny sucks her thumb and crowds contentedly. Womanlike, she knows she is the centre of attraction.

When the last visitor has departed, the dog picks her up and says emphatically:

"Kinchin!" It's you as brought the luck to the old man. Now, look here, three parts of that claim belongs to you, it does!"

And he meant it.

* * * * *

1892.

A bright, fresh morning, with a few white clouds scattered about the heavens, the better to enhance the blueness of the sky beyond. A happy spring breeze dashing round corners and playing the very mischief with silk hats and dainty skirts, whistling through telegraph wires, and covering the harbor with a coating of continuous white foam. A morning on which to feel thankful for exis ence.

It is easily seen that something unusual is affecting the inhabitants of Potts Point, that fashionable suburb of luxurious Sydney.

At St. Mary's church door I find a large crowd assembled, representing all ranks of society, and for the first time obtain some dim idea of the event I am about to witness. In order to make doubly sure I question an ancient lady, whose dress suggests connection with some charitable institution.

At first she seems inclined to trust my thirst for information with contempt, but finally a desire for gossip overcomes her reticence, and she condescends to tell me all in one breath that "this 'ere is to be the weddin o' Miss Athelwood. Not but that 'er name ain't Athelwood, but Kellarey. 'Er es dow'd the am's'ouses down the street—which times bein bad an a lone widder as 'ad no 'usband an whose son is doin 'is last stretch, bein as innocent as a babe unborn. An rheumatiz bein that bad, she could curse, only she wouldn't. An Miss O'Sullivan, as lives in No. 9, said as 'ow Miss Athelwood was worth well nigh a 'alf million of money if she was worth a penny—not but that she shouldn't be, seein 'is 'ow she had been born on the gold diggin's, an every one knowed them was good times. An a prettier an better lady never stepped, beggin 'er pardon for sayin so."

The old woman, once started, was hard

to stop. But I was interested in Miss Athelwood, so I ventured an inquiry as to her parentage.

"Ah, well may yer say that; not but what yer mightn't understand, seein as 'ow ye're a stranger in these parts. The poor, young dear never 'ad no father to know but Mr. Athelwood, the lawyer. I 'eard tell she were just fetched up from them gold fields by a feller called Kellarey—a miner chap, who give 'er to Mr. Athelwood along of a fortune which 'e said was 'ers. That's 20 years or more now—the same year as my good man was took by the perlice for the Orange bushraugin case, and 'im not never so much as 'avin a 'alf-penny of the money, but"

I stopped the dear old lady's family history by asking whom Miss Athelwood was about to marry. As I put the question an old and villainously dirty swagman placed his roll of blankets down at the church door and pushed his way toward us.

"In beggin yer pardon," my old lady went on, "Miss Athelwood's agoin to marry, as it's not in my mind to remember—a dook or a heart, but I can't say which on 'em. Haid de comp to the governor, they do say he is. But look, look, 'ere they comes!"

Carriage after carriage rolled up to the church door and set down its load of fashionables. Then amid continuous cheering Mr. and Miss Athelwood arrived. She looked surpassingly beautiful, and I noticed that the old swagman was so overcome with astonishment that he kept his eyes staring at the door long after she had passed through it and all had rushed into the church to see the ceremony.

My whole attention was devoted to watching the bride. I could not drive her romance out of head. She went up the aisle a nameless girl, the product of a gold field, and returned to the music of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," a countess and a member of one of the oldest families in Europe.

After all the carriages had rolled away and I was turning to go the old swagman touched my arm, saying:

"Mister, I'm agoin to get yer to do me a favor."

Asking him what it was, he replied,

"Let's go somewhere out of this, where we're alone, an I'll tell yer."

When we had adjourned to a more fitting place, my companion spoke.

"I guess you'd call me a liar if I told you that I was the man as brought up that girl as we've just see married. But I am—I'm Dog Kellarey, sure enough, 'im as give 'er into Lawyer Athelwood's 'ands, 20 years ago, with 'er share of the mine that panned out so rich.

"Why don't you go to her then? I hear

she's been hunting high and low for you!"

"That's just it. I know she has. But d'yer thing I'm agoin into the company o' the likes o' 'er friends? Not me! I'd be makin a fool o' the girl, an she'd be ashamed o' 'erself. No! I've tramped close on 400 miles to see her married, an now I'm agoin back into the bush to-night for good. I want you to write this 'ere in a letter for me—it ain't much. 'From Dog Kellarey to 'is luck penny on 'er weddin day,' an put in the corner, 'I ain't forgot yer,' mind!"

I wrote as he directed, and inclosed—what do you think? A baby's little wool-len shoe! The old man had kept this relic as his most sacred treasure for nearly 20 years.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

THE silk Butterfly curtain clip is an exceedingly pretty novelty. When fashioned of chameleon silk, with a velvet body harmonizing with the principal tone, the effect is very unique. Sometimes the butterfly is given velvet wings, and if the velvet is shot in several hues small jewels are sprinkled over the wings and are placed as eyes in the head of the dainty creature. Bolting cloth, tinted with water colors, makes up well into these butterfly curtain clips.

For a "notion" useful to a traveller commend us to the damp detector. It is made of silver and looks much like a compass. At the back there are small holes in the silver, through which a damp atmosphere passes and moves the needle until it points to the word damp. The detector is placed in the bed, and is a certain tell-tale if sheets are unaired.

The Tam O'Shanter is being brought out in several chic styles. This novelty headgear is frequently fashioned of velvet, black, green or bronze, the brim being fluted all round except at the left side, where a bunch of tips poses, or a pouff of lace is secured by a glittering buckle.

A dainty costume for a little girl is of spotted Indian silk or of challie. The skirt is plain, with two or three rows of narrow braid or embroidery. The waist is full, with narrow shoulder ruffles, full-topped sleeves, and a folded belt. The dress-yoke and cuffs are of embroidery.

The new flannelettes show a great variety of checks and stripes. These are nice for children's dresses.

A great many of the dress skirts show an under and contrasting skirt at the

hem. Without doubt we are going to wear upper and under skirts.

Small diamonds are never used to more advantage than in the dainty flower-wreathed brooches that are in vogue.

The new bodice ruffs are strictly Elizabethan in width and volume, but are light and subtle, and do not, as the historic ruffs did, make the wearer look and feel as if pilloried for a misdemeanor.

A healthy system will supply oil enough for the hair if the head is kept clean. If the scalp is unnaturally dry, a mixture of half an ounce of carbonate of ammonia in a pint of sweet oil makes the most esteemed hair invigorator.

The new perfumes that have just been brought out are especially delicate. They are blush rose and pink lilac.

A neat cap for a maid is made of a little square of linen, slightly gathered in the centre, and with a bow or not as the wearer may prefer. This, with a small white apron, will make a maid look the very acme of neatness, and adds no little to the general tone of the household.

A black hat trimmed with plumes may be brightened with a bow or rosette of pink, blue or yellow ribbon, and will look quite jaunty with the addition.

A lovely little bonnet has a crown of violet velvet, embroidered with gold and spangles, a tuft of little green wings, from whence comes a maize aigrette. Another is a simple roll of black velvet, above which is a half wreath of "cabbage" bows in pale green satin, pointed velvet ears, with an aigrette of bright green spangles.

A baby's exhibition without the baby is the latest in the line of shows. This time it is intended to give a clear idea of all the appliances most useful to the monarch of the nursery and his attendants. The contents of such an exhibition, to be held in London, are to be divided into five classes—foods, clothing, nursery furniture, toys and specialties for household use. Could there be a better novelty to interest all motherhood and the slaves of the infant tyrants who rule the big grown-up world at large? How much belongs to nursery hygiene is to have special representation, and the spectator is promised a surprise when he witnesses the strides taken in that direction within ten years' time. One of the extraordinary features of the exhibit are the daintiest of corsets! What says the corsetless to this idea of arraying infantile forms in a "horrid" corset? And yet here they are, for the support of weaklings unable to hold their small selves together long enough to sit up and look pleasant.

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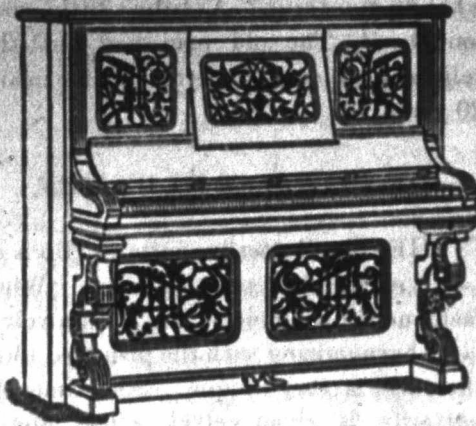
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MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE Oak Bay promenade concerts are ensconced in public favor. The situation, with surrounding scenery, would be difficult to surpass. The music was delightful and there was only one feature deserving of criticism, and that is a topic that has been discussed so often and so bitterly, with such poor results that there is no hope of betterment—a case of bitter sweet and no rose without a thorn. The concert was delightful, but the tramcar service was vile. The cars

could not begin to accommodate the crowd, and a string of pedestrians gave expression to their dissatisfaction in vain grumbling, and indignant protests. Unless the cars show that they are equal to demands, the Wednesday evening outings will lose their flattering patronage. The programme furnished by Bandmaster Finn presented a very pleasing variety, and some of the selections received their first hearing here. The "Cocoanut Dance" was a characteristic arrangement, introducing sand and clog dancing, and was given an enthusiastic encore. The euphonium solo, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" with variations, was a difficult piece, bristling with runs and bravura passages and was accorded most acceptable treatment. The "Washington Post" was a welcome favorite, and was given with confident attack, and a military dash. The stirring tempo and responses of the trombones and base horns brought up memories of Old Country and Eastern bands in their inspiring marches. Mr. Finn deserves all praise, and the public should proffer thanks for the possession of a band, that would be a credit to any place. The scene was of the most animated description, and was strongly reminiscent of seaside resorts in the east. There were happy circles lounging in the cool verandahs, and the rocks facing the hotel also received their quota of languid listeners. Most delicious ice cream was served in the dining room of the hotel, and many daintily sipped the varying flavors of frozen sweetness.

The choir of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral rendered an excellent musical programme last Sunday evening. Millard's O Saturated, with chorus, was artistically rendered, the solo being taken by F. H. Lang. Algernon Aspland sang in his usual finished style an Ave Maria arranged from Stradella. The solo of the Tantum Ergo, by Weigard, was taken by Miss Sophie McNiffe. The programme will be repeated to-morrow evening.

The Potter-Bellew Company opened their engagement in San Francisco, last Monday night. They will begin a two nights' engagement at The Victoria, August 1. Two plays will be produced here—Therese and In Society.

On account of the strikes on the American railroads, the Lady Windemere Fan Co. found it impossible to keep their engagement at The Victoria last night. They will appear next Friday evening. The company is highly spoken of by the press.

Lord Mount-Stephen, the largest shareholder of the Great Northern, and party are coming across the continent on that line, and will return by the C. P. R.

THE KENNEL.

HARRY WRIGHT has had the misfortune to lose his recently imported Italian greyhound dog Dante A. C. 25,267. His death was caused by a somewhat peculiar accident, and the following report by Dr. Hamilton, V. S., will no doubt be very interesting:

Symptoms—Severe pains in stomach after eating, temperature variable, bowels irregular. Later on, gastritis set in, and the dog became very emaciated.

Treatment—At first, laxatives and enemas, with tonics and easily assimilated food. This was beneficial for a time, but finally gastritis set in and the stomach refused all food and medicine.

Post Mortem—Intestines empty and stained with blood. Duodenum contained clotted blood. An inch and a half of the nail was lying across the pyloric orifice, and had made several perforations in the mucous membrane, through which the contents had escaped into the peritoneal cavity. The walls of the stomach also showed inflammation. The nail had evidently been in the stomach a considerable time, its surface being corroded. Until it got imbedded in the orifice, its presence had only caused attacks of acute indigestion. ROBT. HAMILTON, V.S.

John Turner, the one-eyed fox terrier, is a familiar feature of the back street, had a close call last week. He was returning with the Knights of Pythias to a funeral, and near Moss street was backed by two dogs. One, a large terrier, got a half nelson on his neck, and it was about all up with Turner, when a hack came up and a brave fight, after a fierce struggle, succeeded in breaking his hold.

Bronsonhill Mat, the handsome black and white collie, that took second prize at last show, has whelped nine well marked pups—three dogs—by Pensarn Gordon 3,222. She is owned by Mrs. Fairfoul, a Wellington miner.

W. J. McKeon's Nellie, a very intelligent collie, that was saved from the wreck of the barque Sarah, has whelped eight pups—three dogs, by Echo 3,311.

Bob Foster, the ubiquitous coach of the lacrosse club, has invested his savings in a Boston terrier pup. Bob is going to train the pup to kill rats which commit great depredations round the premises.

Another useful adjunct to the lacrosse club is A. R. Wolfenden's black spaniel, Mepho. His forte is finding the balls, which are continually being lost owing to the wild throws at practice. Mepho is well known, being by Webb, the property of J. W. Warden, M.P.P., out of Princess Florence.

The Times mentions, within a week after his arrival, the advent of A. E. Macnaughton's bull dog. The only way we can account for such enterprise on the part of the kennel editor of that paper is the fact of the dog being named "Brian Boru."

A subscriber wants to know if English setters should be fed differently from other dogs. We can't speak from personal experience, but we know of two fanciers, each of whom possesses a fine litter, that certainly have their own ideas as to feeding. One gives his pups all they can eat twice a day and lets them eat out of one big dish. The other is far more careful. He takes the pups, one at a time, into the kitchen and gives it a carefully measured portion, about a tablespoonful. This is repeated seven times during the day, and after each feed the pup's face is wiped off with a clean napkin. We understand that each man is willing to prove the success of his system by a running race when the pups are six months old.

When we penned the item in last issue regarding the low prices of certain dogs in England, we didn't wish to convey the impression that all imported dogs were bought at such low figures. As a matter of fact, we know of a fancier who is negotiating for a dog that will represent four figures.

POULTRY.

THE publishers of the B. C. Fancier have been very chary in circulating sample copies of the initial number, especially among the fanciers of this city. We hope they will adopt a more liberal policy with their second number which is now due, as we are convinced they will be well supported.

The party which started last week to explore the Island took with them, according to the daily papers, a carrier pigeon, which they intend to liberate about three hundred miles away. We imagine it was a Homing Antwerp, as it is years since carriers have been used for flying purposes. This bird has never been flown, and if it comes 300 miles at the first toss up, it is a wonder.

B. B. Moore tells us that he is using pure bred brown leghorn hens to hatch the partridge eggs.

We received a pleasant visit from Dr. Walkem, one of Nanaimo's most enthusiastic fanciers. He is being heartily congratulated on his success in the recent elections.

The best performance in these parts

was made by a pair that Mr. Merritt sent to Mayne Island when they were six weeks old. They were kept shut up for six months, and, on being liberated, came home at once.

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COPYRIGHT IN CANADA.

Summary History of Recent Copyright Legislation at Ottawa.

ACTUAL WORKING OF THE LAW.

Standing of British and American Copyrighted Works in the Dominion of Canada—What the Association Has Done to Benefit Canadian Publishing Interests—Canada's Rights Under the B.N.A. Act.

In considering the question of copyright in Canada it will be well to note the following main points:

1. That copyrights secured in Great Britain, or in any British possession, are nominally copyrights in Canada also. Such works cannot be printed in Canada without an arrangement with the author, but American editions of the same may be imported.

2. That to secure actual copyright in Canada the work must be printed and published here, when American editions of such works cannot legally be imported. English editions or British copyright works may, however, be imported, even though the said works be printed and published in Canada.

A short resume of the copyright agitation of the last few years may next be given.

On May 3, 1898, in the House of Commons at Ottawa, a Bill was introduced to amend the Copyright Act of Canada, and read a first time. The Bill was given a second reading on the following day. This Bill was evidently received from London at the last moment, almost immediately before introduction, and introduced without the knowledge of some members of the Cabinet, as only a few days before an assurance had been given that no new copyright legislation was contemplated that session. Telegraphic reports of the introduction of the Bill were read with astonishment and dismay by members of the book and publishing trades throughout the Dominion. A hurriedly convened meeting was held in Toronto, at which prompt action was decided upon. The Government and many members of the House were deluged with telegrams, asking for delay before the third reading, being followed two days later by a deputation to Ottawa of those whose interests were more immediately affected, and with the gratifying result that the Prime Minister stated to the House that the copyright bill was included with others that would be withdrawn for the session.

The danger being thus averted for the moment, time was given for a further examination of the proposed amendment. The Canadian Copyright Association was formed, and vigorous steps taken to impress on the country and the government the irreparable injury that would be inflicted upon important Canadian interests should the proposed Bill be adopted and passed into law. It was shown that the Bill was introduced in order to include Canada within the list of countries accepting the Berne International Copyright Convention. The following were among the arguments advanced against accepting the Bill:

Under the Bill all reprints of British works from the United States would be excluded. The British publisher therefore could and undoubtedly would sup-

ply this market direct. This excluding of reprints from the United States would be the more keenly felt, as the Bill was retroactive, including every book upon which copyright had not been granted in Canada at the time of the passing of the Act. But the manufacturers of books and their employes would have suffered worst of all, in this way. At present the book must be made in Canada, in order to secure exclusive Canadian copyright and exclude the American editions. But under the proposed Act, no American editions could have been imported; therefore there would no longer be any necessity for reprinting the book in Canada, thus affecting all interested in book manufacturing.

A petition embodying these arguments was prepared, signed by nearly every book dealer and publisher in the Dominion, as well as by representatives of the printing, bookbinding, paper making and other trades connected with book making. The petition pointed out also certain defects in the present law. Under our present law United States authors (by publishing simultaneously in England and the United States), are enabled to secure copyright in Canada, without having to manufacture in Canada, although Canadians can not secure copyright in the United States on any terms. Again, under the operation of the present Act, the people of Canada are compelled to buy books by British authors manufactured in the United States, simply because the British publisher or author absolutely refuses to sell the right in Canada, or more often still throws in the Canadian market when closing the bargain with the publisher in New York for the American market.

We in Canada are thus placed in the humiliating position of having to stand by, with idle hands, and see our market supplied by a foreign publisher. Talk of patriotism! Ye gods, but does not the action of the British publisher in this respect smack too much of the dollar and cent variety!

The effect of these and other arguments was that the Government gave the matter earnest and careful consideration, and finally introduced a bill amending the present Copyright Act, on the lines suggested by the Canadian Copyright Association.

Briefly, this new Copyright Act enacts as follows:

1. Any person domiciled in Canada or in any British possession, or any citizen of a country having a copyright treaty with the United Kingdom in which Canada is included, may obtain copyright for any literary, musical or artistic work, for twenty-eight years.

2. The condition for obtaining copyright shall be that the said work, before or simultaneously with the first publication or production elsewhere, be registered at Ottawa by the author or legal representative; and further that the work shall be printed and published or produced in Canada within one month after publication elsewhere.

3. If the author entitled to copyright under this Act fails to take advantage of its provisions, the Commissioner of Copyrights will grant a license to produce the work to any applicant (no exclusive right is granted) who will agree to pay the author 10 per cent. of the retail price of each copy produced.

4. This royalty is to be collected by the Department of Inland Revenue, under regulations approved by the Governor in Council.

5. So soon as a license issues for a certain work, importation of that work will be prohibited; with the important exception (entirely in favor of the British pub-

lisher and author) that copies of the which have been lawfully printed and published in the United Kingdom may be imported and sold in Canada, side by side and in competition with the edition printed under authority of license.

6. The Act is not retroactive. It is to apply to existing copyrights, but on new works issued after the coming into force of this Act.

This bill passed both House of Commons and Senate, and was among the bills assented to by the Governor General on 2nd of May, 1899. As in 1872 a bill respecting copyright had been reserved never received the approval of the Imperial Government, it was known that this bill in 1899 would not be assented to unless a clause was attached stating that the bill was not to go into force except by proclamation of the Governor-General. A clause was accordingly added, and the Act as assented to is to be found in Statutes of Canada, volume for 1899 (Vic. Cap. 29.) Nearly five years have passed since this Act received the assent of the Governor-General, but the proclamation giving it effect has not yet been issued. Why? Is it because the Imperial Government refuses its assent?

Now, assent can only be refused claiming that the Canadian Parliament has no right to pass a Copyright Act which would override Imperial copyright legislation, as would be done by the adoption of this Act. It is acknowledged that this point that is open to argument, but the evidence seems all in our favor.

Previous to 1878, the Governor-General's instructions expressly required him not to assent to various classes of bills, such as those relating to divorce or that made paper money legal tender, etc. But the friction caused by this soon became very great, and in 1878 the instructions were revised, Sir Michie Hicks Beach, the then colonial secretary of state, writing that the clause in former royal instructions requiring certain classes of bills to be reserved was omitted "because Her Majesty's government thought it undesirable that they should contain anything which could be interpreted as limiting or defining the legislative powers conferred in 1867 on the Dominion parliament."

Good! And certainly nothing could be more explicit or show plainer that the Imperial government of that day was prepared to give Canada as full a share as making her own laws as possible.

What then are these legislative powers conferred in 1867 on the Dominion parliament? Section 91 of the British North America Act is very plain on the point.

"It shall be lawful for the Queen, and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make laws . . . and for greater certainty the exclusive legislative authority of the parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:—

(Here follows 29 clauses, among which are)

3. Taxation.
14. Currency.
15. Banking.
23. Patents of Invention and Discoveries.
23. Copyrights.
26. Marriage and Divorce.

It is thus seen that the Parliament of Canada has full authority to legislate on copyright, according to the B.N.A. Act, as well as for patents, marriage and divorce, etc. Yet when an act on copyright is passed in 1899, the Imperial Government refuses assent to it, on the plea that it conflicts with Imperial interests.

allowed to amend our patent laws, our
 banking laws, our tariff laws, our marriage
 laws—but the copyright law, it seems, is
 sacred and holy for us to touch. As a
 matter of fact, according to correspondence
 submitted to Parliament, the wealthy
 British publishers, either through misun-
 derstanding our proposed Act, or through
 deliberate misrepresentation, or a pleasing
 mixture of both, have thus far induced the
 Imperial authorities to take the view that
 the proposed Act is cruel and unfair to
 British interests, and altogether contrary
 to all sense of law and justice. But they
 carefully abstain from showing, as I
 do presently, how grossly unjust the
 present Canadian Copyright Act is to Cana-
 dian interests. And surely if we can
 amend our patent, banking, marriage and
 other laws, surely this farce of not allow-
 ing us to amend our copyright law should
 be. In any case, we know that we have
 on our side, that victory must be
 in the end, and we have only to be
 persistent and to have it understood that
 we have had enough of the farce, when the
 curtain will be rung down and our rights
 restored to us.

If the proposed Act had been passed by
 a small majority, or if it could be shown
 that it was manifestly unjust or unfair to
 British publishers or authors, there might
 be some grounds for withholding assent.
 Nothing of the kind can be shown.
 On the contrary, the Act was passed in
 Parliament without one dissenting voice,
 and an examination of it will convince any
 unprejudiced mind that its provisions are
 fair and just to all concerned.

Let me next illustrate the unfairness to
 Canada of our present copyright law.
 Lyall's new story, "To Right the
 Wrong," has recently been issued in Eng-
 land by the English publishers (who also
 hold the nominal Canadian copyright),
 Messrs Hurst & Blackett, in the unwieldy
 edition three volumes, at thirty-one
 shillings and sixpence (about \$9 at retail in
 Canada.) The copyright for the United
 States was sold to Harper Brothers, New
 York, who have issued an edition in one
 volume at \$1.50. It can readily be seen
 that Canadians are thus forced to buy the
 edition made in the United States, as the
 English edition is practically prohibited
 on account of price, if for no other
 reason. Under the present law no Cana-
 dian publisher dare touch this book; but
 under the proposed law (if the author did
 not copyright here), a license could be ob-
 tained to issue the book and our printers,
 papermakers, bookbinders, and booksellers
 would all be benefitted by the manufacture
 and sale of the book in Canada. What,
 some one will say, and rob the author of
 the fruits of his labor? Not at all, for as
 will be seen by a reference to the Act, as
 stated above, the author would receive a
 royalty of 10 per cent on the retail price
 of the book. Assuming an edition of 3,000
 copies and the price at 50 cents a copy, the
 author would receive \$150, whereas to-day
 not one cent goes to the author from
 Canada. Thus, then, the rights of the
 author will be protected, and the trade of
 the country stimulated and benefitted at
 the same time. This is only one case out
 of hundreds of similar cases that could be
 cited, and it is little wonder that the
 printing and cognate trades in the Dominion
 are complaining bitterly at the non-
 enforcement of the new Act.

Sir John Thompson has devoted much
 time and attention to this subject, and it is
 fortunate that this question has been kept
 out of party politics, for however widely
 the two great parties may differ on certain
 questions, they are at one in insisting on
 the right of the Canadian Parliament to

legislate fully and finally on the subjects
 mentioned in the B. N. A. Act. As far
 back as 1877, the Hon. Edward Blake
 wrote the Imperial authorities, "It would
 be better and more conformable to the
 spirit of the constitution of Canada, as
 actually framed, that the legislation should
 be completed on the advice and responsi-
 bility of Her Majesty's Privy Council for
 Canada."

It remains then for our people to
 strengthen the hands of our Government
 in the efforts made to assert our rights in
 this matter. Let it be understood that we
 are asking for simple justice only—we
 want nothing more, we will accept nothing
 less. Further delay in assenting to the
 Act will only cause increased friction at
 this encroachment on rights guaranteed to
 us by the Act of 1867.

The employing printers of Toronto have
 recently passed a strong resolution on the
 subject. If nothing else will do, let a
 special memorial on the subject be pre-
 pared for presentation to parliament. This
 memorial would be signed by the publish-
 ers, the book-sellers and members of many
 and various trades and occupations enter-
 ing into the manufacture of books, music
 and artistic works. Let the Government
 see that the thousands of people interested
 personally in this matter take a deep in-
 terest in the success of its efforts to secure
 a just copyright law for Canada—one that
 if not perfect, will at least secure a greater
 degree of justice to Canadian interests than
 the present one does.

I send these words forth in the hope that
 they will cause those more particularly in-
 terested to take prompt and vigorous
 action in the matter.

RICHARD T. LANCHESTER.

Necessary to Secure Copyright.

Each copy of a literary work, or printed
 out, engraving or photograph, must have
 "Entered according to Act of the Parlia-
 ment of Canada, in the year....., by
 at the Department of Agricul-
 ture," printed or impressed on each copy
 to secure copyright. The cost for each
 copyright is \$1.00.

Articles published in newspapers, which
 it is intended to issue afterwards in other
 form (such as "Broken Links" by Mrs.
 Alexander, now running in Saturday
 Globe), must have the words "Registered
 in accordance with Copyright Act" on each
 copy. The Globe has "Copyright, 1893,
 by the Author," but other words are cor-
 rect, although it probably does not matter
 much.

Penalties and Their Recovery.

"Every person who has not lawfully ac-
 quired the copyright, but prints that
 same has been secured, shall incur a pen-
 alty not exceeding \$300.00, recoverable in
 any court of competent jurisdiction."

If I suspected any one of claiming copy-
 right unlawfully I would have to write to
 Ottawa and find out if the copyright was
 duly entered in the books of the Depart-
 ment. I do not think the Department
 would make this search. I think one
 would have to have some one in Ottawa
 go to the Department and make the search,
 but the point therein contained is cor-
 rect.

Never print anything that you think
 is copyright. Be sure or you may be
 sorry. The penalty for printing a copy-
 right work is a fine of not exceeding \$1.00
 nor less than 10 cts for every copy that
 can be traced. The expense and trouble
 that the English publishers have put some
 Canadians to, for infringement of copy-
 right, would make pretty reading. Make
 no mistake about it, the British publishers
 will spend thousands of pounds in defeat-
 ing our new Copyright Act.

R. T. LANCHESTER.

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 the Scriptures of Truth; helping the hon-
 est-hearted to return to the Apostolic
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 The accuracy of adaptation to that portion
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A plate when made by this method is much
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 pleasing to the patient.

The metallic roof-plate cannot become de-
 tached from the rubber, as the peculiar con-
 struction renders it impossible.

It is one of the most cleanly, durable, com-
 fortable and beautiful dentures ever devised.

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 of absorption or shrinkage of the mouth, thus
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Enunciation is much better than when the
 roof of the mouth is covered by a rubber or cell-
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Perfect conduction of heat and cold, there-
 by preventing inflammation of the mucous
 membrane.

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 these Plates renders it possible to give to
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 Metallic and Rubber Plate at a
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It is all very well for aldermen to look wise to assume an air of mysteriousness and to beat about the bush in all directions as 're the right one; but there can be no doubt that, to say the least of it, there is something in connection with the acquisition of a site for the proposed electric lighting works that looks terribly suspicious. The public will only be satisfied that the city was not robbed and that there were not several attempts made to rob it, after the most searching investigation and the bringing to light of every fact and circumstance in connection with the negotiations. Boodle appears to stick out on every hand.

There are a good many points where theory and nature have a falling out. The steam utilizes but a small proportion of the thermal value of the fuel it consumes, and its improvement appears to be open only in the direction of higher initial and lower rejection temperatures. The maximum efficiencies are obtained with fiercely hot furnaces, low uptake temperature, high pressures, and high grades of vacuum, giving the great available range in both boiler and engine. In the animal organism combustion is carried on at a moderate rate and low temperature, and there is apparently little available difference of temperature in the body, yet as a machine the mule is more efficient than the engine, and will do more work per pound of fuel consumed. The man who finds out the principle upon which this is done, and teaches us to apply it, will be a greater scientist than Faraday, a greater inventor than Watt.

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MR. HORACE DAGAN begs to announce to the public and his former patrons that he has resumed business at 112 View street, above Quadra, where he will be able to fill all orders, large or small, on short notice. Orders may be left at Franck's Grocery, corner of Fort and Quadra. Telephone 204.

Imperial Vinegar & Extracts Manufacture

Lemon, Vanilla, Strawberry, Raspberry and Pineapple.

Pure Malt and Whitewine Vinegars, Tomato Catsup and Sauce.

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Monuments, Copings, Etc. at reasonable prices. Designs on application.

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Rates reasonable.
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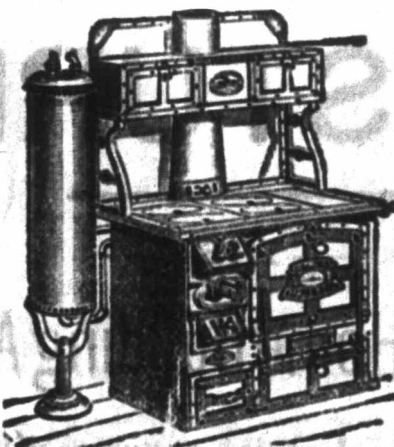
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HORTICULTURE.

In a recent address before the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture, Dr. Lawson delivered an excellent address on horticulture, which he defined as a specialized form of agriculture, less extensive in its scope, but more thorough in its operations, the main question being not how much we increase the amount of crop over the largest acreage at the least expenditure, but rather by what means shall we reach the highest perfection in quality of produce. Horticulture, he said, produces things to eat, like agriculture, but the horticulturist's efforts are mainly directed at improving their quality. It is not mere high farming, but consists of this, combined with the application of knowledge, thought and experience, and all possible appliances to secure the end in view.

He also spoke of what was grown in the small holdings of Holland and in the gardens of Kent, England, fully demonstrating the possibilities of enlarging the amount of produce raised from the soil, of improving the health of the farm population, and adding to their domestic comforts by a more varied diet of fresh vegetables and fruits. Commenting on this, a number of journals urge the different governments to bestow on horticulture the same attention which they have extended to the dairy industries. The *Montreal Trade Review* thus expresses itself:

The neglect of garden culture by the rural population of Canada is very lamentable, as thereby sources of profit are ignored, the advantages of a more varied and healthful diet are put aside, and one of the pleasures of country life to young and old is abandoned. The farmers' gardens in the old world are made by skilful cultivation to yield more per rood than any part of the farm, as well as a source of delight to the family, and to visitors. An acre, or half an acre, or less, given up to a garden can be cultivated more thoroughly than large areas. Spading is necessary to get the best results, and processes too tedious for use on a large scale, as thorough weeding, earthing up, use of the best fertilizers and so on, but the yield of fruits and vegetables from a garden so treated is large.

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

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Numerous testimonials R. J. W. ATWOOD,
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