

# THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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

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## THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.

### ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

THE stone age, the bronze age and the iron age we have heard of; likewise of the Dark Ages, and other self-marking eras in human history. The golden age, also, has been talked of and dreamed of, and well-nigh every generation has imagined itself to be on the threshold of it. As for the present, it might with fitness be known as the age of engineering, or of electricity, both of which proud titles it has won by its achievements. Yet there is also a less roseate view to be taken of it, and another title to be given to it, based upon its too-evident frailties; namely, that it is an age of nervousness.

Such is the view taken by the famous psychologist, Dr. William Erb, of the University of Heidelberg. Nervousness, he says, meaning nervous excitement, nervous weakness, is the growing malady of the day, the physiological feature of the age. Hysteria, hypochondria, and neurasthenia are increasing with fearful rapidity among both sexes. They begin in childhood, if not indeed inherited. Minds are overburdened in school with too much teaching or misdirected teaching. The pleasures of social life follow, over-exciting the already enfeebled nervous system. Business life is made up of hurry and worry, and shocks and excitements. Society, science, business, art, literature, even religion, are all pervaded by a spirit of unrest, and by a competitive zeal which urges its victims on remorselessly. No man knows repose. The result is wreckage. The pharmacopoeia is overcrowded

with nerve tonics, nerve stimulants, nerve sedatives. The medical profession devotes its best energies to the treatment of neuropaths. And as a people we are, or are becoming, excitable, irritable, morbid, prone to sudden collapse through snapping of the overtense cord of nervous vitality.

This estimate is made by a careful observer in a nation that is reckoned comparatively phlegmatic and easy-going. That it applies with equal force to other nations and to our own is unfortunately not to be disputed with any degree of confidence. Nowhere are the rush and hurry and overstrain of life more marked than in this much achieving country. The comparative youth and freshness and vigor of our people enable them to do and to endure what would be beyond the power of an older and more worn-out community. Yet there is no disguising the fact that the pace tells even here, and often tells to kill. True, all the tendencies of the age are in that direction. Inventions, discoveries, achievements of science, all add to the sum of that which is to be learned, and widen the field in which there is work to be done. What we need to learn is, however, that all these things are for man, not man for them. If knowledge has increased, we should take more time for acquiring it, knowing that, with the consequent increase of power, we shall be able to achieve as much afterward in the shorter time as our predecessors did in the longer time their briefer study afforded. Greater ability should mean not only greater results wrought, but fuller repose as well. For it would be a sorry ending of this splendid age of learning and of labor to be known as an age of unsettled brains and shattered nerves.

More than once it has been my pleasant duty to testify to the efficiency of the Provincial police department as at present constituted and conducted, and now it falls to my lot to record a further proof of the executive ability of Supt. Hussey as well as the tact he displays in selecting officers and appointing them to various duties. What promises to be a satisfactory solution of the Savary Island murder has just been consummated in the arrest by Mr. Hussey and Special Officer Bledsoe of the long looked for Lynn, who was supposed to have been made away with after the other two men had been murdered. A blunder committed in the outset in conducting the inquest placed a serious obstacle in the way of the officers. The inquest was held at Vancouver instead of at the scene of the tragedy, and although it was apparent that murder had been committed, yet the delay thus occasioned along with the time which elapsed between the murder and the information reaching

the authorities, proved a serious impediment in the way of the police. The circumstances of the case are still fresh in the public mind, and they point unmistakably to murder. With only the most slender facts to guide him, Mr. Hussey set to work on the case. A couple of men acquainted with the locality were detailed to make enquiries, with comparatively no result of any service. Eventually, Special Officer Bledsoe was assigned to the task, and, with the few facts already gained, he went North, where he spent the severest part of the winter among the Indians in their wilderness homes. Lynn and his wife, the principal parties wanted, were nowhere to be found, and, after an exhaustive search, Mr. Bledsoe returned, satisfied, however, from what he had learned, that Lynn was alive somewhere. Here it was generally thought that the matter was allowed to drop, but no; the Superintendent was still awake, and Officer Bledsoe had a little mission to execute across the Sound, in which excursion Mr. Hussey took part, the consequence being that the much sought for Lynn is a guest of the Government. The tact and ability with which this whole matter has been conducted is creditable in the highest respect to the officers who acted in it, for it is sure to go a long way, if not the entire length, towards clearing up another Stroebel case, only a far more serious one.

The eclipse last week, although not visible in this portion of the Queen's dominions, provoked quite a little discussion among a few of the local astronomers. Partial eclipses do not, as a rule, interest the ordinary man of business; as long as there is light enough for commercial purposes, things go on about as usual. The average business man is rather short on astronomy. It is too deep a science to go into curiously, so he lets it alone, as a rule, although there are a few notable exceptions. One of these is an old friend of THE HOME JOURNAL, Mart Egan, of the Times. Mart speaks Irish fluently, as a result of several years residence in the Emerald Isle, and it was during the time that he was U. S. minister to Ireland that he went in for spots on the sun. There was no end of argument at the Hotel Victoria, the other day, as to whether the first astronomical discoveries were properly attributable to the Egyptians or the Irish. A Vancouver man held that the Egyptians knew all about the regulation of the seasons by the sun, and had regularly established observatories long before the Milesians ever thought of Ireland, while Mart rejoined with a profuse use of Irish names of localities and eras, that astronomy was taught in colleges in Ireland long before Joseph secured his option on the corn crop of Egypt, and also that the government had established a mathema-

tical tribunal made up of astronomical students, who were subject to the death penalty in the event of them making a wrong prediction. Mart went further and asserted that eclipses were regularly noted in Ireland as far back as the stone age, and wound up with the remark that though the Vancouver man might understand all about rain, he couldn't come over here and give us points on astronomical lore. While this intensely scientific discussion was in progress, Col. John F. Norris, of the *Colonist*, who has never hitherto been suspected of astronomical tendencies, drew forth from his well-filled pockets a chart by which he attempted to prove that the reason why Victoria was not permitted to witness the eclipse of last week was mainly the fault of the C. P. R., the gigantic monopoly which discriminates against the Queen City on every possible occasion.

Speaking of the claim of Egypt to priority in astronomical discovery, reminds me that there is nothing more enjoyable in the way of travel than life for some months on board a dahabeah on the Nile. The Nile is seldom rough enough to cause discomfort to the most timid, and at the worst the dahabeah can be moored against the bank while the storm lasts. Another great advantage of sailing on the Nile is the steadiness of the wind. From the beginning of winter to the end of spring—that is while the Nile is navigable—the north wind blows steadily up stream with sufficient force to drive sailing boats against the current at a fair pace, while on the other hand the current is strong enough to carry a boat without sails down against the wind except when it blows a gale.

A pleasure dahabeah under full sail is a beautiful sight. It has one great sail, of latteen pattern, attached to a yard of enormous length. Small sails are added as occasion may require. Over the cabins and saloon is a railed high poop, with easy chairs and lounges and gay with plants and flowers. To the east stretches the Arabian, to the west the Lybian desert, each flanked by a range of bare hills, which in a few places touch the river, but lie for the most part two or three miles back on either side. Ages before the pyramids the Nile filled the whole of the valley to the depth of some 200 feet, and the yellow hills, now so bare, were clothed with a luxuriant vegetation, of which the evidence still remains in petrified forests and fossilized plants. It was plainly a period of heavy rainfall and impetuous torrents, carving out vast gorges and pouring their waters into the Nile.

The Nile is a busy river, full of life and movement, dahabeahs, bent on pleasure or on trade, passing up and down its streams with scarcely any intermission, while its banks are full of interest to the lover of the picturesque; crowds of women, with graceful forms and not seldom very comely faces, filling heavy earthen jars with water and carrying them home on their heads; men, with skins of bronze, toiling in relays of three hours each at the shadufs under a burning sun, and singing the while to relieve the monotony of their

daily labor; boatmen floating with the stream or sailing against, and they also singing a weird, wailing chant, like the echo of a hopeless cry wafted across the centuries from hard bondage under Egyptian taskmasters, such as the Israelites endured before the exodus; flocks of pelicans standing on the sand or manœuvring in the air like soldiers on the march; kingfishers, now hovering over the water, now darting beneath its surface in quest of a passing fish.

And then there is the mysterious Nile itself, mysterious still, though its sources have been disclosed and its long meanderings tracked from the uplands of central Africa to the margin of the midland sea. The voyager now, it is true, seldom sees a crocodile unless he goes beyond the second cataract; still less has he a chance of witnessing any of those fierce encounters between crocodiles and hippopotami which are sculptured on the walls of the temple of Edfu. In those ancient days when the shores of the Nile down to Cairo were lined with reeds and papyrus, the river abounded with crocodile and hippopotami, both of which afforded excellent—albeit sometimes perilous—sport to the dwellers on the banks. Firearms and steamers have now driven those fierce monsters of the deep beyond the second cataract.

But, apart from its inhabitants, the Nile itself has a mystic interest of its own. I do not wonder that in the mythology of ancient Egypt it was endowed with life and received some sort of divine honors. Its periodical inundations, while their causes were unknown, placed it outside the category of ordinary rivers and invested it with the atmosphere of mystery. And in the youth of our race, when woods and glades and rivers were believed to own appropriate denizens, it is easy to understand how the Nile came to be regarded as endowed with more than natural life. It is so full of subcurrents and eddies that the amphibious natives, who swim like fish, would not venture to cross it except astride logs of wood. In the stillness of the night these eddies gurgle and murmur past your dahabeah like spirits from "the vasty deep" engaged in confidential talk.

And who can adequately describe those splendid dawns and gorgeous sunsets which are among the common places of Nile scenery? I have often seen the whole sky from the zenith to the horizon become one molten, mantling sea of color and fire, every ripple and wave transfused into un-sullied, shadowless crimson and purple and scarlet and opalescent hues, shading off into colors for which our language supplies no words and previous experience no ideas. This splendor of indescribable intermingling colors appears at sunset on the western horizon and is followed by a soft sheen, as of moonlight, reflected on the hills on the eastern bank of the river. In short, life on a dahabeah is one perpetual picnic. You stop where you please and either enjoy the dolce far niente of remaining on board or making excursions to old temples or tombs, or taking part in a veritable picnic in the desert, and a pic-

nic in the desert under favorable auspices is not likely to be forgotten.

The Legislature has prorogued, and the members have returned to their homes. So far as accomplishing anything of real practical value is considered, many of them might as well never have emerged from the obscurity of their own firesides, and no doubt the electors will take this view of the matter when the said members again offer themselves for election. The sixth Parliament is not likely to fill a very conspicuous place in history. Except half-a-dozen members, it would be difficult matter to find a more *cultus* lot than that which has been meeting with the regularity of clockwork once a year over the Bay. True, Mr. Davie has demonstrated his ability to conduct a Government, and at his back were several good men—Mr. Turner was one of them—but taking his party as a whole, it was not composed of the stuff out of which brilliant legislators are made. In the Opposition, if opposition it might be called, there was no material worth mentioning. The public feel relieved to think that very few who were in the last Parliament will ever find seats again. Before prorogation, Mr. Speaker Higgins was the recipient of many well deserved compliments for the manner in which he had performed the duties pertaining to his office.

For the first time in its history, there was a decrease last year in the earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a loss during the last two months of it. This the directors attribute to the extraordinary decline in the price of wheat and the trade depression on the Pacific coast. President Van Horne is reported to have stated in an interview at Toronto that last year the farmers received little more than the cost of production as the price of their wheat, while in many instances the returns were even smaller than the expenditure. This, he said, could only have one effect—a decrease of the acreage under wheat. On the strength of this, he announced his opinion that wheat would go up with a jump, and that within the next eighteen months the price will go to \$2 per bushel. People will not generally regard the C.P.R. as guiltless in the matter of augmenting the cost of producing and laying Northwest wheat upon the market. Why Mr. Van Horne should have made the statement attributed to him, it is difficult to understand, and there are many who believe that he is altogether reckoning without his host.

I had a very pleasant conversation with Mr. C. Howard-Gibbons, who has just returned from a trip east. Mr. Gibbons, previous to his departure, was authorized by THE HOME JOURNAL to arrange for the extension of its business in the East and also to audit the books of its Eastern agents. The success and encouragement he met with are alike gratifying to that gentleman and the publishers. During his visit to Toronto, he noticed that the weekly papers of that city, in order to acquire patronage, are advertising themselves as "the Home Journal of Eastern Canada;" but, as Mr. Gibbons blandly informed them, "there have been Home

Journals in the past; there are *Home Journals* now; and there will be *Home Journals*; but, when it comes down to business, there is only one HOME JOURNAL, and that one is published in Victoria, B. C., at the uniform rate of \$1 for one year." I violate no confidence in saying that now is a good time to subscribe.

An exchange vouches for the following as being an absolute and certain cure for obesity: The diet should consist of one pound of cooked fish and one pound of lean meat daily, distributed into various meals, three or four, according to the taste of the patient. A pint of hot water sipped at intervals, as warm as can be comfortably drunk, should be taken every two hours. No bread, vegetables, milk or other articles are allowed. At the end of four months, two small slices of bread and butter and a cup of tea with milk and sugar may be added at breakfast and supper. It is useless to attempt this regimen without the hearty co-operation of the patient, its rationale being that the patient really lives upon his own fat. If you prefer the extraordinary discomforts of this treatment to those attendant upon carrying a few extra pounds of flesh, you will be duly rewarded.

For another year at least we shall not have either insense or confessionals at Christ Church Cathedral. This was decided at the last annual vestry meeting, which was held on Tuesday, when what is known as the low church party made a clean sweep of the elections. It seems the affair was as keenly contested as most political warfares; perhaps more so, for what is more bitter than a religious war? The High Church party had been out in force for weeks previous to the meeting, with a ticket carefully selected from the most ardent "advanced churchmen," and the programme, if the ticket proved successful, was to have been the most ritualistic ritualism. New and more gorgeous "vestments," more candles, mass and all the other paraphernalia were on the list; but alas for earthly hopes. The "tother fellows," so much despised for their slowness, had been working also, and quietly swept the High Churchmen out of office. Apostolic succession, infallibility and other divine attributes attached to High Church clergymen had been ground in a little too much, hence the reaction. The change will no doubt be a relief to many long suffering members of a congregation that already has borne very much.

Mr. John Grant's friends are thanking him for his action in the House this session on the Sunday closing question. They say that to endeavor to frame this city after the model of Toronto, as some of our enthusiasts are so anxious to do, would be as regrettable as it would be disastrous. Regrettable because Toronto as a city is about as hypocritical as it is immoral, and that is putting it mildly; disastrous because from her situation Victoria reaps large advantages from tourist travel, which would be wholly deflected by this mistaken course of Sunday closing. And they say that there is no use, of course, trying to reason with these good souled Sunday closing faddists; their whole idea

is to legislate their fellow man, body and soul, into church or heaven, as they think, a purpose to attain which they very frequently stoop to peculiar methods.

The *Colliery Guardian*, of Halifax, N. S., has an article entitled "British Columbia Objects." In this it speaks of the neglect to properly buoy and light the British Columbia coast, and concludes an effective article as follows: "It is disquieting to find out that such an important section of the country's business as the lighting and buoying of a coast frequented by our Pacific greyhounds and a heavy coal carrying tonnage is neglected. We leave the care of the greyhounds to other hands. Our care is for the traders and coal carrying craft of British Columbia, and on their account we have made representations by letter to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, pointing out that it is prejudicial to Canada as a heavy exporter of coal to have any of her coasts ill buoyed, ill lit, or in any sense unsafe."

In answer to a correspondent, THE HOME JOURNAL is of the opinion that the term "gallery gods" arose as follows: The Drury Lane Theater, London, many years ago had its ceiling painted to represent a blue sky with clouds, among which were Cupids flying in every direction. The ceiling extended over the gallery, and consequently the occupants of the higher seat were said to be "among the gods," while later the term "gallery gods" were applied to those occupying the highest tiers in the theaters.

The delicacy of the scales used in the U. S. mint is illustrated by the following, quoted from a contemporary. The refiner of the Assay office says: "To number the hairs of your head is not a very difficult task. A very close approximation can be made by weighing the entire amount of hair on a man's head, and then weighing a single hair. The weight of the whole mass divided by that of one hair of average length will of course give the desired number. If you will pluck out a hair from your head I can show you." A long and straggling one was accordingly detached, the refiner putting it on a scale, which was enclosed in a glass case, and graduated with extreme accuracy. With little weights of aluminum he piled up one arm until an equipoise was reached. The hair weighed three milligrammes.

"If you reduce this to figures," he said, "it would require eight thousand hairs to weigh an ounce, and suppose you have six ounces, you have forty-eight thousand." I am inclined to think that a discussion on the truth of these statements admits of much hairsplitting.

The following advice is given to young women gratis: Unless you are engaged to a man whose honor will compel him to carry out his verbal contract of marriage, never give him your portrait. He will, if a flirt, keep it and make boastful exhibition of it to his male friends, to whom he will delight to introduce his mantel "menagerie." Never kiss your lover until after marriage. Time often makes lovers hate each other or fall in love with another. There is an army of young men

in this city who keep a full gallery of girl and woman faces and are accounted heroes of Eros by their single companions. It is heroism to conquer a woman's heart; it is cowardice to desert it. Here is a poetic picture of what sometimes happens with love letters:

He wrote her scores of letters which she promised she'd destroy,  
And with tender hopes her heart was in a whirl.  
But he didn't mean a word of it, the careless, thoughtless boy,  
And soon he left her for another girl.

Then followed tears and trials and a breach of promise suit,  
But the youth and not the maid was in despair.  
The jury gave her back her heart and all his wealth to boot,  
For the letters which he thought she burned were there!

How James O'Neill came to play Monte Cristo is quite an interesting story. It was about ten years ago when John Stetson, now manager of the Boston Globe Theatre, presided over the destinies of Booth's theatre in New York city, when that famous play house was in its last stage of existence. The erratic John conceived an idea, which afterward proved not too erratic, of producing three famous romantic dramas on an elaborate scale. The plays selected were *The Corsican Brothers*, *The Three Guardsmen* and *Monte Cristo*. Mr. Charles Thorne, at that time probably the ideal of the metropolitan ladies as a romantic actor, was chosen by Mr. Stetson and Mr. Augustus Pitou, then business manager, to play the leading parts. *The Corsican Brothers* was put on first, and both Mr. Thorne and the piece scored an immense success. On the third night, Mr. Thorne was suddenly taken ill and shortly afterward died. His place was filled by Mr. Charles Pangs, and *The Corsican Brothers* ran for six weeks, until it was decided to produce *Monte Cristo*. But here was a dilemma. Who could play Edmond Dantes? Mr. Pangs was not considered capable, and Mr. Stetson was really at his wits' end trying to solve the problem, until Mr. Pitou suggested the name of James O'Neill. Mr. O'Neill at that time was starring in *An American King*, and it was his first venture on the road of stellar success. However, something had to be done, so Stetson took the next train to Albany where O'Neill was playing that week, and made him a bold proposal of abandoning his tour and go back to New York with him to play Edmond Dantes. O'Neill was willing so far as his own self was concerned, but held back his answer, as his conscience did not allow him to discharge his company at so short a notice. Eventually Mr. Stetson agreed to engage Mr. O'Neill's whole company, and a week later *Monte Cristo* received its New York baptism. During the short time in which the young actor had to study the part, he was not sure of his lines on the first night, and the morning after the first performance the New York papers came out with some strong "recasts." The public, however, thought different, and proved its faith in O'Neill by crowding Booth's theater every night for three months. *Monte Cristo* was then removed to Brooklyn, and the critics there

took opportunity to score their Gorham brethren for their shortsightedness. On Mr. O'Neill's return to New York the metropolitan writers acknowledged their mistake, and were now as profuse in praise as they had been scanty before. After the end of the first year, James O'Neill bought Monte Cristo from Stetson, which proved to be a good investment, as he kept it in his repertoire over ten years, and has played the part of Edmond Dante, over 3,000 times, as no other actor could do it.

Lord Cork has been appointed "master of the horse" by Queen Victoria at a salary of \$12,500 a year. During his term of office he will have the privilege of using the royal carriages, the royal liveries and the royal servants, and can drive around in royal state with Lady Cork by his side. Lord Cork and his wife are intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor, the denationalized Americans who prefer a monarchy to a republic, and it is supposed that the master and mistress of the equine will give the use of Her Majesty's rigs to their American chums to ride in around the streets of London. Lord and Lady Cork are Irish Home Rulers.

In referring to the fact that the official statement explanatory of the estimates for the British navy for 1894-95 has been received by the press of England with almost unqualified satisfaction, the *Toronto Empire* says that the credit is almost all bestowed upon Lord Spencer, whose hands were untied the moment Mr. Gladstone had made up his mind to retire. The navel budget asks a net total vote of nearly seventeen and a half millions sterling for the ensuing year, or £3,126,000 in excess of the year closed. The increase takes into consideration every demand of the recent agitation for maintaining the naval supremacy, and accordingly the expenditure will be distributed over ship-building, armaments, manning, victualling and new works. Of these items ship-building is of course the most important, but at the same time the increase in the number of officers and men from 76,700 to 83,400 is a prominent part of the programme. All of the ten first-class battle ships ordered under the Naval Defence Act will be ready next month, and out of the forty-two new cruisers only five of the second-class then remain unfinished. The battleship *Rivon* and the *Majestic* and *Magnificent* are being advanced as rapidly as possible, and six out of forty-two torpedo boat destroyers are to be ready by the end of the present month. In the coming financial year it is proposed to commence seven battleships of the first-class, six cruisers of the second-class and two sloops. The new battleships will be designed after the *Majestic* and *Magnificent*. Independent of the vessels completing under the Naval Defence Act and the six torpedo boat destroyers now nearly complete, England will have building in the Government dock yards and in private yards ten first-class battleships, eleven first and second-class cruisers, four sloops and thirty-six torpedo boat destroyers. The complete naval programme has been arranged for a term of five years, and, of course, the whole of the quinquennial plan is not de-

clared, but Lord Spencer assures Parliament that it has been settled after a careful review not only of the present relative strength of the British navy as compared with that of other powers, but also of the number and class of ships of war which are now being built abroad. The mole at Gibraltar is to be strengthened, and a new graving dock built there. On the whole it appears the Government has candidly faced the expenditure necessary to ensure Britain's supremacy.

PERE GRINATOR.

HOOLAGHAN AMONG THE CHINESE.

VICTORIA, April 10.

DEER TIM—Here I am, after all me meanderens, in Victoria, British Columbia—a big settlement of whitemen, Chinamen, Indians and Dazoes. The whitemen talks English, the Chinamen Chinese, the Indians Chinook, and the Dazoes, of course, Italian. Well, Tim, you'll be wantin' to no somethin' of the whole of thim, and I wont be widout tellin' ye. Meself dosen't no many of the whitemen yet, altho' there's lots of the sons of ould Erin here, but I took a sthrool through Chinatown the other day, and, as we never saw a Chinaman at home in Ballyhooley, I'll be after tellin' ye what they're like.

First of all, Tim, ye must understand that a Chinaman isn't a man at all at all, naiter is he a woman—he's only a Chinese. The craythurs wares no hare on their face, but lets it all grow at the back of their hed in what they calls a Q. When they havn't enough to make a Q, they twist in thread or somethin' else until they get a soort of tail that hangs from the back of their heds to about scurteen luches below where Paddy O'Rafferty, the soldier, wore the brest-plate at the Crimea war, when the bullet glided of that part of his carcase immediately under the tail of his tunic. Well, as I was saying, Tim, having nothing else to do—for times are darned hard here—I took a sthrool down Chinatown, and of all the quare names and sines ye ever seen, they're there. There was won of thim "Tim Tooke, washing and ironing," and faix but I thought he might be a distant cousin of yer own, so in I goes. "Is Tim in?" says I. "Me, Tim," says he. "Are yees anything to Tim Branagan, of Ballyhooley, Oireland?" says I. "Me no savee Bawleyhowlin," says he. "Is yer wife in," says I, "Mrs. Tim Tooke, for maybe she'd no her relations?" And wid that he calls out a small little craythur with chaney ear-rings dangling from her ears. "Parley voo, clow howya, chillecum, mavourneen," says I; but she only grined a Chinese smile, like the crack in a broken plate stuck together wid stick-all cement—and the pair of thim laughed. "Faix, Tim," says I, "but she wears the britches, anyway," for the chap himself was washin' clothes and the woman lookin' on at him. "Hip good," says he. "The divil a good hip," says I; "I don't know how she hangs her clothes on it. If that's hip good in Chinatown, it's not what we'd call good hips in Ballyhooley." I couldn't get anything out of the chap, nor out of Mrs. Tooke either only "savee," "hip good," "wishey washey," and haythen grins.

The haythen Chinese is no beauty,  
Tho' some people say he's a charm,

That he'll always be found at his duty,  
While others are making of harm;  
He'll do everything that's agoing,  
That any ould woman would do,  
From scouring the floor of the kitchen  
To washing a night gown or two.

"What do ye do for a livin'?" says I to him, says I. "Washee," says he to me, says he, and with that he showed me a pair of—oh, the undacency of the rascal—that he was ironing, with almost four inches of the most beautifullest frilling at the top—no, the bottom—I mane the ends of each of them. "Yousabee," says he to me, says he, as he showed me the name of a young lady stamped on the waist band of them. And with that a few men came in with their shirts to be washed, and they all took a look and a laugh at what the Chinaman was showing me. "Ye'd live yer life long in Ballyhooley," says I to them, says I, "and a set of rap-callions like ye'd niver half a laugh at a young lady's what-ye-may-call-em," says I. I forgets what I called thim. "Velly good," says the Chinaman, says he. Oh, the undacency of the haythen rascal! He was no relation of yours, Tim. If he was, I wouldn't write to ye.

Well, the next place I went into was what they calls a gambling den, and there I seen men and women, boys and girls, and childer, all buying tickets for a drawing. "Try yer luck, Hoolaghan," says the Chinaman to me, says he (how the haythen new me name puzzles me). "If ye get nine spots," says he, "yer fortune is made." Meself took a ticket, after givin' him a dollar, and with his little paint brush marks nine spots. "Now, I'll be after throublin' ye for that fortune," says I, "I made the nine spots." "Ye must wait for the drawing to-night," says he; but when I went back at night he towld me I drew nothin' and that there was no change coming to me out of me dollar. "Tare-a-nouns, do you mane to tell me that I'm not goin' to get anything for me dollar?" says I. "That's what," says he. Meself got into a terrible rage, and was goin' to lambaste the haythen, when a whole lot of fellows got around me, and kept me fists from playin' on his face. Obsarvin' me agitation, they took me inside and palavered me into taking a smoke of the quarest and the strongest tobaccy—Limerick twist is nothin' to it—that ever thravelled through a pipe shank. After haf-a-dozen drags I was fast asleep, and dramed the quarest drames that mortal ever dramed. I'll be after tellin' ye me drame in me next letter. Here's to ye, Tim, till then.

Yer owld frend,  
MIKE HOOLAGHAN.

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

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## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The bazaar held at St. Luke's church, last week, was a decided success. Mrs. Flinton, as violinist, pleased the audience with several selections. Mr. Flinton gave two readings, which were highly appreciated. The success of the musical part of the programme was in a great measure due to the efforts of the Misses Tolmie.

B. C. Circle, No. 118. A. O. F., Companions of the Forest, will hold a social entertainment at Philharmonic Hall, on Thursday evening, May 3. By special request, the juvenile operetta "King Winter and the Fairies" will be produced in full, as written by one of the Companions, with full scenic effects.

Invitations are out for a fashionable wedding at Christ Church cathedral, next Tuesday. The daughter of a Wharf street merchant and a rancher of Cowichan are the high contracting parties.

A pleasant surprise party was given to Mrs. John Braden, 82 View street, Thursday evening. The time passed quickly and pleasantly in dancing to the music of Richardson's orchestra.

Capt. A. Freeman, of the steamer Capilano, and Miss Susie Brown, of Newfoundland, were married, Tuesday afternoon, in St. James church, Vancouver.

Walter Agnew has returned from Southern California, and is a guest of Arch. McGregor, Terrace avenue. He will leave for England in May.

Mrs. W. Wilson and daughter, who have been spending the winter in California, came home, yesterday morning.

Mrs. L. Jones, of 152 Fort street, and her mother, Mrs. Papst, will shortly remove to California to reside permanently.

W. A. Lawson, assistant cashier with R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., left for California, last night.

Hon. D. W. Higgins and daughter, Mrs. Rymur, have gone to San Francisco on a visit.

Mrs. R. J. Horton and daughter came up from San Francisco, yesterday morning.

C. H. Barker, of Nanaimo, was in the city on a short visit, during the week.

It is said that a couple of fashionable weddings will take place in June.

Collector Milne is recovering from a severe illness.

## THE MUSIN CONCERT.

A flood of music overtook Victoria last evening, but such a refreshing and deliciously overwhelming inundation has not been felt for some time. Ovide Musin and his superb company of artists, himself, of course, the great star, held possession of the fair-sized audience present. To the musical soul, Musin is the realization of the ideal spirit that one dreams of—he is passion and pathos, just as the whim overtakes him—he can incite feelings al-

most murderous, or he can lull one into a beatific peacefulness, master of all the varied emotions capable of being aroused, he holds almost despotic sway over his audience. Time goes on and each season Musin is the same wizard of the violin, for it is impossible to conceive of a human being possessing more absolute command of the instrument. Last evening he was simply Musin, nothing else, and that is all that can be said. He is as much beyond description as he is above criticism.

He opened last evening a concert programme, every number of which was encored, and some of them demanded two and three times. His first number was a caprice of his own composing, a brilliant, happy work, in which he appeared to great advantage. In response to an encore, he played one of those expressive berceuses which seem invested with a divinely sweet influence coming from such a master hand. His "Souvenir de Haydn" surprised those who had not heard him before, and added another link to the chain of popularity with which he is already circled. His bowing so marvelously rich, pure and powerful, his phrasing so full and clear, and above all the soulfulness and expression he lent to the music, elicited applause of a spontaneity only to be realized by hearing it. Possibly his *piece de resistance* was the selection, "Variations on a theme of Rossini," (Paganini) on one string, G, for which he was recalled three times. Miss Annie Louise-

Tanner, the American nightingale, who visited Victoria a season or two since, has only changed in name (to Musin); her voice is still as sweet, expressive and beautifully flexible as of yore, and she is just as welcome to the public. Madame Musin's songs last evening were redemanded with the same warmth as ever. Her "Air and Variations," from Proch, showed the rippling beauties of a voice too well known to need description, but it was in the charming old Scottish ballad, which she gave as an encore, that she sang her way into the hearts of her hearers. Miss Bessie Bonsall has a sweet face, a quaint and pleasantly confidential way of singing across the footlights to her audience, and a contralto voice of wonderful range, purity and musical ring. Her "Sleep Baby, Sleep," was a dream in the rendition of lullabys, and her "Noble Signor" (Meyerbeer) showed a voice of grand compass and harmonious flexibility, which the audience were by no means slow to appreciate. In Mr. Elliott, the Musin concert company has an acquisition of considerable value. His tenor is clear, his notes are open and correct at all stages, and his method is pleasingly finished. He was just as warmly treated as his companions, especially in a duet from *Il Trovatore* with Miss Bonsall, and a "Laughing Trio" with that young lady and Madame Musin, the last number on the list, at the close of which for the first time, probably, a Victoria audience retained their seats and recalled the singers. Mr. Scharf, the accomplished pianist, is not the least able member of a company, all of whom are artists in their respective lines. His solos, redemanded as warmly as any other number, where the work of a man who lived what he played, and did not play it because some one else wrote it.

The Arion Club concert will be held on the evening of April 25.

The committee of the Victoria Canoe Club made almost perfect arrangements for their first annual ball, and the event was a great success. The Mount Baker hotel was handsomely decorated with Japanese lanterns outside, while the ballroom was quite attractive with decorations of paddles and flags. Host Virtue and his staff were untiring in their attentions for the comfort of guests. Richardson's orchestra fully sustained their reputation and responded heartily to numerous encores. The following were some of the guests present: Mrs. Dowdney, fawn satin, steel trimmings; Mrs. Erb, black silk, old gold brocade; Miss Erb, pale blue, bead trimmings; Miss L. Erb, white silk, cardinal flowers; Mrs. Heisterman, grey London smoke silk; Miss Heisterman, mauve and pink silk; Miss S. Heisterman, white satin; Miss Haynes, pink silk, lace trimmings; Miss Carmichael, white satin, natural rose; Miss Ida Carmichael, Nile green; Miss Christie, white silk draped with tulle; Miss Christie, white silk, beaded trimmings; Miss Seabrook, white and salmon satin; Mrs. Edward White, black silk; Miss White, white satin, natural flowers; Miss Gertrude White, shell pink satin; Mrs. Gaudin, black silk, gold ornaments; Miss Gaudin, white satin; Miss Marie Gaudin, pale blue; Miss Jackson, white satin; Mrs. Albert Sargison, black silk and lace; Miss Denny, pink silk; Mrs. S. Nesbitt, white satin, pink velvet trimmings; Miss Pauline, pink silk; Miss McVicking, white satin; Miss E. McVicking, white and peacock green; Miss Adney, pink silk; Miss Sharp, white satin; Miss Keenan, white satin, blue trimmings; Miss Devereux, black and cadet blue; Mrs. L. G. Henderson, white silk, lace trimmings; Mrs. Herbert Kent, shrimp pink silk; Mrs. W. T. Marvin, sky blue silk, royal blue velvet trimmings; Miss Munroe, pink silk; Miss Scott, pink silk; Miss F. White, mauve and black; Miss Elli, cream silk; Miss Thain, green and old rose; Miss Johnston, white satin; Mrs. Simpson, yellow; Mrs. Smith, salmon pink satin; Mrs. Sherborne, white satin; Mrs. Gordon Graham, yellow; Mrs. Mesher, old gold brocade satin, en train; Miss Mesher, white satin, en princess; Miss Jamieson, white; Mrs. J. B. Gordon, black silk.

The undecided international game between England and Scotland took place last Saturday at Caledonia Park, again resulting in a draw—five goals each. A large number of the friends of both teams gathered to witness the game and one of the finest exhibitions of association football ever given on the coast was their reward. It is intended to have the matter settled at a convenient date, even if the teams have to play an extra half hour to decide which is the better team. England had the advantage of wind and sun during the first half, and crossed over at half time ahead by three goals to two, and, immediately on starting, again scored, raising the hopes of the supporters of the rose, but the brawny sons of Scotia were not to be so easily disposed of, and they worked like heroes to equalize, which they managed to do ten minutes before call of time. For the next five minutes, it was anybody's game, at the close of which England had registered her fifth goal, and then a scene of the wildest enthusiasm was manifested, the supporters of England cheering themselves hoarse, as it was deemed impossible for Scotland to score again before time, but, in a twinkling of a moment, all was changed, for from the kick off a smart run was inaugurated, a hard shot into the goalkeeper's hand, a rush by the forwards, the goalkeeper on his back and the ball through for Scotland for the fifth time, again equalizing. If there was enthusiasm before, it was all excitement now, and with four minutes to play at that rate of scoring, any team might win. England kicked off, the ball was immediately returned to England's quarters and shot after shot put in only to be returned or go past, and the whistle blew with the ball in front of England's goal, the game ending in a draw. England had the assistance of three of the Royal Marines, while Scotland had the assistance of H. Pettigrew, of Rugby fame.

To-day, the Wanderers' Football Club journey to Nanaimo to play in the final tie for the cup of the B. C. F. A. against the Nanaimo Rangers, and it is expected to be a great game. We wish them every success in their tie. Their team is as follows: Goal, Booth; backs, Hook and Donaldson; half backs, Glen, Decars and Blackburn; forwards, McCann, Begg, Peden, Johnson and Kierney.

be found at his duty, are making of harm; ing that's agoing, woman would do, the floor of the kitchen night gown or two. for a livin'!" says I to ashee," says he to me, that he showed me a adacency of the rascal- ing, with almost four beautifullest frilling at bo tome—I mane the em. "You sabbee," says as he showed me the lady stamped on the s. And with that a few th their shirts to be all took a look and a Chinaman was showing er life long in Bally- hem, says I, "and a set ye'd niver half a laugh what-ye-may-call-em," what I called thim, the Chinaman, says he, of the haythen rascal of yours, Tim. If he lite to ye, place I went into was umbling den, and there omen, boys and girls, ing tickets for a draw- Hoolaghan," says the says he (how the hay- puzzles me). "If ye rs he, "yer fortune is a ticket, after givin' with his little paint ots. "Now, I'll be af- r that fortune," says e spots." "Ye must ng to-night," says he; k at night he towid d that there was no id that there was no ie out of me dollar, ou mane to tell me get anything for me hat's what," says he. rrible rage, and was e haythen, when a got around me, and oyin' on his face. Ob- they took me inside o taking a smoke of strongest tobaccy- thin' to it—that ever pipe shank. Ather as fast asleep, and frames that mortal afther tellin' ye me tter. Here's to ye, owld frend, LIKE HOOLAGHAN.

TO PRESERVE IT.— ne one say that his see as well as you e can't read unless arm's length from why don't he get "If I start to wear ave to? Such peo- act that their eye- worse, which they per glasses. They ir eyes and wince ch would do away To do without le is wrong. You soon as your eyes f course, it is very ren should be the comfort and ease. e obtained from a only place where W. Nolte & Co.'s,

## HORTICULTURE.

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

### THE GARDEN—POTATOES.

THE best sets for planting are moderate-sized, smooth potatoes. If you are short of these, it is best to cut them with not less than two eyes to each piece. Long manure is objectionable, unless the ground is stiff, when it should be dug in in the fall, and the ground left as rough as possible, so that the frost could pulverize the soil. If the ground has not been manured, get the rows out two feet apart and spread well rotted manure in the furrows, and sow nitrate of potash. Potash is the very best fertilizer for potatoes. Plant the potato sets ten inches apart and cover before the sun dries up the manure. A perfectly prepared soil gives the best results. This can only be obtained by early, deep digging. As soon as the potatoes are up, hoe round them and cultivate frequently before earthing up. "The constant moving of the soil is the secret of good gardening."

Evergreen shrubs may yet be lifted with care. Mulch them well, and, in dry weather, water and sprinkle with the hose occasionally.

Roses must be looked over for grubs and insects, and disbudding as previously advised will be most beneficial.

Carnations and Picotees should be watered with liquid manure occasionally.

Auriculas coming into bloom should be kept from wet, which spoils the blooms. They prefer a shady position, and are greatly improved by good surfacings.

Flower seeds raised in frames should be pricked off into boxes as soon as large enough to handle, and hardened off preparatory for planting out.

Hardy annuals may now be sown, but most of them come in quickly, and when planted too early their beauty is over before autumn arrives.

All bedding plants should be well hardened off before planting out.

Keep Chrysanthemum cuttings growing steadily with plenty of light and air. Do not allow them to be drawn up weakly, and top them regularly to make compact plants. Move them into larger pots, as they become filled with roots, and use plenty of bones.

Sow Primula seeds for early flowering.

Those who have frames should not forget to plant their Celery seed, and prick off the plants into rich soil as soon as you can handle them.

Keep all surfaces well hoed, and destroy weeds when young. Regulate borders, etc., with line and spade.

J. W. WEBB.

Fern Hill, Boleskine Road, April 12.

As many of our readers are yet planting out fruit trees, especially the prune, it will be well for them to remember the essential soil qualities, which are: First, the hard pan must be down at least two feet below the surface; it should be of a clay sandy loam, volcanic ash or approaching those qualities as much as possible; third, the ground should have natural or artificial

under drainage, that is it should not be stagnant with water; fourth, the ground should be thoroughly pulverized before planting to a depth of at least twelve inches, either by the use of plow and sub-soil plow, or with the spade. If a large field is planted, deadfurrows can be made lengthwise and across in straight rows so trees can be planted at the centre of crossings.

The Provincial Board of Horticulture met in the New Westminster Board of Trade rooms, Tuesday afternoon. There were present Messrs. J. R. Anderson and A. Ohlsen, Victoria; Theo. Trage, Salt Spring Island; Thos. Cunningham, New Westminster; E. Hutcherson, Ladner's Landing; and R. M. Palmer, Inspector of the Board. The rules regulating the work of the Board were adjusted and adopted. Considerable discussion arose in reference to matters arising in the Inspector's reports and as to the work which should devolve upon him. His work in the past has lain more largely among the Islands where the fruit pests are worse than elsewhere, but he is now to devote a large measure of attention to Mainland interests, working upwards towards the Interior. The vast extent of territory of necessity makes it slow work for the Inspector to get over all that has to be done. He has found great willingness in the past on the part of the people to aid the Board in their work of pest extermination. Of course there are some who cannot be got to see exactly as is desired, against whom it may be necessary to adopt more forcible measures, for which the Board has very ample powers conferred on them by the late Act. They are very reluctant to use these powers except under extreme necessity.

Among the "Orchard Notes for February" in the *Agricultural Gazette* of Sydney, South Australia, occurs the following: "All over the colony, February is a fairly busy month for the fruit grower, for, though a large portion of the peaches, plums and pears, early apples and all the cherries and apricots have been disposed of, there is still a large amount of fruit to market, so that the principal work during the month, as during January, will be the gathering and disposing of the fruit."

### FRUIT LAND.

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

Winnett & Cooper,

18 TROUNCE AVENUE.

### WANTED

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

The Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co

J. W. WEBB,  
Gardener.

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

### Important to those wanting Nursery Stock:

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

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

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

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

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

WINNETT & COOPER,

18 TROUNCE AVENUE, Victoria, B. C.

### Wanted IN SEASON.

50 tons Cucumbers and Tomatoes

Due to arrive in March

15 Tons New Maple Syrup and Sugar.

Falconer Vinegar and Pickle Works.

Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

USE

### I. X. L. Compound

For Destroying Insects. Does Not Fall.

Spraying Pumps and Garden Tools for sale

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

### VICTORIA BONE MANURE WORKS,

Manufacturers of

### GROUND BONE.

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

Office & Works: Cor. Gov't and Pembroke sts

### LANGLEY & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

DEALERS IN

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

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

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

Victoria. Vancouver. Kamloops.

## POULTRY.

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

SINCE the duty has been taken off eggs, the price is fifteen cents per dozen for 200 dozen lots. This is quite a come down from our former prices of thirty to fifty cents, and must strike our old time farmers pretty hard.

The wide awake, progressive poultry man, however, is equal to the emergency, and immediately looks around for ways and means to offset the reductions in receipts. He sees at once that he can't afford to pay two cents a pound and upwards for his grain, and, if he is contiguous to town, he can make a big reduction in his feed bill by obtaining the scraps, etc., from the large hotels. If he is too far from town to do this, or if he doesn't keep enough fowls to make it an object for him to obtain the scraps, he must look about for another feed store from which to get his grain at hard time prices, and, if he is a wise man, he will consult our advertising columns.

A subscriber asks us to give the points of the White Plymouth Rock, and to give him the address of some reliable breeder of that variety. In answer, we can say that the White Plymouth Rock is fully the equal if not the superior of the Barred, the only point in difference being the white plumage, which is an advantage for marketing purposes, and the extra hardness and quicker growth of the white variety. In regard to the latter part of the question, we make it a rule never to recommend any particular breeder to a customer, but can safely refer him to our advertising columns with the knowledge that he will be fairly treated.

The Nanaimo fanciers are importing quite a lot of birds of different breeds. We have seen some of them in the express office, and while we don't wish to discourage our Nanaimo friends, yet we are convinced that they could have got better stock from local fanciers. But, then, "distance lends enchantment."

We saw some newly hatched Brown Leghorn chicks from the cock and hen that won first prize at Nanaimo. A friend who was with us vowed he could see the striping on the saddle already, but, then, he wore glasses.

A meeting of the poultry and pet stock association of Vancouver was held on Saturday. The constitution and by-laws were passed. An effort will be made to retain the services of first class exhibition judges at an early date.

### TESTING EGGS (Continued.)

A clear egg, after merely a week's incubation, is quite up to the average eating quality of what are known as market eggs—not fit perhaps for breakfast, but fit enough for cooking purposes. We prefer to keep them for the chicken food during the first day or two, but there is really no reason why they should not be used for human food.

A fertile egg, when tested about the

eighth day, presents a very different appearance to an unfertile one. About three parts of it are quite opaque, and do not allow any rays of light to pass through. The degree of development differs a good deal, some eggs being quite opaque at the eighth day, while others are not more than half so. It may be that the embryo has developed four or five days, and then died. In this case the egg presents a merely clouded appearance throughout, quite unlike that of an egg containing a living embryo. It is not well for young beginners to try to do too much, and they should at first confine their efforts to removing the clear eggs, nearly marking those as to which they are doubtful for a second examination. If by the fourteenth day they still present the same cloudy appearance, they may be removed.

An egg is frequently said to be addled when it would more properly be described as rotten. A genuine rotten egg is one in which the process of development of the embryo itself has proceeded for a few days and it has then died. The heat of the hatching process causes decomposition to speedily set in; foul gases are generated, and in the end, such eggs sometimes burst, with results disastrous to the nest if they happen to be in it, or still more disastrous to the poultry keeper if he happens to have one of them in his hand at the time of the explosion. An addled egg, on the contrary, is one which, to the best of our belief, there is no true development of the germ or embryo at all, but merely a false development of the membrane surrounding the germ. Blood vessels are formed, but as there is no proper circulation set up, these vessels soon become ruptured, and a line of blood, usually in an oval form, becomes attached to the lining membrane of the shell.

We have referred to the Aylesbury duckers testing the eggs at a very early period. With a little experience the fertile can readily be distinguished from the unfertile after forty-eight hours' incubation. By that time the germ will have so far developed that, together with its surrounding membrane, it is about the size of a three-penny-piece. This circular spot is a little darker than the rest of the egg and floats close to the shell at the upper side of the egg when it is held horizontally. Now this spot is not easily seen when the egg is at rest; but, if the egg be held between the forefinger and thumb of the right hand, in the manner we have described above, in a fairly horizontal position, in front of a strong light, and then pressed with the points of the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and sharply (but not violently) twist round a little, the top being twisted toward the eye of the operator, the circular spot, or embryo, will readily be seen as it floats back to the top of the egg. Try this first with a white-shelled egg, as in the case of brown eggs there is more difficulty in seeing the embryo. With a strong light, and a knowledge of what to look for, even dark brown eggs may be successfully tested in this way.

About the eighteenth day of incubation another method of testing may be adopted. A vessel of water of a temperature of 104 degrees or thereabouts and large enough to hold a sitting of eggs floating

on its surface should be got ready. A soft dry towel should always be at hand. The eggs are then taken from under the hen and put bodily in the water. It is best to do this, not when the hen is off to feed, but in the evening, leaving the hen sitting on the nest. It is best also to use a vessel with straight sides, as the eggs are liable to be moved by touching the sides of a sloping vessel. It is needful, too, that the vessel be placed either on the ground or on a solid or steady foundation of some kind.

The accuracy of the test depends on the stillness of the water. As soon as the commotion caused by placing the eggs in the water has calmed down it will (if there are live chicks in any of eggs) be noticed that some of the eggs bob about in a curious way. This is caused by the movement of the living chicks in shell shifting the centre of gravity of the egg and consequently its floating position in the water. If the movement is strong the chicken is strong, too. If there is any movement at all the chicken is living. It does not follow because an egg sinks that there is a dead chicken in it. Those which float very high out of the water are more likely to be dead than those that sink.

As soon as an egg moves it should carefully lifted out so as to disturb the water as little as possible, lightly dried and placed under the hen. In very dry weather it is better not to dry the eggs, but to put them damp under the hen, but eggs should never be put damp into an incubator. Those eggs which do not move in five minutes can be tested further by examining them with a light. If found to be partly clear they may be rejected. If they seem full and quite dark it is best to give them a chance under the hen, as there may be some little life in them.—*Feathered World* (England.)

## WANTED 100 PAIRS PIGEONS

Fancy Poultry Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

THOROUGHbred EGGS FOR HATCHING.  
Egg Powders for Sale—will make your hens lay.  
—AT—  
W. B. Sylvester, 9 & 10 City Market.

## PENSARN KENNELS.

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

## Get the Best

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
**BROWN LEGHORNS**  
FIRST PRIZE—Cock 924.  
Hen 924.  
At Nanaimo, Dec., 1893. \$2.00 per setting—  
JOHN B. CARMICHAEL, 87 Gov't St.

## S. SHORE, + +

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

## to those want- Nursery Stock:

Into an arrangement with his journal to open a horticultural department, and, at the way with the existing high prices and bushes and vines have always been considered planting of orchards to any plumb, and, furthermore, in the settling up of the to same time, one of the we have had to contend fruit lands.

Vancouver Island exists all conditions for a great diversity of pines, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, currants, raspberries, blackberries grow best here. They ripen later in the but ours is a better fruit, which grows twice the raised prune. It has also a rowing of the stone. We made out of a small or and there is no danger of If all available land on is planted out in prunes, ce to supply the market

th the largest nursery in specially a firm noted for us to name, places us for any of the following and freight paid:

6 ft.	per 100	12 jets (each)	16 cts
"	"	"	16 cts
"	"	"	17 cts
8 ft.	per 1,000	10 cts	18 cts
6 ft.	per 100	18 cts	15 cts
"	"	"	20 cts
5 ft.	"	"	22 cts

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

## & COOPER,

Victoria, B. C.

ALSON.

## sand Tomatoes

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## Compound

Does Not Fail.

en Tools for sale

'td., Victoria, B.C.

## NATURE WORKS,

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## L'TD.,

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MOWERS PRUN-

Kamloops.



## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. S. GORE,

Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works,  
Lands and Works Department,  
Victoria, B.C., 10th April, 1894.      ap12-td



## Legislative Electorates and Election Act, 1894.

VICTORIA CITY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

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

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

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

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

Victoria, 31st March, 1894.

J. B. MCKILLIGAN,

Collector of Voters



## "Fire Insurance Policy Act, 1893."

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

JAMES RAKER,

Provincial Secretary.

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

ts10-td

## CABINET PHOTOS

\$3.00 PER DOZ.  
(CASH)

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

## Smash it!

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

## HASTIE &amp; BANNERMAN, LONDON BLOCK, JOHNSON STREET.

Hay, Grain, Flour and Feed Merchants.

## SCOTCH FINE AND PEERLESS FLOURS.

Our Breakfast Delicacy is the best in the market.



## Vancouver Island.

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

F. G. VERNON,

Gold Commissioner.

Victoria, B.C., 6th December, 1893.      fe10-td



## JAMES MORRISON,

Ship-Smith,  
Engine-Smith, Lock-Smith.

14 YATES ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

Scales repaired and adjusted, bought and sold. Weights supplied. Clothes Wringers repaired with new rollers, also bought and sold. Lawn Mowers and jobbing work of every description. Orders Promptly Attended To.

GEO. A. SHADE,  
Boot & Shoe Maker.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

## ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE

99 DOUGLAS STREET.



## JAMES FISHER

ALBION MARBLE WORKS,  
73 FORT STREET.

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

## Model French Laundry,

Flannels, Laces, Blankets and Lace Curtains a speciality. Mending neatly done. All work executed and delivered promptly. Washing called for and delivered.

No. 25 DOUGLAS ST., near Courtenay, VICTORIA

## W. KELLER

MANUFACTURER OF

Ornamental Centrepieces & Brackets,  
Corinthian and Doric Capitals.



IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta Chimney Tops and Flower Pots, Fire Clay and Fire Brick, Plaster, Cement, Etc.

161 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

## MISS COFFEY,

Dress and Mantle Maker

15 BROAD ST.

Late Miss Hinde.

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April 11th, 1894





**REWARD.**

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

By Command.

F. S. HUSSEY,

Superintendent of Provincial Police.  
Victoria, B.C., March 14th, 1894. mrl5



**Legislative Electorates and Election Act, 1894.**

**ESQUIMALT ELECTORAL DISTRICT.**

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

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

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

Victoria, 5th April, 1894.

W. J. RANT,

Collector of Voters. ap6-tf



**Legislative Electorates and Elections Act, 1894.**

**VICTORIA CITY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.**

The office of the Collector of Voters for the Victoria City Electoral District will be open daily (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 4 p.m., Saturdays 9:30 a.m. and 1 p.m.

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

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

J. B. McKILLIGAN,

Collector of Voters. ap12-tf

April 11th, 1894.

# How are Your Teeth?

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

**CAMPBELL, THE TAILOR,**  
SUITINGS—Other places, \$35; our price, \$25

Only 50 suits left.

Call and see them at once.

88 GOVERNMENT STREET.

# ADELPHI CAFE,

COR. YATES AND GOVERNMENT STREETS.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

WM. CROFT, PROPRIETOR.

# VICTORIA FEED AND PRODUCE CO.,

Flour, Grain, Hay, Fruit, Etc.

COMMISSION AGENTS.

SPECIALTIES FOR HOUSEKEEPERS:—

Snowflake and Superb Flour, \$4.25 per bbl; \$1.10 per sack.

National Rolled Oats, 35 cts per sack of 10 lbs.

Graham Flour, \$4.25 per bbl; \$1.10 per sack.

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

THOS. TUGWELL, MANAGER.

# Frank Campbell



P. O. BOX 108.

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

# B. & C. PHILLIPS,

NO. 10 STORE ST.

Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Notions

# Globe Restaurant,

42 YATES STREET.

Hot and Cold Lunch 25cts. 21 Meal Tickets \$4.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

MRS. WHITE, Propr.

## B. C. CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The following is a summary of the customs returns for the four ports of the Province of British Columbia for the month of March, 1894:

## IMPORTS.

	VICTORIA	VANCOUVER	WESTM'N'R	NANAIMO	TOTAL
Dutiable Goods.....	\$206,768 00	\$ 59,761 00	\$ 39,728 00	\$ 12,115 00	\$318,372 00
Free Goods.....	139,620 00	12,064 00	2,160 00	718 00	154,562 00
<b>Total Imports.....</b>	<b>\$346,388 00</b>	<b>\$ 71,825 00</b>	<b>\$ 41,888 00</b>	<b>\$ 12,833 00</b>	<b>\$472,934 00</b>

## REVENUE.

Duty Collected.....	\$ 81,226 38	\$ 17,900 59	\$ 13,216 00	\$ 3,532 38	\$119,875 35
Other Revenue.....	6,153 32	2,721 50	70 15	146 25	9,092 22
<b>Total Collections.....</b>	<b>\$ 91,381 70</b>	<b>\$ 20,622 09</b>	<b>\$ 13,286 15</b>	<b>\$ 3,678 63</b>	<b>\$128,971 57</b>

## EXPORTS.

The Mine.....			\$ 79,542 00	\$248,588 00	\$328,130 00
The Fisheries.....	\$ 636 00	\$ 1,315 00	16,828 00		18,779 00
The Forest.....		8,178 00			8,178 00
Animals and their produce.....	4,289 00	1,321 00	165 00	540 00	6,315 00
Agricultural.....	3 00	1,554 00			1,557 00
Manufactures.....	4,531 00	2,249 00	205 00	546 00	7,531 00
Miscellaneous.....		100 00			100 00
<b>Total Exports.....</b>	<b>\$ 9,459 00</b>	<b>\$ 14,717 00</b>	<b>\$ 96,740 00</b>	<b>\$249,674 00</b>	<b>\$370,590 00</b>

## HE SUCCEEDS CHILDS.

George Drexel to Manage and Publish the Philadelphia Ledger.

George W. Childs Drexel, son of the late Anthony J. Drexel, and successor of



GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL.

the late George W. Childs as editor and publisher of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, is probably the youngest manager of any of the great daily newspapers of the United States, being but twenty-six years old. He has been liberally educated in schools, in business, by extended travel, and unusual intercourse with men of superior intelligence, eminence and acquirements whom he met in the offices of his father and of Mr. Childs. The latter for whom he was named, felt for him the warmest personal esteem and confidence, which he conspicuously exhibited by making young Mr. Drexel one of the two executors of his will. It was early Mr. Childs' wish that his young friend should succeed him in the management of the Ledger, and when he felt that the object of his choice was competent he took him into the publication of the paper. On October 1, 1893, Mr. Drexel became publisher of the Ledger and few men of his age have entered upon the discharge of

duties so important so well qualified. Mr. Drexel is a man of wealth and holds a position of great social prominence.

## German Locomotives.

According to the Eisenbahn Zeitung, Mr. G. Lentz, a locomotive constructor, said in an address before a German engineering society on locomotive design: "The German and other continental locomotives are modeled after both English and American designs, with a result that a mixture of the features of both is found in them, the practice of later years, however, following rather more closely the lines of English builders. But the inside cylinders and crank-axes of the English engine have not found favor, at least not in Germany, where sharper curves are permitted than in England, and where, therefore, numerous crank-axle failures have led to the adoption of outside cylinders. Compared with the English locomotive, the American engine does not commend itself in appearance to Mr. Lentz's tastes, there being, as he puts it, less beauty of design in its make-up, while in many cases it is embellished with flourishes and needless ornamentation which give it an unrestful air. The English builder, on the other hand, aims at the utmost simplicity, and turns out an engine solid and clean cut in appearance. Next to the English engines in the order of merit, so far as appearance is concerned, Mr. Lentz places those of Belgian make, in which inside cylinders largely prevail. Crank-axle fractures, however, occur in large numbers with these, notwithstanding the fact that their design provides for an extra bearing for these axles.

## Sparkling and Bright.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me" was on "A Bicycle Built for Two."

It takes an elevator boy in a hotel to bring a pompous guest down.

Mr. H.—Congratulations, old fellow. Boy or girl? Mr. B. (sorrowfully)—Both!

If all the devils were cast out of some people they would look like walking skeletons.

When a young man goes with a girl a long time a marriage should come off or he should come off.

"Do you believe in workingmen?" "You bet I do. I believe in working them whenever I can."

Older Sister—Clara, I'm surprised to see

you soak your bread in the gravy. It's exceedingly bad form. Clara—Well, it's awfully good taste.

"Five toilet soap, five cents," said the judge, reading the wrapper after he had used some of the contents. "That is not enough. I'd like to fine it \$5 and costs."

## The Jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph.

The peoples of the Austro-Hungary monarchy are preparing to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the throne. This will not be till 1898; but if it is intended to realize the whole of the programme which is at present drawn up no time must be lost in setting to work. It includes the founding of hospitals, asylums, refuges, creches and the construction of a national museum. These are more enduring souvenirs than the noise and glitter of displays of fireworks. There is something touching in the outburst of enthusiasm with which the whole country has greeted the proposal to celebrate the jubilee of the Emperor, whose wisdom and goodness of heart have gained for him the affections of his people, and this in spite of an unfortunate reign in which the prestige of Austria declined so much.

## Modern Journalism and Literature.

The speech of M. Brunetiere at the Academy has caused a considerable flutter in Paris. The new Academician, who is one of the most learned and one of the dullest of critics, besides being editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes, attacked modern journalism, or rather modern reporting, tooth and nail. He asserted that journalism had nothing in common with literature, and that it was a most insignificant occupation.

M. Brunetiere, it appears, by living in a world occupied by the masterpieces of bygone days, has lost touch with the present day, and knows nothing of what the public want. He cannot understand that reporting is the reflection of society as it exists, and that there are articles written by reporters which are of far greater importance than all the reasonings of doctrinaires and philosophers.

## Work of Machines.

In the construction of the Manchester Sea Canal there were in use over 100 steam navvies, capable of filling 750 wagons, representing 3,750 tons for a day's work of twelve hours. Each machine was calculated to do the work of 2,000 men. In addition, from 8,000 to 17,000 men and boys were employed.

## Another Watson Cutter for Toronto.

Probably the most important addition to Toronto's fleet of yachts next year will be Mr. George H. Gooderham's 35-footer. G. F. Watson, of Glasgow, the famed designer of the Valkyrie and many other English and Scotch racers, has the design in hand. The design will be soon completed and the frames are expected to arrive next month. The building will be done here, as was the case with the Zelma and the Vedette. The advent of the new boat should add greatly to the interest of next season's racing. Mr. Gooderham has asked for a racer and not a cruiser and the summer of '94 should see some great contests between the Watson cutter and the Fyfe lugger Vedette.

The plans will probably be ready in February. The dimensions call for a deep, powerful boat of cutter type. There are two Watson boats already in Toronto, the Vreda, Commodore Boswell's flagship, and the Aileen, Capt. G. Myles' cruiser. The Vreda, of course, with the last few years' revolutions in yacht designing, is of an older vintage, but still possessing great speed.

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**RUSSIA'S CZAROWITZ.**

The widest breach between the Russian Czar and his father is on the Jewish question. The young man does not believe in persecuting the Jews or in driving them out of Russia. There are other points of difference between the opinions of the Czar and those of his son, but these are the most important ones, and to a man of the Czar's temper, which will not brook opposition, they are sufficient to cause him to regard his son as a wilful, fractious, and not fit to rule any people.

That Grand Duke Nicholas would be able to put his advanced ideas into force should he come into power to-morrow, there is all reason to believe. He has absorbed the liberal ideas from his tutors, but he is in any way a forceful or a strong man. He is not resourceful, has no special talent for affairs, and would be a poor figure in the hands of the strong body strategists who now surround Alexander and largely shape his reactionary policy.

Take it all in all, the young heir to the Russian throne occupies a peculiar position. The heir of his father, he is yet discredited by him. The Czar is not at the best of times a very amiable man, save toward his wife. Lately he has been a victim of insomnia, and then there come reports that the hereditary taint of insanity, which has shown itself in the Romanoffs, has marked him in an open manner. Under these circumstances his conduct toward his son, in whom he places little faith, may be highly important in its results.

Those who have come into contact with the Czarowitz—and they are not numerous—all concur in the opinion that, while not very bright, he is fairly intelligent and very amiable. This latter quality has made him popular with all parties in the Russian court, even including those who look upon him as a very weak figure indeed to support the weight of the Russian crown—as he may some day. He has a certain grace and tact that come to him from his clever Danish mother and not from his cross-grained father. He is more of a scholar than most of the Russian men of rank are, and is both modest and simple of manner. Tutors, whom he has had from time to time, have reported of him that the amiability he shows in public is not assumed.

In the schoolroom he was the same. He always met his tutors half way in their efforts to improve him. He was never churlish, nor did he display any of the "spoiled child" qualities that might have been looked for in a young man of his position. Not especially quick to learn, he was willing and patient. It was from one of these tutors that the Grand Duke imbibed the ideas which made him German rather than French in his tastes and sympathies, contrary to what would have been the wishes of his father, had the latter known anything of the matter.

Still, the young man is fairly well versed in French literature as well as German, and, unlike his father, he is an admirer of Tolstoi and of the younger writers of the modern Russian period who are pushing to the front. He is said to care little for heavy reading of a political or historical character. He has a taste for poetry and fiction, and in this again he is like his mother, for Alexander III has no liking for that sort of reading, or indeed for any other.

Newspaper literature is served on him sparingly. The Czar's press censors are a zealous lot, and must do something to earn their wages. When they come across an English newspaper, for instance, of an outspoken character they give it a queer overhauling before it goes to the future

Czar. The result is that he knows only in a fragmentary way of a good deal that is going on in the world outside his father's palace.

If he could follow his own bent he would undoubtedly go about freely and learn something of the people whom he may be called upon to govern. But the fear that the anarchists will insist on taking shots at him with dynamite bombs prevents his doing any genteel slumming in St. Petersburg or Moscow.

There is one thing to be said of the young man that cannot be said of other knights of his age. His life has been clean. His name is unsmirched by scandal. He has lived quietly with his books and studies. His habits have been and are of the simplest. He is tenderly attached to his mother and if his affection for his rough bear of a father is less strong, he has at least given him respect and obedience while disagreeing with him on many points. He really wishes to improve the condition of the people of Russia and on no narrow lines. He is no apostle of war or bloodshed and no persecutor of race or religion.

Such a young man, with even moderate brains, might rule sensibly.

The marriage of this young man to the daughter of the Prince of Wales and his accession to the Russian throne before the next great European struggle, which statesmen say cannot long be delayed, would have an important effect upon the turn of events. His known and openly avowed friendship for Germany and its Emperor would lead him to treat the Triple Alliance neutrally, if not with downright open friendship, and would leave France isolated and almost alone in Continental Europe, while his connection by marriage to a daughter of the Prince of Wales would certainly tend to promote amity between Russia and England.

**About Tea.**

The ordinary Oolong tea, costing 60 or 70 cents a pound, has a capacity of about 110 half-pint cups to the pound, while the same amount of Ceylon silver-tipped tea, costing \$32 a pound, will supply over 1500 half pint cups, and in addition the beverage is vastly superior to that of common brands. None of the imported teas are worth more than that intrinsically, but on occasions, when the tea market has been cornered, \$175 a pound has been paid.

**Snow and Ice a Mile Thick.**

Greenland's interior is estimated to be covered by a shield-shape cap of snow and ice not less than 5000 feet or one mile in thickness.

**A Strong Test of Faith.**



"Here I've been a-standin' nigh ont'er tew hours and that tooth ain't aout o' my head yet."

**Gems of Thought.**

The action of this life shall be the fate of the next.

Well arranged time is a sign of well-ordered mind.

When you bury an evil habit do not visit the grave too often.

"Pessimism," says Archbishop Ireland, "is the faith of cowards."

There is no social problem capable of being solved at a single blow.

Childhood itself is scarcely more lovely than a cheerful, kind, sunshiny old age.

Men of earnest thought and quiet contemplation exercise a wonderful influence over men or action.

Duty is carrying on promptly and faithfully the affairs now before you. It is to fulfill the claims of to-day.

Nothing is beneath you if it is in the direction of your life; nothing is great or desirable, if it is off from that.

When you tell a secret to a friend, remember your friend has a friend, and your friend's friend has a friend.

**Much in Little.**

- There is aluminium in bullets.
- England has 120,090 barmaids.
- A machine makes sandwiches.
- Alligators are becoming scarce.
- Paper is made from waste hops.
- Thread is made from old leather.
- Gas engines are increasing in size.
- California uses peach stones as fuel.
- Buckingham palace cost \$3,000,000.
- The States contain 500,000 windmills.
- Aluminium visiting cards grow in favor.
- Germany published 23,000 books in 1893.

**Novel, Indeed.**

A funeral on reformed principles was recently conducted in Sweden. After the death of a popular cyclist his remains were placed on a tricycle, which was painted black and heavily draped. Three bicyclists guarded the coffin on either side, and immediately following were his five daughters and three sons, mounted on tandems, and blowing a mournful requiem on their horns.

**Alcohol in Potatoes.**

Alcohol is distilled from sweet potatoes a bushel of potatoes yielding a gallon of the fluid.

**In the Chinese Army.**

Recruits for the Chinese army are not accepted unless they can jump a ditch six feet wide.

**Needed Assistance.**



Bill Baredues—I've made a bet of a hundred dollars with Jack Chummies that if I propose to you, you'll refuse me. Now, if you do refuse me, I'll divide with you.

Miss Bondstock—And supposing I should accept you?

Bill Baredues—Then I'm afraid I shall have to call on you to help me pay the bet.

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### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Mikado ..... Mr. Herbert Kent  
 Nanki-Poo..... Mr. Geo. Bushby  
 Ko-Ko..... Mr. C. A. Lombard  
 Pooh-Bah ..... Mr. C. W. Rhodes  
 Pish-Tush..... Mr. Clement Rowlands  
 Yum-Yum..... Miss May Heathfield  
 Pitti Sing..... Mrs. Clement Rowlands  
 Peep-Bo..... Miss F. Pauline  
 Katisha..... Mrs. W. W. Clarke  
 Chorus of Japanese ladies and gentlemen by Mesdames Pauline and Simpson, Misses Goddyn, Bullman, Munroe, Stewart, A. Iredale, B. Iredale, Wolff, Cusack, M. McNiffe, S. McNiffe, M. McMicking, E. McMicking, V. Pauline, S. Pauline, Robertson, Madigan, Kew and Wilson, and Messrs. Moxon, Baynton, Greenwood, Plows, Grizzelle, Kettle Godson, Schl, Ollivier, Stewart, Brownlie, P. Hibben, N. Hibben, Reynard, Shedden, Pauline, Thomas, Quigley and Patterson.

A large and appreciative audience assembled in the Victoria theatre on Wednesday evening for the first night of Gilbert and Sullivan's Mikado by Victoria amateurs, under the direction of Messrs. Rowlands and Pfordner. The opera was very nicely staged, the costumes could not be excelled, and but for the dilatoriness on the part of the choruses in taking up their leads, especially in the first act, the singing and acting could hardly have been excelled by professional organizations. Much laborious work has been expended on the opera by Messrs. Rowlands and Pfordner, and considering that many of the chorus were on the stage for the first time in their lives it is a marvellous success that has been scored. One of the first requisites of a conductor is a serene tem-

per, and under no circumstances should he manifest publicly his displeasure at any break either in orchestra or chorus; he should go so far as to turn round and use phatic language at the orchestra. On occasion something had gone wrong and Pfordner so far forgot his prominent position as to turn and sing the part to the other member of his band. Had the audience been in a very indulgent mood Prof. Pfordner might have been very forcibly reminded of the fact that his action was in very bad taste. Keht in the title role, the Mikado, was best. His voice, always a good one, was warm and true. His conception and presentation of the Mikado, who had lost a son, had yet his duty as the Emperor, was extremely good. Mr. George Bushby's acting of Nanki Poo a revelation to many of his friends and admirers. The most difficult part of the cast he did full justice to. His voice, a very fair tenor in conjunction with his excellent acting, showed that his selection for the part of Nanki Poo could not be improved upon. The part of Ko Ko fell to the lot of Mr. C. A. Lombard, and had it been written especially for him, it would not have suited him better. He had the acquaintance with him from first to last in his extremely funny situations, and he made most of them. His appeal to Katisha to assist him as her lover was almost a tragedy in so thoroughly in earnest did he appear, and in the boon actor Mr. Lombard's voice was not as good as it was, and several times during the evening gave evidence of being worn. The part of the Koko is a trying one, being on the stage almost from first to last. Altogether the part of Ko Ko was a decided success, and Mr. Lombard has added another to his long list of triumphs in amateur opera. Mr. C. W. Rhodes, as Pooh-Bah, was perfection itself; one could not wish for a better representation, his family part in his local hits regarding the local Government all producing much merriment. Mr. Rhodes' voice also lends itself to this part in a pronounced manner, indicative of his high commanding position. Mr. Rowlands, as Pish-Tush, had not very much to do, probably on account of his having plenty of work in connection with his position as stage manager. Whatever he had to do, however, was done only as can be done by a professional. He is at home in opera, and has been the guiding spirit in this production from first to last. Nothing can be said of this gentleman's singing that has not been said already over and over again—is a finished artist. Miss Heathfield, who figured most conspicuously in amateur opera in Victoria, again made a hit as Yum Yum. "Kissing Duett" with Nanki Poo brought down the house—many of the audience saying as the number was in progress, "yum yum." Mrs. Rowlands was the most natural among the ladies—never stiff, always graceful and pure sweet voice always telling in the concerted numbers. A better selection for the part could not have been made. Miss Pauline as Peep-Bo, made up a charming trio, and acted her small part conscientiously and well. Mrs. W. W. Clarke's Katisha was a grand one, her magnificent stage presence and powerful singing gave an interpretation to the part seldom seen in professional companies. The final chorus in the first act, where Katisha attempts to proclaim Nanki Poo, the Mikado's son, was simply superb, the whole being beautifully wrought up to the point at which the entire company join in a grand burst of song. Among the choicest bits of the evening were the topical songs of Ko Ko (Lombard) and the Mikado (Kent). The quartette by Miss Heathfield, Mrs. Rowlands, Bushby and Rowlands was a regular gem. The quintette who were supposed to be rejoicing, but ended in the most sorrowful manner, was also an exquisite piece of comedy.

The second night of the Mikado was even better than the first, as the nervousness

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circumstances show... pleasure at any... or chorus;... round and... orchestra. O... gone wrong and... prominent p... part to the off... had the audien... mood Prof. P... roably remind... in very bad taste... he Mikado, was... good one, was... n and presentat... a son, had yet... was extreme y... ng of Nanki Pu... s friends and a... art of the cast... a very fair ton... lent acting, ab... part of Nank... upon. The pa... U. A. Lombard... ally for him, e... He had the... to last in his... and he made... o Katisha to... bet a tragedy... d he appear, s... Lombard's voi... several times... of being wor... ing one, bein... st to last. A... o was a dec... ard has ad... st of trium... . Rhodes, as... ne could not... his family p... cal Governm... nt. Mr. Rh... is part in a... ve of his high... owlands, as... do, probably... of work in... stage mana... ver, was don... onal. He is... e guiding sp... last. Not... singing that... over agala... field, who... amateur op... Yum Yum, ... Poo bring... audience say... s, "yum yum... natural am... aceful and... g in the ce... ction for... Miss Paul... ing trio, s... asly and we... a grand o... and power... to the p... panies. Th... e Katisha... he Mikado... being be... t which th... first of son... evening we... ard) and... Miss Hea... Rowland... e who we... in the mo... uisite pie...

W. J. Burnes paid \$37 royalty for the pro- duction of the Mikado.

The following letter was written by Mr. Howard Paul, of the Illustrated London News, a celebrated dramatic critic on seeing Mr. O'Neill's performance of Monte Cristo this afternoon:

NEW YORK Nov. 24th, 1893.  
OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,  
World Building.

Dear Sir—Pray convey to Mr. O'Neill my thanks for his spirited dramatic representation of Monte Cristo. I should like to meet him in Washington, and if you'll kindly drop a line to Chamberlain's Hotel, we'll arrange an interview. Mr. Blake, with whom I'm dining to-night, will give me a card of personal introduction.

I have seen no representation since I have been in the United States this time that has pleased me so much as Mr. O'Neill's acting of Monte Cristo, and I feel certain if the play were provided with appropriate surroundings and a good cast, it would run for six months in London. When I am writing to Mr. Getty of Adelphi I shall tell them so.

The picturesque romantic Monte Cristo would be a refreshing contrast to the eternal Simsbuchanan-Pettit plays, which all seem cast in the same dramatic mould.

With thanks for your courtesy last night, believe me,

Yours faithfully,  
(In hurricane haste)  
HOWARD PAUL.

Mr. Langtry is likely soon to reappear on the London stage. Robert Buchanan has engaged her for a new venture he has in hand. Desirous of becoming a manager on his own account, he has taken the Opera Comique theatre with the intention of producing an adaptation of one of his own novels and also a new work by David Christie Murray, the novelist. Mrs. Langtry will play in these pieces.

A scene shifter was sent to prison in London the other day for breaking in to a warehouse where Henry Irving had stored his scenery during his American trip and stealing \$40 worth of canvas.

A Paris ballet dancer died recently leaving \$100,000 that she earned in her calling. Caustic writers are intimating that she put aside a thousand dollars a year.

In view of the unusually large size of their company and the consequent heavy expense necessary in making the circuit, the Black Crook Company have decided not to come to British Columbia this season.

Rowland Reed comes to The Victoria April 21.

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

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Mrs. Zella Nicolaus, alias Mrs. Ruhman, alias Miss Graham, alias Mrs. Moore, and



**ZELLA NICOLAUS.**

"Al" H. Ruhman, alias A. Harris, alias E. J. Moore, her guardian or husband as the case may be, arrived from Havre by the French line steamer Bourgogne in New York the other day and are now registered at the Hotel Imperial as "Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ruhman, Boston."

This was surprisingly startling news to persons who were much interested in the woman's departure and hopeful that she would stay away.

Mrs. Nicolaus will be readily remembered by the public as the woman who through Ruhman, whom she called her guardian, sued George J. Gould for the value of a \$40,000 check which she claimed he had given her, but had afterward obtained from her, refusing to return it or to give its equivalent in cash. Mrs. Nicolaus was so pressed for money at the time she brought the suit that her trunks were held for board and other expenses by the Sturtevant House. The day before she sailed so secretly under an assumed name with Ruhman the trunks were redeemed and she bought hundreds of dollars' worth of clothing. The state rooms she and Ruhman occupied on the Lahn were among the most expensive on the ship. When the couple arrived in London December 21 they registered as Mr. and Mrs. Ruhman at the Savoy Hotel, one of the highest priced and most aristocratic hotels in the English capital. After remaining some time in London they visited Paris. She suffered much from seasickness on her way over the ocean. The gossips are now speculating upon what her next move will be.

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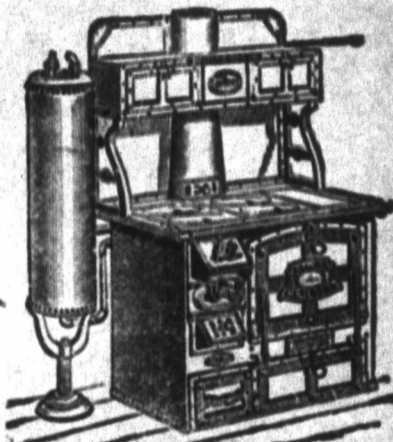
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