

# THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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

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## TALES OF THE TOWN.

OF THE THREE learned professions—law, medicine and the church—it appears to me that the latter has reaped the least benefit from the smallpox scourge. For a week or so the disciples of Esculapius had everything their own way, and rumor has it that the nimble penny found its way to their pockets with lightning velocity. And all this notwithstanding the flaming notices which appeared in the papers that vaccination would be like the consolation from on high—without money and without price. However, a fee of \$2.50 was charged, presumably as a guarantee of good faith. Then the engines of the law were placed in motion, with the result that the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity of Bastion square is charged with injunctions and other orders of court. This merely goes to show that the weather is chilly indeed when the Blackstonian disciple gets left. In the midst of all this it would transpire that the only consolation the church has derived from the epidemic is being able to point to it as a Divine visitation; but the rev. gentleman who accepts this theory has not explained how it is that nearly all the smallpox cases were found in the immediate neighborhood of the churches on Douglas street and Pandora avenue. However, I will have a few words to say on this subject further on.

To begin with, I would ask, will some of the great medical authorities of Victoria kindly tell the public why they made so much objection to the druggists selling vaccine points to the public and not keeping them solely for the medical "profession?" I admit that it certainly did deprive the sawbones of a little revenue, but any doctor who would do such a low, mean trick should be boycotted at once. Many persons object to going to doctors for vaccination when they know that nearly every medical man in town has been attending smallpox patients; and they have no proof that these doctors exercised

even common precautions. Judging from recent developments, medical men do not know everything that is worth knowing about smallpox. In fact, I heard a doctor the other night saying that the profession had not a monopoly of common sense even. Perhaps he was right.

It seems curious that the most important science of the world should rest on a basis which is worse than uncertain. In the practice of medicine there is considerably more mere speculation and supposition than many people imagine, and it is only when the doctors employ simple means that they succeed. I exclude surgery from the question, as where the knife is employed different conditions exist, although some claim that the use of the knife is necessitated by the lack of knowledge in the therapeutic department.

I cannot but conclude, from the conduct of almost every doctor with whom I have come in contact, that the profession of medicine is followed more for money than for love of the science. Doctors certainly are not expected to practice for love, but if they are going to charge enormous prices for their services, it seems unjust that they should be protected by laws such as we have here. Allopathy and homoeopathy are in constant conflict, each claiming the infallibility which the public sorrowfully holds to be foreign to both. Considering the attitude and actions of our own medical men, the question seems to be not "what will cure a person," but "how to make the most money out of a patient." So that, by fencing round the medical men with laws, the Government is simply protecting a gigantic monopoly, and with that monopoly the evils attendant on such a condition of affairs.

I have long ceased to look for any common sense in high places, but it certainly does seem to me that any official, high or low, who in any way aids any set of men to keep all useful

knowledge out of sight, or who helps those men to keep the public constantly contributing for the alleviation of that which, but for the doctors' avarice, could be cured at once, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and should be punished accordingly.

To my mind, the only remedy for this is to educate the youth of our land, and to instil into their unfolding intellects that fine sense of honor which is conspicuous by its absence from those who thrive on the ignorance of others. In no other way can reform, in the most beneficial way, come into the world. What we want is a growth of men and women too proud to descend to the dirty tricks and despicable actions so lamentably common among the public men of to-day. We want men and women who consider that the transgression of the slightest part of the code of honor is a worse crime against humanity than stealing; who can comprehend the purpose for which the manifestation of life has taken place, and who will comprehend that the injury of the slightest particle of the race is an injury to the whole race.

There is much discontent among the men engaged to watch quarantined houses because they will have to remain unpaid until every bill in connection with this smallpox affair has been sent in. The men who took these situations are not millionaires, and it shows considerable lack of judgment on the part of the mayor in refusing to advance them duly earned money, especially when some, if not all, of them, have to either borrow enough to keep body and soul together, or go hungry and without a place to sleep.

As a matter of fact there is something radically wrong about the present system of school vacations. During the suspension of mental application the children of the public schools are like young colts turned out to pasture, and there is with them an immense amount of leakage, which the teacher has to supply over again at the ensuing

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term. Better would it be, really, to have no such gap in the school year. If there must be a gap, it should not be of such large dimensions in the summer time, which is the most healthful period of the year in which to study. It is a well-known fact that during the damp, cold weather of winter children sicken and die in larger numbers than in the summer, and such sickness and mortality are caused largely by the vitiated atmosphere of necessarily close schoolrooms, which have deadly results.

The school should rather be closed in midwinter and be open in midsummer. There is no weather more favorable for study than the present, and with windows wide open and God's sweet air blowing through the schoolrooms unrestricted, there is nothing whatever to arrest mental activity and acquisitiveness in the pupil's mind. It would be better to shorten the summer vacation. Two weeks in the spring, three in midsummer, two weeks at Christmas, with an occasional fete day, would produce better results than the present surrender of the best teaching portion of the year to idleness. The tendency now to hold educational conventions in the long vacation shows that the earnest worker is never content to be idle. Growth, mental or physical, comes through the exercise of the faculties, not through their suspension.

Walking down Broad Street the other day I was much struck with the immense prospects it offers for a successful business thoroughfare. Leading from the New Driard Hotel to the Public Market, it can hardly fail to become one of the chief locations for offices and high-class stores, and the buildings now in course of erection upon it will be a credit to the city. This being so, it seems as if a great injustice was being done to those owners who are improving their property to allow in close contiguity to it such miserable-looking shacks as those lying between Yates and Johnson Streets to remain an eyesore to the thoroughfare and a disgrace to the city. Occupied by the most disreputable of a disreputable class, who pay for the use of them a rent three hundred per cent. greater than they would demand from respectable tenants, it is idle to ask their owners to replace them by

decent buildings, when the income accruing is high enough to blind them to the character of their occupants. A hint to the latter from the city authorities that their absence would be preferable to their company would, I believe, result in their immediate departure.

Christianity in the abstract is a very beautiful study, and some of the most striking traits of its professors are brought out by the present smallpox scare in very large type. The Episcopalians, whilst affording to the worshippers, according to their ritual, every opportunity to satisfy their conscience, have sedulously avoided any undue reference to it as a visitation from the Almighty upon a sinful city. The Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, in accordance with the motto that the Lord helps those who help themselves, said Low Mass on Sunday last, but dispensed with the celebration of High Mass so as to avoid the congregating together for a lengthened period of a great number of people. In doing so, by the bye, they cut off for that Sunday at least their chief source of income, the offertory at the choral service. Neither have they taken upon themselves to convict their fellow-men as the rightful recipients of the wrath of the Almighty. What, then, must be thought of a reverend gentleman who not only declares the pest to be the visitation of an offended Deity upon a sinful people, but screeches in impotent fury at the suggestion that the churches be closed to lessen the chances of contagion? Christ never counselled his followers to admit into their places of worship one liable to disseminate the germs of disease.

Rev. Joseph Nouri, who trails considerable alphabetical bric-a-brac after his name in the shape of D.D.'s and LL.D.'s, and who hails from the odoriferous Orient as Bishop of Jerusalem, is visiting in San Francisco. To liven up the trip and keep the reporters in good humor, Dr. Nouri has given to the San Francisco papers several columns of matter about a recent trip of his to Mount Ararat, where he claims to have found Noah's old flagship in a tolerable state of preservation. He found the ark perched on one of the summits of Ararat, 18,000 feet above the sea level, and a trifle the worse for wear. It was buried in the

snow and ice. One end had been broken in, and the apartments were filled with ice. Dr. Nouri did not reach the pinnacle upon which the ark rested, but he observed it carefully from a lower point by means of opera glasses, and walked around so as to get a view from all sides. Then he gave thanks, and, overcome by emotion, he returned to Jerusalem, where he had bestowed on him the Eminent Hat of the Presidentship of the Supreme Archiepiscopal and National Council of Malabar, the hat presumably being sent from Malabar. Dr. Nouri's discovery is important as indicating the high-water mark of the deluge. It also shows that unless the climate has undergone considerable change, Noah wore an Ulster overcoat and came down the mountain on skates. But perhaps Dr. Nouri is talking through the Eminent Hat of the Presidentship of Malabar.

The last issue of THE HOME JOURNAL contained a short article on Euthanasia, or the pleasure of dying. I always read anything discussing final dissolution with great interest, and this week I intend to discuss the subject from facts coming under my own personal observation. And here I might say that at one time in my life I was so situated as to see at least a dozen dying each day. The result of my observations is that dying persons, as a rule, have no fear, even though they comprehend that dissolution is fast taking place. This is noticed even in executions where the hanged are almost invariably reported as having "died game." I saw eight men shot at the head of their graves on a beautiful Sunday afternoon, seven years ago, and without a single exception they faced death without a tremor.

Physicians and surgeons in general have decided that death following disease or injury is seldom accompanied with fear. Disease dulls the intelligence, so that the situation may not be fully comprehended in all cases; or, again, the patient may be suffering terrible pain, and may look upon death as a relief. It is generally believed now by psychologists, surgeons, physicians and others who have given the subject attention, that nature, by a kind provision, has prepared the body and mind for the flight of the spirit. It is well known that as the hold upon life grows weaker, the desire to live grows



gradually less, and that there is, comparatively speaking, scarcely a recorded instance where the dying person has not at least yielded up life without seeming reluctance or fear. Of course the numerous physical phenomena which usually accompany the act of dying vary considerably in the early stages with the causes which are producing death. To one schooled in death scenes, the physiognomy which the grim destroyer presents is one not easily mistaken. Among the many signs of death that are unmistakable are the failing pulse, the coldness of the extremities, the change in the countenance as the venous blood courses through the arteries; the skin grows clammy as the various vessels refuse to longer perform their functions; the eyes glaze; the jaw drops; fluid accumulates in the windpipe, causing the "death rattle," and finally the breathing ceases altogether.

For a city the size of Victoria, it is wonderful how many runaway horses one will see in a day. Within the short space of an hour, one day this week, I saw too runaway teams, with wagons attached, and that some person was not run over and killed cannot be laid at the doors of the drivers. They evidently intended that some poor unfortunate's days in this world would have been cut short, and then what? I suppose they could be tried for murder, and I say right now, and I say it boldly, that if ever a man is brought up on a charge of criminal negligence for permitting his horses to run over somebody, and I am on that jury, it will not be well with him. It would be better for him that a millstone were tied around his neck and he were cast into the deep blue sea.

Next to the deep abiding interest which every man has in his individual possessions is the satisfaction he feels in seeing his town prosper and its people happy, and certainly the result of the voting on the by-law last Wednesday, proves that there are at least six or seven hundred people in Victoria who are anxious about the future of their city. Too many men, selfish in the extreme, are envious of their neighbor's prosperity, and hence we see many who patronize foreign establishments for everything they need rather than buy at home and help their

town. Many articles that are bought elsewhere are no better or cheaper than those offered by home dealers. This shortsightedness does not permit them to see that their interest are identified with those whom they are continually coming in contact in the everyday affairs of life.

Now it seems to me that a man in this city can get anything good enough for himself without sending away to other places for it. Every resident should take sufficient interest in Victoria to do his trading here, and thus keep the money in circulation in his own community. In short, if you want to kill a town and invite hard times to your door, import everything you can and export as little as possible. Patronize your home business men and mechanics, and see what a difference it will make.

Men have been known who wanted to marry certain women just because the women were rich. I received a letter this week asking me if "a man without money can ask a girl who has money to marry him and at the same time retain his self-respect." He asks: "Do you think such a marriage would turn out a happy one? I know society has ordained that a man should be able to support a wife before he takes one, but when a man reaches the age of 35 and has been unfortunate in money matters, should he allow himself to drift into old age alone?"

It would depend a little, of course, upon whether he could help himself—upon whether the woman was willing. Supposing, however, that her affection for him is as great as his for her, and that it very considerable, there should be no worthy objection which either might weigh, so far as they themselves are concerned. The only trouble will come in when their kind friends and neighbors find it out and begin to philosophize. But, as the marriage really concerns the contracting parties first, the question of the outer society ought to be of relatively small importance.

The fact that the girl is rich should not keep her from happiness if she is certain that the marriage will mean happiness. If she is certain, she ought, logically, to be willing to burn up her bonds and throw away her money before giving up the man. All

these questions, like half a hundred others which confront people who are contemplating matrimony, are to be decided only by those immediately concerned. Any man or any woman who seriously doubts the advisability of taking such a step ought to reflect that the doubt itself is a strong argument against it.

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SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892.

## THE BELLS OF ST. BONIFACE

The last issue of "Canada," published at Benton, New Brunswick, has the following from the pen of Mr. J. Jones Bell, M.A., editor of the Victoria Daily News:

In John Greenleaf Whittier's poem, "The Red River Voyageur," he speaks of the bells of St. Boniface:

The bells of the Roman Mission,  
That call from their turrets twain,  
To the boatmen on the river,  
To the hunter on the plain.

The visitor to Winnipeg, looking across Red River to St. Boniface, and seeing the brick cathedral with unfinished tower, would not understand the allusion. But in the old days the cathedral was a wooden building with twin towers, similar to those of Notre Dame at Paris and Montreal. The wooden cathedral was burned in 1860, and the present building took its place.

But as to the bells. They are sometimes popularly spoken of as the Travelling Bells of St. Boniface, and well they may be, for they have crossed the ocean three times. They were cast in London to the order of Bishop Provencher, the first bishop of St. Boniface, and sent by sailing vessel to York Factory, on Hudson Bay, the usual route for goods destined for the Red River country. The voyageurs refused, on account of the size and weight of the packages, to convey them over the portages between York Factory and Norway House, and they remained at York, but the following year the bishop arranged with Andrew McDermott, one of the pioneers of Red River, to bring them on. When the church was burned in 1860, the bells were destroyed. Bishop Tache, who had succeeded Bishop Provencher, being in England the next year, saw the bell-founder, who agreed to re-cast them if the metal was sent to England. This was done, and the new chimes were again shipped for York

factory. But the ship was caught in a storm and driven to St. John's, Newfoundland. The bells were sent from there to Portland, Maine, by vessel, thence by rail to St. Paul, Minnesota, and from there over the prairie by ox cart, several hundred miles, to St. Boniface, where they were hung on a timber framework beside the church.

The writer while serving as an officer of the first Red River expedition at Fort Garry, in the winter of 1870-71, frequently heard the bells of St. Boniface calling, not only to the boatman and the hunter, but to the settler, who was then beginning to crowd aside the voyageur and the hunter.

## TESTED THE YOUNG MAN, TOO.

He apparently was a visitor from the rural districts who was totally unacquainted with city ways. He entered one of the offices at the city building and finally attracted the attention of a clerk, who rather gruffly enquired: "Well, what is it? What can I do for you?"

"Where's your telephone?" asked the caller, taking a survey of the room.

"Over there."

Without saying another word, the caller walked across the room, timidly took down the receiver, placed it to his ear, and stood for a minute as still as a statue, evidently listening and waiting for the mysterious instrument to "say something" to him. Then he carefully hung up the receiver, glanced around the room, and noticed that the face of every clerk was stretched out of its normal shape by a smile of generous proportions. Again he returned to the attack. After listening as before he tapped on the transmitter several times. Again he waited. Then he glanced about him, put his lips close to the 'phone, and said quietly—very quietly, "Hello!"

This was too much for the amused clerks to stand, and after a hearty chorus of laughter one of them kindly volunteered to show the old man how to operate the new-fangled talking machine.

"Hang up that receiver just as it was when you found it. Turn that little crank at the right, which rings the bell. Then take down the 'phone, place it to your ear, and when the central girl answers tell her—"

The old gentleman slowly turned,

and gazing long and steadfastly on his young friend, remarked in that same sad, sweet voice:

"Say! Don't get gay, now. I'm the inspector, and I'm just testing your telephone."

## FORGOT HIS PRAYERS.

The following story may or may not be true; but I am not prepared to furnish a guarantee with it. The initials are fictitious.

W— B— is one of the best known lawyers in the province of British Columbia, but, like most lawyers, he is a man of the world and has forgotten many of the good things he learned at Sunday school. His niece, four years old, came to pay him a visit the other day. She arrived tired and sleepy from a three-day's journey. Her uncle awkwardly but successfully prepared her for her couch, and, with an attendant, sent her to bed, while he settled himself to study. Presently he heard sobs from the child's bedroom, and, entering, asked what was the matter.

"Uncle, I've forgot my prayer."

"Well, never mind the prayer to-night; go to bed and go to sleep."

"But," persisted the little miss, "mamma and papa will not let me go to bed without saying my prayer and I've forgot it," and she sobbed again.

"Well, Nellie, never mind to-night; to-morrow night you may say it twice," replied the kind-hearted uncle.

Still the sobbing lips replied: "No, no, I must say it. You start it, uncle, and I'll remember it."

A great silence fell upon the household; great beads of cold sweat stood out on the perplexed brow of the head of the house. He couldn't think; his mind was chaos. Finally, with a heroic effort, he began:

"Mary had a little lamb—"

"No, no, uncle; that isn't it," protested the troubled little appealer.

Then frantically the lawyer began again: "Rock-a-by baby in the tree top—"

"No-o-o," came from the child, and the next moment she was fast asleep on her knees.

It is generally believed that the Vancouver authorities took advantage of the accident to S. Perry Mills, Esq., to create trouble. Now that Mr. Mills is able to be around, we expect to hear of "wigs on the green."



A STORYETTE.

They were sitting on the sofa in the parlor. He was holding her hand and telling her of the love which was overflowing his heart for her. He had been talking for some time when she interrupted him, saying in a shy, I've-never-been-talked-to-like-this-before way "And are you sure you have never loved any other girl, Clarence?"

"Quite sure," he replied, as he slipped his arm around her waist. "I've met thousands of girls in the course of my life, but never until I met you has any girl ever known what it was even to be kissed by me."

And as their lips met under the pale moonlight, in one of those experienced we've-both-been-there-before-many-a-time, long drawn out osculations, a large picture of George Washington which was hanging on the wall over the sofa, broke from its fastenings and fell upon the fabricators with a dull, sickening thud.

SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

Lottie Collins, who popularized 'Tara Boom Der E,' did not die after all. She is still alive—and kicking.

Milliners do not admire the Queen of Portugal. She makes her own bonnets, and graceful ones they are, too.

Business is somewhat affected by our smallpox quarantine, and many of our merchants are enjoying a well-earned vac(cin)ation.

It is believed by Chinamen that cat's meat is a remedy for lung diseases. It is served in most of the Canton restaurants, cooked in various ways.

It is stated as remarkable that in most ancient statues the second toe is longer than the great toe. The reverse is the case in men of the present time.

The horrors of prison life in Siberia are said to be a picnic as compared with the treatment to which the Victoria people who are now in quarantine at Vancouver are subjected.

We hope our Vancouver neighbors will pardon us for drawing attention to the fact that they have

not yet returned the hose loaned them when they had their big fire six years ago.

"Hello, there," remarked Vancouver real estate to the sky, "have you wet down that new moon yet?" "No," replied the sky; "have a rain frappe with me?" "Thanks," replied the soil, "don't care if I do moisten my clay at your expense." And it rained.

Edison is perfecting a phonographic clock which is destined to surprise tardy visitors. It can be set at any hour—say eleven p. m. When the hands indicate this hour, the visitor is startled by hearing a voice from the clock proclaim: "Time for bed! Time for bed! Go home!"

The Vancouver World, in a half column article, retracts its statement that the smallpox infection was introduced into Victoria by sugar landed at the capital from the steamer Phra Nang. The World should retract every utterance it has made for the last three weeks.

A Chinese official, high in authority, states that it is customary to preserve dead bodies by inclosing them in a box of tea. This tea is afterward collected and shipped to and sold in foreign countries. The vessels containing it are distinguished by a private mark known only to the natives.

In the days of Queen Elizabeth, it was customary to strew green rushes on the uncarpeted floor of the actors' retiring-room in theatres—hence the term green-room. Subsequently it was usual to decorate the walls with green paper, and sometimes the rushes gave way to a carpet of green baize.

A reformed gambler entertains an assemblage of Christian young men in this city by exhibiting, with a pack of cards, the tricks by which he used to fleece the unwary. They watch him with close attention, and some of them, it is said, spend their leisure in striving to acquire dexterity in the manipulation of cards.

A novel way of choosing partners has become the rage in some of the Western towns. At a party a sheet is stretched across the room

the ladies stand behind it, and advance their feet a few inches beyond the sheet. Each gentleman picks out a pair of shoes, and the lady who stands in them is the one he takes down to supper.

A comedy scene followed the third act of a tragedy at a theatre in an English provincial town. The villain had met his death, and the curtain was lowered, but hung suspended three feet above the stage. All efforts to lower it proved unavailing until the corpse arose from the stage, and said, in sepulchral tones, as he dragged down the curtain, "No rest, even in the g-r-r-ave!"

Subscribe for THE HOME JOURNAL. This paper is now read from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and its circulation is daily growing larger. During the month of June THREE-HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT new subscribers were added to our list, and the prospects are that the month of July will be equally as good.

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- 1 pair 5-carat diamond earrings cost \$450..... \$310 00
- 1 18-carat gold English Lever, cost \$30..... \$ 65 00
- 1 18-carat gold chain, 32 penny-weight..... \$ 25 00
- 1 Gold Watch with heavy quartz chain and Locket, cost \$275..... \$125 00
- 1 Diamond Ring, 2 1/2-carat, cost \$275..... \$175 00
- 1 pearl, 8 1/2 grains..... \$ 35 00
- 1 unset Diamond, blue tint, weight, 2 carat, less 1..... \$180 00
- 1 2 1/2 carat do..... \$225 00
- 1 Ladies' seal-skin coat, cost \$700.00..... \$250 00
- 1 Piano..... \$ 75 00
- 1 Ladies' dressing-case, Rosewood, well fitted up..... \$ 15 00
- 1 Ladies' dressing-case in walnut..... \$ 10 00
- 1 music box, plays 10 tunes..... \$ 20 00
- 1 music box, plays 6 tunes..... \$ 15 00
- 1 double-barrel shot-gun, No. 10, maker Henry Toller, cost \$75..... \$ 25 00

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## THE NAMES OF COINS.

The florin, one of the most famous of modern coins, originated in Florence. Some say that it gave the name to the city, while others assert that it was so called because it had on it a fleur-de-lis, from the Italian florone, or "flower," for the same reason that an English silver piece is called a "crown," or certain gold pieces in France indifferently a "Napoleon" or a "Louis," or the \$10 gold piece in America an "eagle."

For several hundred years, and down to these pieces is, like the American dollar, divided into 100 parts, called kopeck in Russia, pfennig in Germany, kreutzer in Austria, cent in Holland, and in Italy, France and Spain by the word meaning hundredth.

The word shilling is of German derivation, like penny, which comes from the German "pfennig." The word "crown" comes from the image placed on the coin. The name franc was given by King John, who first coined these pieces in 1360.

They bore the motto "Le Roi Frank" (King of the Franks), and were of two kinds, one representing the king on horseback, the other on foot.

The franc was formerly also called livre (pound), though the connection with any special weight is not evident. The name of the German coin, mark, meaning a recent date, money was coined at from twenty-five to thirty different cities in France, that had inherited the privilege. Now all French money is coined at the Paris mint.

Few French gold pieces are, however, in circulation, except those bearing the head of Napoleon III., and silver pieces of the same coinage are almost as common. French silver coins wear admirably, and pieces of the reign of Charles X., Louis XVIII. and Napoleon I. are very common.

The standard coins on the Continent are:—In France, the franc; in Spain, the peseta; in Italy, the lire; in Holland and Austria, the florin; in Germany, the mark; in Russia, the ruble.

Belgium and Switzerland use the French name for the piece of 20 tons. Each of weight of 8 ounces, was formerly in general use in Europe.

The name of the Italian coin that corresponds with the franc (lira) also means pound. The coins in present use in Spain have their names from other sources. The five-peseta piece, which corresponds with the American dollar, is called escudo (shield).

"Peseta," the name of the small coin representing the monetary standard, means simply "little piece." "Ruble" is from the word meaning "to cut," and was so called because originally the coin was made with an ornamental edge.

Few persons have ever troubled themselves to think of the derivation of the word dollar. It is from the word thal (valley), and came into use in this way about 300 years ago. There is a little silver mining city in Northern Bohemia called Joachimsthal, or Joachim's Valley.

The reigning duke of the region authorized this city in the sixteenth century to coin a silver piece, which was called "Joachimthaler." The word "joachim" was soon dropped, and the name "thaler" only retained.

The piece went into general use in Ger-

many and Denmark, where the orthography was changed to "daler," whence it came into English, and was adopted by the Americans with still further changes in the spelling. The Mexican dollar is generally called "piastre" in France, and the name is sometimes applied to the United States dollar.

The appellation is incorrect in either case, for the word piaster or piastre has for the last fifty years been only applied with correctness to a small silver coin used in Turkey or Egypt, which is worth from 5c to 8c.

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### PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Miss Edwards is visiting friends in Nanaimo.

Mrs. W. H. Ellis returned from Alaska, last Sunday.

Mrs. Whitelaw left for California Friday morning.

Senator Macdonald returned from Ottawa, Wednesday evening.

F. J. Sears, formerly of the *Times*, arrived from San Francisco, a few days ago.

Mrs. W. Denny and Miss Nellie Denny returned Thursday evening from the Sound.

Miss Walitt, who has been visiting friends in San Francisco, returned home, Thursday.

There are numerous camping parties at the Gorge. Several families have gone up to Shawnigan Lake for a few days.

Stroud L. Redgrave, of the city police force, who has been laid up with typhoid fever for the past two months, is again able to be around.

Rev. Mr. Sommerville, formerly pastor of St. Andrews Presbyterian church, of this city, and Mrs. Sommerville are on their way to Victoria.

H. B. Burner and family with Col. Northey, his family and a party, are encamped at Sooke Lake, and they are having a very pleasant time.

Frank Campbell has almost completely recovered from his severe attack of fever, and is now camping out with his sisters, Miss Campbell and Mrs. McDonald.

Marcus Smith, C. E., who was the chief engineer of the C.P.R. during its construction west, is in the city on a visit to his son, A. G. Smith, deputy attorney general.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kerr, Mrs. Miller, Miss Bunting, Mr. W. Challoner and Mr. Mitchell compose a camping party just below "C" Battery. The party are a unit in saying that camp life is superior in every

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way to that found amidst the bustle and noise of a great city.

Miss Rebecca A. Cox, of Victoria, and Capt. Charles J. Harris, of Halifax, N.S., were married, Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Capt. J. G. Cox. The wedding was a quiet one, only the relatives and a few friends being invited. Rev. D. MacRae performed the ceremony.

The *Montreal Star* of the 14th says: "Yesterday morning, in the Valleyfield Cathedral, His Lordship Bishop Emdar, solemnized the marriage of Mr. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., principal of the British Columbia Business College, to Miss M. A. Flora Bolduc, daughter of Mr. T. Bolduc, of Valleyfield."

A quiet wedding ceremony was celebrated in St. Michael's church, Vancouver, Wednesday morning, when Mr. Allan K. Stuart, draughtsman on the Vancouver City engineering staff, was married to Miss Margaret M. Harding, up till the end of June a teacher in the Central School at that place. Mr. Thomas Evans was groomsman and Miss May and Miss Elizabeth Harding, sisters of the bride, were bridesmaids.

### PICKED UP AT RANDOM.

The manager of the "Natural Gas" company has been quarantined at New Whatcom for fourteen days, as he had been in this province.

Manager Goldsmid, of the Vancouver Opera House, has an Irish comedy company booked to appear on the 27th and 28th of this month, but it is doubtful whether they will keep their engagement, owing to the quarantine regulations.

## A. TOLLER & CO Real Estate Agents,

18 Broad Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

Lot 1, block 27, Montreal street, 104 feet front x 109, 5-room house, hard finished, \$2,600; \$1,100 cash, \$1,500 in two years.

Lot 14, part of sections 23 and 24, Beckley farm, James Bay, 30x160, 2 houses renting for \$10 and \$18 per month; \$2,800.

Lots 101 and 102, Edward and Catherine streets, Victoria West, block N, 120 feet on Edward street, 132 feet on Catherine, 2 houses, greenhouse, bathroom, stable, etc., \$4,000.

No. of lot, part of C, block V, Victoria City, 8-room house, bathroom, water, gas, etc., stable; \$3,250; terms half cash; balance 3 years at 8 per cent.

NW 1/4 section 33, range 6, 20 acres, \$40 per acre, Port Angeles, W. T.

Lot 220, block 44, Michigan street, James Bay, 60x120, 5-room house; cash price \$1,700.

Lot 5, block 3, Howard and Charles streets, 50x115, 4-room house, bath-room, stable, etc., \$575; terms \$50 cash; \$15 per month.

Section 109 Beechy Bay, Sooke District, good land, some rock, beautiful situation, \$1,600.

Lot 32, Chandler street, Gonzales Farm, half acre, \$1,000; terms, \$400 cash; balance in two years, quarterly payments at 7 per cent.

Lot 26, section 69, Oak Harbor, Mount Baker Avenue, 66ft 7in x 154ft 1in x 122ft 5in; 7-room house, shed, etc, fenced, \$1,600; terms \$650 cash; balance 2 years at 10 per cent.

Lot 5, block 3, sub-div of suburban lots 75 and 76 section 71, 50 x 115, 4-room house, No. 8 Edmonton Road, \$800.

Section 10, range 6, South Saanich, 80 acres good land, 30 acres cleared, 20 acres slashed, 30 acres cultivated, sea shore; \$8,000; terms, \$100 cash, balance 8 per cent.

Lot 81, Lake District, 6 acres good land, not cleared, \$2,100; terms \$1,550 cash, balance 1 year at 8 per cent.

Lot 42 Johnson street and Fernwood Road, 60 x 114, two-story, 8-room house, 24x41, woodshed, chicken-house, \$3,500; terms \$2,000 cash, \$1,500 in 1 year at 8 per cent.

Lot 4, Battery street, 8-room house, bath, pantry, hot and cold water, \$4,200.

Lot 16, block 73, Edmonton Road, 47x146, cleared, not fenced, cash \$475.

Section 100, Lake District, 1/2 of lot 5 and whole of lot 6, \$2,130; 7 1-10 acres of land, 1/2 acre cleared.

Lot 18, subdivision 70, West Fernwood estate, 51 x 135, \$400; terms \$150 cash, balance \$35 quarterly at 8 per cent.

Lots 23 and 24, Caddboro Bay Road and Oak street ea, 40 x 120, two 2-story houses, 6 rooms, bath, closets, etc., \$4,200; terms \$1,000 cash, balance \$30 per month without interest.

Lot on Caddboro Bay Road, corner of Oak st, 40 x 120; \$450.

Lot 63, Whittier avenue, Cloverdale, 1/2 acre, 2-story house, 10 rooms, plastered, good well, \$2,500; terms \$300 cash; \$500 quarterly, or \$500 cash, \$200 quarterly.

Lot 24, Richmond avenue, 40 x 135, \$2,100; 1/2 cash, balance in one year at 8 per cent.

Lot 19, Moss street, 65 x 90, \$700, terms 1/2 cash, balance in one year at 8 per cent.

Lot 21, block 10, Powderly Avenue, \$525; half cash, balance 3 and 6 months.

Lot 16, part of section 38, part of lots 34, 36 and 38, Esquimalt District; \$1,000.

Lots 12 and 13, Springfield estate, 6-room house, \$2,100; terms \$100 cash, balance \$25 per month without interest.

Lot 15, Alberni District, 150 acres, black loam, all crab apple, 2 acres of orchard, 30 acres seeded with Timothy and clover, small house, 12 x 14; \$3,200.

Lot 15, block 31, Springfield estate, 4-room house, bath and pantry, \$1,400; terms \$200 cash, \$15 per month.

Lot 3, section 74, Victoria City, \$20,000. 15-room house and 1/2 acres land.

Lot 30, Oak street, off Caddboro Bay Road, very easy terms, \$450.

N 1/2 of 1/2 of block 43, Cloverdale estate, \$350, 1/2 cash, balance to suit.

Section 107, Lake District, 10 acres, \$85 per acre.

Part of section 16, S. Saanich, 50 acres, 4 cleared and fenced, at \$60 per acre or \$50 cash.

Lot 24, Springfield estate, No. 20 Front street, Victoria West, 5-room house, pantry and c, \$1,250

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