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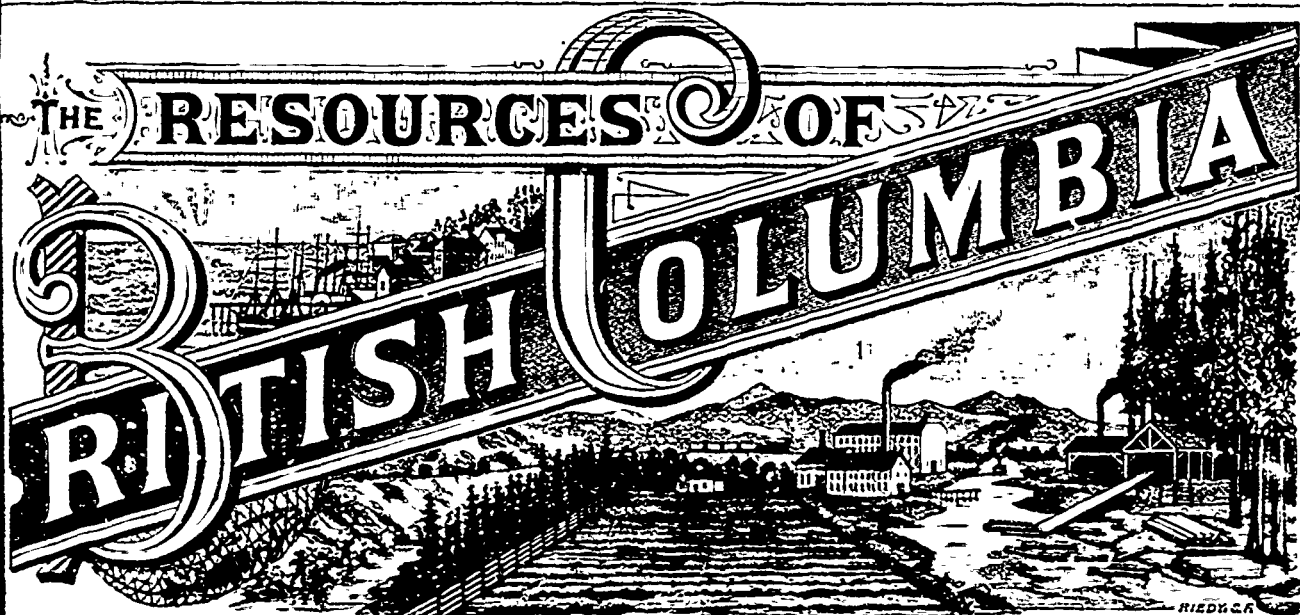
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VOLUME 2.
No. 8.

VICTORIA, B. C., OCTOBER 1, 1884.

PER ANNUM \$2 00
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PROVINCIAL



GOVERNMENT

VICTORIA CITY LOTS

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LANDS AND WORKS, TO SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

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AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

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Block 66---Lots 1951 to 1955 & 1968 to 1972, inclusive

And Ten Lots having a FRONTAGE ON VICTORIA HARBOR, known as Lots

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JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

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THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VOLUME 2.
No. 8.

VICTORIA, B. C., OCTOBER 1. 1884.

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

A GLIMPSE OF THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

The three illustrations of scenes in this interesting district which is now attracting such general atten-

tion, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. The General, so Mr. Baillie-Grohman informs us, who has since been holding important military commands in India and Australia, is a great traveller, and still speaks of the Kootenay country, which at the time of his visit was,



A REACH ON THE UPPER KOOTENAY RIVER.

tion, have been supplied to us by Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman, and are from water color paintings, decidedly the oldest views of the country that are extant, or the originals were painted as far back 1845, by Lieutenant, now General Warre, C. B., who accompanied Sir Charles Simpson on his tour across the

of course, a perfectly unknown and nameless wilderness, as "decidedly the most beautiful country he had ever seen, a natural park, supplied with everything man wants, and the one spot on earth he would select, were he to turn emigrant." The General, who but

(Continued on page 3).

Resources of British Columbia.

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QUESTIONABLE ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS JOURNAL.

ADVERTISING THE PROVINCE.

It is stated on good authority that the natural increase in England alone is more than a quarter of a million souls per year over and above the outflow by emigration, and the important question to a new country is how to direct or attract a portion of this emigrating movement to their own shores. To the right class of emigrants the Province of British Columbia offers peculiar advantages, as faithfully described by the publications printed and distributed by the Department of Agriculture.

Competition for eligible emigrants from Great Britain and from other European countries, especially Germany, has become so strong in the United States that Canada is forced to employ all the resources within her power to control even a small portion of the movement and it has only been within a year or two that the Government has become alive to the real importance of the battle. With the opening up of the Canadian Northwest, where the Dominion Department of Agriculture was actually in competition with the Americans for Canadian emigrants for the new territories, it was found that the systems employed by the Railway and Land Companies of the neighboring republic were organized in a most thorough and attractive manner. No money was spared in advertising the different sections of country open for settlement and the publications distributed free broadcast over the Dominion were of the most elaborate and expensive description. So far as emigration literature is concerned, it is impossible to place an ordinary five cent pamphlet alongside of a fifty cent illustrated work printed in the highest style of art and expect the same influence and result. If the facts are worth circulating they should be embellished and elaborated by profuse illustrations. Great Britain is flooded by these American publications; agents are working up every section of the kingdom; steamship companies are heavily subsidised; steamship companies' agents are paid large commissions, (including Canadian steamship lines), and there is a perfect American spider-web organization in constant operation. There is an important

emigration each year from the Eastern Provinces of Canada to the Western States and to Manitoba and the Northwest. Minnesota and Dakota are largely composed of Canadians. Why should not British Columbia receive a very considerable proportion of this class of practical farmers, who are accustomed to the kind of work they would encounter in this Province?

At this writing we are not informed as to the amount of money spent by the Dominion Government on British Columbia, but we know that a great many thousands of dollars have been expended by the Department of Agriculture on Manitoba and the Northwest and that the Hon. Mr. Pope, in a discussion on the floor of the House of Commons, agreed to spend as much money in advertising this Province as the Local Government expended in the same way. Our representatives should see that this has been done.

THE ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY.

The contract for the Nanaimo Division of the above railway has been let to Messrs. Graham & Busk, two practical persons, who are said to possess the necessary money and experience to successfully carry out their undertaking. The present contract comprises the preparing for the rails of 22 miles of road between Chemainus and Nanaimo. The country between these points is heavily timbered and there is said to be considerable bridging and trestle-work but the rock work is light and inconsiderable. The contractors commenced operations on the 1st of the month with about 100 white men, principally wood choppers and hewers and they have built their headquarters at Oyster Bay, a point equi-distant between Nanaimo and Chemainus. The firm confidently expect to complete their contract by the 1st of May and to do this at least 700 to 800 men will be required. The contractors advertise for white labor only but no doubt they will find it necessary, or profitable to place a large force of Chinese on earth-work, for which the Mongolian is well adapted. It is said, that the Railway Company will build a large wharf at Oyster Bay where the rails and locomotives can be unloaded. If this is done quite a small town will spring up at that point. It is not known when the contract for the Esquimalt Division will be let, but seems to be the intention of Mr. Dunsmuir and his associates to shove the road through as rapidly as possible.

There were about nine tenders put in for the Nanaimo Division, and the unsuccessful tenderers naturally consider Graham & Busk's figures very low. They have, however, satisfied the company that they are competent to fulfil their obligations and there is universal confidence in the early completion of this portion of the Island Railway.

recently retired from Her Majesty's service, is well and hale, and takes much interest in the development of this district inaugurated by Mr. Grohman and his friends. The text of the illustrations has been furnished to us by a reliable correspondent personally acquainted with the locality.

There is no doubt that for the most easterly strip of British Columbia, comprised in the District of Kootenay there is fast approaching a bright future. This district has several not unimportant advantages over the North-West; its mineral wealth that has already yielded many millions; its agricultural and grazing land in close proximity to each other; its much milder winter climate and the good timber that covers

Mountains, rising at this point to great altitudes, with amazingly abrupt slopes that give the whole chain when seen from the smiling Upper Kootenay Valley, the appearance of a huge castellated fortress wall, and lending to this beautiful garden spot a resemblance to some medieval castle—close surrounded on all sides by formidable keeps and buttresses, all laid out on a gigantic scale. If we remind the reader that this one side of the Kootenay triangle is upwards of 300 miles in length, he can form for himself a better idea of the vast area of the Kootenay District, than were we to hamper his memory with the vast number of square miles it covers.

Inside this triangle there is to be found one of the



A CAMP IN THE UPPER KOOTENAY VALLEY.

all the mountain slopes, while the geographical position of the district right in the centre between the two most important railway systems of North America, holds out fair promises of a speedier development and enhanced traffic facilities than is, or will be enjoyed by most other portions of the Province.

The Kootenay District is a self-contained little empire in size and compactness. In shape, resembling a triangle, the apex of which is formed by the northernmost bend of the Columbia River, while its base rests on the boundary line, separating Montana and Idaho from British Columbia; a line formed, as everybody knows by the forty-ninth parallel. Its eastern frontier is the as yet but imperfectly located boundary formed by the main chain of the Rocky

most remarkable hydrographical configurations to be discovered among the mountainous countries on the globe, *i. e.* the close approach of the Kootenay to the Columbia River, a low strip of ground one mile in width, separating the two waters, the Kootenay River being at this point actually more than twenty feet higher than the Columbia, making it a most puzzling feature to explain how it has come that these two waters have not been connected long ere the birth of the nineteenth century, rendering unnecessary the canal an English company is proposing to construct at this point, in order to prevent the summer overflow of the Kootenay River, an inundation which endangers the agricultural cultivation of a large area of the richest of bottom land lying along the Upper and Lower Koot-

enay, works which will have to be supplemented by additional expenditure of considerable sums on the widening and deepening of the Kootenay Lake outlet, but the result will probably amply repay the enterprising capitalists from the old country who have undertaken to carry out not only this scheme, but one closely related and of course dependent upon its success, namely the colonization of the lands they reclaim, and by so doing, finding a ready market for the reclaimed lands, and benefiting in a substantial and most desirable manner this beautiful portion of the Province.

The Lower and Upper Kootenay Valleys are not alike in several important details. The former ex-

ence, would make of the Lower Kootenay Valley a splendid dairy farm region, were the land when once reclaimed, not too valuable for such purposes.

In the Upper Kootenay Valley, on the other hand, we have a happy combination of agricultural lands in the valley and comparatively bare hill slopes where bunch grass of rare size flourishes with great luxuriance, making it one of the choicest localities for cattle raising in the entire west. Its bottom lands, also secured to the English Reclamation Syndicate by their charter, are not so extensive in this valley as in the Lower Kootenay Valley, for in the whole length of the Upper Valley between the Upper Columbia Lake and the boundary line, a distance of



THE UPPER COLUMBIA LAKE—THE SOURCE OF THE COLUMBIA.

els in bottom lands of almost inexhaustible richness which, when once they have been reclaimed, will form one of the choicest fruit and hop growing districts of British Columbia and northern Idaho, for a large portion of the valley lies south of the International boundary line. Beyond its bottom land there is little land available for either grazing or agricultural purposes, as the foothills are on both sides somewhat densely timbered, and bunch grass grows only on a few hill slopes, the less nutritious timber grass being however, far more plentiful, and would afford summer grazing for moderately large band of cattle, while facilities for hay cutting on the bottoms where an average yield of three tons of wild hay per acre can be obtained, as has been proved by actual experi-

some eighty-five or ninety miles, there is less than half the area of reclaimable bottom land, namely about 22,500 acres than what awaits the same process in the British part of the Lower Kootenay Valley. The hay, root and cereal producing qualities of these bottoms are of great importance for the occasional severity of winters, every five or six years, will oblige the prudent stockraiser to take precautions in the way of having, say half to one ton of hay per head for his stock, although hitherto such provisions among the Indians, who own quite large herds of horses and cattle, (one sub-chief, Isidor, is reported to own as many as 800 horses) have not been made, their stock running out all the year round, and usually looking fat and sleek in Spring.

That the soil of the bottoms is suited and the climate adapted to the raising of almost any crops is proved by the successful attempts made by white settlers, chiefly by the eminently industrious Father Suet at the Mission, and by Mr. Galbraith. Their crops, raised on bottom lands, of wheat, hops, barley and the different species of roots are of a quality that could not be excelled in any other country with which the writer is acquainted. As soon as the near completion of the Canada Pacific Railway to the first or Eastern crossing of the Columbia River is an accomplished fact, and not a dream much to be desired, the possibility of getting in farming implements will give this most desirable valley a very different appearance. Up to last year a plow had to be packed in on horses or mules from Walla Walla, four hundred and fifty miles over bad mountain trails, the transportation amounting to more than twice the first cost, while even to-day the transportation from Sandpoint, the nearest railway station on the Northern Pacific, some 150 miles off, costs from eight to ten cents a pound, to which must be still added the high Dominion customs dues.

The upper end of the valley will be about 100 miles from Golden City on the Columbia, where the Canadian Pacific Railway first strikes the great river, after following down the Kicking Horse River. From this place its navigation right up to the head lake by flat-bottomed river steamers is not only possible, but already seriously spoken of, so that Canadian goods and farming implements will very soon be obtainable in the Upper Kootenay at less cost than in Victoria.

As a fruit raising district, for which its early springs, warm summers and frostless early autumns, make it eminently suited, it will rank very high, its products commanding a ready market and good prices east of the Rocky Mountains, where no month of the year is secure from frosts, so destructive to this remunerative branch of agriculture.

The winters are, as recently (in our last number) pointed out in our reprint of Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman's paper on the Kootenay District, very much milder than east of the Rocky Mountains, which massive barrier, 50 miles wide, and from 9000 to 14000 feet high, catches and reflects down upon the sunny valley at its feet every breath of the warm Pacific winds. Last winter was, as we all know, quite a severe one, the thermometer in one or two of interior valleys going down to forty degrees below zero. In the Lower Kootenay Valley where a temperature register was kept by an English gentleman, not only responsible, but entirely uninterested, the severest cold was twelve degrees below zero, and that only one day the cold spell lasting six days, averaging four degrees

below zero when coldest, while Kootenay Lake never freezes over. In the Upper Valley which lies about 2800 feet over the Pacific, no record was kept, but it is sufficient to note that no cattle died, while the altitude of the Lower Valley, as indicated on the Government Maps, is only 1250 feet.

Of the mineral and timber resources of the district it is hardly necessary to speak; the one has formed and will yet form a most valuable treasure trove, for where in one single creek over two million dollars worth of gold was taken out in two summers, by the rudest appliances, there is no doubt that improved machinery transported hither at about one-fiftieth of the cost of bringing in the most essential tools twenty years ago, with a similar reduction in the price of provisions (flour cost then one dollar a pound) will work wonders, not to speak at all of the most promising argentiferous quartz discoveries that have been made of late.

Taking a broad view of the district we find the following bottom facts: Abundant water in the shape of a large river, very numerous clear mountain streams, affording limitless water-power, and dozens of small lakes conveniently distributed over the bunch-grass clad hills; an equally super-abundant supply of the finest timber; vast tracts of undulating hill-slopes, where bunch-grass flourishes; distributed along the whole length of the river a large area of rich bottom land that grows any crop of the temperate zone, and would produce large crops of the best red-top, timothy, and blue joint hay, affording in the handiest shape winter food for the herds that have grown fat on the surrounding ranges; a bracing climate, with warm summers, and clear, frosty, but not too cold winters; a most favored position, right at the foot of an immense chain that protects the valley from easterly winds, and catches the warm Pacific breezes; the genuine Chinook, of which, east of the Rockies, one hears a good deal, but feels very little. A navigable river at one end of the valley leading to the Canadian Pacific Railway, whilst at the southern end commence the immense stretches of the bare bunch-grass plains of Montana, good summer ranges, but void of all agricultural value, whence access can be gained by natural wagon-roads to the Northern Pacific Railway, thus having the choice, not only of two great markets, but of what is quite as important in the west, where competition is the most effectual preventative against arbitrarily high freight-rates, *i. e.* the choice of two great transcontinental railways for the transportation of such of the produce which does not find a ready sale among the mining population, a contingency not likely to occur as mining camps are heavy consumers. Such are the advantages of the Upper Kootenay Valley, and it will not be long before they are recognized and fully appreciated.*

* To show the large margin of profit farmers might derive we quote the local prices of Upper Kootenay ruling in 1884: Flour, \$10@12 for 100 lbs; Bacon, 30@35 cts., per lb; Potatoes, 4 cts., per lb.

WINTER IN MANITOBA.

The following extract from Harper's *Bazar* will show any lover of extremely cold weather where he should make his home. We give the article not so much to show where good sleighing can be had for half the year, as to allow our readers to compare the climate of British Columbia with that of other countries. On the sea coast, last winter, our lowest reading was about fourteen degrees below freezing, and that for only a very few days, whilst in the interior (in the Lower Kootenay Valley), the lowest reading and that for one day only, was twelve below zero, whilst a vast body of the water, Kootenay Lake, never freezes over. Then our summers are entirely free from the sultriness of those of the Atlantic side, the summers of the entire Pacific slope, tending to invigorate rather than debilitate, making one sigh at their departure and long for their return.

Perhaps a few homely details may best serve to illustrate what winter in Manitoba means. The snow outside our house was from six to ten feet deep from November to April. Travelling on wheels is, of course, out of the question, and we always used a sleigh. The snow gets caked and frozen hard and smooth along the trails, and even if, as sometimes happens, the horse sinks, and you upset, still a clean snowdrift is better than mud to fall on. I tried to wear boots last November and one of my feet froze. Moccasins, made by Indians, of moose skin, are used instead of shoes to cover the feet, which are first cased in several pairs of stockings. For travelling on foot, snow-shoes are best. These too, are of Indian make. They are generally flat frames of thin wood—from two to six feet long—pointed in front and rear, and filled up with interlaced deer sinew. The moccasin foot of the wearer is tied on in the middle of the snow-shoe, and after a little practice it is easy, so equipped, to walk five miles an hour across the snow. There is a snow-shoeing club in Winnipeg, where the art is taught and practised. Mittens supersede gloves during the winter, as, if the fingers are separated, they generally freeze.

We were forced to melt snow for all the water we used last winter. The cold was so intense that when melted snow-water was poured from the boiler into a pail, and taken at once across to the stable, the ice on it frequently had to be broken with a stick before the cattle could drink; it froze so hard whilst being carried a distance of some sixty yards in the open air. My husband would sometimes come in from a short visit to the stock-yard with his nose frozen; indeed it is rather a common sight to see people partly frozen. The part affected turns as white as marble, and loses all feeling. Unless you see yourself in a glass, or are told of it, you are not conscious of being frozen. In this plight it is best not to go near a fire, as sudden thawing is very painful. People generally try friction, rubbing themselves with snow, or better still, with paraffine oil. Occasionally, when one is frozen and far from help, the part frozen, if an extremity, will snap off. Last year a man living about thirty miles from us was told that his ear was frozen, he put up his hand to feel, and the ear dropped off in his hand. Limbs sometimes have to be ampu-

tated from severe frost-bites. My kitten's ears froze and broke off last winter, and a neighbor's pony lost its ears in the same way.

I was surprised when I first found the mustard freeze in my mustard pot, which stood a foot from the kitchen stove-pipe, and two feet above the stove, where there was a blazing fire all day and every day through the winter. Yet the mustard froze between every meal. Bread froze if left for half an hour in a room without a fire. I once left a pitcher full of milk in the kitchen all night, and next morning on trying to move it the pitcher fell to pieces, and left the milk standing solid in its place.

We could buy frozen milk by the pound, frozen so intensely that when I put a lump of it in a tin into the oven, or on top of the stove, the first part that melted would burn to the tin before the rest of it had thawed. I managed to melt it by first chopping the ice-milk into very small pieces. Clothes which had been washed froze before I could hang them on the line to dry. I used to leave them out two or three nights for the snow and frost to bleach, and they always needed thawing and drying again when they were brought in-doors. Even after being damped and folded they would freeze together, and when I have been ironing the top of a pocket-handkerchief, the lower part would freeze to the table, which was close by a roaring wood fire. Ironing under these conditions is rather slow work.

Such stories must sound almost incredible, except to those who, like myself, have witnessed the facts, though, of course, only in the most severe weather. A bearded Englishman who staid with us last winter was often forced, when he came in-doors, to thaw the icicles from his mustache, which froze to his beard and hindered him from talking to us. A pail of water left in the kitchen all night would freeze solid to the bottom before morning. This happened every time one was left, for two months. It is disappointing to lovers of skating that the out-door ice is completely spoiled by snow, which begins to fall as soon as the hard frost sets in. Though I lived within easy reach of Lake Manitoba, which is 130 miles long and was frozen hard for six months last season, I never once had my skates on. There are several covered rinks in Winnipeg, which are flooded, and so renewed every night.

In such a climate every one who can afford it is dressed in fur. Seal, beaver, and otter skins are most fashionable. Ordinary people are contented with bear, raccoon, or buffalo. The Winnipeg policemen all dress in buffalo coats down to their heels in winter, and almost every house contains at least one buffalo robe or rug. These cost from two to five pounds each, and are used for camp bedding and driving wraps. The keenest wind can not pierce them.

Winter is, of course, not equally severe throughout. Part of my description applies only to its colder half. But to a woman the most trying part of the winter in Manitoba is not its severity—for you live in a warm house—but its length. Snow lay on the ground last season six months and a half, and the great lakes were frozen for the same period. This sounds almost unbearably tedious to English ears; and one's eyes grow very weary of the bare, blank whiteness, and long for something green to look at; yet the

bright, clean, still frosts, with brilliant sunshine, glorious skies, and moonlit, aurora-colored nights, have great compensations of their own. A blizzard (*i. e.*, a strong, keen, bone-piercing storm of wind with more or less snow) keeps every one in-doors until its rather rare visit is over. But in spite of every inconvenience, out-doors and in-doors, of the winter-time, I say deliberately that I would rather pass three winters on the prairie in Manitoba than one summer.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TERMINUS.

For some months past real estate speculators have been in a state of unmixed uncertainty as to where the actual or ultimate terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway would be placed. So far as the contract, or agreement between the Dominion Government and the Province of British Columbia is concerned, rails laid to Port Moody, dissolves the obligation, but since that harbor was made the objective point, the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate has entertained, or listened to propositions from property holders interested in extending the line.

One may suit one's taste or convenience by calling the additional road an extension, or branch, but the extension or branch brings one to the actual terminus all the same, and the terminus may be said to be moveable hereafter. As matters stand to-day, it would appear from what we can learn from good authority, that honors are divided between Coal Harbor and English Bay, and they are so very close together, that, aside from the actual town site, what will help one location, will certainly assist the speedy development of the other. We are informed by captains of steam vessels, who navigate these waters, that the narrows between English Bay and Port Moody, are serious obstacles to that harbor, and it is the general impression that the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway will come down the coast. In this connection, it may be interesting to our readers to learn the distances from Coal Harbor and English Bay to Yokohama, Japan, New York, Boston, Montreal and Liverpool, as compared with other places and routes with which these distributing centers will ultimately come into active competition.

It is stated on good authority that the distance between Coal Harbor and Yokohama, Japan, is 4,374 nautical miles from Coal Harbor to New York, *via* Canadian Pacific Railway, 3,241 miles; to Montreal, 2,862. Comparing these figures with the distances from San Francisco to Yokohama, we find that there is a saving in favor of the Canadian Pacific Railway terminus of nearly 800 miles; between San Francisco and New York, a saving of about 150 miles; and, as

between San Francisco and Liverpool, the Canadian route has the advantage in distance, *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway over all other rail routes, of about 800 miles. The distance from Yokohama *via* San Francisco and New York to Liverpool, is stated to be about 12,038; *via* Coal Harbor or English Bay, and Montreal, 11,111 miles. We are looking ahead a good deal when we speak of the opening up of the Hudson Bay route at the same time there are many practical and scientific men who firmly believe in this outlet, and who are enthusiastic about the feasibility of the general plan. From Coal Harbor *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway and Hudson Bay route to Liverpool would give a saving of 2,600 miles over the route from San Francisco to the same point. As the Asiatic trade with this continent is constantly on the increase, the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway will revolutionize freight rates, and the terminus of the road on this coast will undoubtedly become a port of great commercial importance.

EVENTS IN PAST SEPTEMBERS.

In September, 1683, an Ottoman army two hundred thousand strong, aided by a body of Hungarians, had so far overrun Austria, as to lay siege to Vienna, which might have fallen, had the Turks acted promptly. Their dissensions and delay allowed time for John Sobieski, King of Poland, and the Duke of Lorraine to march with an army towards Vienna, from which the Turks (12th September), retreated without fighting. Their commander, the Grand Vizier Kada-Mustapha, expecting to find in Vienna, much treasure, had to leave his own in the hands of Sobieski, and went to surrender his head to the Sultan. Sobieski sent to the Pope the grand standard of the Prophet, in their haste left behind by the invaders.

How much in two centuries has Turkish power waned.

Austria has shown her gratitude by since, in conjunction with Prussia and Russia, again and again partitioning Poland, until at length, in 1832, it ceased to exist as an independent kingdom.

In September, 1884, the three Emperors have met in Poland to devise, what? Means for repression of liberal advancement in Western Europe? or for improving the condition, and thereby more contenting the peoples over which they severally dominate in a more or less despotic fashion.

Sept. 13, 1592. Died Michael de Montaigne, the celebrated essayist—Gibbon has said that Henri IV. and Montaigne were the only two men of liberality in France of the sixteenth century.

Sept. 14, 1852. Died Arthur, Duke of Wellington, aged eighty-three, "the most illustrious Englishman of his time," said the late Robert Chambers in his book of Days. Although the Duke egregiously failed in his political career as an opponent of parliamentary reform, no one ever hesitated to admit that he was perfectly honest and unselfish, alike as a politician, and as a soldier.

The title "Wellington," was taken from a small place in Somersetshire, near Taunton, where of yore, dwelt families of Welsleys or Wesleys.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA AGRICULTURAL
EXHIBITION, 1884**

The British Columbia Agricultural Exhibition, held in the grounds of the Association at Victoria, during Friday and Saturday, the 26th and 27th of September was a pronounced success in every way, all things considered, and came almost fully up to the sanguine expectations of the executive and surprised the visiting public by the many excellent features the show presented in the various departments. The weather, unfortunately, was unpropitious and not the sort of atmosphere we are led to consider our own peculiar right at this season of the year, but in the face of threatening clouds and several showers, nearly 3,000 people visited the fair during the two days it was open.

The new grounds and buildings were favorably commented upon on every hand, and exhibitors as well as sight-seers were much pleased with the improved facilities provided for them, and certainly the aims of the Association have been well carried out as evidenced by the general success of this year's attendance and the display of the products of the Province from all sections.

The quarters constructed for live stock were comfortable and convenient and this department was well represented, many fine cattle and horses being exhibited showing marked improvement over previous years, both in quality and quantity. The display of sheep and pigs was also very meritorious and reflected credit upon the farming and stock raising community generally. The prize winners in all the above cases received high praise for their exhibits. The division allotted to poultry attracted unusual interest and elicited high admiration from those who understood this important marketable commodity.

In field produce, both as regards cereals and root crops, there was an admirable collection well calculated to impress the stranger with the wonderful capabilities of our prolific soil, the same may be said of the excellent display of fruits which attracted universal attention.

In the limited space at our disposal it is impossible to particularize in the miscellaneous exhibition of home manufactures, but we are able to state generally that the large collection of manufactured products displayed this year reflected the highest credit upon the industrial portion of the community and gave emphatic evidence of the enterprise and progressive spirit possessed by our business men and we look forward confidently to wide extension and development in this department in the near future.

In conclusion we are glad to be able to add our congratulations to those expressed to the managers of

the Agricultural Association, whose efforts have resulted so favorably and to express our hope that the next exhibition will show the same improvement, keeping pace with the progress of the country and advertising the unrivaled advantages of the Pacific Province.

EXHIBITION NOTICE.

Prominent among the exhibits at the Agricultural Association Fair was the display of Mr. Tugwell, of Sooke. His display of seeds, all grown on the Island were admired by every one. The following is a list of home grown seeds exhibited by him:

Potatoes. 1884, Mayflower; very early and remarkable for its keeping qualities.

1884. O. K. Mammoth; medium early and a wonderful cropper.

1883. Rosy Morn; extra early; yield large.

1883. Sunrise; extra early; yield large.

1883. Jones' Prizetaker; medium early; extra good.

1883. Rubicund; medium; red skinned variety.

1883. Wall's Orange; a good cropper of large potatoes.

1884. Brownell's Best; an excellent new seedling.

1884. Early Household; Pringle.

1884. Vermont Champion; medium late; excellent.

1884. White Star; late; succeeds well everywhere. Alpha; medium; white skinned.

Magnum Bonum, (Sutton's); a good English variety.

Beauty of Hebron; very early and hard to beat.

Late Beauty of Hebron; recommended for main crops.

Bliss' Triumph; early and good.

Barlank Seedling; a white skinned; medium late variety.

Early Snowflake; a favorite sort.

Early Vermont; very productive and hardy.

Matchless; a beautiful potato; good cropper and keeper.

Mammoth Pearl; medium; a great favorite.

Pride of America; early; a superb variety.

White Elephant; disease proof.

Brownell's Beauty; an excellent medium late set.

Tugwell's No. 1 Seedling; a real beauty and cropper well.

Vancouver; early (Lexford); similar to Early Rose.

St. Patrick; medium early; yields abundantly.

St. Patrick; late; yields abundantly.

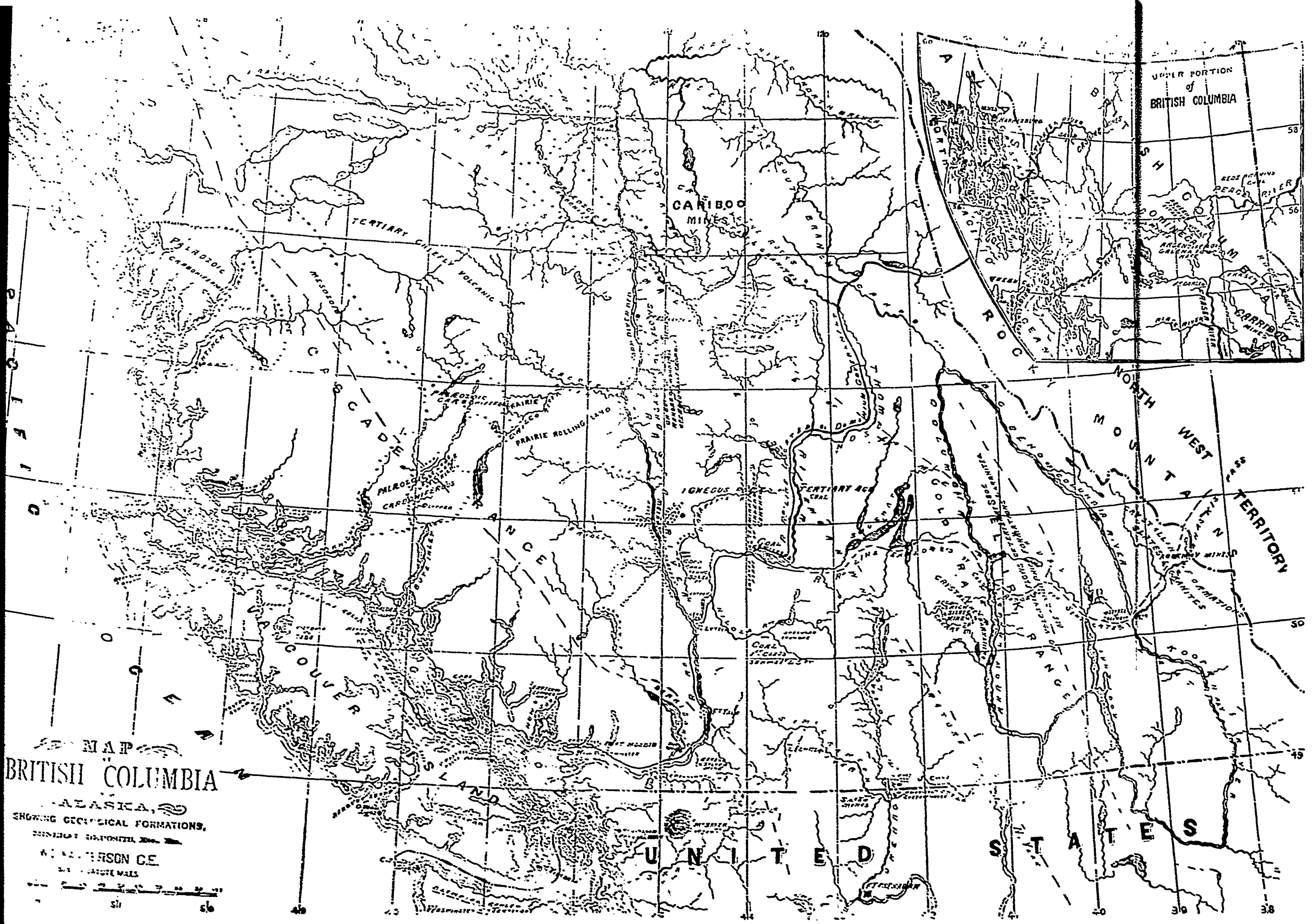
Tyrian Purple; a fine cropper of excellent quality.

Prize.—1884 Bliss' Everbearing; grows very bushy and yields abundantly.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

APPRAISERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. VALUATIONS OF REAL ESTATE A SPECIALTY.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1873.



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BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALASKA,
SHOWING GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.
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SCALE IN MILES

T. N. HIBBEN & CO.,
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VICTORIA, B. C.

KURTZ & CO.

PIONEER

WHITE LABOR CIGAR MANUFACTURERS

Government Street, - VICTORIA, B. C.



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FIRST PRIZE TO KURTZ & Co.,
FOR CIGARS.

A PEELE. SEC.

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

See that our **TRADE MARK** is on each box Uncut.

WE HAVE IN STOCK

500,000 WELL SEASONED CIGARS

Made from the best Veulta Havana Tobacco.

ALL OUR GOODS ARE WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS.
WE MAKE NO COMMON CIGARS.

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Fell's Block, Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

NEW GOODS!

FROM ALL THE LEADING HOUSES IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, AMERICA AND CANADA.



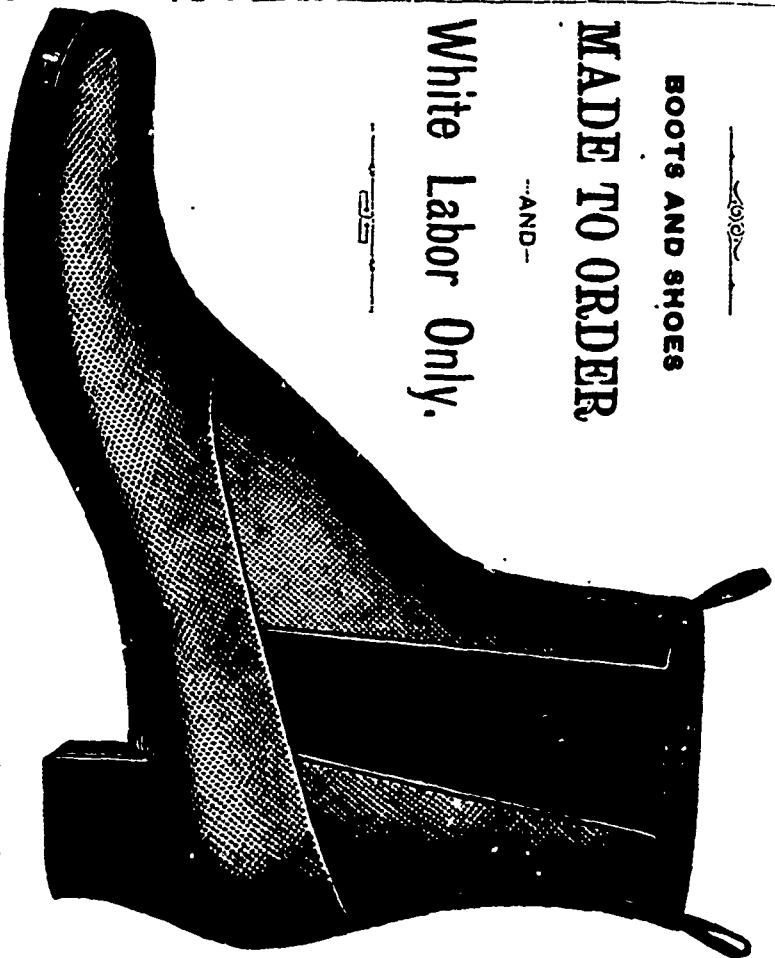
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T. M. No. 70 Blacking.

BOOTS AND SHOES

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White Labor Only.



Lawn Tennis and Running Shoes.

Ladies' Sandals and Slippers in Great Variety!

Burt & Packard's Fine Shoes

SOLE AGENT FOR

The Largest Store and Largest Stock in Victoria!

GEO. H. MAYNARD, . . . Proprietor.

1884--Bliss' Abundance; grows very bushy and fields abundantly.

American Wonder; the very best early variety.
Day's Early Sunrise; a New England sort.
Stratagem; a New England sort.
Pride of the Market; a New England sort.

TRUMP SEEDS.—Carter's London.

Improved American.

Sutton's Improved. All hardy good croppers and keepers.

The above seeds are all the choicest of good seeds and most of them have had a certificate of merit from the Royal Horticultural Society of London, and seeds that have been first offered by the most successful hybridizers, and obtained at a large price by Mr. Egwell, who has tried them with many other seeds in his Seed Farm at Sooke, before offering them to the British Columbia farmers.

The other exhibits were all good; some of the live stock deserving more than a passing notice, whilst the displays made by the different factories show that they are quite capable of supplying a large portion of the demand for home made goods, in at least a dozen different lines.

ASIATIC TRADE.

The Winnipeg Sun has been very busy of late trying to convince its readers that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is on its last legs, and that it is only a question of brief weeks and months when the Dominion Government must take possession of the trans-continental enterprise. In the course of these articles, which we regret to state have been echoed by other newspapers, the writer endeavors to sneer at the whole question of an important terminus on the Pacific Coast out of existence by belittling prospective Chinese and Japanese trade, and making erroneous statements as to the present facts of the case; also, leading the reader to suppose that the trade from the Orient with San Francisco and thence across the continent is entirely insignificant. We notice a local paper has followed the lead given by the Sun, emphasizing the argument by quoting a rumor from New York that the steamers of the Occidental and Oriental line would be taken off the China and Japan routes—a rumor that has been officially denied by Mr. Charles Crocker, of San Francisco. That the C. P. R. must have a terminus and that that point, wherever situated, will become a most important place in a very short time, cannot be denied, and it is our belief that an immense Asiatic trade will be immediately developed. As will be seen by reference to another article in this issue, the distances between Coal Harbor and eastern and western points give the prospective terminus of the Canadian road every advantage over other ports on the Pacific.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

Last September will be remembered for its frequency of rainfall, much retarding harvest of grain crops on the Northern Pacific slope. Only eleven days of the month enjoyed uninterrupted sunshine. Five, although fair, had only occasional sunshine, and fourteen with rare glimpses of old Sol, were more or less rainy. On the morning of the 26th, a slight frost was noticed, and on that of the 28th, thin ice was found on a tub of water.

The following observations were taken at Cloverdale, a short way from Victoria City.

- 1—Changeable, dry.
- 2—Changeable, wet.
- 3—Changeable, wet.
- 4—Changeable, dry.
- 5—Changeable, wet.
- 6—Fine.
- 7—Changeable, dry.
- 8—Changeable, dry.
- 9—Changeable, wet.
- 10—Changeable, wet.
- 11—Changeable, dry.
- 12—Fine.
- 13—Fine.
- 14—Changeable, wet.
- 15—Fine.
- 16—Changeable, wet.
- 17—Fine.
- 18—Fine.
- 19—Fine.
- 20—Changeable, wet.
- 21—Changeable, wet.
- 22—Fine.
- 23—Fine.
- 24—Fine.
- 25—Fine.
- 26—Changeable, wet, slight white frost A. M.
- 27—Changeable, wet.
- 28—Changeable, wet, severe white frost A. M., ice in tub.
- 29—Changeable, wet.
- 30—Changeable, wet A. M.

The following observations were taken by Mr. Livock, in this city, for the month of September:

	Therm't'r Max. Min.	Bar. 9 A. M.	Bar. 9 P. M.	Rain.	Wind.
1	63 55	29.96	29.05		Gale South-west.
2	62 51	29.95	30.02		Fierce South-west.
3	55 50	29.90	29.80	.23	Fresh N. E. to S. E.
4	62 45	29.78	29.84	.01	Moderate S. E. to N. E.
5	62 42	29.83	30.03		Light Easterly.
6	65 39	30.03	29.84		Light South-west.
7	64 50	29.76	29.70	.02	Light North-east.
8	61 48	29.74	29.84	.02	Light South-west.
9	57 49	29.90	29.80	.05	Light Variable.
10	63 50	29.70	29.82	.46	Light Easterly.
11	59 48	29.88	29.86		Light N. E. to variable.
12	59 50	30.00	30.00	.02	Light East to South-west.
13	54 38	30.00	30.00		Light Southerly.
14	59 47	30.00	30.06	.03	Light S. E. to N. E.
15	54 44	30.17	30.17		Light E. to Mod. S. W.
16	57 49	30.20	30.13	.15	Light Southerly.
17	60 49	30.10	30.12		Light Variable.
18	63 41	30.12	30.10		" "
19	62 38	30.07	29.97		" "
20	63 41	29.85	29.94		" "
21	62 49	30.02	30.15	.04	" "
22	62 45	30.08	30.10		Fresh South-west.
23	65 50	30.13	30.12		Moderate South-west.
24	61 50	30.10	30.10	.03	Very light Southerly.
25	62 40	30.14	30.18		Very light Easterly.
26	55 35	30.17	29.90	.19	Mod. to fresh South-east.
27	57 49	29.92	29.98		Fresh South-west.
28	56 37	29.90	29.85	.19	Moderate South-east.
29	51 44	29.78	29.73	.22	Light Easterly.
30	54 40	29.70	29.80		Light Easterly.

Rainfall to 30th September, 1884 15.06 inches.
Rainfall to 30th September, 1883 15.40 inches.
Rainfall for September, 1884 1.06 inches.

The Vancouver Island Building Society, of which we gave an extended notice some time since, is now an established institution, it having been incorporated on the 9th of last month. The officers for the remainder of the year have been elected, and it is the intention of the Directors to have a drawing take place at an early date, probably early in October. There have been 128 of the shares taken up, and after all expenses incidental to starting an enterprise of this character, the Treasurer reports a balance on hand of nearly one thousand dollars, so, taken all in all, the Directors have reason to feel proud of the result of their labors.

RETAIL FAMILY MARKET.

(COMPILED BY NEUFELDER & ROSS, GROCERS.)

Apples—Sliced..... per lb \$ 0 12½	Jams, Cutting's asstd..... 50
Quartered..... 10	C & B asstd..... 37
Evaporated..... 20	Jellies, C & B asstd..... 37
Ammonia, washing, qts..... 75	Cutting's asstd..... 50
Anchovies, in oil..... 75	Orge marmalade K..... 50
Christiana..... 50	Lard, Fairbank's 3 lb tins... 75
Axle Grease, H & L, per tin... 37½	Fairbks 5 lb tins..... 1 25
Asparagus, per tin..... 50	Fairbks 10 lb tins... 2 25
Arrowroot, per tin..... 50	10 lb wood..... 2 00
Barley, patent, per tin..... 37½	20 lb wood..... 4 00
Pearl, per lb..... 10	Lemon sugar, P & M..... 50
Bacon, choice brkfst, per lb... 22	Limo juice, half bottle..... 50
Beef, compressed, 2 lb tins... 50	Cordul..... 75
Johnson's Fluid..... 50	Lobsters, 1 lb tins..... 25
Johnson's Fluid..... 75	2 lb tins..... 50
Johnson's Fluid..... 1 00	Lentils..... 12½
Laebg's Extract..... 50	Meals, corn, 10 lb sks..... 50
Butter, California grass Roll 87½	Corn 25 lb sks..... 1 00
Island Roll..... 75	Oatmeal 10 lb sk..... 62½
Pat..... 50	S, F 10 lb sks..... 75
White Clover..... 50	Scotch, 25 lb tins... 3 00
Beans, Bayo, per lb..... 6	Crkd wheat 10 lbsks... 62
Butter..... 6	Farina, 10 lb sks... 1 50
Lama..... 6	Rice flour..... 1 50
Small White..... 6	Buckwt fir 10 lb sks... 75
String, per tin..... 37½	Midlings, per lb..... 2
Lama, per tin..... 37½	Bran..... 1½
Haricots, Verts..... 37½	Olecake ground..... 2½
Blue, Ball, per box..... 25	Choy feed..... 2
Liquid, bottle..... 25	Matches, 3 pucks for... 25
Blacking, Mason's, 3 tins... 25	Safety 3 pkgs for... 50
Ebony, 3 bottles..... 50	Maccaroni, per lb..... 25
Brick, Bath, each..... 12½	Milk, condensed..... 37½
Blotting, Yarmouth, per tin... 50	Mango, stuffed per bottle... 1 00
Brushes, Boot..... 50 to 75	Mustard, D. S. F. per tin... 37½
Brushes, stove..... 25 to 62½	French..... 37½
Scrub..... 25 to 62½	Mushrooms..... 50
Hammer..... 50 to 1 00	Nuts, Br velonas, per lb... 20
Hearth..... 50 to 1 00	Brazilis..... 20
Buckets, zinc..... 50 to 1 00	Almonds, S. S..... 37
Wood..... 50	Walnuts..... 20
Brooms..... 25 to 75	Pecan..... 20
Catsup, Tomato pot..... 25	Jordan almonds..... 1 00
Mushroom, bottle..... 37½	Oats, per lb..... 1½
Walnut, bottle..... 37½	Peas, per lb..... 2
Candles, Prices, per lb..... 30	Potatoes, per lb..... 7½
Canary Seed, 6 lb..... 1 00	Pails, Wood..... 50
Caraway Seed, per lb..... 25	Galvanized..... 50 to 75
Celery, Salt, per bottle..... 25	Peas, Split, per lb..... 10
Chocolate, per lb..... 50	Sugar, 2 lb tins..... 37½
Cocoon, Fry's and Epp's, per lb 1 50	Petit Pois..... 37½
Van Houghton's..... 1 50	Peel Lemon, Citron, per lb... 50
Chutney Sauce, per bottle... 50	Orange, per lb..... 50
Mango..... 75	Pate de foi gras, per tin... 1 25
Major Greas, qts..... 1 25	Prunes, S. F. per lb..... 20
Cheese, Canadian, per lb..... 30	French, per lb..... 25
Calu..... 25	Pickles, Kegs 5 gal..... 2 50
Domestic..... 25	C & B, qt bottles... 62½
Swiss..... 50	Capt. Whites..... 62½
Edam..... 50	Nabob, qts..... 50
Sap Sago..... 50	Raisins, Choicest, Selected 50
Limberg..... 37½	Muscattelles, per lb... 8 00
Roquefort..... 1 00	Muscattelles, per bx... 25
Clams, per tin..... 50	Choice Muscattelles... 25
Cream Tartar, per lb..... 50	Cada, London layers... 25
Cocconut, desiccated per lb... 37½	per lb..... 25
Corn, Winslow's, per tin... 37½	per box..... 3 50
Clothespins, per doz..... 16	per ½ box..... 1 25
Currants, per lb..... 25	per ¼ box..... 1 25
Curry Powder, per bottle... 25	Valencia, per lb..... 20
Coffee, green, C Rica, per lb 37½	Sultanas, per lb..... 20
Green, Java..... 50	Rice, Sandwich Island... 20
Roasted, Mocha..... 50	China, per mat, 50 lb... 2 25
Ground..... 40	Saleratus, per lb..... 15
Crackers, Soda, extra, per lb 10	Soda lb Carbonate, per lb... 15
Cocconut tudies..... 25	Sal, per lb..... 4
Palace, mixed..... 25	Salmon, 3 tins..... 50
Picnic..... 12½	Sago, per lb..... 25
La Grade..... 25	Sardines, ½ box, in tins... 37½
Lemon..... 25	½ box..... 50
GINGER..... 25	Marras..... 50
Huntly and Palmer 50 to 75	Russian, bottle..... 50
Deviled Underwood Ham..... 50	Salt, bottles..... 25
Chicken..... 50	F. L., per lb..... 2
Game..... 50	Sauces, L & P Large per boil 62½
Tongue..... 50	L & P Small..... 37½
Eggs, strictly fresh..... 62½	Mellors, per bott..... 25
Farm..... 50	Nabob..... 25
Foreign..... 37½	Yorkshire Relish..... 25
Flavoring Extracts, 2 oz bott 50	Monterrat..... 37
Commercial, 3 botts..... 50	Talasco..... 50
Tripple..... 37½	Seeds, Caraway, per lb... 25
Fruits, asstd table, 2 lb tins 40	Cannry, 6 lb..... 1 00
San Jose, ex h sgr qts 1 25	Hemp, 6 lb..... 1 00
San Jose, ex h sgr pts 1 50	Rape, 6 lb..... 1 00
C & D sliced..... 1 50	Soups, Asst, pertin..... 37
Flour, Baker's Extra, per bbl 6 00	Common yellow 30 lb... 1 50
Graham..... 6 00	50 lb box..... 3 50
Graham, 10 lb scks... 6 50	Blue Mottled, 28 lb... 2 50
By..... 6 50	White Mottled, 28 lb... 3 00
Hams, Fidelity..... 25	Eng Tall w Crown per bx 2 00
Whole, seed, 2 lb tns... 25	Toilet Soap, 1 doz..... 1 00
Wedge, cookd, pr lb 50	Toilet Glycerine, 1 doz... 1 50
Herrings..... 2 77	Soap, Ivory, 1 bar..... 15
Smoked..... 10	Spices, whole Allspice, per lb 25
Marionnet..... 50	Cloves, per lb..... 1 00
Honey, 1 gal, tin..... 2 00	Cinnamon, per lb..... 2 00
½ gal, tin..... 1 00	Mace, per lb..... 2 00
King jars..... 62½	Nutmeg, per lb..... 2 00
Syrup jars..... 67½	Pepper, per lb..... 25
Butter dishes..... 75	Spices, Ground, reputed ¼ lb 37½
Hops, packed..... 50	tins, 2 for..... 37½
Herbs, dried asstd per bot... 50	

Spices,—2 tins,	Tongue, Lunch, No 1..... 50
Allspice..... 37½	Teas, English Breakfast..... 50
Cloves..... 37½	Choice, per lb..... 50
Sage..... 37½	Choicest, per lb..... 62
Thyme..... 37½	Ext Choicest, per lb 75 to 1 00
Marjoram..... 37½	Japans per lb..... 50 to 75
Mace..... 37½	Basket Fard Garden... 1 00
Mixed..... 37½	Assam, per lb..... 75
Starch, 6 lb box, Kingsford's 1 00	Blended, Our brand... 75
12 lb box Kingsford's... 1 50	Tobacco, T & B cut plug... 1 00
Corn Starch, 5 lb box... 1 00	T & B, per lb..... 75
Syrup, Sugar House Drops... 1 25	Pnces, per lb..... 1 00
per gal..... 1 25	Chick, per lb..... 1 00
Sugar House tins..... 1 25	Sator's Delight per lb... 1 00
Sugar House, 5 gal keg... 5 00	Lorillards, per lb..... 1 00
Canadian, 5 gal keg... 4 50	Vermicilli per lb..... 25
Canadian, per gal, 1 G... 1 00	Vinegar, No 22 Malt, per gal. 1 00
Maple, ½ gal..... 1 25	Wine, per gal..... 1 00
Sugar, Paris Lump, 6 lb... 1 00	Washboards..... 50
Dry Granulated, 7 lb... 1 00	Wash-powder, 3 pkgs... 50
C. Coffee, 7½ lb..... 1 00	Wheat, per lb..... 25
D. Coffee, 8 lb..... 1 00	Yeast Powder, ¼ pkg P & M... 25
Central Amer, 10 lb... 1 00	per doz..... 2 50
Powdered, per lb..... 25	Royal, ¼ pkg..... 30
Sugar of Lemon, per tin 50	per doz..... 2 00
Tapioca, per lb..... 20	Golden Gate, ¼ pkg... 30
Tongue, Compressed 2 lb... 75	per doz..... 2 00
Lunch, 2 lb No2..... 75	Golden Gate, 1 lb pkg... 75

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Vancouver Island Building SOCIETY.

Incorporated August 9th, 1884.

Capital, \$250,000.

500 Shares at \$500 each.

Payable by Weekly Payments of 50 Cents.

The First Drawing for an Appropriation

— FOR —

\$1,000 or \$2,000

Will take place on

Monday Evening, October 27th

At 9 o'clock at

HARMONY HALL, VIEW ST.

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

JAMES A. COHEN, Secretary.

ANTIMONIAL ORES.

Among the metallic and other minerals found associated with auriferous rocks, is antimony. With gold or antimonial ores it is possible to extract both the gold and the antimony. If antimonial ores are burned in kilns or roasting furnaces, either for the purpose of rendering the quartz more friable, or for getting rid of the antimony minerals, there is always a partial reduction, when the heat is very great and free access is given to atmospheric air. This reduction of ore producing metallic antimony is due to two causes—(1) the carbon of the fuel coming in contact with antimony oxide, either native oxide or that produced on the furnace by the oxidation of the sulphide, reducing it to a metallic condition; (2) by the action of the oxide on the sulphide, producing sulphurous acid and metallic antimony.

Metallic antimony has a great affinity for gold. It forms an alloy either when the two metals are melted together or when the vapor of antimony is passed over heated gold. The alloy produced is gray in color and very brittle, and amalgamates with mercury only after long contact and continual grinding, and by heating the two together. The amalgam when formed floats on mercury, and gradually gives up metallic antimony as a fine powder when agitated with water. This antimonial powder carries off a quantity of mercury and gold amalgam entangled with it.

Antimonial sulphide is one of the worst minerals with which the quartz worker has to deal. It divides the mercury into a black "flour" even more quickly than arsenical pyrites; and if the flour is triturated with the intention of bringing the globules of mercury together, a chemical combination takes place. The mass gradually changes color, passing from the original blue-black or dark gray to a pure black, and then through brown to a brown-red. Upon examination Cosmo Newberry finds that the remaining mercury contains antimony, and that the brown-red, non-metallic portion consists of a mixture of undecomposed antimony sulphide and mercury sulphide. Soilm amalgam he finds worse than useless in bringing together globules of mercury floured by antimony sulphide.

The process adopted by the Costerfield Co. (Victoria, N. S. W.) for treating these ores, consisting of sulphide and brown and white oxides of antimony, is as follows: The portion of the ore free from quartz is picked out and set aside for smelting, the remainder being crushed to extract the gold. The tailings are then conveyed to the pans and prepared for smelting by a process of puddling. A sluice-box is fed with tailings, which pass on to a triangular tray, forming an inclined flume, so arranged as to cause the water and tailings to flow over it in a broad, shallow stream, into an oblong receiving pit. The purest antimony ore, from its greater specific gravity, settles in the pit at the end nearest the tray. As the sediment recedes from this end it gradually becomes mixed with an increasing proportion of sand; but much of the latter is carried away in the overflow of water from the pit.

On cleaning out the receiving pit, that portion of its contents containing quartz sand is returned to the heaps, to be again passed through the puddle, and the pure ore is collected in bags and sent to the

boiler-house to be dried. It is then placed in a smelting furnace, with equal proportions of uncrushed ore, and reduced to crushed antimony (sulphide), the slag and cinder resulting from this process being further treated by roasting or calcining in a reverberatory furnace to liberate the oxide, which passes off in fumes from the furnaces into the oxide flue; and as the fumes cool on their passage to the smoke-stack, the oxide is deposited in chambers constructed in the flue to receive it. The residue from the reverberatory furnace is afterwards crushed to extract any gold it may contain. The gold obtained from the mineral defrays the whole of the company's working expenses, and the yield of crude antimony and oxide is clear profit. The ore yields about 45 per cent of crude antimony.

The process adopted for treating auriferous ores containing antimony sulphide, by fusing the sulphide with a portion of metallic antimony, and using the same metal with fresh charges of the ore, until it becomes rich in gold, and then separating the metals by the oxidation of the antimony, while suitable for rich antimony ores, will not answer for those containing less than per cent of the sulphide, as they are too silicious to fuse. Hence, only large quantities of poorer auriferous antimony ores do not yield half than gold to ordinary processes, and do not return any antimony when worked for gold.

According to Lock, Mr. Cosmo Newberry has introduced the following method for treating such ores, which may also contain gold, silver, nickel, cobalt, sulphur and arsenic. The uncrushed ores are placed in a kiln or furnace with a quantity of salt sufficient to produce the amount of chlorine necessary to get rid of the sulphur, antimony and arsenic. As soon as the calcination commences a supply of steam or aqueous vapor is conducted to the bottom of the kiln or into the furnace, in such quantities as to keep the whole mass saturated. That it is so saturated is ascertainable by holding a condensing surface, such as a piece of cold iron, over the calcining mass; if the saturation is being effected, the surface soon becomes damp.

The saturation is continued until there are neither antimonial nor arsenical fumes, nor the smell of sulphurous acid or sulphureted hydrogen. The process is then completed, and the charge is drawn; it is ready for any further treatment for extracting the precious metal. A peculiar condenser for facilitating the solidification of the metallic vapors given off in these evasting processes has been perfected by the introduction of the process described.—*Ex.*

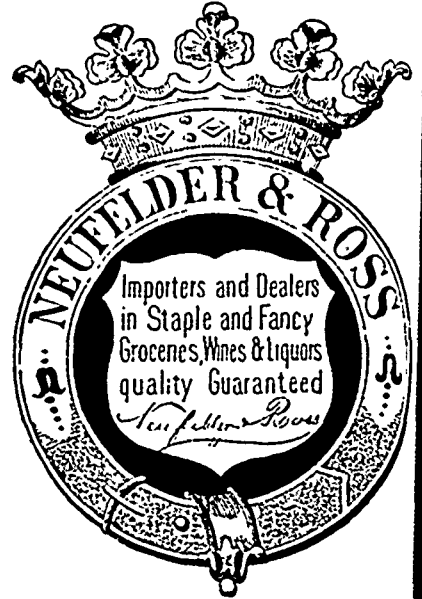
A NEW MOTOR.—The scientific commission of the Vienna Electrical Exhibition has recently made very satisfactory trials with a so-called "Hock Motor," manufactured by Messrs. Hock & Co., of Vienna. The motor consists of an air-tight fireplace, whose fire is fed by compressed air; water is injected into the resulting gases of combustion, and the resulting mixture of steam and combustion products, which the inventor calls "air steam," is led directly into the engine. We have therefore machinery without a boiler. The results of the trials were exceedingly gratifying. The machine, of six normal horse power, developed 12.23 effective horse power, with a consumption of coal of 2.2 pounds per hour for each effective horse power.

VICTORIA POST OFFICE

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

CLOSE.	PLACES.	DUE.
Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 6:45 a. m.	NEW WESTMINSTER, Burrard Inlet, Granville, Moodyville and Ladner's Landing, Yale, Port Moody, Maple Ridge (Port Haney), Mutsqui, Emory, Ferny, Coombe, Lytton, Drynock and Spences' Bridge, Harrison River, Lala Island.	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 3 p. m.
Fridays at 6:45 a. m.	ASHCROFT, Cache Creek, Savona Ferry, Clinton, Lac la Hache, Soda Creek, Alexandria, Quesnelle, 150 Mile House, and Barkerville.	Saturday at 3 p. m.
Fridays at 6:45 a. m.	LILLOOET, Pavilion, Alkali Lake, Big Bar Creek, and Dog Creek.	Saturday at 3 p. m.
Fridays at 6:45 a. m.	DYCK & PRINDLE, Spalumheen, Okanagan, and Okanagan Mission.	Saturday at 3 p. m.
5th and 29th 6:45.	OSOYOOS, Penticton, Semilkameen, and Rock Creek	within 3 weeks after date of departure. Tues. & Sat. at 3 p. m.
Mondays and Fridays at 6:45 a. m.	KAMLOOPS.....	Saturday at 3 p. m.
Friday at 6:45 a. m.	PLUMPER PASS.....	Saturday at 3 p. m.
Mondays at 6:45 a. m.	NICOLA LAKE.....	Saturday at 3 p. m.
1st and 30th at 7 p. m.	FORT WRANGEL, Sitka, Harrisburg and Juneau City, via Port Townsend, W. T.	Uncertain.
Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 6:45 a. m.	NANAIMO, Wellington, Cowichan, Maple Bay, and Chemainus.	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 3 p. m.
Mon. & Fri. at 6:45 a. m.	SALT SPRING ISLAND and Burgoyne Bay.....	Tues. & Sat. at 3 p. m.
Wednesday at 6:45 a. m.	COMOX and Quadra (Baynes Sound).....	Saturday at 3 p. m.
Daily at 7 p. m.	EASTERN PROVINCES, Manitoba, United States, G. rt. Britain and Europe, via Port Townsend, W. T.	Daily at 3 p. m.
7th, 15th, 23d & 31st at 11:30 a. m.	SAN FRANCISCO, Direct.....	Every 8 days.
8 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m. and 5 p. m.	ESQUIMALT—four times daily.....	9 30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m. & 6:30 p. m.
Tuesdays at 8 a. m.	SOOKE, Metchosin and Colwood.....	Mondays at 3 p. m.
Tuesdays at 12 m. & Thursdays at 7 p. m.	SAANTICH.....	Tuesdays at 9 a. m. & Thursday at 3 p. m.
14th at 7 p. m.	KOOTENAY, Joseph's Prairie, and St. Eugene Mission.	Within 15 days from date of departure.

Mails leave San Francisco for Australia and New Zealand on the 25th; China and Japan, 7th, 18th and 30th; Honolulu, 1st, 15th and 25th; Panama, Central and America, 1st and 15th.



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

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

OFFICE HOURS—From 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. MONEY ORDER OFFICE—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

R. WALLACE, POSTMASTER.

Money Order Office.

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

COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Orders drawn by any Money Order Office in Canada on any other Money Order Office in the Dominion, it is as follows:

If not exceeding \$ 4.....	2c.	Over \$40 not exceeding \$50.....	30c.
Over \$ 4	10.....	50	40c.
10	20.....	100	50c.
20	30.....	200	60c.
30	40.....	500	70c.

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

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

If not exceeding \$10.....	10c.	Over \$30 not exceeding \$40.....	40c.
Over \$10	20.....	40	50c.
20	30.....	50	60c.

Money Orders on the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, the United States and British India, are drawn in Canada Currency, and may be had for any sum not in excess of \$50, but postmasters are at liberty to issue several orders of \$50 each, if required.

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

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

Registration.

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

The sender of a registered letter addressed to any Postal Union Country may entitle himself to a certificate as to the disposal of said letter by the Postmaster at the office addressed, on prepayment of an additional fee of 5c. All classes of matter may be registered to Postal Union Countries.

Parcel Post.

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

Table of Distances

From Victoria to various points on the Mainland and Island. The star stands for Money Order Post Office; dagger (†) Telegraph Office; asterisk (*) for B. C. Express offices:

VICTORIA * + \$	0	Maple Bay.....	2
Burgoyne Bay.....	45	Mutsqui †.....	18
Bridge Creek.....	364	Mission.....	18
Barkerville * + \$.....	357	Maple Ridge.....	5
Cache Creek † \$.....	255	Nanaimo †.....	2
Cassiar.....	1070	New Westminster * + \$.....	7
Cowichan †.....	35	Nicola Valley.....	2
Comox *.....	134	Okanagan.....	4
Chilliwack * †.....	122	Okanagan Mission.....	4
Clinton * † \$.....	311	Quesnelle * † \$.....	14
Departure Bay.....	80	Riverside.....	14
Granville * †.....	68	Soda Creek * † \$.....	4
Grand Prairie.....	376	Somenos †.....	5
Horseshoe Bay.....	51	Spences' Bridge * + \$.....	15
Hopu †.....	160	Sumas *.....	15
Harrison River.....	124	Stanley \$.....	15
Kamloops * + \$.....	340	Savona's Ferry.....	15
Kootenay.....	841	Spalumheen.....	15
Langleys.....	92	Vesuvius Bay.....	15
Lytton * † \$.....	252	Wellington.....	15
Lillooet.....	358	Yale * † \$.....	15
Ladner's Landing *.....	63		

Licensed Stamp Vendors in Victoria.

T. N. HIBBEN & Co., Government st. M. W. WAITT & Co., Government st.
H. GRIBBLE, Government st.

PENDRAY'S

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

THE MOABITE STONE.

The trustees of the British Museum, says a correspondent, have exhibited a handsome present just received from the authorities of the Louvre, in Paris. It is a cast of what is known as the Moabite Stone, the history of which is one of the romances of archaeology. It records the successful attempt of Mesha, King of Moab, about 900 B. C., to throw off the yoke of slavery imposed by the Israelites upon his country after it had been endured forty years, together with the ignominious retreat of the Israelites from the land they had so long annexed. The only references to this triumph of Mesha, which he piously ascribes to the grace of his god Chemosh, to be found in the Old Testament, is the curt statement in 2 Kings, i. 1, to the effect that then Moab rebelled against Israel, after the death of Ahab. The cast is a very fine one, closely resembling marble; but the stone itself, which is about 40 inches high, 20 inches wide, and the same in thickness, is a heavy compact piece of basalt. The extreme hardness is the reason why the letters, which are in the Phœnician character, are engraved quite superficially.

The Moabite Stone, the singular history of which is not difficult of access, was first discovered in 1863 by Mr. Klien, at Dibhan, the Dibon of the Bible, on the east side of the Dead Sea, and after having been destroyed by the Arabs, and since collected fragment by fragment, and reconstructed by M. Clermont-Ganneau, has for a long time been one of the most valuable objects in the oriental department of the Louvre.

SALICYLIC ACID IN BEER.—Some interesting experiments by Heinzelmann have been published, which offer additional proofs of the value of salicylic acid as an antiseptic, when used judiciously, really strengthens and encourages the growth of yeast. The author's experiments show that, although the vitality of the yeast is completely destroyed by the presence of 0.03 per cent of salicylic acid, the addition of only 0.01 per cent actually favors its greatest activity, and further, that the yeast cells developed in the presence of this proportion of salicylic acid are stronger and larger than those produced in a solution free from this acid; moreover, the production of alcohol in a given time is said to be greater. The addition of the part of salicylic acid to 10,000 parts of the mash is said to favor fermentation, especially when sugar is used. In two series, each of three experiments, cultures employed (1) beer alone and beer mixed respectively with (2) 100 and (3) 200 grains per barrel. The three beers were exposed to the air for two weeks, and subsequently closed up for a month, after which period they were examined. The beer 1 without salicylic acid was sour, beer 2 was only slightly sour, and beer 3 not at all. To complete the investigation, the salicylated beer was employed for dietetic purposes for several weeks without any deleterious effect on the health of the experimenter. It is therefore clear that the addition at most of 250 grains (about one-half ounce) per barrel preserves the beer without affecting its use as a beverage. The author defends the use of salicylic acid, and maintains that a medicinal amount would never be added, owing to the facility with which salicylic acid may be accurately estimated.

SALE OF JAMES BAY LOTS.

At the auction sale of James Bay lots, held at the salesrooms of Messrs. J. P. Davies & Co., last Saturday, the attendance was large and the bidding of a character calculated to fill the auctioneer's heart with joy. The prices obtained show that real estate is still steadily appreciating in value. We append the names of the purchasers and the prices paid for the different pieces of property:

T. Nuttall, lot 937, \$580; lot 947, \$580; lot 938, \$610. L. Levy, lot 948, \$550; T. C. Nuttall, lot 939, \$630. G. Montobio, lot 940, \$560. E. M. Johnson, lot 1342, \$715; lot 1343, \$600; lot 1344, \$600; lot 1345, \$600. R. Horne, lot 1317, \$625. F. Carne, lot 1316, \$460. S. Fein, lot 1325, \$450; lot 1324, \$340. F. Carne, lot 1315, \$510. F. W. Jesse, lot 1323, \$265. H. E. Croasdaile, lot 1314, \$455. F. W. Jesse, lot, 1322, \$265. H. E. Croasdaile, lot 1313, \$510. T. Allsop, lot 1321, \$270. A. Watson, jr., lot 1320, \$285. J. H. Todd, lot 1312, \$500; F. W. Jesse, lot 1311, \$520; lot 1319, \$345; lot 1972, \$405. W. Prout, lot 1952, \$390; 1971, 365. G. Martin, lot 1953, \$360; lot 1970, \$310. W. Prout, lot 1954, \$375. George Steitz, lot 1969, \$365; lot 1955, \$425; lot 1968, \$400.

RECEIPTS OF COAL IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR AUGUST.

The receipts of coal at San Francisco last month were larger than for any previous month this year, and the total was nearly 18,000 tons in excess of July. The quantity was proportionately distributed among the several sources of supply. Exclusive of the product of the Mount Diablo mines, the deliveries for August and for the first eight months of the year have been as follows:

	For August.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
Carbon Hill.....	16,890	101,015
Benton.....	2,066	28,202
Seattle.....	15,345	87,459
Coos Bay.....	1,800	16,109
Anthracite.....	1,458	9,805
Cumberland.....	3,000	15,967
East Wellington.....	1,600	10,403
Nanaimo.....	9,796	64,244
Wellington.....	7,030	73,686
Australian.....	12,688	74,574
English.....	6,823	35,353
Welsh.....	2,401	12,814
Scotch.....	2,375	11,356
Totals.....	83,272	540,927

The late Java earthquake has been minutely studied by a Dutch engineer, officially sent out by the government, and his report gives most interesting details respecting the causes and effects of the volcanic eruptions in Sunda Straits. Beginning on August 20th, they attained their maximum on the 27th, when the sound of their reports could be heard in Ceylon and Australia, thus traveling over a surface of 2,049 miles and forming a circle representing the fifteenth part of the whole surface of the globe.

Acoustic canes are a French invention for the benefit of persons afflicted with imperfect hearing.

THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

E. G. PRIOR, importer of Iron, Hardware, Canadian, American, and English Agricultural Machinery, Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CLARKE, W. R. Yates St. Port Warden and Harbor Master, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant. Liberal advances made on consignments.

DAVIES, J. P. & CO., Yates St., near Yates. Liberal advances on consignments.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

MILLER, MUNROE, Duck's Building, Johnson Street, near Broad. All kinds of Book, Job, and Label Printing Executed in the Neatest Manner.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

HIBBEN, T. N. & CO., Importers. Established 1858. Masonic Building, Government Street.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORIES.

THE BELMONT M'FG. CO. W. Dalby, Manager. Manufacturers all kinds of Boots and Shoes -also leather, and pays the highest cash price for hides. Government, St.

HOOPER & BORDE, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Makers. Government St., near Johnson.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

DAVIE & WILSON, Langley St. Theo. Davie. M. P. P., & Charles Wilson, M. P. P. Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

BOARD AND HACK STABLES.

GARNET, EDWD. Leave or send orders to Stable Orders attended at all hours. Telephone 79.

BRICK-MAKERS.

COUGHLAN & MASON, Office, corner Government and Broughton Streets. P. O. Box 210; Telephone 147; Works, Saanich Road.

CIGAR MANUFACTORIES.

KURTZ & CO. Office, store and factory, corner Government and Tronnet Streets. Tobacco imported direct from Havana and only white labor employed.

TIETJEN & LEVY, Government Street, Manufacturers of fine Havana Cigars. None but first-class Havana used, and only white labor employed.

CARRIAGE MAKERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

McKENZIE & MESTON, Carriage Makers and Blacksmiths. Dealers in Carriages, Wagons, Harrows, etc. Government St., above Johnson.

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TIPPINS, W. J. Trade supplied at lowest rates Fort Street, between Douglas and Broad.

COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE.

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

CUTLERY.

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

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

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

WILSON, WM. & CO., "City House," Govt. St. Importers of English Merchandise. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Etc. (Established 1861.)

DRUGGISTS.

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

LANGLEY & CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner Yates and Langley Sts. (Established 1859.)

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, ETC.

SALMON, E. J. & CO., Johnson Street, opposite H. Saunder's grocery. Furniture, crockery, tinware and Indian curiosities.

SEHL, JACOB, Govt. St. Manufacturer of Furniture, upholstery and dealer in carpets, oil cloth, linoleum, pictures, frames, children's carriages, etc.

WEILER, JOHN. Also a magnificent stock of crockery and glassware. Fell's Block, Fort St.

GROCERIES—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FELL & CO., Importers. Also wine and spirit merchants. Fell's Block, Fort Street.

NEUFELDER & ROSS, Government St. Importers and Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Island Produce, Wines and Liquors.

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

BAKER, R. & CO., Yates St., near Wharf. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour and Feed, Island and Oregon Produce, Foreign and Domestic Fruits of all kinds.

GROCERIES—WHOLESALE.

OPPENHEIMER BROS., Importers, Finlay's Block, Wharf Street. P. O. box 239.

THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE—WHOLESALE.

FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE, Wharf St. Commission Merchants, Agts. for Northern Fire Assuance Co., London, British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Liverpool, R. M. S. Packet Co., London.

GRAY, A. B. & CO., Wharf St., corner of Bastion. Importers, Commission Agents, and General Merchants.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. Importers and Wholesale-Dealers in General Merchandise—Offices and Warehouses, Wharf Street.

STROUSS, C. & Co., Commercial Row, Wharf St. Importers and dealers in general merchandise.

TURNER, BEETON & CO., Merchants, Wharf Street. Represented by H. C. Beeton & Co. 36, Finsbury Circus, London E. C.

WELCH, RITHET & CO., No. 5 Commercial Row Importers and Commission Merchants. Agts. Imperial Fire Insurance Co., of London.

HOTELS.

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

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, Luke Pither, & Thomas A. Barry, Proprietors. Corner Johnson and Wharf Sts. The largest and most convenient hotel in the city.

HAIR-DRESSING, BATHS, ETC.

COHEN, JAMES. Yates St. Hair-Dressing Salon and Columbian Baths. A full line of hair goods constantly on hand.

MUSIC STORE.

BAGNALL, J. & CO. The only exclusive Music House in B. C. Instruments sold on easy terms. Send to Bagnall's for anything in the Music line

NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS.

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ISSETT & LINEKER, Government St. Painting, Glazing, Graining, Kalsomining, and Paper hanging.

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HAYWARD, CHAS., Fort and Govt. Sts., Funeral director and embalmner. Agt. for patent metallic burial caskets. The trade supplied.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

ALLSOP & MASON, Real Estate Agents and Conveyancers, Fire and Accident Insurance agents. Town and country property for sale. Government St.

AUSTIN, JOHN J. Office—Govt. St., 3 doors south of Fort St. Real Estate Agt., Notary Public, Conveyancer, Custom House Broker, Etc. Money to loan.

HEISTERMAN, H. F. & Co. Agents Phenix (fire), Fireman's Fund (marine), Equitable (life) and Lloyds (marine). Langley Street.

SALOONS.

GARRICK'S HEAD, Bastion St. N. Allan, Propr. Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Free hot lunch every day from 12 to 3 P. M.

LONDON HOTEL, Charles Philipps, proprietor. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

MARKET EXCHANGE, Geo. Thompson, Prop. Fine wines, liquors and cigars. Corner Fort and Wilcox Streets.

UNCLE FRANK'S, Langley Alley. Wines and Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

STOVES, TINSMITHS, ETC.

WILSON, A. & W. Fort Street opposite Broad. Established 1864. Best cooking and heating stoves. Plumbing, gas-fitting and tin-smithing.

STAIR BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

GRAY, SAMUEL, Corner Govt. and Broughton Sts. All kinds of stairs, hand rails, newell posts, balusters, etc. made on short notice.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

REDFERN, C. E., Government St. Chronometers, Watches and Jewelry, repaired and guaranteed. Optical goods in great variety.

Dewey & Co., 252 Market Street, San Francisco, Agents and Solicitors for patents are also the publishers of the *Mining and Scientific Press*, a large, illustrated weekly paper, ably conducted, price \$4 per annum; single copies 10 cents. Subscriptions received at this office.

Trapp Brothers,

SUCCESSORS TO E. W. DEANK & CO.

Direct Importers of Dry Goods,

Clothing and Hardware.

RESSMAKING, MILLINERY AND TAILORING

DONE ON THE PREMISES.

Paints, Oils, Colors, Glass, Doors, Sash, &c

AUCTIONEERS.

COLUMBIA STREET,

NEW WESTMINSTER,

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CHAS. G. MAJOR,

GENERAL DEALER

COLUMBIA STREET,

New Westminster.

WOODS & TURNER,

Land Surveyors, Real Estate Agents and Conveyancers,

Columbia Street, **NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.**

PORT MOODY PROPERTY FOR SALE. Also Improved and Unimproved Property throughout the District.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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

VICTORIA AGENCY AND LUMBER YARD:

J. M. COWPER, Agent, Constance Street.

**KURTZ & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS**

Tobacco Imported Direct from Havana and only White Labor Employed.

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