

# THE BRITISH COLUMBIA HOME JOURNAL.

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

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SATURDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1894.

## ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

THE utter worthlessness of expert testimony in criminal cases was fully illustrated in the recent trial of Sydney Lobb, charged with murdering his wife at Nanaimo during the month of June. Mr. Lobb was accustomed to go on protracted drunks, which quite naturally caused his wife great annoyance. His employer had informed Mrs. Lobb that he would be forced to discharge her husband for his drunken habits. Notwithstanding the warning Lobb got drunk again and his wife, as it was afterwards given in evidence, was driven to despair at the prospect of her husband being deprived of the opportunity to earn a living for herself and little family.

While Lobb was recovering from the effects of his latest debauchery, his wife was found dead with a revolver at her side. The prosecution scouted the suggestion of suicide or accident, and produced two medical experts to prove that it was impossible for Mrs. Lobb to commit suicide. These men swore to the number of inches that the revolver was held from the body at the moment of the fatal discharge, and their testimony was to the effect that Mrs. Lobb could not have reached the distance at which the weapon was held. This was about all the evidence offered by the Crown, except that Lobb was in the house at the time of

the death of his wife. The theory of the defense was that there was an entire absence of evidence of violence by accused when under drink—an entire absence of appearance of motive, and an absence of any disorder in the room. Evidence was produced to show that it was quite possible for Mrs. Lobb to have committed suicide, and this evidence was also that of medical experts. One witness stated that Mrs. Lobb had threatened to commit suicide, and there was more testimony to this effect. Consequently the prisoner was discharged by the jury, after deliberating a few minutes. The public will agree with the verdict, and the only wonder is that Lobb should ever have been placed on trial on such weak evidence.

All of the above goes to show that expert testimony is almost valueless, and that medical men will differ just the same as men in other walks of life. Particularly were they open to this imputation in a murder case which came before the New York courts a few years ago. One Buchanan was accused of murdering his wife by administering an overdose of morphine. Professor Witthaus, a chemist of recognized standing and a large experience, a teacher in a leading college and the author of a standard work on chemistry, testified positively for the prosecution that he found morphine in the body of Mrs. Buchanan. He was corroborated by Professor Doremus, also a chemist of recognized standing. The processes and various steps in the analysis were minutely described. Thereupon Professor Vaughn, of the University of Michigan, a chemist of international repute, a specialist in poisons and the author of a standard work on the subject, testified for the defence that it was impossible to determine the presence of morphine from the results of the tests used by Professor Witthaus. He declared that the presence of morphine in a body in which decomposition had set in could be shown only by finding and separating morphine crystals, and that in the absence of these the color reactions were not to be taken as proof. He went on to explain that ptomaines without morphine, a natural poisonous matter found in a body and due to decay, would give the same color reactions as such matter with morphine. He illustrated

this by saying that he had been called upon to analyze the stomach of a man supposed to have been poisoned by morphine, and finding no crystals reported no morphine. This finding, he said, was subsequently corroborated by the discovery that death was caused by a blow on the head. Professor Vaughn then undertook to demonstrate to the court and jury the accuracy of his views by an object lesson showing that the same tests applied to ptomaines without morphine, and to ptomaines with morphine would give the same color reactions. His testimony was corroborated by Dr. Scheele, a young chemist from the universities of Berlin and Bonn, who testified among other things that the tests used by the experts for the prosecution were not to be depended on, and were not now accepted by the most advanced German chemists. It is not for the lay mind to say whether in this instance the experts for the prosecution or those for the defence were right. It was evident that one side or the other must be wrong. Yet on this evidence largely a jury of twelve average citizens were expected to determine the question of innocence or guilt in case of life or death. On medical testimony of a like contradictory character twelve men were asked to acquit or convict Lobb, and it is to their credit that within the space of a few minutes they decided to restore him to liberty.

James Beatty, of Brandon, Man., was accused of shooting his wife, and he was acquitted on the ground that he went out wife shooting "under a specific delusion." Temporary insanity used to be a popular excuse for offences of this kind, but science ever advances, and why should not counsel for the defence advance with it, since law is a science. That which used to be the "offence" of shooting one's wife, remarks the *Manitoba Free Press*, commenting on this case, and which in old time was calculated to insure the disapprobation of both judge and jury, must now be regarded as a proceeding the character of which depends very much on the sportsman being accurately acquainted with all the facts bearing on the case. If under an ordinary everyday delusion such an act may be—we are not at all sure that the next jury will say that



it is—extremely reprehensible, but if under a "specific delusion," the case is quite different. The wife may or may not have offended the husband in the way he supposes her to have done, but if his delusion is specific, if he has no doubt as to what he thinks, the reality of his injury is of secondary consideration. He was under the "specific delusion" that he had been injured, and under those circumstances, it appears, he is at liberty to prescribe his own remedy. This is not so much a change of the law as a development of its meaning. It has been supposed that for all wrong the law provided a remedy, and that such being the case no injured person was permitted to usurp the functions of the law and right himself. But if a man—always supposing him to be under a specific delusion—may constitute himself prosecuting attorney, judge, jury, court crier, sheriff and executioner of his wife, some exposition of the law should be published for general guidance. Barristers desiring to bring themselves into prominence, sometimes publish books on a selected feature of the common or statute law; an opportunity seems to present itself for a brochure entitled, "Snooks on Specific Delusion." It is important also to know whether this new sword of the law is warranted to cut only with one edge of the blade. The law treats man and woman as amenable to the same restrictions, and a great deal of insecurity may be felt if the principle is laid down that a woman under a specific delusion is at liberty to shoot her husband. Undue intimacy between a married man and a woman who is not his wife may be a rare and almost unheard of thing at this end of the century, but women are apt sometimes to be hysterical and fanciful and some may fall into the dangerous specific delusion that they have been deceived. Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned as we have been eloquently told, and remembering the tendency to very specific delusion which characterize women wedded to a certain class of man, a distinct danger to the community has been created by the Brandon verdict.

According to the reports brought down from the Bella Coola country, where the newly arrived Norwegian settlers have taken up their quarters, the fruit and vegetable products of that section are really first-class. Mr. Farrell, the C. P. R. immigration agent, who accompanied the party to their destination, reports that they are well satisfied with their prospects, and it would appear certain from all we can hear, that the number of those who will join these pioneers will be even larger than was at first expected, the available land suitable for farming being sufficient to accommodate a much greater number of people than those

originally calculated upon. It is agricultural settlers that, in the meantime, British Columbia requires more than any other class, and with them properly provided for and prosperous, it may be expected the field to open for other classes of population.

The ordinary quotations for rough Douglas fur lumber for shipment being \$8 per thousand, let the reader estimate for himself, at a considerable discount, on account of the quantity, the value of the immense contract reported to have been recently entered into by the Ross-Maclaren Company, for shipment to South Africa. Then let him consider, as is most probably the case, that a large quantity of the lumber will be dressed, making it much the more valuable, and then he will probably appreciate to some extent of how great importance that undertaking will be to the interests of British Columbia, provided the reports concerning it are to even a moderate extent borne out by the facts.

The San Francisco *Argonaut* is of the opinion that the Pacific coast is to be afflicted with another invasion of tramps this winter. Already they are conspicuous upon the streets of San Francisco, and they infest the residence parts of the city with their pitiful fictions of want and suffering. The various railroads report that they are demanding transportation to the Bay City upon the freight trains, profiting by their experiences in the "Industrial armies" last year. It is evident that, unless steps are taken to prevent it, this habit of migration will become fixed, and the people of this coast may look forward to having these worthless rascals quartered upon them every winter. The *Argonaut* suggests that work be provided for those who are willing to work, but urges the city council to enforce the practice in rural towns with regard to idlers, viz., to arrest them for vagrancy and compel them to work on the streets.

The commission, by a tramp, of the most revolting murder in Canadian annals reminds the *Insurance Chronicle*, of Montreal, of the very grave risks to property involved in the existence of this dangerous class. It is well known to farmers and to occupants of isolated country houses, that these men literally terrorize the female residents of lonely residences—who are often left unprotected in the day time—by threats of violence or of setting the premises afire unless their demands are satisfied. But even then, there exists the grave risk of their setting a barn on fire by smoking in it, as such men are most reckless. On Scotch farms a "tramp shed" is often

provided for these wayfarers, in order to keep them from doing mischief. The phrase which occurs in reports of fire and losses in rural districts with extraordinary frequency, "causes unknown," might, in very many cases, be changed to, "caused by a tramp." As this class will not work, as they systematically plunder at every opportunity, as they prey upon and are a serious danger and annoyance to hard working people, it is much to be regretted that they are allowed to pursue their unlawful calling without restraint. The law is most clear in regard to these men; they are "vagrants," and, as such, liable to imprisonment for quite a lengthy term. Were the constabulary active, this class could be suppressed, and with their suppression would be a large diminution of crime in rural places, and a reduction in the number of farm fires.

A great deal has been said about personal journalism, and many astute newspapers pretend to deprecate the habit of indulging in such low-grounded ethics. To the ordinary mind, it will appear that the press which abjures this "unethical" diet does so through habit of policy, and, instead of being controlled by exalted motives and high principles, dare not tell the truth. This abstention from "personal journalism" often relieves the newspapers from telling the most disagreeable truths. Yet a keen and proper sense of responsibility to the public should compel publicity of facts where they border on the lives and property of honest men. Hundreds of illustrations might be cited of men engaged in various pursuits founded on an illegitimate base, if shown up in their true aspect, would spare the feelings and pocket-books of countless and unsuspecting individuals.

In compliance with instructions received from Ottawa, the suspended post office letter carriers were, on Saturday morning, notified to return to work, and after meeting in consultation among themselves and communicated with the Commissioner of Conciliation and Arbitration, concluded to return to work. This, we may observe, is a much more satisfactory outcome than there was reason to anticipate, owing to the brusqueness and arbitrariness of the Postmaster-General, whose high-handed action, but, it is said, for the interposition of Bishop Perrin and others—some say the Governor General interested himself—would have had a most serious effect. In fact, Sir Adolphe Caron will be called to account at the next session of the Dominion Parliament, and, it may be, taught a lesson that he will not soon forget.



THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY.

In a recent issue, the *Corn Trade News*, of Liverpool, England, has published statistics giving detailed estimates of the world's wheat supplies for the last six years. These are as follows :

1889.....	2,174,500,000 bushels
1890.....	2,293,000,000 "
1891.....	2,461,900,000 "
1892.....	2,442,600,000 "
1893.....	2,453,300,000 "
1894.....	2,522,100,000 "

In two years only out of the six have North and South America contributed more than half as much as Europe. In 1892, the figures were : America, 720,800,000 bushels ; Europe, 1,205,700,000 bushels ; and, in 1891, America was 812,100,000 bushels, against Europe's 1,535,600,000. In 1894, Europe supplied 1,420,000,000 bushels ; America, 709,000,000 bushels ; Asia, 310,000,000 ; Africa, 42,000,000 ; and Australasia, 40,900,000 bushels. The subjoined comparison of the respective yields of Canada and the United States, when the respective populations are considered, will not be regarded as in any way unfavorable to the former, and we have vast fields suitable for grain culture, which have never yet been traversed by the cultivator or reaper.

	Canada.	United States.	Total.
1894.....	50,000,000	520,000,000	570,000,000
1893.....	43,000,000	475,000,000	518,000,000
1892.....	54,600,000	580,000,000	630,600,000
1891.....	55,300,000	685,000,000	740,300,000
1890.....	44,000,000	430,000,000	474,000,000
1889.....	31,000,000	491,000,000	522,000,000

With the exception of 1893, France has been uniformly the heaviest producer, the respective products of that year being : Russia, 305,000,000 bushels ; France, 278,000,000 bushels ; Hungary following next with 150,000,000 bushels ; Italy, with 131,000,000 bushels. In their order during 1894, the great wheat producing countries of the world were : United States, 520,000,000 bushels ; France, 334,000,000 ; Russia, 288,000,000 ; India, 230,000,000 ; Hungary, 140,000,000 ; Italy, 117,000,000 ; Germany, 100,000,000 ; the Argentine, 100,000,000 ; Spain, 95,000,000 ; United Kingdom, 60,000,000 ; Caucasia, 60,000,000 ; Canada, 50,000,000 ; Austria, 46,000,000 ; Turkey in Asia, 43,000,000 ; and Roumania, 40,000,000. The crops mentioned are those harvested prior to September 1 in each year, except in the cases of Australasia, the Argentine, Uruguay and Chili, which are those of the December and February following. For Chili and Uruguay, however, the figures which have not been previously brought forward are only 24,000,000 for 1894. It may be remarked, that the increase for 1894 over 1893 is about 64,000,000 bushels, or about 40,000,000 bushels more than is required for human consumption ; but this, it is expected, will, be fed to animals, both on this continent and in Europe.

SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

AN individual signing himself R. J. M. blossomed out in the columns of the morning paper last Sunday, as an authority on pheasant shooting generally, and as my instructor in that respect—particularly. The information this sapient individual conveys would be indeed startling, did it not bear the too evident stamp of having been gleaned from some "instructions to beginners," or some other elementary work. Therefore, it is hardly worth while noticing the vaporous effusion of this poor fellow, who took "some weeks" to think about what was meant by the remarks that were made about the "pheasant shooting party," while any one with ordinary common sense understood it at once. In any event, I know that this great authority on shooting (from books) is not the only "gun" in that famous party that got the only bird that was shot that day, and even that unfortunate bird was not a long-tailed "old cock" flying over a tall tree at the rate of "40 miles an hour ;" therefore, he may have been "sore at heart," if he happened to be in that "party." But then his portrayal of myself sneaking round a covert and taking a pot shot at a feeding pheasant is so graphic that really it sounds too much like a man writing about something he is an expert at himself, than a description of another's actions. Of course, our friend of the three initials is such an honorable sportsman that he always gives the birds a week's notice before he goes out shooting, and then goes out accompanied by a brass band. Now, for the sake of this being of exceptional density, I will explain a little more fully the point which every one else seems to have understood at once, and this without professing to condescend to the level of this man to argue with him in any sense.

In the first place, the pheasant is an imported bird here. This may be news to him, but I am putting it plainly as possible, and so that it will not take more than a week at the outside for it to get through his head and dawn upon his understanding. Since its immigration into this country, the pheasant, like most, if not all, other importations from the Old Land, has become possessed of many advanced ideas not natural to it in its native country. Being inherently a very cunning bird, that characteristic has been developed to an extreme keenness in a country where the bird has been turned loose to depend on its own resources, and where it has none of those protections in the shape of pheasant gardens, preserves and game keepers, which are such a feature of its life in the Old Country. Thus the bird being naturally inclined to run some distance when disturbed, and

not to fly, unless taken unawares, this instinct has been abnormally developed since its advent to British Columbia, so that any one who goes hunting here will testify to many a long chase after a wary old cock pheasant, for a distance that would be impossible on any English "preserve." Consequently the use of beaters here would, I submit, have a tendency towards obliterating the birds, which, having run as far as they could, would rise frightened and fluttering at the feet of the waiting "sportsmen," only to fall half shot, wounded and mutilated, as thousands do every season in England, to say nothing of the innumerable "accidents" to the unlucky beaters. Yes, R. J. M. (shall I spell out your name ?) I attended a party with "beaters" a few times when in your country, and I was so "sore at heart" seeing the wanton slaughter of birds by "sportsmen" firing point-blank into coveys of them, that I was altogether disgusted at what was called "sport." I would, therefore, ask any "real" sportsman which of the two birds he values more, the crafty old cock pheasant that has dodged and doubled on a perfectly trained dog, whose temper and training have been strained and tried to the utmost limit as he and his master have been led across logs and through thickets until Mr. Bird gets up forty or fifty yards off and only gives the most difficult shot ; or the bird that has fallen with perhaps a dozen other mangled ones from a frightened covey into which both barrels have been fired indiscriminately, as is the case nine times out of ten in "beater parties?" R. J. M., of course, will indignantly deny this, but that does not make it any less the fact. This slaughter, it cannot be called sport, is not so irreparable in its effects in England, where birds are bred and carefully preserved by thousands each year, as it would be here where the birds have only the farcical protection of a game law that is seldom or never enforced. It is only too plain that with this instinct for running so exceedingly developed, the use of beaters here would drive the birds into the very gun muzzles of the "sportsmen." There is only one redeeming feature, and that is the terribly thick character of our brush, which affords the birds a shelter from the most persevering beater.

Having a bad argument, or rather no argument at all, R. J. M. flies to the school boy safety valve of "having it out" with the gloves, but safely adds the proviso that he thinks he would have a bit of sport in that line if he were an Englishman. Well, I am not in the fighting line, but if the occasion should arise, I've no doubt whatever, judging of this pugnacious creature's calibre, but



that I could give him a lively time. It is not necessary for him to be an Englishman to accomplish his desire; although *en passant* it may be remarked that Irishmen have been known to so far forget themselves in this country as to ape the English chappie that flourishes so plentifully here.

Now a word more to R. J. M., and I'm done with this individual with the impenetrable cranium. He asks is THE HOME JOURNAL read in the home nursery (where is the foreign nursery?) THE HOME JOURNAL is read everywhere and by everyone; it even reaches obscure individuals like R. J. M., whose domicile must be in the nursery, judging from the choppy character of his composition and the elementariness of the matter he makes such a twaddley attempt at handling. Perhaps mamma helped him, so I won't be too hard on him for having done his best. Most likely, poor boy, it is his first attempt.

In the twilight here I ponder,  
 Wrapped in strange surmise and wonder,  
 All my chums have left the city  
 And without me—more's the pity—  
 Climb the hills and splash the blue.  
 Yet of them I'm thinking never,  
 For I'm powerless to sever  
 Those strong cords you wove around me,  
 While your smiles, like giants, bound me  
 Years ago—why did you, Sue?

In the smoke my pipe's emitting  
 I behold you idly sitting  
 In the hammock—you remember  
 My arrival that September?  
 How we met, how friendship grew,  
 How we talked and walked and rambled,  
 How o'er mountain peaks we scrambled,  
 How my fancies you respected,  
 And your grace by art affected  
 Won my heart—why did you, Sue?

Then that evening by the ocean—  
 We three stirred in deep commotion—  
 You were sighs and smiles and calmest,  
 I poured out my soul and promised—  
 I forget—I never knew.  
 Then our letters, long, endearing,  
 Yours were coy, a welcome fearing,  
 Yet you drew from me a thousand  
 Senseless, idiotic vows and  
 Words of love—why did you, Sue.

Still you're dear to me, sweet fury—  
 Just how dear rests with the jury;  
 But your face would win creation,  
 And I'll pay for my flirtation.

I was fooling. Why weren't you?  
 Why swear now my oaths were solemn  
 And freeze stiff my spinal column  
 When I'm repentant here, distracted  
 By the heartless way you've acted?  
 Hang it! Sue, why did you sue?

The following is Mr. Rithet's speech on the Address in Reply, last Monday, as reported by the *Colonist*. It is carefully prepared, and will surprise those who have only given Mr. Rithet credit for being a shrewd man of business:

Mr. Rithet rose amidst applause, to move that a humble address be presented in reply to the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. He was glad, he said, to be able to congratulate the government upon the confidence which has

been shown in them by the electors of the country in again returning them to power with such a large following; and he congratulated also the country on the fact that the government are to be aided, as they no doubt will be, by the able, experienced and patriotic gentlemen on the opposite side of the house. Most of these honorable gentlemen have been known to him for a number of years, but he had not before had the pleasure of meeting them as their colleague in this Legislative Assembly. While he had to regret that they are on the opposite side of politics (laughter), he held them in the highest esteem, both personally and politically. (Applause) When the interests of the country are before the house, he was convinced that not only those on the government side but those on the opposition side as well will sink all party feeling, and strive which can do most to further those interests. Thus directed, under just and liberal laws, he had confidence that the Province will continue to advance. The depression referred to in His Honor's address no doubt increases considerably the care and responsibilities of both the government and the legislature, and until the conditions outside the Province are improved, we can hardly look for any rapid improvement in many of our most important local industries. Nevertheless, every encouragement should be and no doubt will be given to the investment of capital, which is the first and great essential in this connection. The large losses by floods in the early part of the present year caused much distress to many worthy settlers, and the action of the government in rendering such prompt and needed help will, he felt sure, meet with the hearty approval of every member of the house, as will also any steps which may be proposed with the view of guarding against a recurrence of such a calamity, even if it should be necessary to ask substantial financial assistance. But, in the opinion of many, this responsibility falls more properly upon the Dominion government, and he had no doubt that this view will be urged with all force possible by this government and legislature upon that government. The action taken by His Honor and the government to correct the wrong reports which were circulated as to the loss of life, he thought all would agree was highly commendable. He considered it most fitting that the loss to the Province of the late Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, should have been mentioned in the speech of His Honor. He was sure that there can be but one opinion as to the services rendered to this Province by that most worthy official. Perhaps to him more than to any other man in this Province it is indebted for its reputation the world over as a law-fearing and law-abiding country, because of his fearless but just administration of the laws in the earlier days of its settlement. He felt sure all would be pleased to learn that there is a healthy reaction setting in in nearly all our principal productive industries, which for some years have suffered so much from the depression which has prevailed in the markets of the world. To this country, the gold, coal, lumber, salmon, quartz and sealing industries have been all important, and any improvement, either in the demand or prices, cannot fail in being beneficial to the citizens generally. The deep sea fishing will, he hoped, be added to the list of

successful industries before the next meeting of the legislature. The encouragement given to the development of quartz mining in the Kootenay country by the building of the Nakusp & Slocan railway, he hoped, would satisfy the house of the prudence of their action in giving the guarantee which secured the construction of that line, and would induce further steps in the same direction, when and where required. It will take another year to give the house returns showing the likely results of operating this railway, but it seems more than probable that the hopeful anticipations will be realized, and that the charge, if any, is not likely to be a large one upon the resources of our country. (Applause.) The maintenance of friendly relationship with the Dominion government upon all matters of common interest being most desirable, he thought personal interviews by the ministers the most effective way to a harmonious and satisfactory settlement, and was confident that the matters named as having been dealt with by the Attorney General on his late visit, would be noted with satisfaction when they are placed before the house so as to enable them to form a ready and intelligent conclusion. One of the great questions which he thought must occupy attention at the present session, and which must commend itself to every member of the house, is that of the settlement of this province by industrious and desirable settlers, accustomed to agriculture, experienced in and not afraid of the hardships attendant upon an early settler's life. (Hear, hear.) Such he took the colony of Norwegians to be which the government have been instrumental in placing on the Northern Coast. All will watch with more than usual interest the progress of this pioneer colony, and accord hearty support to any assistance required to make it a success. The recent visit of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen has, he felt sure all would agree with him in saying it, been a pleasure to everyone in British Columbia, for the hearty enthusiasm which greeted their welcome throughout the province affords ample proof of this. It is particularly gratifying, he felt sure, to every member of the Legislature to see that the subject of further railway extension, for the development of the province and its resources, is one to which attention has been called. (Hear, hear.) So great in extent and varied in its resources as it is, the province can only be opened up by large expenditure. To be satisfied we are warranted in making it a pre-requisite of this. As a firm believer in our country, and from an intimate knowledge of its varied resources, he did not hesitate to say that it is well worthy the investment of the capital necessary for its development, and can well afford to bear the outlay required without unnecessarily burdening the people. In proof of this it is only necessary to point to the fact that in whatever direction our province has been made accessible, whether by rail, water, or wagon road, development has followed, and as these facilities are increased and improved, so will development and prosperity follow in an increased ratio year by year. All know that the greater portion of the province, although known to be rich in natural resources, remains for want of proper facilities practically



undeveloped. Holding as they do at the present time the destinies of the province in their hands, to a large extent, it seems the duty of the Legislature to see that their actions are directed by firmness and boldness, tempered with prudence and judgment. We must be progressive; we must not remain stationary or retrogression will follow. When therefore any proposition for the further development of the province, within the lines outlined, comes before the house he felt more than confident that it will receive due and careful consideration, not only from the government side of the house but from the opposition as well. (Applause.) He was glad to observe that the estimates were to be prepared with economy. With governments as with individuals, economy must be practised in time of dullness and depression. Efficiency, however, must always be kept in view, and properties which have been acquired for the public convenience, at public expense, must not be neglected. He had no doubt that although the showing for the past year may not be what all might wish it to be, yet it will prove to be such as to show the earnestness and care of the government over the welfare of the province in general. (Applause.)"

The investigation into the affairs of the Old Men's Home discloses a deplorable lack of harmony between the caretaker and inmates. Who is most to blame, of course, it is rather difficult to decide, but one thing is certain—the caretaker who could please twenty-five men bereft of ambition and disappointed with life, would be little below an angel. It is quite evident that the trouble at the Home exists more in imagination than in fact.

The following is an official copy of the address presented to Mr. William Campbell, private secretary to Earl Aberdeen, by the *Colonist* staff:

To His Luminosity, William Campbell, Esq., Gentleman, Private Secretary, Craftsman (of the stylographic pen), Taxpayer of the City of Ottawa, and Freeman of the Lover's Walk, Prince of Good Fellows, Companion of the Press, etc., etc., etc.:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LUMINOUSITY:

We, the midnight toilers of the inky precincts of the *Colonist* office, having no further use for you until the next occasion, desire to take advantage of your absence to express our hearty thanks for your bountiful goodness and unsurpassed beneficence toward us during your brief stay in this the choicest gem in the westernmost coast of Canada, where the opaque liquids of the James Bay flats waft their fragrance to the sky as they sweep with majestic vehemence to meet the awe-inspiring saline waters of the inner harbor that gently lap the borders of the Songees reservation.

Your visit to these our shores where the playful octopus clasps in loving embrace the sockeye salmon, and the gushing clam outstretches its neck toward the vapory heaven, whose dewy contents send the cold thrill down the consumptive's neck and back, will long be held in happy memory.

In this city we have all the advantages

that go to make up a great and good society, from the knickerbockered dude in spats to the native Siwash maiden in her pristine loveliness.

We beg Your Luminosity to bring before the Civil Service at Ottawa, the great damage that is done by the destruction of our oysters by the pauper tourist from the United States, and that you will use your endeavors to have passed a law making it compulsory upon newspaper publishers to furnish a tank of "special" in every "local" room.

Again, with parched throats bidding you a fond farewell, and confiding to your care the humble burnt offering which we trust you will take pleasure in sacrificing in our behalf.

We subscribe ourselves,

THE COLONIST.

Victoria, B. C., 2 a. m., 9th November, 1894.

The wisemen of Victoria are endeavoring to solve the social evil problem, a task that has been too much for social reformers of all ages. Several aldermen have admitted that the traffic in women's virtue and souls must continue under our present social conditions and instead of trying to reclaim the victims of man's lust it is preferable to make their lives more miserable by driving them from post to pillar. If, as some of the aldermen profess to believe, the evil is a necessary one, it seems to me they are inconsistent in compelling the unfortunate women to move from one place to another simply because they happen to congregate in the vicinity of a house of worship. In fact there is one well authenticated case where instead of the women going to the church, the church varied the usual order of things by making a habitation for itself in the neighborhood of these fallen creatures. It appears to me that the authorities are making a grievous error in their treatment of the social evil. If the disease cannot be cured it must be endured; therefore isolate the patients that there may be as little danger as possible of contagion.

#### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The members of Vancouver Lodge (Foresters) are making arrangements for a grand ball on the evening of Dec. 12, in the A.O.U.W. Hall. The services of Richardson's orchestra have been secured. Only a limited number of tickets will be issued.

Mr. and Mrs. James Dunsmuir and Miss Dunsmuir attended the opening night of the Kendalls, in Seattle yesterday evening, when "A Scrap of Paper" was produced.

The ladies of the A.O.U.W. "Degree of Honor" will give a social and dance in the A.O.U.W. Hall, on Monday 19th

inst. Mr. F. Richardson will supply the orchestra.

A concert and dance will be given under the auspices of Court Robin Hood, No. 8100, A. O. F., in Fairall's Hall, Victoria West, on Thursday, 29th November.

The Victoria Quadrille Club gave a social dance, Wednesday evening, in the Hebrew Ladies' Hall, which was well attended.

Mr. L. Boscowitz and Mr. Bryan Drake left for Seattle yesterday morning to attend the performances of the Kendalls

#### SPORTING GOSSIP.

THE result of last Saturday's Rugby match at Vancouver was scarcely a surprise to the supporters of our local club, as several of those selected on the original team did not travel. Theopathy which apparently takes possession of a few members of the team when a game is played on foreign ground is hard to understand. Victoria's representatives at Brockton Point last Saturday, however, did not allow the Terminal City team to have all its own way. The game was well contested from start to finish. Whyte, of Victoria, was perhaps the most conspicuous for his side. A little coaching would not be amiss, in view of the match against the Hornets on Thanksgiving Day.

The great Thanksgiving Day attraction will doubtless be the Rugby football match—Nanaimo Hornets vs. Victoria—which will be played in this city, probably in the Caledonian grounds. Victoria will put its strongest combination on the field, and the team is in steady training for the event. The Hornets have not yet been beaten, and will make every effort to sustain their unbroken record. There is already much discussion as to the probable result, and the game is sure to be the greatest contest of the season.

The Victoria Rugby Football Club will play the New Westminster Club on the Caledonian grounds on Saturday next, 24th inst.

Admirers of the Rugby game will learn with regret that the local club will, next month, lose the services of Mr. R. A. Whyte, the well known half back, that gentleman having accepted the offer of a business position in Glasgow. Mr. Whyte's brilliant play has won for him the admiration of friend and foe alike. Victoria will, however, have the benefit of his services in the two matches here next week.



## AMY'S SITUATION.

A LOW, narrow room, the single window curtained with coarse, white muslin, the floor covered by a scanty carpet—somehow the sunshine brought out every element of poverty in the abode of the widow and her daughter.

"Put on a little more coal, Amy," said Mrs. Ardenham shuddering, drawing a shawl closer around her frail figure. "It is bitterly cold!"

Amy obeyed silently, yet she could not help noticing how nearly the little stock of fuel was exhausted, and her heart sank a little.

Only a little, though, for Amy was not one of the desponding kind. She was a sunshiny little creature, full of bright, infectious hopefulness, and somehow in that squalid room she seemed like a fresh rose blossoming in a sandy desert. She was very pretty, with brown, tender eyes, a small coral mouth and cheeks delicately shaded, like the deep incarnadine of the pomegranate flower, and as she took up the newspaper, you couldn't help noticing what a white, taper little hand she had, with pink tipped fingers and dimples at every joint.

"Mamma," she said suddenly, "here's an advertisement for a governess."

"Well, what of it?"

"Why, mamma," hesitated Amy, "you know we are very, very poor, and—and I should like very much to earn a little money"—

Mrs. Ardenham had bowed her face upon her hands, and, in an instant, Amy was kneeling beside her.

"Mamma, darling, don't cry!"

"I did not mean to be so foolish, love, but it all came back to me at that moment—the wealth and station we have lost, the poverty to which we are reduced. Oh, Amy, it is too hard!"

"But think, mamma," said Amy cheerfully, "how delightful it will be for me to make all my accomplishments help us along in the world. May I try for this situation? I should like it so much."

"If you think it best, my child," acquiesced Mrs. Ardenham resignedly.

"Then I must lose no time," said Amy as she began to arrange her hair.

"How do I look, mamma?" she laughed when at length she was ready to depart. And Mrs. Ardenham's admiring glance brought the roses to her cheeks as she tripped away, for she did look very pretty.

"Darling Amy!" pondered the mother, as her light footstep died away on the stairs. "She is a perfect little sunbeam in the darkness of my daily existence. Her heart had never ached with the bitter pangs of life's sharpest trials."

But Mrs. Ardenham was mistaken. Amy had tasted the bitter cup—nay, she had drunk it to the very dregs!

\* \* \* \* \*

There was a vein of poetic appreciation somewhere in the jumble of fun and sentiment, good humor and sarcasm that constituted Frank Ashley as he lay lazily on the sofa and playing with two or three golden-headed children, who were toddling about the room.

"I'll tell you what, Lizzie," said he to his sister, who sat near, "you spoil these young imps about as completely as any mamma of our acquaintance!"

"As if you didn't spoil 'em ten times worse!" retorted Mrs. Jay, laughing. "When I succeed in obtaining a governess, perhaps they will be put under some sort of discipline. Frank, I have always wondered that you never were married."

"Indeed? Why?"

"You would have made such a nice, domestic sort of husband! I know that that manoeuvring Miss Roland laid a desperate siege to your heart, but I thought you disliked her."

"You were right. She was indescribably repellant."

"Then why?"

"Why did I never marry anybody else? Well, I was once in love with one of the sweetest girls, I believe, that ever walked. It was when I was in Washington. She, too, was spending the winter there. At first I thought she encouraged my suit, but all at once she grew cold and distant. I determined at all hazards to know my fate, for I felt how wretched life would be without her. But the very evening that I had resolved to submit my suit to her—we were both invited to a party at Miss Roland's—I learned that she had left the city. Miss Roland told me—not in direct words, of course, but as delicately as possible—that it was to avoid my attentions."

"And did you credit this?"

"Of course. Miss Roland was one of her most intimate friends. I left Washington the next day, and then and there ended all of love that it will ever be my fate to know."

As he ceased speaking a servant came in.

"Mrs. Jay, a lady is below who says she has come to apply for the situation of governess. Shall I show her up?"

Mrs. Jay assented, and the next moment Amy Ardenham entered the room.

"You seem very young," said Mrs. Jay.

"I am 18," said Amy quietly.

Frank Ashley, who had been reading the newspaper, glanced quickly up at the tone of her voice and rose to his feet. At the same instant Amy's eye met his.

"Amy," he exclaimed—"Miss Ardenham!"

But Amy fainted.

An hour later Frank Ashley was an accepted lover, and the young lady who had promised to "take charge of him" was little Amy.

"Tell me about it, Frank," said his sister when at length he returned from accompanying Amy to her humble tenement, a spot which should soon cease to be "home."

"We have both been the victims of misrepresentation, Lizzie. Miss Roland assured Amy that I was engaged to her. What could Amy do but withdraw?"

"Then she loved you all the time?"

"So she says."

"And instead of my finding a governess, you obtain a wife! Oh, Frank, I am very glad!"

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

A DISCUSSION is going on in one of the English papers beloved of young men, as to whether ugly women are less happy than their more fortunate sisters, says the *San Francisco Argonaut*. One would like to hear the views of the ugly women themselves, who, no doubt, would be perfectly willing to forego the virtues that are unanimously ascribed to them for the rosy cheeks and golden hair of nature's favored ones; but, according to the young male prigs, who express their sentiments, the plain, good girls, with their sunny tempers, efforts to please, and homely qualities, are actually preferred to haughty, exacting, capricious beauties. This is rather an unromantic view for youth to take, and one, perhaps, that some of us would prefer in the month of sober middle age, from which romance and susceptibility to beauty have very rightly fled. However, the truth seems to be that if a woman of only moderate comeliness does not get the "fun" and flirtation and the sort of not very desirable homage that fall to the lot of the pretty creature, she is quite as likely to win and keep affection of a deeper and more enduring kind. One can imagine, too, that the plainest woman is pleasing in the eyes of her lover; and which of us has not met women with a reputation for beauty for which we could not account? This is especially notable in portraits of by-gone belles, many of whom appear to our modern eyes to have little claim to beauty so far as contour and features are concerned.

Look at the list of famous old maids—Elizabeth of England, one of the most illustrious of modern sovereigns. Maria Edgeworth was an old maid. It was this woman's writings that first suggested the thought of writing similarly to Sir Walter Scott. Jane Porter lived and died an old maid. The children of her busy brain were "Thaddeus of Warsaw" and the "Scottish Chiefs," which



have moved the hearts of millions with excitement and tears. Joanna Baillie, poet and play writer, was "one of them." Florence Nightingale, most gracious lady, heroine of Inkerman and Balaclava hospitals, has to the present written "Miss" before her name.

"Women play odd tricks on one another sometimes," said a smart American woman; "but the queerest I ever heard of was perpetrated by one social leader in a western city upon another. They were rivals, and hated each other accordingly, though outwardly they preserved the semblance of pleasant relations. Every chance that either got to give a dig at the other was eagerly seized. But the final and most effective stroke, after which no calls were exchanged, was delivered by Mrs. L. She sent out cards for a grand entertainment, and then took pains to find out what Mrs. F., her competitor, was going to wear. A gorgeous brocaded satin was the material for Mrs. F.'s gown, it was ascertained. Accordingly Mrs. L., whose husband was in the dry goods business, obtained several hundred yards of the same identical stuff and draped the walls of all the rooms on the lower floor of her house with it. You may imagine the feelings of Mrs. F., on arriving in her superb new frock, which she expected to make a sensation. Naturally, she ordered her carriage and drove away in tears."

Miss Olga Nethersole is one of the English women who believe in high thinking and simple dressing, for off the stage her gowns are almost Puritanical in their soberness of color and plainness of fashion. They are mostly tailor built, and, astonishing to relate to those women who have taken admiring note of her slender waist, straight back and well defined curve, she wears no corset.

A contille waist that buttons in front is the nearest approach to that bulwark of the French dressmaker. Miss Nethersole thinks the corset is ungraceful, injurious and not quite neat, since her belief is that every article of one's underwear should pay a weekly visit to the washtub. Indeed her lingerie, if one call it by that name, can easily be packed in a handkerchief box, for it is woven of silk and wool, a beautiful fabric, warm, fine and soft, leaving her body free for active movement. Miss Nethersole is a tremendous worker in and out of the theatre, as much manager as actress, and her capacity for the daily achievement of her really tremendous labors she attributes to her sensible dressing. She fully recognizes that petticoats are part of a woman's life, unpleasant, yet impossible to avoid, but her effort is to mitigate their weight and bulk as far as

possible with a view to good health and active movement.

It is astonishing the number of women who have, like this English woman, laid aside their stays forever or wear the contille waist instead.

Have you ever noticed that there is a rainy day woman, who is nothing remarkable when the weather is fine and her sisters in smart attire completely overshadow her in offensive personality, but who looms up a perfect ray of sunshine when the heavens open and the dull pattering of drops against the window pane gives every one within doors a horrible attack of the blues?

It is then that this little creature goes about in a quiet, cheerful manner, that is wonderfully consoling to those mortals who are made to enjoy life only when the skies are blue and the whole earth merry with the glad laugh of children and the stir and bustle of pleasant outdoor activity.

She is embodied happiness; she enjoys playing on her piano or banjo; she is quite contented with a book or finds ample amusement in tearing a hat to pieces just for the sake of putting it together again in a different way. It doesn't annoy her at all because she cannot go out, and while others are yawning and growling at the weather, she finds the day altogether too short, and soon, by her own persistent sunshyness, imbues others with the idea that there are far worse calamities than rain, and when the sunshine comes once more, she relapses into that neutral calm that is unmoved until another gray day comes around.

The rainy days of affliction and financial difficulty have just such figures to stand out as cheering beacon lights of hope and help over the present distress. Some women, who apparently in prosperity are veritable dolls, come out strong and staunch under the buffetings of adverse fortune. Rainy day women are treasures in whatever way they are tested. Question yourself and ask whether you could justly lay claim to the title?

No material is too fine for the dinner gown, writes Isabel A. Mallon in an exquisitely illustrated article on "Graceful Dinner Gowns," in the November *Ladies' Home Journal*. The rich brocade, the soft velvet, the lustrous silk, the heavy cloth, the glossy satin, each is dedicated to this toilette. The fashionable color may be chosen, or one may wear some becoming shade that it has been elected shall always be in style. All one's jewels are in good taste at this time, and the hair may be as elaborately arranged as is desired. By preference, a short train should be given to a dinner dress, for it tends to make the wearer look

more dignified. Young girls wear soft clinging fabrics, noticeably silk, crepe or muslin, but, as a well known writer said, the young girl has too few interests, and she has not seen enough of life, consequently she has not gained the experience that makes her a desirable member of a dinner party.

Many combinations of brocade and velvet, of brocade with silk, and of silk with cloth are liked for this purpose, while lace is used in large quantities upon the glossy black satin which is given so much vogue just now. The magenta color and the tints that shade off from it, are liked upon either black or gray, while the peculiar green that is between an emerald and a moss is fancied as the decoration upon lavender, black, pale blue or golden brown. Spangles of all the flashing beads; jackets, belts and collars of golden embroidery are liberally used upon the dinner gown. When flounces of chiffon are noticed upon the skirt, a contrast is given by a narrow piping of dark fur on the extreme edge of the skirt.

Children born of mothers under twenty years old do not have as good a chance of healthy life as those born of mothers over thirty.

The favorite flowers of the Princess of Wales are the lily of the valley and the Alexandra orchid. The Duchess of York loves the white rose. Adelina Patti is fond of the carnation. Miss Ellen Terry prefers the large white lily. The rose is Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's special delight.

A clever young newspaper reporter, who has lately been engaged in chronicling fashionable society functions of various kinds, says it would not surprise him if some society dames he is acquainted with were to see a part a day on which to receive their children.

A novel sleeve, especially suitable for soft French cloth, is made on a fitted lining and has an under and upper piece which is gathered at the back and front seams and drawn up under a rosette of ribbon. The second one is more extreme in style and is trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Speaking of wrinkles, they are the vice of hosiery for feminine wear. The woman with wrinkles in her stockings may just as well have them in her face. Both can be equally disenchanting.

Charming bonbonnières can be made of cream-colored satin, worked with wee spangles, gold passing and a few stitches of floss silk. Fans are prepared for working in the same way.



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### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE Costume Concert, given on  
Wednesday evening in the A.O.U.  
W. Hall, for the benefit of the orphans,  
drew an immense audience, whose ex-  
pression of delight was frequently dis-  
played. Russia and Austria were repre-  
sented by Miss Wey in a transcription of  
the Russian Hymn for the piano, and by  
Miss Leiser with the Austrian Hymn for  
the violin, both well executed. Miss  
Erb both looked and sang the sentiment  
contained "Die Wacht am Rhein," while  
Mrs. D. R. Harris made a splendid Cana-  
dian representative, singing "The Maple  
Leaf" in good voice. The choral ren-  
dering of "The Canadian Boat Song"

that followed with its undulating rhythm,  
was remarkably good, the audience re-  
demanding it. The Stars and Stripes  
were splendidly upheld by Miss Agnew, a  
young American lady, who for the past  
six months or so has been studying un-  
der Prof. W. E. Buck for the operatic  
stage, her voice having been almost re-  
constructed since she was first heard here  
—in tone, general style and flexibility—  
bidding fair to make a fortune in the near  
future for this talented young singer. In  
the "Prison Scene" and the grand duett  
from "Il Trovatore," Miss Agnew won  
the hearts of all by her charmingly ex-  
pressive singing and acting of this dra-  
matic role, sharing the honors with Mr.  
Buck, whose grand and highly trained  
voice and fine stage appearance brought  
him hosts of admirers. Mr. Pilling, who  
sustained the tenor solo, possesses a pure  
voice of good carrying power, and with  
further training will be favorably heard  
from again. The organ and choral set-  
ting of this number was very effective.  
Mr. Quentin gave an intensely dramatic  
rendering of "La Marseillaise," in the  
costume of Rouget de Lille, the  
rebel soldier, and was cheered  
to the echo, having to repeat his  
fine interpretation. Old Erin was very  
sweetly, not to say coyly, represented by a  
shamrock-besprinkled colleen, who, in  
the person of Miss Hutcheson, tuned her  
harp to "The Harp That Once Through  
Tara's Halls." Miss Jameson introduced  
the land of the heather with "Jessie's  
Dream," describing the relief of Lucknow,  
with the welcome strains of the pibroch  
in the distance, then suddenly bursting  
on the stage in full highland costume.  
Miss Devereux was grandly dressed as  
Britannia, with her helmet, shield and  
trident of steel, supported by two little  
jack tars carrying Union Jacks. Her  
voice in "Rule Britannia" rang through  
the auditorium, as did also that of Mr.  
Pilling, who sang "The Red, White and  
Blue." There were strongly effective  
choral and orchestral settings to all the  
national songs heightening the general  
effect. There were two omissions owing  
to illness. Mr. Buck really deserves  
high credit for the large amount of labor  
he bestowed upon every detail in con-  
nection with this novel entertainment,  
and also for his skill displayed as an  
artist, all in a charitable cause. Miss  
Wey capably presided at the piano, Mr.  
Pferdner leading a small orchestra in  
good style. The Lieut.-Governor and  
party and many of our most prominent  
citizens were present.

The concert in aid of the lacrosse club,  
to be given by an amateur organization  
known as the Lacrosse Minstrels, Wed-  
nesday and Thursday evenings next,  
promises to be a grand success. Already



nearly all the seats for the first night have been sold and those for the second night are going fast. A feature of the evening will be what is known as a voice duett by Mart Egan. Mr. Egan will sing two different songs at the same time (baritone and bass). The songs selected by this well known vocalist for the occasion will be the same as those given by him at the opening of Ballycully Music Hall, viz., "Nancy Lee," "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," with tenor chorus, "Oh, Mr. Porter, What Shall I Do?" The managers have enforced a strict embargo on all almanac jokes previous to the landing of Julius Cæsar in Albion. By all means, hear the minstrels.

As far as Manager Jamieson knows at present, there will be no performance in the Victoria Theatre by professionals until Dec 31 and Jan. 1st, when Katie Putnam is booked to appear.

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THE bank statement for September may very properly be regarded as an improvement on several of its recent predecessors. The note issue of September are, it may be said, \$1,773,770 below those of the previous month, although circulation augmented by the large amount of \$3,084,790, or about 11.80 per cent., the general average of the variations caused by crop movements being about 7 per cent. The percentage of increase in September, 1871 over the preceding August was, however, 14.60. Balances on demand in the Bank of Montreal were augmented by \$818,000 during September, but reductions in some of the other banks brought down the total increase to \$194,960. Deposits payable after notice were \$1,085,631 greater than during the same month last year, which is accounted for by the earlier sale of the crops this year.

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## COLLABORATEURS.

By S. D. SCHULTZ.

## CHAPTER VII (Continued).

ARCHER asked for Florence's programme with the commendable object of restoring her composure, and when he found that Allison had engaged half the dances, not counting extras, he was confirmed in the conviction that freshmen were perfect paragons of dauntless temerity. When a first year man falls a victim to beauty's charms, he becomes a mere creature of unreasoning impulse, recognizes no half measures, but loves with a concentration of ardor, an impetuosity of devotion that knows no bounds. Allison had met Florence Haverley for the first time this evening, and here he was with unparalleled presumption calling her an "affinity," and even had the effrontery to claim half her dances.

"Well! here comes your affinity," Archer said lightly, after a pause.

Florence turned her head quickly, and as rapidly glanced back again. Her brown eyes telegraphed an ominous look that boded ill for Archer's future peace of mind, but soon afterwards sparkled with pleasure, when, in a few moments, Allison suggested a *tete-a-tete*, at the same time indicating an alcove, luckily unoccupied, and improvised by facing a Japanese screen with a half circle of luxuriant potted palms.

Left alone, Archer ruminated on Seymour's unexpected presence at the ball, and how it would affect his chances with Ethel. Although he could not boast of appreciable advances in her favor as a lover, he had been happy in the rare fortune of being near her, and the mere possibility of eventual success was sufficient to inspire dreams of ecstasy. But now the coming of Seymour had eclipsed his budding sanguinity with a shade of scepticism. He was not exactly jealous, but still found the rack of uncertainty excruciating torture.

"Yes," he reflected, "Fairlie said that Seymour had been very attentive before the Rebellion, and then that letter that he wrote on the eve of the Cut Knife engagement indicates that something must exist between them."

Besides Archer could not dismiss the suspicion that Seymour's presence there that evening was something more than merely fortuitous. His brow clouded at the idea that they were corresponding, and that, perchance, Ethel's mentioning of the Haverley "At Home," by way of letter, had induced Seymour to attend.

Happily, those enlivening concomitants of gay company, embraced by sprightly music, darting forms gowned in triumphs of tint and mode, and other attractions specially pleasing to eye and ear, do not allow one for long to indulge morbid fits of anguished doubt.

He went into another room, and his face brightened with a look of expectation, as he eagerly sallied in the direction of a well-known face.

"Oh! I'm so glad to see you, Mrs. Coursiere," he began, as he bowed beamingly before her.

"Yes! one would judge so," replied the lady addressed with mock irony. "I am disposed to think the very contrary, though, from the persistent manner in which you have avoided me of late.

Your reprehensible conduct deserves the most severe condemnation, in the language of the member from —. But!" she continued commiseratingly, "poor fellow, this is your first effort at Ottawa, and the work must be exacting."

Archer's eyes could not restrain their admiration, as he noted the beauties of Mrs. Coursiere's gown.

"Do you like it?" she interrogated archly.

"Immensely—a perfect dream of dainty grace and captivating loveliness," he replied rapturously.

But then Mrs. Coursiere's dresses were certain to be noticeable for combination of delicate tints and charming design. On this particular evening, she wore a pearl grey silk, embroidered with an almost imperceptible tracery of flowers, and the sleeves were pale rose and airily *bouffant*. A cluster of American Beauty roses, with their lustrous pink shading into a mellow glory of carmine crimson, nestled in her corsage.

Mrs. Coursiere was the wife of a prominent Quebec member. She had been a Baltimore belle, and her matrimonial experiences had evidently fallen in pleasant ways, for she had lost none of the comely charms and winsome ways of vivacious young womanhood.

Archer had met her soon after her marriage at Niagara-on-the-Lake, where he had gone for a brief vacation. She soon learned to appreciate him at his true worth. Having been flattered all her life, it was a refreshing novelty to meet one who did not indulge in frequent paroxysms of idiotic drivel. She was heartily nauseated with the numerous class of men who busy their brains to say "nice things." Archer's unreserved candor and absence of affectation ingratiated him in her liking. Their friendship partook of the truly platonic—a relationship derided as impossible, where hearts are young and impressionable. They even maintained a regular correspondence, and Mrs. Coursiere manifested a permanent interest in his welfare by sending him from time to time the libretto of the latest opera, anything of striking merit in fiction, or, perhaps, a metropolitan paper's criticism upon a recent drama or literary work. Archer was, indeed, happy in the possession of such a friend and well-wisher.

They had been exploiting a new comedy, whose first night had received a most eulogistic reception at the hands of captious critics, when Mrs. Coursiere changed the conversation by enquiring abruptly:

"Have you seen Miss Grant, yet, Archer?"

"No! I have looked all over for her, and—at least—that is—I—I—mean." Archer stammered, colored painfully and gave up in despair.

Mrs. Coursiere shot one penetrating glance at Archer in his hapless plight, and swiftly formulated a conclusion. His clumsy betrayal of a more than ordinary interest in Ethel Grant astonished her, but with a woman's tact, and the prescience of a matchmaker, she did not emphasize his confusion by pursuing the methods of the majority of her sex, when they surprise an unsuspecting lovesick swain into a confession of a cherished secret. She did not chaff, but adroitly plunged into the topic, which she had intended introducing, when interrupted by Archer's tell-tale embarrassment.

"You men are cringing, crafty, despicable, pusillanimous, cowardly creatures—there. I've said everything, and I feel relieved," she had spoken slowly, and defiantly, pronouncing each syllable with accentuated distinctiveness.

Archer having fully recovered from his temporary show of abashment, looked up with an expression of "what next" in his wondering eyes.

"Certainly," Mrs. Coursiere resumed, "Miss Grant has not been altogether shunned, and she can credit her interesting personality, and my assistance for escaping humiliating neglect. I am all the more convinced after Ethel Grant's experience of this evening, that money is the all important factor in the eyes of you mercenary men. Ethel has many endearing qualities, and her conversational powers could not fail to impress those who are fortunate enough to meet her. But mental gifts are of little avail without hard cash. I am getting more misanthropical every day. Men seem to reserve their chivalry, their gallantry, their artificial airs for wealth. Few are independent. Most—it is a frightful accusation, but I must say it—act like sneaking cur. These are hard words; but we, Americans, are accustomed to speak plainly, and do not hide ugly truths under ornate language. I will show you what I mean. Ethel came fully half an hour ago. Her aunt—Mrs. Downley, chaperoned her. Not a man could summon up sufficient courage to approach her. The miserable things—they thought they would compromise themselves, because Ethel had to do newspaper reporting for a living, and the money bags were depleted. I saw that something had to be done at once, so I introduced a member of the Cabinet to her, and her sweet look of gratitude was my sufficient reward. But you horrible men—how I despise you."

Archer was secretly happy that Ethel had won such a warm champion in Mrs. Coursiere, but could not resist giving expression to a scarcely audible decrescendo whistle of amazement at this bitter denunciation of male shortcomings.

"Gracious, I did not imagine you could be so splenetic. I hope you feel better now, after effervescing such a fury of bottled indignation. I am at a loss, though, to understand, why you, of all women, should asperse our sex with such unbridled vehemence, after all the adulation you have received from us poor maligned men.

"Sidney Archer, you are lapsing into insufferable idiocy," Mrs. Coursiere exclaimed impatiently. "I gave you credit for sense—but look!—I declare!"—and Mrs. Coursiere, in her amazement, temporarily parted with etiquette by pointing her fan.

Archer, whose back had been to the door-way, turned his head, and following the direction indicated, saw Ethel pausing at the entrance of the room, and surrounded by a host of gentlemen, evidently intent on securing her coveted programme.

"I wonder if she will keep her promise, and reserve those two dances for me," he ruefully speculated. "At any rate, I must bide my time, and wait until that mob is disposed of. If they succeed in getting a number each, I'm out of it, that's all."



Just then, the orchestra struck up the opening waltz and Archer could hardly repress a touch of envy, as he saw Seymour come up exultingly, and claim Ethel for the first dance.

"Did you ever notice them?" Mrs. Coursiere suddenly remarked. "They feel that they can dance with her now, and not jeopardize their social status. The hypocrites are tumbling over each other in their eagerness to attach their autographs. It just arouses my murderous instincts, and I would electrocute them all, if I could only touch the button, and the circuit were extensive enough to include them all in its flash of destruction".

Mrs. Coursiere had one glaring fault, if it can be termed such. She was hopelessly given to gross exaggeration, and was constantly riding some hobby. To-day, she would rail at her own sex—to-morrow, she would visit her displeasure on some social phase. Women are proverbially inconsistent; but Mrs. Coursiere's inconsistency was something unique—it was whimsical. To day, she declared a vendetta against man, and, to-morrow, she would trim her sails into an opposite tack of gushing adoration.

Archer, knowing her moods, ruthlessly planned to fan her temper to a glare of irascibility.

"I can't concur with your views," he began. "If men are the specimens you picture, you women are responsible for it. You prescribe rigid rules of conduct, and if men did not obey, you would ostracize them. If men in the higher circle were for an instant to court the society of pretty milliners, and take them to any function—be seen with them anywhere—at balls, theatres, on promenade—how soon would you women cut them from your list of acquaintances, and call it a shocking exhibition of taste, though the same girls who work, may be as intellectual, refined and probably more beautiful than those of you, who fancy you belong to a different caste. Besides, who so uncharitable as you women are to your own sex? Who so swift to condemn for a lapse from virtue? Women are more vain than men. Give one of them a few dollars, and she immediately ensconces herself in impenetrable hauteur, excites ridicule by affecting the airs of a 'grande dame,' cuts loose the associations, and snubs the friends of a few years back. The pretty milliner of to-day becomes the magnate's wife of to-morrow, who forgets the bonnet trimmer of yesterday."

(To be continued.)

**DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS,**

Late of London, England, general family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach; over twenty-five years' experience; many years a member of the British Homeopathic Society, British Gynecological Society and Pathological Society of London. DR. WILLIAMS may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence, 94 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153.

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**DOMINION HOTEL**

117 to 123 Yates Street, Victoria.

Meals, 25c. Rooms, 25c & 50c.

21 Meal Tickets, \$4.50.

**STEPHEN JONES, PROPRIETOR.**



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**ALBION MARBLE WORKS,**

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Monuments, Copings, Etc. at reasonable

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**J. WEEKS,**

**THE : CHARLESTON : CHOP : HOUSE.**

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**E. J. SALMON,**

44 JOHNSON ST.

HAVING purchased a bankrupt stock of house furnishings, is prepared to sell Enameled Ware, Tin Ware, Bird Cages, Crockery, Glass, Lamps, Wooden Ware and Plated Goods at prices that will defy competition.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy, the Dominion Government, etc Shipping supplied at lowest rates.

**Standard Wood Yard,**

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Cash Prices:

1 cord 4 ft wood, cut any length.....\$4 00  
 1/2 cord 4 ft wood, cut any length..... 2 25  
 1 cord 4 ft wood, cut and split any length. 4 50  
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(Orders to be paid for on delivery.)

All cut and split wood put in shed at above prices. 128 ft in every cord.

**S. F. TOLMIE, V.S.,**

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Fellow Ontario Veterinary Medical Society.

Diseases of all Domestic Animals treated

Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson street. Telephone 182. Residence and Infirmary: Cloverdale, Saanich Road. Telephone 417.

**SCOTCH BAKERY.**

Bread, Cakes, Etc., Etc

Shortbread always on hand.

JAMES RUSSELL, 103 DOUGLAS STREET.

A NEW ADVANTAGE.—Best system of Pants and Trousers Cutting in the world taught for a reasonable price. Goods cut, 25cts per pair. Pants and trousers made and trimmed first-class, \$1 to \$2 per pair. C. Hall, 105 Fort st.

**F. V. HOBBS**

Will Buy, Sell or Exchange

House Furnishings of All Kinds

Repairing and Upholstering.

135 DOUGLAS STREET, opposite CITY HALL.

**MISS ESTES,**

Fashionable : Dressmaking

Unequaled in style and finish.

93 FORT STREET.

**R. RAY,**

**PRACTICAL HORSE SHOER,**

GRIMM'S BUILDING,

131 Johnson Street.

**W. J. TIPPINS,**

Who has been away from Victoria for the last two years on account of sickness, has returned, and opened a new

Candy, Fruit, Tobacco and Cigar Store, 114 YATES ST.,

ABOVE THE CLARENCE,

Where he will be pleased to see old friends and new faces, who will receive every attention.

**Just Arrived!**

Our new line of Vicunas, Worsted, Scotch Tweeds, Trousers, etc., direct from Glasgow. Prices are right. Call and inspect the new arrivals.

**T. W. WALKER & CO.,**

22 Trounce Avenue.

Gents' clothes cleaned and repaired in first class style.

**MISS COFFEY**

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER.

WHITE HOUSE, Government St.



## PRESS VINDICATION.

There are some people who, when they desire to suppress an unpleasant truth, knowing the costliness and trouble of a libel suit to the parties against whom it is instituted, even should it not be successful, seek to bully publishers by threatenings and bluster. Having everything to gain and comparatively little to lose these persons frequently initiate proceedings and carry them on in the hope of wearying the other side, which, in many cases, has neither the time nor the money to expend on the case, and often attain their object—the withdrawal of and an apology for the objectionable statements. It is, however, worth remembering that almost in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the publisher concludes, before making his announcements, that he has a *prima facie* case, or he would not run the risk to which he is subjected under a libel law of the most stringent character.

A long time back the *Moniteur de Commerce*, a commercial paper of Montreal, stated that La Banque di Hoche-laga, an institution with its headquarters in that city, had accepted bills of the late Central Bank when they were without value, and had in bad faith passed them on to the public. This was a bold, a direct and most damaging statement. The directors of the Bank—the manager, Mr. Prendergast, having been previously connected with the Press—adopted the usual course, that of threatening a suit. But *Le Moniteur* would not back down. On the contrary it reiterated its statement. Action was taken; but the proceedings were delayed, not, it is said, at the instance of the defendant newspaper, which pressed for a more speedy decision. And now we find that the Bank in its action for \$50,000 damages has been nonsuited in a jury trial, the verdict being that the article was not libellous, the allegations being substantially true.

Considerable credit is due *Le Moniteur de Commerce* for its pluck in insisting or bringing the matter to an issue and in vindicating its own position. Frank Shallow, its editor, and Henry Mason, editor of the *Trade Bulletin* are two commercial journalists of Canada who have refused to be browbeaten by corporations and individuals, both having elected to vindicate their statements before the Courts and the public rather than take back and apologize for what they published in good faith and what they considered to be in the public interest.

The opening of the German Reichstag has been postponed to December 5.

During last month, 1,000 head of Northwest cattle were shipped to the British markets.

## KINNAIRD,

Gives good value, satisfactory fits, and the prices are reasonable. Pants from \$5, Suits from \$18, Overcoats from \$25.

THE CASH TAILOR  
46 JOHNSON ST.

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## The Toronto Tailor

No 46 YATES STREET, next to Mr. Russell's Barber Shop,

Has received a large importation of fine Meltons and Beavers suitable for Overcoats, which he will make up in first class style, from \$18 upwards.

BLACK VENETIAN SUITS FROM \$25 UP. SCOTCH TWEED SUITS FROM \$18 UP. PANTS FROM \$4 UP.

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## C. H. STICKELS,

ROOMS 19 to 22,  
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Consulting Electrical Engineer and Purchasing Agent  
Electric Light and Power Apparatus and Supplies.

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plan and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

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

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The Bush & Gerts,  
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Also Domestic Sewing Machines,  
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All kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.

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BLYTH'S  
FOR REPAIRS,

38 Fort Street, next door to Five Sisters' Block.

English Watch Repairing a Specialty.

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Cabinet : Maker : and : Upholsterer,

MATRASSES MADE TO ORDER.

Dealer in every description of New and Second-hand furniture. Goods bought and sold.

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(:~:) "Puralis" Soda. (:~:)

**THORPE & CO.,**  
(LIMITED.)

VICTORIA.

VANGOUVER.

Made From Distilled Water

TELEPHONE 435.

P. O. BOX 175.

**INSURANCE REBATE.**

The question of rebate in life insurance premiums about which there has been so much controversy among underwriters, and to put an end to which their association has in several instances taken action, is likely to come up in the Courts. Mr. W. J. Fair, of Kingston, agent of the North American Life, having been fined for having made an allowance on the premium on the policies of three brothers, residents of Pembroke, has appealed to the higher Courts of Ontario, from which an authoritative decision is expected before long. The outcome of this case is one of considerable importance both to insurers and the companies and their agents. Are the companies to be held to a hard and fast tariff, freedom of trade in this business not being permissible? No doubt it will be contended that in this case the rebate was allowed for the mere sake of securing the risk; that it would not be allowed in subsequent years and that the transaction was one in which the company was not concerned, the agent having merely remitted the commission that was accruing to him individually.

THE—

**CLARENCE HOTEL,**

George G. Meldram, Propr.

This Hotel has been refurnished, and is replete with every accommodation. Situated in the centre of the city, making it easy of access to visitors. The Hotel accommodation is everything that can be desired.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the bar.

Billiard and Pool Tables in first class order.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in Arithmetic, Mathematics and other subjects. Book-keeping a specialty. To ladies and gentlemen taking the regular course, a thorough knowledge of the subject, by Single and Double Entry, is guaranteed. JAMES KAYE, Room 22, Vernon Block.

**NOW**  
**For November.**

In order to greet this Winter opening month in a manner befitting its importance to the dry goods trade, we propose to make prices on all heavy goods so low that buyers will not need to wait till shrill-voiced wintry winds draw attention to the necessity of warm clothing. You can't get ready too soon.

**THIS WAY.**

BLANKETS—Heavy Grey.....	\$1 90,	\$2 25,	\$2 90,	\$3 40
do Arctic White.....	2 50,	3 65,	4 75,	5 90
do Super " 60x80 in.....	3 45			
do Southdown, No. 200.....	3 00,	5 75,	6 50	

The above are direct from the mills, and are great value.

FLANNELS—The real McKay, heavy and good.....	15 cts
do 28 in. wide, twill and plain.....	20 cts and 25 cts
do Best quality, 28 in., Chambly and St. Hyacinthe mill, regular 40 cts, now.....	30 cts

FLANNELETTES—Nice colors and fair quality, 15 yds.....	1 00
do good, wide, English make, twilled & plain, 10 & 12 1/2.....	1 00

QUILTS—Real Arctic Eiderdown.....	\$5 75 to \$25 00
do Cotton-filled, from.....	75 cts to \$4 00

In our showroom on second floor, we have a fine line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Puritan Underwear, in vests, drawers and combinations. Also "The Challenge," the best 50 ct Black Cashmere Hose in the city.

**J. HUTCHESON & CO.**

THE WESTSIDE,  
Nov. 3rd, 1894.



**OUR SAMPLES FOR SPRING, 1895.**

Are now in our Travellers' hands. Our designers have produced Effects, both in Ladies' and Men's Wear that will prove the correct styles for the season's trade.

The Williams, Greene & Rome Co'y,  
BERLIN, ONTARIO.

K O D A X S A



**THE SEASON'S SEALING.**

We have already referred to the results of the operations during the present season of the Victoria sealing fleet. The collector of customs has, it may be stated, forwarded his official report to Ottawa, which contains a great deal of information as to what has been done, and as to the habits and movements of the seal. The report shows that 59 British Columbia vessels, manned by 818 whites and 518 Indians, went out this year, as against 53 last season, with crews of 847 whites and 432 Indians. The catch of the two seasons may be stated as follows:

	1891.	1893.
B. C. coast catch	11,703	29,113
Japan "	48,993	29,206
Copper Island "	7,437	12,013
Behring Sea "	26,341	.....
Total B. C. catch	94,474	70,332

The catches of the American schooners Louis Olsen, Annie Matilda and Josephine, in all 574, landed at Victoria, brought up the number of skin-hauled at this port to 95,048. It may be mentioned, that of the Behring Sea take, in all 26,341, the catch of male seals reached 11,705, and of females, 14,636, thus disposing of the American pretension that the Canadian sealers slaughtered an undue proportion of female seals.

The stock of James Abrams, gents furnishings, boots and shoes, Union, is offered for sale by tender by assignee—R. Grant.

It is reported that N. P. Snowden has retired from the firm of Lowenberg, Harris & Co., real estate and insurance agents, Victoria, and after a visit to England will settle on his ranch at Saanich.

**SHORTHAND.**—Pitman's System taught in 25 lessons. \$1 per lesson; Evening classes. Proficiency guaranteed. City references. Address C. D. S., 3 Centre Rd., Spring Ridge.

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**Granite and Marble**  
**WORKS,**  
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Estimates furnished for all kinds of Cut Stone Work.

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Prices to Suit the Times  
CALL FOR PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

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Statuary, Monuments,  
Tombs, Headstones, Copings,  
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**COLUMBIA HOUSE.**

**MRS. M. A. VIGOR**

Begs to announce the arrival of the latest styles in  
**MILLINERY,**  
also a full assortment of Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

165 DOUGLAS STREET, COR. CHATHAM.

My Annual Importation of  
**Dutch Bulbs**

have arrived from Holland in fine condition. Also very fine new **LAWN GRASS SEED**, this year's crop.

**WM. DODDS,** Florist and Seedsman,  
207 FORT STREET.

**GEM RESTAURANT AND CHOP HOUSE,**  
138 GOVERNMENT STREET.

15-Cent Meal Unequaled.  
**E. G. WALKER, Proprietor.**

Ask your Grocer  
Or Telephone 241  
For  
**Paragon**  
**Safety Oil**  
Address Box 216.

**THE SPRINGFIELD HOUSE,**

T. GOODMAN, PROPRIETOR, 27 GOVERNMENT ST.  
GOOD ACCOMMODATION.  
Rooms \$1.00 per week. Meals 15 cents.  
TRIAL SOLICITED.

**Excelsior Brewery,**  
(LATE FAIRALL'S)  
**O'Brien & Varrelmann,**  
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**THE NEW BREW**  
IS  
**NOW ON SALE.**

Don't Fail to Sample It

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**Steam Laundry**

Laundry Work of all descriptions executed in the best possible style.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Flannels, Silks, Curtains, Blankets of all kinds  
152 YATES STREET.  
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Goods called for and delivered free.

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B. C. NOVELTY WORKS.

Repairing of Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Lawn Mowers and all kinds of light machinery neatly executed. Locksmiths, Etc.

105 DOUGLAS STREET.

**THOS. WATSON,**  
**ELECTRICIAN.**

Electric Light Wiring Bells, Annunciators and Electric Fixtures of all descriptions.

34 FORT STREET.

**HAVE YOU TRIED**  
**HALL'S**  
**PURE BAKING POWDER**  
Made only at the  
**CENTRAL DRUG STORE**

**HALL & Co., proprietors,**  
Clarence Block, Douglas St., Cor. Yates

To Whom It May Concern:

W. Furnival & Co. desire to inform the Underwriters, Assignees, Wholesale and Commission Merchants of their having 20 years experience in all branches of the mercantile trade as Auctioneers, Appraisers and Valuators,

And Solicit Your Patronage.

SALEROOM:  
88 John-on St. Telephone 540

Now that garden parties and picnics are pleasures of the past, and socials, dances, balls, etc., are present, it would be well for those entertaining to keep on hand a few dozen of **SAVORY'S** splendid Champagne Cider. It is a delicious beverage for the supper table. Use champagne glasses and ice for those who are in need of a cool refreshing drink. **SAVORY'S CHAMPAGNE CIDER**, being strictly the pure, highly refined juice extracted from home grown apples, is a healthy and temperate substitute at all times for champagne, claret, etc., and is superior to all cheap concoctions sold under the name of champagne.

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# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

## IMPORTS.

The following is a summary of the quantity, value and duty on imports at the port of Victoria for the month of October, 1894 :

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Ale, beer and porter.....	\$ 2,025	\$ 587 20
Animals.....	4,444	888 80
Books, pamphlets, etc.....	1,641	514 30
Brass and manufactures of.....	477	143 10
Breadstuffs—grain of all kinds	7,162	2,517 98
Flour.....	4,892	1,683 75
Meal, corn and oat.....	173	29 00
Rice.....	4,382	2,517 41
Other breadstuffs.....	3,988	802 55
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and parts of.....	398	119 40
Cars—railway and tram.....		
Coal, bituminous.....		
Copper and manufactures of.....	55	16 50
Cottons, bleached or unbleached:		
not dyed, colored, etc.....	420	104 80
bleached, dyed, etc.....	1,217	365 10
clothing.....	637	207 05
thread not on spools, yarn, warp, etc.....		
thread on spools.....		
all other manufactures.....	05	245 50
Drugs and medicines.....	5,983	2,053 53
Earthen, stone & Chinaware.....	291	97 05
Fancy goods & embroideries:		
Bracelets, braids, fringes, etc.....	282	84 60
Laces, collars, nettings, etc.....	460	138 00
All other fancy goods.....	493	160 10
Fish and products of.....	1,347	290 27
Fruits and nuts dried.....	2,349	649 73
Green, oranges and lemons.....	977	59 75
All other.....	3,846	1,558 36
Furs, manufactures of.....	368	92 00
Glass, manufactures of—		
Bottles, jars, etc.....	261	78 30
Window glass.....		
Plate glass.....	607	215 74
All other manufactures.....	2,243	666 50
Gunpowder & explosive substances.....	389	113 40
Gutta percha, manuf's of.....	2,651	788 82
Hats, caps, and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt.....	1,182	351 60
All other.....		
Iron and steel and manuf's of		
Band, hoop, sheet, plate.....	537	41 01
Bar iron & railway bars.....	229	56 81
Cutlery, hardware, etc.....	3,081	639 29
Machines, machinery, etc.....	2,407	674 90
Pig iron, kentledge, etc.....	98	24 84
Stoves and castings.....	596	163 88
Tubing.....	1,212	407 40
All other manufactures.....	1,904	456 36
Jewelry & watches & manuf's of gold and silver.....	536	138 40
Lead and manufactures of.....	24	7 20
Leather, all kinds.....	430	76 20
Boots and shoes.....	2,455	613 75
All other manuf's.....	96	20 40
Marble & stone & manuf's of.....	470	121 50
Metals and manufactures of.....	135	35 32
Musical instruments.....	246	68 00
Oil, mineral and products of.....	4,802	1,249 38
Flaxseed or linseed.....	512	102 40
All other.....	557	119 25
Paints and colors.....	1,282	194 20
Paper, envelopes, etc.....	1,762	576 21
Pickles, sauces, capers.....	1,024	358 40
Provisions, lard, meats, fresh and salt.....	11,928	2,306 25
Butter, cheese.....	315	56 62
Seeds and roots.....	350	35 00
Silk, manufactures of.....	7,885	2,402 86
Soap, all kinds.....	1,706	592 42
Spices, ground & unground.....	115	30 42
Spirits, all kinds.....	5,682	9,443 34
Wines, sparkling.....	1,783	940 80
other than sparkling.....	1,936	1,466 78
Molasses.....		
Tobacco and cigars.....	3,996	4,176 11
Vegetables.....	963	313 30
Wood, manufactures of.....	1,745	444 50
Wollens: Carpets, brussels and tapestry.....	704	211 20
Clothing.....	3,808	1,316 35
Cloths, worsteds, etc.....	191	65 70
Dress goods.....	1,385	427 50
Knitted goods.....	414	144 90
Shawls.....	358	89 50
Yarns.....		
All other manuf's.....	536	207 30

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
All other dutiable goods.....	42,054	8,644 76
Total dutiable goods.....	\$168,810	\$57,720 99
Free goods.....	26,973	
Coin and bullion.....		
Grand total.....	\$195,783	\$57,720 99

The following are the free goods entered at the port of Victoria for the month of October, 1894 :

ARTICLES.	VALUE.
Animals for improvement of stock.....	\$ 50 00
Articles for use of Army and Navy.....	1,300 00
Asphaltum or Asphalt.....	
Broom Corn.....	
Coffee.....	892 00
Cotton waste.....	
Dyes, chemicals, etc.....	520 00
Fish and products of.....	6,263 00
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, etc.....	49 00
Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, etc.....	323 00
Fur, skins not dressed.....	530 00
Grease for soap making, etc.....	
Hides and skins.....	
India rubber and gutta percha, crude.....	
Metals—Brass and copper.....	115 00
Iron and steel, all other.....	
Tin and zinc.....	
Other.....	2,945 00
Oils, vegetable.....	208 00
Salt.....	
Settlers' effects.....	5,301 00
Sugar.....	
Tea.....	4,364 00
Tobacco leaf.....	2,474 00
Wood, cabinetmakers, etc.....	94 00
All other free goods.....	1,516 00
Total.....	\$ 26,973 00
Coin and bullion.....	
Total free goods.....	\$ 26,973 00

## EXPORTS

From the port of Victoria, for the month of October, 1894—the produce of Canada:

THE MINE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE
Coal..... tons.....	812	3,151
Gold dust, nuggets, etc.....		32,982
THE FISHERIES.		
Fish of all descriptions.....		357,369
Fish oil..... gals.....	2,928	1,038
Furs or skins of creatures living in the water.....		277,261
THE FOREST.		
Lumber—deals, boards, etc.....		10
Other articles.....		4,618
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.		
Other articles.....		59,673
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Other articles.....		108
MANUFACTURES.		
Iron—pig and scrap, castings, hardware, etc.....		6
Boots.....		6
Wood, manufactures of.....		509
Other articles.....		445
Miscellaneous articles.....		1,155
Grand total.....		\$ 738,331
Goods, not the product of Canada, for the month of October, 1894 :		
QUANTITY.	VALUE	
Agricultural Products—		
Fruits—green.....		115
Manufactures—		
Iron—pig and scrap, castings, hardware, etc.....		486
Wood m'fs of all kinds.....		215
Other articles.....		2,408
Miscellaneous articles.....		1,496
Total.....		\$ 4,700
Coin—gold.....		1,425
Grand total.....		\$ 6,125
Total exports of all kinds.....		\$744,456

## INLAND REVENUE RETURNS.

The receipts for Vancouver Inland Revenue Division No. 38 for October are as follows :

Vancouver Division—Comprising the Mainland of B. C.:

Spirits warehoused during month.....	1,965.89 p gals
ex-wareh'd for cons'mptn.....	3,500.92 p gals
Balance in warehouse.....	3,936.86 p gals
Malt warehoused during month.....	54,010 lbs
ex-warehoused for consumption.....	33,460 lbs
balance in warehouse.....	28,867 lbs
Tobacco warehoused during month.....	7,985 lbs
ex-warehoused for cons'mptn.....	8,073 lbs
balance in warehouse.....	29,433 lbs
raw leaf wareh'd during m'nth.....	645 lbs
Cigars ex-warehoused during month.....	11,000
balance in warehouse.....	29,000
Ex-warehoused for removal:	
Cigars.....	10,000
Raw leaf tobacco.....	101 lbs
Ex-warehoused for exportation:—	
Spirits.....	6.50 p. gals

## COLLECTIONS.

Spirits.....	\$ 5,251 64
Malt.....	501 92
Tobacco.....	2,018 25
Cigars.....	499 80
Petroleum Ins.....	191 50
Fines.....	10 00
Other receipts.....	5 00
Total.....	\$ 8,478 11

**CHAS. HAYWARD**  
ESTAB. 1867

**FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER**  
52. GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA B.C.

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## A Friend at Your Elbow.—THE DRY GOODS REVIEW

The "Dry Goods Review" is the only journal in Canada published in the interests of the Dry Goods trade. It is full of hints on Buying and Selling, Window Dressing, Store Management, etc., etc.

It contains valuable suggestions on new goods, what's coming and what's going; enables you to avoid old stock, to attract trade and to hold it.

It deals with matters of greatest importance to you and your business.

**THE DRY GOODS REVIEW**  
TORONTO.

The Victoria Hydraulic Co. have completed arrangements with L. G. Holt, of Mann & Holt, railway contractors, for the sale of their property at Quesnelle Forks.

During the week ending Nov. 3, 120,000 barrels of apples reached England from America. Canadian apples were much in evidence and brought good prices.



# Adelphi House,

106 GOVERNMENT ST., **GENTS' FURNISHING** has just been opened with a good class of  
Maximum Quality and Minimum Price.

Special Agency for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Mackintoshes and Waterproofs made to measure. Good fit, shape and quality ensured. A female measurer will attend on ladies at their own houses. Underwear in all grades from \$1.50 to \$5 per suit. Linen Shirts, Collars, etc. a specialty. Up to date Hats, Ties and Silk Goods of the best English make. Visitors may use the waiting room for cars. A call invited.

James Clarke Brocklehurst, Proprietor.

## AFTER THE EXHIBITION,

Everybody should **Smoke the Primrose Cigar.**

Manufactured by M. COHEN, 62 Wharf Street.

## Enlarged Pictures (



Of Yourself or Friends **GIVEN AWAY** by T. N. HIBBEN & CO, 69 and 71 Government Street

See Samples in their window, and call inside for cards giving particulars.

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The only first-class European Plan Hotel in Victoria. The Restaurant is the very best in the city, and all the delicacies of the season are always on hand. First-class Bakery and Confectionery in connection with the House. Lunchees for Tourists supplied.

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Tyke Serge, the only house that carries it in Victoria. Don't forget the place.

The goods that will give you the best value for the money do this in every line but more especially in such goods as J. W. Creighton has now in stock. Don't fail to see them. See his

86 GOVERNMENT ST.

**J. W. CREIGHTON'S FINE TAILORING PARLORS.**

**H**ALF A LOAF is better than no bread, these hard times. So we have put our prices very low, with a guarantee that your underwear will not be soiled with our process of dyeing.

Cleaning Gents' Clothes a Specialty.

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IN THE STUD. COCKER SPANIELS.

Reggie (A.K.C.S.B. 34,383.) Tinker (A.K.C.S.B. 34,672.) Fee, \$15.

Fee to accompany bitches. Foal guaranteed. For further particulars, apply to

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This Company have the Largest and Finest Stock of Horses, Carriages, Buggies and Phaetons in the City

Strangers and visitors will find it to their advantage to employ our Hacks the rates being uniform and reasonable.

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Rooms Rented at Reasonable Rates.

COLD LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

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