

THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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

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VICTORIA, B. C., MAY 19, 1894.

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

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

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1894.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

THE daily papers recently contained an advertisement, subscribed to by a half-dozen or so merchant tailors of this city, in which it was announced that the signers did not employ Chinese labor. Naturally this advertisement aroused considerable curiosity, more particularly as it was understood that the tailors of this city had been complaining that the existence of Chinese and Japanese tailors in Victoria was working ruin to the trade. Inquiry as to the cause of the publication of the advertisement revealed a peculiar state of affairs. For some time it has been the custom of certain corporations to bid for tenders for the supply of uniforms for the men in their employ. In accordance with this custom a company advertised for tenders for uniforms for their men. Nearly all the merchant tailors sent in tenders; but the contract was awarded to a firm which had tendered at such a ridiculously low figure as to arouse the suspicions of the other tailors. Investigation revealed the fact that the successful tenderer was having the work done with a Chinese tailoring firm doing business on Store street. As might be expected this line of conduct on the part of one of their own guild brought forth the indignation of the other tailors with the result that they appealed to the public by advertisement in the daily papers.

I am not prepared to state that the

facts of the case are literally the same as outlined above, but they are near enough to afford a text on the prevailing custom of employing Chinese to do work which could be done better and at no greater expense by white men. On the average, every tailor who works at his trade adds to the wealth of the city at least to the extent of \$16 per week. This money—or the greater part of it—finds its way into the hands of grocers, shoemakers, etc., and circulates through all the commercial channels of the city. In fact, it is the medium of exchange throughout the community of interests. But in the case of the Chinese tailor it is the reverse. Very little of the money he receives from the white man ever comes back into circulation again. It goes to China. Political economists may say that this money pays off the balance of trade between Canada and China; but this does not lessen the fact that the money is going out of its local channel of trade, and consequently works untold injury to the local tradesman. It is only a matter of time, if the present iniquitous system is persisted in, when there will not be a white tailor in this city. It is the same in other trades. There are very few lines of production in which John Chinaman has not entered the lists as a competitor. I heard the other day that the heathen was now being employed by the day by some of our leading families to make dresses.

Following this matter out to its logical conclusion, the question may be reasonably asked how long will it be until every white mechanic in this city will have to vacate his position to John Chinaman. And when that time comes, what inducement will there be for a white man to live in Victoria? If mechanics are compelled to leave, does it not look as if the occupation of the remainder of the white population would be gone? Then the Chinaman may have the whole of Vancouver Island and British Columbia to perpetuate his heathenish practices, and the Canadians, Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen will be aliens in their own land. I do not regard the action of the tailor who gave the work to the Chinamen in preference to men of his own nationality as altogether without its bright side. It may rouse our own people to a realization of what must be the result if the present policy

of giving Chinamen the preference over white men is continued.

Minister Reid, of the Colony of Victoria, who left for home by the Warimoo, did considerable talking during his visit to this country on the relations between Canada and Australasia. At a meeting recently held at Ottawa presided over by Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Canadian Commissioner to the Antipodes, Mr. Reid made some important observations in the course of which he said that in 1873 the constitution acts of the Colonies had been amended so as to permit them to make preferential arrangements with each other, and, he continued, it was desirable that this privilege should be so extended as to embrace Canada. He dwelt upon the fact of Canada having become the chief highway of the world by railway and steamships, continuing that for trade reasons and strategical purposes it was important that the Pacific cable should be laid by way of Canada. He further said that he believed that, though it would cost £1,800,000, if the British government guaranteed one-third, the Canadian government one-third and the Australasian governments the remaining third, in the course of a few years the income would be sufficient not only to meet the interest but to make the outlay a paying investment.

Mr. Reid enlarged upon the trade question giving figures to show how large a business could be done, and, adverting to the sentimental as well as substantial view of the case, announced his conviction that the time had arrived when, with all other countries hoisting hostile tariffs against British interests, the people of the empire should see how far they could trade among themselves. THE HOME JOURNAL has never hesitated to declare itself in favor of everything possible being done to encourage and develop commerce with our brethren of the Colonies; but it must be confessed that in view of our experiences of British consideration for Canada in her relations with other countries we are not "patriotic" enough to do all the burden-bearing that some people would like to see us assume. Canadians are quite ready to hear their full share of obligations; but they desire to see something like commensurate advantages. To encourage trade with Australasia, Canada

is prepared to go a very long distance, but is not ready to be treated to further doses of Imperial reservations and subjection to favored nation stipulations and that kind of thing.

Mr. Andrew T. Drummond, of Montreal, who is the Canadian Hennicker Heaton, has a letter in the *Ottawa Journal* on his favorite topic, post office rates. He suggests a compromise or trade-off. Let the Government, he says, reduce the letter rate to two cents, and to make up for the loss of revenue let postage be charged on newspapers. Which, the *Winnipeg Nor'Wester* thinks is very kind of Mr. Drummond. He belies his name and locality if he is not a protectionist of the highest order. Why should not newspapers be protected as well as sugar refineries, or cotton factories or iron mills? There are several times over more capital, enterprise and intelligence employed in making newspapers in Canada than in any other manufacturing industry that can be named. Why should they be taxed in order that the rest of the population should get cheaper postage? Will Mr. Drummond answer that? If Mr. Drummond is under the impression that the subscribers would pay the newspaper postage, it would only go to show that he knows very little about the business of publishing newspapers.

An action was recently brought in the Edinburgh Sheriff Court by a widow, to recover from the British Legal Assurance & Loan Company the amount of a policy on the life of her husband who had committed suicide while suffering from "softening of the brain." The Court held that the Company was not liable, finding that death was "caused by suicide" in the sense in which the words were used in the policy, and that suicide in law simply meant self-destruction. The case opens up the question whether companies should or should not pay such claims? It seems to such a capable authority as the *Insurance Chronicle* that the usual distinction drawn between the irresponsible act of an unsound mind and the deliberate one of a perfectly sane man should apply in life assurance as well as in all other matters. The latter is rightly held accountable in law, the former is not. A deranged person may kill another without incurring punishment; why should his act be penalized because it is directed against himself? The argument commonly urged against the payment of suicide claims, viz., that it is against public policy, does not hold good in the case of a deranged man. Insanity should be classed as a disease, the risk of death from which in any shape should, and may safely be assumed by life companies. On broad humanitarian grounds,

it would be politic for them to do so. Insanity is of itself a sufficient misfortune to the assured and his family, and has special claims upon the consideration of assurance institutions.

A veritable craze raged in England, last year, against the substantial, heavy build of which Englishmen were formerly so proud. Edmund Yates and Labouchere, both of whom are quite shapeless and utterly guiltless of the lines of beauty, have been abusing the anti-fat people vehemently in public and private, but the anti-fat crusade goes on with unabated vigor. According to Yates and Labouchere, one-half the people of the upper circles have given up trying to get thin. About two-thirds of them have succeeded. One duke—whose name is not given, and who is probably the Duke of Portland—has taken seventeen inches off his waist measure by living on beefsteak, dry toast, and prunes. He has not varied from this diet in six months, and he now has a beautiful small waist. But he is not beautiful. Like a number of other fat people who have reduced themselves, it is found that the skin, which had been stretched by abundant avoirdupois, refuses to contract after the fat has been melted away, and the duke's face is a mass of wrinkles. So are the shoulders of a famous duchess and the cheeks of a once beautiful countess, who was once plump, and rosy, and pleasant to look upon. Now she is slightly stoop-shouldered, emaciated, and poetical; but she does not please the anti-fat reformers in any way. An essayist, who has taken up this weighty subject in the *London Times*, attributes all the hubbub over it to Du Maurier, of *Punch*. All of his men are built as though they stood six feet four in height, with a chest measure of fifty-two inches, and a waist measure of about eighteen inches. It is the ghastly struggle of the English race to live up to the Du Maurier standard that is causing all the trouble.

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure dome decree.
His mind on politics ne'er ran,
He sought not gratitude in man,
And so that dome built he.
But had he built on public ground,
Poor Kubla very soon had found,
In twenty Opposition speeches,
Himself and colleagues christened leeches,
For sermons that you preach in power
Are orthodox but for that hour.
If Beaven had a railway planned,
From Esquimalt to Saanich Arm,
Which could not be as fate ne'er fanned
Into a flame the spirit hand
That points to power calm,
He would have proved by verse and text
That in importance it was next
Unto the C. P. R., which lies
A witness to sunset and rise,
And Beaven's fame in all Victoria
Had been proclaimed with many a gloria.

But Beaven, being in opposition,
Makes things appear quite otherwise,
Hence he assails, with a petition
Before the N. & S. commission,
The conduct of his adversaries,
Assails them he with fiery speech,
Whose vehemence is meant to reach,
Not with convincing force, his hearers,
But those outside, to him adherers,
For well he knows that old time trick,
Sling mud enough and some will stick.

I happened to meet several gentlemen from Nanaimo, the other day, and the impression left on my mind, after discussing political matters with them, was that Mr. J. McGregor will be the next member for the Coal City. Each and every one of them believed that apart from other considerations, his personal popularity gave him an advantage which his opponent would find it extremely difficult to overcome, and as in addition to this the majority of the electors failed to foresee any good could accrue either to labor generally or to colliery labor in particular from a continuation of Mr. Keith's stewardship, Mr. McGregor's election seems assured. Conceding that Mr. McGregor will be elected, it looks very probable that the Government will make a clean sweep on the Island. Outside of Victoria, they will carry every seat, and in Victoria itself the odds seem in favor of the Government candidates.

AN INDEPENDENT'S KICK.

Call it politics if you will,
And if you will you may,
But when men stack the cards like that,
For myself, I don't play.
Here's Beaven says that D. revoked,
That Forster saw him do it,
And goes before the Royal Com.
To try to make him rue it.
There Beaven hopes to score a point,
But Forster stays away,
And if the trump card does not suit,
He will refuse to play.
A very cunning game forsooth
A little too well planned,
To try and hold the Premier
Whilst Forster stacks a hand,
And lest perchance a card falls in
That is not on the list,
Cotton comes down with many a frown
Of wisdom to assist,
But what a policy they evoke,
A platform national,
That every plank contains but one,
And that one rational.
I've seen the shellman twist the shells,
I've tried to find the pea,
But that was quite an easy game
To finding their policy.

It has been remarked by the enemies of THE HOME JOURNAL—especially the *Colonist* and the *Times*—that while this paper never failed to announce the additions to its subscription list, it rarely if ever referred to those who had stopped their papers. I am free to confess that perhaps THE HOME JOURNAL has been a little backward in this respect in the past, but in the future it proposes to adopt a different plan. This week, one name has been marked off the list—that of Mr

James Forman. This gentleman advances as his reason for discontinuing his subscription to the paper that he feels the item which recently appeared in this journal auent the call of a clergyman to St. Andrew's was a positive insult to Rev. Mr. Clay and the church. It will seem strange to many that a man who is not even a prominent person in the community should feel himself constrained to fight single-handed and alone the battles of the large and highly intelligent body of ladies and gentlemen composing the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. It speaks volumes for the bravery of Mr. Forman. But Mr. Forman, representing the congregation of St. Andrew's church, is apparently not satisfied with discontinuing his paper, but he gets positively impudent. I forgive him for this, however; a man who assumes the responsibility of a fight for a whole congregation is likely to become irritable now and again.

There is one inference to be drawn from Mr. Forman's letter which must not, however, be passed over lightly. He insinuates that the writer of the article last week knows nothing about the Presbyterian church. Right here I would inform Mr. Forman that so far from being ignorant of the doctrines of the Presbyterian church, the writer of the article claims to have a very thorough and exhaustive knowledge of that religion. When it is charged that I am interfering with a church I know nothing of, my mind wanders back to the old white frame church in Lanark County, where I first imbibed the true spirit of Presbyterianism and solved to my own satisfaction as well as that of my religious instructor, the proposition of man's chief end. Is it any wonder then that my auld kirk blood boils when I am told that I know naught of the Presbyterian church?

To show that I am in earnest on this subject, I will engage to meet Mr. James Forman on any public platform in this city, and discuss church matters with him, a committee selected from the following well known Scotch Covenanters to decide who possesses the greatest knowledge of the subject: Dr. Milne, M.P.P., Wm. Templeman, J. B. McKilligan, Frank Beunnett, Robert Houston, Thos. Alice, R. McMicking and Daniel Campbell. Although I may be a little rusty on church matters now, I will agree to recite without prompting the 107 questions and answers contained in the Shorter Catechism with the proofs from the scriptures; and I will further engage to recite the full thirty-three chapters of the Confession of Faith. If Mr. Forman has any ambition to set up his knowledge against mine, he can signify his intention of accepting this challenge by dropping a courteous letter to this office, after which

the necessary arrangements for the meeting will be completed.

Dog days are coming round when the festive dog catcher will go prowling around at all hours seeking for unwary and untagged canines. If he direct his efforts to the myriads of pedigreeless curs and barking, yelping mongrels that make the night hideous and life by day a burden, the dog catcher will earn the heartfelt thanks of a long suffering community. No one can find fault with any person keeping a well bred dog, for man can have no nobler or more faithful companion or friend in the animal world, but what the public has to complain of is the host of low bred nonentities that crowd the streets, ownerless, hungry-looking and lost. Next to this is the dog which lies waiting at his master's gate on a lonely street of a dark night, and rushes out with a snap and a snarl at the unsuspecting pedestrian, whose senses are half startled out of him by this unexpected recognition. Mr. Dog catcher need be at no loss to find these animals; he cannot fail to see some scores of them in a day's walk, and if he cannot see them, the Council should supply him with official spectacles. It is surprising what discrimination he uses in the selection he makes of canines which he wishes to entertain at the civic expense. In the majority of cases, they are valuable dogs that are noosed, the idea evidently being to raise revenue, as it is certain no one will be found to redeem the worthless curs that throng the thoroughfares, whereas one would have thought that primarily the object of the dog catcher would be to lessen as far as practicable the number of these public nuisances. Evidently this is the intention of the city in imposing a dog tax, for it could never amount to any appreciable revenue.

Before our next issue, another anniversary of the Queen's Birthday will have come and gone, and another milestone in the national life of Great Britain and her dependencies will have been passed. Queen Victoria, on the 24th of the present month will have reached the grand old age of 75 years. For 57 years she has ruled over the greatest nation in the world, and not only has she won the love of her subjects, but she has done a great deal towards popularizing monarchical institutions. Her influence for good has been felt in every quarter of the globe, and to day she is pointed out to all as a good ruler and a model woman. It is fitting that the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday should be observed in Victoria, and the friends who visit us next week will no doubt join with us as we proclaim aloud "God Save the Queen."

PERE GRINATOR.

TENNYSON OVER HIS WINE.

But the first thing he did was to produce a magnum of wonderful sherry, 30 years old, which had been sent him by a poetic wine dealer. Such wine I never before tasted. "It was meant to be drunk by Cleopatra or Catherine of Russia," said Tennyson. We had two glasses apiece, when he said: "To-night you shall help me drink one of the few bottles of my Waterloo—1815." The bottle was brought, and after another glass all round, Tennyson took up "The Idyls of the King."

Lord Tennyson was fond of a glass of sound port. Upon one occasion he pressed Mr. Irving to take a glass of the precious liquid. Mr. Irving did as he was desired, but, not being a port drinker, sipped it very slowly. Before he had finished it, the decanter from which the bard had been automatically replenishing his goblet was empty. Lord Tennyson bade the butler bring a fresh supply, and, turning to his guest, said, dryly: "Do you always drink a bottle of port, Mr. Irving, after dinner?"—*J. Cuming Walter.*

A CHANCE FOR CONSOLATION.

There was a backward student at Balliol who, for failing to pass an examination in Greek, was "sent down." His mother went to see the master, Dr. Jowett, and explained to him what an excellent lad her son was. "It is a hard experience for him, this disgrace," said the old lady; "but he will have the consolation of religion, and there is always one book to which he can turn."

Jowett eyed her a moment, and then answered: "Yes, madam; the Greek grammar. Good morning!"

A paragraph, written "I had some rice boiled plainly, with as little sugar in it as possible," reached the world in the following astounding form: "I had sown vice baited plainly, with as little swearing in it as possible."

"Next Sunday, brethren," said the pastor, "I shall preach on the subject, 'What Your Neighbors Are Saying About You.'" It is recorded that the Rev. Dr. Goodman preached the following Sunday to the largest audience that ever assembled in the church and hundreds were turned away.

Modern Poet—"Give me a rhyme for influenza."

Friend—"What are you writing?"

Modern Poet—"An ode to spring."

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

A SIGN of the times that is worthy of more attention than it is generally receiving is the fact that endeavors are being made on all hands to induce people to return to man's natural avocation—the cultivation of the soil. "What will be done with it?" is a question that I seem to hear some one ask. Of what use would it be for this one and that to attempt to cultivate the soil? They know nothing about it and would be sure to make a miserable failure. Now, I know of no work that would better post people on this subject than Mr. Moodie's "Roughing it in the Bush," a book of experiences in the, at that time Province of Upper Canada, by a family who had no more knowledge of digging or ploughing or the other processes of farming than the veriest child. Indeed, they were in possibly a worse condition, for having been brought up in circles where work was looked upon as degrading, and in consequence having neither knowledge of nor liking for the avocations, there conditions as farmers were absolutely distasteful. But manfully and womanfully the whole family settled down to work and became the best respected and most successful of the pioneers, the descendants and connections of those who made the transition being numbered at the present time among the most successful and withal best posted of the farmers.

In their case force of circumstances compelled them to develop qualities that lay latent and would otherwise have never discovered their most perfect work. There are lots of people in Victoria and Vancouver who are better able to engage in farming than were the Moodie family. They are accustomed to work; but they have no work to do. Some of them are tradesmen who have by dint of work and application become skilled artisans; but the supply of their class of labor is greater than the demand and therefore they are idle. These people are well able to work—and work hard too; if they would only be willing to exchange the confined workshop for God's open air and work just as hard, but under other conditions they might, while necessarily not getting tradesmen's wages, be earning sufficient to maintain their families. I do not make this suggestion in any way in the interests of the miserly land holders so plentiful on this coast, who amassed land for next to nothing and are holding it for a rise in value caused by the course of events with which they have nothing to do; but which their own niggardliness and lack of enterprise has retarded.

I do think, however, that there are numbers of an altogether different stamp, both inside and on the outskirts of the

city, who are the holders of small vacant lots that are at present being put to no profitable use. The fact of these "small capitalists" having acquired these lots is a proof of their enterprise, for unlike the other land holders they did not get them for nothing but have invested in them their hard won earnings is proof of their enterprise. The fact, however, that they own these lots in whole or in part renders many, who would otherwise be willing, unable to assist their less fortunate fellow citizens. Numbers of them would, however, be pleased to see their little properties turned to some use and would either go on shares with such of the unemployed as would be disposed to work them, the latter getting their reward in the shape of the crops of vegetables or other garden truck that they could raise and for which they could raise and for which they could find a ready market with many who have no fancy for the products which the Chinamen peddle. The very fact that some of these unemployed had gone to work on their own account would have the effect of creating for them sympathy and encouragement, for the trite saying that "God helps those who help themselves" is one of those maxims which the ordinary run of mortals are not accustomed to forget and to exemplify. The men themselves would be far better off working out of doors instead of shutting themselves up at home or loafing about the streets or standing at the corners. The exercise would be beneficial and the experience might give them a taste for transferring their energies to the soil, every clod of which they turned over would mean some permanent advantage.

Moreover, the occupancy of land and the tilling of the soil would relieve the labor congestion that is severely felt in the towns and would employ many individuals to whom mechanical pursuits and the ordinary occupations of cities grow more distasteful and wearisome in years, while in the fields they would discover a freedom from those restrictions upon labor that have been imposed by the different trade organizations. These restrictions we, to a large extent favor, but the trouble is that they are at times carried out to too great lengths so as to create an undue restraint, one in fact that in some cases is felt to be a species of tyranny from which many workers would be glad to obtain relief. The men we speak of are not unfrequently the best skilled and most reliable workers.

I may now recall a case in point. Several years back, as I am told, a man who was regarded as a skilful mechanic and a member of his own trades union, gave up his trade in order to keep a country store. For some time he was pleased with the change; but reverses

befell him and he was compelled to give up. He came back to town and obtained work at his old trade through the good offices of a friend who had some influence with the employer. A few weeks later his friend met him on the street and in answer to an inquiry stated that he was out of work. "Why, how is this?" was inquired. "The foreman discharged me" was the reply. "For what reason?" was asked. Then came the response, "Because the foreman said I was slow,—and so I was. Being out of practice I offered to work then for a few weeks for less wages so as to get my hand in; but I was told that I could not work for less than union wages and therefore I lost my job."

Now there are lots of men who are in much the same position as the man I speak of. Their hands, with increasing years have lost some of their cunning, and because they see that they must shortly give up because they are not what they once were, they look to the future with apprehension. What a boon it would be to them to get upon the land in ever so small a way and what a departure—charitable as well as economic—it would be were some organization affected to get people of this class out upon the land. Many of these herds of families, advancing in years, as they may be, have comparatively small children who might be of great use to them at farming or gardening and I therefore suggest this idea to all who are in any way of a philanthropic turn of mind. It would be doing for our people at home what both individuals and governments elsewhere have done in the way of assisting immigration. It will be remembered that several years ago the Government of the Province of Quebec devised a scheme of land grants to heads of families, based upon the numbers contained in the family. The returns to Parliament proved that the departure had been successful, and numerous people who had left the country for the city returned to the soil and are now living in happiness and comfort, the numerous members of their families constituting the actual working power.

With respect to skilled artisans doing regular out of door laboring work, I notice that a number of tradesmen with whom I am acquainted have made an excellent job of the Old Quadra Street Cemetery. Passing there, the other day, I was almost amazed to notice the excellent amount of work that had been done. The spot sacred to the memories of so many of Victoria's founders and others who contributed so materially to its progress has been allowed to get into a terrible condition of neglect. In fact its condition was disgraceful. It had been

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permitted to take upon itself the appearance of a wilderness, much resembling that in Goldsmith's *Deserted Village* and in that other piece, I forget the name of the author, who, in speaking of the slug-gard, said:

I passed by his garden and saw the wild briar,
And the thorn and the thistle grow broader and higher.

Now in Quadra street the condition has been altogether changed, the former place of desolation is getting to be a thing of beauty. It has been brushed up and burned over; the vermin which it harbored have been chased from their lairs and the expenditure of a few more dollars by the city and the exercise of a little more well-directed energy would soon make this the veritable pleasure spot which it ought to be. The skilled-mechanic, when he devotes himself to well-directed outdoor work can do great things, and his trade training gives him the desire to do whatever he undertakes well and thoroughly.

The citizens of Victoria, in my estimation, did well to pass the three-by-laws upon which they voted on Tuesday by almost two to one in every instance. Naturally for the sewerage loan proposition the heaviest vote was polled. This is a branch of public improvement whose necessity I am glad to see appreciated. It was the most popular of all the by-laws and was endorsed by a majority of 435 out of a total vote of 951. The sewerage of the city is a work of vital necessity from every point of view. The Jubilee and Exhibition Grounds matters were, to my mind, of much smaller importance, but I am glad to see that they have been satisfactorily disposed of.

JAQUES.

**COUGHS
OLDS
ROUP** } are cured by
Atwood's Cough Cure.
Numerous testimonials from Victorians.
R. J. W. ATWOOD,
63 Douglas St.

SHORTHAND.—Pitman's System taught in 25 lessons. \$1 per lesson; Evening classes. Proficiency guaranteed. City references. Apply C. D. S., 62 John street, Rock Bay.



Vancouver Island.

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

F. G. VERNON,
Gold Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., 6th December, 1893.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. S. GORE,

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



Legislative Electorates and Election Act, 1894.

Esquimalt Electoral District.

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

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

Forms of application may be obtained at the office of the Collector, Howard's Hotel, Esquimalt.
Victoria, 5th April, 1894.

W. S. RANT,

Collector of Voters.



Legislative Electorates and Election Act, 1894.

Victoria City Electoral District.

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

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

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

J. B. McKILLIGAN,
Collector of Voters

April 11th, 1894.



Legislative Electorates and Election Act, 1894.

Victoria City Electoral District.

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

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

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

Where the correct address of the residence is not given on the Voters List, or in the applications for enrollment filed prior to 21st March last, Voters are requested to send to the Collector a written order to change the same, or to call at the office of the Collector and have the necessary change made, as it is desirable to have the revised list as correct as possible
Victoria, 31st March, 1894.

J. B. McKILLIGAN,

Collector of Voters



"Fire Insurance Policy Act, 1893."

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

JAMES BAKER,

Provincial Secretary.

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



REWARD.

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

By Command.

F. S. HUSSEY,

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

AN OBSTINATE JUROR.

THE jury had retired for consultation prior to bringing in a verdict of "Guilty," which was expected of them. Retiring at all seemed little more than a farce, for from the beginning to the end of the case the evidence had gone so steadily against the defendant that by the time the last witness had been called there was no manner of doubt in the public mind that Robert Sullivan had deliberately and in cold blood murdered Jack Wilder, and it needed not the vigorous speech of the prosecuting attorney to convince anyone to that effect.

The evidence being briefly summed up, ran as follows: Robert, or, as he is more familiarly called, Bob Sullivan, while in a state of intoxication, quarrelled with and lost his last cent to Jack Wilder, a professional sharper. Awakening the morning after his debauch to find himself beggared, he had sworn in the presence of several witnesses to get his money back or kill the man who had outwitted him. Accordingly he had set out to meet Wilder on his return from a neighboring town, and next day the body of the latter was found in a lonely stretch of the road with a knife sticking in his heart.

Sullivan had been obliged to admit that he had met his enemy near this spot, and that they had a stormy interview, but maintained that they had parted without blows, as Wilder promised him to restore his money. There was no tittle of circumstantial evidence wanting to confirm the appearance of Sullivan's guilt, and even the attorney for the defence was privately convinced of the falsity and absurdity of his client's plea of "Not Guilty."

The judge, having instructed the jury in his most severe and autocratic manner, busied himself with some papers, and did not deign a glance to the assembly below. It was, as could readily be observed, a gathering of small tradespeople and farmers. Here and there the keen face of a lawyer or that of a stranger from the neighboring city stood out boldly from the sea of honest vacuity which surrounded it.

The prisoner sat with his face buried in his hands, which had lost their former tan, and were pale and trembling. Near him was his wife, hugging a sickly babe to her breast, and showing in her wild eyes, twitching mouth and every line of her meagre, stooping figure, the terror which held her in its grasp. A breathless silence was upon that audience in the shabby, country court-room; even the baby had ceased its fretful wailing, and the buzz of a blue-bottle fly entangled in a spider's web in the window was the sound that broke the stillness.

Five minutes passed, ten, twenty, and still the jury had not come. A murmur of impatience began to be heard, and presently the judge beckoned the sheriff to him and whispered a few words in his ear, saw him depart through the same door which apparently swallowed up the jurors. The sheriff made his way through several gloomy passages into a large, light room, where he inquired of the foreman if they were not yet agreed.

"No, we ain't!" gruffly responded that functionary. "There's eleven of us for hangin', but Conway there won't hear to it. He wants to clear the feller out an' says he'll stay with us till Kingdom come before he'll budge an' inch."

Giles Conway, the man whose obsti-

nacy was causing such unnecessary delay, was seated rather apart from the rest. Even had not the absence of any attempt at foppishness proclaimed his caste, there was something about him which insensibly connected itself in the observer's mind with the free winds and untrammelled sunshine of the country. He was much the same color from his head to his feet, for eyes, skin, hair and beard were alike brown, and only the deep lines on his firm, squarely-cut face showed that he was no longer young. Just at present he seemed in no wise disconcerted by the wrathful impatience of his associates, but pushing his felt hat further back on his head, and settling himself more comfortably in his wooden chair, said slowly:

"No, friends, you won't ever get me to hand over a man to the gallows on such evidence as that, an' there ain't no special use of cussin' about it, for it won't do a bit of good."

"Oh, but that's such foolishness!" broke in one of the group. "Here's all this evidence that no man in his senses could doubt, agoin' to prove that Bob Sullivan killed Jack Wilder, and here you sit like a bump on a log, and won't listen to none of it."

"That's just it," replied Conway. "You all think that evidence like that orter hang a man, but if you'd seen as much of that sort of thing as I have you'd think different. I ain't much of a talker, but maybe you wouldn't mind listenin' to a case of this kind I happened to know about, an' maybe the time I'm done—an' it won't take me long to tell it—you'll see why I don't want to hang a young fellow I've known nearly all my life for something that very likely he didn't do."

"You all know how when I wasn't much over twenty I went West an' put all the money I could rake and scrape into a ranch an' cattle. Well, the place next to mine was owned by a young fellow—we'll call him Jim Saunders, although that isn't his name—who'd come out like me to make his fortune. We took to each other from the first, an' pretty soon we were more like brothers than a good many of the real article I've seen since. After a while Jim told me he was goin' to get married, an' a few weeks later, he brought home the prettiest little thing you'd see in a day's ride. She had lots of yellow hair that was always tumblin' down over her shoulders, an' big blue eyes, an' a voice like a wild bird, an' Jim—well, he thought there wasn't nobody like Milly in all the country."

"She seemed fond of him, too, at first, but it wasn't long before I could see that it was a clear case of misfit all round. There was lots of excuse for her, for of course it was a hard life, an' she loved finery an' pretty things, an' Jim didn't have the money to give 'em to her, though he worked early an' late, an' did his level best to make somethin' more than a livin'."

"Maybe it would have turned out all right in time, if it hadn't been that one day Jim went to the nearest town to buy some farmin' implements, an' fell in there with a fellow he used to know back East, and nothin' would do him but he must go home with Jim to see how he was fixed. Well, he come, an' it was a black day for Jim when he set foot on his threshold, for from the minute he saw Milly he hadn't eyes for nothin' else, an' she bein' a woman was mightily set up to think a city man would set such store by her."

"He made himself so pleasant an' so much at home that they begged him to stay all night, an' long about twelve o'clock he was, or pretended to be, took awful sick. They worked with him till he got better, and wouldn't hear of his tryin' to go away next mornin'; so he stayed on, settin' on the big rockin' chair with a pillow behind him an' talkin' to Milly while Jim was off at work. He didn't seem in no particular hurry about goin', but Jim never spicioned for a minute that anything was wrong, for he liked the fellow first-rate, an' wouldn't no more have thought of doubtin' Milly than he would the Lord that made him."

"One evenin' he came in late, tired and hungry, an' found that his wife—his wife that he loved—had left him and gone away with that devil that he thought was his friend! He went wild for a while. It seemed to him like everything was black around him, an' there was great splotches of blood before his eyes, an' he could hear voices that kept laughin' at him an' callin' him a fool, an' the only thing he held fast to was that he must follow 'em to the world's end and kill the man that had took away all he had. So he traced 'em, now here, now there, but always they doubled on him, till at last, when his money was gone, he lost 'em altogether."

"Then he came to himself a little, an' sold his ranch, an' went back to his old home to wait—for he knowed somehow that one day, sooner or later the Lord would give him his revenge. He worked while he waited, an' made money an' got well off, an' nobody knew nothin' 'bout his ever bein' married, so he had somethin' like peace. But he never forgot, an' after awhile it seemed like he didn't feel so hard towards Milly, for he remembered how young she was, an' how foolish, an' what a devil she had to deal with; an' sometimes he could see her with the pretty color all gone from her cheeks, an' the laugh from her voice, heartbroken an' deserted."

"At last, twenty years afterward, when he was gettin' on in life, his time came. He was ridin' along not thinkin' about anything in particular, when he happened to look up, an' there, comin' towards 'roun' a bend in the road an' ridin' on a big black horse, was the man he'd waited for all these years. They knowed each other the minute their eyes met, an' the fellow got white as chalk an' pulled his horse clean back on his haunches tryin' to turn roun' an' make a run for it, but it wasn't no good, for Jim was off his horse in a minute an' had him by the throat, an' in less time than it takes to tell it he had pulled him down, cursin' and cuttin' at him, to the ground. Then, holdin' him there, with his knees on his breast an' his knife at his throat, he says:

"Where's Milly? Tell me, or I'll cut your devilish heart out!"

"The fellow glared back at him like a rat in a trap, an' seein' death in his eyes, an' knowin' 'twas no use to lie, says:

"She's dead; she got sick when we got to N——, an' I left her, an' she died in a week."

"I'd orter kill you like a snake, but I've always lived square, an' the Lord helpin' me I'll die that way, so I'll give you an even chance. Get out your knife an' fight, an' remember that one of us has got to die right here."

"Then he let him up, and they went at it. They was pretty evenly matched to look at 'em, but Jim thought of Milly dyin' all alone, an' fought like a tiger. An' pretty soon he left the man that had come between 'em stiff an' stark with a knife in his heart, an' a white face a-glarin' up at the sky.

"Then comes in the part of the story that I want you all to take for a warnin', before you'll be so quick to find any man guilty on nothin' but circumstantial evidence. When the body was found nobody ever thought of 'spicionin' Jim, but everything pointed to another man as the one who had done the killin'. He'd sworn to kill the dead man; he was on the hunt for him when last seen, an' he couldn't prove no alibi. So they arrested him, an' the first Jim heard of it he was summoned on the jury that was to try him. Jim hadn't never thought of giving himself up for a murderer, for he knowed he'd fought and killed his enemy fair an' square, an' he was glad he done it. He didn't see that it was any business of the law's to interfere between 'em, and he didn't like to drag Milly's name before the judge an' jury an' all the people who wouldn't remember, like he did, when she was young an' innocent. Even when he was summoned he didn't have any notion but he would be cleared when they'd looked into things some, an, he made up his mind not to say nothin' if he could help it.

"But when he got there everything went so dead against the prisoner that if he hadn't knowed he'd done the killin' himself, he'd a-thought sure he was guilty. He got kind of dazed at last, an' didn't seem to know nothin' till he found himself in a room with the rest of the jury, an' all eleven of 'em wantin' to hang the man that he knowed was innocent. Then he came to his senses and voted against 'em, an' when they asked him for his reasons he told 'em the story I've been tellin' you."

Giles Conway stopped and gazed steadily into the eyes of his audience, who had gathered around him till they hemmed him in on every side.

"An' what did they do with him?" asked the foreman at last.

"I don't know," he answered slowly.

"It ain't decided yet, for Jack Wilder was the man that run off with Milly, an' it was me that killed him."

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

THE EASY-GOING MOTHER.

IS the easy-going the ideal mother? After a prolonged study of those who err in other ways, and unconsciously, often with the purest motives, work great harm in the baby lives entrusted to their care, one is almost ready to believe that the ability to "let alone" is the most valuable trait in a mother. Yet on looking closely into her ways, and noting the results of her course, that belief is sadly shaken. Let us observe her a little.

The home of the easy-going is over-run with babies, that being the easiest way to get along. Now, nothing is sweeter than a wholesome baby, but who—beside its mother—wants it always in the foreground, its dressing the most important event of the family life, the details of its breakfast occupying the whole household, and its nap throwing a spell of enforced silence on every one within the walls.

Out of the cradle, the children become even more pervasive; nothing is forbidden them, and no care is taken to teach them the difference between use and abuse. In consequence, there is not a clean or whole book on the premises, not a chair that is firm, not a table unutilized. Boys ride the spring furniture and harness the chairs, if they do not hack and destroy to the top of their bent. Girls bang the piano, "take tea" in the parlor, scatter cake and doll rags at will.

They think they have a good time; so does their mother, who consoles herself for present discomfort and the alienation of her friends by the belief that they will outgrow all this lawlessness. "Boys will be boys" is one of the first articles in her creed. It is as if the gardener should let the weeds grow up among the flowers, in the belief that they can be more easily disposed of when of full size and well-rooted, forgetting that the strong growing weeds will, long before that time, have crushed the life out of the flowers, and that even if—by great labor—they are pulled up and eradicated then, they will leave a scarred and seamed surface.

Think of the martyrdom of a guest in the home of the easy going! Not only are the children always under foot, all the chairs sticky, and bread and butter on the sofa, but the small tyrants themselves, with their noise and unrestrained wildness, insist on seeing her, probably still her gown with greasy fingers, handle her parasol and fan, run off with her umbrella, and often go so far as to demand any little thing in her possession that pleases their fancy.

And how is the untrained child in other people's houses? Is he not the terror of the hostess, who dreads his encroachments, his violence among the pretty things which her own children have been taught to respect. Is not such a child the true *enfant terrible*?

The effect upon the children themselves is greatest. Left to their own devices, with their wills untrained, the seeds of carelessness and selfishness rapidly grow into weeds which may take a lifetime to root out. A sad wrong is done to children who are defrauded of the necessary discipline, who are not taught to respect the rights of others and to restrain their own lawlessness. Because of this neglect, they are dreaded and feared by every one who knows them, when with a little control they might have been a credit to parents, a joy to friends and a welcome guest everywhere.

The daughters of such a household come to womanhood with no habits of neatness or order, and no thoughtful care for others. The case of a son is even worse. A boy with that masterful and all-grasping nature, which, duly controlled, is an element of success in his future conflict with the world, needs always careful drilling in respect for the rights of others, including animals. He needs training in personal daintiness, in civility, in gentleness of manner. He is born a little savage with great possibilities; he must be led into the path of a noble manhood. Led, not driven, nor "nagged," still less allowed to reach maturity with all his barbarisms upon him.

Self-training is a thing rarely attempted by a grown man, accustomed to indulge rather than to fight his inclinations. The world will rudely teach him external decency, a show of regard for the claims of

others, and certain appearances indispensable to the respect of his neighbors; but in his own home, in the bosom of his family, he will to the day of his death display the selfishness, the carelessness of the feelings, the wishes of others, the habit of disorder so firmly built into his character in his unfortunate boyhood.

The easy-going mother is frequently the product of a too severe training, in which petty tyranny of some sort destroyed any pleasure in life. "If I ever have a home," the daughter of such a household is apt to think, when smarting under some of its harsh rules and restrictions, "if I ever have a home, there shall be peace and comfort in it." And so feeling, she naturally falls into the opposite error. In trying honestly and sincerely to do her duty, to secure her household, liberty, which is the breath of life, she fails to draw the line at license, and license is as bad in its tendencies as the evil she wishes to avoid.

They were a group of women above the average in intelligence and they were discussing the old, yet the ever-new, subject the question of the preservation of youth and beauty. One who had not before spoken at last broke in, "Fiddlesticks!—beauty youth, bloom. My dear women, there is but one period at which we really possess these advantages and it is one which does not extend over eight years. I put it down at from sixteen to twenty-four. These are the years when we can stand in the glare of a summer noon on a glaring white piazza, without hat or veil, flooded all over with light and sunshine that penetrate every pore, and come out of the test triumphant. Those are the years when the hair and teeth stand close inspection, when the skin would, if needed were, go under the microscope; when, with any sort of pose or illumination you give the face and throat, the contours are all firm, the lines all youthful and soft. After that—" she snapped her fingers.

"To say anything to the contrary is all nonsense. No—we are not really and truly young-looking (I don't say that we may not be young-feeling) after we are twenty-four. And some of us don't last so long as that. I know girls of twenty-three who begin to look the better for a hat and veil—for anything that begins to soften lines. It depends on the style of face. Some girls have rather worn faces from the start. Still, in the rough, we may say that we are safe for those eight years, from sixteen to twenty-four. That is our genuine youth. It doesn't, then, much matter whether we are well dressed or ill, pretty or plain. We have youth; in itself a positive possession. By a blessed compensation some of us are handsomer later on. That's another matter. We need to be. Because the bloom that makes you feel so safe in every light has departed. We may indulge in dissertations endlessly, and we'll never be able to change the fact. After twenty-four, we may be handsome or plain, well-preserved or ill-preserved, we are engaged in one long fight; we are ever at a disadvantage, so far as the maintenance of the myth of youth goes. We have, in reality, but one true period of positive power—that comprised in the eight years just mentioned."

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MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE concert given in the R. E. school-room on Wednesday evening was the second of a monthly series. It was well attended and the audience enjoyed a good and on the whole a well-executed programme. Miss Edith Wilson played, Mrs. Rickaby and Miss Devereux sang, each being deservedly encored, and Mr. P. Wollaston, appearing on very short notice in place of Mr. W. R. Higgins, gave The Sexton with much vigor. The choir, which has got into good form in a

very short time, rendered several part songs with great attention to light and shade. Several pieces were contributed by a large contingent from "The Strollers, who have not lost any of their dash and precision since they were last noticed in these columns. Mr. Greig appeared in a new role, playing a pianoforte solo, and in an old one, conducted the concerted music in his now well-known style.

On Tuesday, the 22nd, a recital in aid of the Christ Church Cathedral school-room, will be given in the Institute Hall, View Street, under the distinguished patronage of His Lordship Bishop Perrin and Miss Perrin. Herr Anton Zilm, who has been engaged as violin teacher at the Victoria Conservatory of Music, will be the chief attraction of the evening.

Mr. George Pauline intends giving another organ recital at Christ Church Cathedral, Sunday evening, May 27, at conclusion of even-song. The programme will embrace some gems of the great masters and will appear in our next issue.

The New South comes to The Victoria to-night. The play deals with the results of the late unpleasantness between the States. While not a war play, it is tinged by the war even as a landscape is by the rich glow of a sunset sky. It is devoid of gunpowder, yet the men who figure in it have smelt burning powder in the thick of the sulphurous clouds of battle. Belonging to the melodramatic school, the play is replete with exciting scenes and startling situations, and with Jos. Gramer and Phoebe Davies in the leading roles an excellent performance is assured.

Of the Chicago Lady Quartette which appear at The Victoria, next Monday evening, the Chicago *Saturday Evening Herald* says: "Their singing is perfect in precision and their shading and phrasing are excellent; added to this fine musical feeling gives to their singing a charm that makes it most attractive, and they are rapidly winning a high place in public favor."

Effie Ellsler will be at The Victoria for three nights, commencing May 24. Thursday evening she will appear in what is being termed her greatest success, "Doris," a new play from the pen of Robert Drouet, which has only recently been added to Miss Ellsler's repertoire, but has made such a pronounced success, that the present tour has been given up solely to the production. An exchange says of it: "Doris," Miss Ellsler's new play, is a drama of domestic interest, written with due regard to her characteristics as an actress, and she invests the role with a sympathetic charm all her own. The story of the play is a very pretty and impressive one, and is unfolded in such a manner that interest in it becomes fixed and intense and is never allowed to lag." Friday evening Hazel Kirk is announced, and Saturday evening, Miss Ellsler appears as Lady Alicia in "A Woman Power."

A notice of the Cantata at the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Thursday evening, was received too late for publication.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The sale of work, concert and dance, given by the Hebrew Ladies' Association was successful in every respect. The concert commenced with a solo by Mr. Sehl, and was followed by the following numbers: Duet, Mrs. Salmon and Miss Franck; recitation, Miss Brash; harmonica solo, Mr. Hill; duet, Haunah Aaronson and Nettie Cohen; and recitation, J. Cohen.

Last Tuesday evening the ladies of St. James gave another of their enjoyable dances. There were about 60 persons present and the evening was pronounced a pleasant one by those who attended. Richardson's orchestra supplied the music.

A surprise party was held at the residence of Mr. King, corner Douglas and Humboldt streets, last Wednesday. The Bantly family furnished the music.

The Orangemen will give a social dance next Wednesday evening. The music will be supplied by the Bantly family.

Mr. George Denny, of the Times, is suffering from a severe attack of sciatica, down in California.

Mr. Gordon Hunter, barrister, etc., has gone up to Nelson on professional business.

As we go to press H. M. S. Royal Arthur is expected at Esquimalt.

Dr. and Mrs. Verrinder, of San Francisco, are in the city.

DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS,
Late of London, Eng., has come to reside in Victoria, and has opened an office at 94 Pandora street. He has for twenty-five years been engaged in general family and obstetric practice, with considerable experience in diseases of children. He also gives special attention to diseases of the chest and stomach.
DR. WILLIAMS had several years' practical experience in one of the largest hospitals in London, and is a DOCTOR OF MEDICINE of the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. He has been for many years a Member of the PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, a Member of the BRITISH HOMOEOPATHIC SOCIETY and a Fellow of the BRITISH GYNAECOLOGICAL SOCIETY. He has thus had extensive experience in both the old and new systems of medical treatment.
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NOTHING ELSE OFFERED BY

J. H. BROWNLEE,

As below:

A live paying business in the city that requires one or two active men to manage it. Will pay a profit of \$200 per month. Price, \$3,000. Can be arranged so that a capital of \$2,000 will be ample.

Comfortable dwelling house and outbuildings, standing in a half acre of ground, all cleared and planted in fruit trees; 1 1/2 miles from Jubilee Hospital; easy terms; \$750.

An acre adjoining; newly fenced, cleared, planted and sown to grass; easy terms; \$450.

Modern seven-roomed house on Jubilee avenue; lot 60x130; lawn, outbuildings, etc.; \$2,300.

Lot 40 North Chatham street; size 52x135; assessed for \$450; this week only at \$350.

Three shares, par value, \$300, B. C. Board of Trade Building Association stock, \$225.

J. H. Brownlee, Broker, 44 Fort Street.

DR. A. C. WEST, DENTIST
Adelphi Building, corner Government and
Yankee streets, Victoria, B. C.

MISS COPPEY,
Dress and Mantle Maker,
15 BROAD ST.

W. J. HANNA,
UNIVERSAL DIRECTOR and EMBLIMER
Toronto 49 Broad St.

The fol
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port of
April, 188
Ale, beer a
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Brass and
Breadstuff
Flour...
Meal, co
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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 April, 1894:

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Ale, beer and porter	\$ 1,125	\$ 265 44
Animals	4,878	1,012 00
Books, pamphlets, etc.	1,775	328 61
Brass and manufactures of..	185	46 16
Breadstuffs—grain of all kinds	8,115	2,021 37
Flour	2,220	708 12
Meal, corn and oat	25	2 25
Rice	2,143	2,144 28
Other breadstuffs	2,675	709 28
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and parts of	419	125 40
Cars—railway and tram	315	41 43
Coal, bituminous	29	6 25
Copper and manufactures of		
Cottons, bleached or unbleached: not dyed, colored, etc.	436	109 00
" bleached, dyed, etc.	6,245	1,529 24
" clothing	2,462	645 29
" thread not on spools, yarn, warp, etc.	42	9 45
" thread on spools	53	12 25
" all other manufactures	2,619	728 45
Drugs and medicines	2,820	2,497 00
Earthen, stone & Chinaware	1,069	381 53
Fancy goods & embroideries: Bracelets, braids, fringes, etc	1,193	342 05
Laces, collars, nettings, etc	280	232 00
All other fancy goods	208	65 75
Fish and products of	1,045	234 85
Fruits and nuts dried	2,905	793 67
Green, oranges and lemons	2,220	421 51
All other	1,902	245 20
Furs, manufactures of	57	16 75
Glass, manufactures of—		
" Bottles, jars, etc.	1,423	423 40
" Window glass	964	199 80
" Plate glass		
" All other manufactures	251	58 80
Gunpowder & explosive substances	715	145 25
Gutta percha, manuf's of	1,206	303 84
Hats, caps, and bonnets, bear ver, silk or felt	2,251	675 30
Iron and steel and manuf's of		
" Band, hoop, sheet, plate	2,412	312 37
" Bar iron & railway bars	1,542	478 21
" Cutlery, hard ware, etc.	2,626	721 06
" Machines, machinery, etc.	2,220	694 03
" Pig iron, kentledge, etc.	1,727	673 00
" Stoves and castings	228	77 79
" Tubing	431	87 67
" All other manufactures	7,046	1,751 62
Jewelry & watches & manuf's of gold and silver	247	80 25
Lead and manufactures of	2,025	622 17
Leather, all kinds	204	39 00
" Boots and shoes	1,506	376 50
" All other manuf's	281	95 25
Marble & stone & manuf's of	120	25 25
Metals and manufactures of	694	105 95
Musical instruments	623	253 70
Oil, mineral and products of	2,727	856 83
" Flaxseed or linseed	126	49 50
" All other	1,416	326 00
Paints and colors	208	39 85
Paper, envelopes, etc.	5,051	1,502 43
Pickles, sauces, capers	1,084	375 20
Provisions, lard, meats, fresh and salt	2,114	1,009 45
" Butter, cheese	18,028	2,810 08
Seeds and roots	803	90 25
Silk, manufactures of	2,919	874 45
Soap, all kinds	309	125 71
Spices, ground & unground	472	84 40
Spirits, all kinds	2,207	3,870 49
Wines, sparkling	770	384 45
" other than sparkling	927	1,007 24
Molasses	23	14 80
Tobacco and cigars	2,224	2,226 14
Vegetables	2,574	1,419 17
Wood, manufactures of	1,633	426 70
Wollens: Carpets, brussels and tapestry	2,224	678 05
" Clothing	615	187 45
" Cloths, worsteds, etc.	4,629	1,505 85
" Dress goods	2,616	793 70
" Knitted goods	5,376	1,614 45
" Shawls	449	157 95
" Yarns	1,267	424 70
" All other manuf's	246	57 72
All other dutiable goods	1,540	611 95
Total dutiable goods	\$179,025	\$56,261 95
" Free goods	25,922	25 92

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Coin and bullion	99	
Grand total	\$205,027	\$56,287 95

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

ARTICLES.	VALUE.
Animals for improvement of stock	\$ 45 00
Articles for use of Army and Navy	13,415 00
Asphaltum or Asphalt	30 00
Broom Corn	27 00
Coffee	7,979 00
Cotton waste	88 00
Dyes, chemicals, etc.	2,205 00
Fish and products of	
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, etc.	17,246 00
Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, etc.	545 00
Fur, skins not dressed	450 00
Grease for soap making, etc.	4 00
Hides and skins	1,157 00
India rubber and gutta percha, crude	
Metals—Brass and copper	464 00
" Iron and steel, all other	175 00
" Tin and zinc	30,842 00
" Other	
Oils, vegetable	254 00
Salt	691 00
Settlers' effects	6,055 00
Sugar	32 00
Tea	1,752 00
Tobacco leaf	117 00
Wood, cabinetmakers, etc.	384 00
All other free goods	1,232 00
Total	\$ 25,922 00
Coin and bullion	99 00
Total free goods	\$ 26,021 00

EXPORTS

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

THE MINE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Coal	tons 394	1,220
Gold dust, nuggets, etc.		23,502
THE FISHERIES.		
Fish of all descriptions		50
Furs or skins of creatures living in the water		173
THE FOREST.		
Lumber—deals, boards, etc.		739
Timber—square	tons 22	300
Other articles		1,100
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.		
Other animals		20
Other articles		10,826
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Other articles		4,270
MANUFACTURES.		
Cottons, woollens, etc.		15
Iron—pig and scrap, castings, hardware, etc.		13
Boots and shoes		6
Wood, manufactures of		6
Other articles		1,145
Grand total		\$ 41,090

Goods, not the product of Canada, for the month of April, 1894:

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Animals and their produce—		
Other animals		25
Other articles		20
Agricultural products—		
Fruits—green		50
Manufactures—		
Cottons, woollens, etc.		16
Iron—pig and scrap, castings, hardware, etc.		271
Boots and shoes		19
Sewing machines		30
Tobacco, snuff & cigars		3
Wood in its of all kinds		50
Other articles		1,718
Miscellaneous articles		532
Total		\$ 2,734
Coin—gold		4,051
" silver		365
Grand total		\$ 7,160
Total exports of all kinds		\$ 48,240

Try Our +

EGG LEMONADE
PHOSPHATE
COFFEE
CHOCOLATE

10 Cents.

Or a glass of
Hires Root Beer,
Ottawa Beer,
Raspberry Phosphate,
Strawberry Phosphate,
Orange Phosphate,
Blood Orange Phosphate,
Coffee and Cream,
Chocolate and Cream,
Etc., Etc.

5 Cents.

—AT—

The Central Drug Store,

CLARENCE BLOCK,

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B. C.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236
Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned.
Orders left at Geo. Munroe, 82 Douglas
street; Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and
Fort; or Blair & Gordon, cor. Menzies and
Michigan, will be promptly attended to.

Bargains!

1,000 pairs of Sample Shoes AT
COST at 94 YATES STREET.

CAVIN BROS.

W. KELLER

MANUFACTURER OF

Ornamental Centrepieces & Brackets,
Corinthian and Doric Capitals.



IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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

161 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.



JAMES FISHER
ALBION MARBLE WORKS,
73 FORT STREET.

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

CHAS. HAYWARD
ESTAB. 1867

FUNERAL DIRECTOR
AND EMBALMER

52 GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA B.C.

POULTRY.

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

WE would like to suggest to the B. C. Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association that a meeting should be called very shortly. There are several matters that should receive their earnest attention, the most important being the reinstatement of poultry on the prize list at the fall show of the B. C. Agricultural Association. Though the ratepayers of this city have sanctioned the action of the Council in taking over the property of the Agricultural Association, we would remind the gentlemen who manoeuvred the scheme that it doesn't necessarily follow that they are to have full control in the future. The Poultry Society should watch affairs very closely, and in case of a show being held, should apply for the full control of the poultry department, and a fair share of the prize money.

Another thing that the Society should take up is the holding of meetings either weekly or monthly, throughout the summer and autumn months. At these meetings, the members could bring in their birds for the purpose of discussing their merits. Instructive papers could be read, and poultry interests in general would be greatly benefitted. Perhaps after the holidays, the members will find time to attend to these matters.

If this is natural with the breed, as with Leghorns, it is a valuable quality, but when the pullets are forced to lay early, by stimulants or highly concentrated food, it is an injury as it taxes the vitality too early. A pullet that is forced will lay very small eggs for a while, and when she ceases, in order to nest, she will not begin again as soon as a matured hen. She becomes prematurely old, and does not prove on the average as profitable as when she is given ample time to mature before beginning to lay.

THE KENNEL.

English setters have lately received great additions to their ranks in this Province, and if our fanciers are fairly successful we can claim to have the best on the coast. In the Llewellyn division Addie Gladstone, one of the best bodied setters on the coast, is nursing a strong litter of nine. They are sired by Hickory Rod, a well known Portland dog.

On the Laveracks, we have the arrived Eastern prize winner, Lady Howard, without exception the best we have seen, here or on the Sound. She is nursing a litter of five, by Brighton Monk, by Ch. Monk of Furness, and we are pleased to state that all have been spoken for by Victoria gentlemen.

Local fanciers have received invitations to exhibit at the kennel show of the Alameda County Sportsman's Association, on May 30—June 2. It is to be regretted that the notice was so short, as we could make it lively for them in several classes.

In looking over a Seattle daily, we saw an advertisement of Irish setters for sale by a New Westminster man. He

B. C. CUSTOMS RETURNS.
The following is a summary of the customs returns for the four ports of the Province British Columbia for the month of April, 1894:

	VICTORIA	VANCOUVER	WESTERN	NANAIMO	TOTAL
IMPORTS.					
Dutiable Goods.....	\$179,035 00	\$ 85,465 00	\$ 23,413 00	\$ 25,412 00	\$313,325 00
Free Goods.....	86,992 00	52,307 00	22,025 00	1,000 00	162,324 00
Total Imports.....	\$266,027 00	\$137,772 00	\$ 45,438 00	\$ 26,412 00	\$515,639 00
REVENUE.					
Duty Collected.....	\$ 56,361 95	\$ 25,080 22	\$ 10,023 33	\$ 3,276 42	\$100,741 92
Other Revenue.....	6,307 77	4,740 95	130 02	282 12	11,460 86
Total Collections.....	\$ 62,669 72	\$ 29,821 17	\$ 10,153 35	\$ 3,558 54	\$111,152 78
EXPORTS.					
The Mine.....	\$ 25,422 00	\$ 125 00	\$ 40,639 00	\$300,364 00	\$366,550 00
The Fisheries.....	225 00	1,364 00	14,777 00		16,366 00
The Forest.....	2,139 00	10,752 00	6,284 00		19,175 00
Animals and their produce.....	10,891 00	3,429 00	223 00	1,333 00	15,876 00
Agricultural.....	1,330 00	171 00			1,501 00
Manufactures.....	2,282 00	1,643 00	571 00	12 00	4,508 00
Miscellaneous.....	4,958 00				4,958 00
Total Exports.....	\$ 48,240 00	\$ 17,404 00	\$ 62,514 00	\$301,690 00	\$389,757 00
* \$4,061 gold coin, \$365 silver coin.					

should have tried THE HOME JOURNAL, as there is a big demand for Irish setters here, good specimens being very scarce.

Dr. Milne sent out from his kennel two Cocker, within the last week.

Dr. McGuigan, of Vancouver, is now the possessor of a fine liver Cocker dog, and Dr. Lefever, of the same place, is the recipient of a beautiful black cocker dog. Both of these animals are of high class pedigree, and we will likely hear of them at the Vancouver Poultry and Pet Stock show which is to be held there in the near future.

To the Editor of THE HOME JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR—The other week, I noticed you recommended 'plucks for dogs' food. If not presuming too much, I would like to say this is a very bad food for full grown dogs. After a morning run, a light breakfast is good, such as 'dog biscuits' (better dry, if they will eat them so); and then in the evening bullocks' or sheep' heads boiled and mixed with stale bread that has been soaked in water during the day, then squeeze out dry as possible. This, with meat cut up and well mixed together is a good feed for dogs.

To-day, you refer to distemper. The best thing for any person rearing puppies or keeping dogs not over the distemper is to always keep a box of Rackham's (Norwich, Eng.) Distemper Pills in the house. Give when distemper first sets in. I have never known them fail. I had Lady Ida (dam of Princess Florence) with seven pups down at same time and lost none.

I have referred to my stud book to-night and find that when seven months old Princess Florence weighed 138 pounds. (In rearing, I used to weigh her every week). I find she put on greatest weight between 3½ and 6½ months. I have sent this thinking you may be glad for the information. I can give you the weight at any particular week if you wish.

Yours truly,

HEDLEY CHAPMAN.

Dallas Road, May 10, 1894.

A somewhat lengthy letter in reply to Mr. Wm. Greig on the subject of vaccination has been held over. It will appear next week.

TIME'S UPI

Remember, it will soon be too late to breed Fancy Stock this year, so order early. Thoroughbred Eggs for hatching Green Bone on order at

W. B. Sylvester, 9 & 10 City Market

POINTER PUPS For Sale.

Dog and bitch both prize winners at the Victoria Dog Show, 1894. Apply to

GEO. A. JAMES, 30 NORTH PARK STREET

FOR SALE—English Setter puppies. Three litters. Pedigree stock. Inspection invited. Frank Turner, near Agricultural Buildings.

PENSARN KENNELS.

FOX TERRIERS (Combined strains of Ch. Venio, Ch. Regent, Ch. Rachel)
SCOTCH COLLIES (Pensarn Gordon, 1st Melchley Flurry, 2nd Melchley Flurry, 3rd Melchley Flurry)
Melchley Flurry won the silver medal for best collie at Victoria Show, Feb., 1894.
J. B. CARMICHAEL, 87 Government Street.

Get the Best

BROWN LEGHORNS
FIRST PRIZE—Cock 92, Hen 92.
At Nanaimo, Dec., 1893. \$2.00 per setting.
JOHN B. CARMICHAEL, 87 Gov't St.

FOR SALE—Houdan Eggs from First Prize birds at late Poultry Show, \$1.50 per dozen 40 Work street Rock Bay.

LANGLEY & CO., Wholesale Druggists,

DEALERS IN
NITRATE OF SODA Plant
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA Food
NITRATE OF POTASH
SULPHATE OF POTASH

NEW QUEBEC MAPLE SYRUP

ARRIVED. [Very Delicious.]
Falconer Vinegar and Pickle Works.
Telephone 473. Fort St., Victoria, B. C.

Ginger Ale.

Ginger Ale.

THORPE & CO.,

(LIMITED.)

Victoria.

Vancouver.

MINERAL WATER.

TELEPHONE 435.

P. O. BOX 175.

FREE ON APPLICATION

To 62 King's Road, a pamphlet entitled "The Great Salvation," as delineated in the Scriptures of Truth; helping the honest-hearted to return to the Apostolic faith.

THE Trades and Labor Council of Victoria have, it is stated, discussed the question of the best means of helping the union tailors and their employees against Mongolian competition and of endeavoring to secure concerted action on the part of the several unions connected with the Council, so as to be able to contend against the evil. It is to be hoped that it will be found possible to do something, as in times like the present there are many honest and hard working white men who are willing to work but cannot get the means of earning a livelihood for their families and those who are dependent upon them.

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

Beautiful Flowers.

MAILED FREE

For only \$1.00.

10,000 Choice Flower Seeds in 25 separate varieties, including Pansies, Asters, Sweet Peas, Mignonette, Stocks, Candytuft, Phlox Drummondii, Lobelia, etc.

4,000, in 12 choice varieties, 50cts.
 A large assortment of choice vegetable seeds always in stock by

G. A. McTavish,
 NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN.
 Branch Store: 51 Gov't St. 9 Park Road,
 Telephone 578. Victoria.

JAPANESE

Flowers,
 Plants
 and Goods.

A Fine Assorted Variety of Japanese Flowers and Plants of over TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS AND COLORS, of rare beauty.

FOR SALE AT

BAZAAR, 90 Douglas St.

A. WANIBE.

MISS BLANCHARD,

Fashionable
 Dress Making.

Tailor-Made Suits,
 Riding Habits,
 Coats, Capes, Mantles
 Made to order in the latest styles.

107 BLANCHARD ST.

W. G. FURNIVAL UPHOLSTERER.

Carpets cleaned, altered and relaid.
 Lace Curtains and Blankets a specialty.
 DUCK BUILDING, 38 BROAD ST. TEL. 540

Madame Pauline,

37 FORT STREET,
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 Dresses a Specialty.

MRS. FRAZER,

Lessons given in
 HAND PAINTING.

135 QUADRA ST

Victoria Auction Co

Auctioneers, Appraisers,
 Valuers,
 Real Estate Agents

- AND -

Commission Merchants.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:
 51 Douglas st., near Yates,
 VICTORIA, B. C.

Wm. T. Hardaker & Co.,
 AUCTIONEERS.

WM. NEAL,

Chimney Sweeping.
 Grates Set and Defective Flues Fixed, Etc.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Address: 32 QUADRA ST

THE British Columbia sugar refinery has, we are happy to announce, resumed operations, slight modifications in the tariff having preserved to us that local industry, which was in such imminent danger of being utterly destroyed in spite of all that had been done to establish it.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

"Motion best means of cure."—Hoffman.

Massage.

DONALD F. MACDONALD,
 Certified Medical and Surgical Masseuse, London, Eng., visits or receives patients at the

LEANDER SWIMMING AND ELECTRIC BATHS.

No. 32 1/2, Fort Street.

W. B. BRUCE,

General Dealer in
 Cigars and Tobaccos, Confectionery
 Candies, Notions, Etc.
 79 YATES ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

Telephone No. 32. P. O. Box No. 18.

QUEEN'S MARKET,

Cor. Government and Johnson sts., Victoria.
Lawrence Goodacre,

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

Just Arrived!

Our new line of Vicunas, Worsted, Scotch Tweeds, Trouserings, 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.

Model French Laundry,

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

No. 25 DOUGLAS ST., near Courtenay, VICTORIA

ORIGIN OF FAMILY NAMES.

Inman and Taverner formerly entertained travelers.

Seamer and Seymour are the descendants of tailors.

Payne, Paine and the like are contractions of pagan.

Tyer, Tyerman and their kindreds were once hairdressers; so also were the Coffers and Coifers.

Poulter was the man who sold fowls; his name may be recognized in Powiter, Pulter and Puliter.

Mercer was a general storekeeper, and his memory is embalmed in the Mercers, Marcers and Marcys.

Clark was the village penman and the father of a long line who spell their one name in many ways.

Horne is an official name. Its original owner carried the king's horn when majesty was at the chase.

Starch and Stark were synonymous, which accounts for the abundance of the Starks, formerly manufacturers of or dealers in this article.

Heifer herds were yeast herds, hence the Yeatmans and Yeaters. Cowherds, Coherds and Cowarts were the men who tended the herds of cows.

Swain was formerly a man who kept hogs, and his descendants are the Swaines, Swaynes, and perhaps also the Swaims, Swinnerts and Hoggarts.

Church, Churchman and Churcher had a father who lived by the church; Brooks, Brooker, Brookman, by the stream; Wells, Weller, Wellman and Crossweller, by the town pump.

Tiller, Tillman, Mowyer, Dyker and Dykerman, Hedger and Ditcher are all derived from agricultural employments; so also are Marler, Clayer, Chalker, Akerman and many others.

Smith's former popularity is attested by Goldsmith, Arrowsmith, Billsmith, Spear-smith, Neesmith or Nailsmith, Bucks-mith or Buckelsmith, Locksmith and many other compounds.

Clough was once a narrow valley or cleft between two hills, and to this word the Cliffs, Clives, Clewes, Cliffords, Clevelands, Tunnycliffs, Sutcliffes, Radcliffs and Faircloughs owe their names.

Hay was formerly a hedge, and the Hayes, Hæghs, Haynes, Hawes, Lindsays, formerly Lindsay, Haywoods, Hayland, Hayleys, Hawleys, Haworths and other families thus found a name.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SNAP SHOTS.

Professor Fritch of Germany states that his apparatus for photographing projectiles in flight is the invention of a little Scotch boy named Vernon, 12 years old.

An Atlanta photographer has completed a series of flashlight photos of the Saltpeter cave in Georgia. The pictures were finished in six days, whereas it required 30 years to make the same number of pictures of Mammoth cave.

If the dream of photographing in colors shall ever be realized, the application of photography to the matter of mercantile samples will be wider than ever. Fairly good work in colored photographic samples is already done.

In squeegeeing prints upon either ground glass or ferrotype plate there is often a tendency to stick; sometimes they will not come off themselves when dry. By passing a thin blade, as of a penknife, carefully around the edges it will frequently start them and they will then easily peel off.

A Full range of : : : A regni

MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' SUMMER SUITS TO HAND.

Big Reduction in Prices. Call and Examine.
The Golden Rule Clothing Store,

W. J. JEFFREE.



THE MAJESTIC
Steel and Malleable Iron
Range is without a peer in the
Market. Heating and Cook-
ing stoves, Cutlery, Lamps,
Mantels, Grates and Tiles.

McLENNAN & McFEELY,
Corner Government and John-
son streets.

C. MORLEY, P. O. BOX 306.

Manufacturer of

SODA WATER, LEMONADE,
ETC., ETC.

No. 7 Waddington Alley.



Once Used, Always Used.

The Paragon Oil Can should be in every house; it saves trouble, time, no waste of oil, and no bad temper.

You fill the lamps without trouble. The Paragon Oil took the Gold Medal recently at the World's Fair. This is the highest refined oil in the world. Try a can. and you will always use it. Price: \$1.65

ARTHUR HOLMES,

CLOTHIER.

Suits for Boys and Youths.

Gents' Furnishings.

Hats. Gloves. Scarfs. Night Shirts. Etc.

78 YATES STREET.

He Aimed Higher.



Housekeeper:—Did you ever do an honest day's work in your life?

Tramp:—Yes, mum; I was a railroad brakemen for two days and three nights. "Then why didn't you stick to that honorable occupation? You might have been a railroad president by this time." "Yes, mum; but railroad presidents has got mighty unsartin' jobs nowadays, mum. I'm layin' low for a receivership."—Puck.

THE JEWEL CASSET.

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