

# THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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

VICTORIA, B. C., MARCH 31, 1894.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1894.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CONTINUALLY developments are  
being made which serve to show that  
the labor element in the United States  
has, with the advent of the bad times, be-  
come antagonized to the employers—not  
as a whole, it is true, but to those of them  
who, in addition to reducing wages on the  
plea of the existing depression, have in-  
troduced the foreign element to supersede  
native labor. This has been especially  
manifested in Pennsylvania, where the  
Molly Maguires have given place to men  
quite as determined in their intentions  
and fully as forcible in their methods.  
That things have come to this pass is a  
matter of much regret; but experience  
has shown that in economic as well as  
political matters crises have to be reached  
before reform commences. Sometimes  
the reformers themselves become in a  
sense reformed off the face of the earth,  
and only a partial step is taken in the  
direction in which they have led. Down  
South, since the war, in some States, the  
endeavor was to in every way dishabilitate  
the negro, who, however, was to a certain  
extent proof against the "hot plowshares."  
Then again, the Italian element has been  
the object of hate, and the developments  
in Louisiana of a few years ago occasioned  
serious international misunderstandings.

Recently, the feeling against the  
"Dagoes," as they are termed, has, in the  
great coal State, been the cause of another  
difficulty, the result being that in com-  
pliance with the demands of 3,000 excited  
individuals, who were quite ready to pro-  
ceed to extremities, the great Pennsyl-

vania Railway Company has been forced  
to promise not to employ "foreigners"  
upon certain extensions that were being  
carried out. The temper of the working  
classes in that section at least is fevered,  
and no doubt the germs are working else-  
where which at any time may develop  
troublesome symptoms. In so far as con-  
cerns this Province, THE HOME JOURNAL  
has ever advocated that the rights of our  
wage earners should first be considered,  
and it persists in that view of the case, and  
would advise that in no way should  
ground be given to the people for consider-  
ing that their claims are not paramount  
in the eyes of the authorities or of those  
who individually employ labor—skilled or  
otherwise.

One of the grand mistakes made by  
workingmen when airing their supposed  
grievances against capital is that the very  
existence of capital is the chief obstacle  
to their advancement. The truth is that  
capital is the least of the forces against  
which labor has to contend. There are  
forces far more powerful than capital  
that take advantage of labor; forces that  
at the same time take advantage of  
capital—the forces of intellect and will. If  
all capital, all money, all wealth, so-called,  
should be utterly destroyed at one fell  
blow, what would be the result? Simply  
that industrial society would reorganize  
itself on much the same lines, and give  
its highest rewards, as usual, to men of  
the highest ability, and the lowest to  
those, as in the past, who could con-  
tribute nothing but muscular force to  
the creation of new capital. Indefatigable  
resolution and hard self-denial would,  
slowly, perhaps, but surely, make the  
conquering force of will a social power.  
Capital is created by this genius for  
accumulation, and no laws or institutions  
that have ever been conceived by man  
have availed against it. The man who  
lives for the future will survive and  
flourish from a pecuniary standpoint; the  
man who lives only for the present will  
surely perish. Ninety-nine per cent of  
the intellect, will, and muscle that enter  
the world possess no other capital.  
Wherever you find capital there you will  
find the greatest number desiring to use  
capital, and wherever capital finds most  
employment there you will find most  
labor. Labor can neither be taxed to de-  
struction nor to a point where it ceases to  
be productive; but capital is frequently  
forced to risk utter destruction and  
annihilation in order to be productive.  
Labor loses little, and can lose little,  
through the devices of intellect; but  
capital, very often through the same  
devices, lose all. It is the history of  
nearly all great capitalists in this country  
—the greatest users of capital, the men  
in whom superior intellect and will-power

are united and blended harmoniously—  
that they come from labor's ranks.  
Capital thus constantly changes hands.  
The men who to-day hold it are men  
whose fathers or grandfathers accumu-  
lated it perhaps, and who are themselves  
unable to hold on to it against the  
assaults of superior intellect and will.

A just recognition of the dignity of  
labor is a necessary inference from the  
light and teachings of the carpenter of  
Nazareth. That "best of men that ever  
wore flesh about him" toiled in the shop  
with chips and shavings about his feet  
and the implements of his trade on the  
bench before him, so entering into  
sympathy with the cares and struggles of  
workingmen. That sympathy is the most  
potent—though oft unrecognized—factor  
in the adjustment of the industrial prob-  
lems of our time. He taught fair wages  
for honest toil. His "golden rule" is the  
effective remedy for strikes and lockouts.  
Hood's "Song of the Shirt," and Mrs.  
Browning's "Cry of the Children" are but  
paraphrases of a good Samaritan. Where-  
ever the mind that was in Christ Jesus  
prevails, the man and his master are  
bound to see, face to face, and eye to eye.  
And nowhere has that consummation  
been more nearly reached than in the  
industrial conditions of the new world.  
Not that all things are as they should be.  
The millenium is still a good ways off.  
There are wrongs to be righted and  
middle walls of separation to be broken  
down. But so long as the leaven is in the  
meal there is hope that the lump may be  
leavened.

For an accomplishment of general util-  
ity there is nothing equal to the art of  
telling a good story for either men or  
women. To fill in embarrassing pauses,  
for heading off an objectionable bit of gos-  
sip, a bright anecdote or witty recital of  
commonplace adventures is the very best  
thing known. Nothing else is so sure to  
turn the current of conversation or bring  
ease at a strained puncture. Everybody's  
interest is attracted and once a story is  
started it is really surprising the number  
of good stories that will follow from the  
most unexpected sources, and a hostess  
may find that her most diffident guests  
shine in the telling of anecdotes.

Every woman should learn to tell a good  
story in a captivating manner. Some  
people are naturally good story tellers,  
though they may be poor talkers, but if  
you are not one of the gifted sort, do your  
best to cultivate the art. It may be that  
you will have to commence by cultivating  
your memory to retain anecdotes, as well  
as to acquire the art of telling them grace-  
fully, but the sooner you do commence the  
better, and you will find lots of opportuni-

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Some people tell a funny story with almost solemn countenance, which is so incongruous as to be as amusing as the story itself, while others enjoy their own stories so well that they win a kind of infectious appreciation from their hearers, and, besides, some people can describe the most ordinary happenings with a happy burlesque of circumstances that gives all the charm of real adventure. If you ever start a story as an experiment you will find as many individualities as there are story tellers, and sometimes half the success of the story is due to the fascination of the teller.

To be a good story teller is to be supplied with a weapon of defence for all social dangers. A pertinent anecdote covers an evasion admirably and under the protection of a wittily expressed bit of nonsense one can easily sound an effectual retreat from dangerous subjects, and a lively tale of domestic adventure will start a round of funny stories and give life and zest to the dullest sewing party ever encountered.

Don't, however, make the mistake of trying to be witty if you are not naturally endowed with that most subtle quality. Confine your efforts to telling humorous things in any amusing manner, simply for the sake of amusing other people, and if you are possessed of native wit it will shine forth of its own accord, though should you attempt to force it the whole good effect might be lost.

It is not often you find combined in one person the art of being able to write a good story and also the faculty of being able to tell a good story. Charles Lever, the novelist, could do both. Of my acquaintances, I do not know any in whom this dual accomplishment has reached greater perfection than in "Kit," the well known correspondent of the *Toronto Mail*. This lady is not only a fascinating writer, but possesses the invaluable quality of being able to tell a good story. No doubt this has as much to do with her personal popularity as with the great interest which she has created in the page which bears her imprint in the *Mail*.

Magistrate Macrae has put his hand to the plow for the protection of ill used horses, and it is to be hoped his action will have a salutary effect on other human brutes who feel inclined to abuse the animals which are in reality superior in every respect to the misnomers of men placed behind them. Numbers of other "men" could be brought to account if only there were in existence here a law for the protection of dumb beasts, but to the discredit of our legislature, be it said there is no such law, or at least that which does exist is practically a dead letter. Time and again has attention been drawn in these columns to the awful cruelty practised on horses in Victoria; any day of the week one can pick out numbers of horses being driven with heavy loads on raw flesh, and other animals scarcely able,

from starvation and abuse, to walk alone without any load whatever. It is to be hoped that Mr. Macrae will have an opportunity of dealing with a few more of the tender hearted gentry who thus treat man's best friend.

The maid was fair;  
The maid was slim;  
Had golden hair,  
Was neat and trim.

The maid had eyes  
Of rainbow's tints;  
The maid was wise,  
Fit for a prince.

The maid was cut,  
In width and length,  
Like Venus, but  
She had more strength.

The maid was good,  
(She went to church.)  
As others should  
If praise they searched.

The maid was young,  
As you might see;  
The birds have sung  
So on the tree.

The maid could fish,  
High tide or low;  
And make a dish  
Of them, you know.

The maid could dance,  
The maid could sing;  
Could stalk and prance  
Like anything.

The maid could write,  
(Love poems, too.)  
And then recite  
Their lines to you.

The maid could drive,  
And stake her teens,  
You'd be alive  
For other scenes.

The maid could light  
A cigarette,  
Or fly a kite  
(Come wind or wet.)

The maid could run,  
Could swim and row,  
And didn't shun  
The undertow.

The maid could play  
"Spring games of bliss,"  
From meek croquet  
To lawn-tennis.

The maid could--stop!  
The page is torn;  
I've reached the top,  
I'm weary worn.

Let Count de Bright  
Fill up the gap;  
Let monsieur write  
'Bout his mishap.

P.S.--By U. de B.

Mon frien eze right,--  
She'd every charm,  
But--vell I cite  
Zes, but's no harm.

Ze maid vas von,  
And quite secure  
Mais--zare, I've done--  
Ze maid was--poor.

While I am in favor of the obtainment of all possible information on the subject of agriculture in this Province, for the benefit of the people generally, I am inclined to think that Hon. Mr. Beaven was right in his motion, the other day, to strike out the section in the Agricultural Bill which provides that any person must promptly answer any questions put to him by the Department respecting his agricultural pursuits. Hon. Mr. Turner defended the section, which he held to be a necessary one, as none but proper questions would be asked. What assurance is

there of this? There are Jacks in office in this Province as well as elsewhere whom the section will give an authority which some of them will not be slow to abuse. Hon. Mr. Turner would not allow the abuse of the powers to be granted; but he does not constantly attend the searchers for knowledge, and in his absence, very much harm might be done. As well might it be attempted to compel a business man to open up his books and explain his methods of doing business or force those who are working on special lines, whose plans and procedure are their own, to communicate one of these official enquirers all that they may consider himself bound to know, to confer the ample powers now contemplated. The law of the present session will constitute officials of the Department of Agriculture a class of inquisitors which it is the desire of no member of the House to create. The farmer, without being compelled by law to do so, will give the information that is necessary to a seeker after knowledge--whether official or otherwise--without any compulsion. An act of the Legislature, whose interference by the present Bill is little short of impertinence. The man who cannot obtain the information that is required without the assistance of an Act of Parliament is not fit to occupy the office he holds.

"By whom is that book?" one friend asked another, referring to a volume which the first had laid down. "I do not know. I never thought to look," was the reply. The very first step in the proper perusal of a book is to ascertain what the negligent reader omitted to discover--the name of the author. Perusal, by the bye, is a term appropriate only to certain kinds of reading. It carries in it a suggestion of haste, of rapid glancing at and skipping over pages which exact no studious attention. A book worth reading is usually worth more than this catch-and-go style of treatment. If you would get from a book the best it has to give, you must be properly presented to it, or it to you. Its publisher's name is important. There are certain publishing houses, the names of which are guarantees of the purity, the respectability, the value of a book. Only a book of good society bears their imprint. A book is so entirely a personal production, so much a part of the man or the woman who wrote it that it at once enters into your confidence and asks admission to your friendship. The day when you made acquaintance with certain books was an event in your history. The buying of every good book ought to be an event in your family. You have brought into the household with the book a well-defined influence--vital, creative, formative, everlasting. Therefore, be sure you learn the author's name. To read a book with no thought of the author is akin to attending a reception and taking no notice of your hostess. Ask yourself again, "Why do I read this book?" If the answer be, for pleasure, then you may take your pleasure easily, under the trees, on a veranda, with head on the pillow in the arc of the swinging hammock. If for information, then you must address yourself, as with pick and spade, to serious bu-

ness, and here a note book and pencil, or a commonplace book for extracts, will aid you in securing the book's contents in mind and memory. If the chosen volume be biographical, it will be well to make a note of the period under review. Every strong human life embraces in its progress a multitude of other lives, so that the story of Lord Lawrence, of Sidney Smith, of Macaulay, of Motley, or of any great man, becomes a crowded picture gallery, where many figures appear and reappear. The fascination which the memoir possesses for all thoughtful minds inheres in this fact of its strong, ever widening human interest. Be respectful to the outside of the book you are reading. Don't leave it face downward on the grass, or open it so carelessly that you tack the binding and loosen the leaves. It is a piece of portable property, your own, or that of your neighbor, and to wantonly injure or mar it is to show yourself lacking in care of a possession intrusted to your handling. In days to come, if you have read with careful thought and loving touches and genuine attention, you will find yourself remembering precisely how a certain book looked at a certain time. It will be the golden clasp of a chain of pleasant recollections.

## THE LEADER.

The public soon began to ferret  
The hidden nest of so much merit.  
They thought him certain of election,  
For had not he confessed perfection?  
As member mayor, in fact, as man,  
He posed as only seraphs can.  
Not only blameless in his actions,  
But censor rude of other factions,  
He bared to brave of truth the light,  
Each mis-step made, however slight,  
To points of order he would rise,  
Greet Speaker's rulings with surprise;  
Hour upon hour would he debate,  
Proving how not to legislate.  
Twere better so, the public could  
Expect from Davie nothing good,  
And, therefore, if no legislation  
On statute book should find a station,  
To Heaven would the glory fall,  
Since bad is worse than none at all.  
The public bow to the logician,  
Will they accept the politician?

An eastern "professor" is about to establish a school of journalism. The "professor" says that he is not going to turn out journalists, but is going to put the aspirants for newspaper positions through such a practical course that they will be intelligent beginners. If the school can take a would-be journalist and educate him to the point where he realizes that he is in a position to begin to learn to be a newspaper man, he will confer a great boon on the profession. A good school of this kind ought to turn out good material for future needs.

The coupon rage has reached Victoria. The Daily *Hoo Doo*, always seeking to benefit its readers, has made arrangements to procure for them the latest styles of coffins at slaughter prices, provided that all orders be sent in on the coupons printed on the second page. These articles are peculiarly useful to a certain class of people at this season. They are necessities, not luxuries. You may not

belong to this class now, but life is uncertain, and if you die without taking advantage of this great offer, you will live to regret your carelessness. The person who sends in the most coupons will be awarded a beautiful rosewood, silver-mounted casket, which will be delivered to him on April 1, or at any date he may name as most convenient for his purposes. Everybody who has tried our coffins has been delighted with them. Here is one of the many letters we have received from coupon holders:

"Editor *Hoo Doo*—Coffin received. It is so beautiful that I am consoled for the loss of my husband, and I know he admires it as much as I do as he looks down on it from another world. The silk lining is so lovely that it is a pity to consign it to the earth. I am going to get some just like it for a gown when I go out of mourning. It will serve to remind me of my departed love and the goodness of the daily *Hoo Doo*."

## "A BEREAVED WIDOW."

What struck many Victorians as peculiar was the rather odd reception accorded the football team on their return from San Francisco. These young men, all manly specimens, and all a credit to the province, went down to the Midwinter Fair celebration and nobly upheld British Columbia's reputation as a country of manly young men. In doing this they did more to advertise the province than can be done by a good deal of the unwisely incurred expense in doubtful advertising, yet what sort of a home coming had they!—they were allowed the inestimable privilege of riding, at their own expense, or a street car from the outer wharf, and were then at liberty to pay for any other sort of welcome they might devise for themselves. Verily a footballer is not without honor save in his own country.

French Canadians insist that if you want to break a fit of hiccupping all you need is to do is to grip the sufferer's wrists with both hands and look him squarely and fixedly in the eyes. For chilled feet that are too cold to be toasted before a fire they recommend the victim to simply kneel upon a chair—a hard bottomed chair—for a few minutes. To warm one's self all over after a chilling ride in winter they say is to sit down, double both fists and hammer your knees vigorously for five minutes. They believe in these little tricks as heartily as any other people believe in medicine.

A correspondent writes: "Who was Joe Miller, the author of the jest book bearing his name?" Joe Miller had nothing to do with the jest book with which his name is coupled, and was not even aware that such a book existed, as it was not published until a year after his death. Joe Miller was a popular actor and comedian who made his appearance at Drury Lane in November, 1709, in the character of Teague in Sir Robert Howard's comedy, "The Committee." During the same season he also played in Congreve's "Love for Love," and later, during his long connection with the Drury Lane Company, in the "Funeral," "The Tender Husband," "The Drummer," by Addison; "George

Dandin," by Moliere; in Fletcher's, "Wit Without Money," and in all of the versions and preversions of Shakespere's plays which were very popular at the time. He must have been an excellent actor, for the journals of that time contain frequent notices of his parts, and speak in high terms of his ability. With all his popularity and skill as an actor, he was an unlettered man, and could not even read. It is said that the only reason he ever got married was to have somebody always around to read his parts to him. He died Aug. 17, 1738, of pleurisy, and the paper spoke of him as a "celebrated comedian, much admired for his performance in general, but particularly in the character of Teague in 'The Committee.'" The jest book which bears his name, and which did not appear till after his death, was the work of one John Motley, a man of good family but of straightened circumstances, who was obliged to live precariously by the inky sweat of his pen. He was ambitious in the field of literature, and wrote several dramas, but nothing of his has endured except this book of jests. The work is a compilation of jokes and bon mots of the time, some of which Joe Miller had undoubtedly used in his characters, but none of which were probably originated by him. The work was humbly inscribed to "those choice spirits of the ages, Capt. Bodens, Alexander Pope, Prof. Lacy, Orator Henly and Joe Baker, the kettle drummer."

Moses the clothier chuckles loud,  
And rubs his hands with glee,  
Full well he knows the sly crowd  
To him will bend the knee:  
For the edict goes forth to the south and the north,

To the east and the west, that all men shall rest  
On Sunday, and stay home to tea.  
No man shall sell so much as an ell  
Of dress goods to make a lady look well.  
None shall buy an ounce of candy,  
Even the boot blacks cannot be handy.  
Included in Index Expurgatorius,  
Bibles and literature uproarious,  
Such as the Colonist, Journal and Times,  
Lest the Sabbath be broken with quips and rhymes.

Sad the fate of that smoker forgetful,  
Who fails of tobacco to lay in a pocketfull;  
His only chance the want to supply  
Is to fume away at a sermon dry.  
Even the preachers—dear, good men—  
Must cease to earn their salaries then,  
Though yards of doctrine they donate,  
No quid pro quo must appear in the plate.  
But Moses chuckles and chuckles with glee,  
For will he not have a monopoly?  
His Sabbath falls on a Saturday,  
And he can sell whilst others pray.

British Columbia hops, it is satisfactory to be assured on such good authority as Hon. MacKenzie Sowell, have given great satisfaction in the Mother Country. Indeed, he has been advised by the eminent British dealers, Norman & Co., that the East Kent character being maintained, British Columbia hops are preferred to any that are imported, and would carry all before them. Our climate and soil are, in many parts of the country, particularly well suited to hop cultivation, and here is one more industry which we may largely and profitably develop.

Favorite masculine jokes are those at the expense of woman's uncharitableness

and the disposition of the female sex to gossip. Occasionally one runs across something that brings the lie home to the door of their male traducers. A few months ago, several Victoria young ladies met together to discuss some plan whereby they could assist suffering humanity. After a little discussion (nothing can be done these days without discussion) it was decided to give a bazaar and musical entertainment in aid of the funds of the Jubilee Hospital. With that end in view they have been practising day and night under the supervision of Prof. Buck, and on April 3 at 3 o'clock, they will be ready to receive visitors. The entertainment will take place in the evening. THE HOME JOURNAL trusts that the young ladies will be liberally rewarded for the time they have gratuitously devoted to a worthy object.

Three thousand and forty HOME JOURNALS are issued from this office to-day—the greatest number of papers ever issued by an independent weekly west of Toronto. The growth of THE HOME JOURNAL has been phenomenal, and, to-day, it is recognized, as a writer in the Toronto Mail recently remarked, as the very brightest paper of its kind published in Canada. It is the intention of the publishers to still further enlarge its sphere of usefulness, and, in the course of a month or so, it is proposed to push the circulation of the paper as far east as possible. At the present time, THE HOME JOURNAL enjoys a large circulation in the east. It would add much to the interest of the paper at home if the various musical, literary and social societies would appoint some one of their members to report their proceedings and forward the same to this office. The benefits of such would not only assist the societies, but would also increase the interest in the paper. These remarks apply with equal force to the other cities of the Province.

Officials of the Great Northern Railway (Jim Hill's) have been in Vancouver and other parts of the Mainland recently. Their object is, it is said, to spy out a location with a view to extending their road in this Province. We can do very well with increased railway service on the other side of the Gulf, with the acquisition of which we might look forward to the early obtainment of those closer connections and better service which Victoria and the Island of Vancouver have long been demanding, but which they will never get from the C.P.R.

Gifted with superior abilities to the ordinary run of juries as becomes a body with such high responsibilities and duties devolving upon them, the school trustees after officially decapitating Mr. Ross, teacher of the second division of the central branch school, have as deliberately replaced the severed head on the victim's shoulders in a tentative sort of way. Mr. Ross was accused of not preserving proper discipline among his pupils—absence of tidiness in the room and the young ideas under his charge were said to be shooting badly or missing fire altogether. Thereupon off went his head. But protests against being condemned unheard gained

him a hearing before the trustees last Tuesday, when, after due consideration of the evidence presented on both sides, that august body, by another decision (I had almost written indecision) brought in a genuine Scotch verdict of "not guilty, but don't do it again." Mr. Ross conducted his defence with ability and spirit, and the result was some very lively tilts between him and his principal, Mr. Netherby. To quote the words of a trustee, the evidence was "a stand off," the two teachers, whose rooms adjoined Mr. Ross', giving directly contrary testimony. To the impartial onlooker, it certainly seemed that the trustees had taken their previous action somewhat hastily, and it would not be amiss to respectfully ask them to bear in mind for the future the little lesson to be drawn from the present case—"Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

Sealers very naturally complain that once more at the last moment they are to be prejudiced by the putting into force of prohibitory legislation just as vessels have all left, believing from all that was officially said, there would be nothing done at any rate this year. I am not at all surprised at their indignation, for the result will certainly be, I am assured, to drive the business from this port to Japan or elsewhere, unless the latter nation should fall in with the sealing regulations. Till then, we may expect schooners to be fitted in Japan, thus taking away not only sealing trade but a large amount of that done by ship chandlers here. The sealers are talking pretty loudly now, but they should have talked long ago when there was yet time. Then they were afraid, as it were, to open their mouths.

PERE GRINATOR.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER IN INDIA.

Mr. Francis Robinson, an Englishman at Buxar, India, being desirous of marrying the sister of his late wife, and being under the belief, as most persons are, that there is nothing in the law of the country to forbid such a union, made the usual preliminary statutory declaration to the effect that he knew of "no let or impediment." Subsequently, however, he was indicted before the magistrate at Benares for making this declaration, on the ground that it was false. Finally, the magistrate acquitted the accused on the ground that the declaration was made in good faith, and this view has, after a careful hearing, been upheld by the High Court. Some remarkable facts were elicited in the course of the appeal trial. Mr. W. Kemble, of the Indian civil service, said that when he was magistrate and collector of Purneah, he had married a deputy magistrate to his deceased wife's sister, the daughter of a missionary, and that this marriage was performed under the advice of the Advocate-General of Bengal. Further, it appeared that the Rev. Mr. Jones, a missionary clergyman, had written to Mr. Robinson, expressing his complete willingness to solemnize the marriage desired. Nevertheless, the principle has been upheld that Lord Lyndhurst's Act of 1835 does apply to India, though in Ceylon,

Mauritius and the Australian colonies such marriages are legal.

SHE THOUGHT SHE COULD BETTER.

"Do you really mean it, Mr. Spooner when you say I am the best girl in the world?" asked Miss Flypp, after the young man had suggested that she could be Mrs. Spooner.

"Indeed I do, Miss Flypp," asseverated the young man. "I say it again—you are the best girl in the world."

"And the loveliest, I think you said?"

"The loveliest without doubt."

"I think you said something about accomplishments too?"

"I did. I said they excelled those of other girls."

"I believe you called me sweet?"

"A sweeter woman ne'er drew breath," quoted the ardent lover.

"You used the word 'perfect' too, didn't you not?"

"I did. I also pronounced you the personification of perfection, propriety and modesty, the empress of my heart, the peerless among the beauty of your sex, a maid adorable, enchanting, and worthy of the hand of the best man on earth. Say that word that you will make me the happiest man on earth, my own Dora."

"Before I give you an answer, Mr. Spooner, I should like to ask you a question."

"A dozen, if you like."

"One will be enough. Don't you think that you have a great deal of assurance to expect a woman with all those excellent qualities to marry such an ordinary man as you?"

Then Mr. Spooner went home.

DOTS AND DASHES.

Plato never rode down a toboggan slide. Nero couldn't have guessed the use of wooden clothes-pin.

Rome in its palmiest days knew nothing of buckwheat cakes or codfish balls.

Cato never sat down on a carpet-tack or touched a buzz-saw to see if it was running.

Joan of Arc couldn't have set a rat-trap pickled a jar of cucumbers, nor cut the baby's hair.

Cicero shook a nation with his words, and yet he could not bridle a donkey or tack down a carpet.

Demosthenes died without knowing that three deuces beat two pairs, and he never saw an educated hog in his life.

Helen of Troy couldn't have sharpened a table-knife on a stove-pipe, nor hit the head of a 10-penny nail once in forty times.

Empedocles was called the greatest of all Greek philosophers, but he couldn't tell where the material went to when he found a hole in the heel of his stocking.

King Solomon couldn't have hung a screen door to save his neck, and if he had been asked to hang a roller curtain or put a new leg on the family lounge he would have been as helpless as an infant.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

**MRS. MARVIN'S** female military drill, at The Victoria next Friday night and Saturday matinee, will be the leading social novelty of the coming month. The young ladies who will participate in the entertainment have been carefully drilled by Mrs. Marvin, and are said to have arrived at a remarkable degree of perfection. The drill is a graceful modification of calisthenics with military step introduced, the movement of the foot being similar to that in bayonet exercises. As has been said in other places where Mrs. Marvin has given her military drill, "if grace, beauty, talent and merit are worth seeing, this young ladies' drill is well worth witnessing." It is understood that several parties are being arranged for to attend the entertainment, and now that Lent is over, it will be surprising if the largest house seen for some time at The Victoria is not present.

The death of Lady Macpherson in Italy last week caused much regret throughout Canada and particularly in Toronto, where the deceased lady had lived with Sir David for nearly a generation, their beautiful home at Chestnut Park being one of the best known residences of that city. Lady Macpherson was the daughter of the late William Molson, of Montreal, founder of Molson's Bank. She was married to Sir David Macpherson on June 18, 1844.

A concert under the auspices of L. O. L. No. 1426, was given in the Temperance Hall, last evening. The chair was occupied by Mr. Netherby, and the following programme was rendered: Solo, Miss Haughton; song, Mr. Brownlee; reading, Mrs. Pikey; song, Mrs. Rowlands; stereopticon exhibition, Rev. G. C. King; solo, Mrs. King; songs, Messrs. Owens and Wallace; Irish reading, Mr. Jones, and God Save the Queen.

The following programme was given by the young people of Emanuel Baptist church last Monday evening: Musical selection, choir; duet, Irene and George Packard; recitation, Miss Morrison; solo, Miss Lena Howell; quartette, Misses McEwen and McDiarmid, and Messrs. McEwen and McNeil; recitation, Mrs. Zillwood; singing, choir; song, Miss Durham; reading, Miss McDiarmid; and song, Mr. Wescott.

The following programme was gone through at the concert given in Odd-fellows' Hall, Friday evening, under the auspices of Sullivan's lodge: Song, Miss Tugwell; trio, Messrs. Spragg, Tait and Middleton; recitation, Miss Bamfield; duet (violin and piano) Mr. and Miss Bantley; address, Rev. P. H. McEwen; song, Mr. Kinnaird; song, Mr. Scoweroft; dialogue, Messrs. Brooks; and song, Miss Johnson.

The Highland Society ball, Vancouver, at the market hall was a pronounced success. Seventy-five couples were present. Many of the dancers appeared in Highland costume. The legend among the wall decorations was "Glanna nan gaidheal, 'an guariebh a cheile."

Mrs. Macdonnell, wife of Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, the respected pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Toronto, died in that city on Friday of last week. The rev. gentleman's many friends in Victoria will regret his bereavement.

An entertainment in which Messrs. Russell, Jameson, Paterson, Blackwood, Anderson, McLean, Tait, Muir and Smith took part, was given by the Sir William Wallace Society at their usual weekly meeting Friday night.

Miss Traill, of Victoria, who has spent six weeks in Kamloops, the guest of Ald. Munro, for the benefit of her health, has returned home much improved. She intends shortly to return to her home in Hamilton, Ont.

A free social was given by the Ladies' Aid of the Centennial Methodist church, last Wednesday evening. Mr. Clement Rowlands had arranged a fine musical programme.

Prof. H. Steel, of Nanaimo, will leave for Victoria in a few days. He will assist Mr. Finn in the B. C. G. A. band and also conduct private classes.

The gypsy tambourine dance from The Bohemian Girl will be a feature of the bazaar to be held in St. John's schoolroom April 2.

On account of the death of Mrs. J. W. McCall, the fancy dress ball at New Westminster has been postponed until April 10.

Mr. Rithet, Mrs. Rithet, Miss Rithet, Master Rithet and Dr. John Duncan, left for San Francisco by the Walla Walla.

Mr. C. F. Jones spent Easter on the Sound, and it is rumored that he may permanently reside there shortly.

The fancy dress ball, under the auspices of the Vancouver cricket club, will be held next Thursday night.

The Calico ball in the pavillion at Kamloops, last Tuesday evening, was a grand success.

The Ladies' Aid of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will give a concert April 10.

The ladies of St. Luke's guild announce a grand concert and sale of work April 5.

Mr. R. J. Ackland, the well-known athlete, is confined to his room.

Hon. Percy E. Whittall, Colborn Court, Surry, is in the city.

Sir Matthew Begbie has still further improved in health.

Mr. Mc'andless has gone down to San Francisco.

Mr. W. S. Hampson has returned from England.

SPORTING NOTES.

LACROSSE.

The following are the names of the British Columbia lacrosse players who will arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: Victoria—A. E. Macnaughton, R. Cheyne, F. Cullin, C. Cullin, J. Sprinkling, Finlaison, W. H. Cullin and S. Norman. Vancouver—E. Quigley, D. Smith, J. Quann, W. Quann, K. Campbell, R. Ralph, T. Spain, F. Miller. Westminster—C. S. Campbell, C. Snell, J. Lewis, A. B. Mackenzie, W. Dalgleish, H. J. Peele, H. L. Edmunds, P. Peele and H. Ryal.

FOOTBALL.

The football team which played at San Francisco last week week, returned home Wednesday night by the Umatilla. Previous to their departure from the Bay City they were banquetted at the Baldwin, and given a royal farewell.

An association match will take place in the Caledonia park this afternoon, between teams representing England and Scotland. Geo. McCann, president of the Victoria Wanderers. The English team will play in white, and the Scotch in blue and white. The teams will play as follows: England—Booth, Cartwright, Earp, Foulkes, Pooley, Blackburn, R. Wilson A. Goward, B. Goward, G. Wilsoa, and G. Goward. Scotland—R. McCann, J. Dick, A. Johnson, Sherratt, Pedee, Dickers, Glen, Kierney, Hook, Pettigrew, Brown.

CRICKET.

During the coming season, the English national game will probably be more popular than ever in this city. The Victoria Club will be strongly reinforced by the officers of the Marine Artillery, and will doubtless resume the position of premier club of British Columbia. The Albion Cricket Club also expects to receive many new members, and the rivalry between the two clubs will be keener than ever. The United Banks have not as yet made definite arrangements for a ground, but they expect to do so at an early date.

SPORTING TIPS.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Yacht Club takes place at the secretary's office, Five Sisters' block, on Monday at 8 o'clock. All members are urgently requested to be present. The business to be brought forward will be the election of officers for the coming season, arrangements for the 24th of May celebration, and local races in connection with the club and amendments to by-laws and sailing rules.

THE QUEEN AS A GERMAN OFFICER.

The silver kettledrums which the Queen presented to her Prussian regiment (1st Dragoon Guards) is by no means Her Majesty's first gift. When she was made its honorary chief, in return for the rank of Admiral of the Fleet conferred upon the Emperor on the occasion of his visit to Osborne in 1889, the Queen presented the officers' mess with a very handsome service of silver plate, and, later on, her portrait was also added to the picture gallery of the regiment. It may be mentioned that, as a special distinction, the Emperor ordered the Queen's initials (V.E.R.) to be embroidered on the epaulettes of officers and men, and when the Kaiser came to Windsor on the occasion of his state visit, the Queen herself wore the colors and insignia of her Prussian regiment.

## HORTICULTURE.

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

### CALENDAR.

DO not be in too much haste when the weather is wet and the ground sodden with water. Seeds sown in wet ground come up weakly (if they vegetate at all), and will not be so early by weeks as those sown when the soil is warm and dry. "Too much haste, less speed."

The fork should be freely used to make the surface fine. Seeds sown in drills are in every way preferable.

Sowings of parsnips, broad beans, peas, spinach, early horn carrot (for drawing young), and small beds of leeks and early breakfast radish must now be made. Lettuce may be sown on warm border, to be afterwards transplanted and treated like celery. If leeks were grown well, they would be more generally appreciated. Beds can also be prepared for onions, and a warm border for small seeds, viz., cabbage, Brussels sprouts, kale, etc. Brussels sprouts are best started early in a frame. When ground is scarce, spinach may be sown between early cabbage and cauliflower.

### ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus beds may still be made; the deeper the soil and the greater the abundance of well rotten manure used the better for this valuable vegetable. Two-year-old roots are the best to plant. Form out the beds five feet wide, and plant three rows—the middle row first and then one on each side a foot from the edge and twelve inches between the plants in the rows. Wider beds are more difficult to keep clean. Colossal and Giant are the two best sorts to plant. Those who wish to rear their own roots should now plant the seed thinly in rows 12 inches apart, in light, rich soil. Keep them free from weeds, and, when the plants are three inches high, single them out, of course reserving the strongest plants. If the beds are well cared for, heavily mulched with long manure in the winter and plenty of salt used, they will last for fifteen years.

J. W. WEBB.

Fern Hill, Boleskine Road, March 30.

It is alleged that winemakers in France have begun to utilize the seeds of grapes in the production of oil. Hitherto, the seeds have been a waste product, much as was cotton seed during so many years. But it is found that grape seeds contain ten to fifteen per cent. of oil which may be used for various purposes. As an illuminant, it is said to be especially valuable, as it burns without smoke.

Professor Rolfs, of the Florida Experiment Station, alleges that "numerous tests have been made to see what effect a variation in the amount of different elements of fertilizer would have upon the qualities of the fruit. The difference is much less than was thought it would be; indeed different samples from the same plots show nearly as much variation as samples from different plots. In general,

it seems that an abundance of potash has a tendency to produce fruit with slightly less sugar and more acid; and phosphoric acid a tendency to sweeten, while nitrogen produces luxuriant growth."

Apple tree planters are running largely to the red varieties this spring according to the Pajaronian. It is well known that, other things being equal, a well colored apple sells best. Indeed it often happens that highly colored apples will outsell pale ones of much better flavor and keeping qualities.

Conditions continue very favorable for the coming fruit crop which promises to be large. The buds are bursting, trees are in blossom. Spring is with us. The fruit season will be some weeks late. The backward condition of the trees, caused by the cold weather will prove a benefit, as this condition will carry them beyond the danger point of heavy frosts, etc. There is no exception to be made of any variety at present, all promise equally well.

The stem half of an orange is usually not so sweet and juicy as the other half, because the most of the juice gravitates to the part which is downward.

In Australia the strawberry has hardy roots, and is a wonderfully hardy plant, that adapts itself to the change of climate from the snowy regions around Cooma and Kiandra, to the glowing summer heat of northern Queensland. Let the strawberry have reasonably good garden soil, keep weeds from it, and it will yield fair, and, as a rule, heavy crops of excellent fruit. Absence of moisture soon tells on it, and the plants die off in very dry weather.

### FRUIT LAND.

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

Winnett & Cooper,  
18 TROUNCE AVENUE.

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

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

Victoria. Vancouver. Amloops

### WANTED

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

The Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co

J. W. WEBB,  
Gardener.

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

## Important to those wanting Nursery Stock:

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

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

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

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

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

### WINNETT & COOPER,

18 TROUNCE AVENUE, Victoria, B. C.

### Wanted IN SEASON.

50 tons Cucumbers and Tomatoes  
Due to arrive in March

15 Tons New Maple Syrup and Sugar.

Falconer Vinegar and Pickle Works.

Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

### USE

### I. X. L. Compound

For Destroying Insects. Does Not Fail.

Spraying Pumps and Garden Tools for sale

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

### VICTORIA BONE MANURE WORKS,

Manufacturers of  
GROUND BONE.

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

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

LANGLEY & CO.,  
Wholesale Druggists,

DEALERS IN

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

## POULTRY.

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

THE special general meeting of the B. C. D. P. & P. S. Association, held on Thursday, the 22nd inst., was only slimly attended. The business of the evening was the presentation of a report showing the standing of the Society. It was shown that the last two exhibitions had each cleared a profit of about one hundred dollars, but that there still remained a debt of close on five hundred dollars incurred on the first three exhibitions. After a full discussion, it was resolved that the first thing to be done was the wiping out of the old debt, and this the members undertook to do by subscription, close on three hundred dollars being subscribed for at the meeting. It was also resolved to incorporate, and a committee was appointed to ascertain the best method of doing this. The meeting seemed to favor the formation of a joint stock company.

We were favored last week with a visit from Mr. Jas. Chalmers, of Salt Spring Island, and had a long chat with him on poultry and kennel topics. Mr. Chalmers is one of the best comparison judges in America—in fact, second only to the renowned Sharpe Butterfield. We would like to see the next show judged by comparison with Mr. Chalmers officiating. We are confident the show would be a record breaker. The New York show had 4,000 entries, and the judging by comparison finished in less than two days.

Mr. Chalmers is also a competent judge of collies, and possesses a rare good one in Bessie Lee, C. H. C. J. B. 3,267, by Pensarn Gordon, ex Zella II. He informs us that the Pensarn Kennels have a grand breeding dog in Gordon, all the puppies of the last litter by him promising to make winners.

The Rev. F. W. Flinton, of Cedar Hill, is not likely to have any more of his fowls stolen, having purchased a fine collie, Echo Lass, from the Echo Collie Kennels. Echo Lass is a very handsome black, white and tan, and is by Pensarn Gordon, ex Victoria Chance.

The handsome McKeon medal, for the best collie in the show, is on exhibition at J. B. Carmichael's cigar store, opposite the post office. It was won by Metchley Flurry; and Mr. Carmichael is also showing two fine photos of her, done in Savannah's best style. Though out of coat at present, "Metch" shows all the good points of a true collie, and, when in condition, will rank with the best in America. She also won THE HOME JOURNAL collie special.

It is said that there is no truth in the report that John Braden, the well known breeder of Pit Game cocks, is to retire from the Government ticket. It would be of great advantage to the poultry interests to have him to fight their battles in the House.

The Hon. J. H. Turner is a valuable

friend to poultry men. Though not a farmer himself, yet we understand that he comes from a farm, that his people are farmers, that most of his best friends are farmers, and that farming, and especially poultry farming, is to be looked upon as one of the mainstays of the Province.

When fowls have a free range, and can select such foods as they prefer, they will not always accept food that is not varied. Instances are known in which Leghorn hens on the ranch refused corn although Brahmas in an adjoining yard accepted the corn very readily. This shows that the instinct of the hens prompts them at times to reject unsuitable food when they can secure that which is better adapted to their purpose. The active Leghorns on the range found better food than corn for producing eggs while the Brahmas in the yards had no alternative but to receive whatever was placed before them.

It has also been noticed again that corn could be fed to Leghorns in larger quantities than to Brahmas, provided the Leghorns were not confined, and that they also produced abundantly of eggs although allowed corn only. Being on the range, however, the food picked up simply balanced the ration, the corn in that case being a very proper food, but had the Leghorns been confined, and given no food but corn, they would have become overfat, and failed to give good results. Their active habits permit them to consume more carbonaceous food, proportionately, than other fowls. Some breeds have a tendency to readily fatten, but the Leghorn does not belong to that class. Leghorns can, of course, be gotten in a fat condition, but it will require more food to fatten them, in proportion to size, than is necessary for some of the larger breeds.

The best evidence that Leghorns are being overfed is when they begin to sit, for all hens of the non-sitting breeds will sit if they become fat. Even the Brahma will fail to sit if she does not become fat and for that reason judgment should be used in feeding. If Leghorns and Brahmas are kept together they cannot be fed properly, as they differ greatly in their characteristics, but many poultrymen fail to observe this fact, and keep hens of all sizes, breeds, ages and conditions in one lot. If flocks are bred uniformly, and the hens are as nearly alike in all respects as possible, some of the difficulties of management will be removed, and the hens will also give much better results.

The Poultry Yard says that an assessor in a small Massachusetts town went to the trouble of ascertaining the number of chickens kept in the place. There were 1,036 dwelling houses, 1,120 families, and 884 of them kept fowls. Seven kept over 100 each and two had over 200. The total number of fowls, old and young, in March and April, was 12,260, of which 10,000 were hens, laying eggs. "If these birds lay a fair average number of eggs during the year—at a moderate calculation, say 120 each (and they will do better than this, for they are largely of the Asiatic, Leghorn, and mixed varieties)—the egg product of this one village will be 1,200,000 eggs, or about 100,000 dozen. Now this in a single town, half a dozen miles from a large city,

is, we think, a sample of what is being done generally in poultry breeding all over this country, proportionately to the population. At least, this is fair to promise for New England, the middle and the western states."

A large number of those interested in poultry and pet stock met at Vancouver last Saturday night. After speaking at length as to the importance of the poultry industry, Mr. W. Towler moved the following resolution: "That it is advisable in the opinion of those present to form a Poultry and Pet Stock Association for Vancouver and that this meeting pledges its assistance and maintenance of such a society." Mr. Harry Lee seconded the motion. The following officers were elected:—President, F. Cope; Vice-Presidents, F. C. Cotton, J. C. McLagan, S. W. Lobb, Vancouver, I. R. Pearson, New Westminster; Mayor Anderson, W. Towler, A. M. Beattie and J. Tremble, Vancouver; Secretary, Geo. Bartley; Executive Committee, Messrs. W. Lindsay, W. Bailey; C. N. Davidson, M. Costello, H. Lee, L. Wrigglesworth, John A. Gow, W. Spragge, G. W. Phipps, Thos. Lillie, Sam. Macey, A. W. Ogilvie, Jonathan Miller and R. Fowler. The committee were given power to add to their number. Mr. Chas. Riley was elected Superintendent. The name of the Society was then decided on as the Vancouver Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

### B. B. MOORE, Cedar Hill Poultry Yards.

Breeder of High Grade LEGHORNS and BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.  
Eggs for Setting \$2 to \$5 per doz.  
P. O. Box 145—Victoria, B. C.

### WANTED 100 PAIRS PIGEONS

Fancy Poultry Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

THOROUGHbred EGGS FOR HATCHING.  
Egg Powders for Sale—will make your hens lay.

W. B. Sylvester, 9 & 10 City Market.

### PENSARN KENNELS.

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

### Get the Best

BROWN LEGHORNS  
FIRST PRIZE—Cock 92½  
Hen 92½  
At Nanaimo, Dec., 1893. \$2.00 per setting.  
JOHN B. CARMICHAEL, 87 Gov't St.

### S. SHORE, + + ✂

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

### nt to those wan Nursery Stock:

into an arrangement with this journal to open a horticultural department, and, at the same time, to plant trees and bushes and vines. It has always been considered the planting of orchards to be the best thing to do in the settlement of the same time, one of the things we have had to contend with in fruit lands.

Vancouver Island exists in conditions for a great diversity of fruit trees and bushes, and, at the same time, to plant trees and bushes and vines. It has always been considered the planting of orchards to be the best thing to do in the settlement of the same time, one of the things we have had to contend with in fruit lands.

F & COOPER,  
Victoria, B. C.

Reason.  
Sarsand Tomatoes  
Apple Syrup and Sugar.  
and Pickle Works.  
Victoria, B. C.

Compound  
Does Not Fail.  
Garden Tools for sale  
L'td., Victoria, B. C.

ANURE WORKS,  
urers of  
BONE.  
equal for Floriculture.  
ure. Make your chick-  
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ov't and Pembroke sts

Druggists,  
Plant Food.

# THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY AT VICTORIA, B. C.  
SUBSCRIPTION - - \$1.00 PER YEAR.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It is reported that Lord Rosebery wears collars even more pronounced in expansiveness than those of his predecessor. Mr. Gladstone's collars are limp, and flappy in the face of a breeze, while those of Rosebery are stiff, erect and uncompromising—emblematic perhaps of the will of the wearer—the envy and despair of short-necked dudes, the joy and pride of the slender and swan-like.

At the congress of astronomers, held five years ago in Paris, it was agreed to prepare a photographic map of the heavens, and the work was taken in hand on a comprehensive plan by astronomers of fifteen distinct nationalities. Work is progressing satisfactorily on the scheme, which will include over 32,000 photographs, and when complete will cover the surface of a globe twenty-four feet in diameter.

"SLEEPY old Quebec," as some people are wont to call that Province, is not too far back in the procession of progress in some respects. Last year, Quebec sold 156,925 acres of her Crown lands for \$57,108, besides granting 37,646 acres free to settlers. Ontario during the same period disposed of only 28,135 acres, but she obtained a better price than her sister Province as the amount received for Crown lands was \$26,841.

THE Baconian theory of the authorship of the Shakespeare plays did not die with the adverse verdict of the jury of litterateurs empaneled by the *Arena*. Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, who has done more to sustain the claims of Bacon than any other man, writing from St. Paul to a member of the *Toronto Empire* staff, says: "I know you will be glad to learn that all my leisure time has been given to further studies of the cipher, and that I have reduced it to an absolute arithmetical certainty, moving with the regularity of a piece of mechanism. In the 'Great Cryptogram' I admitted that the workmanship of the cipher was not perfect. I did not have the order in which the words were delivered. During five years of diligent labor I have elaborated this, and when I publish my second book, which I hope to do in a year, I shall place the reality of the cipher and the authorship of the plays beyond controversy."

### SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

WHEN the compositor "ples" a stickful he usually gets "crusty."

A SURVEYOR up the country has been arrested for incendiarism. He blazed the trees.

LORD Mayor Shanks, of Dublin, is a celebrated horseman. A noted mare of

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Having purchased from Dr. Kellogg, of Chicago, the sole right to use his local anesthetic in Victoria, I am now prepared to extract teeth

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This medicine is a perfectly safe local anesthetic, having been used on over 30,000 patients without a bad result. By applying it to the gums, the living pulp or nerve can be extirpated without any pain, which is something that has never been accomplished with any other local application. If you have any teeth to extract we will do it without pain, or no money asked.

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his has been in use by the writer over 30 years.

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

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ESTAB. 1847  
FUNERAL DIRECTOR  
AND EMBALMER  
52 GOVERNMENT VICTORIA



SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. George Duncan has recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. T. Partridge is ill at Los Angeles. He was on his way to visit relatives in this city.

Mrs. M. Lenz, accompanied by her child and nurse, has gone to San Francisco on a visit.

Mrs. E. E. Blackwood and family and Miss Jackson, have returned from an extended visit to Southern California.

Mr. H. C. Macaulay has sufficiently recovered from an operation recently performed at the Jubilee Hospital so as to be able to be out again.

The second annual ball of the James Bay Athletic Association was held in the gymnasium hall, last Wednesday night. About fifty couples took part in the first dance, the lancers, the set of honor for which was composed as follows: His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. White, James Yates and Mrs. Dewdney, Mr. Langton and Mrs. Erb, Mr. Dallain and Mrs. W. R. Higgins.

"Work, work, work,  
Till eyes are heavy and dim."  
If your eyes feel like that, either from overwork or failing sight, you need glasses, good ones, and at once. If you will call at 63 Government street, Pennock & Lowe will test your sight and supply you with a pair of Lawrence's celebrated glasses at commercial prices.

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

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Your Hair!

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## NO CHINESE LABOR!

We are not at all surprised that the Trades and Labor Council should, in view of the stories which have been in circulation put themselves on record by way of protest against the employment of Chinese labor in connection with the Esquimalt fortifications. They are a Dominion as well as an Imperial work, and, in view of Hong Kong being a British colony, to which many Chinese profess to belong, it may be that the authorities at home will fail to see matters in the same light as they are viewed by our people here. We want as much as possible of the work to be done by home labor, of which there is any quantity that cannot at present find means of utilization.

We hope that the petition already presented by Col. Prior, and backed up by the Trades and Labor Council will have due weight with the Governments of the Dominion and the Empire. There ought, in this particular, to be a proper demonstration of the advantages of protection. That policy was introduced into this country and has been operated with the ostensible object of promoting the interests of home industry. We cannot call Chinese labor home industry; let us have the principle carried to its legitimate conclusions in connection with the fortifications. The principle of protection does not exactly comport with the trade policy of the Mother land, but the sentiment in its favor is growing there. Let Canada insist at least on its being carried out here.—*Commercial Journal.*

## GREENLAND'S CRYOLITE MINE.

In the month of April of every year a curious fleet of vessels that at that time is usually scattered about at the widest intervals in the ports along both coasts of the Atlantic Ocean puts to sea and heads away for a point in the lee of Cape Desolation, on the southwest coast of Greenland. The ships of this fleet are the strongest and best of canvas and are aloft, while the hull is not only as strong everywhere, but is built solid and bows, covered with an extra layer of plank there, and then armored with steel plates. The passage before this fleet is at the best, one of the most arduous in the world. The destination is but a few miles south of the arctic circle. An ocean river sweeps along the coast, bearing masses of field ice hundreds of miles in extent, and into and across this barrier the fleet must fight its way to the harbor for which it is bound, and when loaded there the fight must again be undertaken in order to return. It is a fight fit to turn a landsman's hair gray even under the most favorable circumstance; but when the gales arise, and especially gales from the south, and their black fogs, the position of the ship as it tosses about between the threatening ice masses is so frightful as to be beyond the power of man to describe. During last summer, out of a dozen ships that attempted the passage one succeeded, after beating about in the ice for over thirty days; two failed to get in and returned with crews almost worn out and starved, while a fourth was never heard of after leaving port. The rest had very successful voyages, happening to find the ice fields open. The voyage is undertaken by the fleet in order to carry to civilization the product of the cryolite mine in the Arsuk fiord. This mine is so odd that it is unique. There is no other cryolite mine in the world. It is worked in odd fashion, by the men of an odd mine camp, and it was discovered by an old prospector.

In 1808 a German prospector named Giesecke went to Greenland, landing at Cape Farewell, where he lived with the Eskimos,

and with whom he traveled up the rugged coast in the skin-covered comiaks until he reached the Arsuk fiord. An Eskimo who resided there told him that a few miles up the fiord was a curious stone, which his people called the ice-that-never-melts. They use it in dressing pelts, rubbing the stuff on the flesh side, where it acted somewhat as soap might. Giesecke went to the place and found at the water's edge a cropping of white, soft rock, that when wet looked exactly like wet, snow-mixed ice. It was an entirely novel substance, so he gathered samples, prospector fashion, and he had hard luck with them, which is also after the fashion of prospectors. On his way home in a Danish ship a British cruiser captured the outfit, and Giesecke lost all he had. However, the chemical world learned that Giesecke had found the fluoride of sodium and aluminum, and it was named cryolite, which means ice-stone.

No one but chemical students took note of it, however, until Prof. J. Thomsen, of Denmark, made some experiments with it about 45 years after it was found, and demonstrated that chemically pure alum could be cheaply made from it as well as sal-soda, bicarbonate of soda and some other useful substances. So a company to work the mine was formed, and, about 1860, men and materials were sent up there to mine the stuff and ship it to Copenhagen. Thereat Ivigtut came into existence as a mine camp, and it is to this day the only white settlement in Greenland. It is, of course, a Dutch settlement, for Greenland is one of the colonies of good old King Christian. First of all they built a house to live in, using timber and boards to build up walls and stuffing the spaces between ceilings with moss. Then most of the houses were shingled over all, but that built for the superintendent was covered with smooth Norway pine. There were double doors and double floors and double windows, and the best of coal-burning stoves, while huge coal bins were erected close by. So, the storehouses to hold other supplies sufficient to last three years were erected and filled, and they have been kept full continuously.

The cryolite deposit was walled in and covered over with gray granite. When the covering had been cleared off they found a mass of pure white cryolite about 600 feet long and 200 feet wide. Investigation showed that this was the top of a pocket or chimney of the material that plunged down to an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon into the mountain that rises there. It was also learned that the cryolite, though pure on top, was mixed with much carbonate of iron in the chimney of ore.

For several years the working of the deposit did not pay, but in 1864 a Yankee firm, contracted to take two thirds of all that the mine could produce, and since then the mine men have been getting rich while paying the crown a royalty of one-fifth. The most interesting use made of the stuff is in the production of aluminum, the metal that has made such rapid strides in the arts recently.

Not only are the homes of the miners odd. It is an odd community. It consists of 180 men and three women in summer, and sixty men and the three women in winter.

The women of the camp are interesting. The superintendent only is allowed to have his wife and children and a maid with him. Two children have been born in the superintendent's home in this odd camp. The first, it is interesting to know, was Dan Smith, the artist, whose father was the first superintendent of the mine. The third woman of the camp is Maria, a very fat and very jolly old Eskimo. She and her son Julius have a little stone house by themselves, and both are employed as servants.

## THE TALE OF POVERTY.

YOU MAY NOT BELIEVE IT, BUT THE POOR ARE GENEROUS.

They Are Not as Unyielding as Mountains Nor as Cruel as the Sea, When They Listen to a Tale of Woe Like or Worse Than Their Own.

Go often enough into any humble quarter of any city in the republic and you will see acts that will stir your admiration for the masses who are so completely unknown. You might suppose that in their narrow dingy abodes, ill-fed and ill-clad, ever fighting the hard fierce battle of life, they would be as savages. Why or how should they have minds to think of, souls to feel for, the woes of the unfortunates about them? They could not be blamed if they were unyielding as the mountains, as cruel as the sea. Are they? Let us look!

In this tenement, consisting of three little rooms, is a family of six—four small children. The parents are ill, caused by bad air and insufficient food, and may die. The neighbors have given of their slender store to buy a few comforts. Two women across the dirty hall have left their washing, and are taking care of the little folk. When that is done they will prepare the simple meal, will administer the medicine prescribed, will put the tenement to rights so far as it may be righted. In these plain offices they will occupy four or five hours, most precious to them in earning their daily stipend, and never think how good they are. Other women will then come in and watch by turns with the sick couple. So these invaluable kindnesses will continue until death or recovery makes their service for the time superfluous.

In a dark basement, through whose rattling windows the noonday light scarcely struggles, a baby has just been born. It lies wailing on a soiled, ragged quilt, as if to protest against entering so grim a corner of a relentless world. The mother, young and not uncomely, appears happy, even in that dismal cellar, smiling faintly at a wrinkled female, who, having volunteered for the occasion, has hobbled down from the top story to render, unsolicited and unrecompensed, such assistance as she may. Other elderly females, hearing of the new birth, are brought thither by sympathy with the event, and are eager to proffer their assistance. The father, ordained like his order to repeated paternity, was called away at sunrise to his task—cleaning the streets—and knows not yet what his fellow scavengers, unconscious of sarcasm, term his good luck. He will be only less happy than his wife when he is told of what has occurred in his absence.

Happy? Can he be happy, born to indigence, ceaseless labor, and ever-frowning destiny? The majority of the prosperous would be in the depths of despair, would hardly care to live, were their lot his or hers. Surely happiness is relative. The very poor, invariably wretched as they must appear to the rich, have their compensations, after all. One of these is the will, without pondering or self-felicitation, to do good where good is most needed and fortune most malignant.

The poor, in order to be resigned to the world, must be optimists. May it not be that they who have least cause for contentment possess the largest share. May not the poor be too engrossed in austere bread-winning to reflect on what constitutes contentment? Is not there formless faith generated by lack of leisure, by grinding, consuming toil? Can this be another disguised compensation?—*Harper's Weekly.*

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## ON ENGLISH COURSING.

Without a doubt the British Islands are par excellence the home of hunting, and until recent years, the first place in horse racing was held by the English turf. But there is a sport known in this country which far excels horse racing in point of excitement, exercise for the spectators and in being free from any chance for "crooked" work. I allude to coursing.

Coursing means the hunting of a hare, not with a pack of hounds or harriers, but with a single greyhound, or, more generally, with two. Since public coursing became a recognized fact there have been three varieties of the sport: Private coursing, in which a person or party of friends "course" for their own pleasure, and open and inclosed coursing meetings.

Open coursing meetings consist in a series of "courses" or matches run in public in the open country, where the hares are in their native state. An "inclosed" meeting is one where the hares are, some time previous to the meeting, driven into a paddock at one end of a large inclosed field in which all of the courses are run. It is at these meetings that the trials of "saplings" or young dogs are always made in order that the dogs may not be overtaxed in the open country.

The origin of this sport is uncertain; but we know that so early as 150 A.D., Arrian wrote a treatise on coursing. Besides this authority we have proofs of its antiquity from the reliefs which have been found in the excavations at Pompeii and in Egypt. In many of these a man is represented holding a brace of dogs in leash in precisely the same manner as they are now held by the "slipper" at coursing meetings. From time immemorial private coursing has been a favorite amusement in England, but it was not until the time of Charles I. that the first matches were decided in public. Since then public coursing has become more general, and in 1825 the first coursing club (the Alnear and Ridgeway) was established on the grounds where the now famous Waterloo cup is annually run off. So the sport developed until 1836, when the Waterloo cup was inaugurated as the coursing Derby, and, although much larger stakes have since been established, this cup stands pre-eminently the prize of the coursing sport-men, and the dog that wins it is deservedly pointed to as the best dog of the season.

The coursing season opens in September either at Haydock Park in England, or picturesque Mourne Park in the county of Down, Ireland. Both of these are inclosed meetings, and at them a number of "sapling" trials are run off. (A sapling is a greyhound that has been whelped after January 1 of the year in which he is tried.) The season continues until the end of the following April, being somewhat interrupted if the winter frosts are too severe. Generally in midwinter coursing is almost at a standstill, except on some of the southern club grounds. A slight frost, however, is a great desideratum during or immediately before a meeting, for it hardens the ground and the horses are always in better running condition at such times.

The mode of procedure is as follows: On the evening before the meeting opens, a dinner is given in Liverpool, at which hundreds of the most famous coursing men in the United Kingdom attend. After the dinner comes the "draw"—that is, the names of the 64 dogs entered for the cup, are placed in a hat and drawn one by one. The first drawn runs against the second, the third against the fourth and so on until the "draw" is completed. The "Krecks" cards are immediately printed and circulated among those in the room, and

after a few minutes, allowed to study the draw, the chairman raps for order. There is silence; the secretary or chairman calls the names of the first brace of dogs, and in a moment pandemonium reigns. Book-makers have come in, and offering bets for or against the two dogs at "short odds."

Short odds means the betting upon the individual course of those two dogs. Another rap, from the chair; the books on this course are closed, and again there is silence, and again the uproar begins. The chairman has invited bets on the next couple of greyhounds, and so it proceeds until the card is called off. The excitement becomes more intense for the betting at "long odds" has begun. This means taking odds against the chance of any one dog "running out" the entire six courses and winning the cup. At long odds it frequently happens that as much as 100 or even 200 to 1 is offered; but in the case of a favorite the betting often lies as close as 3 or 5 to 1. So it goes on until the 64 dogs are disposed of, and then everyone seeks his bed in order that he may "be up with the lark" to reach the famous Alnear meadows in time for the first course.

And now we are on the battle ground. As a rule there are a succession of sharp frosts at this season, and the marshy ground crackles under our feet as we make our way towards where the greyhounds are waiting, with their trainers, for the beginning of the sport. Close by are the judge—who is she only one on horseback—the slip-steward and the slipper—the office of the latter being to slip the brace of dogs from the leash when a strong hare is driven by him. The betting that began in Liverpool is continued here on the field itself, and the babel of nearly 100,000 voices of those who have come to see the great cup run is only eclipsed by the "beaters"—the men who are beating in the brakes and tufts of marsh grass—as they drive the hares towards where the slipper, slip-steward and judge are standing, the former holding the first couple of dogs in anxious expectancy.

It is a gay scene and an inspiring one. Thousands of wreaths of blue smoke curl and swirl skyward from the cigars and pipes of the dark mass of spectators, who line the side of a dyke or bank in as orderly and soldierlike fashion as if they had been drilled. Everybody is warmly clad, and among them can be seen the bright head dresses and rosy cheeks of many a thousand fair lovers of the leash—some of those sport-loving ladies having traveled hundreds of miles to cheer the prowess of a favorite hound, or sympathize with him in his defeat.

The hum of the voices, the yielding of the dogs, the shouting of the beaters and the betting men—all of these sounds seem to cease suddenly. The slip-steward has raised a white flag signaling to the beaters that a hare is coming. In another moment and everybody is watching in the direction of the slipper, for a hare comes bounding along at full speed. Seeing the crowd in front the timid little creature turns from it and rushes wildly past the slipper. Now a thousand hearts are beating with suppressed excitement; the slipper has shown the brace of dogs the hare, and the graceful animals strain every nerve and muscle in their endeavor to escape from the leash and hunt their natural quarry. There is a sudden shout "They are off!" Yes, and off with a vengeance, too. The slipper has given the hare about 30 yards—or perhaps 40—start, he pulls the string and like arrows from a bow the hounds seem to fly rather than gallop after the hare—so smooth and graceful are their movements. And now the frantic yelling of the betting men rises above the suppressed murmuring of the onlookers, and every eye is strained

to the hare.

See! the fawn dog draws out; he is full two lengths ahead—his long tail straightened out like a pennant in the breeze. And now they are getting closer and closer to the game little "pussy" and the excitement of the onlookers grows more intense. The fawn seems to be about to make a dash and kill, when—presto!—the cunning little hare turns sharply to the left and the black dog takes the lead. Again the hare turns—still in favor of the black—and now the racing points are equalized. Suddenly pussy makes a desperate spring. She has jumped across a drain, and the two dogs fly across it, landing upon the other side at the same instant, so great was the impetus of the fawn's rush. The hare turns again—slightly favoring the black. This dog is now "one point ahead"—but only by the accident of favor. Suddenly there is an approving shout from the spectators; the fawn has made a desperate drive and overtakes and passes his opponent (this is called a "go by" and scores a point). It is a glorious course and a "bang up" hare. But that fawn dog is full of fire and speed and intelligence; he determines to end the battle at once and makes a terrific drive to kill. He only "flecks" (bites a tuft of hair); there is a short, painful scream from Miss Pussy, who turns almost at an acute angle to escape her hunters, but at that instant the black dog "runs into her" and effects the kill.

Each dog wears a silken collar of red or white—according to his position on the card. In this case the fawn wore the red, and the judge, who has galloped beside the dogs to watch every point of the course, now takes a red handkerchief from his pocket and waves it on the breeze—which denotes that the fawn dog has won. Some uninitiated reader will probably ask: "How can the fawn dog have won when the black dog killed the hare?"

It is because the former greyhound "ran up" more points, and therefore showed greater speed and skill. In the course we have just described the actual killing of the hare counts but one point. Oftentimes, after a long "grueling" course the points of both dogs are equal, and in this case the judge signals "no course" by taking off his cap. In this event the course is run again after the next couple on the card have finished their match. And so it goes on until the 32 trials are finished. Then the dog who won the first course is put on the leash with the winner of the second, the third winner against the fourth, and so on until only two dogs are left, when the "final" is run off. This meeting occupies three days of exhilarating, exciting sport, and it is not an exaggeration to state that more money changes hands at Alnear than at the famous Derby or any other horse race meeting in England.

And now it will be interesting to learn something of the beautiful dogs that are used in this sport. They are, as a rule, rather delicate, but they are so well cared for by their owners and trainers that they are enabled to undergo a very great amount of hard running and fatigue.

Racing greyhounds are fed once every day—about 3 p.m.—and mutton broth, toast, vegetables and similar foods are given them the dietery being varied from time to time according to the condition of the dog. For instance, when training for a meeting some trainers give their dogs port wine and sheephead stew with biscuits and vegetables; but each trainer has his own method, so that it would be impossible to enumerate all the menus here. The dogs are taken for a long walk every day—if possible along a hard road, in order to harden the pads of their toes, and are frequently allowed to "school" or romp in an enclosed field or lawn.

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### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Carleton Opera Company began their engagement at the Victoria, Thursday night. Every seat in the house was occupied, and the repeated outbursts of applause demonstrated conclusively that the Carleton Company had made a favorable impression. Dorothy, as has been remarked before in these columns, is essentially an English opera, and, while it has been changed considerably from what it was when first produced at the Princess in London, it still retains sufficient of the original to remind John Bull of home, and the scenes so familiar in his youth. It is no reflection on the chorus to say that the singing of Mr. Carleton, Miss Vincent and Miss Bell, gave it the second place. Miss Vincent's solo in the hunting song was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. The performance was superior in every way to what we have been accustomed to receive in Victoria.

The performance of Nanon by the Carleton's last night was even more enjoyable than Dorothy, and the brilliant audience showed by their applause the pleasure the opera afforded. Of a distinctly different type to Dorothy, this example of the Austrian school of light opera was just as well treated by the members of the company. The story of the opera is simple, its pivot around which the different characters revolve being the waltz song "Anna in Rapture I Come to Thee." This song being stolen and claimed as original by the different characters, is sung four times during the opera, but, on each occasion, is treated differently—first as song, then as ensemble, afterwards as a canticle and thus never becomes wearisome. The period is the Louis XIV. era, and gives a fine opportunity for tasteful and varied costuming. The characters represented by Mesdames Bell, Vincent, Wisdom and Messrs. Taylor, Ricketts, Imana and Carleton (who was the original Marquis D'Aubigne in the initial production

## YOUNG LADIES' MILITARY DRILL,

With Interesting Programme.

Victoria Theatre,

Friday night and Saturday matinee.—April 6 and 7.

Tickets, \$1.00. Reserved seats (matinee) \$1.00; Children, 50 cents. General admittance (matinee) 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. Reserved seats at Jamieson's Bookstore, beginning Monday, April 2.

in English) afford fine scope for the display of the varied accomplishments of these artists, and the chorus again demonstrated their excellent training and fine vocal capacity.

This afternoon, the Carletons will produce The Chimes of Normandy. Mr. Carleton, as a general thing, does not appear in the matinee performances, but he will make an exception on this occasion, and will sing Rose Marie, a solo in which he has won merited distinction.

To-night Fra Diavolo will be given. This piece is probably the greatest in the repertoire of the Carletons. A Vancouver paper says of Fra Diavolo: "The opera throughout was well sustained, the chorus especially being powerful and well balanced, having, in the opinion of regular theatre-goers, far eclipsed anything yet heard in Vancouver.

For many years past, the name of James O'Neill has been identified, so to speak, in the minds of playgoers with the character of Monte Cristo. He has appeared in other parts, of course, many of them, and is regarded as one of the foremost of romantic actors of the day. But it is as the wronged Edmond Dantes, afterward the avenging Monte Cristo, that he has made himself best known to the people who go to theaters, and the mention of his name invariably brings up the thought of the play built upon Dumas' great novel, or at all events of other dramas of a similar class. Therefore it will be something new to see Mr. O'Neill in Virginus, the play in which he will open his two nights' engagement at the Victoria, April 18th.

Ovide Musin comes to the Victoria April 13. This renowned violinist has been heard in this city before, and scarcely anything can be said that will add to his reputation. He has a magnificent technique, a tone of remarkable beauty and sustained elegance, and a style both varied and delightful.

Miss Annie Welsh, previous to her departure from Nanaimo, where she was organist of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, was presented with a purse by the choir of that church. Miss Welsh will become a resident of Victoria.

The News-Advertiser is authority for the statement that Mr. F. Victor Austin, the talented violinist, intends to make Vancouver his home. He will continue his classes in Victoria and New Westminster. Mr. Austin, who is already known to many Vancouver citizens, will certainly receive a hearty welcome to the Terminal City.

Owing to the late period of their organization, the Vancouver Operatic Society have decided not to present any opera this season. They may, however, give some easy operetta some time during the summer, but next season they intend to set down to work in earnest.

The members of the Philharmonic Society,

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Philharmonic Society.

Vancouver, are still busily engaged reherring  
 Haydn's "Creation," and will very shortly be  
 as nearly perfect in their respective parts as is  
 possible. A strong committee has charge of  
 the management, so that the presentation of  
 this beautiful and popular work will be duly  
 heralded this time. Two practices are being  
 held every week, and the members are work-  
 ing with a will to make the performance, which  
 takes place April 10, a success.

Franklin MacLeay, of Wilson Barrett's com-  
 pany and a graduate of Toronto University, is  
 winning golden opinions from the critics for  
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**THE TRICOLOR OF FRANCE.**  
 How It Came to Be Adopted as the Na-  
 tional Flag Long Ago.  
 Some seventy or eighty years before  
 France was involved in the flames of the  
 revolution—that is, at the epoch of the war  
 of the succession, when she was in close  
 alliance with Spain and Bavaria—it was  
 thought desirable, says All the Year Round,  
 to distinguish the allied soldiers by a  
 cockade, which combined the colors of the  
 three nations—the white of France, the  
 red of Spain and the blue of Bavaria. To  
 none of these incidents, however, would it  
 be wise to attribute the origin of  
 the historic tricolor and cockade  
 adopted by revolutionary France.  
 At the outset there seemed a  
 likelihood that green—which Camille Des-  
 moulins had popularized at the Palais  
 Royal—would have become the national  
 color; but men remembered in time that it  
 was that of the livery of the Comte d'Ar-  
 tois, the most unpopular of the Bourbon  
 princes, and it was thereupon discarded.  
 A proposition was then made to assume  
 the colors of the City of Paris—blue and  
 red, as Dumas reminds us in his "Six Ans  
 Apris." To these were added the white of  
 so many glorious memories, because it had  
 been selected by the national guard—al-  
 ways faithful to the throne and its tradi-  
 tions. Not until some months after the  
 capture of the Bastille was the tricolor de-  
 finitely adopted, when Bailly and Lafay-  
 ette presented it to Louis XVI. in the  
 great hall of the Hotel de Ville, and the  
 convention issued a decree in which it was  
 described as consisting of three colors—  
 "disposees en trois bandes egales, de  
 maniere que le bleu soit attache a la garde  
 du pavilion, le blanc au milieu, et le rouge  
 flottant dans les airs"—that is, in equal  
 vertical sections, with the blue inward, the  
 red outward and the white between. This  
 is the historic flag which Napoleon's  
 legions, in conjunction with their eagles,  
 bore victoriously from the Seine to the  
 Elbe, the Tagus, the Borodino and the  
 Danube; which they planted victoriously  
 on the walls of almost every European  
 capital.

**Where Hot Stuff is Palatable.**  
 The quantity of pepper, particularly red  
 pepper, that is consumed by the natives of  
 tropical countries will be deemed incred-  
 ible to people who live in more temperate  
 regions, but there is a physiological reason  
 for the use of these sharp condiments.  
 The use of red pepper in the tropics braces  
 up the digestive organs when impaired and  
 relaxed by the great heat. In other words  
 pepper is nature's tonic against hot weath-  
 er, and the more liberal use of it in sum-  
 mer time might be beneficial even to the  
 natives of the temperate zones.

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## Division of Sects.

Not counting the 150 separate and independent congregations having no denominational creed or connection, there are 143 distinct bodies of Christians in the United States. These all stand aloof from one another for various reasons, real or imaginary. As some one has rather humorously expressed it, a person who wants to join the Church may "be six kinds of an Adventist, seven kinds of a Catholic, twelve kinds of a Mennonite, twelve kinds of a Presbyterian, thirteen kinds of a Baptist, sixteen kinds of a Lutheran, seventeen kinds of a Methodist, two or more kinds of an Episcopalian.—New York World.

## The Fickle Negro.

In Georgia the negroes out-marry the whites, some of them marrying two or three times a year. A negro will quit his wife in Atlanta and go up to Marietta and get another one and call for his license and get married and stick until she quits him or he gets tired of her, and then he skips over to Rome or somewhere and tries it again.

## That Tell-Tale Beard.

For forty years the principal of a young lady's school in Copenhagen has been respected as a lady. Lately "she" became very rude to one of her pupils and was arrested. After two days' incarceration it was noticed that "she" needed shaving. Then it became manifest that the principal was really a man.

## Her Honored Guest.

"It has long been a maxim of mine," laughed a man the other day, "that a guest should always be honored by some betterment of the home table, no matter how trifling, and last summer my theory was put in practice—at my own expense. I went to drink tea with a dear old lady who lives alone in a little village that was my old home. She was delighted to see me, and as we sat down to supper ordered a pretty china cup and saucer which had been sent to her the Christmas before, brought from its place of honor on the parlor whatnot for my especial service and delectation. She gave me an excellent cup of coffee in it, but I was a little surprised when I drained the last drop to discover that a sediment remained, composed of several buttons, two or three hooks and eyes, and two black pins and a white one—evidently the accumulation of thrifty pickings from the floor since Christmas, which had escaped her failing sight in her haste to compliment me."

## Japanese Girls.

It must be a wretchedly poor Japanese girl who has not a silk obi—a long sash nearly a foot wide, of heavy silk, and so voluminous that it is made into a fold behind which covers half of the back. Nearly all have silk crape dresses, but they are carefully preserved, and many last a lifetime. A young bride in ordinary circumstances takes to her new home clothes enough to last her as long as she lives—a provision more merciful to the husbands than many of them deserve.

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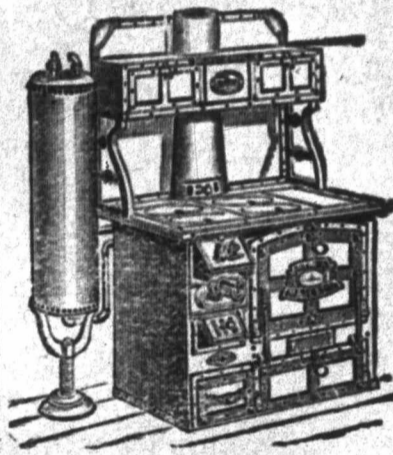
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