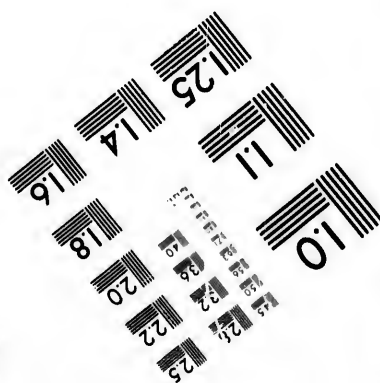
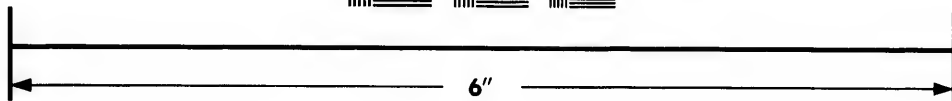
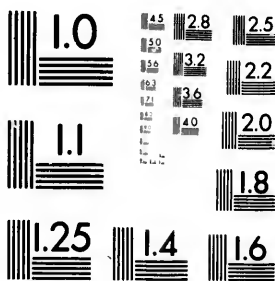


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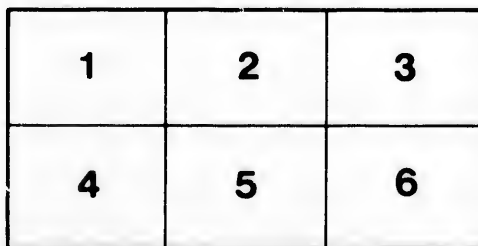
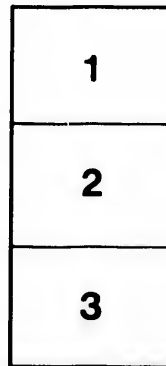
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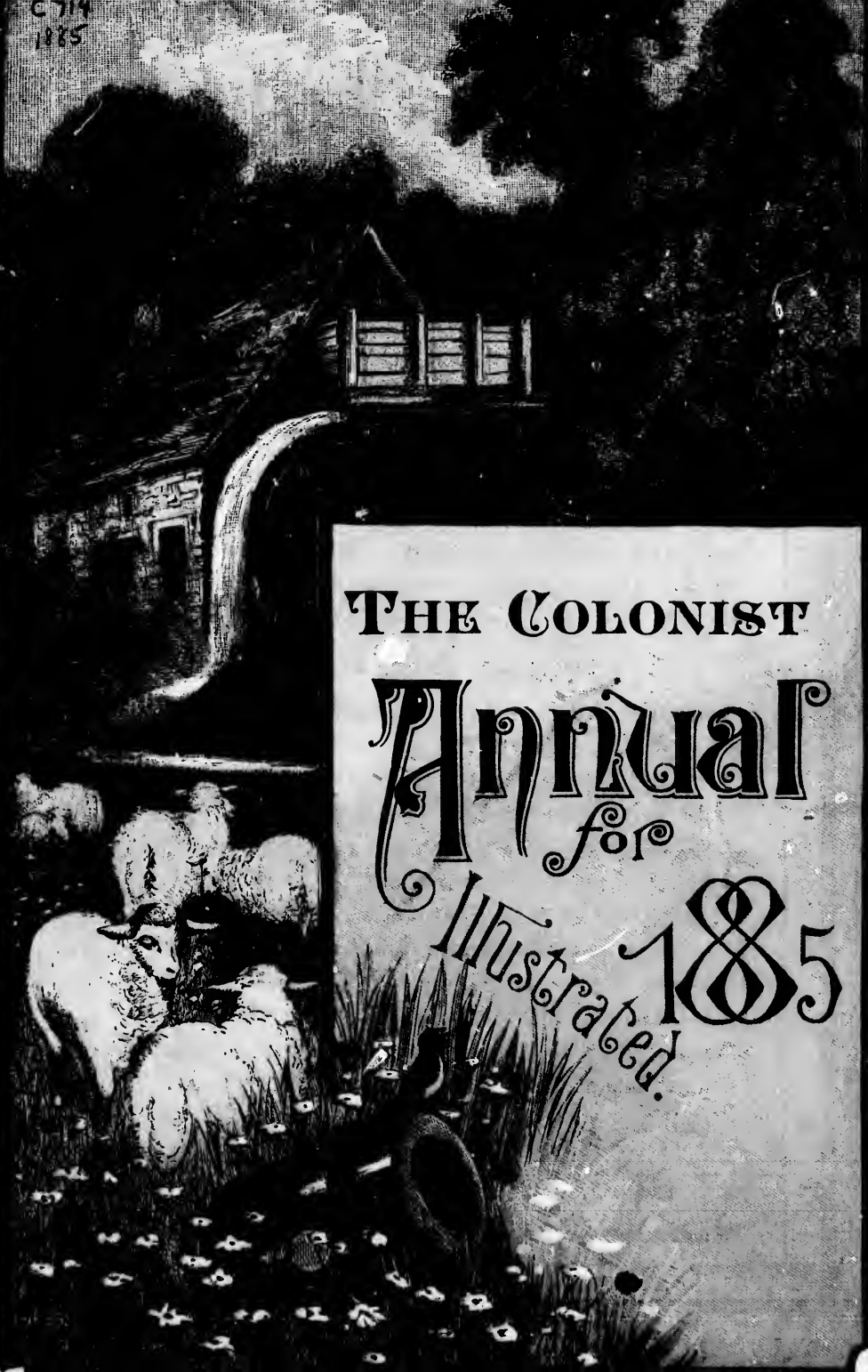
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THE COLONIST

Annual  
for  
Illustrated 1885

# FERGUSON'S

is already a household word—why? Because it has been found that the establishment of J. B. FERGUSON & Co., Government Street, Victoria, is the best place in British Columbia to obtain anything you want usually kept by a first class Book and Stationery House. In our specialties we defy successful competition, and in every line our study has been to supply the best goods at fair prices. Some of our specialties:

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Our Manillas are the best made in Canada, and our Paper Bags are the only Standard Square Bottom Bags made in this country. We control the line and the prices are rock bottom.

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We are Trade Agents for Messrs. Alex. Pirie Sons & Co., the largest paper makers in the world. *Our Papers are the Best and Cheapest in British Columbia.*

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DAMASKS & LINENS.  
OILCLOTHS & CARPETS.  
CALICO AND SHEETINGS.

LACES and RIBBONS.  
STIKS AND DRESSES.  
MANTLES and MILLINERY.

—GO—

—OR—

—SEND TO—

THE GREAT

**COUNTRY ♦ ORDER ♦ HOUSE**

—FOR THE—

**BEST VALUE**

—IN—

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

DAVID SPENCER

COMMERCE HOUSE,

VICTORIA.

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF B. C.

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AT THE

—\* GOLDEN RULE \*—

CLOTHING STORE

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

YOU WILL FIND THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Men's, Boys' and Youths'



ever shown in this city. These goods were specially made for this establishment. It is the intention to make the

GOLDEN RULE

the Leading Clothing Establishment of the Province, keeping a Large and Great Variety of Stock of the

NEWEST <sup>AND</sup> BEST GOODS

that can be procured in the Eastern Markets, and selling at

—\* PRICES LOWER \*—

than any to be found North of San Francisco.

W. J. JEFFREE, - PROPRIETOR.

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF B. C.

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# TABLE OF DISTANCES

From Victoria to various points on the Island and Mainland. The Star (\*) stands for Money Order Post Office; dagger (†), Telegraph Office; section mark (§) for B. C. Express Office.

VICTORIA*†§.....	0	Metlakahtla .....	570
Alert Bay.....	250	Nanaimo*†.....	75
Burgoyne Bay.....	43	New Westminster*†§.....	75
Boston Bar.....	200	Nicola Valley.....	255
Bridge Creek†.....	364	Naas River.....	610
Barkerville*†§.....	557	Okanagan.....	408
Bella Bella.....	400	Okanagan Mission.....	448
Cache Creek†§.....	285	Olympia.....	140
Cassiar.....	1060	Port Townsend.....	38
Cowichan†.....	35	“ Ludlow.....	51
Comox*.....	134	“ Gamble.....	58
Chilliwack*†.....	122	“ Madison.....	73
Clinton*†§.....	311	Quesnelle*†§.....	498
Departure Bay.....	78	Riverside.....	106
Fort Rupert.....	290	Rivers Inlet.....	320
Fort Simpson.....	600	Soda Creek*†§.....	442
Granville*†.....	88	Somenos†.....	38
Grand Prairie.....	376	Spence's Bridge*†§.....	255
Horse-shoe Bay.....	57	Sumas*.....	116
Hope†.....	160	Stanley§.....	542
Harrison River.....	124	Savona's Ferry.....	310
Kamloops*†§.....	340	Spalumcheen.....	408
Kootenay.....	800	Skeena River.....	550
Langley.....	92	Skidegate.....	500
Lytton*†§.....	232	Seattle.....	85
Lillooet.....	358	Steilacoom.....	118
Ladner's Landing*.....	63	Tacoma.....	110
Maple Bay.....	47	Vesuvius Bay.....	51
Matsqui†.....	108	Wellington.....	8 <sup>1</sup>
Mission.....	100	Yale*†§.....	175
Maple Ridge.....	87		

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# CHAS. E. REDFERN, Watchmaker and Jeweller

GOVERNMENT STREET,

BET. FORT AND BROUGHTON - VICTORIA, B. C.



## CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES

Clocks and Jewellery

REPAIRED + AND + GUARANTEED.

Goods Forwarded by Express to  
all Parts of the Province.

COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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—OF—

## The British Columbia Directory

1884-85.

Government Street and Broad Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

R. T. WILLIAMS, - - PUBLISHER.

ALSO PUBLISHER OF THE

## BRITISH COLUMBIA HOTEL REGISTERS.

General Bookbinding, Paper Ruling and  
Blank Book Manufacturing.

RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

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## Town and Country.

B. C.

**I**N presenting his first Annual to the public the Editor of THE COLONIST offers a few remarks on the progress of the various interests represented in the province.

TCHES

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The advancement of town and country during the past two years has been marked and gratifying. Speaking first of VICTORIA it is pleasant to note that the improvements within the city limits have been of a solid and extensive character, aggregating in value \$750,000 and representing nearly every class of buildings—from the lowly cottage to the lordly mansion, and from the humble frame store to the stately brick edifices that line Government, Douglas and Yates streets. Several new hotels have been added during the past twelve months and still the hotel capacity is strained to its utmost.

DED TO.

The population which in 1880 was 6,640, has risen in 1884 to upwards of 10,000, and continues to increase with a rapidity that is unprecedented.

The construction of the Island railway has been commenced by Messrs. Dunsmuir & Co., and Mr. Connolly, one of the contractors for the completion of the Dry Dock, is on the ground, and will shortly begin operations.

tory

The change of the mainland terminus from Port Moody to Coal Harbor has solved the problem of connecting the Canadian Pacific Railway terminus with Victoria by means of a ferry, over which passengers and freight may be rapidly transported from mainland to Island. A considerable town will spring up at Coal Harbor and English Bay, and gentlemen representing the Canadian Pacific Syndicate are expected here shortly from Montreal to locate and establish the terminal town site.

SHER.

As evidence of the growing commercial importance of Victoria it may be stated that the customs duties collected here for the year will aggregate about \$900,000, an increase of \$200,000 over that of any previous year, and \$700,000 in excess of the total collections at all other provincial ports combined.

TTERS.

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The value of the coal raised for exportation during the year will reach \$2,000,000. Two new mines are in course of being opened.

ER.

The value of fish exported during the year will aggregate \$800,000; and gold dust, \$400,000.

A new Theatre, to seat 1,100 persons, and a new Club House, of large proportions, and beautiful design, are underweigh—the latter being nearly ready for occupants.

Two new Churches, the Catholic Cathedral, on View Street, and St. James' (Episcopal), James Bay, have been erected.

Two Ward Schools have been built, and are largely attended.

The Hamilton Powder Co., of Montreal, and the Giant Powder Co., announce their intention of erecting mills near Victoria for the manufacture of their explosives.

During the past twelve months there has been a steady influx of immigrants, and numerous settlers have been placed on the railway lands on Island and Mainland. These lands are offered to actual settlers at the low rate of \$1 an acre.

The area of agricultural land under cultivation has largely increased during the year, and the farmers are manifesting their confidence in the permanency of their pursuit by purchasing the most improved agricultural appliances.

Several new industries have been added to those previously established in this city, and others are contemplated. Provincial and civic subsidies for the establishment of a woolen mill are still unclaimed.

The rapid growth of the city has developed the painful fact that a considerable expenditure for drainage purposes has become necessary to preserve the public health. The duty of providing this will be assigned to the next Mayor and Council, who, it is hoped, will make sanitation their first object.

In the general progress of the city and province there is much room for congratulation, while the outlook for the approaching year is more than encouraging.



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## STANDARD RAILWAY TIME.

INTERCOLONIAL—60th Meridian.

All places east of *Maine* and *Quebec*.

EASTERN—75th Meridian.

*Canada*, between *Quebec* and *Detroit*,—*U. S.*, east of *Buffalo, N. Y.*; *Pittsburg, Pa.*; *Wheeling* and *Huntington, W. Va.*; *Bristol, Tenn.*; *Charlotte, N. C.*, and *Augusta, Ga.*

CENTRAL—90th Meridian.

West from "Eastern" limits, as above, to *Broadview, Canada*; to the *Missouri River* in *Dakota*; *North Platte* and *McCook, Neb.*; *Wallace* and *Dodge City, Kansas*; *Toyah* and *Sanderson, Texas*.

MOUNTAIN—105th Meridian.

West from "Central" limits to *Heron, Montana*; *Ogden, Utah*; *Needles* and *Yuma, Arizona*.

PACIFIC—120th Meridian.

West from "Mountain" limits to coast.

### ALMANAC TIME IS LOCAL TIME.

SUN time is, necessarily, the standard for Almanac calculations, because it gives, by a few chosen parallels of latitude, proper figures for all places on such lines—the march of the sun westward bringing the same hour regularly to each place to meet the phenomena.

Any almanac calculations based on "railroad" time would have to be changed for every mile, east or west, and would create absurd confusion, even if practicable.

When the difference between the "standard" and local time is known, there is no trouble in adding to or taking so much from the ALMANAC time, to bring it to "standard."

Almanacs and almanac time are more than ever before necessary, on account of this change of time for ordinary purposes of daily life.



THE VILLAGE BEAUTY.—after Rudaux.

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# THE COLONIST ANNUAL

FOR

## THE YEAR 1885.

WITH GENUINE ILLUSTRATIONS ON WOOD,

CHIEFLY BY

DARLEY, MORAN, GIBSON, SCHELL, HOGAN,

AND OTHER CELEBRATED AMERICAN ARTISTS.

### CALENDAR.

1885	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1885	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1885	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	May	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	Sept.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		24	25	26	27	28	29	30		27	28	29	30	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12	13		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July	28	29	30	..	..	..	..	Nov.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mar.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		..	..	..	1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug.	26	27	28	29	30	31	..	Dec.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		9	10	11	12	13	14	15		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..		16	17	18	19	20	21	22		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		30	31	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PUBLISHED BY

D. W. HIGGINS,  
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.



**ECLIPSES, Etc.**

In the year 1885 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, on March 16, visible as a Partial Eclipse over the United States generally, and as an Annular Eclipse from latitude 36 degrees on the Pacific Coast, in a northeasterly direction, to Hudson Bay in latitude 71 degrees.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, March 30, invisible in the United States.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, September 8, invisible in the United States; visible in the southern part of South America, and in a part of Australia.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, September 23 and 24, visible generally in the United States.

**MORNING STARS.**

Mercury, from January 3 to March 13, and from April 27 to June 27, and from September 2

**1st Mo. JANUARY. 31 days.**

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon.	Wash'ton	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Moons	Moons	Moons	Phase
						H. M. S.	M. Time.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	sets.	Rises	sets.		
1	1	1	1	Th	12	4 6	7 30	4 38						rises.			
2	2	2	2	Fr	12	4 34	7 30	4 39						6 52			
3	3	3	3	Sa	12	5 2	7 30	4 40						8 3			
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9	9	9	9	Fr	12	7 37	7 29	4 46					1 24				
10	10	10	10	Sa	12	8 2	7 29	4 47					2 23				
11	11	11	11	S	12	8 25	7 29	4 48					3 18				
12	12	12	12	M	12	8 48	7 28	4 49					4 11				
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31	31	31	31	Sa	12	13 47	7 15	5 12					6 48				



to October 16, and from December 11 to the end of the year. Venus, until April 27.

**EVENING STARS.**

Mercury, from March 13 to April 27, and from June 27 to September 2, and from October 16 to December 11. Venus, from April 27 to the end of the year. Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, from January 1 to June 30.

**PLANETS BRIGHTEST.**

Mercury, on January 26, before sunrise; April 8, after sunset; May 25, before sunrise; August 16, after sunset; September 15, before sunrise; November 30, after sunset.

Venus, though very bright in the latter part of the year, does not reach her greatest brilliancy until after the end of the year. Mars, not brightest this year. Jupiter, on February 19. Saturn, on December 26.

**THE FOUR SEASONS.**

Winter begins December 21, 1884, at 4 25 A. M., and lasts 89 days and 56 minutes.

Spring begins March 20, 1885, at 5 21 A. M., and lasts 92 days, 20 hours and 22 minutes.

Summer



begins  
 June 21, 1885,  
 at 1.43 A. M., and  
 lasts 93 days, 14 hours and 23  
 minutes.  
 Autumn begins September 22, 1885, at  
 4.8 P. M., and lasts 89 days, 18 hours and  
 11 minutes.  
 Winter begins December 21, 1885, at  
 10.19 A. M.  
 Tropical year, 365 days, 5 hours and  
 54 minutes.

**MOVABLE FEASTS.**

Septuagesima Sunday.....	Feb.	1
Sexagesima Sunday.....	"	8
Quinquagesima Sunday.....	"	15
Ash Wednesday.....	"	18
Quadragesima Sunday.....	"	22
Mid-Lent.....	Mar.	15
Palm Sunday.....	"	29
Good Friday.....	April	3
Easter Sunday.....	"	5
Low Sunday.....	"	12
Rogation Sunday.....	May	10
Ascension Day.....	"	14
Whit Sunday.....	"	24
Trinity Sunday.....	"	31
Corpus Christi.....	June	4
Advent Sunday.....	Nov.	29

**CYCLES.**

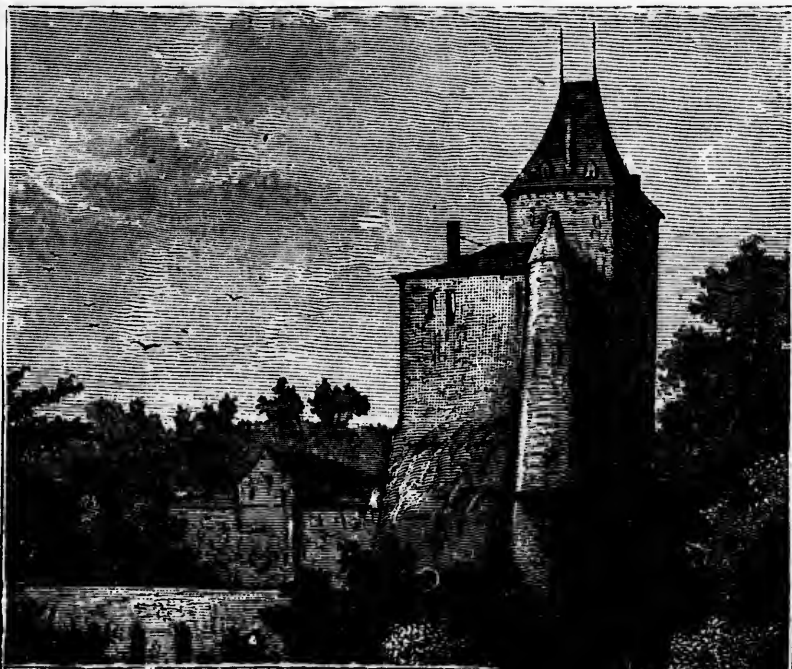
Dominical Letter.....	D
Epact.....	14
Golden Number.....	5
Solar Cycle.....	18
Roman Indiction.....	13
Julian Period.....	6598
Dionysian Period.....	214
Jewish Lunar.....	2

NOTWITHSTANDING the enlightenment of this 19th century, there exist any number of fortune-tellers whose thrift is an evidence that all the fools are not yet dead. In olden times, when astronomers were astrologers as well, they claimed to be able to predict the future career of individuals by observing the positions and movements of the planets at the period of their birth. All this is now very properly regarded by sensible people as exploded superstition.



31 days.

Moon Rises	Moon Phase
11. M. rises.	
6 52	
8 3	
9 12	
10 19	
11 23	3 Q.
0 24	
1 24	
2 23	
3 18	
4 11	
5 2	
5 50	
6 34	N.
sets.	
6 33	
7 32	
8 33	
9 34	
10 37	
11 42	1 Q.
morn	
0 48	
1 55	
3 2	
4 7	
5 7	
6 2	
rises.	F.
6 48	



2d Mo. **FEBRUARY.** 28 days.

Year	Day	Month	Week	Noon.	Sun	Sun	Moon	Moon
Day	Day	Day	Day	Wash'ton	Rises	Sets	Rises	Phase
				M. Time.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
32	1	I		11. 13. 55	7 14	5 13	7 57	
33	2	M		12 14 2	7 13	5 15	9 4	
34	3	Tu		12 14 8	7 12	5 16	10 9	
35	4	W		12 14 13	7 11	5 17	11 11	
36	5	Th		12 14 17	7 10	5 19	morn.	
37	6	Fr		12 14 21	7 9	5 20	0 11	3 Q.
38	7	Sa		12 14 23	7 7	5 21	1 7	
39	8	S		12 14 26	7 6	5 23	2 4	
40	9	M		12 14 27	7 5	5 24	2 56	
41	10	Tu		12 14 28	7 4	5 25	3 45	
42	11	W		12 14 28	7 3	5 27	4 20	
43	12	Th		12 14 27	7 1	5 28	5 12	
44	13	Fr		12 14 25	7 0	5 29	5 50	
45	14	Sa		12 14 23	6 58	5 30	sets.	N.
46	15	S		12 14 20	6 57	5 32	6 25	
47	16	M		12 14 16	6 56	5 33	7 27	
48	17	Tu		12 14 11	6 54	5 34	8 10	
49	18	W		12 14 6	6 53	5 35	9 25	
50	19	Th		12 14 0	6 51	5 37	10 40	
51	20	Fr		12 13 53	6 50	5 38	11 46	
52	21	Sa		12 13 46	6 48	5 39	morn.	
53	22	S		12 13 38	6 47	5 41	0 52	1 Q.
54	23	M		12 13 29	6 45	5 42	1 55	
55	24	Tu		12 13 20	6 44	5 43	2 56	
56	25	W		12 13 10	6 42	5 44	3 51	
57	26	Th		12 13 0	6 41	5 45	4 40	
58	27	Fr		12 12 49	6 39	5 47	5 24	
59	28	Sa		12 12 37	6 38	5 48	rises.	F.

BRITANNY was settled by ancient Britons fleeing from the Saxon invaders of Great Britain, and about the fifth century they formed the bulk of the population and gave the name to the province, formerly known as Armorica. Though rudely assailed, Brittany long maintained its independence, and not until the sixteenth century was it incorporated with France. In dress, manners and customs the Bretons to this day show their origin; and their language is not French, but a *patois* so nearly resembling the Celtic that Celtic-speaking Welshmen find little difficulty in conversing with them. Our illustration shows an old Breton castle, Mount Jardin, which in its plain, massive strength is in strong contrast with the lavish ornamentation of later architecture in France.

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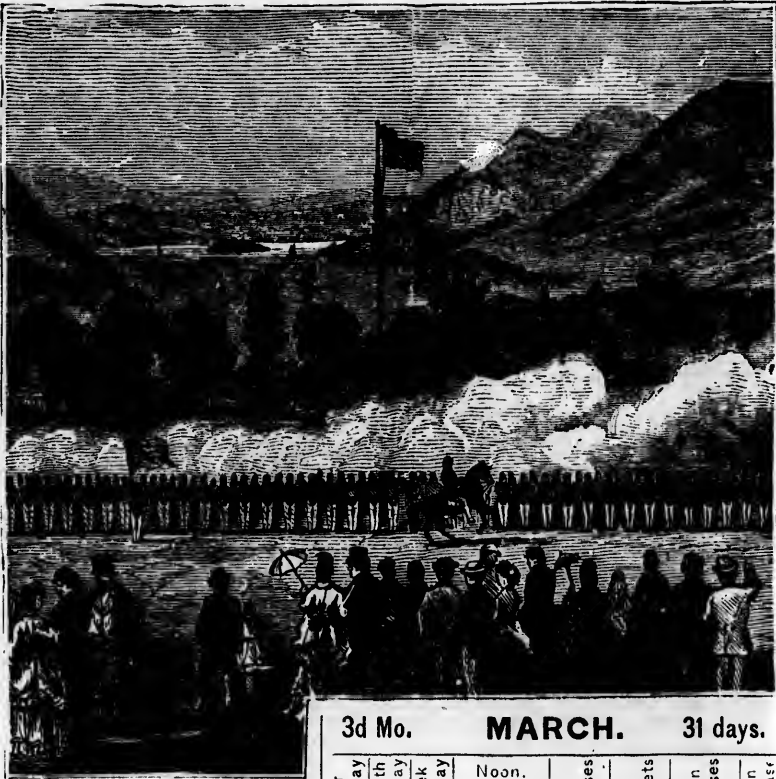


### DAYS OF BOYHOOD.

When memory ponders on each boyish scene,  
 Broken seems almost every tie that links  
 That day to this — and to the child the man :  
 The world is altered quite in all its thoughts,  
 In all its works and ways its sights and sounds ;  
 With the same name it is another sphere,  
 And by another race inhabited.  
 The old familiar dwellings, with their trees  
 Coeval, mouldering wall, and dove-cote rent —  
 The old familiar faces from the streets,  
 One after one, have now all disappear'd,  
 And sober sires are they who then were sons,  
 Giddy and gay : — a generation new  
 Dwells where they dwell — whose tongues are  
 silent quite —  
 Whose bodily forms are reminiscences  
 Fading : — the leaden talisman of Truth  
 Hath disenchant'd of its rainbow hues  
 The sky, and robbed the fields of half their bloom.

Boys are boys, and not little men. They are all alike, except as to the color of the hair or pinafore. They all inherit the same pride, the same "devil-may-care" ambition, the same spirit of mischief, and the same freemasonry of mutual confidence in all affairs relating to the government of the boy-world. Where is the boy who is willing to be outdone by a playmate? Where is the boy who will acknowledge to have been beaten in

a fight with one of another school? Wherever such a one is to be found guard him well, for fear he should grow up silly. It is positively astonishing what hair-breadth adventures boys engage in, merely to gratify some pride of rivalry, or to satisfy the eternal longing of a boy "to do something." In fact, there is nothing within the range of possibility which a boy will not do, provided there is no unmistakable criminality,—Hibbard.



3d Mo. **MARCH.** 31 days.

THERE may be a more lovely spot than West Point, in this beautiful world, but its locality would be difficult to discover. Contempt has sometimes been expressed of the graduates of West Point, but it must be acknowledged that great mental and physical strength must belong to the man who passes the opening and closing examinations of the course; and by actual statistics it is shown that most of the victories of the late civil war were won by troops commanded by officers educated here. The daily routine is somewhat varied at the closing of the academical year. The morning is devoted to the examinations; after dinner there is an infantry, cavalry or artillery drill, closed by the usual dress parade. The summer uniform of gray coatee and white linen pants, shows to good advantage on the grassy plain.

HENRY VIII., of England, finally and forever broke with the Pope in 1532.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon, Wash'ton M. Time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Phasr
60	1					H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
61	2					12 12 25	6 36	5 49	5 43	
62	3					12 12 13	6 34	5 50	7 49	
63	4					12 12 0	6 33	5 52	8 53	
64	5					12 11 46	6 31	5 53	9 56	
65	6					12 11 32	6 30	5 54	10 56	
66	7					12 11 18	6 28	5 55	11 53	
						12 11 3	6 26	5 56	morn.	
67	8					12 10 48	6 25	5 58	0 46	3 Q.
68	9					12 10 33	6 23	5 59	1 37	
69	10					12 10 17	6 21	6 0	2 21	
70	11					12 10 1	6 20	6 1	3 7	
71	12					12 9 45	6 18	6 2	3 47	
72	13					12 9 28	6 16	6 3	4 23	
73	14					12 9 12	6 15	6 4	4 57	
74	15					12 8 54	6 13	6 6	5 30	
75	16					12 8 37	6 11	6 7	sets.	N.
76	17					12 8 20	6 9	6 8	7 21	
77	18					12 8 2	6 7	6 9	8 30	
78	19					12 7 44	6 6	6 10	9 37	
79	20					12 7 26	6 4	6 11	10 44	
80	21					12 7 8	6 2	6 13	11 49	
81	22					12 6 50	6 0	6 14	morn.	
82	23					12 6 32	5 59	6 15	0 50	1 Q.
83	24					12 6 13	5 57	6 16	1 46	
84	25					12 5 55	5 55	6 17	2 36	
85	26					12 5 36	5 53	6 18	3 20	
86	27					12 5 18	5 52	6 19	4 0	
87	28					12 4 59	5 50	6 21	4 36	
88	29					12 4 41	5 48	6 22	5 10	
89	30					12 4 22	5 47	6 23	rises.	F.
90	31					12 4 4	5 45	6 24	7 39	

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# LONDON HOUSE

GOVERNMENT STREET,

VICTORIA, - B. C.

## SHEARS & PAGE,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

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A FULL LINE OF GAS FIXTURES and PLUMBING GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND.

HOT WATER FITTINGS A SPECIALTY.

Yates St., above Government, VICTORIA, B. C.



31 days.

Moon Rises	Moon Phase
11 41	
3 43	
7 49	
8 53	
9 56	
10 56	
11 53	
morn.	
0 46	3 Q.
1 37	
2 24	
3 7	
3 47	
4 23	
4 57	
5 30	
sets.	N.
7 24	
8 30	
9 37	
10 44	
11 49	
morn.	
0 50	1 Q.
1 46	
2 36	
3 20	
4 0	
4 36	
5 10	
rises.	F.
7 39	

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CHARGES MODERATE.

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Opposite Broad  
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← →  
CARRIAGES, SADDLE HORSES and BUGGIES

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my & Dear Miss Hotel of Victoria The Culinary Department

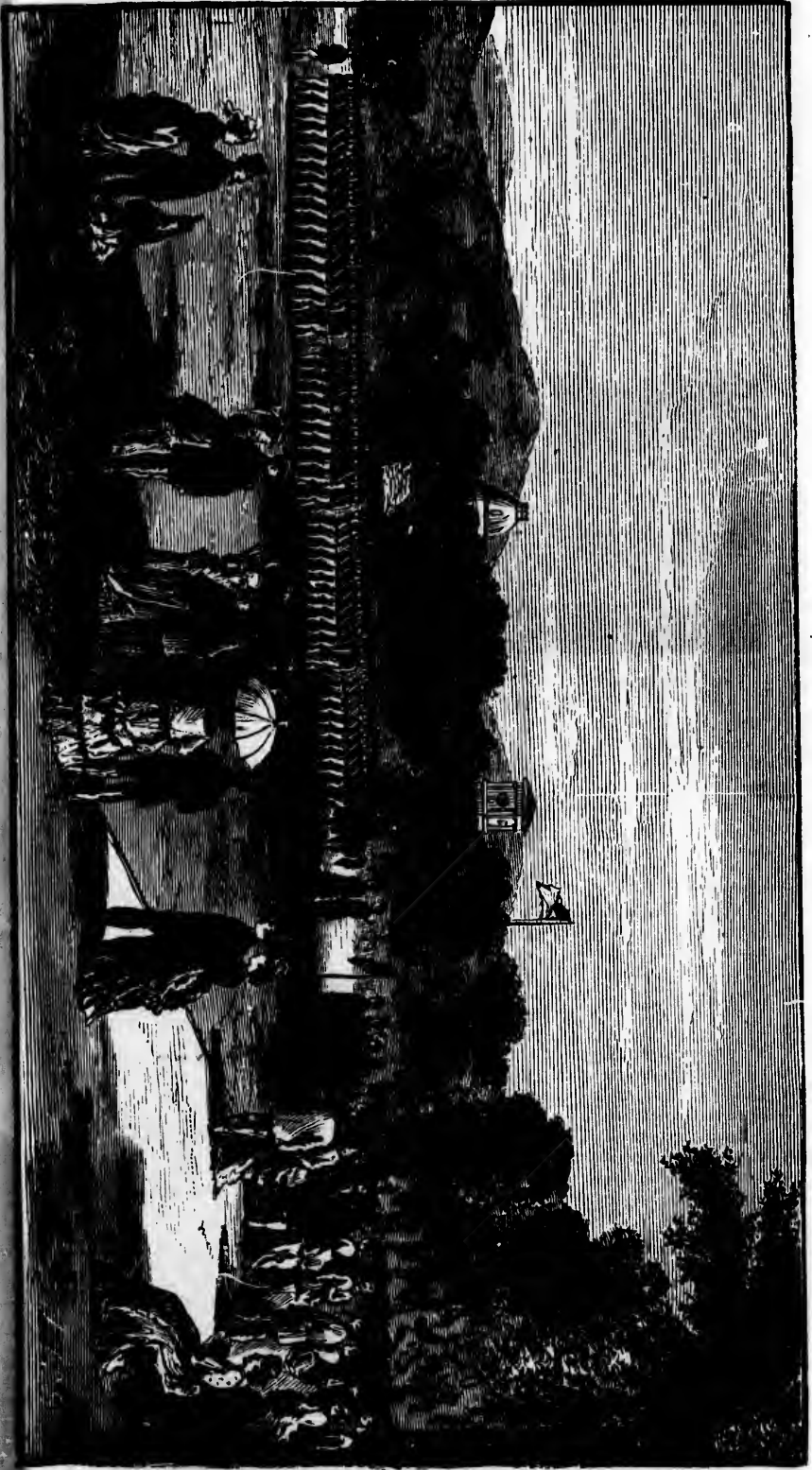
# ORIENTAL HOTEL.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, founded at Charlottesville in 1825, is beyond question one of the most famous schools in the Union. Its standard is high, and its examinations rigid. Before the war its average attendance was 600 students; now the numbers rarely exceed 400. Near the University grounds are buried 1,500 Confederate soldiers. Wise was the forethought of the philosophic statesman in selecting Albemarle as the site of that institution of learning of which, next to the Declaration of Independence, he was most proud—poetic the faculty which prompted him to build the house of his fame amid scenery that is lovely even to fascination.

THE LINNVILLE RIVER, in western North Carolina, being formed by mountain torrents, becomes a considerable stream at its source. The scenery is of the grandest and wildest beauty. The banks rise almost perpendicularly. The rocks are very grand in form and color. Wherever there is earth enough to support a root, everything is clothed with dark foliage, and in the springtime the locality is like fairyland.

4th Mo. **APRIL.** 30 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon.		Sun		Sun		Moon		Moon
						Wash'ton	M. Time.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Phase		
91	1	W	12	3	46	5	43	6	25	8	41			
92	2	Th	12	3	28	5	41	6	26	9	40			
93	3	Fr	12	3	10	5	40	6	27	10	36			
94	4	Sa	12	2	52	5	38	6	28	11	28			
95	5	S	12	2	34	5	36	6	30	morn.				
96	6	M	12	2	17	5	34	6	31	1	2			
97	7	Tu	12	2	0	5	33	6	32	1	2	3 Q.		
98	8	W	12	1	43	5	31	6	33	1	42			
99	9	Th	12	1	26	5	29	6	34	2	20			
100	10	Fr	12	1	10	5	28	6	35	2	54			
101	11	Sa	12	0	54	5	28	6	36	3	28			
102	12	S	12	0	38	5	24	6	37	3	59			
103	13	M	12	0	23	5	23	6	39	4	31			
104	14	Tu	12	0	8	5	21	6	40	5	5			
105	15	W	11	59	53	5	19	6	41	sets.		N.		
106	16	Th	11	59	39	5	18	6	42	8	32			
107	17	Fr	11	59	25	5	16	6	43	9	39			
108	18	Sa	11	59	11	5	15	6	44	10	43			
109	19	S	11	58	58	5	13	6	45	11	42			
110	20	M	11	58	45	5	12	6	46	morn.				
111	21	Tu	11	58	33	5	10	6	47	0	34	1 Q.		
112	22	W	11	58	21	5	8	6	49	1	20			
113	23	Th	11	58	9	5	7	6	50	2	1			
114	24	Fr	11	57	58	5	5	6	51	2	38			
115	25	Sa	11	57	47	5	4	6	52	3	11			
116	26	S	11	57	37	5	2	6	53	3	43			
117	27	M	11	57	28	5	1	6	54	4	15			
118	28	Tu	11	57	18	5	0	6	55	4	48			
119	29	W	11	57	10	4	58	6	56	rises.		F.		
120	30	Th	11	57	2	4	57	6	58	8	25			

THE BANKS OF THE LINNVILLE RIVER.

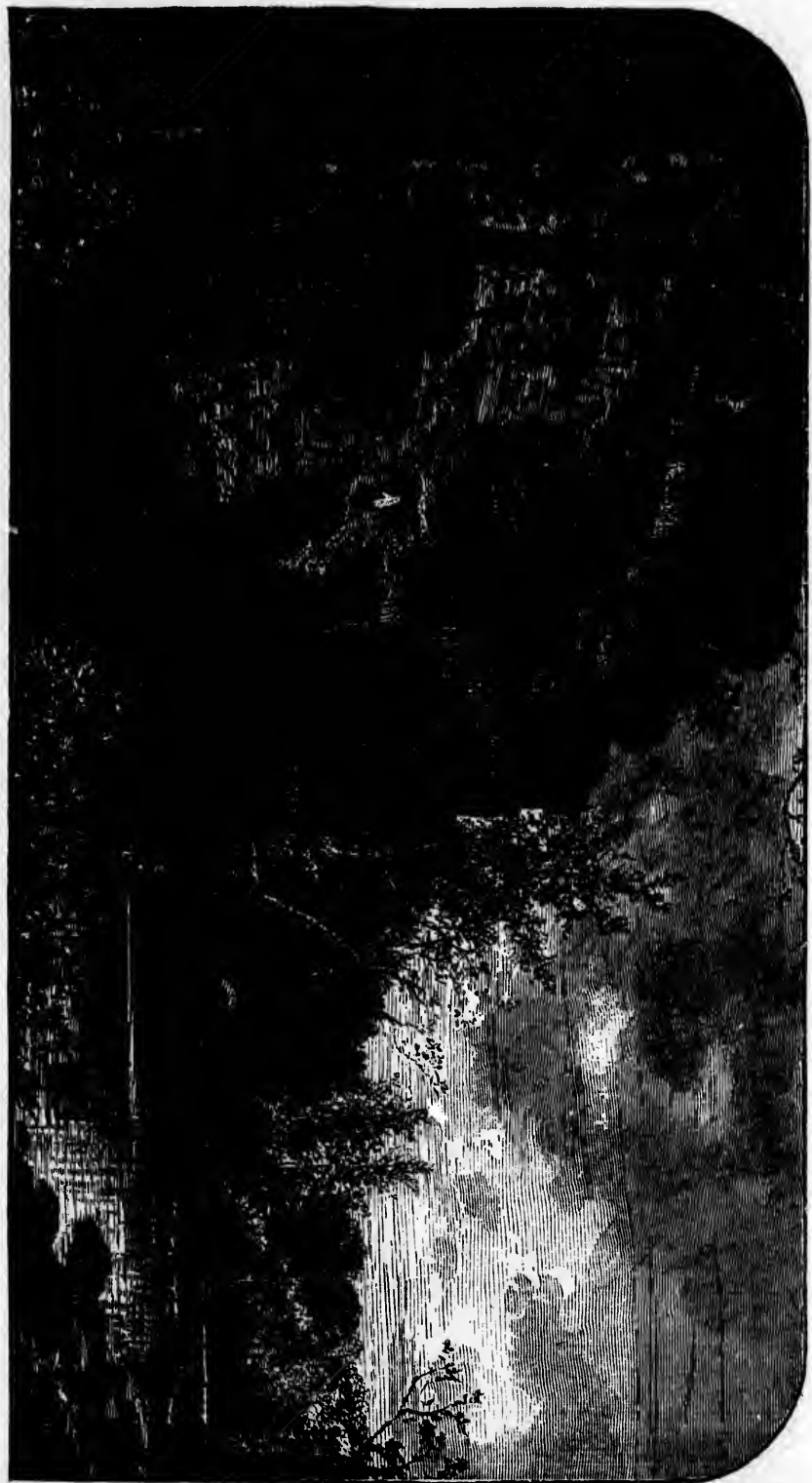


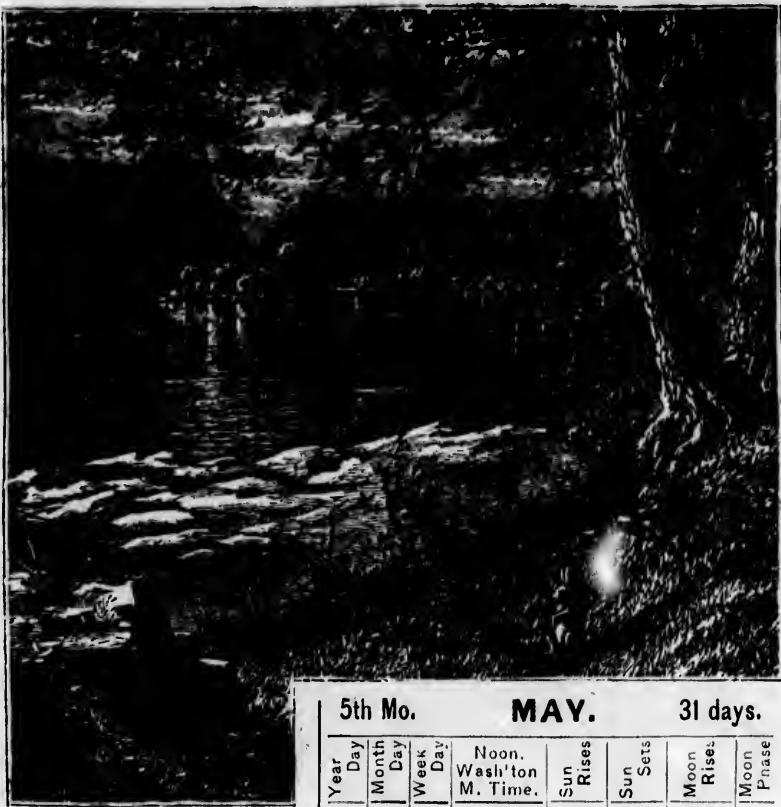


0 days.

Day	Moon Rises	Moon Phase
1. M.	3 41	
2	3 40	
3	3 36	
4	3 28	
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THE BANKS OF THE LINNVILLE RIVER





MASSIVENESS, softness of outline, and variety are the distinguishing peculiarities of the Juniata scenery. The miniature river, in its course of a hundred miles through the numerous outlying mountains, has apparently overcome the obstacles in its way by strategy as well as by power. At many places it has dashed boldly against the wall before it and torn it asunder; at others it winds tortuously around the obstruction—creeping stealthily through secret valleys and secluded glens. At some points the mountains appear to have retired from the attacking current, leaving numerous isolated hills standing, as sentinels, to watch its progress. But the severed mountains, the towering embankments, and the sentinel-like hills, are all toned into form and moulded into shape by the action of the elements and the foliage of nature, leaving no abrupt precipices and

5th Mo. **MAY.** 31 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon.	Sun	Sun	Sun	Moon	Moon
						Wash'ton	Rises	Sets	Rises	Phase	
						M. Time.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
121	1	Fr				11 56 54	4 55	6 59	9 20		
122	2	Sa				11 56 47	4 54	7 0	10 11		
123	3	S				11 56 41	4 53	7 1	10 57		
124	4	M				11 56 35	4 51	7 2	11 39		
125	5	Tu				11 56 29	4 50	7 3	morn.		
126	6	W				11 56 25	4 49	7 4	0 13		
127	7	Th				11 56 21	4 48	7 5	0 53	3 Q.	
128	8	Fr				11 56 17	4 46	7 6	1 26		
129	9	Sa				11 56 14	4 45	7 7	1 58		
130	10	S				11 56 12	4 44	7 9	2 29		
131	11	M				11 56 10	4 43	7 10	3 1		
132	12	Tu				11 56 9	4 42	7 11	3 35		
133	13	W				11 56 8	4 41	7 12	4 12		
134	14	Th				11 56 8	4 40	7 13	sets.	N.	
135	15	Fr				11 56 9	4 39	7 14	8 29		
136	16	Sa				11 56 10	4 38	7 15	9 32		
137	17	S				11 56 11	4 37	7 16	10 29		
138	18	M				11 56 13	4 36	7 17	11 19		
139	19	Tu				11 56 16	4 35	7 18	morn		
140	20	W				11 56 19	4 34	7 19	0 21		
141	21	Th				11 56 23	4 33	7 20	0 40	1 Q.	
142	22	Fr				11 56 27	4 32	7 21	1 15		
143	23	Sa				11 56 32	4 31	7 22	1 47		
144	24	S				11 56 37	4 31	7 23	2 18		
145	25	M				11 56 43	4 30	7 24	2 50		
146	26	Tu				11 56 49	4 29	7 25	3 23		
147	27	W				11 56 56	4 28	7 25	3 53		
148	28	Th				11 57 3	4 28	7 26	rises.	F.	
149	29	Fr				11 57 11	4 27	7 27	8 6		
150	30	Sa				11 57 19	4 27	7 28	8 54		
151	31	S				11 57 28	4 26	7 29	9 38		



days.

6th Mo. **JUNE.** 30 days.

Rises  
Moon  
Phase  
M.  
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35  
12  
sets.  
29  
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orn  
21  
40  
15  
47  
18  
50  
33  
53  
sets.  
6  
54  
9  
38

Year	Day	Month	Week	Noon, Wash'ton M. Time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Phase
152	1	M		11 58 36	4 26	7 30	10 17	
153	2	Tu		11 57 46	4 25	7 30	10 54	
154	3	W		11 57 55	4 25	7 31	11 27	
155	4	Th		11 58 6	4 24	7 32	11 59	
156	5	Fr		11 58 16	4 24	7 33	morn.	3 Q.
157	6	Sa		11 58 27	4 24	7 33	0 29	
158	7	Su		11 58 38	4 23	7 34	1 0	
159	8	M		11 58 49	4 23	7 34	1 31	
160	9	Tu		11 59 1	4 23	7 35	2 6	
161	10	W		11 59 13	4 23	7 36	2 45	
162	11	Th		11 59 25	4 22	7 36	3 29	
163	12	Fr		11 59 37	4 22	7 37	sets.	N.
164	13	Sa		11 59 50	4 22	7 37	8 16	
165	14	Su		12 0 3	4 22	7 38	9 11	
166	15	M		12 0 15	4 22	7 38	9 59	
167	16	Tu		12 0 28	4 22	7 38	10 40	
168	17	W		12 0 41	4 22	7 39	11 17	
169	18	Th		12 0 54	4 22	7 39	11 51	
170	19	Fr		12 1 7	4 22	7 40	morn.	1 Q.
171	20	Sa		12 1 20	4 23	7 40	0 23	
172	21	Su		12 1 33	4 23	7 40	0 54	
173	22	M		12 1 46	4 23	7 40	1 26	
174	23	Tu		12 1 59	4 23	7 40	2 0	
175	24	W		12 2 12	4 24	7 41	2 36	
176	25	Th		12 2 24	4 24	7 41	3 16	
177	26	Fr		12 2 37	4 24	7 41	4 0	
178	27	Sa		12 2 49	4 25	7 41	rises.	F.
179	28	Su		12 3 1	4 25	7 41	8 18	
180	29	M		12 3 13	4 26	7 41	8 55	
181	30	Tu		12 3 25	4 26	7 41	9 30	

but few native rocks to mar the uniform beauty.

RENOVO, on the Susquehanna, is a beautifully situated and flourishing borough, owing its origin and growth to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, the mechanical operations of which are centred here, congregating a large amount of that peculiar enterprise and ability which is usually associated with American railroads. It is built in an oval-shaped valley, about a mile and a half in length, formed by a division of the mountains, and through which the river flows in a smooth and transparent current.

AN INCH OF RAIN — Few people can form a definite idea of what is involved in the expression "an inch of rain." It may aid such to follow this calculation. An acre is equal to 6,272,640 square inches; an inch deep of water on this area will be as many cubic inches of water, which at 277.274 to the gallon, is 22,622.5 gallons. This quantity weighs 226,225 pounds.



THE quays along the Neva are a conspicuous feature of St. Petersburg, and the banks of the canals which intersect and drain the city are also walled with granite in the same solid style.

The Admiralty building, as shown in the cut, is an immense and massive pile, showing magnificently on the south side of the Neva. It is half a mile long, with two wings of 650 feet. From the galleries of this building the whole city can be seen. The population of St. Petersburg is not so great as Philadelphia's. The Neva perspective, 130 feet wide and four miles long, is one of the finest streets in Europe.

S. R. CANESTRINI has been experimenting upon the effects of decapitation upon insects. Butterflies were able to use their wings 18 days after they had lost their heads. Crickets leaped on the 13th day after they had been beheaded, and the praying-mantis showed signs of life on the 14th day after the head had been taken off. He gives still more singular observations, tending to show that the head in insects cannot be subject to the same perpetual strain as the head in mammals in guiding their motions.

7th Mo. JULY. 31 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon, Wash'ton M. Time.	H. M. Sun Rises	H. M. Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Phase
182	1	W	12	3	36	4 27	7 40	10 2		
183	2	Th	12	3	48	4 28	7 40	10 32		
184	3	Fr	12	3	59	4 28	7 40	11 2		
185	4	Sa	12	4	9	4 29	7 40	11 32		
186	5	S	12	4	20	4 29	7 40	morn.	3 Q.	
187	6	M	12	4	30	4 30	7 39	0 4		
188	7	Tu	12	4	40	4 31	7 39	0 46		
189	8	W	12	4	49	4 31	7 39	1 20		
190	9	Th	12	4	58	4 32	7 38	2 6		
191	10	Fr	12	5	7	4 33	7 38	3 0		
192	11	Sa	12	5	15	4 34	7 37	4 2		
193	12	S	12	5	22	4 34	7 37	sets.	N.	
194	13	M	12	5	30	4 35	7 36	8 34		
195	14	Tu	12	5	36	4 36	7 35	9 14		
196	15	W	12	5	43	4 37	7 35	9 50		
197	16	Th	12	5	48	4 38	7 34	10 24		
198	17	Fr	12	5	53	4 38	7 33	10 57		
199	18	Sa	12	5	58	4 39	7 33	11 29	1 Q.	
200	19	S	12	6	2	4 40	7 32	morn		
201	20	M	12	6	6	4 41	7 31	0 3		
202	21	Tu	12	6	9	4 42	7 30	0 38		
203	22	W	12	6	11	4 43	7 29	1 17		
204	23	Th	12	6	13	4 44	7 29	1 59		
205	24	Fr	12	6	14	4 45	7 28	2 44		
206	25	Sa	12	6	14	4 46	7 27	3 34		
207	26	S	12	6	14	4 47	7 26	rises.	F.	
208	27	M	12	6	14	4 48	7 25	7 32		
209	28	Tu	12	6	12	4 49	7 24	8 5		
210	29	W	12	6	11	4 50	7 23	8 36		
211	30	Th	12	6	8	4 51	7 22	9 6		
212	31	Fr	12	6	5	4 52	7 20	9 36		



days.

Kisses	Moon Phase
M.	
2	
32	
2	
32	
orn. 3 Q.	
4	
46	
20	
6	
0	
2	
s. N.	
34	
14	
50	
24	
57	
29 IQ.	
orn	
3	
38	
17	
59	
44	
34	
ses. F.	
32	
5	
36	
6	
36	



WATER LILIES. — Miss Edwards.



**BLANFORD CHURCH VA.**

This old church is situated in the town, or what was formerly known as the town of Blanford, now a part of Petersburg, Va. At the time Blanford was settled it was far in advance of the city which has now grown around it and taken it in. It is supposed to have taken its name from the family of Blands who owned much of the property in and around the town. Concerning the old church, we trace its history back as far as 1720. It is and has been used for years only for funeral services of those who are buried around it. The trains of the Norfolk and Western Railroad pass almost under its ivy grown walls.

THE SUN is a molten or white-hot mass, 856,000 miles in diameter, equaling the bulk of 1,260,000 worlds like our own, having a surrounding ocean of gas on fire 50,000 miles deep, tongues of flame darting upward more than 50,000 miles, volcanic forces that hurl into the solar atmosphere luminous matter to the height of 160,000 miles. Thus he continues his sublime and restless march through his mighty orbit, having a period of more than 18,000,000 of years.

8th Mo. **AUGUST.** 31 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon.		Sun		Moon		Moon
						Wash'ton	M. Time.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Phase	
213	1		Sa			12 6 1	4 53	7 19	10 7			
214	2		S			12 5 57	4 54	7 18	10 40			
215	3		M			12 5 53	4 55	7 17	11 17	3 Q.		
216	4		Tu			12 5 47	4 56	7 16	11 59			
217	5		W			12 5 41	4 57	7 14	morn.			
218	6		Th			12 5 35	4 58	7 13	0 48			
219	7		Fr			12 5 28	4 59	7 12	1 44			
220	8		Sa			12 5 20	5 0	7 11	2 47			
221	9		S			12 5 12	5 1	7 9	3 56			
222	10		M			12 5 3	5 2	7 8	sets.	N.		
223	11		Tu			12 4 54	5 3	7 6	7 45			
224	12		W			12 4 44	5 4	7 5	8 21			
225	13		Th			12 4 33	5 5	7 4	8 55			
226	14		Fr			12 4 22	5 7	7 2	9 29			
227	15		Sa			12 4 11	5 8	7 1	10 3			
228	16		S			12 3 58	5 9	6 59	10 38			
229	17		M			12 3 46	5 10	6 58	11 16	1 Q.		
230	18		Tu			12 3 33	5 11	6 56	11 57			
231	19		W			12 3 19	5 12	6 55	morn.			
232	20		Th			12 3 5	5 13	6 53	0 41			
233	21		Fr			12 2 50	5 14	6 52	1 29			
234	22		Sa			12 2 35	5 15	6 50	2 21			
235	23		S			12 2 19	5 16	6 49	3 15			
236	24		M			12 2 3	5 17	6 47	4 11			
237	25		Tu			12 1 47	5 18	6 45	rises.	F.		
238	26		W			12 1 30	5 19	6 44	7 9			
239	27		Th			12 1 13	5 20	6 42	7 40			
240	28		Fr			12 0 55	5 21	6 40	8 10			
241	29		Sa			12 0 37	5 23	6 39	8 43			
242	30		S			12 0 19	5 24	6 37	9 18			
243	31		M			12 0 1	5 25	6 35	9 58			

# GARÉSCHE, GREEN & CO., BANKERS,

GOVERNMENT ST., - VICTORIA, B. C.

Deposits received in Gold, Silver and U. S. Currency. Interest paid on the same on time Deposits. GOLD DUST AND U. S. CURRENCY purchased at highest Market Rates. Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco, New York and Canada. Letters of Credit issued on the principal cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

AGENTS FOR WELLS, FARGO & CO.

## QUEEN'S MARKET

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA:

### GOODACRE & DOOLEY,

Wholesale and Retail

## BUTCHERS.

The Largest Retail Establishment  
on the Pacific Coast.

Contractors by Appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED AT LOWEST RATES

FOR NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES

Visit the "PEOPLES"

## BOOT and SHOE STORE

JOHNSON STREET.

BAKER & FULLERTON.

days.

Rises	Moon	Phase
M.		
7		
40		
17	3 Q.	
59		
00.		
48		
44		
47		
56	N.	
45		
21		
55		
29		
3		
38		
16	1 Q.	
57		
00.		
41		
29		
21		
15		
11	F.	
0		
40		
10		
43		
18		
58		

VICTORIA

CIGAR BOX CO.

In connection with THE COLONIST  
Establishment there is a recently added branch  
for the manufacture of



We have Machinery of sufficient capacity to  
turn out any demand that may be made for Boxes,  
and having the Lithographic branch also in the  
house, the variety of Labels requisite to adorn  
Boxes for any Brand of Cigars are made on  
the premises.

THE COLONIST BUILDING,  
GOVERNMENT ST.

A SUMMER REVERIE - G. L. SMO



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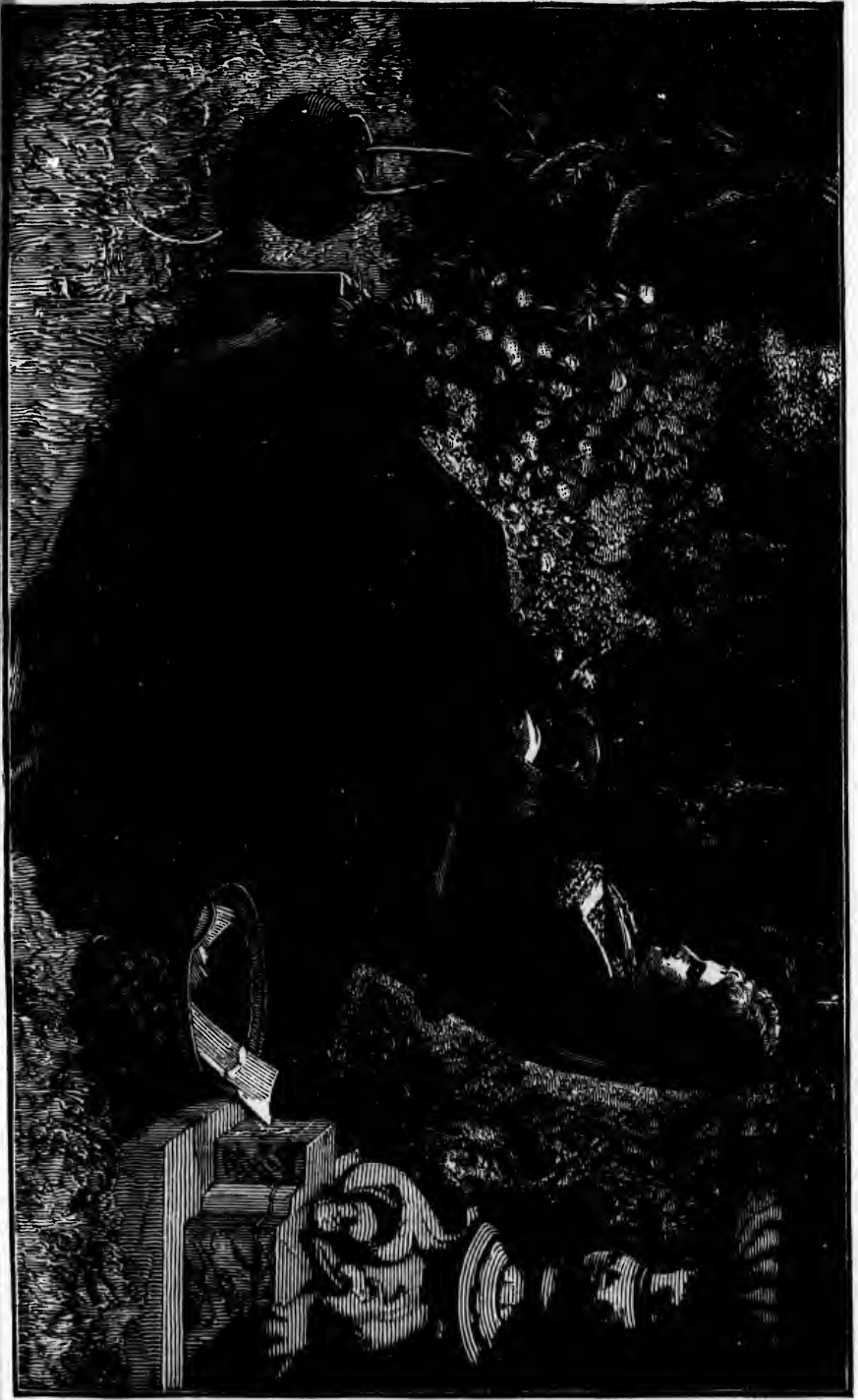
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A SUMMER REVERIE. — G. L. STONE.





THE BROKEN PITCHER. — Birket Foster.

ONE of the most charming regions of Europe is the Austrian Tyrol, and the romantic *Innthal*, valley of the Inn, with its old ruins of feudal castles is a favorite route of many continental tourists. The Inn joins the Danube at Passau, 315 miles from its source, in the Swiss Canton of Grisons.

AMERICAN tomatoes are shipped in large quantities to England, where they are greatly appreciated by diners at the clubs. They are believed to be a remedy for biliousness, besides affording material for several agreeable dishes. Not many years ago they used to be called "love apples" in this country, and were thought very pretty, but nobody dreamed of eating them.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD. — On the whole globe at least 90,000,000 people speak the English language, about 75,000,000 German, 55,000,000 speak Spanish, and only 45,000,000 speak the French language. These matters of fact may serve to remove erroneous opinions.

THE manufacture of porcelain was introduced into the province of Hezin, Japan, from China in 1513, and Hezin ware still bears Chinese marks.

9th Mo. **SEPTEMBER.** 30 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon.			Sun	Sun	Moon	Moon
						Wash'ton	M. Time.	M. Time.				
244	1	Tu	11 59 42	5 26	6 34	10 43						
245	2	W	11 59 23	5 27	6 32	11 34						
246	3	Th	11 59 3	5 28	6 30	morn.						
247	4	Fr	11 58 44	5 29	6 29	0 33						
248	5	Sa	11 58 24	5 30	6 27	1 37						
249	6	Su	11 58 4	5 31	6 25	2 46						
250	7	M	11 57 44	5 32	6 23	3 58						
251	8	Th	11 57 23	5 33	6 22	sets.						N.
252	9	W	11 57 3	5 34	6 20	6 50						
253	10	Th	11 56 42	5 35	6 18	7 25						
254	11	Fr	11 56 22	5 36	6 16	7 59						
255	12	Sa	11 56 1	5 37	6 15	8 35						
256	13	Su	11 55 40	5 38	6 13	9 12						
257	14	M	11 55 19	5 39	6 11	9 53						
258	15	Tu	11 54 58	5 41	6 9	10 36						
259	16	W	11 54 36	5 42	6 8	11 23						I. Q.
260	17	Th	11 54 15	5 43	6 6	morn.						
261	18	Fr	11 53 54	5 44	6 4	0 13						
262	19	Sa	11 53 33	5 45	6 2	1 6						
263	20	Su	11 53 12	5 46	6 0	2 2						
264	21	M	11 52 51	5 47	5 59	2 59						
265	22	Tu	11 52 30	5 48	5 57	3 58						
266	23	W	11 52 9	5 49	5 55	4 58						
267	24	Th	11 51 48	5 50	5 53	rises.						F.
268	25	Fr	11 51 28	5 51	5 52	6 45						
269	26	Sa	11 51 7	5 52	5 50	7 20						
270	27	Su	11 50 47	5 53	5 48	7 58						
271	28	M	11 50 27	5 55	5 46	8 41						
272	29	Tu	11 50 7	5 56	5 45	9 30						
273	30	W	11 49 48	5 57	5 43	10 26						

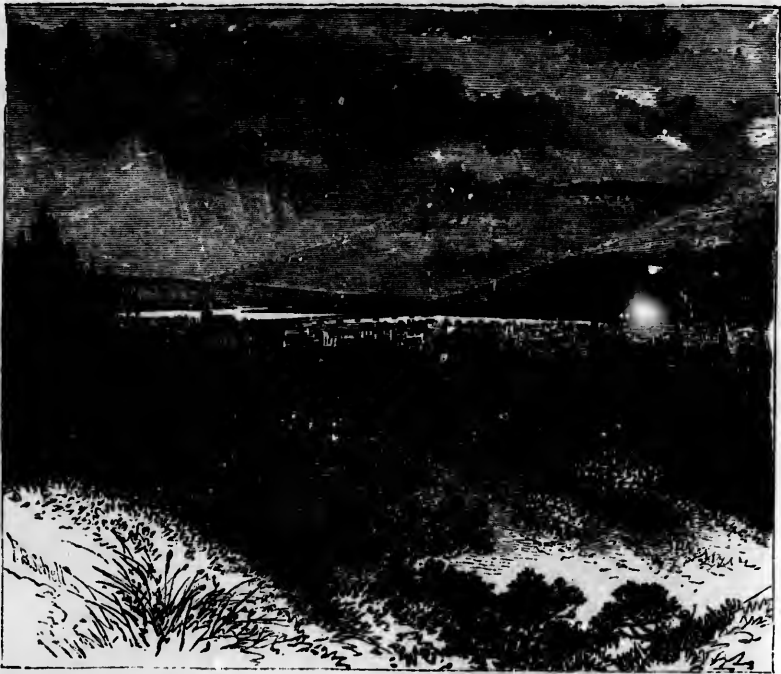


days.

Rises	Moon Phase
N.	
43	
34	3 Q.
orn.	
33	
37	
46	
58	
ts.	N.
50	
25	
50	
35	
12	
53	
36	
23	1 Q.
orn.	
13	
6	
2	
59	
58	
58	
es.	F.
45	
20	
58	
41	
30	
26	



VIEW IN THE VALLEY OF THE INN.—R. Plattner.



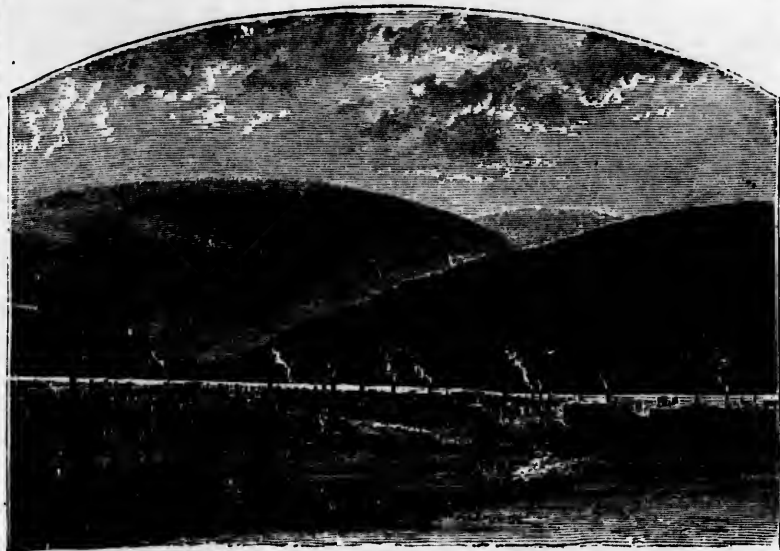
**WILLIAMSPORT.**

WILLIAMSPORT is, with a single exception, the most important business place on the Susquehanna River, and justly takes rank among the first inland cities of Pennsylvania. It was laid out in 1795 by Michael Ross, a German, who owned the land upon which the original town was built, and was adopted as the county seat at the time of the organization of Lycoming County. The plan of the town was well designed, embracing wide, straight streets, and generous donations of land were made by Mr. Ross for public purposes. This liberality contributed materially to its early prosperity, and has caused it to develop into a city of unsurpassed attractiveness. From time to time additions have been made to the original plan, until the space surveyed by Mr. Ross forms but a small portion of the present area of the city. A spirit of enterprise has, from its foundation, characterized it, and stagnation has never been permitted to find a resting-place within its limits. For many years Williamsport has had more than a State reputation,

10th Mo. **OCTOBER.** 31 days.

Year	Day	Month	Day	Week	Day	Noon.			Sun	Sun	Moon	Moon
						Wash'ton	M. Time.	Sets				
						H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
274	1		Th			11 49 29	5 58	5 41	11 27		3 Q.	
275	2		Fr			11 49 10	5 59	5 39	morn.			
276	3		Sa			11 48 52	6 0	5 38	0 33			
277	4		S			11 48 34	6 1	5 36	1 40			
278	5		M			11 48 16	6 2	5 34	2 51			
279	6		Tu			11 47 59	6 3	5 33	4 0			
280	7		W			11 47 42	6 5	5 31	5 9			
281	8		Th			11 47 25	6 6	5 29	sets.	N.		
282	9		Fr			11 47 9	6 7	5 28	6 30			
283	10		Sa			11 46 54	6 8	5 26	7 7			
284	11		S			11 46 39	6 9	5 24	7 46			
285	12		M			11 46 24	6 10	5 23	8 29			
286	13		Tu			11 46 10	6 11	5 21	9 15			
287	14		W			11 45 56	6 13	5 19	10 4			
288	15		Th			11 45 43	6 14	5 18	10 56	1 Q.		
289	16		Fr			11 45 31	6 15	5 16	11 51			
290	17		Sa			11 45 19	6 16	5 14	morn.			
291	18		S			11 45 8	6 17	5 13	0 47			
292	19		M			11 44 57	6 19	5 11	1 45			
293	20		Tu			11 44 47	6 20	5 10	2 44			
294	21		W			11 44 37	6 21	5 9	3 45			
295	22		Th			11 44 28	6 22	5 7	4 48			
296	23		Fr			11 44 20	6 23	5 5	rises.	F.		
297	24		Sa			11 44 13	6 25	5 4	5 55			
298	25		S			11 44 6	6 26	5 3	6 38			
299	26		M			11 44 0	6 27	5 1	7 26			
300	27		Tu			11 43 55	6 28	5 0	8 20			
301	28		W			11 43 51	6 29	4 58	9 20			
302	29		Th			11 43 47	6 31	4 57	10 25			
303	30		Fr			11 43 44	6 32	4 56	11 32	3 Q.		
304	31		Sa			11 43 42	6 33	4 54	morn.			

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and the wonderful progress made within the last decade leaves no room for doubt as to its future.

Every requisite of city comfort and convenience has been brought into use. An abundant supply of the purest and best water is brought from mountain springs; gas is liberally used for public and private purposes; many of its principal streets are paved with wood, affording delightful drives; street railways are in operation; and to these may be added well-stocked markets, superior facilities for intercourse with the surrounding country, and lovely scenery, all combining to make it a delightful place of residence or sojourn.

The early settlers of this region—as was the case generally throughout the Susquehanna Valley—were principally Scotch-Irish, and the distinguishing peculiarities of that people—courage, enterprise, and determination—have marked the history of the region. The influx of settlers, after the treaty of Fort Stanwix, gave the proprietary government some trouble because of the desire evinced by the authorities to prevent encroachment upon the Indian lands. It being a question whether the stream mentioned in the treaty by the Indian title of *Tiudaghton* was Lycoming Creek or Pine Creek, the proprietaries had prohibited any surveys being made north of Ly-

31 days.

Moon Rises	Moon Phase
11. 11.	
11 27	3 Q.
12 03	
1 40	
2 51	
4 0	
5 9	
sets.	N.
6 30	
7 7	
7 46	
8 29	
9 15	
10 4	
10 56	1 Q.
11 51	
12 11	
1 47	
1 45	
2 44	
3 45	
4 48	
ises.	F.
5 55	
6 38	
7 26	
8 20	
9 20	
10 25	
1 32	3 Q.
12 11	



ON THE SUSQUEHANNA, NEAR WILLIAMSPORT. — Schell.



coming Creek. A set of hardy pioneers, notwithstanding the prohibition of the authorities, settled upon the disputed territory between the two streams, and soon formed a considerable population. Being outside of the law's jurisdiction, they had to provide for their own government, and this they did by annually electing a tribunal of three of their number, whom they called *fair-play men*, who were to decide all controversies and settle disputed boundaries. From their decision there was no appeal. The judgment was enforced by the whole community, who started up *en masse* at the mandate of the court, and execution and eviction were sudden and irresistible. Their decrees were, however, just; and when the settlements were recognized by law, they were received in evidence and confirmed by judgments of courts. An old Irish settler in the region being asked, in later years, by a chief-justice of Pennsylvania, what the provisions of the "fair-play" code were, answered: "All I can say about it is, that

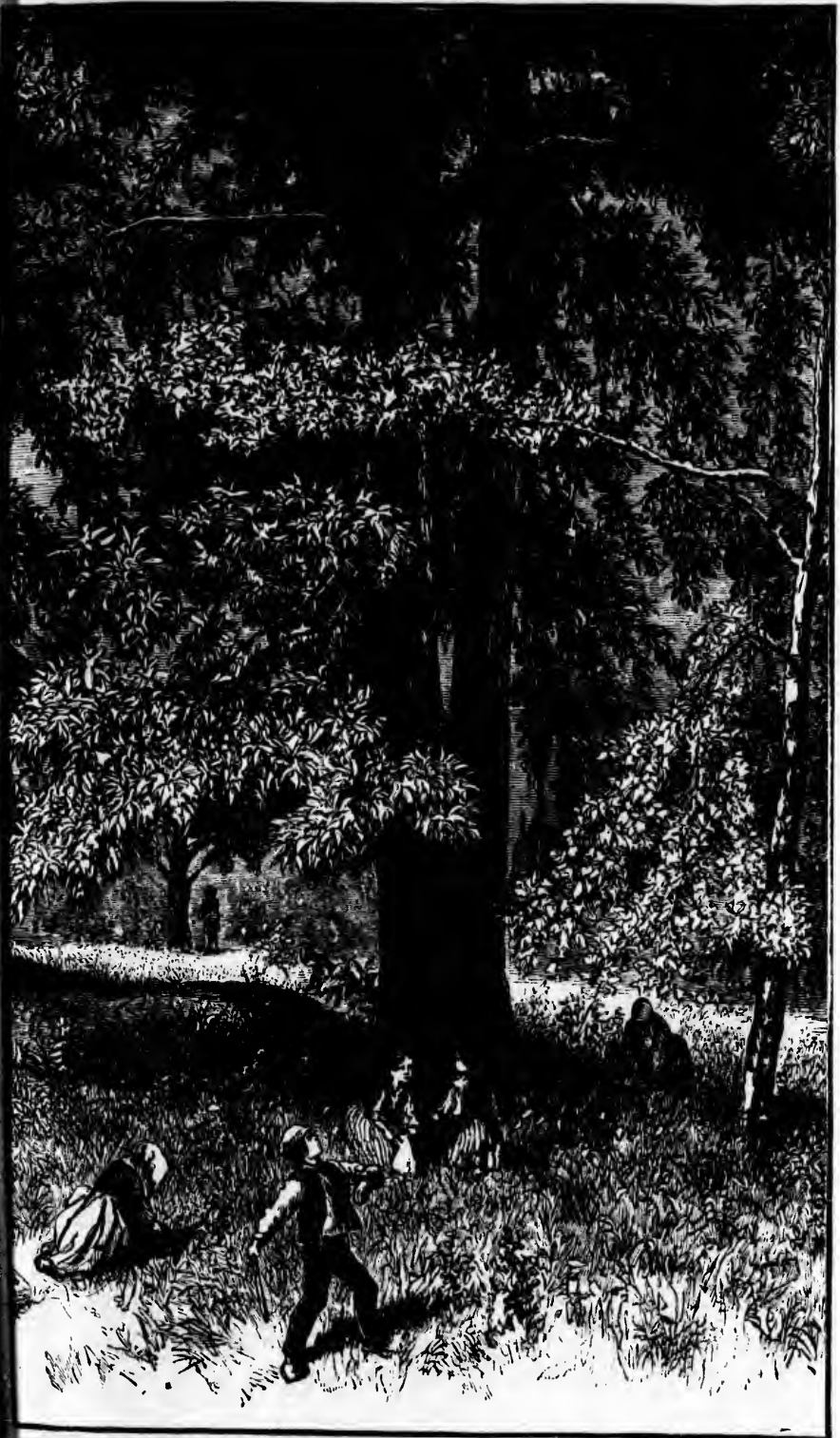
### 11th Mo. NOVEMBER. 30 days.

Year	Day	Month	Week	Day	Ncon. Wash'ton M. Time.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Phase
305	1		<b>T</b>		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
306	2		M		11 43 41	6 31	4 53	0 40	
307	3		Tu		11 43 40	6 36	4 52	1 48	
308	4		W		11 43 41	6 37	4 51	2 55	
309	5		Th		11 43 42	6 38	4 50	4 1	
310	6		Fr		11 43 47	6 40	4 48	5 7	N.
311	7		Sa		11 43 51	6 41	4 46	5 40	
312	8		<b>T</b>		11 43 55	6 43	4 45	6 22	
313	9		M		11 44 1	6 44	4 44	7 7	
314	10		Tu		11 44 7	6 46	4 43	7 55	
315	11		W		11 44 14	6 47	4 42	8 46	
316	12		Th		11 44 22	6 48	4 41	9 40	
317	13		Fr		11 44 31	6 50	4 40	10 35	
318	14		Sa		11 44 40	6 51	4 39	11 32	1 Q
319	15		<b>S</b>		11 44 51	6 52	4 38	morn.	
320	16		M		11 45 2	6 53	4 37	0 30	
321	17		Tu		11 45 14	6 54	4 36	1 29	
322	18		W		11 45 27	6 56	4 35	2 30	
323	19		Th		11 45 41	6 57	4 35	3 34	
324	20		Fr		11 45 55	6 58	4 34	4 39	
325	21		Sa		11 46 10	6 59	4 33	5 47	
326	22		<b>S</b>		11 46 26	7 1	4 33	rises.	F.
327	23		ML		11 46 43	7 2	4 32	6 9	
328	24		Tu		11 47 1	7 3	4 32	7 9	
329	25		W		11 47 19	7 4	4 31	8 14	
330	26		Th		11 47 38	7 5	4 30	9 22	
331	27		Fr		11 47 58	7 6	4 30	10 31	
332	28		Sa		11 48 19	7 7	4 30	11 40	3 Q
333	29		<b>T</b>		11 48 40	7 9	4 29	morn.	
334	30		M		11 49 2	7 10	4 29	0 47	

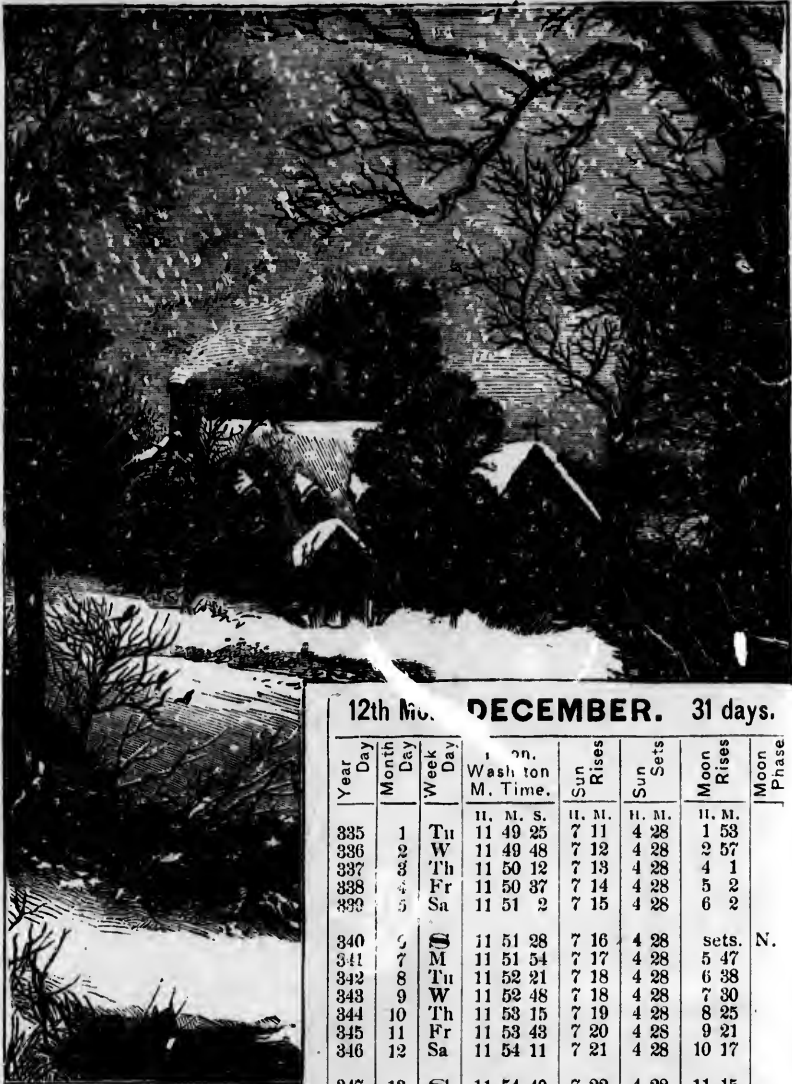


0 days.

moon	Rises	Moon	Phase
1.	40		
2.	48		
3.	55		
4.	1		
5.	7		
sets.		N.	
6.	40		
7.	22		
8.	7		
9.	55		
10.	46		
11.	40		
12.	35		
13.	32	1 Q	
orn.			
14.	30		
15.	29		
16.	30		
17.	34		
18.	39		
19.	47		
rises.		F.	
20.	9		
21.	9		
22.	14		
23.	22		
24.	31		
25.	40	3 Q	
orn.			
26.	47		



NUTTING. — W. M. Cary.



12th Mo. **DECEMBER.** 31 days.

Year	Day	Month	Week	Day	Wash ton	Sun	Sun	Moon	Moon
Day	Day	Day	Day	M. Time.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Phase	
835	1	Tu		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
836	2	W		11 49 25	7 11	4 28	1 53		
837	3	Th		11 49 48	7 12	4 28	2 57		
838	4	Fr		11 50 12	7 13	4 28	4 1		
839	5	Sa		11 50 37	7 14	4 28	5 2		
				11 51 2	7 15	4 28	6 2		
340	6	S		11 51 28	7 16	4 28	sets.	N.	
341	7	M		11 51 54	7 17	4 28	5 47		
342	8	Tu		11 52 21	7 18	4 28	6 38		
343	9	W		11 52 48	7 18	4 28	7 30		
344	10	Th		11 53 15	7 19	4 28	8 25		
345	11	Fr		11 53 43	7 20	4 28	9 21		
346	12	Sa		11 54 11	7 21	4 28	10 17		
347	13	S		11 54 40	7 22	4 28	11 15		
348	14	M		11 55 9	7 22	4 28	morn.	1 Q.	
349	15	Tu		11 55 38	7 23	4 29	0 15		
350	16	W		11 56 7	7 24	4 29	1 15		
351	17	Th		11 56 37	7 24	4 29	2 18		
352	18	Fr		11 57 6	7 25	4 30	3 24		
353	19	Sa		11 57 36	7 26	4 30	4 31		
354	20	S		11 58 6	7 26	4 30	5 39		
355	21	M		11 58 35	7 27	4 31	rises.	F.	
356	22	Tu		11 59 5	7 27	4 31	5 54		
357	23	W		11 59 35	7 28	4 32	7 4		
358	24	Th		12 0 5	7 28	4 33	8 14		
359	25	Fr		12 0 35	7 28	4 33	9 27		
360	26	Sa		12 1 5	7 29	4 34	10 37		
361	27	S		12 1 34	7 29	4 35	11 45		
362	28	M		12 2 3	7 29	4 35	morn.	3 Q.	
363	29	Tu		12 2 33	7 29	4 36	0 50		
364	30	W		12 3 2	7 30	4 37	1 54		
365	31	Th		12 3 30	7 30	4 38	2 55		

since your honor's courts have come among us *fair play* has entirely ceased and law has taken its place."

**HOW YOU ARE MADE.**—You have 208 bones and 600 muscles; your blood weighs 25 pounds; your heart is five inches in diameter; it beats 75 times per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 times per day. At each beat a little over two ounces of blood is thrown out of it; and each day it receives and discharges about seven tons of that wonderful fluid.



# THOS. TUGWELL,

SOOKE, B. C.

**Grower of Grain and Root**



All Orders Promptly Filled and Good  
Seed Furnished. Send for a Cata-  
logue and Price List.

THOS. TUGWELL, SOOKE, B. C.

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# THE COLONIST



## JOB PRINTING

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**I**S supplied with the latest faces of type, the most approved modern machinery, and the work turned out is of the highest order, while prices are as reasonable as is consistent with first-class work.

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### POSTAL REGULATIONS.

There are four classes of domestic mail matter, divided as follows:

**FIRST CLASS.**—*a*, letters; *b*, matter partly in print and partly in writing; *c*, packages so wrapped that their contents can not readily be examined. Two cents per half ounce.

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**THIRD CLASS.**—Books, transient newspapers, periodicals, circulars, proof-sheets and manuscript accompanying same, and printed matter generally (except that belonging in the second class). Upon matter of this class or on its wrapper, the sender may write his own name, preceded by the word "from;" may mark any printed passage to call attention to it; may write date, address and signature of circulars, correct typographical errors, and write on cover or blank leaf of any book or other printed article of this class a simple dedication or presentation inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence. One cent for each two ounces.

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matter. Upon this matter the sender may write his name and address, preceded by the word "from," and may also write the quantities and names of articles inclosed. One cent for each ounce.

**UNMAILABLE.**—Liquids, poisons, explosives, ointments, pastes, fresh fruits and vegetables, animals alive or dead, articles having an offensive odor, obscene and indecent books, prints or other like articles.

**MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.**—Letters and postal-cards directed to a person who has removed, or is temporarily absent from his usual place of residence, will be forwarded, on his request, free of charge; but *drop* letters cannot be forwarded to other post-offices except on further prepayment to an amount sufficient (with that already prepaid) to cover postage at three cents per half ounce. Postal-cards bearing on their face side any message, written or printed, other than the address are unmailable, and will be returned to the senders.

**FOREIGN MAILS, ETC.**—Letters to foreign countries, composing the "Universal Postal Union," five cents for each half ounce—prepayment optional. Newspapers and other printed matter (including books, pamphlets, commercial papers, photographs, sheet-music, maps, engravings, deeds, legal papers, and all documents wholly or partly in writing, and not in the nature of personal correspond-



BUDDING GENIUS,—Pletsch.

ence), and on samples of merchandise, one cent for each two ounces.

CANADA (including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward's Island)—letters, two cents for each half ounce; transient printed matter, one cent for each two ounces; second-class matter, same as in the United States; samples of merchandise (no dutiable articles or articles of intrinsic value admitted), ten cents for each package, not exceeding eight ounces in weight—prepayment compulsory.

REGISTRATION.—Letters and packages can be registered on payment of ten cents and full postage. The name and address of the sender must be indorsed by him on each letter or package. Mail matter may be sent registered to any post-office in the United States, Canada, or in any of the countries of the "Universal Postal Union."

MONEY ORDERS.—Money orders, limited to \$50 each, payable in the United States, can be obtained at any post-office.

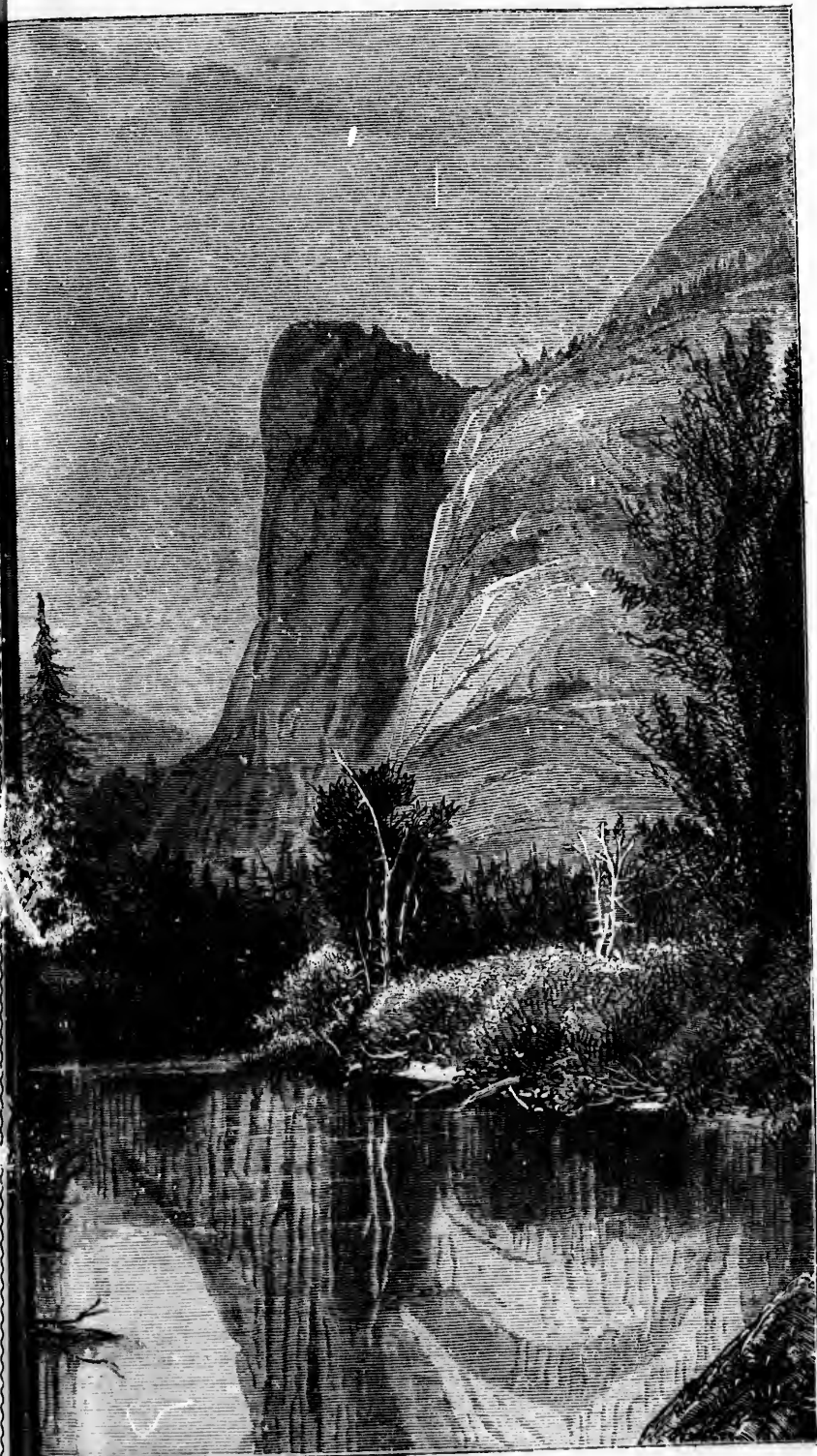
POSTAL NOTES payable to bearer for any sum from 1 cent to \$100, inclusive,

may be obtained at any money-order office payable at any other money-order office in the United States which the sender may designate. The fee for a postal note is three cents.

IN the Yosemite, the only original grand show place of the continent, not to have seen which is a reproach to any American traveler, about two miles from the head and just above the junction of the Tenaya fork with the Merced, the wall of the valley unites with that of the Tenaya Canyon in a sharp point, from which rises a remarkable rock, known as the Washington Column. Directly west of this Column rises the noble North Dome, a round-topped mass of granite 3,568 feet above the valley. The reflections of the grayish-white granite in the clear waters are one of the famous features of this wondrous region.

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WASHINGTON COLUMN, YOSEMITE.—D. J. Steeple.



FAUST AND MARGARET —Liezen-Mayer.

WHILE a student at Strasburg, 1770-71, Goethe conceived the idea of fusing his personal experience into the mould of the old legends, and for more than thirty years the work grew in his mind.

Lewes, in his "Life and Works of Goethe," gives a graphic and concise description of "Faust," which accounts for its almost unexampled popularity. He says: "It appeals to all minds with the irresistible fascination of an eternal problem, and with the charm of endless

variety. It has every element: wit, pathos, wisdom, force, mystery, melody, reverence, doubt, magic and irony; not a chord of the lyre is unstrung, not a fibre of the heart untouched. Students earnestly wrestling with doubt, striving to solve the solemn riddles of life, feel their pulses strangely agitated by this poem; and not students alone, but, as Heine with allowable exaggeration says, every billiard-marker in Germany puzzles himself over it. In 'Faust' we see, as in a

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MEPHISTO AND MARTHA.—Liezen-Mayer.

mirror, the eternal problem of our intellectual existence; and, beside it, varied lineaments of our social existence. It is at once a problem and a picture. Therein lies its fascination. The problem embraces questions of vital importance; the picture represents opinions, sentiments, classes, moving on the stage of life. The great problem is stated in all its nudity; the picture is painted in all its variety." After comparing "Faust" with "Hamlet," the most popular play in our lan-

guage, Lewes says: "'Faust,' which rivals it in popularity, rivals it also in prodigality. Almost every typical aspect of life is touched upon; almost every subject of interest finds an expression in almost every variety of rhythm. It gives a large audience, because it appeals to a large audience." A poem so crowded with word pictures naturally appeals to all artists. Goethe's vivid imagination, as expressed in the text, supplying subjects in almost endless variety. Of all who



MEPHISTO —Bertrand.

have attempted to illustrate "Faust," Liezen-Mayer undoubtedly stands at the head. To him we look for the full realization of our highest ideal of Margaret, and his novel and charming conception meets every expectation.

The garden scene has been most happily depicted. The pathway runs through shaded glens; the birds of spring-time twitter in the boughs; the foliage is young and tender—the whole atmosphere breathes of love and sweet emotions. Margaret is listening with half-unconscious rapture to the tale Faust pours into her ear, while she clings to his neck and his arm encircles her waist. These are typical lovers, graceful in pose and outline, telling at a glance the story of the poem. Lewes writes of this scene: "Very artful and very amusing is the

contrast between this simple girl and her friend Martha, who makes love to Mephisto with direct worldly shrewdness. The effect of this contrast is very fine." It has been well brought out by the genius of this artist.

The poem of "Faust" touches very lightly upon the subject of Margaret's child, and the reader is left to infer that the mother killed it.

Bertrand, a French artist of the first rank, has made a very good Margaret after the death of her babe, but a decidedly Frenchy Mephisto.

MR. MUNDELLA, M. P., in distributing the prizes at the Sheffield School of Art, lately, urged the students, instead of endeavoring to be second or third rate painters of pictures, to aim at applying art to such occupations as silver work, iron work, or even as house painters in making houses beautiful.

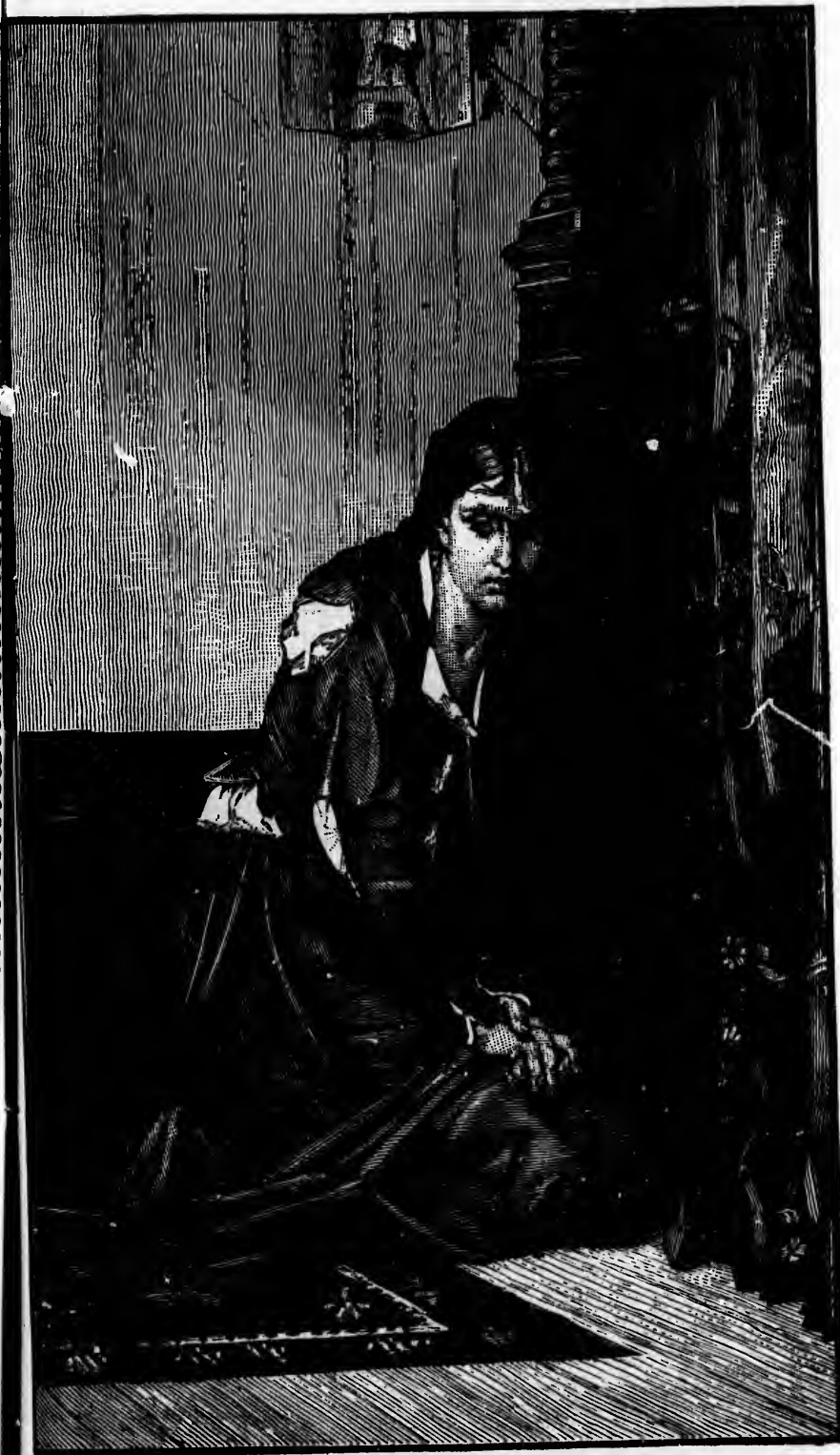


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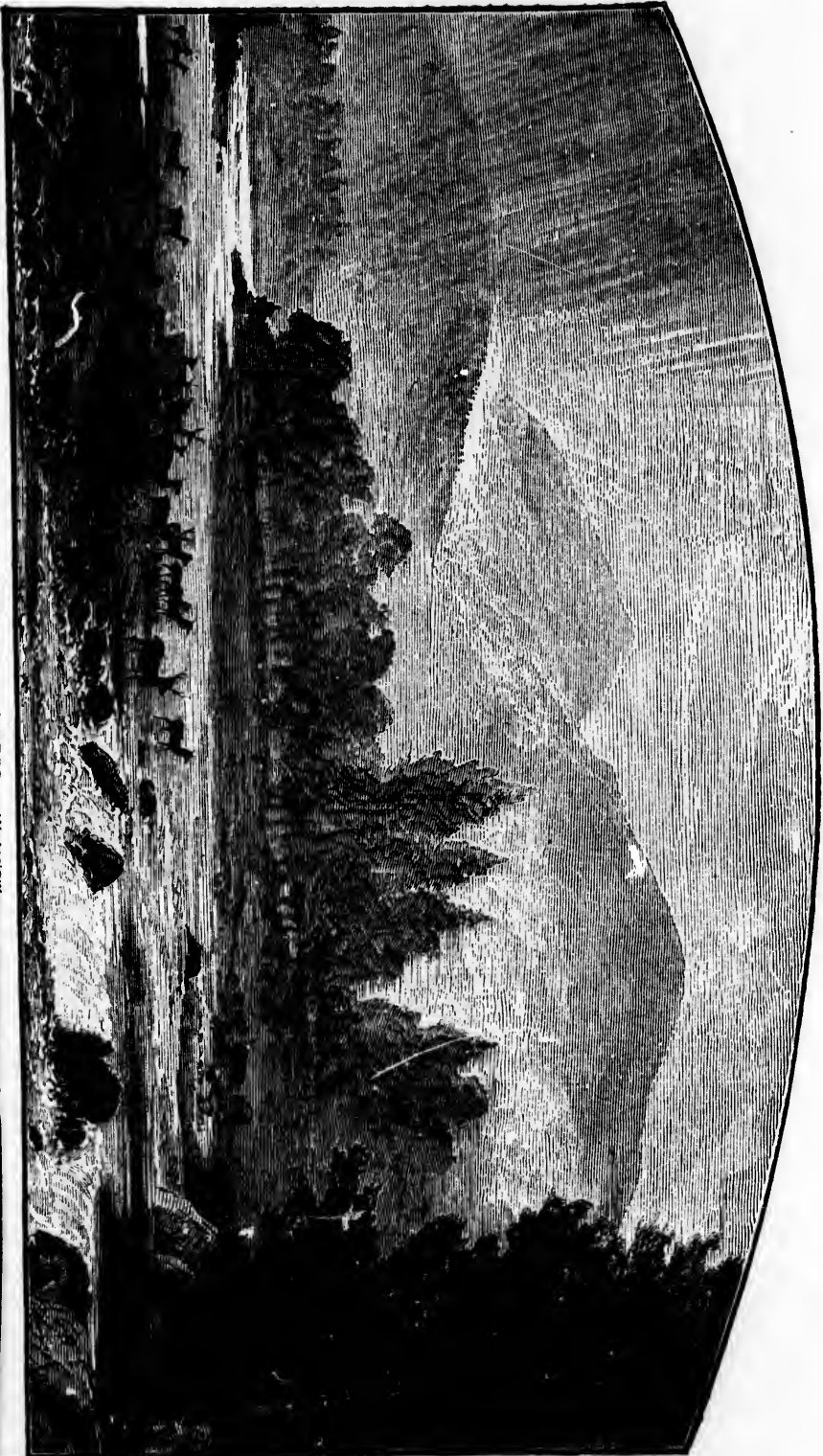
A CATASTROPHE.—Specht.

THE HEALTH OF ANIMALS, as well as that of human beings, may be often guessed at very shrewdly by simply feeling their pulse. In a horse a good and strong, but quiet, pulse beats forty times a minute, in an ox fifty to fifty-five, in sheep and pigs not less than seventy or more than eighty for ordinary health. It may be felt wherever a large artery crosses a bone. In the horse it is generally felt on the cord which crosses over the bone of the lower jaw in front of its curved position, or in the bony ridge above the eye; and in cattle over the middle of the first rib. In sheep it is, perhaps, easiest to place the hand on the left side, where the beating of the heart may be felt. A rapid, hard, and full pulse in stock points to inflammation and high fever, a rapid small and weak pulse also to fever, but to fever accompanied

by a poor and weak state of the subject. A very slow pulse in stock will often be found to indicate brain disease, while a jumping and irregular pulse shows something wrong with the heart.

PASSING SHOWERS is a beautiful picture by Mr. Waterlow, a young English painter. His scene is taken from Glentanner forest, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The time chosen is when a summer shower has come up among the distant hills, and is making its way slowly down the valley. A herd of deer, led by two noble bucks, is about to cross to the higher lands, to avoid the rising waters. Aberdeenshire contains many of the highest mountains of Scotland, and on the southwest border are "the Grampian hills." The Dee and Don are the chief rivers.

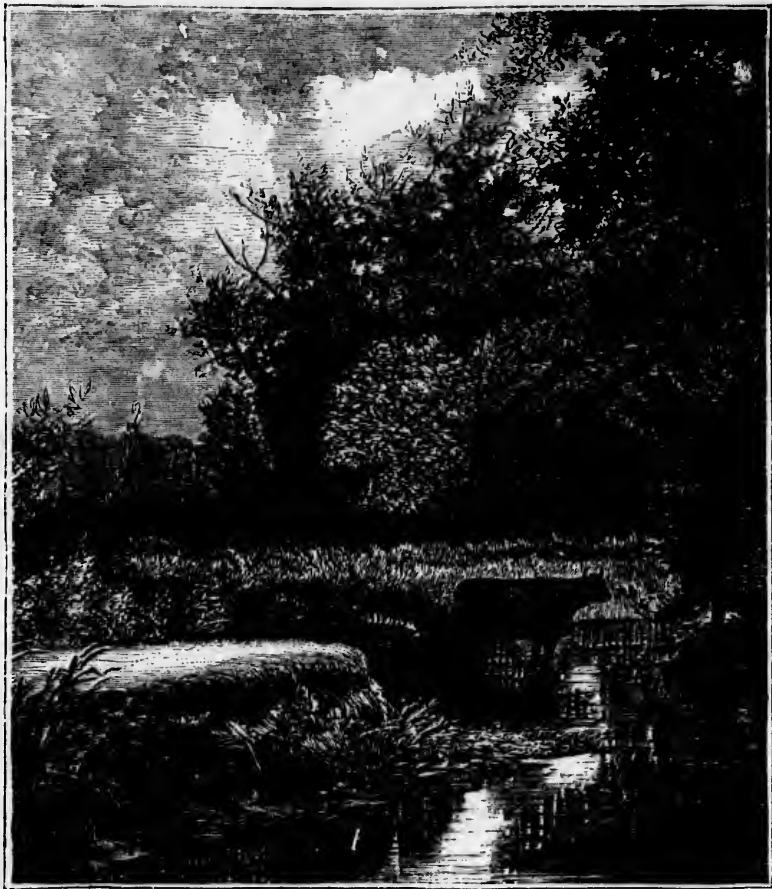
PASSING SHOWERS.—WATERLOW.



PASADENA SHOWERS. MARYLAND.

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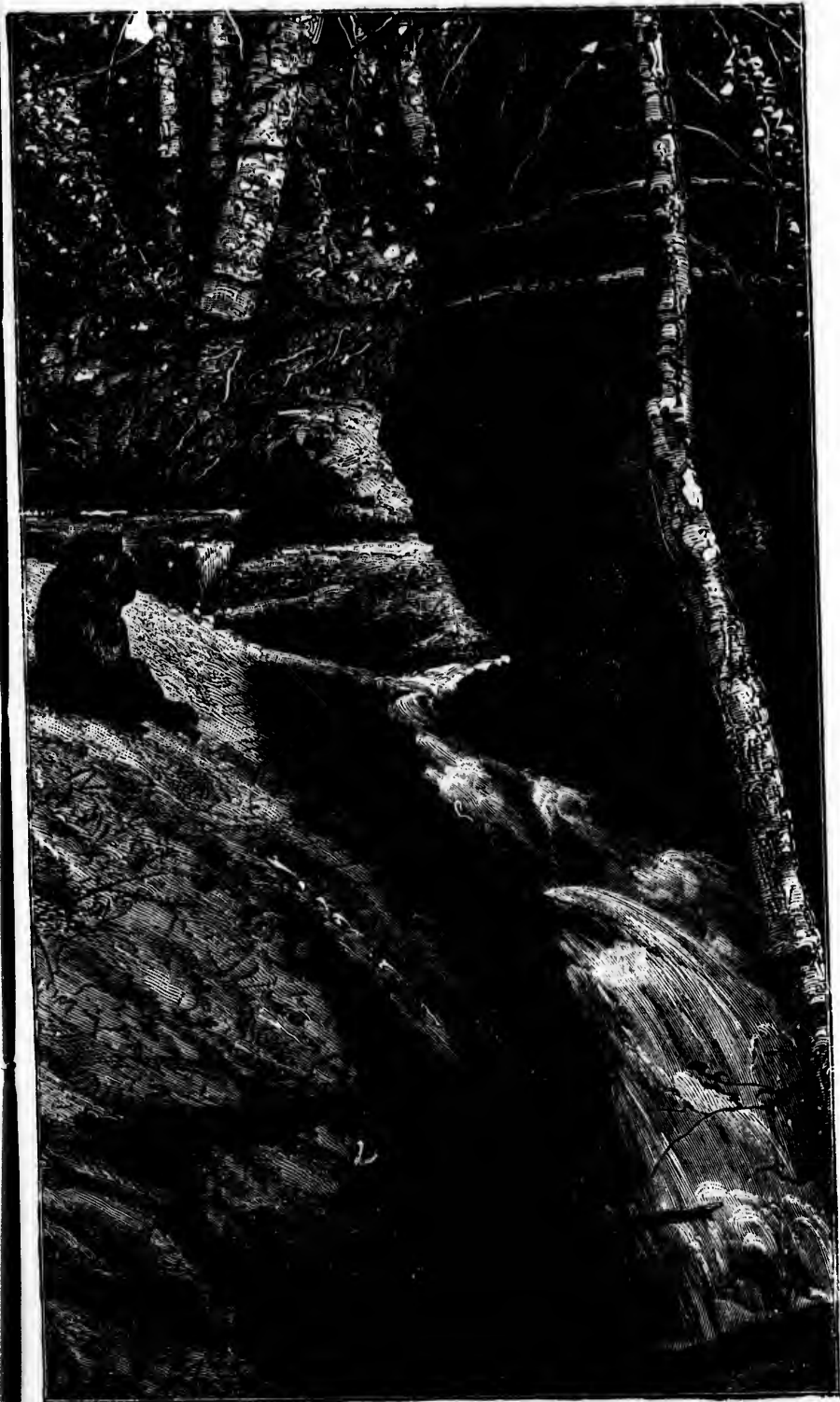


THE TENNESSEE RIVER passes through some of the most diversified and charming scenery that it is possible to imagine. Around Chattanooga, now recognized as one of the growing cities of America, thicker even than historic reminiscences, are clustered the gems of Nature's picture gallery. From the most quiet pastoral beauty it is but a turn to the impressive and sublime. Slippery Rock Brook dashes its way down the sides of Lookout Mountain, which are by no means the least interesting portion to the tourist, cut up as they are by ravines and dells, through which flow these silver waters, giving an almost primeval solitude within sound of the whistle and rumble of the railway trains.

THE number of languages spoken is 2,065. The number of men is equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years; one-quarter die before the age of 7.

THE UNITED STATES RICHER THAN GREAT BRITAIN. — Statisticians have pronounced the United States to be not only potentially, but actually, richer than the United Kingdom. Counting the houses, furniture, manufactures, railways, shipping, bullion, lands, cattle, crops, investments, and roads, it is estimated that there is a grand total in the United States of \$49,770,000,000. Great Britain is credited with something less than \$40,000,000,000, or nearly \$10,000,000,000 less than the United States. The wealth per inhabitant in Great Britain is estimated at \$1,160, and in the United States at \$995. With regard to the remuneration of labor, assuming the produce of labor to be 100, in Great Britain 56 parts go to the laborer, 21 to capital and 23 to Government. In France 41 parts go to labor, 36 to capital and 23 to Government. In the United States 72 parts go to labor, 23 to capital and 5 to Government.—*London Times*.

THE MEDITERRANEAN, if placed across North America, would make sea navigation from San Diego to Baltimore.



SLIPPERY ROCK BROOK.—D. J. Steeple.

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YOUNG MESTIZO WOMAN.

THE EXTREMES of civilization and barbarism are nearer together in those countries which the Spaniards have wrested from their native inhabitants than in any other portion of the globe. Before other European races, aboriginal tribes, even the fiercest, gradually disappear. They hold their own before the descendants of the *conquistadores*, who conquered the New World only to be conquered by it. Out of Spain the Spaniard deteriorates, and nowhere so much as in South America. Of course, he is superior there to the best of the Indian tribes with which he is thrown in contact; but we doubt whether he is superior to the intelligent, but forgotten, races which peopled the regions around him centuries before Pizarro set foot therein, and which built enormous cities whose ruins have long been overgrown by forests. To compare the Spaniard of today in Peru with its ancient Incas is to do him no honor. To be sure, he is a good Catholic, which the Incas were not, but he is indolent, enervated, and enslaved by his own passions. His religion has not done much for him—at least in this world, whatever it may do in the

next. It has done still less, if that be possible, for the aboriginal Peruvians.

Among the *mestizos*, half-castes, of white and Indian origin the women are often very beautiful, especially when the blood of the latter prevails. They are, we are told, the best-looking of all the Peruvian women, possessing brilliantly fair complexions, magnificent long, black tresses, lithe and graceful figures of exquisite proportions, regular and classic features, and the most superb great black eyes.

Though often glorious in youth these dark-skinned, passionate daughters of the sunny Pacific shore soon begin to fade. Although their scant costume and the *manto y saya*—the dress favored at night—serve only to expose and display the charming contour of their youthful form, as the years roll on and rob them of these alluring attractions, the simple array becomes ugly and ridiculous. Often did we laugh at the absurd figure presented by some stout, middle-aged half-caste, or a good many more caste, lady, clad in her *manto y saya*. Especially ludicrous did these staid females appear when viewed from behind.

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MIDDLE-AGED LIMENA.

CHINESE SCIENCE. — From ancient times the Chinese have taken note of natural phenomena. Their record of solar eclipses is perhaps the most ancient and accurate in the world. They have more or less elaborate works on astronomy, mathematics, botany, zoology, mineralogy, physiology, and many other sciences. Yet there is scarcely any true science in them. Classification, even in regard to plants and animals, there is none. Mineralogy is mainly a description of curious stones. Nor is there any progress, for the more ancient works are generally the best, and as a consequence the Chinese to-day are as their fathers were thousands of years ago. The superstitions respecting natural phenomena, which are as living active truths to-day for all classes in China, remind us rather of man in his state of barbarism than of the ancient culture and civilization of the Middle Kingdom. The sun and moon are to the Chinese as they were to primitive man, living things, gods to be worshipped. The stars in their courses powerfully influence, if they do not absolutely determine, all human events. In them the wise may read as in a book the destiny of man and the fate of empires. Their combinations make lucky and unlucky days, and we shall do well to note carefully their signs and silent warnings. Comets are the precursors of famine, pestilence, and war—prognosticators of the wreck of empires and the fall of kings. Eclipses are the periodic efforts of the dragon fiend to destroy the

lights of heaven, and every notice of an approaching eclipse sent by the imperial astronomer to the provinces is accompanied by a government order to employ the usual methods of gong-beating and so forth in order to rescue the threatened luminary. Again, thunder is the roar of the anger of heaven, and to be smitten by a thunderbolt is to be marked as a thing accursed. Wind is born in the heart of great mountains, whence it issues at the command of the wind god. Most districts have their wind mountains. That at Lung-Shan, in the northern Province of Chihli, is the most remarkable. It has a cave at each of its four sides. The spring wind issues from the cave on the eastern side, the summer wind from the southern, and so for the others. Wind eddies or whirlwinds are raised by the hedgehog in his rapid passage from one place to another, the dust serving to screen him from the vulgar gaze. Rain is produced by the dragon god, who carries up vast quantities of water from the lakes and rivers in his capacious jaws, and pours it down in showers over the earth. Every mountain has its spirit or genius, every valley its nymph, every spring its naiad. Hence mountains and rivers, old trees and curious rocks, become objects of worship.—*Nature*.

THE cellars under Philadelphia's new City Hall are the largest in America, their area being  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The first cellar is thirteen feet deep, and the cellar under that is of like depth.

### WATER DRINKING.

In Massachusetts and Connecticut laws to restrain intemperance were passed as early as 1639. About 1760 the churches began to object to the use of liquors at funerals. A temperance society was inaugurated at Litchfield, Conn., in 1789, the members pledging themselves "not to use any distilled liquor in doing their farm work the ensuing season." The Methodist Church in America has from the first taken strong ground against the sale and use of intoxicating beverages. Total abstinence was advocated as early as 1820, but was not adopted as a necessary condition by temperance societies until many years later. Many of the earlier advocates of temperance encouraged the culture of the grape and the use of wine as a preventive of intemperance. In Boston the early reformers built a

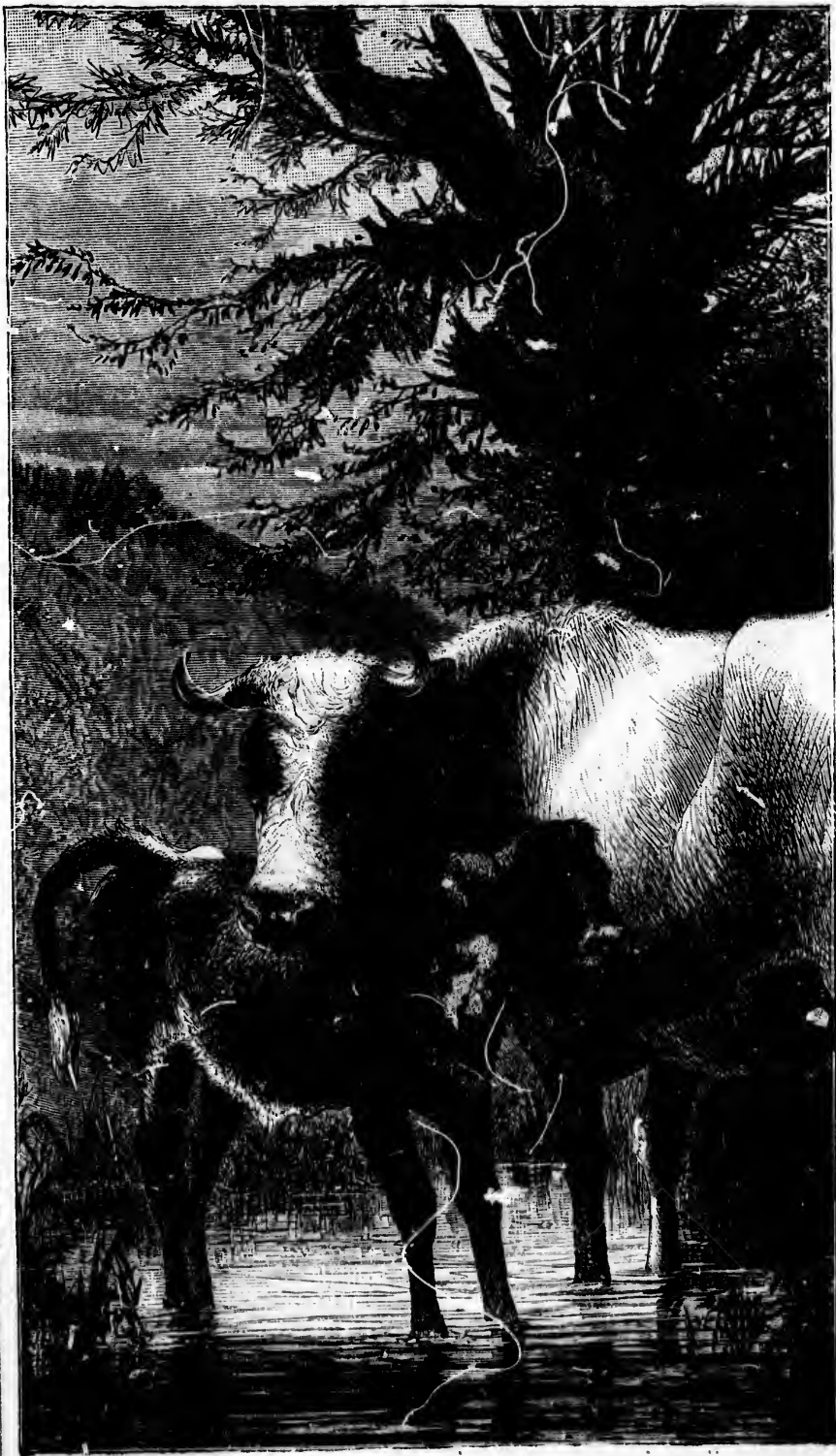
brewery for the benefit of members of the temperance society. Father Mathew, the most successful Irish advocate of total abstinence, inaugurated his first society in 1838, and in two years it had a membership of 1,800,000. In three years — from 1838 to 1841 — the consumption of whisky in Ireland fell from 12,500,000 to 6,500,000 gallons. In 1843, five years from the inauguration of this wonderful moral revolution, 5,000,000 persons in the United Kingdom were thus enrolled and pledged to a total abstinence. In this year Father Mathew visited London in person, and administered his pledge to about

70,000 persons within six weeks. In our modern political economy nothing except the air we breathe is so free as water. Every community invests liberally to secure the largest and purest possible supply of this prime necessary, and even prudent precaution to prevent useless waste meets with no favor at the hands of the taxpayers themselves. If pure water is a great blessing, on the other hand nothing is more liable to contamination, and when tainted it becomes a most effective agent of disease and death. The greatest care should be taken that no slops or surface drainage be allowed to pollute the drinking water. A very little care on this point would save a world of pain, and many family circles would be unbroken who now have sad memories of diphtheria and typhoid.





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A HOT DAY.—Peter Moran.



THE well-known canary bird is a member of the extensive finch family, a native of the Canary Islands, but naturalized in Europe and the United States. The native bird differs materially from the variety commonly seen in cages. It is both darker and smaller. It is very familiar, and frequents the gardens of Madeira, where its song is very highly prized. These birds were first taken to Europe about the fourteenth century. They are bred in immense numbers on the continent of Europe, and many are imported into the United States from Germany. There are about fifty varieties; the two most prized by amateurs are the jonquil and the mealy. With less power,

compass and variety than the nightingale, it has greater powers of imitation, a better ear, and a better memory. It becomes very tame, is capable of attachment to man, and is easily educated to perform tricks in public.

A RESIDENT of the Wabash Valley, traveling in California, was astonished when he first saw corn thriving in the dry and seemingly barren soil of Los Angeles County; but the farmers explained that beneath these corn fields is the subterranean outlet of some stream, and that they are watered from below. By digging down ten or twelve feet almost anywhere over the bed you will find the river, which reappears on the surface again in two different beds some miles further down, and then again sinks beneath the surface.



HELP FOR THIS TRAMP.—Thomas.

If thou hast *pass'd* an aching heart,  
Turn back a little way ;  
Let not thy giving be a part  
To act another day.

Give, whilst the weary eye is dim ;  
And if a tear should fall,  
'Twill be in gratitude to Him  
Who heard the mourner's call.

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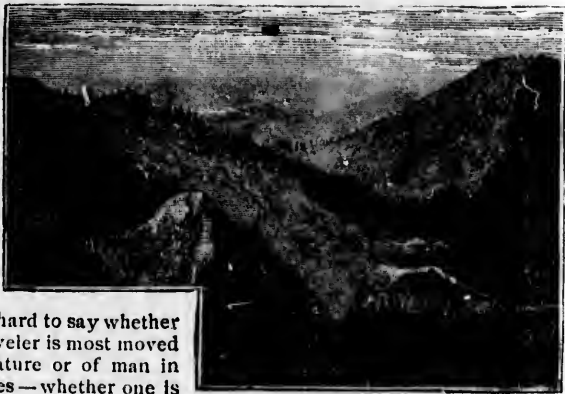
WAGON-WHEEL GAP.—Thos. Moran.

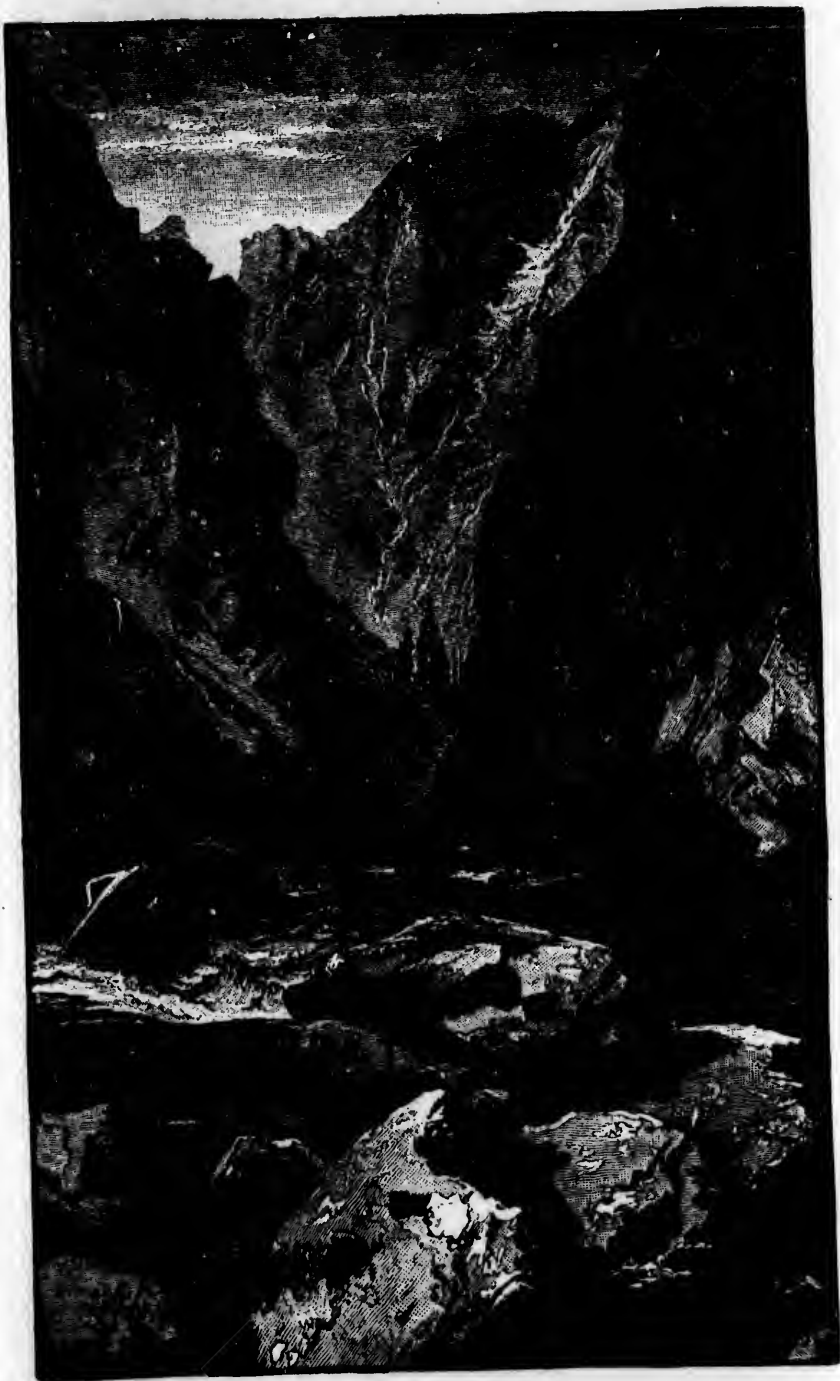
THOMAS MORAN may be considered the artist of the Rockies, for here he finds congenial tasks for his strong, bold, artistic style, and nowhere than on the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway does he find finer examples of the sublimity of American scenery.

The wonderful rock formations and colorings of the mountain region of Colorado and Utah, now so easily accessible to the ordinary pleasure tourist without the sacrifice of even the luxuries of civilization, were first shown to the world by this artist, when exploration and hardship were necessities of Colorado travel. It is hard to say whether the wonder of the traveler is most moved by the miracles of Nature or of man in this region of surprises—whether one is

most impressed by the awful mysteries of the unknown past—or the struggles of pigmies triumphing over a wilderness of stupendous obstacles.

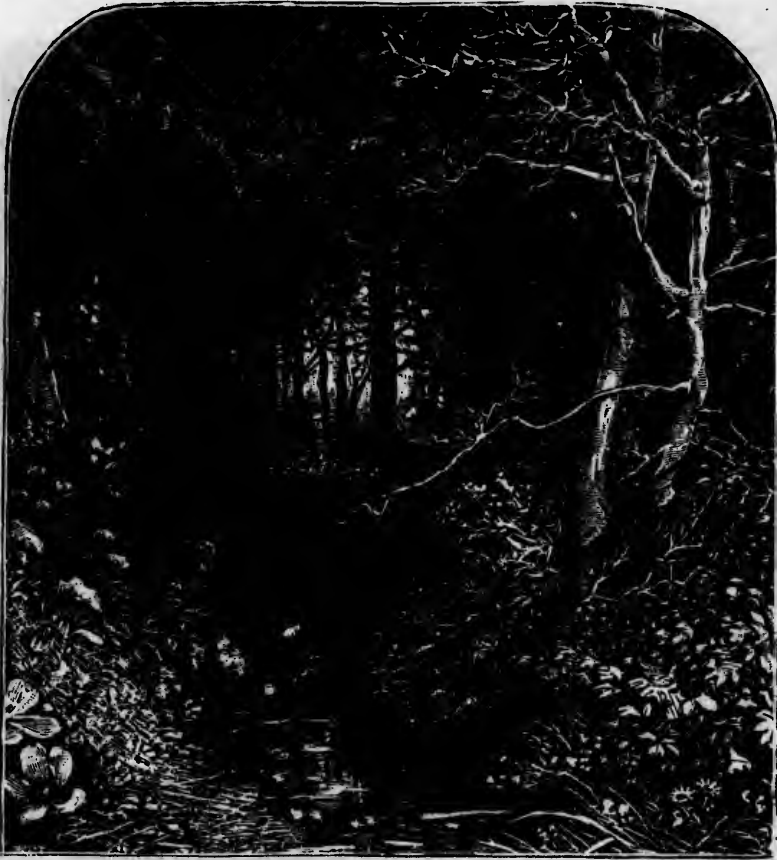
THE Red Sea would reach from Washington to Colorado, and is three times as wide as Lake Ontario.





FOLTEC GORGE. — Thomas Moran.

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THE GROVES OF DEL MONTE.

At Monterey is to be found one of the features of Californian development most astonishing to Eastern and Foreign visitors. In the midst of a grove of about 150 acres of fine old trees, pine, spruce, cypress, and most majestic old live oaks, is situated the Del Monte, a seaside hotel of most charming architecture and luxurious comfort. Here the merchant and professional man from the great cities of the East find relief from the cares of business; here the invalid obtains the required rest and change of air to recruit his health. The European tourist, thousands of miles from his home, exists here in all the luxury he is accustomed to enjoy. And here comes every week a great portion of the population of San Francisco, brought by fast trains, because the place is created and owned by the great railroads.

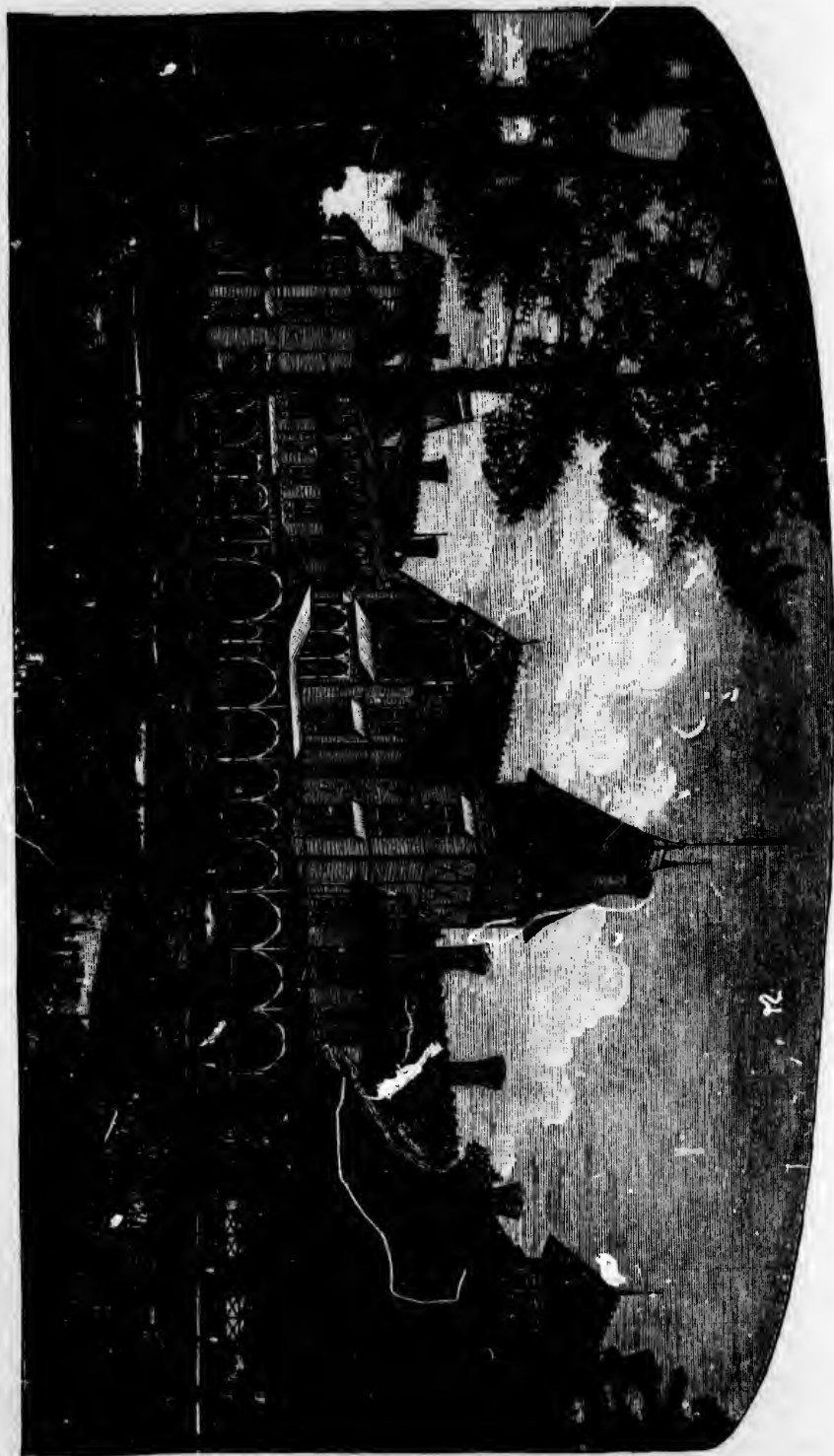
California is so accessible nowadays that the journey thither is a very trifling

matter. Prior to the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad and its adjunct, the Southern Pacific, it was, indeed, a serious task. Now one is conveyed in such comfortable cars, through a beautiful country, without change from all points North, East or South, and with such dispatch, that the trip is a mere pastime. To be ensconced in a palace or hotel coach, in which one dines on the fat of the land and sleeps on downy couches, are inducements sufficient to tempt any one to make the tour of the continent, and locate for a season of enjoyment at Monterey at any time of the year.

SOME interesting figures as to the cost of operas and ballets produced in Paris are given. "L'Africaine" cost some \$55,000; "Le Prophète," \$44,895; "Robert le Diable," \$38,000; "Faust," \$37,500. The cost of "Aida" was \$46,500; "Françoise de Rimini," \$46,500; "Le Tribut de Zamora," \$36,400.

KEROSENE was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

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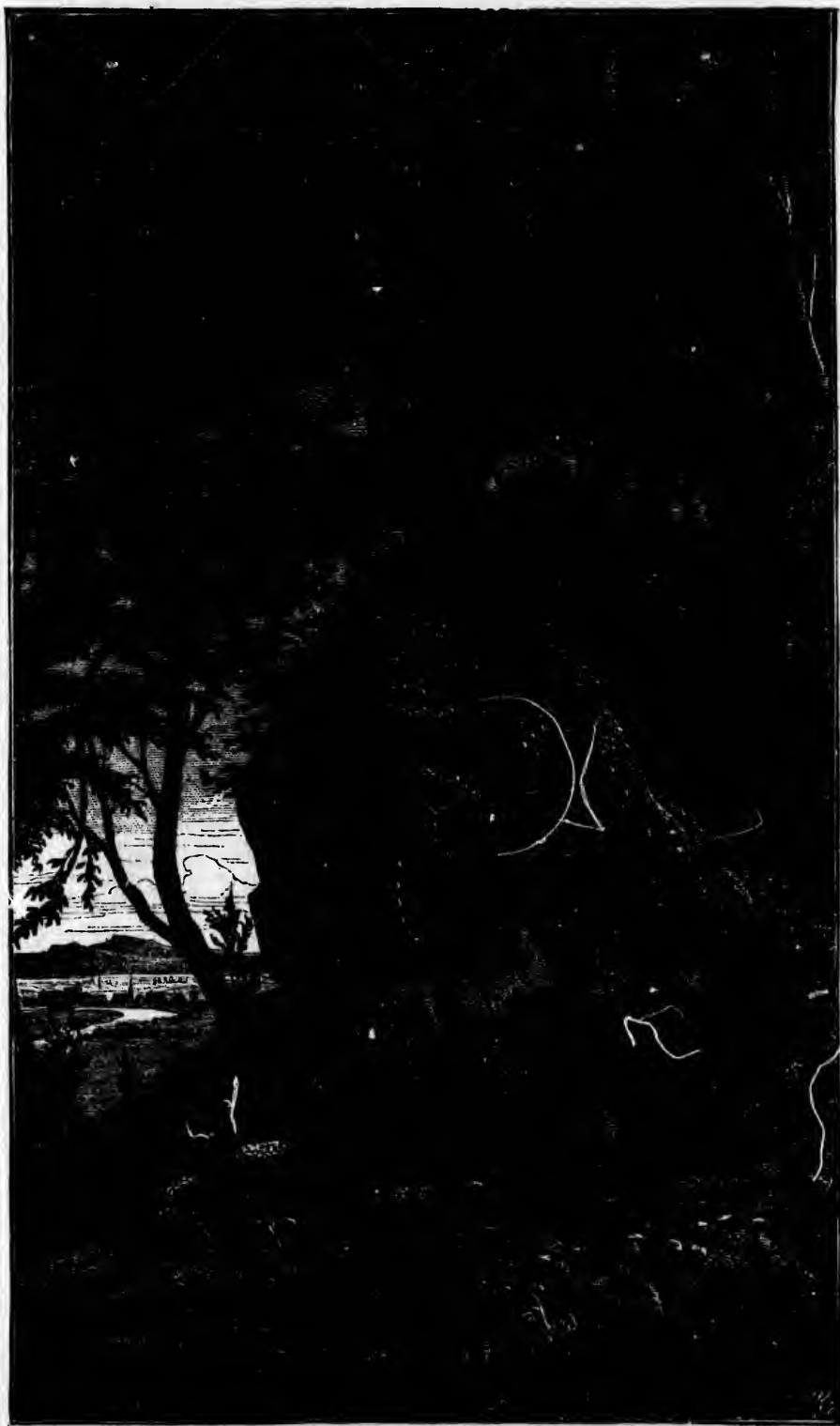
A BLACK SQUALL.—D. S. Johns.

How WOODEN SPOOLS ARE MADE.—The birch is first sawed into sticks 4 or 5 feet long and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch to 3 inches square, according to the size of the spool to be produced. These sticks are thoroughly seasoned. They are sawed into short blocks, and the blocks are dried in a hot-air kiln. At the time they are sawed a hole is bored through them. One whirl of the little block against the sharp knives, shaped by a pattern, makes the spool at the rate of one a second. A small boy feeds the spool-machine, simply placing the blocks in a spout and throwing out the knotty or defective stock. The machine is automatic, but cannot do the sorting. The spools are

revolved rapidly, in drums, and polish themselves. For some purposes they are dyed yellow, red, or black. They are made in thousands of shapes and sizes. When one sees on a spool of thread "100 yards" or "200 yards," these words do not signify that the thread has been measured, but that the spool has been gauged and is supposed to contain so much thread. When a silk or linen or cotton firm wants a spool made, it sends a pattern to the spoolmaker. This pattern gives the size and shape of the barrel and the head and bevel. One factory in Maine turns out a hundred thousand gross of spools a day.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.





THE DEER'S PARADISE, — Beckmann.

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## RECIPES TO TRY.

**French Dressing.**—Mix 1 teaspoonful of salt and 1 teaspoonful of pepper, add 3 tablespoonfuls of oil, slowly stirring all the time, 1 teaspoonful of grated onion, or ½ teaspoonful of onion juice, and 1 tablespoonful of vinegar.

**Tomato Hash.**—Chop cold roast beef or broiled beefsteak very fine. Put a minced onion and a teacupful of tomatoes on to boil. When the onion and tomatoes are thoroughly done, add the beef, a small piece of butter, pepper and salt to taste. Serve scalding hot.

**Broiled Meat Cakes.**—Chop lean, raw meat, as you would for sausage, season with salt, pepper and onion juice; shape into flat cakes, and broil on a hot spider. Any meat may be used for this dish, but it is particularly nice of beef, and the finest portions need not be put to this use.

**Snow Pudding.**—Put ½ box Cox's gelatine in 1 pint of boiling water. When a little cool add 1 cup sugar. When cold—that is, beginning to congeal—add whites of 3 eggs beaten stiff, and juice of 2 lemons. Beat all together until thoroughly mixed. Put in mold and set in cool place. Make a custard with 3 yolks and 1 pint of milk to serve with it.

**Raised Waffles.**—Mix over night, taking care to set in a warm place where it will rise, 1 pint of milk, ½ cup of yeast and 1 pint of flour. In the morning add ½ teaspoonful of salt, 2 eggs, the yolks and whites beaten separately, and 1 tablespoonful of melted butter. Have the waffle irons well greased and hot.

**Excellent Brown Bread.**—½ half cups of yellow meal, 1 cup of rye flour, 1 cup of Graham flour, 1 cup of New Orleans molasses, 2 full teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a little salt. Mix all to a consistency of a thick batter with either milk or water, pour into a buttered mold or tin pail, and steam in boiling water 4 hours.

**Veal Cutlet a la Milanaise.**—Brown some veal cutlets quickly in hot lard, then take them out of the pan, and thicken the hot lard with flour; stir until the flour browns; then pour in sufficient boiling water to make the gravy about the thickness of cream. Fry some finely minced onion in butter, then add it to the gravy. Put in the veal cutlets, and place round them about 6 sliced tomatoes. Season to taste. Simmer gently about 2 hours, or until the cutlets are tender.

**Lemon Pies.**—Line 2 deep tin plates with a paste rolled very thin. Set in a cool place until the filling is made. Beat to a froth 3 teacupfuls of sugar, the rind and juice of three lemons, and the yolks of 6 eggs; then beat the whites to a stiff froth and stir into the sugar and other ingredients with 3 tablespoonfuls of milk. Fill the two plates with this mixture, and bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes. Thorough heating of the mixture and the slow baking are absolutely necessary to the success of the dish.

**Canning Tomatoes.**—Take perfectly ripe tomatoes, scald and remove the skins, keeping the fruit as whole as possible. Place in a preserving kettle, cover, heat up slowly, and cook until they are boiling hot all through. Put in cans or jars and cover tightly. Do not add any water when cooking, as a good tomato will of itself afford plenty of juice.

**Swiss Cake.**—The yolks of 5 eggs, well beaten, 1 pound of granulated sugar beat into the egg, 1 pound of best flour, and a large spoonful of nut-seed; beat well for 15 or 20 minutes; whip to a stiff froth the whites, and add them, beating all together; then roll out an inch thick, and cut rather small, and bake them the next morning.

**Huitres de Lit.**—Besides the French name, this palatable dish is also known as "little pigs in blankets," and probably many old housekeepers have served them under that name. Season large oysters with salt and pepper, drain and wrap each oyster in a thin slice of bacon, fasten with a small wooden skewer, and fry in a hot pan until the bacon is crisp; serve on toast.

**Beef Tea for the Sick.**—1 pound lean beef, cut into small pieces. Put into jar without a drop of water; cover tightly, set in a pot of cold water. Heat gradually to a boil, and continue this steadily for 3 or 4 hours, until the meat is like white rags, and the juice all drawn out. Season with salt to taste, and when cold, skim. The patient will often prefer this ice-cold to hot.

**To Clean Blankets.**—When soiled they should be washed, and not scoured. Shake the dust from them, plunge them into plenty of hot soapsuds, let them lie till the hands can be borne in the water, wash quickly, rinse in new, clean, hot suds, shake thoroughly, stretch well, dry, and they will be as nice as new.

**Mrs. Gray's Boiled Indian Pudding.**—1 quart of milk to boil; stir in as much corn meal as will take a stiff batter; add ½ pound of suet chopped fine, a pint of dried peaches; let the meal be cool before the suet and peaches are added. Stir in ½ teaspoonful of salt, a little cinnamon, and a cup of flour. To be boiled in a bag tied loosely to allow for swelling, and put into the pot when boiling; boil 5 hours. Serve hot with sauce.

**Fish a la Turbot.**—4 pounds white fish, boiled 20 minutes, picked carefully from skin and bones. Dressing: ½ pint of milk, 1 tablespoonful each of minced onions and parsley, 1 teaspoonful of minced thyme, ½ cup of butter, 2 tablespoonfuls flour; rub flour and butter together; put all in spider and cook a few minutes; when taken from the stove have ready 1 egg, beaten with a teaspoonful cold water and stir into the dressing. Salt both dressing and fish; put fish and dressing in layers, fish first, dressing last; sprinkle some rolled cracker over the top with bits of butter scattered over that. Bake until light brown.

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