

THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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

VICTORIA, B. C., MARCH 24, 1894.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1894.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

THE "Purification of the Press" is
one of the latest additions to the
realms of "leagueism," if the coinage be
excusable. To San Francisco belongs the
honor of initiating this goody-goody
fraternity. Nominally, the protest is
against the salacious disposition which
"modern metropolitan journalism" dis-
plays in the performance of its functions
as an institution for the collection and
dissemination of news, but in reality it
was a spontaneous uprising of that dis-
satisfaction with the general character
of the newspaper press of to-day which
is abroad among the body of the people.
In so far as it found direct expression the
protest of the women was against the
earnestness with which the press catered
to the depraved instincts of the coarser
elements of society by the elaborate way
in which it exploited every passing event
in which the laws of cleanly human
nature and decent conduct were violated.
That constituted a phase of the matter
into which refined womanhood felt that
it could project itself without laying
itself open to a charge of interfering with
affairs which it did not understand and
which did not concern it. When the
press invaded the home with the con-
cernments of the brothel, the bar room,
the prize ring, the assignation house, and
the abortionists' den, the wives and
mothers and daughters of the community,
a San Francisco exchange asserts, felt
that they had a right to be heard in
protest, for the home is the woman's
kingdom. That constitutes the reason

why the protest in question was so
limited in its scope.

The Protestants designedly confined
themselves to questions upon which they
not only merely had a right to speak, but
upon which their *ipse dixit* must be
accepted as conclusive. They said in a
distinct though modest voice that
"modern metropolitan journalism" was
performing its functions in a manner
which was offensive to decency and a
menace to good morals; and they ap-
pealed, by petition to the publishers and
"men of letters" who are responsible for
this condition of journalism to abate the
nuisance they were creating. These
women did not threaten or seek to coerce;
they petitioned and prayed; they appealed
to a thing that does not exist—the con-
science of "modern metropolitan journal-
ism"—and the appeal was unheeded.

Its members would have nothing appear
in the columns of a newspaper which could
by any stretch of imagination be con-
sidered as offensive. And now, my friends,
though laudable your exertions, your
object can never be attained. The press
is what the people make it, and if nobody
did anything wrong or naughty, nothing
wrong nor naughty could appear
in the newspapers. The league, and there
is talk of establishing a branch in Victoria,
would bring about many very desirable
changes. "They would, if they could, but
they can't," as a worthy friend puts it.

They'd banish the darkness and substitute
light.

They would if they could, but they can't;
None would be crooked, but all be upright.

They would if they could, but they can't;
They'd do unto others as they'd be done by.

Though they wouldn't be perfect, they'd try.
ah, they'd try.

And live down below, as they live up on high—
They would if they could, but they can't.

The boys and the girls they'd keep far apart,
They would if they could, but they can't.

And love they'd have reign in the head, not the
heart.

They would if they could, but they can't;
They'd speak in a tumult and all would be
peace.

A word, and the storms and tempest would
cease.

The quack would no longer the ailing ones
sneeze—

They would if they could, but they can't.

They'd tell unto others the things they should
do.

They would if they could, but they can't,
They'd rule public morals and newspapers, too.

They would if they could, but they can't;
They'd make of this world a paradise pure.

All would be wealthy—none would be poor,
"Chance" they'd discard, the word would be
"sure."

They would if they could, but they can't.

No matter what the outcome of the
efforts of the League may be, there
is an amusing phase of newspaper ethics

in Victoria which I would refer to. I mean
the exhibitions of personal temper or party
spleen that are made in the columns of
the daily newspapers as well as upon the
floors of the House and the political plat-
form. One can excuse very much that
occurs in the two more exciting arenas;
but what must one think when he finds
editorial writers deliberately and, it may
be said, with malice prepense going to
work and abusing each other in the
choicest literary Billingsgate, scarcely con-
descending to anything so natural as argu-
ment; but styling each other liars,
scoundrels and abandoned characters of
the worst description. None of this serves
for the purposes of edification or of ac-
complishing a legitimate object, all it does
being to further lacerate already wounded
feelings and to make people think that
were their physical developments at all on
a par with the prowess of their pens what
fine fellows these editors would be were
they only backed against each other in a
pugilistic controversy.

No real advantage can possibly be gained
by this method of advancing party politics.
In fact it is altogether beneath men of fine
feelings, and its exponents never fail to be
sized up to their individual as well as
party disadvantage by friend and foe
alike. There is no need to specify instan-
ces of the kind referred to. They are as
thick as leaves in Val' Ambrossa, and the
sooner steps are retraced into the good old
ways the better. In former times, when
these politicians and public writers claimed
to be gentlemen, the *code d'honneur* inter-
vened when the bounds had been trans-
gressed. Now, the libel law has to be
invoked, and no wonder that under such
conditions as now obtain its provisions
should be of the strictest. Still behind it
some of the most cruel and, indeed, mor-
tifying wounds are inflicted by those who
flatter themselves that they are many
men.

There are but few—no matter how little
they may affect to care for these things—
who can fail, when we think for a moment,
to be impressed by the events which at
this season are being celebrated in the
religious world. Still, on matters like
this, it is impossible to think that for more
than eighteen centuries the vast majority
of those who may be termed the civilized
world have lived and died believing in a
lie. Moreover, many of those whom one
is accustomed to regard as outside the
religious pale have their traditions and
their beliefs which in many respects re-
semble those of the Christians. Indeed,
as St. Paul said, the unknown God is not
so far from every one of us—a fact which
was demonstrated in a wonderful way in
the Parliament of Religions held at
Chicago last year.

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But to abandon generalities and to come down a little more closely to the personal aspect of the case, I often ask myself, was ever a more beautiful, more fascinating, more pathetic, more wonderful and, at the same time, more generally accepted story than that of Him whom our mothers were accustomed to describe to us as being the Son of God who came down from heaven to live on earth a suffering life and die a shameful death in order to save sinners.

The story was to us in those days a wonderful one, but our mothers vouched for it, and therefore with us it was gospel. And did its acceptance ever do any of us any harm, or make of us men and women in any respect less worthy of our humanity? I think not. On the contrary, the life story of this Jesus of Nazareth has been one by which the world has been much advantaged, and even were its recital only a fiction, was the most powerful and thrilling story ever written, for its leading character spoke and acted as did none other man, his character being an example in whose steps one could not do wrong to follow.

During the week, as peculiarly appropriate to the anniversary which is being celebrated, "the story of the Cross" has been recited in many of the churches, to put one in mind of the sad, sad story of Him, who were He a malefactor, did not comport Himself as such before his judges and tormentors; who died a shameful and an agonizing death without so much as a murmur. His last words being in remembrance of His mother and of forgiveness for those who had caused Him to be put to death. And the story, which we read in scripture history, is corroborated by profane writers of the period, thus demonstrating that it is no cunningly devised fable; hence were this all it is not for the non-believer and sceptic to attempt to berate and ridicule those who are so deeply impressed with these verities.

Wonderful as is the story thus far, its interest is intensified when we remember that the death of the leading character in it is signalized by a phenomenal outbreak of the forces of nature, which, no longer controllable, produce darkness and an earthquake which causes the graves to be opened and the sleep of the dead to be so disturbed that they rose and went about Jerusalem. Was there ever another death like this recorded? Well might the pagan Roman official declare that "truly this was the Son of God." But, further, on the third day, still celebrated as Easter-Sunday, the grave of this "imposter," this "false teacher" was discovered to have been opened and he was afterwards seen alive, and later went up in the presence of witnesses back to the same heaven from which He had come. Was there ever a story like this? Was there ever anything naturally improbable that is so generally believed, for it is not to the record of Jesus that so much objection is taken by unbelievers as to some of the contents of the older scriptures.

And this same life of Christ is still being lived if we are to believe what is authoritatively stated, and there is no reason why

we should not, judging from the analogy of the past. Every one of us is concerned in that life both in the present and in the future, and therefore all that we hear of Lenten observances and Easter festivities practically concerns us all. For once then I, as an interested party, have, on this occasion, gone outside of my ordinary course in order to say a word about Him whose deity and humanity combined have formed a theme upon which the greatest minds have pondered and written, of which the grandest orators have spoken and to which the sublimest of poetry and the most noble of music has, during the ages, been attuned.

Pat, the world over, has been dubbed an originally comical genius and no fool, the absurdly droll stories that are told about him, to the contrary notwithstanding, so that the people who constituted the vast audience in the Victoria last Saturday evening, on the occasion of the Sons of Erin concert, knew beforehand that they would get full value for their money when they purchased their tickets. From a musical point of view there was no fault to find with the bill of fare provided; it may be said that the province had been explored for its best voices and they had been captured for the occasion, for it is not often that such a collection of resident vocal talent is seen on the stage of the Victoria at one time. Then, too, the spirit which characterised the performers extended itself to the audience; all were Irish for the time being, and all joined in forming a thoroughly happy family.

To the strains of the orchestra, at the opening, one's recollections travelled back to familiar spots in the Emerald Isle, which once seen are never forgotten, and here was perhaps the only hitch in the evening, for the public in its insane haste to get out at what they thought the end of the programme, not only was rude to Mr. Evan-Thomas for his second song, but utterly ran away from the last selection of the orchestra. This sin is so old and common with all audiences that it is scarcely noticed, but it is nevertheless to be deplored. Mr. Clement Rowlands, with his splendid baritone, would make a capital Irishman, so fully enunciated, clear and resonant are his tones. He was just recovering from an attack of bronchitis, and was not acting in his own interests in singing then, but having promised, he performed. What he did do under the circumstances was remarkable, as was evidenced by the thunderous demand for an encore. In his second selection, however, he was something of his own self, the well known voice coming out in most of its accustomed richness and musical power. In fact, his rendering of "The Heart Bowed Down," and the encore "Queen of the Earth" were among some of his best. Mrs. Macleod was heard for the first time at a public concert in this city and made a good impression in her rendition of "Kathleen Mavourneen. Mr. Richardson, one of the boys, was productive of the fun of the evening; his rollicking songs were just what the boys take to, and at which even the sober public felt constrained to loosen the severity of its countenance to laugh heartily for

a moment. His "Patsy Brannigan" and "Enniscorthy" were unroariously funny. Madame Laird, as usual, was very pleasing, and was in her element in singing those sweet old ballads, to which her voice is admirably adapted. Her best piece was "Killarney's Lakes," for which she received a well merited recall. In Mr. Aspland there is a singer of some promise if he continues to conscientiously cultivate a naturally good voice, correct method and appreciation of what he is singing. His rendering of the "Minstrel Boy" showed that he has improved a great deal and there is no reason why he should not accomplish a great deal more with the material he has. Mrs. Clement Rowlands' sweet sympathetic voice was heard to much advantage in "Thady O'Flynn," a song of peculiar pathos, and peculiarly well suited to Mrs. Rowlands' voice. Of her execution, nothing can be said with a view to improving it; she makes no pretenses at great things, although capable of interpreting some of the most difficult music with a truthfulness and spirit that wins the hearer at once; but she is natural, which adds considerable charm to her mode of singing. Mr. J. G. Brown chose a typical Irish song, which being good natured and funny, told a story that can be heard in actual life every day in the poor parts of Ireland. There are hundreds of such characters as Father O'Flynn in Ireland, ruling his flock with varied power, coaxing the weak, keeping the good in line, and the fractious are treated with a combination of kindly despotism and good natured leniency; but on the whole, under that sometimes apparently strict demeanor, there is a great big heart that prompts the hand to go to the pocket when any of the sheep are in bad pasture, and bring forth practical relief. The Irish peasant without his priest would often be in a bad state, for the priest is his father, his friend, his lawyer, his protector, everything in fact. I must be excused for this little digression, but it is a phase of Irish life that is only too often lost sight of when ill informed writers speak of the power of the priest over the people in Ireland. Mr. Brown's second song, "Eilleen Allanna" was a gem, and was rendered in that singer's finished style, showing his well known versatility and ability to pass from the grave to the gay, giving equally complete treatment to both. As to Mr. Philo, you can say what you like; he has a good voice, but he labored under the disadvantage of not knowing his song thoroughly. It is sheer folly for a singer to come before an audience with a song he has only looked over a few times. This was Mr. Philo's case exactly. However, his rendition of "the Star of Bethlehem" was better than his first selection, and won for him hearty applause. Mr. Evan-Thomas was an attraction whom Victorians wanted to hear, and they were satisfied with him, his rich musical tones giving much feeling to such songs as "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Hall" and "Cruiskeen Lawn," which won for him the warmest of encores. As to the ladies' orchestra, there was nothing but praise for them; they not only looked charming on the stage, but they played into the

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hearts of their great audience, and thoroughly deserved the warm encore accorded to them. The young ladies who appeared were: Misses C. Cameron, L. Nicholson, L. Spring, L. Styles, A. Brown, E. Spring, E. E. Sehl and D. Sehl.

A pleasant feature of the evening was Miss Styles' selection on that beautiful instrument, the harp, which was something of a novelty to Victorians. Her solo piece was "Nei Cor Piu" (Egan) which was deservedly encored. She played with a gracefulness and expression not often seen in an amateur, and with a sense of the meaning of the music that is only too often wholly ignored by both professional and amateur. A pleasing feature of the evening's entertainment was the jaunting car episode, when Mr. White recited "Pat at Sea." On this particular evening, so far as pleasing the audience was concerned, Pat was not at sea.

An instructive commentary upon the spirit of American institutions is furnished by the fact that the man who, a thirteen months ago, was the chief executive of 65,000,000 people is to-day a schoolmaster in California. That is to say, Benjamin Harrison, who vacated the office of President of the United States early in March, 1893, is at the Stanford University, California, delivering a course of law lectures to the students and to the public. It is recorded of George Washington, that after having served two terms in the Presidency of the United States, his rural neighbors at Alexandria, Virginia, conferred the honor upon him of electing him roadmaster of the district, in which office, it is recorded, he served honestly, faithfully and with such distinction as the nature of the position permitted.

It should interest the female readers of THE HOME JOURNAL, and the manager informs me that they are numbered by four figures, that those very interesting papers, the Dundee (Scotland) Courier, and the Weekly News, are sending two lady commissioners round the world on a mission that will be at once interesting and instructive. These two young ladies, Miss F. Marie Imandt and Miss Bessie Maxwell, left Dundee the other day on a tour round the globe. They will collect facts on all matters of interest to the fair sex and bearing on the status of women. Female labor will also come within the scope of their enquiries. Besides European countries, Egypt, Arabia, India, China, Japan, Canada and the United States will be visited, the journey covering a distance little short of 26,000 miles. The proprietors of the newspapers named last year sent 12 artisan delegates to Canada and the States to report on industries and the conditions of labor there.

The first shot in the campaign for Legislative honors was fired last Wednesday evening at Institute Hall, when Messrs. Turner, Rithet, Helmcken and Braden were nominated as candidates to contest the city in the Government interest. The Government party claim that they have a strong ticket, and certainly it must be admitted that there are good grounds for their contention. Mr. Turner is an old

and trusted servant of the people. Since his entrance into the political arena he has proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him. Mr. Rithet probably deserves more from the citizens of Victoria than any other man in it. In every movement calculated to benefit the city he has been found the leading spirit. Mr. Helmcken is a young man, but that he has the confidence of his fellow citizens was demonstrated by the large vote which he received for the nomination. Mr. Braden has grown grown up with the city and to a certain extent will prove that the Government is anxious to recognize the interests of the workingman. Altogether, the ticket is a strong one, and could not have failed to be such, no matter who was chosen from the six candidates presented to the meeting. Personally, THE HOME JOURNAL favored the candidature of Mr. Ellis, inasmuch as that gentleman would have added materially to the strength of the Government, combining two elements of the community who will make themselves felt during the forthcoming campaign; but the meeting by a trifling majority decided otherwise. Capt. Irving had many friends in the convention. They worked hard for their man; but when defeat came they took it like men, as did the friends of Mr. Ellis.

"Perplexed Horticulturist" writes me: "Which do you consider the greater pest in British Columbia the 'Woolley-aphis' or the 'Woolley-phillips'?" The Horticultural editor informs me that of the two pests he considers the Woolley-aphis the greater, as when when the Woolley-phillips is once snowed (on) it becomes harmless.

I observe that Mr. James L. Huddart, the promoter of the new Canadian steamship line has arrived in England. Immediately upon his arrival, accompanied by Sir Charles Tupper, Canada's high commissioner, Sir Thomas McIlwraith, premier of New South Wales, and Hon. Robt. Reid, ex-minister of defence of Victoria; he waited on the Imperial Government and asked for an annual subsidy of \$75,000 for the Atlantic and Pacific steamship schemes. It is learned that the Colonial party in the House of Commons has joined the movement, and its members are also urging the Imperial Government to cooperate with Canada and Australia in their efforts to establish an all British Pacific cable.

Tea-drinking among men has all at once excited discussion. But it does not appear to be known that nearly all men of literary habits, who exhaust nerve force, take to tea-drinking. Edwin Booth used to have a pot of tea simmering in his stage dressing room. Preachers, orators and lawyers find a cup of strong tea the gentlest and most harmless of brain bracers, and it has no reaction. The reason why young men affect to despise tea-drinking is that they associate it with declining power and old women. But the truth is that tea, if of a pure kind and properly "drawn," is about as innocuous and pleasant a stimulant as a young man can resort to after a long worry or a drain of emotional or intellectual force. If it

could be made to take the place of champagne and absinthe the race would be better off. Some of our restaurants have taken to furnishing the extra tea that is served *a la Russe*—that is, without milk, but with the addition of a slice of lemon.

There is a point in the following story which I trust will not require elucidation: A few days ago an unmarried gentleman cut into a pound of butter which he had purchased at a grocery whose proprietor does not advertise, and found therein a small tin box, which contained a piece of paper bearing the following, written in a neat feminine hand: "I am a girl 18 years old, good-looking, and an excellent housekeeper. Should this be found by some unmarried Christian gentleman, will he write to the following address," etc. The finder, being a bachelor, decided to unravel the affair, and succeeded, only to destroy the romance. The girl who had written the note had died many years ago, leaving an aged husband and a grown family.

The *Colonist* sneers at Hon. Joseph Royal, the gentleman who recently wrote the pamphlet dealing with the possibility and probability of Canadian independence. For the information of the *Colonist*, I would say that Mr. Royal is a very clever gentleman, and even as high an authority as the *Toronto Empire* admits that he writes fluently and has evidently given his subject time and study. The same authority, commenting on Mr. Royal's pamphlet, says: "Looking out over the situation—Canada's advances in commercial ventures, her trade routes by land and sea, her stability during a time of worldwide trial, the confidence and respect for her daily being intensified in the Mother Country—one is forced to the conclusion that the time is not far distant when this Dominion will emulate and equal the great achievements of the grand old Motherland; be to the parent state a potent right hand of loyalty and affection; uphold the traditions and dignity and strength of British institutions; create on the hardest and richest half of this continent a state under the British flag which will live on forever in increasing usefulness and power."

The report of the large increase in Canada's exports to Great Britain, received by cable despatch, is most gratifying, showing that our trade with the Mother Country during January and February was almost double that of the corresponding period of last year; amounting in the two months to \$530,000. This rapid increase of business is a plain indication that Canada is recovering from the effects of the McKinley Bill which damaged our trade so seriously for a time; until shippers had had time to recover from the first shock of it and look further afield for an outlet and a market for the products of the country. The trade which has been established over the water should be maintained and vigorously extended, until at last Great Britain will look entirely to Canada for the supply of food products which she has for so long purchased principally from the United States.

PERE GRINATOR.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

The Commercial Journal says:

"The other evening in the Legislature the Premier introduced a sweeping amendment to the Municipal Act. It was, he explained, to prohibit Sunday trading, or Sunday labor, except in specified works of necessity or charity, and was in accordance with the generally expressed wish in Victoria at any rate, where a large number of stores are kept open on Sunday, not because their proprietors want to, but because some of their neighbors do so, and those who closed would be put at a disadvantage. He instanced the petition of the barbers for a municipal by-law to compel Sunday closing, which failed of result because one proprietor would not sign. The exceptions include railways and tramways, hack drivers, livery stables, drug stores and such places which from their nature are required to be kept open at all times.

This amendment was agreed to and among others the newspapers published on Sunday morning are beginning to ask how they will be affected. If they are not to be allowed to publish as at present on Sunday morning and must be bound by the strict letter of the law they will be obliged to stop composition or presses precisely at the hour of midnight on Saturday, and not resume operations until the midnight hour has sounded and Monday morning has begun."

THERE is a great probability, it is said, that existing differences as to traffic arrangements between Victoria and the Mainland will be satisfactorily adjusted between the Canadian Pacific Railway and Navigation Companies respectively. Captain Irving said that personally he did not favor the terms proposed by the great railway corporation, but he was inclined to think that more satisfactory terms could be arranged by a conference between representatives of the companies the more immediately concerned.

ALTHOUGH the Australian steamship Warrimoo had but a comparatively small passenger list when she sailed for the South on Friday, she had one of the best cargoes that have so far been taken from this Province by vessels belonging to this line. Her cargo was miscellaneous and ought to be an attractive one for the various ports at which she calls, not a few of the shipments being of an experimental character in the hope that their attractiveness and suitability for the market to which they are consigned will generally commend them.

LATEST advices from the English fur sales will be satisfactory to the British Columbia sealing interest. A private telegram from London, dated March 15, announces that sealskins had on that day's sales advanced 7 per cent. over January. This makes seal skins worth about \$12, and leaves about \$4 a skin for the owners. The majority of the British Columbia sealers are beginning this season's operations in Japanese waters, and, it is announced, the naval department of the Government of that country having heard that in February and March every year a number of British and American "poaching" vessels visit the Islands and ship crews of natives, has decided to despatch a man-of-war to the Bonins to make a demonstration against the "poachers," as they are termed, and to protect the islanders.

B. C. CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The following is a summary of the customs returns for the four ports of the Province of British Columbia for the month of February, 1894:

IMPORTS.

| | VICTORIA | VANCOUVER | WESTM'N'R | NANAIMO | TOTAL |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Dutiable Goods..... | \$142,889 00 | \$176,395 00 | \$ 28,746 00 | \$ 10,899 00 | \$358,929 00 |
| Free Goods..... | 33,694 00 | 43,640 00 | 5,175 00 | 832 00 | 83,341 00 |
| Total Imports..... | \$176,583 00 | \$220,035 00 | \$ 33,921 00 | \$ 11,731 00 | \$442,270 00 |

REVENUE.

| | VICTORIA | VANCOUVER | WESTM'N'R | NANAIMO | TOTAL |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Duty Collected..... | \$ 48,812 70 | \$ 16,090 43 | \$ 9,295 06 | \$ 3,279 33 | \$ 77,477 52 |
| Other Revenue..... | 6,068 30 | 3,602 88 | 57 96 | 309 39 | 10,038 53 |
| Total Collections..... | \$ 54,881 00 | \$ 19,693 31 | \$ 9,353 02 | \$ 3,588 72 | \$ 87,516 05 |

EXPORTS.

| | VICTORIA | VANCOUVER | WESTM'N'R | NANAIMO | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| The Mine..... | \$ 11,812 00 | \$ 150 00 | \$239,259 00 | \$194,365 00 | \$445,586 00 |
| The Fisheries..... | 565 00 | 7,217 00 | 7,847 00 | | 15,629 00 |
| The Forest..... | 1,148 00 | 15,155 00 | | | 16,303 00 |
| Animals and their produce..... | 8,566 00 | 723 00 | 752 00 | | 10,041 00 |
| Agricultural..... | 41 00 | | | | 41 00 |
| Manufactures..... | 5,694 00 | 2,493 00 | 3,778 00 | 289 00 | 12,254 00 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 2,361 00 | 385 00 | | | 2,746 00 |
| Total Exports..... | \$ 30,187 00 | \$ 26,123 00 | \$251,636 00 | \$194,654 00 | \$602,600 00 |

*\$1.935 gold coin and \$362 silver coin.

EYESIGHT—HOW TO PRESERVE IT.—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.



**JAMES FISHER
ALBION MARBLE WORKS,
73 FORT STREET.**

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

**A GRAND
Masquerade Ball**

Will be given at the
Assembly Rooms, Fort Street,
By the
MYOSOTIS CLUB,
On
Tuesday, March 27th,

DANCERS AND SPECTATORS:
Gentlemen, \$1.00. Ladies, 50cts.
(including supper.)
Masks and Fancy Dress not compulsory.
Prof. Haynes' Orchestra.
J. Davidson, Floor Manager. The ladies of the club provide the supper.
Grand March, 9 p.m. Prizes will be given to the Best Dressed lady and gentleman and the two best comic characters.
Prizes on exhibition at T. N. Hibben & Co's.



CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to **MUNN & CO.**, who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$1.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address **MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.**



**Better Comb
Your Hair!**

Are you going to a ball? Are you going to a wedding? Are you going to a card party? Are you going to church or anywhere else? If you are, you had better comb your hair.

It will make a great difference in your appearance. Our stock of combs is unsurpassed.

Our specialty is **PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.**

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE,
CLARENCE BLOCK,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.
Open All Night.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. H. Guillod, of Alberni, is visiting Victoria.

Mr. R. Hall, M.P.P., has returned from his trip to Winnipeg.

Mrs. Maitland-Dougall and child, of Duncan's, are down on a visit.

Mr. Andrew G. Patrick and wife are returning to the East to reside.

Sir Matthew B. B. is recovering, and is now able to walk through his garden.

The Germania club will give a dance on Monday evening, April 2, in Harmony Hall.

Mrs. McCandless and Miss Gilmore left for San Francisco this morning by the Queen.

A surprise party was given Thursday evening to Miss Harris, at her rooms in Five Sisters' Block.

The Mount Baker Hotel, Oak Bay, will be opened May 1st, under the management of J. A. Virtue.

The Hebrew ladies gave an enjoyable dance Thursday evening in their hall, Blanchard street. Richardson's orchestra supplied the music.

The Myosotis Club will hold a masquerade ball at Assembly rooms next Tuesday evening. Prizes will be given to the best dressed lady and gentleman and the two best comic characters.

There was a very fair attendance at the minstrel show in the lecture room of the Central church Wednesday night. The entertainment was highly amusing, and will be repeated at the same place to-night.

A concert under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Institute will be held in Institute Hall next Tuesday evening. Among those who will assist are Mr. and Mrs. Clement Rowlands. The proceeds will go to the Cathedral fund.

On Tuesday evening, April 3rd, the first of a series of monthly entertainments will be given in the schoolroom of the Reformed Episcopal Church. The first of the series will be a concert, for which an interesting programme has been arranged.

Dr. Alfred R. Baker and Miss Ethelda Oldershaw, were married last Tuesday evening by Rev. S. Cleaver. The bride was supported by Miss Jennie Semple and her two nieces, Miss Viola Semple and Miss Minnie McNaughton, and Mr. George Stelly was best man. After the marriage ceremony the guests danced to music furnished by the Bantly orchestra. Dr. and Mrs. Baker have gone to Portland on a wedding trip.

Miss Clara Phillips, third daughter of Mr. Alex. Phillips, of Victoria, and Mr. Joseph Meyer, of Seattle, were united in the bonds of matrimony by the Rev. Dr. Philo, last Wednesday evening. The bride was supported by Miss B. Phillips

DR. BAKER'S Painless Extraction of Teeth!

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

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN

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.

Office, 98 Yates Street, Over Cochran & Munn's Drug Store

HASTIE & BANNERMAN, LONDON BLOCK, JOHNSON STREET.

Hay, Grain, Flour and Feed Merchants.

SCOTCH FIFE AND PEERLESS FLOURS.

Our Breakfast Delicacy is the best in the market.

Frank Campbell

P. O. BOX 108.

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

B. & C. PHILLIPS,

NO. 10 STORE ST.

Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Notions

Globe Restaurant, 42 YATES STREET.

Hot and Cold Lunch 25cts. 21 Meal Tickets \$4.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

MRS. WHITE, Propr.

and Miss Isaacs, while Messrs. A. Meyer, M. Phillips, B. Phillips and C. Phillips acted as groomsmen. The bride wore a very becoming silk dress, and like the bridesmaids carried a large bouquet. The popular couple were the recipients of many handsome and costly presents. The honeymoon will be spent in the United States and Europe.

The second annual ball of the James Bay Athletic Association, will take place next Wednesday evening, under the distinguished patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney. The tickets, which have been placed at \$2.50, are in the hands of the following members of the general committee: H. Goldie Wilson, W. H. Wilkerson, W. H. Pegram, H. B. Haines, F. H. Langton, P. Hibben, J. E. Wilson, R. J. Ker, J. G. Martin, K. J. Middleton, A. G. Smith, R. Jones, A. C. Flumerfelt, E. O. Finlaison, D. O'Sullivan, J. S. Yates, Archdeacon Scriven, J. Fraser, W. S. Eden, G. F. Askew, E. E. Mallandaine, jr., J. Anderson, G. E. Jorgenson and A. J. Dallain.

Chicago has the first woman setter of music type in the person of Mrs. L. S.

Jones. Mrs. Jones is said to be the pioneer of her sex in this work in the U. S. She thinks it a valuable and very suitable trade for women, as it requires patience and neatness rather than strength. She is of New England birth and learned her trade in Boston against pronounced opposition from the members of the other sex working at it.

Fourteen women known as the Gray Ladies of London have dedicated their lives to working among the poor of Blackheath. The population of this district amounts to over 70,000, and the Gray Ladies, so called from the habit they wear, visit the sick and try to educate the well. They have one day a week for rest, but with that exception devote themselves entirely to the people around them.

Lord Roseberry is a lucky man. He is said, in the days of his youth, to have told a friend that he had three ambitions in life, to marry a great heiress, to become prime minister of England, and to win the Derby. He married Miss Hannah Rothschild, and to-day he is premier, and owner of Ladas, first favorite for the big race to be decided on June 6th.

HORTICULTURE.

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

GRAFTING.

THE many new and superior sorts of fruit we now meet with will make many discontented with the produce of their gardens, and now is the time of year to look over the trees and see what can be done to improve them. I have already been asked how best to do this—Grafting is one of the means in this direction, so I give a few simple directions. There are various methods of grafting, I shall only mention two; first, whip or splice grafting; the name almost explains it:—Take last year's growths and reduce them to one-half of the diameter, along a distance of 3 or 4 inches, the edge of each part terminating in a thin wedge, and cut the scion of graft to match. The two must be firmly bound together so that the whip is perfectly strong. The splice will be best when the two pieces are the same size—then you have wood, cambium, and bark all round, and a perfect fit—but one side must in any case be perfect. Cut the stock across at the height required, then make a clean, smooth diagonal cut across the stock and, without delay, place the two fresh cut surfaces together and bind them tight with bass or soft string and the work is completed; if the fit is good and the inner bark of scion and stock fit against each other all will go well, otherwise failure. One of the great advantages of whip grafting is—you head your trees down so slightly and you can put in in such a number of grafts in a short time; you can also change the variety almost imperceptibly.

The year before last, on a small Siberian apple tree, I whiped in six scions of a large seedling early apple, and last summer gathered 21 unusually fine apples from it.

A pear tree in England was successfully grafted with over 100 grafts one season, and bore a fine crop the next.

The other method which is more useful for larger trees, is called "crown grafting." Prepare the scion as for whip grafting, the wedge may be longer or shorter as desired. The top of the stock must be squared, a slit made down one, or, where the stock is large, two or more sides of the stock, and the bark slightly raised; a portion of the scion is pushed into the slit, bound firmly into position, and the process is complete. Exclusion of air and water is necessary, so that either clay or wax must be used. Warm over a slow fire $\frac{1}{2}$ common pitch, $\frac{1}{4}$ consisting of resin, bees wax and tallow; apply with an old brush, laying on the mixture thickly over the crown of the stock, smearing the tie, and a little above and below the point of union; this will seal all up tightly. Care must be taken not to put it on too hot, though it must be warm.

J. W. WEBB.
Fern Hill, Boleskine Road, March 21.

THE COMING FRUIT GROWER.

A prominent writer on the fruit industry says that the coming fruit grower is on the way. He is the new-school fruit-

grower; he is cutting loose from old ways, such as were brought from the older settled countries of Europe. He is adopting and bringing forth new ideas; he has the courage of his convictions. No more "same old thing" for him. He reads the books and papers on horticulture—every sensible man does, and he is a sensible man—but he sees plainly that "books" are written from a one-man's point of view and are not adapted to his special location.

The coming fruit grower will be a man who thinks. In many instances he thinks now, because at one time in his life he was a merchant. That force of thought which gave him success in mercantile life he now applies to tree growing and fruit producing. He proves to his neighbor who does not think that thought is a profitable thing in fruit raising, just the same as it was in keeping store.

It will not be long before the coming fruit grower will devote his entire thought and energy to raising one kind of fruit. He will pursue special lines like the successful dairyman, horse raiser, hog raiser and the poultry fancier. There will be no "scrubs" in his orchard; his trees will all look thrifty, and he will see to it they are kept so. He will help those up that get behind.

Apple growers in Tasmania made a determined effort to compete in European markets with the apple growers of Canada and New England, but have finally abandoned the effort because of the heavy freight charges, says *Mechan's Monthly*. The apple growers of North America will always have an advantage in the high coloring which the climate gives to their fruit. Australian apples generally have a good flavor, but beauty always scores a point.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To J. W. Webb—I am told that to grow good Asparagus, the ground should be trenched a yard deep. Is this necessary and can you advise me on this subject, also best sorts to grow?

ASPARAGUS.

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, Kamloops

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 any 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 all possible natural conditions for a great diversity of fruit growing—apples, pears, cherries, plums, prunes, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries and blackberries grow better here 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 cts (each) |
| Pears | 2 " | 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 Fall.

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
NITRATE OF POTASH
SULPHATE OF POTASH } Plant Food.

POULTRY.

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

THE executive committee of the B. C. D. P. and P. S. Association held a meeting last Saturday evening. Seven members present, and vice-president Geo. Jay in the chair. The auditing committee presented a report which was read and filed. A general discussion then took place when it was resolved to call a general meeting of the members at which a complete statement of the standing of the society will be presented.

We understand there is a strong sentiment among some members in favor of having the society incorporated. We sincerely hope they will be able to attain their object as the society will then possess a certain status in dealing with the numerous abuses which operate against the poultry interests.

A case in point we heard of the other day. A rancher on Salt Spring Island was charged fifty cents freight on one chicken in a coal oil case, by a local boat. An outrageous charge, fifteen cents would have been ample, and twenty-five at the very outside.

The dull times, in many lines of business, can be safely put down to the manner in which trade with the outlying settlements is absolutely chopped off by the different transportation companies.

Victoria is certainly the natural market for the Islands and the Delta, yet such are the rates for freight and passage, that most of the ranchers consider a trip to the Capital almost in the light of an event of a life time.

The Brown Leghorn stands high in the front rank, not only for being one of the best egg producers, but also for hardiness and adaptability to the range. It has been claimed that Brown Leghorns are not good winter layers, due to the fact that they have large combs, which are easily affected by frost or very cold days. Our own experience with Brown Leghorns is that they are excellent winter layers if given a warm and comfortable house, especially for sleeping quarters. It is well also to state that no breed of fowls will prove good layers in winter, unless they are kept in a warm place, and Brown Leghorns seem to suffer from frosted combs but little as compared with other birds having low combs. Being small in size, it is easier to provide room for fifteen Brown Leghorns than for ten Brahmas, while the eggs from a good strain of Brown Leghorns are fully as large as those from hens of other breeds.

Now is the time to commence hatching Brown Leghorns and other smaller breeds, and the incubator or hens should be kept going on them till the end of July.

We wish to point out to our readers that there are as good Brown Leghorns in this city as any in the world, and intending purchasers are invited to peruse our advertising columns, as none but thoroughly

reliable breeders are allowed to insert their cards.

We also wish to point out to our local breeders that they must advertise if they wish to do any business. We have noticed already quite a lot of eggs for hatching have been imported. We generally hunt up the parties getting the settings and have a chat on poultry topics, and, in three cases, we have been informed that they would have bought the eggs in town if they had known they could have got them.

One of our advertisers informs us he has already sold, through his advertisement with us, enough to pay for a year's advertising, and he has also several sales in prospect. Parties ordering from our patrons are requested to mention THE HOME JOURNAL.

GAPES.

The following account of this bane of the poultry yard, by Gerald McCarthy, of the North Carolina experiment station, contains the whole matter in a nutshell: "Gapes" is a disease well known to most growers of poultry, and often destroys whole broods of young chicks. The disease is caused by a very slender, thread-like, reddish nematoid worm scientifically known as *syngamus trachealis*. This worm is characterized by the permanent union of the paired sexes, and cannot be parted without rupturing the bodies. The female greatly exceeds the male in size.

The matured worms are found only in the windpipe of fowls to which the cling leech-like on the walls, sucking the blood of the parts. The female of each pair produces 2,000 to 3,000, eggs, which remain within her body until she dies. They are then loosened by the decay of the parent body, and if they remain within the windpipe of the fowl the young worms emerge from the shell in a few days, and in a few days are mature couples and begin to reproduce eggs. The hatching of the egg occurs only when it is kept constantly moist and at a temperature of about sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit. The sexes never pair except in the windpipe of a fowl. If the temperature is below sixty degrees Fahrenheit the eggs will not hatch, but will retain their vitality for a year or more, provided they are kept moist, hence contagious gapes is a wet land disease. When the affected fowl gapes and coughs for breath some of the worms with their eggs are ejected into the water troughs where the fowls frequently congregate, evidently trying to allay the inflammation in the windpipe by drinking copiously. The ejected worms or eggs are greedily eaten by other fowls present, or the water containing them is drunk, thus spreading the disease, and in large flocks producing a veritable epidemic.

Remedies.—The best remedy is prevention. Keep the fowls on dry, permeable soil. Feed generously, including chopped onions or garlic occasionally. Wash out the water trough or pan daily with boiling water. If gapes is present among the fowls, separate the sick ones, add to each quart of drinking water four fluid ounces

of a solution of salicylic acid, made by dissolving sixteen grains of the dry acid in four fluid ounces of clear, boiled rain water. The pen in which the sick fowls are kept should be as dry as possible, and the ground should be sprinkled twice daily with water, to each quart of which add four fluid ounces of commercial sulphuric acid.

Where only a few fowls are affected a bit of camphor about the size of a grain of wheat may be forced down the throat of each and will by its odor kill the worms. One drop of turpentine dropped into the throat has given good results. Powdered asafoetida, ten grains per head, may be fed in a mash of corn meal. Chopped garlic or strong smelling onions will also be found beneficial. Turpentine rubbed on the outside of the throat will sometimes cause the worms to let go their hold. The use of a small feather or hair loop dipped in turpentine and thrust down the windpipe of the sick fowl is often effective. The worms may be withdrawn or else coughed out by the chick.

Like will Beget Like. At Victoria, '93, won 1st on breeding pen. Victoria, '94, 1st on pen (tie) 1st and 2nd cockerel, 2nd cock, 2nd pullet (tie.) Like Did Beget Like. Pen No. 1 Cockerel Pacific of Ajax strain—Eggs, per setting, \$3.50. Pen No. 2 by cockerel "Golden West" mated to six pullets selected from 80 choice pullets bred by me—Eggs, per setting, \$2. Pen No. 3 by cock "Max," sired by "Prince William I," he by "Ajax 4," he by "Ajax 1"—Eggs \$2.

JOHN GARDNER, BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST, Leighton Road, Victoria, B. C.

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.
—AT—
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

o o o o o o o o
BROWN LEGHORNS
FIRST PRIZE—Cock 924.
Hen 924.
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.

WEBB,

Gardener.

ent in all branches by the
y FERN HILL, BOLESKINE
& Cooper, 18 Trounce Ave.

to those want- sery Stock:

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per 100...18 cts
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" " 20 cts
ft " 22 cts

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COOPER,

Victoria, B. C.

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and Tomatoes

Syrup and Sugar.

Pickle Works.

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Compound

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Make your chick-

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SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

THE Princess of Hawaii has attained her majority. Her election should be sure.

PEOPLE who enjoy distilled agony should not fail to hear Tom Keith making a speech before the end of this session.

AN American author, H. A. Dam, has written a play called "The Silver Shell." This rising young author's name is on all lips.

It takes our worthy musicians years to learn to play on the French horn; but the little Patagonian children play on Cape Horn with ease.

IN one of the coast cities, a lady stepped in front of a bicycle the other day, and was killed. They are using bicycles in war tactics in Europe also.

WITH the agony of a perishing soul, the *Colonist* editor cries aloud "Let Us Have More Light!" Despair not; while the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER: (1) The title Earl of Cranbrook was not conferred upon Col. Baker during his attendance at the Imperial Institute. (2) Jim Baker renewed his mortgage on the North Ward last Wednesday night.

THE supreme court of Massachusetts has decided that a man is justified in stopping a dog fight, and if he gets bitten while doing it the master of the dog is liable for damages. Still the court cannot deny that a man who is juiceless enough to stop a dog fight ought to get bitten.

A MEAN chemical firm is advertising tablets that cure the tobacco and other habits. The ad reads: "Wives, if you see that your husbands are being destroyed by the tobacco, liquor or opium habit, buy Blank's Chlorination Jag Killers. Can be administered in tea and coffee so as to be imperceptible." If any husband detects a frayed out and discolored taste to his coffee he should keep an eye on his innocent and long suffering wife.

LADIES who are fond of pleasing and astonishing their friends with their culinary skill will appreciate this timely recipe for orange fouillon: Take a basket of orange that has been for several days on the sidewalk in front of the grocery store where the microbes could get at it. Run it through a coarse fire grate, add half a dozen egg shells and a bit of coarse bread, boil 20 minutes over a slow music box and serve *a la Russe*, with a bit of trappe on the side.

SPORTING NOTES.

LACROSSE.

The lacrosse team that is to play in San Francisco April 2 will be selected next Monday night. The players enjoyed their first practice of the season at the Calendonian grounds yesterday.

FOOTBALL.

The New Westminster Rugby football

club have telegraphed that they cannot play here Easter Monday.

The first game in the International Rugby football tournament at the Mid-winter Exposition between the Oregon and British Columbia teams resulted in a tie.

FREE ON APPLICATION

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

A Door-Opening Dog.

Scarcely anything is lacking in the mental furniture of this psychological dog to make him the equal of a baby 2 years old, except thinking in words; and who can prove that he is destitute of this faculty, although not possessing articulate speech? The other evening, while I was giving my plants a drink, he came to me several times, asking to have the gate opened. Not caring to lay down the hose, I paid little attention to his teasing, and he determined to compass his purpose in another way. To the front door he went, and, pressing it, found it not latched, but requiring some force to throw it open. Then he backed out the full width of the veranda, and, running, threw this weight so violently against the door as to drive it open. Very soon he reappeared with his mistress, to whom he had made his supplication, and she, without knowing of his failure with me, opened the gate and gave the little fellow his coveted freedom.

It should be explained, in regard to the wit shown in opening a heavy or sticking door, that Toots acquired his experience with a fly door closed by the reaction of a spring. He found by experiments that if with his fore paws he pressed this door open just far enough to emit his body, it would spring to and pinch his tail; and that by retreating and running the whole length of a small entry he could impart momentum enough to open the door wide and thus clear his tail, at the same time letting out a dependent companion. This act, I am inclined to think, is a little smarter than is usual in a 2-year-old child.

The Use of Glass Bricks.

Experiments with glass bricks for building purposes were begun in 1891 by M. Falconnier, an architect of Lyons. These bricks are hollow, being blown like ordinary bottles, and are given forms—such as cubes, hexagons, etc., that permit of ready laying. A bituminous cement, with a base of asphalt, is used. The bricks serve as double windows, giving protection against both cold and heat; are good insulators of humidity and noise; and they lend themselves readily to the decoration of buildings either by their form or their color. Many applications are foreseen. The bricks are neater than marble for meat markets, and are especially adapted for hospitals, bath halls, hot-houses, refrigerating establishments, and buildings in which absence of windows would be an advantage. A hot-house of glass bricks costs about the same as an ordinary one, saves fuel, and resists hail.

A Burning Revenge.

The ancient Persians burnt the books of the Phœnicians and Egyptians; Romans burnt the book of the Jews, of the Christians and of the Greek philosophers; Jews destroyed the Christian and pagan books, and Christians were equally destructive of pagan and Jewish literature.

From Sea to Land.

The West Indian migratory crab is the only creature that is born in the sea, matures in fresh waters and passes its adult life on land. Once a year these creatures migrate in thousands from the uplands of Jamaica, deposit their larvae in the sea, then migrate to the rivers and streams, pass through a fresh water stage, after which they follow their parents to land until the time comes for them to return to the sea to lay their eggs.

Not Easy to Levy on a Lion's Cage.

It is rather difficult to distraint upon man's goods when his only earthly possessions consist of a cage full of lions. This fact has been forcibly brought home to M. Leclair, a Paris engineer, who made a perambulating cage for a lion-tamer named Marok. M. Leclair could not obtain the 4,500 francs due, whereupon he put the law in motion. A broker went down to seize the wild beasts, who, possibly at the secret instigation of their owner, roared at him so threateningly directly he appeared that he did not care to have anything to do with their removal. M. Leclair is casting about for a way out of the difficulty.—London Answers.

Evolution in Tailoring.

The words breeches, trousers and pantaloons are now used interchangeably, but originally the significations were quite different. Pantaloons are said to have been at the first nothing but long stockings worn in Italy as a sort of religious habit by the devotees of St. Pantaloon. Breeches originally reached from the waist half way to the knee, and finally to the knee, where they were fastened with a buckle. Trousers are the present style of leg gear, a combination of the former two.

The Care of Clothing.

Much of the wear and tear which uses up good clothing may be averted by constant care. Gowns should be brushed before hanging up in closets. It is best to have this done as soon as possible after taking them off, thoroughly removing the traces of street dust and mud from facings, seams, and gathers. The neat woman does not brush her gown in her own chamber, but takes it into the bath-room and brushes it beside an open window, or, better still, has it carried out of doors for the operation.

Disease germs may be carried home in clothing, and, were this not the case, it is a very untidy proceeding to put into one's wardrobe an article of dress which has not been thoroughly cleaned.—Harper's Bazar.

How She Keeps Chic.

When the French woman takes off her bonnet she does not bundle it at once into a handbox, or throw it hastily on a shelf, or hang it up on a peg. Not she. Every little loop and bow is pulled out and put into shape, strings are gently caressed into smoothness, jets and aigrettes are straightened and fastened in position, and the bonnet receives the touch of the brush to remove dust, and then it is laid between folds of tissue-paper, and is ready for its next appearance, as fresh and new, to all intent, as when it left the milliner's hand.—Harper's Bazar.

A Sign of a Headless Girl.

Shoes with yawning gaps where buttons should be, at once convict the wearer of heedlessness. A large needle and stout thread will replace a button, and it requires only a moment's work, and if the wearer will part with no portion of her self-respect if she does this as a matter of habit.—Harper's Bazar.

A STRANGE WOMAN WHO PERIODICALLY GOES TO PRISON.

With Veiled Face She Watches the Line of Passing Prisoners—Does Love or Hate Inspire Her?—A Three Years' Mystery.

Sing Sing Prison has a mysterious woman visitor, but that is not remarkable, because seven-eighths of the visitors to the convicts there are women. They all have burdens of sorrow to bear, but rarely of their own making, and they come and go, year in and year out, to see loved ones whom the world does not love and has put behind bars. The gray prison walls hold all that is dear in life to these mothers, wives, sweethearts and sisters.

The husband who has committed crime that his wife may have luxurious surroundings usually retains the affections of that wife, even when he dons stripes and is close cropped. The professional burglar often is a model family man and does not sever his family ties when he "does time." The man who kills his fellow man for the affections of a woman and is paying the penalty for that crime has surely a right to expect that that woman will care enough for him to remember and visit him while he is the servant of the State.

Then there is mother's love, never failing, never even wavering in its unassailable constancy—and that accounts for one-half the visitors to the Sing Sing convicts. Thirteen hundred men are confined at Sing Sing, and the army of women—sad women who are sad because of the thirteen hundred—must easily equal the convicts in number.

Many a romance brought to a tragic climax by the merciless hand of the law is suggested by these untiring visitors. Even the ubiquitous hackmen who infest the Sing Sing railway station seem to appreciate this, for when these unhappy ones alight from the trains and look uneasily and self-consciously about, the drivers realize intuitively the nature of their errand and treat them with a deference rarely met with in their class. They approach respectfully and in subdued tones say kindly, "To the prison madam?" or "Right this way to the prison."

About one visitor only is there any mystery. Others give their names and go to see some convict who is known to the keepers. This one goes veiled, and no one knows who it is she goes to see.

A tall, lithe, graceful woman, attired all in black and wearing a heavy black veil, occupied the seat in a car directly in front of and opposite that occupied by a World reporter one Saturday recently.

She was uneasy and restless, though not obtrusively so; she carried herself with the fine reserve of a woman of breeding accustomed to do just such things. Sometimes she would look anxiously about the car, as if in fear of being recognized, though with her veil recognition, even by an intimate friend, would clearly have been impossible.

An old time hackman at the Sing Sing station approached her as she alighted. She got into his ramshackle conveyance as if she had been in it before, and it rattled up the hill and over the stony road along the bluff to the prison.

It was the hour at which the convicts, having finished their evening meal in the great feeding hall—it would raise the ghost of Brillat Savarin to call it a dining-room—march in lockstep to their cells, in long, single files. They come through the

stone-flagged prison yard with a sturdy, machine like shuffle of their heavy prison shoes. Keepers stand about with heavy sticks in their hands.

By the entrance to the long granite building containing the tiers of cells are two great open boxes of bread. Each striped miserable reaches out and takes a piece with his left hand as he passes. Slung on the right arm of each is an iron sloop-pail, on which is painted the prisoner's number. The shuffle of the slowly moving line continues for perhaps 20 minutes, at the end of which time each of the 1,300 has, with his supper in one hand and his sloop-pail in the other, been locked in his cell.

The woman had been shown to the yard, and stood, a keeper by her side, under the portico of the inhospitable-looking hospital building. The long lines of convicts marched towards her and turned not ten feet from where she stood, and marched past the bread-box into the building. She supported herself with one daintily gloved hand against the stone wall, and, leaning forward in an attitude of eager interest, faced down the approaching line.

She tapped the pavement impatiently from time to time with the toe of her neat boot.

Some one in that long line riveted her attention; but there were hundreds there, and the veil prevented any one from seeing which striped one it was.

The prisoners all turned away their heads as they passed the woman. Was it a prison rule that prompted this, or a sense of shame that has survived hardening crime? Not one did otherwise. Many faces flushed, and if any one in that line recognized the trim figure and graceful pose of the strange woman he could never be detected by the flush, for flushed faces were too numerous.

When the last man of the last line, a negro on crutches, who killed a policeman on Wall street, had disappeared in the door, the woman was escorted out by the keeper. She thanked Principal Keeper Connaughton for his courtesy, which to all visitors, men and women, is always the same. Her voice was pleasant, and there were no tears in it. Her manner indicated nothing in particular, and certainly not grief. She was driven away to the station and returned to New York.

This woman's visits occur once every two months. Sometimes the interval between them is longer, and sometimes, but seldom, she misses one.

She has been coming for nearly three years, and her visits are always at the same hour. She sees all the prisoners in their lockstep march, and no one connected with the prison knows her name. No one in the prison has ever seen her face.

There are two ways of accounting for the periodical visits of this mysterious unknown. She either loves or hates, with a greater love or a greater hate than ordinary, some one of the Sing Sing convicts. Perhaps it is love that impels her to remain veiled, and thus to spare the object of her affections humiliation and shame. Unrequited love, perhaps, leads her to conceal her face. Possibly her hate of some one in that long line of erring men derives a certain pleasure from the sight of him in the moment of his disgrace.

Who can tell why she hides her face? Is it because of love or hate?

"Work, work, work, Till eyes are heavy and dim." If your eyes feel like that, either from over-work 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.

The Author of "The Heavenly Twins." Mme. Sarah Grand, the author of "The Heavenly Twins" and "Ideals," is a charming woman of refined manners and the owner of a low, sweet voice. She is of English parentage and of old Quaker stock on both sides. Her father held a coast-guard's appointment in Ireland, and it was there she was born, being the youngest but one of five children. Her father died when she was 7 years old, and his widow returned to Yorkshire to live among her own people.



MME. SARAH GRAND.

Sarah Grand had not much systematic education; she went to school for only a little over two years, but she was fond of reading and thinking.

She was 16 when she married, becoming the stepmother of two boys, the eldest of whom was 10 years old. She went with her husband to Ceylon, China and Japan, returning to England after five or six years. In Lancashire she wrote "Ideals" and published it at her own expense. It took two years to write "The Heavenly Twins," and three years to find a publisher for it. It is a book which has roused more bad temper and antagonistic opinions than any other for many years, and publishers were afraid to take risks with it. An English critic says: "One observes that it is becoming the robust conviction of a large and increasing number of women that Sarah Grand has done an important work for her generation in writing and publishing the work."

Mme. Grand now lives near London with her son and two stepsons.

ADA CRISP.

J. W. KELLER

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From Sea to Land.

Indian migratory crab is that is born in the sea, in waters and passes its adult life on the land. Once a year these creatures migrate from the uplands to the rivers and streams to a fresh water stage, after which they return to the sea to lay their eggs.

Levy on a Lions' Cage.

It is difficult to restrain upon a lion his only earthly possession—a cage full of lions. A Paris engineer, who made a cage for a lion-tamer, M. Leclair could not obtain a license due, whereupon he was fined. A broker went to the lions, who, possibly in indignation of their owner, threatened directly to bite him if he did not care to have any of their removal. M. Leclair paid for a way out of the difficulty.

Answers.

Iron in Tailoring.

Buttons, trousers and pants are used interchangeably, but the ironings were quite different. The ironings are said to have been done by long stockings, a sort of religious habit of St. Pantaloon. Breeches are fastened from the waist half and finally to the knee, and fastened with a buckle, the present style of leg gear, the former two.

Use of Clothing.

Brush and tear which using may be averted by brushing towns should be brushed up in closets. It is done as soon as possible, thoroughly off, thoroughly of street dust and seams, and gathers. It does not brush her chamber, but takes it down and brushes it below, or, better still, of doors for the opera.

May be carried home.

Were this not the case, proceeding to put in an article of dress thoroughly clean.

Keeps Chic.

A woman takes off her bundle it at once throw it hastily on a peg. Not she. The bow is pulled out and strings are gently unfastened, jets and aiglets and fastened in the bonnet receives the remove dust, and remove folds of tissue or its next appearance, to all intent, as if it were new.

Needless Girl.

Large gaps where but once convict the needle. A large needle replace a button, a moment's work, part with no part if she does this as Harper's Bazar.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.



IT in a store window, on a bench in a park, in any position that commands a view of unconscious promenaders, how many women please by their form

and carriage?

Setting aside the forms that are badly born, undersized, meagre, deformed, how many well proportioned people are distressing through personal neglect!

Women who by height, figure and faces might be strikingly effective, by clumsiness, untrained gaucheries and affectations, are unattractive, unimpressive, distressing.

The universal fault is that of position—the sagging shoulders, craned neck, retreating back, prominent stomach, arms hanging limp and aimless, wildly swinging like those of a windmill, braced out from the side like triangular iron supports, crossed in front, clutching the pocketbook with unconscious fierceness or one arm "steering" in stiff rhythmic paddles.

Some who imagine they are walking with great dignity and elegance look stiff, strained and awkward. Some are plunging along as though going to a fire, bodies pitched forward, out of step with their comrades—one with a heavy rolling motion, the other with a straight up and down churchstaff motion, the result of undue tension or stiffening of the ankle joints. The frivolous woman is known by her "niddling," tottering way, the termagant by her martial tread, the high heeled by her "hobble"—scarce anything easy meets the eye.

One allows the knees to bend excessively and continuously, producing a generally tumbledown flabbiness of personal expression, while the upper portion of the body is disproportionately stiffened. Some thud down with the whole force of the heel, producing a jar upon the earth and the brain at the same time, also upon the eyes of the beholder. I have seen a woman weighing 95 pounds who would make the glasses clank in the room across which she walked and another of 150 pounds slip around noiselessly as a cat—it is all in "the way."

There is a mincing gait that is very unpleasant to look upon, also a broken unevenness of motion as though the mind were wandering and the foot catching in the braid of the dress. There is a certain dignity of mentality that produces a steady, even, rhythmic pace which, even when not exactly graceful, is impressive.

Some walk with an undue roll of the hips, produced by an alternate pushing forward of each hip—an extremely ungainly effect, supposed by the owners to be particularly voluptuous and fascinating. Others again walk with an over-straight strain, making an ugly hollow in the back, which milliners describe as "stylish."

Excessive relaxation of the neck, pitching the head forward with the strain of the lower body, is a common expression

of fatigue. As for the third, who cannot walk in step with the other two—may she never be in our company!

The mass of care battered shopping women, upon whom time and want of money press hard, huddle along in miserable fashion, shoulders to ears, heads stretched out, wobbling from side to side, hands wildly clutching. The poor minds are three or four blocks ahead of the body and scattered in different directions. Faces are drawn into knotted cords and creases, eyes are starting in eager indecision between shop window and pocketbook contents. Nail dints may be found in the hands from the struggle. Poor souls! On wet days there is the added burden of a load of flapping skirts, loose packages, umbrellas. Under the excessive nerve and muscle strain there is a total disregard of personal appearance—which is expression.

One longs to hear some authoritative voice call out: Stop! stop! All stand



A CORRECT CARRIAGE.

still! Shake yourselves loose! Relax muscles! Gather back your scattered thoughts and steer them into direct channels! Let go the pressure! and then start them all over again placid and sane looking.

The rhythmic, swinging, poetic motion of an absolutely perfect gait is one of the greatest charms in the world. It is seldom seen in women, frequently in soldiers, but could be had by all.

It is almost impossible to give rules for graceful walking—indeed, with some this would be idle, as before obeying any rule it would be necessary to pass through a regular course of "limbering up," for without suppleness and pliability of limb it is impossible to swing naturally. It would be necessary also to make some important changes in attire. It may be possible for a woman to assume a certain grace for a short time while wearing a corset and high heeled shoes or laden with a dry goods counter, but it is not easy. Yet the matter of correct street costume is one of slow evolution. It will right itself sooner or later—we will not enter upon it here. Meantime a few practical hints.

When changing from an ungraceful to a different walk it is necessary first of all to concentrate upon the act. This at first will produce stiffness, but stiff correctness is better than slovenly thoughtlessness. After correct position

is taken—as described in last letter—step lightly forward, resting first upon the ball of the foot. A total alteration is made in the gait by stepping upon the ball instead of the flat foot or heel, as the common practice (it is this thudding down upon the heel which "clanks the glasses"). Of course this must not be exaggerated, and it will not be after this toeing forward is absolutely necessary. Try it—see—it changes the whole makeup, the feelings even.

It is this feature of "toeing out" that makes the minnet the physical expression of refined mentality that it is, as its frequent practice would be invaluable to one who desired to walk well.

Leaning slightly forward, not stooping forward, but directing the mind in a straight line in front of the body, is of aid in making speed. Bending the knees a little apart is also helpful. The swing of the gait should come from a symmetrized rhythm of the whole body, not through the motion of any part of it. The trunk should be motionless, which will not mean "stiff" if the body is in control, but there must be no "wobbling," "hunching," "ducking" or affecting mincing.

Both arms swinging by the side would produce a pedestrian appearance few women would care for in ordinary walking, yet this could be made graceful and would add greatly to speed. One arm should not be made to look like a windmill arm, neither should the triangular shape be made by crossing both hands in front. The length of step must be thoughtfully regulated, not one short step and one long one. Above all, the mind must be made the engine of the body, keeping in advance of every step, but never breaking away from it—at least not till after an unconscious connection is established.

Think where you are going and mind what you are about. Lookout for the loose stone, the puddle of water, the curb, the lamppost, the loose brick. Lookout for your neighbors. No need of colliding with people so. If one steps on your dress or it is caught in a store door, have poise sufficient to maintain the rhythm of your grace. Turn corners gracefully. What a test of woman's grace the way in which she turns a corner! Leave space sufficient for your friend to escape the iron grating, the cellar door, the obstruction on the inside. Go early rather than go off on a tangent, trotting, "jamming" and "banging" through space like a clumsy package. Assert your dignity, your grace and spare our eyes the many assaults to which they are now subject through thoughtless, graceless walking.

FANNIE EDGAR THOMAS.

Snakes Are Deaf.

In India and Africa snake charmers pretend the snakes dance to the music, but they do not, for they never hear it. A snake has no external ears, and perhaps gets evidence of sound only through his skin, when sound causes bodies in contact with him to vibrate. They hear also through the nerves of the tongue, but do not at all comprehend sound as we do. But the snake's eyes are very much alive to the motions of the charmer, or to the moving drumsticks of his confederate; and, being alarmed, he prepares to strike. A dancing cobra (and no other snakes dance) is simply a cobra alarmed and in a posture of attack. He is not dancing to the music, but is making ready to strike the charmer.—G. R. O'Reilly, in *May St. Nicholas*.

Meaning of the Word Captain.

The word captain, so often used in the Bible, simply means officer.

FEMININE INVENTIONS

Among the many inventions exhibited at the World's Fair was one by Mrs. Anna Dormitzer. It attracted me particularly because it was invented by a woman for women's use.

This invention is a window seat and standing chair for outdoor window work, and of a folding indoor ladder which hangs on the wall as an ornamental panel, and can be lifted down and opened by a child, while capable of supporting the heaviest man. At the Fair she received a medal for her inventions. But she is in no respect a business woman, and for this reason her inventions are unknown.

The window chair and platform is made, as the illustrations show, to fasten to the window inside. It folds into so small, simple and light a compass that a boy can pick it up in the cellar, get to the top of the house, unfold, attach and mount it ready for work within a space of two minutes. By it all possibility of slip or accident is prevented. The most timid servant can adjust it to sit or stand upon, and while cleaning windows pursue her work with the same feeling of safety she would have on the main floor of a building. It combines a scaffolding for painters, glaziers and



THE LADDER FOLDED UP.

awning hangers. It holds the pails for water and cloths or paints and brushes.

The ladder hangs in your library or drawing-room not only with propriety but with actual ornamentation. "There are two folded up there," said Mrs. Dormitzer, traversing the length of her suite, including library, dressing-room and bedroom. Every corner was searched. Nothing that could under any circumstances possibly suggest a ladder, however ornamented or concealed, disclosed itself. Mrs. Dormitzer crossed over and took down lightly from the wall what was to all appearances a long rich panel of Oriental embroidery in a frame of polished oak.

It did not stand forth from the wall with any more prominence than an ordinary flat picture frame, this result being achieved by the steps of the ladder being made to fold slat-wise, like the Venetian shutter. A slight push, and down fell into form as complete and secure a step-ladder as ever helped mortals to rise to the cobwebs. From one side draws up a round, firm rod, by which you can steady yourself on the top rung or on which you can attach a pail for cleaning purposes. A small cavity in the top opens with a brass slide, and there are matches. By a single push the ladder is ready for use.

ground and hangs it again on the wall, as ornamental a bit of furnishing as any picture upon it.

"How did I come to invent them? I'll tell you. Some years ago I had a valued man servant. One day he fell from the first story window, where he was cleaning, into the basement and was seriously injured. This made a sad impression on me.

"Two years after there came a day for housecleaning. I had a dear maid whom I had brought up, and I came down to water my bulbs in the back garden, leaving her to begin work in the fifth story back room. Suddenly I looked up. The blind had been drawn together and tied with a ribbon, and away below them there fluttered suddenly Jane's kirt. She was coming down. I felt. In my mind's eye I saw her



THE WINDOW SEAT IN USE.

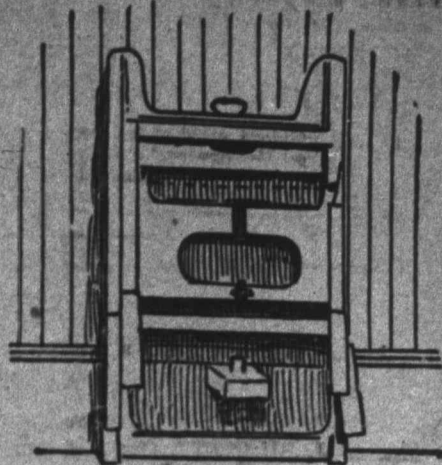
dashed to pieces before me, and then I remembered no more. It seemed for a time I had a sort of paralytic shock. By and by I became conscious, and my servants were all around me begging me to speak, and I tried to, but could not utter a word. Then I felt a cold, firm hand on my pulse, and 'It's Jane, Mrs. Dormitzer, won't you speak to Jane?' broke the strain. I broke into sobbing. She was safe, but I knew what might have happened.

"In the first words I spoke I said to my servants: 'I promise each one of you as a lady that I shall never ask you to risk danger again. I shall never rest until I invent something to avoid it.'"

Then Mrs. Dormitzer went to work. She became absorbed in her models. She can't draw in perspective, and she couldn't work in wood or rattan, though she tried to and destroyed several sets of fancy tools. Her health failing, Mr. Dormitzer used to say, "Do give this up. Let me buy your thoughts and present them to some one else to develop." But she kept on. When seven out of eight sections were complete, the eighth somehow wouldn't fit. At last it did. One

For every addition and improvement And now, after long years, I have both. heavy burdens, suggested the ladder. to allowing women-servants to carry shelves and corners, and my objection less by a ladder. Well, out of the way the night. They can't be reached unless some medicine in the middle of there, reaching to the ceiling. One little oak presses above that washstand the ladder. "You see," she said, "those in the same way she followed with complete. invention of the window platform was box and cut and fitted until, presto! she took her scissors and the lid of a band.

until each article leaves no room for improvement Mrs. Dormitzer secured a



THE WINDOW SEAT FOLDED.

patent. The window seat is covered by eleven patents and the ladder by five.

To secure a good place for exhibition in the Liberal Arts building, at the World's Fair, Mrs. Dormitzer paid \$800 to an agent, who did not do his duty. They were placed in an obscure position and a fashionable young woman had been put in charge who didn't seem to care much about having the things mentioned. But the judges saw them, and awarded Mrs. Dormitzer a medal.

"In the hands of a large manufacturer," says Mrs. Dormitzer, the window seat might be turned out for, probably, \$1.50, and the ladders as low as \$2 each. I have had a few of the seats made, and six ladders. The ladders cost—at amateur rates—\$29 for the six. The window-seats were made by a handy old man under my direction, whom I knew I could trust not to give away my idea. You see, I have been afraid to call in professional workmen lest the thing would be appropriated from me unawares. A man from North Carolina has just written me for a hundred ladders, but I cannot get them made cheap enough.

"I would be glad to see both articles in the hands of a big manufacturer who could give the public the benefit of them. If I ever sell my patents I want to establish a fund to provide free trained nurses for the poor."

Mrs. Dormitzer, is the wife of a merchant who retired from business many years ago on an ample fortune, and her only incentive is to help the working classes. She is a woman of singular charity, and unobtrusively does great good among the poor and distressed.

KATE JORDAN.

An Expensive Article of Clothing.

Gloves are expensive articles, no matter how sedulous the care bestowed upon them. But gloves will last a third longer than they usually do if pulled off the hand from the wrist down, and turned inside out, as is done when they are tried on in the shops; if laid by themselves, properly straightened, and not crumbled into a tight ball, and if mended at the instant a rip shows itself, a pair of gloves will retain their pristine freshness. It is good policy to have best and second-best gloves, and gloves for shopping and running about. In our chilly winters the last-mentioned should be of dogskin, and sufficiently loose not to cramp the hand. Light gloves may be cleaned more than once to advantage. —Harper's Bazar.

The Young Maiden's Desire.

Nearly a thousand different colored sewing cottons can be obtained in Great Britain.

On This Side the Water.

Rightly educated women do not need a chaperon.

described in last letter forward, resting first up the foot. A total alteration gait by stepping upon the flat foot or heel, as practice (it is this thudding heel which "clanks" of course this must not be and it will not be after natural, but in the change—see—it changes the whole feelings even.

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ou are going and mind out. Lookout for the puddle of water, the post, the loose brick, neighbors. No need people so. If one steps it is caught in a store sufficient to maintain our grace. Turn corner. What a test of woman in which she turns a pace sufficient for your the iron grating, the obstruction on the either than go off on a g. "jamming" and h space like a clumsy your dignity, your ir eyes the many ashey are now subject ss, graceless walking.

NIE EDGAR THOMAS.

Are Dead.

ca snake charmers presence to the music, but ey never hear it. A al ears, and perhaps ind only through his uses bodies in contact te. They hear also of the tongue, but do ind sound as we do. are very much alive e charmer, or to the of his confederate; he prepares to strike. nd no other snakes bra alarmed and in a He is not dancing to aking ready to strike O'Reilly, in May St.

Word Captain.

go often used in the floor.

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MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Special musical services were held in several of the churches yesterday.

Mr. W. T. Carleton comes of an old English family, and his first appearance in opera was with Sims Reeves.

Mr. A. P. W. Goldsmid, business manager of the Vancouver Opera House, is out of the hospital and is slowly improving in health.

The Grismers are en route to the Coast, presenting The New South to tremendous business. The play is an excellent one and deserves success.

Scott McAllister, Wm. Moore and Andrew MacKay, of the Rob Roy Theatre Royal company are in Portland and will shortly produce their play in that city after which they go to San Francisco.

The first full rehearsal of the Mikado was held at the Victoria last Wednesday evening. Mr. Rowlands expresses himself well pleased with the results, and promises an artistic production of that popular opera.

Such well known operas as "Dorothy," "Nanon," and "Fra Diavola," when rendered by the able company at present headed by Mr. Carleton, cannot but form a happy return to the quest of pleasure now so long interrupted by the Lenten season, while the pretty music of the latter opera promises to be one of the happiest attractions of the season. Mr. Carleton is surrounded this year by a brilliant company.

The Philharmonic Society, of Vancouver, have now almost definitely decided that the performance of Haydn's "Creation," which they have been practicing for some weeks past, will

take place on April 9. The concert will probably be held in the Market Hall, where a will be erected so that the performance given in just as satisfactory a manner as took place in the Vancouver Opera House. Under the direction of Prof. Gregory the beautiful oratorio has been carefully rehearsed until now both the chorus and orchestra besides the soloists are well up in their work. The society recently decided to admit free, and this has proved a wise move on part as their membership now exceeds 700 and includes all the best local talent. The performance is being looked forward to with keen interest, as it is believed it will even surpass the presentation of "Athalia" given earlier in the season.

The sale of seats for the Carleton season, which begins next week at the toria, has been large. The company will duce the first night (Thursday) Dor Friday. Nanon; Saturday matinee, Chim Normandy; and Saturday night Fra Diav. This company recently appeared in Winni. At the conclusion of the engagement the pany were banquetted by the citizens. Dorothy the Winnipeg Free Press said: "plot of the opera is a ridiculous trifle, but piece is elegantly staged, and the perfect of chorus and orchestra was a subject of atory comment. Miss Alice Vincent took part of Dorothy gracefully and well. She at her best in the duel scene, where her by was very clever. Possessing a powerful sweet soprano voice, she appeared to slightly hindered in her vocalization by traces of a cold, but made a most favorable pression upon her audience, notwithstanding Miss Marie Bell performed her role of L with spirit and vivacity, and was speci good in her contralto solo in the second. Mr. W. T. Carleton cannot certainly be acc of overdoing the part of Geoffrey Wilder. was natural and amusing, if a little stiff. quality of his voice is unimpeachable, and rendering of his frequent solos was much appreciated. He was ably supported by Taylor in the telling but unimportant part Harry Sherwood, who supplied the necessa touch of reality to the sometimes perfunct love scenes. Miss Clara Wisdom has a fund humor at her disposal, which she drew up with great effect in her presentation of much married, but ever juvenile M Privette. A most amusing incongruity curred in the second act, where the guests Chanticleer Hall are suddenly summoned after retiring to rest, by the calls for help the squire and his nephew, who are found w their hands bound. The guests all arrive up the scene at a moment's notice, clad in elab ate dinner dresses, the only exception bei the previously inebriated secretary, who, w more presence of mind than one should ha expected from his befuddled condition, h thrown a dressing gown around him."

Mr. G. J. Burnett was somewhat ambitio in attempting the production of Handel "Messiah," but he has reason to be pleased the generally successful result of his ventur. The concert took place in St. Andrew's Presb terian Church, Thursday evening, with sever of the best known vocalists here and chorus of over 40 voices, the latter well b anced for a body of its kind, gotten togeth under more or less difficulty, and with limite time for practice. It included some good so voices, though, of course, the conductor wis brought into prominence only his best. Ther was some reason for regret in the absence Miss Heathfield, who was unfortunately ko away through illness. This lady is always favorite, and it is a pleasure to listen to he. The soprano soloists were: Mrs. McCandless Miss Jameson, Mrs. D. R. Harris and Mi Hutcherson; contralto, Mrs. McCrady. Th first four ladies are well known to Victorians and it is scarcely necessary to say that the

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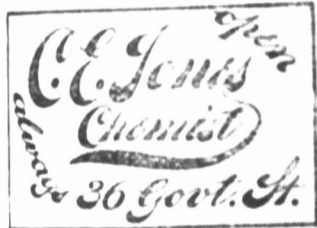
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April 9. The concert will be held in the Market Hall, where it is expected that the performance will be as satisfactory a manner as in the Vancouver Opera House. The direction of Prof. Gregory has been carefully rehearsed by the chorus and orchestra. The soloists are well up in their work and have recently decided to admit to a new membership now exceeds 700. The best local talent. The performance is looked forward to with keen interest. It is believed it will even surpass the "Athalia" given earlier in the season.

seats for the Carleton Opera begins next week at the large. The company will perform on Thursday, Saturday matinee, and Saturday night. The recently appeared in Winnipeg on of the engagement the quieted by the citizens. The Winnipeg Free Press said: "It is a ridiculous trifle, but it is staged, and the perfect orchestra was a subject of Miss Alice Vincent took gracefully and well. She in a duet scene, where her voice, she appeared to in her vocalization by but made a most favorable impression on the audience, notwithstanding she performed her role of Livia with vivacity, and was especially so in the second act. The part of Geoffrey Wilder is amusing, if a little stiff. The voice is unimpeachable, and the frequent solos was much appreciated. The orchestra was ably supported by the soloists, who supplied the necessary accompaniment to the sometimes perfect Clara Wisdom has a fine soprano, which she drew upon in her presentation of the role of the ever juvenile Maud. The amusing incongruity of the act, where the guests are suddenly summoned to the feast, by the calls for help from the nephew, who are found in the hall. The guests all arrive upon the men's notice, clad in elaborate gowns, the only exception being the secretary, who, when he found that one should have been in a befuddled condition, he was seen to be gowned around him."

It was somewhat ambitious in the production of Handel's "Messiah" has reason to be pleased with the successful result of his venture. The place in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Friday evening, with seven vocalists here and soloists, the latter well up in their work, and the performance, with its kind, gotten together with difficulty, and with limited resources. It included some good solo work, the conductor wisely chose only his best. There was regret in the absence of some who were unfortunately known to the audience. This lady is always a pleasure to listen to her performance. The soloists were: Mrs. McCandless, Mrs. D. R. Harris and Miss M. to, Mrs. McCrady. The performance is well known to Victorians and it is necessary to say that the

only sustained the esteem in which they were held as vocalists, but with the splendid voice offered in the Messiah won fresh laurels. Mrs. McCrady is comparatively a stranger, but she has had sufficient opportunity, so soon as she has had sufficient opportunities, become as great a favorite as the soloists just mentioned. The tenor solos were sung by Mr. Rushton, a gentleman gifted with an exceptionally sweet voice and good intonation. He is perfectly free from that metallic harshness so common to the ordinary tenor voice, his tones being pure, musical and correct. When it is considered that he is just recovering from a severe illness of some four months' duration, those who heard him on Thursday evening will wonder what that voice must be capable of in its normal health and strength. Mr. Clement Rowlands sang the bass solos, to which his grand voice lent all the effect to be desired. As he was in good voice it will be readily understood that the audience had a rare treat. The choir should be given every credit for their chorus work, not so much in the early part of the evening as in the fuller work at the close, which only the influence of the building prevented the audience from vigorously encoring. It was without doubt an excellent piece of choral work. There was also an excellently rendered quartette by Mrs. McCandless, Mrs. Hickaby, Mr. J. G. Brown and Mr. Hobbs. The "Pastoral Symphony," by the organist, Mr. Fisher, was also listened to with a good deal of pleasure, and Mrs. McCandless' rendering of "Nearer My God to Thee" (which was given by request) was well worth hearing.



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The Sultan of Turkey Receives Visitors in Simple Style and Lights Their Cigarettes.

The correspondent of an English paper was recently accorded an interview by the Sultan of Turkey and was surprised at the noticeable lack of ceremony with which he was received. When the newspaper man entered the royal presence he found his majesty standing ready to receive him. The descendant of Mahomet II. and of Selim had no rich turbans, no jeweled robes, no ornaments, nothing that distinguishes princes from ordinary people in the east, except the true ornaments of the noble and well born, polite bearing and refined expression. He appeared a perfect European prince, if anything politer and simpler than ordinary men. His majesty has even cast off the aigrette which his predecessors wore with the fez. There were no intricate ceremonies to be gone through as at the reception of the great mogul or at other eastern courts. There were no attendants present as are invariably to be seen in the private rooms of eastern princes. "Sentiment and tradition," says the correspondent, "compelled me to do homage to the caliph like an oriental, with a bow. As soon as the formality was gone through his majesty shook hands, took his seat and desired me to be seated. The sultan was dressed plainly, wearing no orders, stars or decorations of any kind. He is very fair, has a round head plentifully covered with grizzly hair, and possesses striking features." The interview was of the most chatty and friendly character; the sultan showing marked acquaintance with literature, especially that of the east, and his information on general subjects is extensive. When the correspondent arose to take his leave the Turkish ruler put his hand on the visitor's head and gave him by that act the caliph's blessing.

With the multifarious duties that he has to perform his majesty prays, according to the Mohammedan custom, five times a day with the regularity of a clock. He fasts for thirty days during the month of the Ramadhan. He abstains from all kinds of alcoholic beverages and from gambling. He patronizes religious and moral institutions not only among his own people but among all the Mohammedans of the world. Moreover, he does not confine his charity to the poor and needy of his own religion, but, according to the dictates of the koran, he helps the deserving irrespective of their religious beliefs. He allows toleration to the highest degree, and is himself anything but a bigot. He is a great patron of learning of all kinds.

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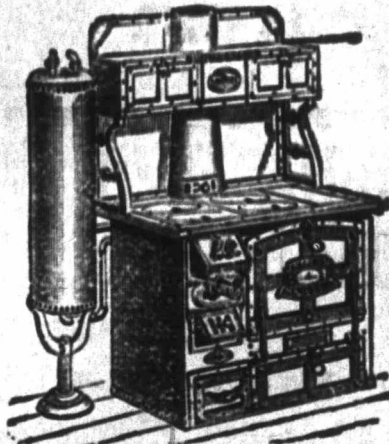
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