

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA HOME JOURNAL.

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

VOL. IV., No. 4.

VICTORIA, B. C., NOVEMBER 3, 1894.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA HOME JOURNAL is published every Saturday morning at 77 Johnson street, Victoria. Subscription, \$1.00, invariably in advance.

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

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Subscribers ordering address of their papers changed must always give their former as well as present address.

CONTINUED—All papers are continued until an explicit order for discontinuance is received.

Advertising Rates on Application.

Address all communications to
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA HOME JOURNAL,
Office: 77 Johnson street,
Victoria, B. C.

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 3, 1894.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

"CONVINCE a man against his will, he's of the same opinion still" is a remark which we think will apply equally well to the "foreigner" who seeks to explain "economic truths" in the columns of the *Times* and the editorial writer on the *Colonist*, with whom he tries to get up a controversy. In fact, it is surprising that the fellow with a fearful and wonderful name should not be governed by the conclusion at which he has confessedly arrived, that it is "simply a waste of time." It appears to many, that were the author of the communications other than an outsider who could realize that, however palatable quail might be occasionally, it was calculated to pall on the appetite, if served day in and day out, he would give the columns of the evening paper a rest, thereby enabling it to supply a change of diet. In fact, it is remarked that the mere sight of certain classes of articles in the one or other of the papers causes some of their readers to pass on to another subject. They are tired of so many diatribes on political morality and political economy, since in regard to the first, neither party possesses an over large amount of the public confidence, and with respect to the other one of the factions whose local organ is sought to be made a medium for the exposition of economic truths scarcely knows

how it stands, if the declarations of its leader mean anything. It might also commend to the attention of the scribe, to whose communications I refer, the subjoined extract from the editorial columns of the paper in which his communications have appeared: "No man can see what possible chance there is for the minister making gain by his letter writing. He can hardly be so stupid as to hope that he will thus convert the canners to his way of thinking, and if he has any idea that he can arouse a prejudice against the canners among the remainder of the population, he is making a woful mistake."

In this case, all that is required to establish the parallel is to substitute for the Minister of Marine the name of the writer of the communications, for it will be held that in both cases the subjects at issue are "economic truths."

"Vilipending"—ah! that's a fine word! Would not the respective editors of the *Colonist* and *Times* be much more profitably employed in the public interest, were they, instead of continually vilipending one another, to respectively pursue a course of ordinary courteous treatment. How excellent an example they would in that event set to their respective readers!

While there has been a fair volume of general trade during the week, it has not shown the increase that was hoped for and was generally expected, either in the wholesale or retail branch. There is a certain class of trade that is good, and that is for various commodities of high class, and the demand comes apparently from parties who have not been seriously affected by the prevailing depression in trade, but there is comparatively little of this, and the bulk of the demand is for the medium and lower qualities of goods, which can be bought for less money than they were worth a year ago, and so, while bills for goods purchased are about as numerous as ever they are so much smaller in value that the aggregate is far from satisfactory. Probably for this reason there is comparatively a moderate borrowing demand for money to be used in commercial channels. It was hoped and expected that by this time in the year trade would be on a sound and encouraging basis, and

in fact so it is in some restricted lines, but there are as yet no indications that it is becoming so much better as to be indicative of a general prosperity in the future, and that is what every business man and manufacturer presumed he had a right to expect, but the depression has been so long and severe that it will require more recovery in many things to lift it upon a plane of prosperity again.

It is useless to deny, that at the present time things, and by things I mean passing events, are remarkably dull in Victoria. Business is fairly good, but a lethargy seems to have crept over this usually energetic town, and even where an effort is made to raise some excitement it seems but half-hearted. The Jockey club meeting was not a success, the Agricultural Exhibition had its earlier days blighted by the most adverse climatic influences, and now owing to the ill-feeling that prevails between the Mainland and Island, lacrosse has received a set-back from which it will take long to recover. The Victoria Lacrosse Association, thanks to the zeal of their president, Mr. W. H. Ellis, strained every nerve to bring to the game the popularity which is its due, and it is most disheartening to them to have to feel that the result has satisfied neither themselves nor the public. The Victoria Cricket club have set a good example to the other athletic organizations by making a munificent offer to the All-England team at present in Australia, for a visit to British Columbia, and I hope that it will be accepted. The Bicycle club, knowing that a racing track is indispensable if they wish to hold their own with foreign riders, have after strenuous efforts managed to secure two alternative propositions, either of which would be acceptable, and I hear that it is by no means impossible that the Jockey club may give a lease of the Driving Park to a sporting syndicate of this city, who will undertake to give two big race meetings each year. Any English speaking city where the sport-loving public is not catered to, is in a moral decline, and it speaks well for the future of Victoria, that such efforts are being made in the right direction.

Dr. George Duncan's report to the City

Council of his recent investigations in China, in which country he spent several months, should be read by every man and woman in the Province, and if the members of the Dominion Government could spare a few moments to glance through it, it would not be amiss. It is worthy of note, that the doctor's investigations emphasize the statements made by himself and Dr. Davie under oath, that infectious and contagious diseases were never absent from Hong Kong. This, at the time, THE HOME JOURNAL commented upon at length, and it is pleasing to note that the remarks of this paper have been fully and completely borne out by the subsequent investigations of our capable city health officer. Dr. Duncan is eminently qualified to enquire into this matter, as his duties in connection with safeguarding the health of this city brought him into direct contact with the Chinese; therefore his report is worthy of more than passing remark.

To Dr. Lowson, acting superintendent of the civic hospital at Hong Kong, the Victoria health officer acknowledges a debt of gratitude, for having personally accompanied him through the native quarters, and supplying him with facts as to their conditions of life and the diseases prevalent among them.

Although the bubonic (not but-*nic*) plague had been nearly stamped out at the time of the arrival of the doctor in Hong Kong, there were sufficient patients left to afford him an opportunity to acquaint himself with the character of the malady. In this connection, it might be stated that this disease, which is germinated and fostered in filth, was brought to Hong Kong by the Cantonese, who constitute the greater portion of the Chinese immigration to this country. This fact alone should demonstrate the necessity of extra precautions in dealing with the Chinese landing at this port.

Dr. Ayres, a colonial surgeon, informed Dr. Duncan that smallpox was never absent from the Chinese, and he advised the necessity of special precautions, particularly during the winter months, when the Chinese are herded together for warmth, and being under insanitary conditions, smallpox becomes epidemic.

Canton, Dr. Ayres, says, is the filthiest city under heaven, and Dr. Duncan adds: "Since the greater number of emigrants come from that point (Canton), how great are the risks incurred by our community and how necessary it is to enforce the most stringent sanitary regulations against people coming from that quarter. Surely past experiences have amply demonstrated how true it is that Chinese immigration is, from the point of view of health, the most dangerous element against which we have to contend."

From the above, it may be readily ob-

served, that we are constantly threatened with the epidemics from which China is never absolutely free. To effectually prevent visitations of a character similar to the scourge of 1892, should be the duty of not only our citizens, but particularly the Dominion Government. In fact the spirit of the Act under which British Columbia went into confederation is that all modern safeguards be supplied to this Province. True, we have a quarantine station at William's Head, in perfect equipment and order; but it is equally true that on a recent occasion a boat landed two cases of smallpox in Yokohama, then brought on the suspects and two days after landing in Vancouver smallpox broke out among them. It is not enough to inspect the person and clothing of the Chinese; for Dr. Jones, the Dominion quarantine officer, did that in this case, but it was too early to detect the disease. It is, as Dr. Duncan has contended, the baggage of the Celestials that requires the most attention, and the Dominion Government should bear the expense. The city health officer knows whereof he speaks, having handled seventeen isolated cases of smallpox in Chinatown during the year 1893, and did it in such a manner as to prevent a repetition of the epidemic of 1892. From whence came they?

Dr. Duncan concludes his report with the following advice: "Experience has shown that the health by-law requires amendment, and it may be that the provincial health law is susceptible of improvement. I may say that the city should have a well equipped suspect station, at which goods could be disinfected without injury, and to this matter I would respectfully call the attention of your honorable body. I write and have written strongly on these points, but as your medical health officer I do so with the strong conviction of my responsibility in the matter. We cannot take too many precautions against infectious and contagious diseases, and I trust that the city Council will not only regard the subject as I do, but will adopt all measures that experience and common sense have shown to be necessary."

The Government of the United States evidently believes that the surest means of securing honest employees for its post office service is to pay them enough to preclude the possibility of temptation. Therefore, when a young man enters the service of our Uncle Samuel, in any of the cities of the Pacific coast, he receives a salary of of \$75 per month. This, it is believed, and reasonably so, is sufficient to supply the wants of a man and his family, and perhaps leave a little margin over for the proverbial rainy day, although

it is not expected that they will ever be able to lead a life of indolence and wealth as a result of their savings. Contrast the above with the salary which that eminent French-Canadian knight, Sir Adolphe Caron, allows the hard-working employee in the Canadian post office service—\$29.10! And still people wonder at crime! Heads of families in Victoria, who have had experience in providing for the wants of the household, will be rather curious to discover by what means Sir Adolphe Caron can figure out a respectable living on 96 cents per day. Such a thing may be possible with the French-Canadian *habitant*, who grows his own highly-flavored tobacco, and lives generally on pea soup; but here in Victoria, or in any English-speaking community, it cannot be accomplished.

As a result of their treatment by the Department at Ottawa, the Victoria post office employees went out on strike. In resenting the insult of Sir Adolphe in this manner, their action is upheld by the entire community, and the picayunish policy of the Postmaster-General is severely condemned. All that the mail-carriers and third-class clerks who, in the meantime, have returned to work, ask is that the provisional allowance of \$10 per month be continued, although it will be generally admitted, that even \$40 per month would be too small a salary for these public servants. In striking, they did not take the Postmaster-General unawares, as this action was threatened months ago, providing their reasonable request was not complied with. If the public was inconvenienced, the blame does not lie at the doors of the striking carriers and clerks, but rather the whole blame is attributable to Sir Adolphe Caron, who time and time again has promised to arrange the differences on a satisfactory basis. So far, he has failed to keep his word, and if the Government people find themselves face to face with a dilemma, they will not have to go further than their Postmaster-General to discover a cause. This is a matter which admits of no compromise, and the Government cannot plead ignorance of the real condition of affairs. Messrs. Earle and Prior have done their duty in bringing the matter officially before the Government, and privately have put forth every effort to convince the Ministers that they were doing the party an irreparable injury in this Province. They have even, I am led to believe, pointed out to Sir Adolphe Caron that in justice to themselves personally, they must demand as a right what the Ministers are disposed to regard as a concession.

At a chemical factory at Mulhouse, in Alsace, an accident recently occurred which would be too gruesome to relate had it not some scientific interest. An

explosion of nitro-benzine took place in a building in which a workman was known to have been. A fire ensued, and when it was got under it was found that three feet of boiling liquid was on the floor of the building. When it cooled a search was made for the man's remains, but no trace whatever was found of them. It was then thought that he might, after all, have left the place before the explosion. To put the matter to the test carcasses of animals were put into the liquid, and it was found that they disappeared in about two hours. Twenty-four hours had elapsed between the explosion and the first search.

Merit, like virtue, has its own reward. At Lyttelton, in New Zealand, the other day, a schoolmaster set out before two hundred boys the names of six famous men—Livingstone, Stonewall Jackson, Gladstone, Howard, the philanthropist; Searle, the champion sculler, and John L. Sullivan, the pugilist. The boys were asked then to vote as to which was the greatest man of the lot, and out of the 200 votes Sullivan got nearly 140, most of the balance being cast for Searle.

A new vegetable is about to be introduced to the people of the United States through the Department of Agriculture. It is nothing more nor less than the root of the Calla lily, which resembles somewhat in appearance the ordinary Irish tuber, with the addition of a few whiskers that have nothing to do with the case or with the qualities of the article as an esculant. However, it is more elongated, and when cut the interior is a trifle more viscid. In cooking it is first to be boiled in order to destroy certain acid properties, after which it may be fried, roasted, baked or what not, according to taste. Farmers in Florida have begun to raise these calla roots for market. The plants grow rapidly in swamps, and so thickly that the yield of a single flooded acre is enormous. They reproduce themselves by the multiplication of their bulb underground, so that the grower has simply to dig up the off-shoots and leave the parents to propagate anew. So prolific and palatable are they that their propagation in many parts of the United States, where conditions are favorable, may reasonably be looked forward to as an agricultural industry of the future.

The only line of pseudo scientists, the superstitious, self-styled "scholars" of the early part of this and the latter part of the eighteenth century, believed that filth would breed microbes, but, as the absurd idea of "spontaneous generation" has long since been exploded, it will not be discussed in this "note," which is solely intended to explain the manner

in which microbes multiply. There are several species of these minute creatures and they have various ways of reproducing their species, but the most common is what the investigators term "reproduction by fissure." If, with a strong microscope a microbe is watched for a short time a "construction," appearing on each side in the centre of the body is seen. This soon shows itself in the shape of a line across, and then all of a sudden, the microbe separates in the middle and behold there are two in place of one! Each of these rapidly increase in size until they are as large as the original, when the miracle of the side spots and transverse appear and in place of two microbes there are four. By this wonderful plan of reproduction one increase to two, two to four, four to eight, eight to sixteen, until within the space of five hours there are 2,000,000 wiggling individuals from a single specimen!

ENGLISH OPINIONS.

If it be true, as the London *Chronicle* in a recent article says, that "Canadian resources, were they stretched to a far greater extent than will ever be possible would not begin to compare with those of the United States," how comes it that the five million peoples living in this country have made the progress which so far has characterized them? We admit with Mr. Wilson, editor of the London *Investors' Review*, and with the editor of the *Chronicle*, that eighty-five million pounds sterling of a public debt (of all descriptions) is a big load to carry, but we deny that the bulk of it has been expended in railways for which there is no economic demand and in the embellishment of cities and buildings. Canada has its substantial public works, many of them contributing to the prosperity of the country and designed to open it up and the mighty resources of which it is possessed. Our railways, banks and other public enterprises are not in the hands of receivers, as are many upon the other side the lines, and during the depression manifested a far greater amount of stability. But the fact is, as these far off authorities on our industrial conditions and needs put it, we have too much protection to suit them, and the British cotton and iron manufacturers do not find we are purchasing from them to the extent that we were accustomed to do, while our cattle, our sheep, our butter and our cheese, with other products, stand in the light and in the way of British agricultural industry.

A number of the papers, whose editors bask in the sunlight of the proprietors of the papers we have named, are endorsing all that they have said, and tell us we should be thankful for some good home

truths; but we deny, as it is charged, that protection has done nothing for us. Still we are glad to be patted on the head and condescendingly informed that on the whole we are pretty good boys, and that we have very great resources which can best be developed by an honest, straightforward policy. This reminds one very much of something of the kind of course, that our grandfathers used to give us with respect to the regulation of ourselves and our private concerns, and might ordinarily be passed as a matter of course; but we do object to Mr. Wilson, the *Chronicle* or any other newspaper or individual under the guise of friendship decrying our credit, because, as the *Chronicle* says, "With our own land going to waste for lack of capital, would it not be folly for English people to throw their money away on comparatively small towns?" Yet these people, for whom Mr. Wilson professes to speak, have, in the past, made large sums of money out of us, and then it was another side of the shield which they were in the habit of exhibiting. —*Commercial Journal*.

INSOLVENT LEGISLATION.

The Insolvent law, which was introduced in the Senate last session and passed through several of its stages, is to be reprinted and distributed among the people before it is taken up in the House of Commons next session. No doubt a vigorous effort will be made to bring the farming and non-business classes under the provisions of the Act, upon very favorable conditions. This point, it will be remembered, was one which was much disputed in the upper House as well as among the different trade organizations. The bankers will, it is expected, ask for certain further amendments regarding the securities which they may happen to hold, with a view, it is said, towards still further securing their claims on the general dividend. As to the conditions precedent to the discharge of an insolvent, there is much difference of opinion; many holding that there shall be no discharge, except on paying a hundred cents on the dollar, or by unanimous consent of the creditors. From this on, we may expect to see the subject of Insolvent legislation threshed out pretty regularly, until a measure be either adopted or finally rejected.

CAPE COLONY imported in 1884, 677,754 cubic feet of manufactured wood in 1893, the imports were 3,784,047 feet. Of planed and grooved the 1884 imports were 146,003 feet, in 1893, 1,261,565 feet. What is Canada doing to get this trade? We may answer the contemporary from which the above extract was taken that the Ross-Maclaren Co., has entered into a contract to forward a hundred million feet of British Columbia lumber to South Africa within a year.

SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

THE past two seasons have developed a condition never previously known in the great wheat producing sections of Canada—hard times. The disasters which have succeeded each other so relentlessly, however, will not prove an unmitigated evil, and quite contrary results may be expected as the developments of the present season show. Among the evils which low-priced wheat are destined to correct is, first of all, that great lack of diversity so manifest in the products of an unapproachably rich soil. Already the increase in mixed farming has been considerable. The farmer is, in fact, using his head more in the conduct of his business, and, like the successful merchant, is finding out that he has got to cater to the requirements of a consuming public, and, in consequence, greater advancement may be expected during the next few years in farming than could otherwise be expected. These results are as much to be desired by the mercantile classes as any other and should be encouraged as far as feasible by the dealer, whose influence is far greater with his customers than any other, with the exception of the press.

The city of Montreal has been suffering financially, by reason of the sort of aldermen the people persistently send to the Council Chamber, but few citizens of the big commercial centre will be prepared for the justifiable, although disgraceful, suggestion made by *La Patrie* that the corporation go into the lottery business as an appropriate financial enterprise under all the circumstances.

Goderich Star: "Hon. Forbes G. Vernon, who was Commissioner of Crown Lands in British Columbia under the Davie Administration, was defeated in Yale at the recent elections. He at once resigned his portfolio, and a new man, George B. Martin, a farmer and stock-raiser, was appointed to take his place. Mr. Vernon has protested the election of his opponent. This fact is in striking contrast to the conduct of Sir Oliver Mowat and his Minister of Public Works, Mr. Harty, of Kingston. Harty's case is precisely similar to that quoted, but as his retirement would increase Sir Oliver's difficulties, the so-called Liberal Government refuses to bow to the will of the people, and persists in having the affairs of an important department administered by a man who is responsible to nobody."

A short time ago, it was reported in the *London Standard* that a shipload of Australian meat arrived in Vienna in good condition. The consignment was at once bought up by the butchers, who mostly old it as prime Austrian beef. The

Vienna Stadtrath (Executive Board of the Town Council) caused the sanitary authorities to have a sample of Australian meat chemically analyzed along with samples of fresh meat from Galicia and Hungary. The report now published states that the Australian is perfectly equal to Hungarian and Galician meat, as regards its nourishing and other qualities. It has consequently been resolved to encourage by every means the importation of Australian meat into Vienna, where, in consequence of the Hungarian and Galician cattle of the best quality being by preference sent to Germany since the new commercial treaty came into force, and because the Agrarians prevent the opening of the frontiers to Roumanian cattle, the price of meat has been continually rising, and the supply has been constantly insufficient.

A representative of the *Winnipeg Nor'-Wester* who has been making enquiries in Winnipeg at the offices of the provincial and Dominion immigration departments has elicited "very satisfactory information as to the number of settlers coming into the country this fall. The reports of these officials are confirmed by the press of the west, particularly the Edmonton, Calgary, Regina and Prince Albert papers, which speak of numerous parties of homestead hunters visiting their respective districts. 'During the past few weeks,' remarked one of the officials at the C. P. R. depot, 'not a day has passed but settlers have alighted from the express from the south. Many of them are Canadians who settled in Dakota in the seventies, when there was a great rush from western Ontario to the Northwestern states, and there are several people of foreign nationalities.'

The Indians at Bella Coola are very much pleased with the prospect of the arrival of the Norwegian colony. When Indian Agent Todd stopped there in the steamer *Vigilant* the other day he was surprised to see about 100 canoes put out. Enquiry brought out the fact that the Indians thought that the steamer had brought up the Norwegians, and they had come out to take them and their belongings ashore free of charge.

The complete breaking up of the big long raft containing 10,000 piles valued at \$35,000, which the Southern Pacific Railway company attempted to float from Stella, Washington, down the Columbia river and thence to San Francisco, seems to demonstrate that the experiment of rafting logs down the coast is a failure, as it is but a duplicate of the experience of the big cigar-shaped raft lost some time ago. Captain Thompson, of the tugboat *Monarch*, believes that he could

have successfully managed the awkward tow but for the rough weather off the Oregon coast. He crossed the bar in safety but encountered terrific seas a short distance south and off Tillamook head the raft commenced to go to pieces. The work was soon accomplished and the piles are now floating about as a menace to shipping off the Oregon coast.

Some persons have an idea that it is necessary to purchase a book at Sampson's before they can have the privilege of using the exchange. This is not so. Sampson will exchange your novel for any one in his shelves in payment of the usual fee. Sampson's Book Exchange, Douglas cor. Johnson street.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

15 YATES STREET.

ALWAYS OPEN.

Rooms Rented at Reasonable Rates.

COLD LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

Best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

JAMES WISHART, PROPRIETOR.

"God Save the Queen."

St. Andrew's & Caledonia Society
Halloween Concert

Under the distinguished patronage and presence of His Excellency Lord Aberdeen.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA,

IN THE VICTORIA THEATRE,

Monday Ev'g, 5th November, 1894.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Seats can be reserved at Jamieson's bookstore. Tickets for sale by members of the Society and at principal stores. Doors open at 7:30. Concert at 8:15. Carriages at 10:15.

ALEX. STEWART,

Granite and Marble
WORKS,

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

Estimates furnished for all kinds of Cut Stone Work.

MONUMENTS, COPINGS, ETC.

Prices to Suit the Times.

CALL FOR PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

THOMAS BRADBURY

Statuary, Monuments,
Tombs, Headstones, Copings,
etc., etc.WORKS AND OFFICE:
COR. CORMORANT ST. AND BLANCHARD AVE.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Before purchasing elsewhere get designs and prices.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Says the Hamilton Times of Oct. 20: "At All Saints' Church this afternoon a quiet wedding took place, when A. G. Webber, of Toronto, was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Burns, daughter of James Burns, of Vancouver, formerly of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. A. Forneret. The bride wore a brown cloth traveling costume, with hat to match, and was attended by Miss F. E. Kerr. The groom was supported by his brother, Frank Webber. The bridal party leave at 7 for Toronto, where a reception will be held at the residence of the groom's mother, Wilton Avenue. The newly married couple will reside in Toronto and many gifts from a large circle of friends will help to beautify their new home." Miss Burns, it may be added, resided for several years at Vancouver and was exceedingly popular among her acquaintances.

Mr. Andrew Matheson, part owner and hunter of the schooner Arietas, and Miss Josephine Johnson were married, Wednesday evening, by Rev. Jas. Turner. After the ceremony, which took place at the residence of E. Rambose, a supper and dance were given in honor of the event, at Semple's Hall, Victoria West, Richardson's orchestra having charge of the music.

The first of a series of weekly dances in the A. O. U. W. Hall, on Yates street, was given Thursday evening by the Victoria Theatre Orchestra, under the management of Mr. Finn. A goodly company attended. The evening passed pleasantly and to the enjoyment of the guests. The series during the winter bids fair to enjoy a high reputation.

Arrangements are being made by a lady well known in musical circles for a grand concert in the Victoria Theatre in aid of the Jubilee Hospital. The concert will take place early in December. Leading professional and amateur talent will take part. Special choruses in character costume will be a feature of the entertainment.

Professor Buck has started a ladies' singing class, comprising some thirty members, who meet once a week over Waitt's Music Store.

Mrs. and Miss Foster have returned from Clinton, where they had spent the summer months, and are at home at 92 Simcoe street.

Mr. F. C. Holden, of the Ames, Holden Co., gave an enjoyable card and dancing

KINNAIRD,

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

THE CASH TAILOR

46 JOHNSON ST.

NOW



For November.



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

THIS WAY.

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

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

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

FLANNELETTES—Nice colors and fair quality, 15 yds.....	1 00
do good, wide, English make, twilled & plain, 10 & 12 1/2 yds.....	75 cts to \$1 00

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

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

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

THE WESTSIDE,
Nov. 3rd, 1894.

GOLDMAN

The Toronto Tailor

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

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

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

Satisfaction guaranteed or the money refunded. Note the address—46 Yates Street.

party, Thursday evening, in celebration of his birthday.

The engagement has been announced of a young barrister of Nelson (formerly of Victoria) to a society young lady of Oak Bay avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Russ H. McMillan will be at home on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, at 161 Vancouver street, cor. Pandora avenue.

Mr. E. G. Anderson returned by the Rosalie, Wednesday, from a visit to California.

COLLABORATEURS.

BY S. D. SCHULTZ.

CHAPTER V. (Continued).

"WELL;" resumed Fairlie, "Seymour has completely recovered, and is back again at college. The faculty gave the students, who figured in the Rebellion, their years without the ordeal of an exam., and Seymour is now a sophomore. He seems to be a new man—has sobered up in great style, settled down to reading, and no one will be surprised if he carries off 'honors' next June. Everybody marvels at the reform, and not a few prophesy that his moral convalescence will suffer a speedy relapse.

"It is hard to say whether Seymour is as much taken up with Ethel as of yore. Although she has been tied to work, and Seymour busy at lectures, the latter has not by any means given her up. They are often together. In fact, I would have looked for an invitation and a piece of frosted indigestion, were her father not financially in the *consomme*. That shouldn't make any difference, and I hope he doesn't jilt her—that is, if anything serious has been thought of, and she really cares for him; for that would certainly transform her into a dangerous state of pessimism, and I hate seeing a pretty woman cynical, since it takes such a time to overcome her doubts, and, in the meantime, some poor fellow, hopelessly entangled, suffers endless miseries trying to bring about a conversion.

"And, now, Archer, that I have un-bosomed all, you will put me down as a loquacious trafficker in small talk; however, this is strictly *entre nous*, and I went into these minute details, so as to awaken your interest in Miss Grant. I haven't bored you, have I?"

"I can assure you, that I have listened eagerly to everything," Archer answered with a degree of truthfulness little suspected by Fairlie. "I am positive that you would not have given me all these particulars, if you had not some worthy purpose in view. As I told you before, you can count on me being a friend to Miss Grant through thick and thin."

"I am glad of that," said Fairlie in reply, "for I may be called away at any time. Perhaps you didn't know that I have a strong penchant for the stage. So firmly do I believe in my histrionic powers, that I have written to a friend of mine—now on the road, managing a company with a repertoire of society plays—to keep an eye open for my engagement. I don't believe that it is absolutely necessary for me to attend a dramatic school before treading the boards. I have figured in leading roles in quite a few amateur theatricals, and been well received. Ahyhow, my ambition is to

attain to the rank of a star; newspaper work, so attractive to some, bores me to death. If I can only get a part—I'm not particular what it is—but to begin with, I would rather be an understudy to some popular tragedian. I would put so much enthusiasm, energy and life into my work, that I would be bound to succeed. Archer, the idea of having the opportunity of interpreting the character creations of master intellects, of making them speak and move and act like breathing realities, is my dream, my aspiration." Fairlie had spoken excitedly, his eyes sparkling, his face aglow with the fervor of ambition.

"I hope you will realize your hopes; I am glad to find anyone, who really thinks he is cut out for some honored vocation. Most of us drift into anything that bobs along," Archer replied, as he followed Fairlie out of the gallery.

They soon emerged from the building, and began to trudge through the snow-drifts. Both were muffled to the ears in high fur collars, and with stinging flakes of snow swirling around in a cold, biting wind, there was little inclination for talking.

After Archer got into his room at the hotel, he threw himself at full length on the bed, his hands clasped behind his head, his eyes staring vacantly at the ceiling. He wanted to be alone—to think over everything that Fairlie had told him. He had listened to the entire story in a dazed manner, not knowing whether to feel glad or sorry. He had plumed himself with the conviction that all his love for Ethel had died a slow death for want of sustenance, from long separation from the idol of his heart; but it only required the mere mention of her name to rekindle his infatuation with added intensity. His being now pulsed to the thought that he would be able to see her on the morrow. His love had been merely sleeping. His heart throbbed with the sweetest of anticipations. "And yet—what folly," he reflected. "How silly it all is! How utterly incomprehensible that this girl should be able by some occult power to bind my soul to hers with indissoluble links. Would that I had the same mysterious charm to imbue her nature with reciprocal yearnings for me. But such ideal love is not the fate of mortals. How unjust it all is. I wonder if Fairlie would have told me all, if he had known how I had dreamt and hoped and prayed for just one gleam of affection from Ethel's eyes—that was before I handed Seymour's letter to Jacques, though—since then I have tried so hard to forget her, and fancied that it was all over. Now my enthrallment returns, and I am as much a victim to Ethel's charms as ever. What have I to expect? Nothing. How will it all end? I wonder if Fairlie would have taken such pains to tell me all those

trivialities about Seymour if he had known that every word was a stab—a pang—that it was absolute torture to think that Seymour might win Ethel, and leave me feeling for the remainder of my days that I had just caught the veriest glimpse of some great joy—a joy momentarily lighting up the horizon of my future with the possibility of perfect existence—and then fading beyond my reach forever, leaving me with a sense of utter desolation—a dreary feeling of imperfect life—of something wanting to fill out the measure of happiness and content. The only pleasure I can call my own is a vision as fleeting as a dream. Still, the thought of meeting her to-morrow fills me with ecstasy—any yet—what sorrow may it not portend! What a life it will be—to play the indifferent, at the same time yearning for one token of reciprocation, and seeing the great desire of my life irrevocably going from me, without being able to utter one cry of agony, one word to indicate the throes of unrequited love?"

Archer rose from his recumbent position, and began to hurriedly pace the floor, as a new line of thought appealed to him with resistless force.

"Why shouldn't I win her for myself?" he defiantly uttered. "Would it be disloyal to Seymour? Why should I drop out of the race? Seymour is my friend, and if he wants Ethel, he will have to, metaphorically, fight me to a finish."

His new born resolve instilled courage into his lagging spirit, and buoyed up his faint-heartedness with determined purpose.

Mr. Grant's loss of fortune and Ethel's altered position through her father's financial reverses touched Archer with sympathy, and a desire to be of some service to her in her rugged experiences with an apathetic world. But selfishness is ingrained in human nature, and Archer acted like the ordinary mortal. He did not concern himself with casuistical reflections, as to whether Ethel's happiness might not be better served by wedding a wealthy man like Seymour. He only knew that he loved her, and wanted her for himself.

CHAPTER VI.

Next day, Archer took his seat among the reporters with a feeling of tremulous expectancy. He dreaded Ethel's coming, yet would have been sorely disappointed at her non-appearance. He was ill at ease, and constantly turned around in his seat at the sound of any new arrival. He wondered how he would act—what he would say, when Ethel came, and mentally acquiesced in the fore-gone conclusion, that it would be useless for him to map out any specific line of conduct, as he was perfectly sure that no matter what speeches he might prepare, or

whatever else he might intend to do, it would all end in lamentable failure, and he would be certain to do the wrong thing at the wrong time. He recognized, with a sigh of resignation, that he would make a perfect fool of himself under any circumstance. His greeting would be too artificially effusive, or too constrained, anything but natural.

After what seemed an interminable period of suspense, Ethel came into the gallery. She sat down, without unloosing her Otter boa, or withdrawing her hands from her muff. An Astrakan cap, patterned identically after the service cap in vogue among the soldier lads of the Queens Own Regiment, was jauntily set in a profusion of blonde curls. The silvery brown boa and jet black Astrakan emphasized Ethel's clear complexion. A faint tinge of color in her cheeks redeemed her face from pallor, and imparted the glow of health. Altogether, with her glorious dark hazel orbs, that, at certain times and in certain lights were as dark as sloes, and which filtered through long silken lashes, with her light golden locks and pure milky skin, she presented that fascinating combination in hair, eyes and complexion so rarely seen, and to most men so perfectly irresistible in loveliness. As Archer looked, he only saw her profile—clear-cut as a cameo, and delicately moulded in lines proclaiming a soul, refined in taste, strong in loftiness and nobility of aim, chaste as an icicle in purity of purpose. Small marvel that he had lost his heart to such a winsome picture of beauty.

Fairlie had been speaking to her, and Archer, vaguely wondering whether Ethel would have any recollection of him, walked over.

He could scarcely believe his eyes. Could it be true? A glad welcome sparkled in her eyes, and there seemed to be a satisfied look, as if she had long expected something that had come at last. She extended her hand in unreserved geniality of manner, and Archer tenderly, yet diffidently, clasped it.

His misgivings vanished. He was self-composed, his veins seemed to be innoculated with an infusion of confidence.

"Ah! Miss Grant, I am so glad you haven't forgotten me. I am so grateful, for it is now fully a year and a half since I saw you at Pine Bay." Archer paused with a smothered malediction at his blundering, in stumbling at the very outset on the dangerous ground he most wished to avoid.

"You little expected to see me here in the guise of a reporter," laughingly responded Ethel, with tactful inconsequence and ignoring any allusion to Pine Bay.

"Seeing that you are such old friends,

I will leave you to reminiscences," exclaimed Fairlie.

"I am sure you will like it," ventured Archer, after Fairlie had walked away, and desiring from a sense of delicacy to refrain from any reference to Ethel's loss of fortune.

"Yes," she said reflectively, "I expect it will be congenial enough, but this class of work will be strange at first, and Mr. Archer, any suggestions will be gratefully accepted. My great regret is the probability of losing my year at college. You know, I should have graduated last year, but deferred taking my 'final' through a most aggravatingly inopportune illness. Daisy Fielding, however, has been obliging enough to volunteer daily transcriptions of the lecture notes, also the loan of a few text books. I wonder if any of our books on the college course are in the public library here. But then, perhaps, my newspaper work will not permit of any time for reading."

"Oh! I hope you will contrive in some way to take your final next May. I know so many instances, where undergraduates have irretrievably lost all chance of a degree by dropping out just for one year. So manage, if you can, Miss Grant, to take the approaching exam." he said with evident concern.

A few days following, Archer met Ethel on her way home after an adjournment. Since the last conversation, he had been stuning how he might assist her in any way, so as to afford her more leisure for reading up the curriculum work.

When they had been walking for some distance, and discussed indifferent topics, Archer nerved himself and broached a scheme by which Ethel might hold her position at Ottawa, and still go up for exams. After a struggle, he resolved to introduce his project, still, cautiously feeling his way, as he was uncertain how Ethel would receive the proposition.

"You will feel very much put out, if you cannot write in the spring.—will you—not, Miss Grant?" Archer began tentatively.

"Oh! I desire to graduate very much, and besides, with the prestige of a degree, I may obtain a place in some Collegiate Institute," answered Ethel unsuspectingly.

"Now—I have given—your difficulty some attention, and—I think I have lit on something that will exactly fill the bill; that is—if you will—accept any assistance from me,"—and Archer paused.

Ethel having experienced the embarrassment attending one of Archer's former experiments in the way of suggestion, hesitated, intuitively anticipating that he was about to precipitate some awkward predicament.

"Well," she said, after some moments

had spent themselves in silence, and feeling that Archer had fair warning, and that he would have to bear all blame for any clumsy speech. "What is it?"

"Merely this," answered Archer, "and you mustn't think me forward. I proffer my idea with the best intentions, so kindly do not misinterpret my meaning. Could you consent—to—ah—let—me—send—you my—'copy' every day, and you could—'scalp' it at pleasure. You see—if this is agreeable to you, you need not attend to your reporting at all, and—ah—and could give you entire time to study."

"Thank you very much, but I really cannot see how I can entertain such an idea. I am sure you mean well, but it would never do. How could I possibly square with my conscience at such a fraud on my employer? You would be doing my work, and I receiving the pay," Ethel replied; pursing her brows at the utter impropriety of such a step.

Archer used every persuasion to induce her to consider his suggestion, but to little avail. He said that he used a typewriter for transcribing his shorthand notes, and he could with equal facility make a duplicate, and as for Ethel regarding it in the way of an imposition on her paper, why, at the worst it was only a pious fraud.

Ethel could not dismiss Archer's idea from her mind, and after the lapse of a few days, finding that he still advocated his suggestion with undiminished insistence, yielded,—after being assured that it would entail no inconvenience or increased work on Archer.

He was elated at his success in gaining Ethel's acquiescence. The scheme as advised was carried out to the letter, and she was not wearied by tiresome debates, and her paper at the same time received its tri-weekly contributions of Ottawa news.

As she was staying with her aunt, Mrs. Downley, all questions about the manner in which Ottawa society would treat her, should have been satisfactorily disposed of.

The Downley's, though in moderate circumstances, being numbered amongst the oldest of Capital City residents, managed to keep in the social swim, and were included in any important event. But then society affects to lay down rigid lines of demarcation between the fatuous pretensions of wealth, striving to masquerade itself in the distinguished garb of cultured ease, and that other world, where necessity imposes labor for bare existence—labor which, by the truly great, is always esteemed ennobling, but which so-called society, with its false assumption of superiority, with its shallow artificialities, its supercilious airs, its vanity and conceit, through the pages of history, through all the phases of every-day life, seeks by

every possible device to stamp with ignominy and degradation. The fops, the dandies, the *nouveau riche*, intoxicated with the giddiness of fawning nonentities, forget the recent environments from which they came, and ludicrously ape the silly affectations and eccentricities of pompous leaders of "proper form." Fashion gathers up its skirts for fear of contamination, as it passes the milliner, the shop-girl. The dude, with creased trousers, as he rides in the street-car, edges away, with an expression of disgust, from the laborer in patched overalls. Everywhere is visible the insolent arrogance of the higher world, its lack of charity, its self-absorption, its selfish disregard of others; in short, its narrow, sordid life—the antithesis of true politeness and magnanimity of demeanor. The absurdity of it all is that our society—Canadian and American—in most instances, deftly veils its past with the cloak of oblivion; for the very beings who now seek to ensconce themselves into a charmed sphere, where only favored mortals are privileged to congregate, must perforce shade their eyes with assumed patrician aversion, as they glance back a decade and view their progenitors ignobly toiling with their hands for their daily wage.

(To be continued.)

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"IN OLD KENTUCKY," attracted a large audience to The Victoria last Wednesday night. The play was without doubt the best staged production seen here this season and the work of the company was all that could be desired. In many respects it served to allay the passions of the victims who had been duped by that arch-idiotic conception, "Charley's Aunt." "In Old Kentucky" portrays life as it still exists in the State of beautiful women, fine horses and "moonshine" whiskey.

Among the bonny winding banks,
Where Doon rins, wimplin' clear,
Where Bruce ance rul'd the martial ranks
An' shook his Carrick spear,
Some merry, friendly, country folks,
Together did convene,
To burn their nits an' pou their stocks,
An' haud their Halloween,
Fu' blythe that nicht.

—Burns' "Halloween."

Few Scotchmen who have reached man's prime but will remember with pleasure the old fashioned way in which they used to observe this old custom and with what unswerving faith they would "pou their stocks," etc. In this western country, and indeed in many places in Scotland, the celebration of Halloween has generally taken the form of some evening party or a popular concert or ball, and it is fitting that in the case of residents of cities at least that it should take some other form than that of the early times, because of the inconvenience of not having kail-yards to grow their stocks in. The St. Andrews' and Caledonian Society being desirous of preserving at least the memory of the festival have made arrangements for a grand concert at which the songs of Bonnie Scotland will be heard. In order that they might avail themselves of the presence of

Lord and Lady Aberdeen they postponed the celebration from the proper day, Oct. 31, to Monday evening, Nov. 5. This event will take place in the Victoria Theatre, and, it is expected, will eclipse all other entertainments of the kind ever given here. The reserved seat plan is almost filled as we go to press, and it will be an exceedingly difficult thing to get a seat at all by the day of the concert. Aside from the fact of the representatives of royalty being present, the programme is one that will commend itself to all lovers of music. Every item has a real artist's name beneath it, and a musical treat will be received by those who attend what promises to be the most brilliant and fashionable musical event that has taken place in Victoria for many a year. The vocalists who will take part are Madame Laird, Mrs. Rowlands, Messrs. E. Wolff, L.C.M., Rowlands and J. G. Brown. Mr. Wm. Anderson will dance the Highland fling and sword dance. Neither labor nor expense is being spared to make the concert what it should be, and we understand that the decorations will be very unique and add greatly to the appearance of the stage.

"A Turkish Bath," which has amused so many thousands from one end of the land to the other, is down on Manager Jamieson's books for next Wednesday evening, Nov. 7th. Dainty little Marie Heath is still the centre attraction of the enjoyable musical eccentricity, which comes to us this season with everything new and strictly up to date in songs, dances, medleys and original specialties. In the cast, will be found ever welcome little Marie Heath, Miss Amie Leslie, late prima donna of the Calhoun Opera Company, Miss Bertha Gray, Miss Mable

fortune to include, amongst the Scotchmen, Canadians, British Columbians and blawsted Britishers, who have hitherto carried its banner to victory, one Irishman; and this must be my excuse for troubling you with the story of another injustice to Ould Oireland. The injustice, to be brief, consists in the fact that although the son of Erin referred to and the other salpeens went, at Monday night's concert, to the trouble and expense of putting on steel-pen coats and immaculate white chokers in honor of the guests, they found that these same guests had so little idea of the dignity of the occasion that they mostly came as they were, and thus deprived the function of that tone which befits a private concert, attended by everybody who is anybody. The most charitable construction that can be placed upon the fact is that our society people don't know any better—poor things; but what a shocking state of affairs is revealed. In its own eyes, Victoria society is nothing, if not up to date, yet we find it, in this particular, behind Vancouver—a mere railroad town; or Seattle—inhabited entirely by the middle and lower classes. Perhaps, if your powerful columns contained on Saturday a mild reference to this lapse from propriety, some of your numerous readers who were there might be induced in future to conform more strictly with the usages of good society. Ireland, in the person of our one member from that down-trodden country, will not suffer the iron heel of the Saxon oppressor to stamp upon her with impunity, and if the S. O. won't come to time, Ireland must seek re-dress."

THE ARION CLUB CONCERT.

The musical season of 1894 may fairly be said to have been opened with the concert given by the Arion club Monday evening in the admirable hall of th



TAKING THE PLUNGE.

Sisson, Mr. Frank Reid and Mr. Frank Murphy, who has been specially engaged for the part of Officer McGoogel. Without further mention, we feel safe to presume "A Turkish Bath" will be one of the brightest and best attractions that will visit us this season.

A correspondent writes: "In the ranks of the Arion Club, we have now the good

A. O. U. W., when a large and fashionable audience listened to the opening efforts of this meritorious organization, not merely meritorious in itself, but with a highly commendable object, which, if not altogether attained yet, is being sought in the proper spirit.

The club was not quite at home in its new quarters at first, but settled down before very long, and rendered the tastefully selected programme with the vim

and good will which characterizes all the chorus efforts of the club. The numbers were new, and while displaying that quality, so far as the rendering was concerned, in several places now and again, the general execution was good. Personally the club is about the same. The conductor has not been able to improve any on the tenors; the basses are not so strong, perhaps, as last year; in fact a little pruning would do good there, both in the first and second basses, and the same might be said of the tenors, several of whom could be dispensed with.

As this paper has remarked before, if the conductor could only enroll a few good readers in the various voices, as well as good singers, there would be a deal of work taken off his shoulders. No doubt that tiring work he has to perform now in drilling the club for the songs that when rendered give the public so much pleasure, is scarcely appreciated by the average member of the audience that listens to them, and there is also no doubt that if this work could be dispensed with the conductor might be able to trust a little more to his club in chorus work in public, instead of having to maintain his arduous watch over them and his vigorous style of conducting.

It may be said, therefore, that outside of the fact that the programme was new, there was nothing extra in the opening concert of 1894, except the fact that the members sang with a degree of spirit and feeling at times that was creditable to their training and their appreciation of the subject; there was a better attempt throughout (not often accomplished, unfortunately) at the soulful interpretation of the author's meaning than a metallic reproduction of the musical sound.

The programme, Monday evening, was, as usual, a very pleasing and representative one, and as a result the audience were not stinting in their applause, each number almost being redeemed, especially in the case of Mrs. Rowlands, whose numbers were the gems of the evening, and whose singing is perhaps all that one can wish for. The other solos were Mr. H. Kent, Mr. E. A. Wolf and Mr. Keith, all of whom were liberally rewarded. It may, in short be said, that the club has held its own with the material which it possesses.

Below are the officers of the club for the present season: President, Lt.-Col. Prior; vice-president, Herbert Kent; secretary-treasurer, George Jay; and librarian, J. E. Martin. As at present constituted the active members of the club are: J. C. M. Keith, J. Kingham, A. C. Martin, K. J. Middleton, E. H. Russell, A. J. Thomas and E. A. Wolf (first tenors); J. S. Floyd, W. E. Mitchell, A. Parfit, George Shedden and S. Y. Wootton (second tenors); W. S. Goodwin, E. A. Jacob, H. Kent, J. E. Martin, R. R. Munroe and William Muir (first basses); G. W. Booth, E. Grizzelle, George Henwood, George Jay, C. W. Rhodes and P. Wollaston (second basses); and Mr. William Greig, conductor.

BYSTANDER.

The decision of the Victoria Lacrosse Club, at the meeting last night, to withdraw from the Provincial Association, will be regarded by the lovers of the national game as the only honorable means of settling the disputes between the club of this city and those of the Mainland.

Victoria College of Music.

Principals—W. EDGAR BUCK, and MADAME HARRIETTE BUCK,
(Certificated pupil of Manuel Garcia) (Diploma from Paris)
SINGING AND ELOCUTION. FRENCH—Private and Conversational Classes.
Pianoforte, Violin, Harmony, etc., taught by a thoroughly competent staff.
STUDIO: Over Waitt's Music Store, 64 GOVERNMENT STREET

MUSIC STUDIO. REMOVED.

Pupils received for a thorough progressive course of graded instruction.
PIANO AND ORGAN.
Communications addressed Box 444.
MR. G. J. BURNETT, Organist and Choirmaster, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

* Richardson's Orchestra. *

Music Supplied for Dancing, Social and Private Parties
Address: 77 DISCOVERY STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA School of Music,
43½ GOVERNMENT ST.

LESSONS GIVEN IN
Singing, Piano, Violin,
Organ and Harmony.
MR. CLEMENT ROWLANDS,
MR. ERNEST WOLFF, L.C.M.,

Madame Laird : - :
—TEACHER OF—
VOCAL MUSIC

In all its branches.
Sacred Music a specialty.
Residence, 161 VANCOUVER ST.
Studio, Victoria School of Music, 43½ Gov. St

BANTLY FAMILY ORCHESTRA.

Music supplied for Balls, Parties, Receptions and Concerts.
Any number of instruments supplied on the shortest notice.

FOR TERMS, APPLY AT
155 Fort Street, near Quadra, Victoria.

Mrs Dickinson

Will resume the Dancing Class for Young People Oct. 20th, at 2:30 p. m., at Harmony Hall, 81 View street.

A class will be held Friday, Oct. 19th, at 2:30 p. m., for small children. Also private classes for children.

Victoria : Theatre ORCHESTRA.

Can be engaged to furnish Music for Balls, At Homes, Garden Parties, Receptions, Etc.

Apply to J. M. Finn, Bandmaster B. C.B.G.A. Wilson Hotel, Victoria.

MISS S. F. SMITH, * A. C. T. M. *

Certificated pupil Toronto College of Music
Who has been studying for the past five years at the Toronto College of Music under such teachers as

PROFESSOR F. H. TORRINGTON, Director.
H. M. FIELD, } Of the Leipsic Conservatory.
PROF. BOET, }
W. O. FORSYTH, } London.
M. F. BOSCOVITZ, } England.
W. E. FAIRCLOUGH, }

Is now prepared to receive pupils for the study of music.

Terms on application.

Address: 92 Dallas Road,
P. O. BOX 289.

W. J. TIPPINS,

Who has been away from Victoria for the last two years on account of sickness, has returned, and opened a new
Candy, Fruit, Tobacco and Cigar Store,
114 YATES ST.,

ABOVE THE CLARENCK,

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

Frank Campbell * P. O. BOX 108.

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

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

HAVE you ever chanced to meet a friend or an acquaintance several times in the street on the same afternoon? Sometimes these meetings are almost embarrassing. The first time you meet, you perhaps stop and shake hands; the second, you give a quick glance and say, "Oh—ah, again;" the third time, you rush by with a hurried step and forced smile, while the fourth time you look the other way.

As fall advances, the girl who stops in the street to fasten her shoe ties will be missed. She herself may be met, but her occupation will be gone. How many a man has been stopped while walking with his wife or sweetheart by the exclamation: "Please wait a moment, my shoe is untied!" There is nothing to do but find a step somewhere, upon which the foot is placed, while the owner, with a scarlet face, ties the shoe herself, or else is assisted by her gallant swain. People who pass look amused, and this adds to the embarrassment.

All women need a certain amount of exercise daily, which will bring various sets of muscles into play. The woman who writes or sews, the woman who stands in a store all day, requires physical culture for health as well as grace.

The busy woman may say, "Oh, I have no time," but listen a moment. When you are mounting those tiresome stairs to the second story, instead of thinking "I wish I did not have these stairs to climb!" have you thought, "I am almost there," or think of something else that is agreeable. But you must do more than think. When you climb the stairs, hold your body erect, have your chest expanded and let the entire foot be placed on the stair, but the force rest on the balls of the feet, and these should touch the stairs as lightly as possible.

While waiting for a train or street car, or while standing anywhere, think of your position. Do not throw back your shoulders, but expand your chest. Stand on the balls of your feet. Keep your knees straight. Do not attempt too much, but practice a little thoroughly.

In sitting at work, keep an erect position; but not the stiff one.

If leaning against a support, be careful to have the lower part of the spine well back in the chair.

Notice the women you meet on the street. How few have a graceful poise. Someone has said, "Grace shows the strength and vigor and wise use of all one's powers." Walk up the street any fine afternoon and notice the women and the way they walk.

You will meet the woman who is very stout, and who waddles from side to side; she is very red in the face, and has a distressed look as if she were trying to get somewhere in a hurry and knew she couldn't. Then you pass a younger woman who knows she can reach her destination in time, but does not care how she accomplishes her purpose.

Her head is extended beyond her body, and her hair is coming down, but she does not mind this. Behind her is a tall girl, very thin, who is swinging both arms and

keeping time with her head to the air of a new opera she is humming. She is put together in a slipshod sort of fashion, and seems contented and happy as she swings along. She is careless in walk and dress, and will probably go through life in a haphazard way. When you meet the trim, well dressed woman, who walks with erect and graceful carriage, you experience a sense of relief, and breathe a sigh of contentment to think all women do not tire you with their nervous energy or untidy appearance.

Now, all women, no matter how hurried they may be, should take time to think how to walk, and then do it correctly. There are excellent books on the subject of physical culture which contains rules that every one can follow if they will, and, when one reflects that health depends in a large measure upon the correct use of exercise, it should be considered a subject worthy of time and thought.

"Oh!" said a tired housekeeper yesterday. "I am so tired and I never can find anything when I want it!" This is the cry of many a weary woman, but in almost every case the blame lies with her. It may seem hard to say so but on whom should the blame rest? Suppose the husband and children will not learn to put things where they belong!

Is it not the duty of the wife and mother to see that it is done, either by doing it herself or overseeing it. Day by day without ceasing little duties have to be done by the housekeeper. How they are done has much to do with the family harmony. Put the wraps and hats away with a pleasant expression and arrange the house with just as much pride and content as you did the first time you went into it.

The Duchess d'Aosta, who has been riding on a bicycle, is undergoing one of the penalties one has to pay occasionally for belonging to royalty. In punishment for her breach of court etiquette, she is not allowed to appear at court or in court dress for two months.

It seems that in England fathers of infants are becoming more helpful. Ever since the Duke of York carried his baby downstairs to show to a visitor, immaculately dressed fathers have taken to dangling their babes upon their knees in order to be in fashion.

Quite an interesting story from Ischl. It chanced that recently a tourist who had just arrived there from Roumania took a walk to the celebrated point of view, Sohus Doppel Blick. While there she saw a little girl wearing a gown exquisitely embroidered with forget-me-nots. The woman tourist, with an air of assurance, approached the child's mother and inquired where she had bought the garment. The answer, smilingly given, was: "I embroider all her gowns myself; it gives me such pleasure." At this the vain tourist said in a contemptuous manner: "That is only possible with a very small household."

"People like myself, who have so many visitors, and move in the best society, have no time for such middle-class pleasures." At first the mother of the child did not reply, but as the woman went on with her boasting she gently said, "I also have to play hostess oc-

asionally. My father, the Emperor, favors us from time to time with a visit, and the Empress often comes to see her grandchildren, as well as many other members of the Imperial family; but all the same I have invariably leisure in the morning hours to do embroidery for my little girl." The Archduchess Valerie and her child then quietly left the scene.
ROSE-BELLE HOLT.

Victoria Steam Laundry

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

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Flannels, Silks, Curtains, Blankets of all kinds

Goods called for and delivered free.

NEWBICGING & ANDERSON, B. C. NOVELTY WORKS.

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

Safes of all kinds repaired. Locksmiths, Etc.

105 DOUGLAS STREET.

THOS. WATSON, ELECTRICIAN.

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

34 FORT STREET.

LIVE WITH A LARGE "L."

You only exist, if you don't eat at the

ADELPHI CAFE

Cor. Government and Yates Sts.
Re-opened as strictly first class.

W. CROFT, PROPRIETOR.

To Whom It May Concern:

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

And Solicit Your Patronage.

SALEROOM:

88 Johnson St. Telephone 540

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

We are glad to notice that the Minister of Education, the teachers of the public schools and many of our citizens are showing themselves alive to the necessity for a departure in the direction of giving scientific education in the schools, and not only so but that domestic economy is to receive a good share of attention. This we are pleased to observe, for there is ample room to dispense with some of the useless frills and tucks attached to the general system of instruction and replace them with a course which, while a relief from the continuous grind at the books and desk will afford the training, whether for the work shops or the household, which should be respectively possessed by the boys and girls before being sent out to attempt to battle with life. As at present the home lessons imposed on the little people make their work little short of drudgery and many of them will never be of any practical benefit. We, however, hail the new departure with sincere satisfaction; but trust that the good intentions of those who are at the bottom of the movement will not be thwarted by the interference of some, who, while professing to know everything have no more knowledge of technical matters than they have of what are absolutely the lost arts.

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

DOMINION HOTEL

117 to 123 Yates Street, Victoria.

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

21 Meal Tickets, \$4.50.

STEPHEN JONES, PROPRIETOR.

CHAS. HAYWARD
ESTAB. 1867
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
52 GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA B.C.



JAMES FISHER
ALBION MARBLE WORKS,
73 FORT STREET.

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

J. WEEKS,
THE : CHARLESTON : CHOP : HOUSE.
The finest meal in town at most reasonable prices.
56 JOHNSON Street.

BUSHIE'S
Candy, Fruit & Tobacco
STORE,
88 DOUGLAS ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

E. J. SALMON,
44 JOHNSON ST.

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

REMEMBER "THE SALMON,"
44 Johnson Street.

W. J. HANNA,
Graduate U. S. College of Embalming, New York.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR and EMBALMER
Parlors 102 Douglas St.,
Telephone 498. Victoria, B. C.

Telephone No. 32. P. O. Box No. 18.
QUEEN'S MARKET,
Cor. Government and Johnson sts., Victoria.
Lawrence Goodacre,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER
Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy, the Dominion Government, etc.
Shipping supplied at lowest rates.

Standard Wood Yard,
15 MONTREAL STREET. JAMES BAY
VICTORIA, B. C.

Cash Prices:
1 cord 4 ft wood, cut any length.....\$4 00
1 cord 4 ft wood, cut any length..... 2 25
1 cord 4 ft wood, cut and split any length. 4 50
1 cord 4 ft wood, cut and split any length. 2 50
(Orders to be paid for on delivery.)
All cut and split wood put in shed at above prices. 128 ft in every cord.

W. B. POTTINGER
BUTCHER
STALL 17, CITY MARKET.

We cater for family trade
COLUMBIA HOUSE.

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

165 DOUGLAS STREET, COR. CHATHAM.

My Annual Importation of **Dutch Bulbs**

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

WM. DODDS, (Florist and Seedsman, 207 FORT STREET.)

GEM RESTAURANT AND CHOP HOUSE,
138 GOVERNMENT STREET.

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

Ask your Grocer
Or Telephone 241
For

Paragon
Safety Oil

Address Box 216.

THE SPRINGFIELD HOUSE,
T. GOODMAN, PROPR., 27 GOVERNMENT ST.
GOOD ACCOMMODATION.

Rooms \$1.00 per week. Meals 15 cents.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

Excelsior Brewery,
(LATE FAIRALL'S)
O'Brien & Varrelmann,
PROPR.

THE NEW BREW
IS
NOW ON SALE.

Don't Fail to Sample It

A QUESTION OF FIRES.

It may surprise some people to learn—but the statement is based upon figures collected by the United States Government—that, comparing all the cities of America (including those of Canada) of 20,000 population, with 87 cities of Europe, the number of fires per thousand of population is about five times as great in the former as in the latter. The figures, it may be remarked, were, for Europe, those of 1891, and for America, 1892. For instance, with a population of 1,500,000, Chicago had a fire loss of \$3,157,348 or 2.46 per cent., while Paris, with a population of 2,424,705, had fires amounting to \$917,444 only, or .43 per cent. The City of Constantinople, which one has been accustomed to regard as a badly built city and one very insufficiently protected, with a population of 1,000,000, had fires destroying \$591,000 only. New York, with its splendid fire protection appliances and a population of about 1,700,000, had, however, a total fire loss of \$4,891,557, while Berlin, with a population of 1,553,000, was a sufferer to the extent of no more than \$348,834. What will the reader think when he compares the figures of the City of Berlin—with over six times as many people—with those of Montreal (250,000) and a fire loss in the vicinity of \$775,000? The following incomplete, though correct, statement of the percentages of fire loss to population tell a story that will at once commend itself:

European cities: London, .68 per cent.; Paris, .43; Vienna, .71; Hamburg, 1.17; Glasgow, .88; Edinburgh, 1.43; Copenhagen, .80; Dresden, 1.21.

American cities: New York, 2.24; Chicago, 2.46; Philadelphia, 1.34; St. Louis, 1.68; Boston, 1.70; Brooklyn, 1.68; Cincinnati, 2.58; San Francisco, 1.96; New Orleans, 2.72; Detroit, 2.46; St. Paul, 2.51; Indianapolis, 2.69.

Now, to what may all this be attributed? To two main causes—the better construction of buildings in Europe and the more stringent regulations with reference to the occurrence of fires. Many of the latest buildings supposed to be built of the best material and with the most modern appliances, are mere furnaces, designed so as to enable fires to make the greatest headway and to prevent the possibility of putting out conflagrations until they have exhausted themselves. Let us take the case of the recent fire at Nanaimo and, still later, the one at Seattle, on Friday night. The report of the casualty over the Sound, by which a dozen lives were lost and an immense amount of property destroyed, says: "The fire department was soon on hand; but could do nothing, because of the corrugated iron building in which the

hotel was situated, and the fire ate its way quickly throughout."

The average business man is loud in his complaints against the insurance companies because of high rates of premium, but slow to understand that the character of the risk makes the size of the premium charge, and that the companies are quite as anxious as are the property owners to bring about an era of lower rates. Are, then, however, it may be enquired, the companies to be blamed, if they do keep up rates, when the reports coming from the localities the most directly concerned place the great blame upon the owners of the property? Last year, in Canada and the United States, no less than \$170,000,000 worth of property was reduced to ashes, which could not have been the case had the premises affected been properly constructed and the laws applying to fires been made more stringent, and at the same time been more strictly enforced. Commenting on this, the *Insurance and Finance Chronicle* says:

"Until the general public become sufficiently aroused to find a way to prevent the annihilation by fire of from a hundred and fifty to a hundred and seventy-five millions of property annually, they must be taught that the hazardous conditions making such a loss possible are to be held responsible for rates which, high as they are, are all too low to afford a fair profit to the business of fire underwriting."

To this we may remark that according to the *Chronicle* fire tables the country stores burned in the United States are believed to show sixty per cent. as being incendiary, that incendiarism had to do with forty-five per cent. of flour mill fires, thirty-two per cent. of hotel fires, and fifteen per cent. of the burned dwelling houses. This demonstrates how much criminality—either by direct action or by equally as criminal carelessness—has to do with the ordinary run of losses by fire. If then it is desired to have the cost of fire insurance and the actual loss of insurance which no amount of underwriting can cover materially reduced, due care must be taken not only in the construction of buildings and the establishment of proper fire protective systems, but in the thorough investigation of all fires and the speedy bringing to justice and to punishment of all persons who may be regarded as in any way responsible for the disasters.—*Commercial Journal*.

ENGLISH railway express trains last year did not cause the death of a single passenger; the record has no precedent, but is said to be merely the natural result of the extraordinary precautions taken with the equipment and running arrangements of these fast trains suggested by long experience.

A Friend at Your Elbow.—THE DRY GOODS REVIEW

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

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

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

THE DRY GOODS REVIEW

TORONTO.

SHERET & JOHNSON,

ORIENTAL ALLEY, bet. Yates and Johnson Sts

Plumbers and Tinsmiths,

All kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.

Just Arrived!

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

T. W. WALKER & CO.,
22 Trounce Avenue.

Gents' clothes cleaned and repaired in first class style.

Now that garden parties and picnics are pleasures of the past, and socials, dances, balls, etc., are present, it would be well for those entertaining to keep on hand a few dozen of SAVORY'S splendid Champagne Cider. It is a delicious beverage for the supper table. Use champagne glasses and ice for those who are in need of a cool refreshing drink.

SAVORY'S CHAMPAGNE CIDER, being strictly the pure, highly refined juice extracted from home grown apples, is a healthy and temperate substitute at all times for champagne, claret, etc., and is superior to all cheap concoctions sold under the name of champagne.

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

PATENTS PATEAITS, TRADE MARKS COPYRIGHTS.

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, \$2.50 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.

VICT

SUICIDE

Several panics wh their acti groove as of the Mu have beer lish a co life insur been that has been t that statu Observer, question coroners i idea of an altogethe together opinion— what we quarters inevitable is not like desire of possible f a questio one of th Middlese himself. have led think the be exclu case or hi evidence tending lieves tha persons number middle policies a forfeiting more at think it the nun with the "No H Reserve Insuranc a large n be due a dishones Reserve acquiring people.

(:-) "Puralis" Soda. (:-)

THORPE & CO.,

(LIMITED.)

VICTORIA.**VANCOUVER.****Made From Distilled Water**

TELEPHONE 435.

P. O. BOX 175.

SUICIDE AND LIFE INSURANCE

Several individuals and Insurance companies whose thoughts, as evidenced by their actions, run in much the same groove as do those of the management of the Mutual Reserve Fund Association have been latterly endeavoring to establish a connection between suicide and life insurance. The consequence has been that an enquiry in this direction has been set on foot, among others by that standard insurance authority the *Observer*, which has learned on the unquestionable authority of numerous coroners in the Mother Country that the idea of any relationship between them is altogether fallacious, in fact it is altogether ungrounded. Indeed, in our opinion—and we find that view held in what we may term the most reliable quarters—the mental disturbance, the inevitable characteristic of self slaughter is not likely to be found present with the desire of making the best provision possible for one's family. In answer to a question on this subject Mr. Thomas, one of the coroners for the County of Middlesex is reported to have expressed himself. "Amongst the reasons which have led to an increase of suicides, I think the question of life insurance may be excluded, I never knew of such a case or had reason to suspect it, and no evidence has ever been given before me tending to that supposition." He believes that the increase in suicides among persons insured is due to the greater number of people, especially in the middle and lower classes by whom policies are carried and were the clause forfeiting policies in the event of suicide more stringently enforced he did not think it would tend in any way to reduce the number of those who make away with themselves.

"No HONEST claims against the Mutual Reserve are due and unpaid," says the *Insurance and Commercial Magazine*. As a large number of claims are reported to be due and unpaid, it follows they are dishonest ones. If this is so, the Mutual Reserve is remarkably successful in acquiring the patronage of dishonest people.

IN THE STUD. COCKER SPANIELS.

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

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

WANDERING KENNEL, 242 Johnson Street, H. H. WRIGHT, Manager**S. F. TOLMIE, V.S.,**Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,
Fellow Ontario Veterinary Medical Society.

Diseases of all Domestic Animals treated

Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson street.
Telephone 132. Residence and Infirmary: Cloverdale, Saanich Road. Telephone 417.**Take Your Watches to****BLYTH'S**

FOR REPAIRS.

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

English Watch Repairing a Specialty.

A. E. TALBOT,Cabinet : Maker : and : Upholsterer,
MATTRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

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

189 DOUGLAS ST., COR. PEMBROKE, VICTORIA

W. G. FURNIVAL
UPHOLSTERER.

Carpets cleaned, altered and relaid.

Lace Curtains and Blankets a specialty.

88 JOHNSON ST., near Broad. TEL 540

Try Our +**EGG** LEMONADE
PHOSPHATE
COFFEE
CHOCOLATE

10 Cents.

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

5 Cents.

—AT—

The Central Drug Store,

CLARENCE BLOCK,

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

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

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

F. V. HOBBS

Will Buy, Sell or Exchange

House Furnishings of All Kinds.

Repairing and Upholstering.

35 DOUGLAS STREET, opposite CITY HALL

MISS ESTES,

Fashionable : Dressmaking.

Unequaled in style and finish.

93 FORT STREET.

R. RAY,**PRACTICAL HORSE SHOER,**

GRIMM'S BUILDING,

131 Johnson Street.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

"Motion best means of cure."—Hoffman.

Massage.**DONALD F. MACDONALD,**

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

LEANDER SWIMMING AND ELECTRIC**BATHS.**

No. 32½ Fort Street.

SCOTCH BAKERY.**Bread, Cakes, Etc., Etc**

Shortbread always on hand.

JAMES RUSSELL, 103 DOUGLAS STREET.

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

HOW TO DRAW AND KEEP TRADE

It is alleged that of one hundred men who engage in business, only three are successful. This may or may not be an exact proportion; it, however, serves to prove that the notion commonly held by those out of business of the ease with which money is made in business is entirely wrong. From the regular way in which the totals of failures foot up, causing a routine of commercial depressions, panics and disasters, it is clear that little has been effected in the direction of disabusing the inexperienced public of this notion. It may be a useless task to attempt it; but of this we are assured: That until business principles can be firmly imbedded in the mind of the intending merchant, and every fancy of leaving to chance what should be carefully decided by reason is stamped out, there will be no material increase in the numbers who succeed. The task is not hopeless; there are no quicker minds than those possessed by the merchants. Few, if any, require perception in the same degree as the dry goods merchant; so, although different men will attribute their success to different causes, there are yet found to be, beneath all conditions of a special nature, many general principles which all agree to be necessary to ultimate success. If these principles can be made the data from which other merchants will decide and act, is it unreasonable to expect that a larger proportion will gain the success they seek?

LOCATION.

The first decision of importance that will meet the intending merchant is the choice of a business stand. Men at first built cities for mutual protection; they now build them for greater convenience and despatch in doing business. Those thoroughfares having the largest traffic will, therefore, be the most convenient for the greatest number. Again, if the city is large enough to enable different classes to habitually use different streets, the best for dry goods will be that one on which the most beautiful styles are seen; if possible, among other dry goods stores. Power in trade is gained when the store and firm are so much before the public that the articles they sell cannot be thought of without being identified with the store. Rents asked in such favored locations may appear high in comparison with other localities, but if the extra expense per day be considered with the extra trade that will result, the increase will appear insignificant. Allow for the growth you are determined to make; for the location should not be changed unless circumstances urge it; frequent transplanting weakens growth. Have both the interior and exterior appearance as neat as taste can make them, paying

special care to have the interior arrangement so as to save time and labor in serving the customers.

BUYING.

In possession of a location, the stock is the next concern. To buy for an increasing and paying business demands that the art of selection be well learned. The endeavor must be to buy only those goods that will sell. Have determination enough to throw out goods that your best judgment tells you are bad or ugly, even though they be fashionable at the present moment. The few exceptions where extravagant styles are sold at large profits will not balance the ultimate loss made in clearing out the remains. Sensible people in dress ever make the most satisfactory customers. The majority of them will buy rather better than medium priced goods. Cater for a good trade. Retail importers should guard against buying a six-months' stock in foreign markets. Rapid ocean and railway service will deliver repeat orders at your station in from ten to eighteen days after leaving Britain, France or Germany. Then there are new styles constantly coming into the market, and prestige is lost if these are not in stock when asked for; also the job lines offered by manufacturers and wholesale merchants can be handled to advantage if the stocks have not been overloaded. These three points serve to draw trade when under usual conditions it would be dull. Through the season, regular and frequent visits should be made to the Canadian markets, travellers' samples looked over, advertisements to the trade carefully watched, and by every means presented the fund of information regarding the dry goods business kept up to date.

ADVERTISING.

Advertising is to sales what powder is to shells: It is the force that does the distant work. The smokeless kinds are the best for both purposes. Plain facts told in plain words will bring more and better trade than any superlative combination of words ever set up in display type. Few people know exactly what they want until the retail merchant in a measure guides their choice. Thus the advertisement should contain leading points of excellence in the goods, mention of prevailing styles at the recognized fashion centres, and, if possible, a forecast of what will be worn. Dwell on quality rather than price. Identify the firm with a certain position in the local papers and regular journals. They supply readers who, as a class, are the prosperous people of the Dominion and profitable customers to procure. Many novel schemes are gotten up for various kinds of advertising; they should be carefully examined before entered upon. Few of them are profitable to any one but their

promoters. Always advertise just before the goods are wanted, and bear in mind that the majority of the readers are women. This refers to advertising articles exclusively for the male sex as well as all articles for the female sex. Have one main idea for each insertion, say it strongly, support it by examples and prove it by particulars. Don't exaggerate, rather say a little less than the whole truth. Try to convince the public in advertising, as in window display, that your stock is comprehensive. If possible, draw a diagram indicating display lines. The results in the appearance of your space will justify the pains taken. Don't meddle in personal matters. If a neighbor attacks you, don't retaliate, the people will learn the truth themselves quicker than you can teach them, and like all lessons of experience, they will be remembered.

A small card of thanks, mentioning leading lines on the reverse side, placed in each parcel, is a polite way of showing customers you appreciate their patronage, and forms a link to bring them back to the store.

Circulars carefully addressed to the lady of the house on special occasions will prove valuable. Enclose a few samples with prices and particulars; they will be carefully gone over at home. But any such special feature should be both unique and neat. It is worth doing well.

Polite, energetic clerks are valuable in gaining trade. They should in every case be the very best the business can afford. Each should have a particular part of the stock under his care. Poor clerks will ruin the best possibilities for a good business. Give them encouragement to do still more by increasing salaries, if they have proven worthy of it in the past. Have them introduce novelties and special lines in the few moments of waiting for change or parcel. It is surprising what a vast amount can be sold in this manner, and all of it an increase. Insist on punctuality, and either in person or through help engaged for the special work, have a general oversight of all transactions. Many small errors, which result in a large aggregate loss, will be avoided. This has special reference to a strictly cash business. Forbid idlers and idling both before and behind the counter.

DISPLAY.

Window display is important and direct in its results. The shoppers are at the door, and if it be attractive makes them buyers. Tickets with prices and cards, with particulars of the goods, attract attention, and necessitate stopping to read. They add weight just as the signature to a bond makes it valid. Try to convince the public that you have a complete range of whatever you display.

Place the goods so as to catch the eye of one who is hurriedly passing. The interior of the store should have various goods exhibited. It is imperative that they be free from dust. Never leave them in one position so long that regular customers will become accustomed to their appearance and pass without noticing them. Some neat system of rods and brackets will do for the fixtures. Stands or tables will answer for the floor space available for display, but where any quantity of small or perishable articles are sold show cases are indispensable. Have the prices plainly ticketed on these goods also. It is not like business, if a customer asks the prices, to see the clerk hunting or asking a fellow-clerk for the price.

SERVICE.

The service given the public should be as near to perfection as experience can take. Resolve that it will be better than any other store can render, and you will never let an opportunity of improvement pass. Be courteous to all. Try to honorably please every person who enters your door. Wait on or acknowledge them the moment they come in. Remember their names and faces. Put your whole energy into serving them. never give the shadow of offence by rudeness of speech or action. If you do not make a sale, part with the customers pleasantly; they will call again. Have all stocks early to hand before they are asked for. Be very careful to give full measure and count; one mistake will create suspicion of all. Parcel all goods neatly and strongly so that there will be no probability of loss or damage in transit, and have them delivered promptly.

SELLING.

Have the prices of the articles marked in figures and make it the lowest possible. Let this be the one and only price at which it is to be sold, no matter who the purchaser. Don't tolerate bartering; that belongs to uncivilized people. Don't give special favors, it is neither right nor wise. Yet enterprise must be exercised in selling. If some lines are sticking, lower their prices at once, the loss will be the least. At the closing of the seasons, be willing to sacrifice on the remains of the stocks so that the following season can be opened with entirely new purchases; in short, don't hold the dimes so near your eye that you cannot see the dollars beyond. Constant vigilance is the only means of procuring a general movement of the whole stock. Have genuine bargains, but don't sell goods below cost merely for the purpose of increasing the volume of your turnover. In some circumstances, such as for introduction or advertisement, it is legitimate to sell even below cost, but as

a practice under normal conditions of trade it must be condemned.

WORK.

Every person around the store should share responsibility—the errand boy as well as the proprietor. The purpose of all the work is to make sales, and to this end all should contribute. Have a stated place for every article. Have a particular way and special time for transacting and executing every part of the business. Customers readily detect this perfection of system in those things they can see. It gives them confidence in those things where they must rely entirely on the word of the house, and this public confidence once secured is half the victory for patronage won. Be doing business in business hours, and never close to-day without plans for to-morrow. Don't do unnecessary work; reserve temper, time and talents for work that tells.

REST.

Remember that nature must have rest. It must be absolute where the thoughts of business are replaced by some happy subject or pastime calculated to increase strength of both mind and body. The vigor of your actions and the freshness of your work will soon tell how important rest is.

OUTSIDE CONNECTIONS.

In religious, social and political matters the conscience must be the guide; but in matters where mere opinion decides the party or doctrine you support, be moderate. A too violent advocate creates enemies. Be sociable and generous and strive to make friends.

CASH AND CREDIT SYSTEMS.

Much is heard in these days of business depression of the advantages of a cash business. They are numerous, and if the system were general throughout every trade and profession it would be an incalculable boon; but so long as the clergyman does not receive his stipend every Monday morning, or the doctor his fee after every visit, and so long as nature compels those who live directly from the products of her increase to wait for long periods for their returns, we fear it can never come to pass. However, there is a situation in which the merchant should always adopt strictly cash methods. This is when commencing business without independent capital in a new city. The credit system is solely the privilege of a long established business, where experience has taught who is trustworthy, what are the proper times and means for collecting, and to what amount credit should be allowed. It demands greater foresight and more care, but, if thoroughly done, the gain from increased business through the accommodation given will repay the extra labor entailed. Render itemized accounts to every customer regularly; monthly, if possible. Insist on prompt

settlements at the end of the term of credit. Don't be afraid to refuse credit to one who has without a valid reason abused your confidence in the past, nor shrink from punishing where fraud is intended; but where circumstances of misfortune demand it, practice charity, it is the right principle as well as the best policy.

Now just one caution. Be content. There is a bound to everything in time. Success is apt to lead beyond reason. Hence, consider the probable result before building larger or buying heavier; otherwise the accumulations of years may be lost in as many months. Don't take a step forward that you cannot hold against all competition.

Increase is the natural law. Genuine success in the present is in a measure due to the name of success in the past. Finally be magnetic yourself and you cannot fail to attain success.—*Jas. C. Campbell, in the Dry Goods Review.*

T. W. FLETCHER,

IMPORTER OF

Pianos.

The Bush & Gerts,
Kroger Co'y, of New York.

Organs.

The Lakeside.
Mason & Hamlin, of Boston.
W. Doherty & Co., Clinton, Ont.
Wilcock & White, Merriden, Con.
The Goderich.Also Domestic Sewing Machines,
Maywood Sewing Machines,
Wanzer Lamps, Etc., Etc.,
Electro Silver Plating and Gilding.

47 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Chase Metallic
Roof-Plate.

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY:

A Metallic Conducting Plate, covering the roof of the mouth.

Thinness and perfect adaptation of the same. The accuracy of adaptation to that portion of the alveolar ridge with which the rubber or celluloid comes in contact.

A plate when made by this method is much lighter than an all gold plate, hence more pleasing to the patient.

The metallic roof-plate cannot become detached from the rubber, as the peculiar construction renders it impossible.

It is one of the most cleanly, durable, comfortable and beautiful dentures ever devised.

The metallic plate can be reswaged in case of absorption or shrinkage of the mouth, thus saving the expense of new metal.

These plates can be fitted to any mouth, however irregular or ill shaped.

Enunciation is much better than when the roof of the mouth is covered by a rubber or celluloid plate.


Perfect conduction of heat and cold, thereby preventing inflammation of the mucous membrane.

The peculiar and original method of making these Plates renders it possible to give to the patient the advantages of both a Metallic and Rubber Plate at a price within the reach of all.

DR. A. C. WEST, DENTIST,

Adelphia Building, Government and
Yates streets, Victoria B. C.

AFTER THE EXHIBITION,
 Everybody should **Smoke the Primrose Cigar.**
 Manufactured by M. COHEN, 62 Wharf Street.

Enlarged Pictures 
 Of Yourself or Friends **GIVEN AWAY** by T. N. HIBBEN & CO, 69 and 71 Government Street
 See Samples in their window, and call inside for cards giving particulars.

New England Hotel, **M. & L. YOUNG, PROPR.**
 116 AND 118 GOVERNMENT STREET,
 Bet. Johnson and Yates, VICTORIA, B. C.
 The only first-class European Plan Hotel in Victoria. The Restaurant is the very best in the city, and all the delicacies of the season are always on hand. First-class Bakery and Confectionery in connection with the House. Lunches for Tourists supplied.

New Goods and New Prices. The goods that will give you the best value for the money do this in every line but more especially in such goods as J. W. Creighton has now in stock. Don't fail to see them. See his Tyke Serge, the only house that carries it in Victoria. Don't forget the place.
86 GOVERNMENT ST. J. W. CREIGHTON'S FINE TAILORING PARLORS.

NOTICE.

The HOTEL VICTORIA, now being under the management of Mr. E. Escalet, is being conducted on an entirely different principle, everything being in first-class style, especial attention being paid to the cuisine. Every delicacy of the season will be supplied, while the stock of wines is of the first French vintage.

HALF A LOAF is better than no bread, these hard times. So we have put our prices very low, with a guarantee that your underwear will not be soiled with our process of dyeing.
 Cleaning Gents' Clothes a Specialty.
T. W. PIERRE,
Jewell Block, 74 Douglas Street.

P. M. VERBIEST, 104 1/2 GOVERNMENT ST., ADELPHIA BLOCK, VICTORIA, B. C.
 Manufacturing Jeweller, Watchmaker and Practical Optician.
 All Work Guaranteed, at most moderate prices. Mounting of Seal Teeth a Specialty.

THE VICTORIA TRANSFER COMPANY,
 LIMITED.

This Company have the Largest and Finest Stock of Horses, Carriages, Buggies and Phaetons in the City
 Strangers and visitors will find it to their advantage to employ our Hack^s the rates being uniform and reasonable.
 First class double and single Buggies and Phaetons can be procured at our Stables at Moderate Prices.

BAGGAGE TRANSFERRED TO AND FROM STEAMERS.
 H ENDERSON, Supt. F. S. BARNARD, Presd't. ALEX. MOUAT, Secy

DELMONICO HOTEL
 107 & 109 Government St.
 WELL VENTILATED THROUGHOUT.
 ROOMS TO RENT AT REASONABLE RATES

CHOICE WINES and LIQUORS AT THE BAR
PETRIE & JACKSON
 PROPRIETORS.

WONDERFUL!
\$I SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS. FOR WOMEN GIRLS. **\$I**
 -AT-

RUSSELL & McDONALD'S,
 Opposite the Iron Church, Douglas St.
EXHIBITION JAMS & JELLIES
 FIT FOR A KING.
 Like Your Mother Used to Make.
FALCONER'S
 Vinegar, Pickle and Jam Works
 Telephone 473. 126 & 128 Fort St., Victoria.