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# THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VOLUME 2, No. 9. VICTORIA, B. C., NOVEMBER 1, 1884. PER ANNUM \$2.00 PER COPY, 25 CTS.

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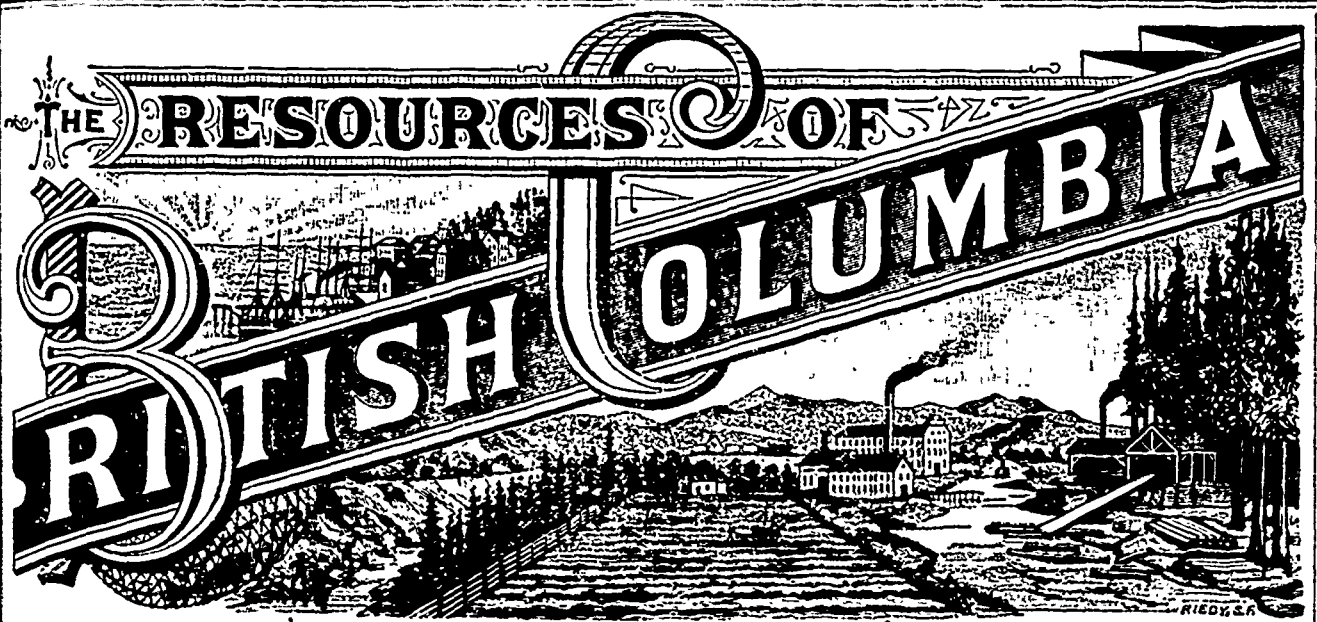
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No. 9.

VICTORIA, B. C., NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

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**SAM WARD AS A POET.**

The late Mr. Sam Ward, the well known bon vivant, is responsible for the following lines :

Always have lobster sauce with salmon,  
And put mint sauce your roasted lamb on—  
Veal cutlets dip in egg and bread crumb,  
Fry till you see a brownish red come.  
Grate Gruyere cheese on macaroni ;  
Make the top crisp but not too bony,  
In Venison gravy, currant jelly,  
Mix with old port; see Francatelli.  
In dressing salad mind the law :  
With two hard eggs use one that's raw.  
Roast veal with rich stock gravy serve,  
And pickled mushrooms, too, observe !  
Roast pork, sans apple sauce, past doubt,  
Is Hamlet with the prince left out.  
Your mutton chops with paper cover,  
And make them amber brown all over.  
Broil lightly your beef-steak - to fry it  
Argues contempt of Christian diet.  
Kidneys a fine flavour gain,  
By stewing them in good champagne.  
Buy stall-fed pigeons when you've got them.  
The way to cook them is to pot them.  
Wood-grouse are dry when grumps have marred 'em ;  
Before you roast 'em always lard 'em.  
To roast spring chickens is to spoil 'em —  
Just split 'em down the back and broil 'em.  
It gives true epicures the vapors  
To see boiled mutton minus capers.  
Boiled turkey, gourmards know, of course,  
Is exquisite with celery sauce.  
The cook deserves a hearty cuffing  
Who serves roast fowl with tasteless stuffing.  
Smelts require eggs and biscuit powder  
Don't put fat pork in your clam chowder.  
Egg sauce—few make it right, alas !—  
Is good with blue fish or white bass.  
Nice oyster sauce gives zest to cod—  
A fish when fresh, to feast a god.  
Shad, stuffed and baked, is most delicious,  
'Twould have electrified Apicius.  
Roasted in paste a haunch of mutton,  
Might make ascetics play the glutton,  
but one might rhyme for weeks this way,  
And still have lots of things to say,  
And so I'll close, for readers mine,  
This is about the hour I dine.

**OCTOBER**

Of old, named the eighth, but now the tenth month  
of the year, has gone with a rainy record. The " sad

autumn winds" and the swelling buds of the coming year, have nearly denuded of leaves all deciduous trees, except in sheltered hollows, willows and alders that still retain a few withering remains of their summer vestare. The sight of autumnal decay is saddening, reminding the pensive mortal of when his mortal coil also shall fade, "as the leaf falleth from the vine."

"October, 1884. in the south-east of Vancouver's Isle, had eleven days of pure sunshine, seven rainy, one cloudy all day and dry, seven dry and cloudy and five wet and cloudy, all with occasional sunshine. So, it rained more or less, on twelve days, sunshine, more or less on eighteen days, and clouds without rain, or a sight of the sun, for one day.

Mangolds have been housed. Aberdeen turnips by the increase of yellow leaves and stiffening of the seed stalk, show readiness for housing. The hardy are still flourishing, rejoicing in alternate shower and sunshine. Aftermath, with such weather, has of course been good, and live stock prospering.

|    | Therm't<br>Max. Min. | Bar.<br>9 A. M. | Bar.<br>9 P. M. | Rain. | Wind.                           |
|----|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| 1  | 56 32                | 29.88           | 29.95           | ..... | Light Southerly.                |
| 2  | 57 29                | 30.02           | 30.08           | ..... | Light North-east.               |
| 3  | 54 33                | 30.09           | 30.00           | ..... | Light South-east.               |
| 4  | 53 44                | 29.90           | 29.80           | .27   | Fresh South-west.               |
| 5  | 54 13                | 29.97           | 30.06           | ..... | Light South-east.               |
| 6  | 55 33                | 29.12           | 29.13           | ..... | Mod. S. E. gale outside.        |
| 7  | 52 38                | 29.32           | 29.72           | 1.00  | Light East to South-west.       |
| 8  | 54 45                | 29.67           | 29.66           | .40   | .....                           |
| 9  | 55 47                | 29.63           | 29.70           | .84   | Light S. W. to S.               |
| 10 | 53 49                | 29.73           | 29.58           | .33   | Light South-east.               |
| 11 | 56 40                | 29.68           | 29.77           | .53   | .....                           |
| 12 | 59 45                | 29.64           | 29.39           | .06   | Light S. to W., thunderstorm.   |
| 13 | 62 47                | 29.45           | 29.90           | .10   | Mod. to fresh South-west.       |
| 14 | 57 40                | 29.17           | 29.30           | ..... | Light Southerly.                |
| 15 | 56 34                | 29.32           | 29.34           | ..... | Moderate North-east.            |
| 16 | 61 37                | 29.34           | 29.15           | ..... | Light North-east.               |
| 17 | 60 36                | 29.00           | 29.87           | ..... | Light Easterly.                 |
| 18 | 57 47                | 29.84           | 29.92           | .04   | Light South-west.               |
| 19 | 58 48                | 30.00           | 30.13           | ..... | Light Northerly to S. W.        |
| 20 | 52 40                | 30.53           | 30.29           | ..... | Light Variable.                 |
| 21 | 53 47                | 30.32           | 30.32           | ..... | Light North-east.               |
| 22 | 54 41                | 30.32           | 30.35           | ..... | Light Easterly.                 |
| 23 | 60 41                | 30.28           | 30.00           | ..... | Light Northerly.                |
| 24 | 56 46                | 29.80           | 29.97           | ..... | Very fresh South-west.          |
| 25 | 56 47                | 30.24           | 30.38           | .25   | Moderate South-west.            |
| 26 | 52 34                | 30.40           | 30.24           | ..... | Light South-east.               |
| 27 | 54 40                | 30.10           | 30.05           | .04   | .....                           |
| 28 | 55 38                | 30.16           | 30.04           | ..... | Light Easterly.                 |
| 29 | 56 42                | 29.90           | 30.01           | .73   | Light E. to Mod. S. W.          |
| 30 | 55 40                | 29.80           | 29.81           | .28   | Light N. to squally S. W.       |
| 31 | 53 40                | 29.78           | 29.98           | .31   | Fresh S., heavy thunderstorm, a |

Rainfall to 31st October, 1884.....19.94 inches.  
Rainfall to 30th October, 1883.....17.07 inches.  
Rainfall for October, 1884.....4.88 inches.

## Resources of British Columbia.

PUBLISHED AT VICTORIA, B. C., ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.

MUNRCE MILLER, - - - Publisher and Proprietor.

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287 All matter intended for publication should be sent in not later than the 25th of the month. Correspondence solicited.

NO QUESTIONABLE ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS JOURNAL.

### A FEW WORDS TO INTENDING IMMIGRANTS.

In the hand-book of information for emigrants to British Columbia, published in 1884 under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture of the Province, the following remarks are made as a preface:

"The Government receives many letters asking for a statement of the actual advantages from different occupations and investments in the province. To such questions no entirely satisfactory answer can be given without the power to gauge, in some degree, moral dispositions; so much depends on the individual himself in every colonial undertaking. Emigration is a matter that should be undertaken very prudently, and with clear notions of what settling in a new country really means. The rough task of re-beginning a career means at first a time of hope, followed generally by depression and often by disappointment, and almost always by more or less hardship. The Province has great resources, but these require capital, cheap labour, and time for their development. Its surface is uneven and without any extensive connected agricultural areas. It is only in the power of the Government to give general information to the intending immigrant, the application of which to special cases must be the business of each individual himself. Such information is contained in this hand-book, which is compiled, as far as possible, from trustworthy sources."

The above general remarks are not meant, we imagine, to discourage immigrants of any class, but only to remind them of a general truth which applies, more or less, to the re-beginning of a career in all young countries. There are some circumstances, now, that require an additional word or two in order to give fair, honest information to the intending immigrant. Little doubt exists that the Canadian Pacific railway will be finished, through the Province to the seaboard, towards the end of 1885. This, of course, will bring to an end, with that year, the demand for labour in constructing the railway on the mainland, and generally on the railway, except for its proper maintenance and operation. On the other hand, it will open an entirely new era on the mainland of the Province, with the various opportunities which the existence of a railway creates in a country which,

hitherto, has been without railways, either for internal, or for external communications and traffic. But the demand for labour on public works will not entirely cease with the completion of the railway on the mainland. The construction of a railway, 70 miles long in Vancouver Island from Esquimalt to Nanaimo, has been begun this year, and this line with its possible extensions will require a considerable amount of labour during the next two years or perhaps more.

The work on the Naval Graving Dock at Esquimalt, which has been suspended, will be immediately resumed, and will be continued until its completion. It is hoped that the Canadian Parliament, in the approaching session, will prohibit the introduction of Chinamen who have already harmed the Province very much by the unfair element which their presence introduces into our labour market. The established industries of the Province are in a generally healthy state, and will increasingly require more labour as they grow. Trade in general is on a secure basis.

Attention already is being directed to the possible trade that may spring up between British Columbia and the country east of the Rocky Mountains. The withdrawal from circulation towards the end of 1885, of the present expenditure for railway construction on the mainland will affect some localities, but will not cause any general depression, as its place will be to some extent taken by the expenditure for some years to come, on the Vancouver Island Railway and its probable extensions, as well as the Esquimalt Graving Dock, above mentioned.

It is desired at present, more especially to make a few remarks, of such a general character as may be offered in a matter of which each will judge for himself, respecting the approaching era of opportunity and action which the completion of the railway will create. The large and small capitalist, the real farmer, stock-raiser and dairy-man, the fruit-grower, the miner and lumberman should visit the Province and himself judge of the advantages from different occupations and investments. The following general description of the different regions within the Province through which the railway passes, will give some assistance to such inquirers.

On the line of the railway in British Columbia there are three naturally distinct regions. (1) From the Rocky Mountains to Eagle Pass. (2) From Eagle Pass to Yale. (3) From Yale to the seaboard. In the latter, Vancouver Island may be included, as being similar to it in capabilities and climate.

FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS TO EAGLE PASS—KNOWN AS KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

This is a forest and mineral region, mountainous and hilly, with many lakes, streams and rivers. The Columbia flows through it semi-circuitously for 440 miles and is navigable from the railway at Eagle Pass into the United States. The timber consists of Douglas

fir (or spruce), tamarac or western larch, mountain pine (white pine), western hemlock, western cedar (giant or red cedar), black pine (scrub or bull pine), heavy yellow pine (*pinus ponderosa*), cottonwood and other varieties. Of these, the Douglas, white pine, tamarac and cedar probably will be of most commercial value. Kootenay will send timber by rail to the treeless agricultural country east of the Rockies. To the lumberman, the district is therefore, of immediate interest. Its mineral richness is believed to be very great, and is partly proved. The rocks correspond to the gold bearing rocks of California. Gold placer diggings have been, and are now being worked, as also very extensive silver bearing galena ledges. It is confidently hoped that rich paying gold quartz ledges will be found soon, as the facilities for prospecting are improved. There are excellent bunch grass grazing tracts in the eastern valley of Kootenay. The ordinary cereals, including wheat, will ripen there, also excellent roots and vegetables. The alluvial lands in the district, chiefly on the Middle and Lower Kootenay, will be very productive when relieved from the summer floods. For grand scenery and wild sport, Kootenay cannot be equalled on the continent.

#### FROM EAGLE PASS TO YALE, KNOWN AS YALE DISTRICT.

This is distinctively a stock-raising district, probably the best for that purpose in the world, all things considered. It is an extensive, lightly timbered, hilly, bunch-grass region, studded with lakes, and watered by the Thompson, Nicola and other rivers and streams. The valleys are in general narrow, with here and there low flats. Back from the rivers are benches or terraces, with numerous hills and knolls of all sizes, and great slopes. The bunch-grass, with sage in parts, grows up to about 2000 feet above sea level. Higher up there is good sward intermixed with composite and other plants. The soil is extremely fertile, but in most places irrigation is required. Tomatoes, melons and cucumbers thrive in the open air. The fruit-growing capabilities of this district have been amply proved. The arable products may not leave a large surplus over local consumption for export, but animals and fruit will be exported by railway to the country east of the Rockies. The pasturage, the climate, and the nature of the surface, give the animals of Yale district, a peculiar character and vigor. This specialty will create an external demand for them, both for the table and for industrial uses. There seems to be little doubt that fruit growing, and some think, wine producing, will be large industries in this district. The surface, as above stated, is lightly timbered. The common tree is the heavy yellow pine (*pinus ponderosa*) which, though used hitherto locally, is not equal to the Douglas fir or white pine. These latter exist in several parts, but not so far as known, in large quantities. Nor is Yale district without min-

eral resources. The placer diggings on the Thompson and some of its tributaries are still worked. The silver ores of Hope and Cherry Creek are very rich. Globules of mercury and small particles of cinnabar have been found. The coal deposits are very extensive, chiefly lignite, but the Nicola and North Thompson coal is a fuel of excellent quality, resembling true bituminous coal, and there is anthracite on the Semilkameen. The scenery is very attractive; good fishing, and very fair low country shooting, as well as wild sport in the mountainous parts may be expected by the sportsman. Yale district is connected with the important northern region of the Province by the great Cariboo trunk waggon road and by the Fraser river as far as it is navigable. The two branches of the Thompson and Kamloops and Shuswap Lakes make a long stretch of internal navigation. An open valley leads from this district into the United States, but it is not a navigable waterway.

#### CLIMATE OF THE ABOVE TWO REGIONS.

The climate from the Rockies to Yale is generally similar, say, eight months fine enjoyable weather—dry and hot in summer, but always with cool nights—and about four months of winter. The snow varies in depth in localities, and in different years. It is seldom more than two feet in the open, and often much less. Its winters are short and less severe than in Ontario, with, however, some characteristics of a mountain climate. The whole region is healthy for man and beast.

#### FROM YALE TO THE SEABOARD, KNOWN AS NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

This being west of the Cascade and coast ranges, is a distinctive district. The climate, like that of the whole coast, is less extreme than in the above two districts. There is less snow and more rain; it is mild and agreeable, "softer and more constant" as the Marquis of Lorne described it, "than that of the south of England;" it is also very healthful. The surface, for the most part, is an extensive alluvial flat, little above sea-level, formed by, and lying along the Lower Fraser river; it is heavily wooded with Douglas Fir, Hemlock, Cedar, etc., but has many open spaces. The soil, of course, is extremely rich, and produces cereal and root crops, and also fruit. Here is the largest connected area of fine agricultural land within the Province. The arable and stock-raising products probably always will be required for coast demands, but a trade with the east may spring up in timber and fruit. There certainly will be a trade in fish and fish products; salmon fishing and canning on the Fraser already is a great industry, and the adjacent coast swarms with many kinds of edible and oil-fish. The sawmills in this district export large quantities of Douglas Fir timber, lumber and spars to foreign countries, and they may by and by supplement the



wood supplies of Kootenay for the country east of the Rockies.

#### VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Vancouver Island, the westernmost portion of the Province, is reached in a few hours by steam boat from the present end of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The climate, with some insular peculiarities, generally resembles that of the last named district of New Westminster. It is serene, charming and very healthful. The island scenery is everywhere beautiful. Its surface is hilly and in some parts mountainous. The comparatively low rolling land is chiefly on the east coast, along a portion of which a railway is now being made. There are five inlets and harbors, but no rivers navigable for steamboats. The soil, in general, is very fertile for cereals, roots and fruit. All animals thrive well on the nutritious grasses. It is unnecessary to speak of the bounty of nature in bestowing on this favored island ample supplies of the best coal that has been found in this part of the world. Iron and copper exist on Vancouver and some of its outlying islands. The color of gold is found everywhere, and paying gold diggings have been worked, but none have been discovered lately. The whole coast swarms with many kinds of food-fishes and also oil fishes and the hunting of the fur seal is a very important industry. The sheltered inner waters, full of coves and harbors, favor the work of the fisherman. The capital of the Province and the Imperial Naval Station are in Vancouver Island. The farming produce of the island will, in all probability, be required for the coast demand, but lumber, fish and fish products, peltry and fruit may be sent east by railway.

All the above districts along the railway are attractive to the intending resident as well as to the tourist and the sportsman. Lumbermen especially should give attention to the forest region of Kootenay without delay, as wood supplies will be required by the country east of the Rocky Mountains as soon as the railway is able to convey them, and Kootenay is the nearest place of supply within British Columbia.

#### OUR CITIES.

We give our readers elsewhere a general view of the probable trade effect of the opening of the railway on the mainland which will take place about this time next year. In that forecast we do not mention the effect upon our existing cities, or in creating new cities, but we shall now briefly advert to this subject as it is one of some interest. Our people have not suffered much from the townsite mania, having had before them the somewhat doleful experience of sufferers east of the Rocky mountains and as the nature of the surface of the Province prescribes lines of travel and traffic, and in some degree also the location of cities. It will not be so much in

the power of the Canadian Pacific railway company in this Province as elsewhere, to make or to unmake cities. The principal existing cities will hold their own. It may be said, generally, that the whole business of the province will, in its divisions accord with the physical divisions of its territory, namely, the coast and the interior. Hitherto, the whole Province has been supplied with imported articles from the coast centres of distribution. In future, many articles required for the interior will be brought from the east by railway and will be distributed before reaching the coast. This will diminish to some extent, the trade of the coast towns, but not so as to affect them much. It is likely that Victoria will continue to be the chief city on the coast, both for residence and trade, and it also will have a fair share of whatever business may still be done with the interior from the coast. Its geographical position, its solid progress, the concentration of commercial and official interests, its residential attractions, secure its future. Two transcontinental lines, with termini brought close to Victoria by daily steamboats across a sheltered gulf will compete to serve it. The principal population is on the coast, and as the coast becomes important, Victoria will grow proportionately. There is not likely to be any really competing city actually on the seaboard, or indeed any city at all, except Nanaimo.

This latter city may look with equal confidence to the future. Her prosperity rests upon a solid basis—that of coal production and export. Additionally, Nanaimo will have a fair share of the general trade of the coast. The railway between Nanaimo and Victoria will benefit them both. New Westminster, also, will fully hold her own, and grow healthily with the productive district in which she is placed. The extensive farming, salmon canning and lumbering industries of the neighborhood, as well as the developing business on a portion of the coast, will contribute to the growth of New Westminster and secure her prosperity. As regards Burrard Inlet, it is not easy to forecast precisely the future of that section, but we do not think that anything will take place there, to affect seriously the position of any of the three above-named cities. There is no probable development, agricultural, mining or commercial in any part of the country, or as a whole, sufficient to create a large city, in addition to those that exist. But there may be, on some parts of the shore of Burrard Inlet or its neighborhood, a place or town of considerable importance, such as the adjuncts of the terminus of a transcontinental railway will form. This, probably, will cover a large space, and have no small population. There will be a mutually beneficial action and re-action between it and New Westminster. As regards the interior, or rather the southern interior, through which the railway passes—we mean the region between Yale and the Rocky Mountains—

this region as well as the northern interior, will continue to be partly supplied from the coast, but largely, as above said, from the east, by the C. P. railway. For the latter, some chief point of distribution, and centre of business generally, will be required along the line. Where this place will be, no one can say at present. It will depend much on the traffic arrangements of the railway company. The place cannot be of great importance for some time, as the business of the interior requires development. The villages that now exist, probably will continue to exist, with a reduced business, limited to the Indian and other trade of the immediate locality. Some one of them will gradually draw ahead and keep the lead. The location of this successful town of the future, in our judgment, will be somewhere between the second crossing of the Columbia River and Sarona's Ferry. Kamloops has a start which is always something, and is centrally situated except for the Okanagan district. Apart from railway fostering, we have noticed, under similar circumstances, that one of several small competing towns in a farming district, which has the solid basis of some manufacturing industry, commonly acquires predominance. This would be afforded to Kamloops by the opening of the coal mines on the North Thompson, or by the starting of any other industries that could be well carried on in this locality. The second crossing of the Columbia, at Eagle Pass, is a likely place, having access by water from the C. P. Railway to the United States, having behind it a mining and forest region, and also local advantages for saw-milling, and not being far from the Spallumcheen and Okanagan country. It may be the end of the mountain division of the railway. Some of the smaller villages of the southern interior may save their position and grow, by connecting themselves with some new industry, such as fruit growing or fruit packing. From Lillooet to Okanagan is a good fruit region, and from Lillooet to Spence's bridge ought to be a good district for wine grapes. The new opportunities, which the completion of the railway will offer, should be carefully studied by our own people, and by incoming settlers and visitors. The reward will be to the well-judging, who unite thrift with perseverance.

#### WINE CULTURE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

We think that attention should be directed, early, to the wine producing capabilities of the mainland. Botanists, and men from wine producing countries have expressed the opinion that several districts—Lillooet for instance—are specially adapted by soil and climate, for the growth and ripening of the best wine grapes, and that the province has a great future as a wine producing country.

It has been proved already that excellent grapes

for the table ripen well in the open air. To start "vineyarding" on any scale for wine production, preliminary experiments are necessary, but these can be undertaken by men following other occupations. The fact that experimenting takes time makes it desirable that some among us should undertake it soon, and they may do so with good heart, for, as above said, the climate and soil favour grape growing, and a 40 acre tract of good wine grapes of the proper variety, may, by and by, be worth more than a large cereal farm. It is important to find the wine grapes that will best suit the locality. Some, also, are better for the table; others for wine. By and by, after people in different localities have compared experiments, one variety might appear to be generally suitable, or nursery men or propagators might generate a wine grape that would be valuable throughout a large district, thus affording a basis for starting wine growing on an extensive scale.

As a rule, we may mention that vines require rich soil which should be dry, or made so by good drainage, and should always receive the best tillage. They are liable to die at the root if the land is not dry and indeed, sometimes, from other causes. The pruning and trellising are of vital interest. Nearly every variety of grape needs a different mode of pruning. The trellising particularly affects the question of profit and loss. There are many methods to ensure free circulation of air, and vigorous growth by proper exposure to sunshine. How to train the branches best for the fruit and for facility in gathering it is also very important. The best way to prepare or cover grape vines for winter is a matter of local consideration—indeed, like all farming, grape growing requires observation, thought and constant carefulness. But it is an industry that will well repay attention, and highly deserves encouragement by the government, not only as it may be very valuable economically, but for moral reasons. There is little drunkenness where wine is the common beverage of the people. The manufacture of wine is a special process which would soon follow the fact of growing good wine grapes. We are in this province, close to California where the wine crop is likely soon to be more valuable than the wheat crop or the mining product, and where of course, there are many men expert in the manufacture of wines. It is not certain, however, that the best wine grape in California will be the best for British Columbia, owing to differences in soil and climate. Nothing but experiment will determine the best variety, or varieties, for the southern interior of this province. In our judgment, the Pacific slope is the real wine region of the North American continent, and Yale district, in this province, is the only extensive grape region in the whole of Canada. The Marquis of Lorne said that it was the Peninsula of Ontario only that could

compete with us in grapes. But though the climate is suitable on the northern border of Lake Erie and on the islands in the lake, the dissimilar soils and climates make us doubt if Ontario can ever produce wines largely. Yale district, in our province, particularly from Lillooet to Spence's Bridge and, indeed beyond, has a sameness of soil and climate that would favour the growth of a particular variety of wine-grape over a large district through which the railway runs. Sooner or later this district, we are sure, will be the Canadian vineyard. The market will be local, and also in the eastern parts of Canada and the United States. The Canadian prohibitory liquor regulations in the regions immediately east of the Rocky mountains are, of course, only temporary. The people there will require good sound wine, and its use will benefit their health and morals. The European supply of wine to this continent is likely to fall off. France, owing to the grape disease and to non-re-planting of the vines, has not been able to keep up her exports: indeed, France now imports Spanish, Greek and other wines.

#### PROBLEM OF THE UNIVERSE.

If asked, says Professor Tyndall, whether science has solved or is in our day likely to solve the problem of the universe. I must shake my head in doubt. Behind, above and around us the real mystery of the universe lies unsolved, and as far as we are concerned, is incapable of solution. The problem of the connection of the body and the soul is as insoluble in its modern form as it was in the pre-scientific ages. There ought to be a clear distinction made between science in the state of hypothesis and science in the state of fact; and inasmuch as it is still in its hypothetical stage, the ban of exclusion ought to fall upon the theory of evolution.

Professor C. A. Young, while speaking upon the same problem, in a late astronomical lecture, said, "Do not understand me at all as saying there is no mystery at all about the planets' motion. There is just one single mystery—gravitation; and it is a very profound one. How it is that an atom of matter can attract another atom, no matter how great the disturbance, no matter what intervening substance there may be; how it will act upon it, or at least behave as if it acted upon it, I do not know, I can not tell. Whether they are pushed together by means of an intervening ether, or what is the action, I can not understand. It stands with me along with the fact that I will my arm to rise, it rises. It is inscrutable. All the explanations that have been given of it seems to me merely to darken counsel with words and no understanding. They do not remove the difficulty at all. If I were to say what I really believe, it would be that the motion of the spheres of the material universe stand in some such relation to Him in whom all things exist, the ever present and omnipotent God, as the motions of my body do to my will—I do not know how, and never expect to know."

#### COLUMBIA'S FUTURE.

In all kinds of business, men of forethought succeed best, while failure is the fate of laggards, easy-going mortals, whose ruling thought is sufficient for the day, is trouble thereof.

What have we to send back by the railway cars: be bringing us by about Christmas, 1885, wheat, oats, barley, flour, etc.?

We have coal of the best; lumber in all its conditions from the squared log and rough board to tongued and grooved, sashes, doors and furniture. Boots, shoes and saddlery. Fruit and garden vegetables, during winter in frost proof cars. Sea and river fish, salted, smoked, canned and fresh, packed in ice, etc.

The fur products of the Province will also go by rail.

It is for farmers and fruit growers to prepare for the change that another year or so, will effect.

Are not some of our men of enterprise going to organize so as to have the skil or black cod fished in quantity, so as to meet the demands, its excellence for the table is sure to bring about?

The promise of early Asiatic passenger and goods traffic is surely a reality, although croakers croak.

POSSIBLE INDUSTRIES. "What can I do to make a little money and help along?" says a girl to her mother. Doubtless many a good girl has asked herself the same question. Small crops, low prices, failing health of the parents, and little prospect of marrying rich, has probably caused her to inquire whether there was a chance for a clerkship in a school, a position in a telegraph office, or vacant cases in a printing office. Listen while an older person whispers to you something that can be done around town. There are about five thousand heads, men and boys, that need hats. Not one is manufactured here. They are all brought from the Eastern States where busy fingers are now braiding and sewing hats for next year's wear. It can be done here as well as there. Go to the wheat field that is just beginning to turn yellow and get a supply of straw whatever you think you will want. Select the best and smoothest joints and dry them in the shade. They make a coarse, durable hat for every day use. The straw needs no splitting. This can be braided seven, nine or eleven strand braid. Dampen the straw when you use it. An old lady who was raised in the older States, will show you how to braid, sew and press the hat. You will probably make one, not so good looking, the first day, but your father, if he is the man I think he is, will be glad to wear it as a offering from his little daughter. In a few days you will do better, and probably can do two or three a day. After a while you may learn how to split the straw and make fine work and get a big price for it. There are several varieties of the palm that make excellent hats, notably the fan palm. There are several grasses which are good for this purpose. *San Luis Obispo Tribune.*

## SOME UNDISCOVERED TRUTHS IN GEOLOGY.

At the recent meeting of the American Association, for the advancement of science, held in the city of Montreal, Canada, the President, Dr. J. W. Dawson, of Montreal, addressed the body on "Some Undiscovered Truths of Geology." We copy the following synopsis of the doctor's address from the *Scientific American*:

In such a wide sweep we need not be surprised to learn that there are yet some unsolved problems. We are met at the outset with an inquiry as to man's place in the nature he is to study. His organism is certainly a part of nature, and he is the terminal link of a long chain of being. As a scientific animal, man finds within himself a mind more potent than matter, and that reacts on nature. We recognize this difficulty when we divide science into experimental and observational. It does little good to meet mysteries by guesses, nor should we on the other hand resign ourselves to ignorance. We must wrestle with the unsolved questions of nature, mastering what we can, and leaving others to be grappled with by our successors. In proceeding to mark out the terms of ascertained knowledge, the speaker began with the oldest rocks, a formation of immense thickness, and corresponding to what used to be called fundamental granite. He intimated his belief that this was deposited as gneiss from a shoreless ocean. The Lower Laurentian rocks probably limit our progress backward, beyond which lie only physical hypotheses as to a cooling incandescent globe. Ascending, we meet with significant changes. Beds of limestone are associated with the beds of gneiss. Gravel beds show the existence of shores; and graphite informs us of some sort of plant life, and iron ores of organic matters. In the Middle Laurentian appeared the *Fossil Canadianese*, probably the oldest form of life of which we have any knowledge. Metamorphism next came into play. Nothing in geology perishes. Heat may change clays into slates, and limestone into marbles; but nothing wholly disappears. A great battle rages over the genealogy of the rocks, the steps of which Dr. Dawson sets forth, claiming that the sudden incoming of life in varied forms baffled biologists and furnished an unsolved problem. The theories of evolution are insufficient to account for it. The process still is as mysterious as ever, and a great gap is left in our accumulated knowledge.

Suppose that we start, however, with a number of organisms ready made; we ask, how can these have varied so as to give us new species? It is a singular illusion that variation may be boundless, aimless and haphazard, and that development arises from spontaneous selection. Varieties must have causes, and the vast and orderly succession of nature must be regulated by fixed laws, only a few of which are yet known to us. One consideration showing how imperfect are our attempts to reach the true causes of genera and species, is the remarkable fixity of leading types. Trace certain forms of life along their own line through stupendous vicissitudes and across the ages, and you find them substantially unchanged. Examples are the foliage and fructification of mosses, the venation of wings of insects, the structure and form of snails; all of which were settled in the carboniferous age.

Huxley holds that there are but two possible alter-

natives as to the origin of species viz: 1. Mechanical construction. 2. Evolution. But we know that instead of two there are numerous possible methods, such as absolute creation, mediate creation, critical evolution, and gradual evolution. The origin of whales affords an example of the difficulties arising from referring existing forms to imaginary ancestors. Gaudry, though a strong evolutionist, candidly says: "We have questioned these strange and gigantic sovereigns of the tertiary oceans, and they leave us without a reply."

The periods of rapid introductions of new forms of life were not periods of struggle for existence, but of expansion; while the real periods of struggle were marked by depauperation and extinction.

Another unsolved problem is the inability of paleontology to fill the gaps in the chain of being. Many lines of being present a continuous chain. On the other hand, the abrupt and simultaneous appearance of new types in many specific and generic forms, over wide areas, obliges evolutionists to assume periods of exceptional activity alternating with stagnation—a doctrine scarcely differing from the old theory of special creation. Plainly a vast amount of conscientious work is needed to account for these breaks in the chain.

Another mystery yet unexplained is the causes of the great movements of the earth's crust by which mountains and plains and ocean beds have been formed. It is known, however, that much is due to the unequal settling of the earth towards its center, and also to the pressure of the ocean against the shore. Complex movements of plication are more easily comprehended than the regular pulsations of flat continental areas, each change being accompanied by changes of climate, plants and animals.

The problems as to coal formations the ancient fucoïds or algae and as to the great and much debated glacial period, next received attention. What caused the great climatic changes that have occurred during geologic time? How came there to be a vast continental glacier reaching as far south as the 40th degree of latitude and thousands of feet thick? Shall we not after all to give up this favorite theory? May not many of the phenomena be explained by supposing a glacial sea with Arctic currents and icebergs washed southward are due to local glaciers? It may also be questioned if glaciers are not relatively protective rather than erosive agencies, and if sufficient importance has been attached to their work in leveling and filling old hills and channels. Still another question is as to how long a time has elapsed since the glacial era. Recently the opinion has been gaining ground that its cessation dates back only 6,000 or 7,000 years. This problem, of course carries with it the question of the origin and early history of man.

The practical inference is that we are but newcomers on this earth, and have had but little time to solve such great problems. Geology is young, scarcely a century old. We are surprised that so many regard it as a complete and full grown science. Humility, hard work, and abstinence from hasty generalizations should characterize geologists for at least a few generations to come. Science is light, and light is good. Let us raise it high enough to shine over obstruction that casts any shadow on the true interests of humanity. Above all, let us hold up the light and not stand in it ourselves.

## FRUIT-GROWING.

We are strongly of opinion that British Columbia will be the distinctive fruit growing Province of Canada. The numerous wild fruits suggest this; the cultivated fruits confirm it, and various considerations of geographical situation, climate and soil, give us large hope for the future in any comparison between this Province and other parts of Canada. It is only lately—within the last year or two—that Canada has begun to study what particular fruits will suit best her rather severe climate. The French immigrants, long ago, brought with them seeds, and perhaps scions, from Normandy and Brittany, and grew them as best they could, in the very dissimilar region of their adoption. They themselves thrived physically as men, and why, said they, should not the fruits of old France also thrive in Canada? So, by-and-by, the Englishman, Scotchman and Irishman brought with him his loved fruits to New England and to Canada, making little orchards for household use. In time, fruit-growing to some extent, was pursued for profit, but even then, the fruits introduced into the eastern portion of the continent were the best fruits of the mild, humid portion of western Europe. It is only lately, as above said, that the accordance of fruit with climate has become a subject of study and experimental observation. Not much, as yet, has been definitely ascertained, but as a rule, it is considered that the fruits of western Europe and their pure offspring, born on this continent, are not long-lived upon the western prairies, above latitude  $43\frac{1}{2}$  deg., and not, therefore, in the great central region of Canada between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains. It does not follow that fruit cannot be grown in that central region. We know that particular kinds of apples, pears, cherries, plums and other fruits, good for cooking and eating, ripen in equally cold regions in Russia, but the question is, whether people in the north-west territories of Canada will go to the trouble and expense of growing fruits unfamiliar to them, when they may get supplies of luscious, familiar fruits by railway from British Columbia. This is a point to which we wish to ask the early and particular attention of our readers. The vast region of Central Canada, now being fast peopled, will require immense, continuous supplies of fruit. The demand can be met in two ways only: (1.) By growing in that region, fruits suitable to extremely cold regions. (2.) By importing British Columbian fruits. The distance of Ontario and the comparatively small extent of its choice fruit-growing area, make it impossible to draw adequate supplies from thence. The fruits of western Europe do not succeed in Quebec above  $45\frac{1}{2}$  deg., latitude, and that Province need not be looked to. British Columbia is the natural and only place from which fruit can be imported into the Canadian north-west territories.

On this view, the Province, certainly, is designed by nature to be the orchard and garden of the Dominion. The best fruits of the mild, humid portions, and, also, of the drier portions of Western Europe, will ripen naturally in the extensive region, respectively of the coast, and the southern interior of British Columbia, and will have a finer flavour than fruits of that origin can acquire when grown in Eastern Canada. We need not go to Russia, or to other cold countries, to find suitable fruits. Whatever thrives in Western Europe will naturally thrive in British Columbia, owing to the climates being closely similar, and owing also to the richness of the soil. Public interest requires to be aroused and maintained on this matter, so that the Province may benefit by the bounty of nature, which has given to it large fruit-bearing capabilities, while the railway will ensure a certain opening market close at hand. Our agricultural societies have encouraged fruit-growing, but the subject should now be specially considered and dealt with as a great source of Provincial wealth, which everyone is interested in developing. We may never export wheat or barley (unless on account of their superior quality), but we believe that fruit-growing will take a high place, if not, in time, the highest, among our other great industries of the mines, the forests and the seas.

## THE NEW GOLD MINES.

Considerable attention has been directed during the past summer to the recent gold discoveries of the Skeena River, in this Province. Lorne Creek, the only portion which has at present been worked, is situated about twenty miles below Kitwingach, and an average week's journey for a canoe from the mouth of the river. Gold was found to be upon the creek in the summer of 1882, by Hector McDougall and Conn Daly, two experienced miners; who then panned out about three dollars. Returning in 1883 they raised between three and four hundred dollars. The report of this find circulating, induced a number of miners to start for the new El-dorado this spring to be followed later on by still more from the distant canneries and mills on the coast as the season advanced.

The creek itself, or rather that part of it at present being worked, is extremely narrow—in fact a cañon—in some places not more than fifteen feet across. Locomotion to and fro, between the river and its majority of the claims, is very hazardous and tedious, in some spots a false step would mean a perpendicular fall of 200 or 300 feet, with boulders for a cushion to alight on—in other words, certain death. Quite a few of the best claims have a very creditable record, some averaging as high as seven dollars per day to the man for the season. This compares favourably with the initial output of other creeks, more especially, as in the present instance, the be-

rock has in many cases not yet been reached. The "Young America" claim established a record of \$600 in five hours, which remains at present unbeaten. Nuggets have been uncovered ranging as high as \$27. The gold is of a good quality, coarse and clean, and has a weather-beaten "been-a-long-time-on-travel" appearance about it. The means of reaching the spot are easy and comparatively cheap, viz:—By canoe from either Essington or Aberdeen. The fare for the trip is ten dollars per head. Standard wages on the creek were four dollars per diem for Whites and two dollars for Indians, not including board. Stores and an hotel are already projected for the new location. A careful estimate of the number of men working there during the past season, places it at fifty Whites with as many Indians, and the total output at 1,000 ounces—say \$16,000. In the opinion of gold miners these figures will be largely increased next season, as various other adjacent places all yield more or less prospects, and several parties have been prospecting the country around, with excellent results. A gold commissioner is urgently needed to settle existing disputes and to preserve order.

The geology of this district has hitherto been considered unfavorable for gold, and has been passed by unheeded by our sturdy pioneers of yore; hence it has been left for the miners of to-day, to explore the secrets, and lay bare the treasures which lie hidden in the banks of this northern river.

#### OCTOBER EVENTS IN OTHER YEARS.

Second of October, 1752. Born at Stockton on the 2d, Durham, Joseph Ritson, bred a lawyer and for some time in Chamber practice, in London, he having entered at Gray's Inn. Devotion, however, to careful collection in the Bodleian Library and elsewhere, of facts regarding the ancient ballad poetry of his own "North Countree," engrossed his best hours; and he became a severe critic of the doings of those preceding him in the hitherto unharvested field—Warren's *History of English Poetry*, and Dr. Percy's *number of Reliques of Ancient British Poetry*.

With the genial Sir Walter Scott, who happened to be given him correct information as to the, then, sight of the Roman wall at Gillsland, the cantankerous Ritson got on well, and he probably furnished Scott with some features for his depicting the character of the inimitable "Monkbarns" in the *Antiquary*, although that ideal personage has been endowed with a good share of the author of *Waverley's* own *bon sens*. Of Ritson, Sir Walter has written: "He had an honesty of principle about him, which did not go to ridiculous extremities, was still respectable from the soundness of the foundation." Such regard for truth cannot be too much cherished in the present or in any day; but in search thereof, in whatever measure, is needed a calm and unbiassed mind.

October, 2nd, 1780, "convicted on his own frank confession," and lamented by the right-minded, on both sides, even at the time, and ever since, Major John Andre, aged twenty-nine, "handsome, clever, full of taste and gaiety, an artist and a poet," died the death of a spy, in the camp of the American army of the Revolution. Much has been written and spoken since on his lamentable fate, but such risks, will ever be, in time of need, again encountered by the brave and truly patriotic.

#### IMPERIAL AND COLONIAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN WAR.

There are, by latest advices from the Hub of the British Empire, London, strong indications that the matter of which we treat, has at length come within the domain of practical politics, and under the serious, pressing consideration not only of the government, but of the people of the United Kingdom.

There is, therefore, good reason for the hope that protection by reasonably effectual shore defences and *proper artillery* and men, will soon be afforded to our most exposed points, such as Esquimalt, Victoria, Burrard Inlet, and last, but not least, Nanaimo, with her priceless store of "black diamonds," which, when being utilized, could, by a successful invader—if daring enough to stay for a day—be all set ablaze, to the incalculable injury of our now prosperous Province.

Coal may be regarded as our chiefest resource. It is already our greatest export, and this yet but "the day of small things."

Colomb, Brassey and all writers on the subject of Defence, insist on the supreme need of protecting British coaling stations, as well as of multiplying them. Dry Docks for repair of disabled war-ships, are in their opinion, also too few. All that they set forth is sufficiently obvious.

Let us therefore take it to heart, indulge in no false sense of security, but urge our needs respectfully, but pressingly, on our local and Dominional officials.

Colomb particularly dwells on the trite, but also long unheeded adage, that "preparedness to repel aggression, is the surest preservative of peace; while comparative defencelessness tempts the evil-disposed and scheming."

Britain's steady progress in enfranchising her people, cannot but be distasteful to some of the Great ones of continental Europe. She must be an eyesore to them.

Canada, with her great railway line from ocean to ocean, may yet, if great wars are to come again, as seems but too probable, be of immense strategical and other benefit to the United Kingdom.

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but what we think we want. Never go in search of your wants; if they are real wants, they will come home in search of you.

As to the climate of the Kootenay district, Mr. Sproat declares it to be healthful and less severe than its mountainous surface and surroundings would lead one to expect. Varying, of course, with the interior surface, the climate may be described in general terms as one of extremes, similar in this respect to the southern interior of British Columbia. The summer heat in the valleys probably ranges from 80 to 100 deg., and the mean winter temperature is about fifteen degrees. The first and main requirement in the development of Kootenay seems to Mr. Sproat to be suitable means of communication down the whole eastern valley, from the Canadian Pacific Railway to the boundary at the 49th parallel, and he suggests that a steamboat should be placed on that stretch of the Columbia River, "in order to rescue the district from isolation. The report goes on to treat of the mineral wealth of the region, the extensive tracts of timber land, which the through construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway must make of great value to the settlers of the North-West Territories; and also speaks of the present trade carried on in the district. The bulk of the imports will, he anticipates, be brought by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and distributed from Eagle Pass. Not only does he think that little can be brought north from the United States, but he hazards the suggestion that Canadian manufacturers and the Canadian Pacific Railway might push the commercial war home, and use the great Columbia water-way to supply the Colville (United States) territory to the south—at least while it is connected with the Northern Pacific trunk line only by long wagon roads. The region of which the report tells us so much, is unquestionably one of great value, and we can only wish that other portions of the Dominion, as yet but vaguely understood, had such careful and observant investigators as Mr. Sproat appears to be.—*Canadian Gazette*.

AN interesting and comprehensive report on the district of Kootenay, in British Columbia, has recently been submitted to the Hon. John Robson, the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, by the Hon. Gilbert M. Sproat, of Victoria. Basing his remarks upon explorations undertaken during the season of 1883, Mr. Sproat treats in detail of the surface, climate, productions, and natural capabilities of this vast region, which has for its natural western boundary the "western leg of the Columbia and the Arrow Lakes," and on the eastern side the Rocky Mountains. The eastern valley of the district, regarded as Kootenay proper, is he tells us, one of the most remarkable topographical features in North America. It contains mining, arable, and grazing areas; and, of its adjuncts, the valley of the western leg of the Columbia has large woods of commercial value, and the secluded Kootenay Lake region comprises promising silver mines and periodically submerged fertile lands. The mother-lakes of the Columbia occupy the real centre of the whole Kootenay district, and from them are opened up, both north and south, a far larger mining, arable, and grazing area than from any other point.

A certain clergyman who left a notice in the pulpit to be read by the preacher who exchanged with him neglected to denote carefully a private postscript, and the congregation were astonished to hear him wind up by saying, "You will please come to dine with me in the parsonage."

Wine loosens a man's tongue, marriage loosens a woman's.

All men are created free and equal. It is only after their creation that the fun begins.

Generally the party who sings "I would not live always" the loudest is the one who gets between the feather beds during a thunder storm.

Solemn question with city people about to go to the country: "What shall we do with the bird and cat?" One good way is to let the cat have the bird and then kill the cat.

A girl who has married a young man by the name of William says that she intends no treason in affirming that hereafter she will follow the dictates of her own sweet will.

Two Glasgow chappies were once enjoying a bath at the seaside. One looking at the other says, "Emon Jock, yer skin's awfu' black!" "Ay," replies Jock, "I wisna at the coast last year!"

"Why did you run away from your first wife?" "Because she poisoned my very existence." "If your first wife poisoned your existence, why did you get married a second time?" "Well, you see, I took the second one as a sort of an antidote."

Men should not become insensible to female charms. No. He who admires not a beautiful woman is like one who has no music in his soul as of whom the immortal dramatist presents the very worst account. But there is a beauty inward as well as external; a plain form may enshrine a lovely heart.

A lazy dyspeptic was bewailing his own misfortunes, and speaking with a friend on the latter's hearty appearance. "What do you do to make yourself so strong and healthy?" "Live on fruit alone." "What kind of fruit?" "The fruit of industry; and I am never troubled with indigestion."

Angus—"They'll pe tellin' me, Tuncan, that mester's got a tutor frae Glaisca for the pore Tuncan—" "Yess! he's got a tutor." Angus—"What'll he pe getting a year?" Tuncan—"Twintie pouns an' his meat." Angus, (with astonishment)—"Twintie pouns an' his meat! Gosh h'll pe peeter peyad than a plew' man. Och! och!"

A Frenchman being troubled with the gout, was asked what was the difference between gout and rheumatism. "One very great difference," replied Monsieur. "Suppose you take one vice, put your finger in, and turn the screw till you can bear him no longer—dat is de rheumatism; den s'pose you give him one to more—dat is de gout."

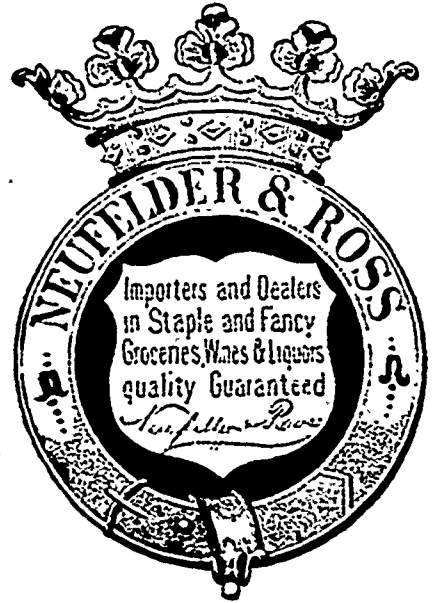
A married couple were out promenading in the suburbs. Presently the wife said:—"Think Allice if the brigands should come now, and take me away from you!" "Impossible, my dear." "But suppose they did come and carry me away, what would you say?" "I should say," replied the husband, "that the brigands were new at the business. That's all."

An Aberdeen landlady was in the habit of having herrings for every meal during the season when they were cheap. She kept a young man as a lodger who was not a particular lover of herring. One morning he asked her what she had for breakfast. "Oh, said the landlady, "just the same as usual—fine fresh herrin'." "Ay, ay," returned the affable youth, a herrin's gude enough in its ain place." "Whaur's that," inquired his landlady. "Jist a mile beyond the lighthouse!"

# VICTORIA POST OFFICE

## TIME TABLE OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAELS. FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1884.

| CLOSE.  | PLACES.  | DUE.   |
|---|--|--|
| Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 6:45 a. m.  | NEW WESTMINSTER, Burrard Inlet, Granville, Moodyville and Ladner's Landing, Yale, Port Moody, Maple Bridge (Port Haney), Matsqui, Emory, Ferny, Coombe, Lytton, Drynook, Spence's Bridge, Harrison River, Lulu Island & Chilliwack; LAC LA HACHE, 150 Mile House, Soda Creek, Alexandria, Quesnelle, Barkerville, Lillooet, Pavilion, Alkali Lake, Dog Creek, Big Bar Creek..... | Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 3 p. m.  |
| Fridays at 6:45 a. m.   | CLINTON.....   | Saturday at 3 p. m.  |
| Fri. & Wed. 6:45 a. m.<br>Fridays at 6:45 a. m.   | DUCK & PRINDLE, Spaulmehen, Okanagan, and Okanagan Mission and Priest Valley.....  | Saturday at 3 p. m.<br>Saturday at 3 p. m.   |
| Sat at 6:45.  | OSOYOOS, Penticton, Semilkameen and Rock Creek.....  | within 3 weeks after date of departure.<br>Tues. & Sat. at 3 p. m.   |
| Mondays and Fridays at 6:45 a. m.<br>Friday at 6:45 a. m.   | KAMLOOBS, Ashcroft, Cache Creek, and Savonns Ferry.....  | Saturday at 3 p. m.  |
| Mondays at 6:45 a. m.   | PLUMPER PASS.....  | Saturday at 3 p. m.  |
| Sat at 7 p. m.  | NICOLA, and Douglas Lake.....  | Saturday at 3 p. m.  |
| Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 6:45 a. m.<br>Friday at 6:45 a. m.  | FORT WANGEL, Sitka, Harrisburg and Jameau City, via Port Townsend, W.T.<br>NANAIMO, Wellington, Cowichan, Maple Bay, and Chemainus.<br>SALT SPRING ISLAND and Burgess Bay and Gabriola Island.....   | Uncertain.<br>Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 3 p. m.<br>Saturday at 3 p. m.   |
| Wednesday at 6:45 a. m.   | COMOX and Quadra (Baynes Sound).....   | Saturday at 3 p. m.  |
| Daily at 7 p. m.  | EASTERN PROVINCES, Manitoba, United States, Gt. Britain and Europe, via Port Townsend, W.T.<br>SAN FRANCISCO, Direct.....  | Daily at 3 p. m.   |
| Sat. 10th, & 25th at 11:30 a. m.<br>2 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m., and 3 p. m.<br>Tuesdays at 8 a. m.<br>Tuesdays at 12 m. A<br>Thursdays at 7 p. m.<br>Sat at 7 p. m. | ESQUIMALT - four times daily.....<br>SOOKE, Metchosin and Colwood.....<br>SAANICH.....   | Every 5 days.<br>9:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m. & 6:30 p. m.<br>Mondays at 3 p. m.<br>Tuesdays at 9 a. m. & Thursday at 3 p. m.<br>Within 15 days from date of departure.<br>Uncertain. |
| Sat at 11:30 a. m.  | ROOTENAY, Joseph's Prairie, and St. Eugene Mission.....  | Uncertain.   |
| Sat & 15th at 11:30 a. m.   | AUSTALIA and New Zealand.....  | Uncertain.   |
| Sat & 25th at 11:30 a. m.   | CHINA and Japan.....   | Uncertain.   |
| Sat & 25th at 11:30 a. m.   | SANDWICH ISLANDS.....  | Uncertain.   |
| Sat & 25th at 11:30 a. m.   | PANAMA and South America.....  | Uncertain.   |



ALL LETTERS for places outside the Province must be mailed at the Post Office in order that they may be enclosed in the regular mails. Letters placed by the public on steamers for Ports in the United States, although prepaid by postage stamps, will not be despatched to their destination, but will be returned to Victoria.

Letters for Registration must be posted half an hour previous to the closing of the above mails. Legal and Commercial Papers generally (including Bank Pass-books) are liable to Letter Rate of postage, except when sent by Parcel Post. Deeds and Insurance Policies may, however, be sent at Post Rates.

OFFICE HOURS—From 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. MONEY ORDER OFFICE—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

R. WALLACE, POSTMASTER.

### Money Order Office.

In sending money by mail it is always best to transmit by Money Order, if possible. If sent by letter, it should always be registered.

#### COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Orders drawn by any Money Order Office in Canada on any other Money Order Office in the Dominion, is as follows:

If not exceeding \$4..... 2c. Over \$4 not exceeding \$10..... 3c.  
" 10 " " 20..... 4c. " 20 " " 30..... 5c.  
" 30 " " 40..... 6c. " 40 " " 50..... 7c.  
" 50 " " 100..... 8c. " 100 " " 200..... 9c.  
" 200 " " 500..... 10c. " 500 " " 1000..... 11c.

A single Money Order, payable in the Dominion of Canada, can be issued for more than \$100, but as many of \$100 each may be given as the remitter requires.

On Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, the Cape States and British India:

If not exceeding \$10..... 10c. Over \$10 not exceeding \$25..... 15c.  
" 25 " " 50..... 20c. " 50 " " 100..... 25c.  
" 100 " " 200..... 30c. " 200 " " 500..... 35c.  
" 500 " " 1000..... 40c.

Money Orders on the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, the United States and British India, are drawn in Canada Currency, and may be paid for any sum not in excess of \$50, but postmasters are at liberty to issue several orders of \$25 each, if required.

Money Orders are issued at this office payable in the following foreign countries and British possessions:

The German Empire, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, India, West Indies, Victoria (Australia), New South Wales, Australia and Tasmania, France, New Zealand, Belgium and Barbadoes.

### Registration.

Every letter and packet intended for registration must be handed in at the office, and a receipt obtained therefor. On no account must it be dropped in a letter box. The registration fee must be paid by registration stamps, or registration fees on letters to places in Canada and Newfoundland is 2 cents; to Great Britain and the United States, 5 cents.

Proprietors of registered letter addressed to any Postal Union Country may entitle himself to a certificate as to the disposal of said letter by the postmaster at the office addressed, on payment of an additional fee of 5c. All classes of matter may be registered to Postal Union Countries.

### Parcel Post.

Parcels are sent to places within the Dominion of Canada (only) and should be plainly and resealed, marked "By Parcel Post." The sender's name should be written on the lower left hand corner. A parcel must not contain a letter or any correspondence—postage 5 cents per 4 oz., or fraction of 4 oz.; limit of weight, 5 lbs., within the Province. To the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, the limit of weight is 2 lb. 3 oz. Parcels may be registered—fee 5c. The Parcel Post to Kootenay has been discontinued.

### Table of Distances

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

|                         |     |                       |     |
|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| VICTORIA * §            | 0   | Maple Bay.....        | 78  |
| Burgess Bay.....        | 31  | Nanaimo †             | 108 |
| Bridge Creek †          | 264 | Mission.....          | 101 |
| Barkerville * §         | 227 | Maple Ridge.....      | 57  |
| Cache Creek † §         | 227 | Nanaimo * †           | 57  |
| Cassiar.....            | 109 | New Westminster * §   | 23  |
| Cowichan †              | 35  | Nicola Valley.....    | 23  |
| Comox.....              | 124 | Okanagan.....         | 40  |
| Chilliwack * §          | 127 | Okanagan Mission..... | 415 |
| Clinton * §             | 211 | Quesnelle * † §       | 495 |
| Departure Bay.....      | 21  | Riverside.....        | 109 |
| Granville * †           | 26  | Soda Creek * † §      | 412 |
| Grand Prairie.....      | 26  | Somonos.....          | 2   |
| Horseshoe Bay.....      | 141 | Sonoma's Bridge * §   | 25  |
| Hope †                  | 141 | Stamas.....           | 2   |
| Harrison River.....     | 124 | Stanley.....          | 242 |
| Kamloops * §            | 141 | Savonns Ferry.....    | 310 |
| Kootenay.....           | 81  | Spaulmehen.....       | 404 |
| Lanaley.....            | 81  | Vernon Bay.....       | 51  |
| Lytton * † §            | 227 | Wellington.....       | 31  |
| Lillooet.....           | 227 | Yale * † §            | 173 |
| Ladner's Landing *..... | 31  |                       |     |

### Licensed Stamp Vendors in Victoria.

T. N. HIBBES & Co., Government St. M. W. WAITE & Co., Government St.  
H. GRINDLE, Government St.

**PENDRAY'S ... CELEBRATED SOAPS, SODAS AND WASHING POWDERS**  
FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE GROCERS.



RETAIL FAMILY MARKET.

(COMPILED BY NEUFELDER & ROSS, GROCERS.)

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Apples—Sliced.....per lb \$0 12           | Jams, Cutting's asstd..... 20          |
| Quartered..... 10                         | C & B asstd..... 32                    |
| Evaporated..... 20                        | Jellies, C & B asstd..... 35           |
| Asparagus, per tin..... 20                | Cutting's asstd..... 50                |
| Anchovies, in oil..... 25                 | Of ge marmalade K..... 20              |
| Christinna..... 20                        | Lard, Fairbank's 3 lb tins..... 25     |
| Axle Grease, H & L, per tin..... 37 1/2   | Fairbks 5 lb tins..... 1 25            |
| Asparagus, per tin..... 20                | Fairbks 10 lb tins..... 1 25           |
| Arrowroot, per tin..... 20                | 10 lb wood..... 1 00                   |
| Barley, patent, per tin..... 37 1/2       | 20 lb wood..... 1 00                   |
| Pearl, per lb..... 10                     | Lemon sugar, P & M..... 20             |
| Bacon, choice brkfst, per lb..... 27 1/2  | Lime Juice, half bottle..... 50        |
| Beef, compressed, 2 lb tins..... 20       | Cordial..... 25                        |
| Johnson's Fluid..... 20                   | Lobsters, 1 lb tins..... 25            |
| Johnson's Fluid..... 25                   | 2 lb tins..... 50                      |
| Liebig's Extract..... 1 00                | Lentils..... 12 1/2                    |
| Butter, California grass Roll..... 25     | Meals, corn, 10 lb sks..... 50         |
| Island Roll..... 25                       | Corn 25 lb sks..... 1 00               |
| Pat..... 20                               | Oatmeal 10 lb sk..... 25 1/2           |
| White Clover..... 20                      | S. F. 10 lb sks..... 25                |
| Beans, Bayo, per lb..... 6                | Scotch, 25 lb tins..... 3 00           |
| Butter..... 6                             | Crdl wheat 10 lbsks..... 2 00          |
| Small White..... 6                        | Farina, 10 lb sks..... 1 50            |
| String, per tin..... 37 1/2               | Rice flour..... 1 50                   |
| Lima, per tin..... 37 1/2                 | Ruckwt flr 10 lbsks..... 2 25          |
| Haricots Verts..... 37 1/2                | Middlines, per lb..... 11 1/2          |
| Blue Ball, per box..... 25                | Brain..... 11 1/2                      |
| Liquid, bottle..... 25                    | Oileake ground..... 11 1/2             |
| Blacking, Mason's, 3 tins..... 25         | Chop feed..... 11 1/2                  |
| Ebony, 3 bottles..... 25                  | Matches, 3 packs for..... 15           |
| Brick Bath, each..... 12 1/2              | Safety 3 pks for..... 15               |
| Bloaters, Yarmouth, per tin..... 20       | Maccaroni, per lb..... 37 1/2          |
| Brushes, boot..... 25 to 62 1/2           | Milk, condensed..... 1 00              |
| Scrub..... 25 to 62 1/2                   | Mango, stuffed per bottle..... 1 00    |
| Lamin-ter..... 50 to 1 00                 | Mustard, D. S. F. per tin..... 37 1/2  |
| Hearth..... 50 to 1 00                    | French..... 37 1/2                     |
| Buckets, zinc..... 50 to 1 00             | Mushrooms..... 25                      |
| Wood..... 25                              | Nuts, Borden's, per lb..... 25         |
| Brooms..... 25 to 50                      | Brazilis..... 25                       |
| Catsup, Tomato pot..... 25                | Almonds S. S..... 20                   |
| Mushroom, bottle..... 37 1/2              | Walnuts..... 20                        |
| Walnut, bottle..... 37 1/2                | Jordan almonds..... 1 00               |
| Candles, Prices per lb..... 20            | Oats, per lb..... 12 1/2               |
| Canary Seed, 6 lb..... 1 00               | Pears, per lb..... 13 1/2              |
| Caraway Seed, per lb..... 50              | Potatoes, per lb..... 20               |
| Celery, Salt, per bottle..... 25          | Pails, Wood..... 20                    |
| Chocolate, per lb..... 25                 | Galvanized..... 50 to 75               |
| Cocoa, Fry's and Epp's, per lb..... 25    | Peas, Split, per lb..... 10            |
| Van Houghton's..... 1 50                  | Sugar, 2 lb tins..... 37 1/2           |
| Chutney Sauce, per bottle..... 25         | Petit Pois..... 37 1/2                 |
| Mango..... 25                             | Peel Lemon, Citron, per lb..... 20     |
| Major Greys, qts..... 1 25                | Orange, per lb..... 20                 |
| Cheese, Canadian, per lb..... 25          | Pate de foie gras, per tin..... 1 25   |
| Cala..... 25                              | Prunes, S. F. per lb..... 20           |
| Domestic..... 25                          | French, per lb..... 25                 |
| Swiss..... 25                             | Pickles, Ross 5 gal..... 2 50          |
| Edam..... 25                              | C & B, qt bottles..... 25              |
| Sip Sago..... 25                          | Capt. Whites..... 25                   |
| Limberg..... 37 1/2                       | Nabob, qts..... 20                     |
| Roquefort..... 1 00                       | Raisins, Choicest, Selected..... 20    |
| Clams, per tin..... 25                    | Muscatelles, per lb..... 5 00          |
| Cream Tartar, per lb..... 25              | Muscatelles per bx..... 5 00           |
| Cocoanut, desiccated per lb..... 25       | Choice Muscatelles..... 5 00           |
| Corn, Win-lows, per tin..... 37 1/2       | per lb..... 5 00                       |
| Clothespins, per doz..... 25              | Cala, London layers..... 25            |
| Currants, per lb..... 15                  | per box..... 25                        |
| Curry Powder, per bottle..... 25          | per 1/2 box..... 1 00                  |
| Coffee, green, C Rica, per lb..... 37 1/2 | per 1/4 box..... 1 00                  |
| Green, Java..... 37 1/2                   | Valencia, per lb..... 20               |
| Roasted, Mocha..... 30                    | Sultanas, per lb..... 20               |
| Ground..... 30                            | Rice, Sandwich Island..... 22          |
| Crackers, Soda, extra, per lb..... 10     | China, per mat, 20 lb..... 22          |
| Cocoanut tallis..... 10                   | Saleratus, per lb..... 15              |
| Palace, mixed..... 12 1/2                 | Sala III Carbonate, per lb..... 15     |
| Picnic..... 12 1/2                        | Sal, per lb..... 1 1/2                 |
| La Gracie..... 12 1/2                     | Salmon, 3 tins..... 20                 |
| Lemon..... 12 1/2                         | Sago, per lb..... 20                   |
| Ginger..... 12 1/2                        | Sardines, 1/2 box, in tins..... 20     |
| Huntly and Palmer..... 30                 | 1/2 box..... 20                        |
| Deviled Underwood Ham..... 30             | Marines..... 20                        |
| Chicken..... 30                           | Russian, bottle..... 20                |
| Game..... 30                              | Salt, bottles..... 20                  |
| Tongue..... 30                            | F. L. per lb..... 20                   |
| Eggs, strictly fresh..... 22 1/2          | Sauces, L & P Large per botl..... 20   |
| Farm..... 20                              | L & P Small..... 20                    |
| Foreign..... 37 1/2                       | Mellors, per botl..... 20              |
| Flavoring Extracts, 2 oz bots..... 20     | Nabob..... 20                          |
| Commercial, 3 bots..... 20                | Yorkshire Relish..... 20               |
| Triple..... 20                            | Mont-serrat..... 20                    |
| Fruits, asstd table, 2 lb tins..... 40    | Tabasco..... 20                        |
| San Jose, ex h syr qts..... 1 00          | Seeds, Caraway, per lb..... 1 00       |
| San Jose, ex h syr pts..... 1 00          | Canary, 9 lb..... 1 00                 |
| G & D sliced..... 1 50                    | Hemp, 6 lb..... 1 00                   |
| Flour, Baker's Extra, per bbl..... 6 00   | Haye, 6 lb..... 1 00                   |
| Graham, 10 lbscks..... 4 50               | Soyas, Asst, per tin..... 1 50         |
| Ray..... 4 50                             | Soyas, Common yellow 20 lb..... 1 50   |
| Hams, Fidelity..... 25                    | 30 lb box..... 2 50                    |
| Composed, 2 lb tns..... 25                | Blue Mottled, 20 lb..... 2 50          |
| Whole, cooked, per lb..... 2 77           | White Mottled, 20 lb..... 2 50         |
| Herrings, Holland per keg..... 2 77       | Eng Tall w/crower per bx..... 2 50     |
| Smoked..... 2 77                          | Toilet Soap, 1 lb 2..... 1 50          |
| Marionnet..... 2 77                       | Toilet Glycerine 1 doz..... 1 50       |
| Honey, 1 gal, tin..... 2 00               | Soap, Ivory, 1 bar..... 1 50           |
| Half gal, tin..... 1 00                   | Spices, whole Allspice, per lb..... 25 |
| King Jar..... 2 77                        | Cloves, per lb..... 1 00               |
| Syrup Jar..... 2 77                       | Cinnamon, per lb..... 1 00             |
| Butter dishes..... 25                     | Nace, per lb..... 1 00                 |
| Hops, packed..... 30                      | Nutmeg per lb..... 1 00                |
| Herbs, dried asstd per bot..... 30        | Pepper, per lb..... 25                 |
|   | Spices, Ground, reputed 1/2 lb..... 25 |
|   | tins, 2 for..... 37 1/2                |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Spices,—2 tins..... 37 1/2              | Tongue, Lameh, No 1..... 20            |
| Allspice..... 37 1/2                    | Teas, English Breakfast..... 30        |
| Cloves..... 37 1/2                      | Choice, per lb..... 30                 |
| Sage..... 37 1/2                        | Choicest, per lb..... 62               |
| Thyme..... 37 1/2                       | Ext Choicest, per lb 75 to 1 00        |
| Marjoram..... 37 1/2                    | Japans, per lb..... 50 to 75           |
| Mace..... 37 1/2                        | Basket First Garden..... 1 00          |
| Mixed..... 37 1/2                       | Assam, per lb..... 25                  |
| Starch, 6 lb box, Kingsford's..... 1 00 | Blended, Our brand..... 25             |
| 12 lb box Kingsford's..... 1 50         | Tobacco, T & B cut plug..... 1 00      |
| Corn Starch, 5 lb box..... 1 00         | T & B, per lb..... 75                  |
| Syrup, Sugar House Drops..... 1 25      | Paces, per lb..... 1 00                |
| per gal..... 1 25                       | Chick, per lb..... 1 00                |
| Sugar House tins..... 1 25              | Sailor's Delight per lb..... 1 00      |
| Sugar House, 5 gal keg..... 3 00        | Lorillards, per lb..... 1 00           |
| Canadian, per gal, 1 G..... 1 00        | Vermicelli, per lb..... 25             |
| Canadian, per gal, 1 G..... 1 00        | Vinegar, No 22 Malt, per gal..... 1 00 |
| Sugar, Paris Lump, 6 lb..... 1 00       | Wine, per gal..... 1 00                |
| Dry Granulated, 7 lb..... 1 00          | Washboards..... 25                     |
| C. Coffee, 7 1/2 lb..... 1 00           | Wash-powder, 3 pks..... 25             |
| D. Coffee, 8 lb..... 1 00               | Wheat, per lb..... 25                  |
| Central Amer, 10 lb..... 1 00           | Yeast Powder, 1/4 pkg P & M..... 25    |
| Powdered, per lb..... 25                | per doz..... 2 50                      |
| Sugar of Lemon, per tin..... 20         | Royal, 1/4 pkg..... 25                 |
| Tapioca, per lb..... 20                 | per doz..... 2 00                      |
| Tongue, Compressed 2 lb..... 25         | Golden Gate, 1/4 pkg..... 25           |
| Lameh, 2 lb No2..... 25                 | per doz..... 2 00                      |
|   | Golden Gate, 1 lb pkg..... 25          |

**CARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO. BANKERS.**

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco, New York and Canada.

**EXCHANGE ON LONDON**

Available in all parts of Europe, England Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the Principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

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Incorporated August 9th, 1884.

**Capital, \$250,000.**

**500 Shares at \$500 each.**

Payable by Weekly Payments of 50 Cents.

The Second Drawing for an Appropriation

— FOR —

**\$1,000 or \$2,000**

Will take place

**As soon as the Funds will Permit**

The Shares taken up till 8:30 o'clock at the night of Drawing will participate.

**JAMES A. COHEN, Secretary.**

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**GENERAL MERCHANDISE—WHOLESALE.**

**MINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE**, Wharf St. Commission Merchants, Agts. for Northern Fire Assurance Co., London, British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Liverpool, R. M. S. Packet Co., London.

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**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY**. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in General Merchandise—Offices and Warehouses, Wharf Street.

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**WELCH, RITHIET & CO.**, No. 5 Commercial Row Importers and Commission Merchants. Agts. Imperial Fire Insurance Co., of London.

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**RIARD HOUSE**, Redon & Hartnagel, Proprietors. The only first-class house in the city. New Street, between Broad & Douglas.

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**HAYWARD, CHAS.**, Fort and Govt. Sts., Funeral director and embalmer. Agt. for patent metallic burial caskets. The trade supplied.

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**GARRICK'S HEAD**, Bastion St. N. Allan, Propr. Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Free hot lunch every day from 12 to 3 P. M.

**LONDON HOTEL**, Charles Philipps, proprietor. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

**UNCLE FRANK'S**, Langley Alley. Wines and Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

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**WILSON, A. & W.** Fort Street opposite Broad. Established 1864. Best cooking and heating stoves. Plumbing, gas-fitting and tin-smithing.

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**REDFERN, C. E.**, Government St. Chronometers, Watches and Jewelry, repaired and guaranteed. Optical goods in great variety.

Dewey & Co., 252 Market Street, San Francisco, Agents and Solicitors for patents are also the publishers of the *Mining and Scientific Press*, a large, illustrated weekly paper, ably conducted, price \$4 per annum; single copies 10 cents. Subscriptions received at this office.

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SUCCESSORS TO R. W. DEANE & CO.

Direct Importers of Dry Goods,  
**Clothing and Hardware.**

RESSMAKING, MILLINERY AND TAILORING  
DONE ON THE PREMISES.

aints, Oils, Colors, Glass, Doors, Sash, &c

**AUCTIONEERS.**

COLUMBIA STREET,

WESTMINSTER,

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**CHAS. G. MAJOR,**  
**GENERAL DEALER**  
COLUMBIA STREET,  
**New Westminster.**

**WOODS & TURNER,**  
Land Surveyors, Real Estate Agents and Conveyancers,  
Columbia Street, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

**FORT MOODY PROPERTY FOR SALE.** Also Improved and Unimproved Property throughout the District.

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