VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

The Delightful Climate which Entranced the Princess Louise.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat writes: Crossing over the Straits of Juan de Fuca to the pretty city of Victoria, we stood on British soil and enjoyed the far famed climate of Vancouver's Island. Seen from the sea the whole place presents a different character from the raw towns along Puget Sound, where shingles and shavings, paint and mortar-beds surround nearly every finished structure to tell of its newness. The solid red brick warehouse fronting along the harbor and the unmistak. able signs of English solidity and stability on every hand carried convincing proof of the Briton's rule, without the Union Jack flying from all the official flagstaffs and buildings. There is a little bother with the custom-house inspections if you wish to land any baggage at Victoria, but as duty falls alike on articles imported from England or the United States, the stranger can not grumble more than the colonists themselves.

Whenever you hear anyone descant upon Victoria, the drives come in for chief mention after the climate, and in these two respects Victoria is entitled to precedence over any small spot on the continent. English rule had nothing to do with the climate which is mild and equable the year round, with an average temperature of 42 degrees for the month of January and 64 for the month of August, and every citizen relates with royal pride that the Princess Louise came here to spend two days and became so delighted that she remained two months and then left with regret that she could not stay longer. English rule is demonstrated however, in the excellent roads that extend in every direction from the city, and the summer visitors, who come here from different parts of the Pacific coast, never find their longest stay half long enough to include all the attractive points within easy drive from Victoria. Convict labor has been employed in making the macadamized highways, and convicts are constantly at work now keeping them in perfect condition. A favorite drive is that leading from Victoria to the naval station on Esquimault Bay, which is known commonly as 'Squimo. The Squimo road follows part way beside a narrow and curving arm of the sea, through which the tide rushes like the swift current of a river, and half the way it unrolls its length between hedges of fern and undergrowth and walls of solid forest trees. Pictaresque rocks, tangles of wild rose and sweet brier, and forest nooks dappled with sunshine here and there, make one continual picture along the road, and the occasional red jackets of the English marines and soldiers illuminate the landscape with brilliant touches of color. At 'Squimo the flagship Swift-Sure, under command of Admiral Lyon, lay at anchor, with its port holes open, and a general war-like and business air pertained to the huge man-of-war and the lesser ships and corvettes at the station. On the Swift-Sure alone there are 600 men, and looking at the great vessel, even the most patriotic American must blush for our ovn little navy and join in the chorus of " Britannia Rules the Sea."

All Victoria breathes the atmosphere of a past and greater grandeur, and the citizens feelingly revert to the time when British Columbia was a separate colony in itself, and Victoria the seat of the miniature court of the Governor-General and commander-inchief of its torces. Those were the good old days to which no latter-day progress can approach, and it is with no heartfelt joy that the people celebrate "Dominion Day," when British Columbia and the two Provinces of Canada were made one. The recent visit of the Marquis of Lorne and all the flattering things he found time to say have gone far towards restoring the political complacency of these people, and it requires no insistance to make them believe that you consider Victoria the most charming spot in the country. English traits and English customs are maintained as well here as in the home island, and a charming friendliness exists between this colony and the United States. "Dominion Day" falls on July 1, and the celebration of it hardly exceeds the spirit with which the glorious Fourth of their American cousins across the line is observed, and the first week of July is the gala season at Victoria. With only twenty-three miles of salt water separating them from American shores there is one material difference that no one fails to observe. In Victoria everyone takes life easily, and things move in a slow and accustomed groove, as if sanctioned by the customs of centuries on this same spot. The stores close every afternoon at 6 o'clock, although at this season daylight lasts for three and f ir hour later, and business men go home their comfortable roast beef and pudding the fever and activity of American trede and competition were far away and reard of. Every separate article that yo wish to buy is kept in a different kind . -tore than in America, and between the enemist, the stationer, the haberdasheries and the green groceries many of the perplexities of London shopping assail you in Victoria. The climax comes, however, when the young man at the postoffice window turns on you a look of surprise and bids you go to the bookstore to buy postage stamps, forsooth!

A Household Word.

Nothing distinctly metropolitan has taken so tirm a hold of the affections of the travelling public, nor become so thoroughly a upon thousands are daily recommending ed prosperity. their friends to accord their patronage to the Grand Union, regarding it as they do as next to their own home. Its more than 600 rooms, at \$1 and upwards per day, are the cheapest to be obtained in any strictly first-class hotel in New York; while its restaurant, cafe, lunch and wine rooms are without rival. In stopping at this hotel the traveller not only saves the expense of baggage transfer, but carriage hire, while the accommodations secured are strictly firstclass and at moderate prices.

Our friends on the other side are beginning claims. But this is all the better, for in general it is a race of nobodies and the darker the horse the greater the likelihood of kis ultimate triumph.

Women's Fun.

After suffering "the bigamies of death" from an attack of "inflammation in the borax," Mrs. Partington threw herself back in her easy chair and remarked: there's no blessing like health, particularly when you are sick.'

A little girl's essay on a cow: "A cow is a big brown animal. It has four legs, one on each corner, and a tail behind. It is a very beautiful animal, the cow is. It gives us milk, butter, cheese and knife-handles. The cow is a woman animal."

Considering the public way in which ladies carry their purses, it is strange that thieves do not snatch them oftener. Perhaps, though, the thieves have found out that the purses are like human heads—the higher they are carried the less there is in them.

" Do you fear lightning, Miss Fitzroy?" inquired De Maurice tenderly, as he saw the gathering storm in the west. "Y-e-e-s, I am somewhat frightened. But the lightning never seems to strike me, although most of the girls of my very set are engaged.

When a man is escorting his wife to the depot, where she will bid him good-bye for a month or so in the country, he should be careful not to sing "tum-te-dum-tiddy above his breath, or she may conclude to remain at home. This is given to you straight under the shoulder.

ones,' said a Philadelphia lady to her young hopeful; "rats have young ones, people have children." "That may be all right about Mrs. So-and-So," answered the boy; "I don't know her; but Mrs. Smith has young ones, for I heard her call one of them a 'little rat.'"

"How is it," asked Mrs. Fogg, "that you take so much interest in other women's faces and dresses, and none in anything that belongs to me?" "When you go to a strange city," replied Fogg, " you run about to see all the places of interest; but you never think of visiting the lions of your native town."

Supporting our Friends.

There is no limit but ability to the obligation upon parents to care for their children, or upon children to care for their parents, while such assistance is necessary. Brothers and sisters are under similar obligations as regards each other. But how about more remote relations-cousins and uncles and aunts-who are connected with us by consanguineity-stepfathers and stepmothers, brothers' widows and sisters' widowers, and the host of others with whom we have no kinship, and who yet seem to "belong" to us! Have they any special claim upon us? Are we under any greater obligation to interest ourselves in their affairs, to sympathize with them in their misfortunes and to extricate them from their difficulties, than we are as regards other people, not in any way connected with us, under similar circumstances? Has any improvident uncle a right to draw when he is "in a pinch" on the purse of his thrifty nephew! Or a scallawag of the Montague Tigg or Dick Swiveller stamp to reproach his cousin with heartlessness when the latter declines to be squeezed? Have all one's wife's relations a rightful claim on our means? Does the mere accident of blood relationship-to confine ourselves to that-entitle one to make requisitions at his convenience or pleasure, upon those so connected with him? We hardly think it. It does not very clearly appear that any one is bound to do more for relations, outside the family proper, than for chance acquaintances or strangers. If we are disposed to help them and have opportunity, well enough; but if we are able to help any one who is in need we are bound -equally bound-to do it. These remote relations come under the general obligation of benevolence, not under any special obligation arising out of their connection with

California not so Golden.

l'colific as are the vineyards and orchards of Southern California there are many drawbacks to the prosperity of farmers and fruitgrowers in that region. The market is limited, and any surplus must be disposed of at ruinous rates. A shrewd and careful merchant of Chicago, John A. Tyrrell, after an extended tour through the state, makes some statements that sound strangely in comparison with the roseate experiences of other tourists. Mr. Tyrrell says: "The best fruit farms have bankrupted many of the owners and nearly bankrupted the remainder. The cause of this is the very high freights that have to be paid before the markets are reached. The owners of fruit farms are always on the watch for strangersevery man wanting to sell out. Cultivators of the vine, he says, look forward with gloomy forebodings to the future fearing that the phylloxera, which has appeared in Southtrn California, will work a destruction similar to that which it has effected in France. Besides this, Mr. Tyrrell adds, "the commerce of the coast is dying out. The population of San Francisco has not materially increased for seven years. When the mining is done the state is doomed." A deficiency of rain, with the consequent necessity for irrigation, renders the cultivation of the sandy soil unprofitable, and there is discontent and suffering among immigrants and colonies of settlers who are without substantial capital to rely upon in case of need. This is a sad and unsatisfactory reverse to household word, as has the Grand Union | the metallic splendor with whose glittering Hotel, opposite the Grand Central Depot, obverse the public has become familiar New York City. At present, thousands | through years of bonanza mining and boast-

Steel Nails.

At first the extra cost of steel nails was one and a half cents per pound, or \$1.50 per keg, but it has now been reduced to \$1. The great advantage of the steel nails is that they can be driven into hardwoed as easily as an iron nail will go into a pine board. Steel nails have been driven into a white oak knot without bending. Nothing else is now used in laying hardwood floors, as they require no boring, but are driven readily. For all kinds of finish they are especially to talk about their possible candidates for adapted, and as so much hard finish is now more effectual course could not have been the next Presidential election. There is no | employed, their use must be on the increase. one on either side with very pronounced They are also used largely by builders, and has ever advanced a single step by such box makers are increaising their demand for | means and the sooner all hot-headed unenthem. Box makers have been using the better grade of iron nails, as they desire | ulate their conduct accordingly, the better those that can be drawn and redriven.

LORD ELPRINSTONE ON THE NORTH-WEST.

Its Future Assured.

At the recent meeting of the shareholders of the Canaca North-west Land Company in England, the chairman (Lord Elphinstone) said: "I may perhaps be allowed to draw a par-

allel between the Canadian North-west and the neighboring state of Minnesota. Five or six years ago the northern part of Minnesota was less thickly populated than Mani toba is now, and again I turn to the railway returns as a proof of the prosperity of that country. The principal line of railway through the State, one in which I am myself interested, was a single line of rail running from St. Paul northwards towards the Canadian boundary. It has now a line along both canks of the Red River, and many branches and has not only been able to pay large dividends to its shareholders, but it has been able out of its surplus receipts to construct some hundreds of miles of branch lines during the last year or two. No, gentlemen, I ask you is it to be supposed that the prosperity which exists, and incontestably exists, in Minnesota, is to stop short at the boundary-line of posts between that State and the Province of Manitoba; and that the line of iron posts, that alone mark the division between the two countries, is to bar the road to progress? (Hear, hear.) It is impos-"Never say 'Mrs, So-and-So's young | sible that it can do so; the prosperity that exists, the energy that is displayed on one side of the line, must extend, and is extending rapidly on the other. And now, gentlemen, I will not detain you longer, I have touched upon the past, the present and, as far as I have dared, I have ventured to lift the veil and look to the future of this great company in which we are all so much interested. I have shown you that the country is rapidly filling up; I have shown you that trade is increasing; I have shown you that railways, the great pioneers of trade and wealth, are in rapid progress throughout the country. The picture I have endeavored to draw is undoubtedly a bright one, and I intended it should be so; but I speak from no hearsay evidence, from no reports given me by visionary enthusiasts. I speak from my own personal knowledge of the country. (Hear, hear.) If any one has any doubt upon the matter let him do as I have done. have been out there every year for the last four years, and I intend to go out again this year. I have watched the growth of the country, and I have seen with an almost bewildered astonishment the marvellous development that year by year takes place. None can form the slightest conception of what is going on. If any one doubts I say to him, "Go and do likewise," and I am satisfied he will return convinced of the truth of what I state, and he will return a wiser and a happier man. (Cheers.) Depend upon it that what he will see is but the bud, the germ, of the prosperity that he will see in the not distant future. A cloud, of course, may pass over the landscape; we may receive a check-no man can say, but depend upon it that if the cloud does pass over it will be but a passing shadow. It will pass away, and the landscape will be brighter than ever. But looking soberly, and judging by plain facts as they stand revealed before us, we have every reason to feel confidence in the success of the enterprise in which you have embarked your money. (Cheers.)

The Wheat Crop.

The August Report of the Bureau of Industries on the wheat crop is not, we regret to say, as satisfactory as could be desired, the crop, both as to quantity and quality being in a great degree inferior to last year's crop. Last year's crop, however, was an unusual-indeed an extraordinary -one, and no fair comparison can be made. Last year, according to the statistics collected by the Bureau, the area under wheat was 1,775,337 acres, the produce 40,921,201 bushels, and the average yield per acre 23 bushels. This year the area is 1,691,603 acres, the produce (as estimated by correspondents) 27,398,393 bushels, and the average yield per acre 16 bushels. For the two years the average would therefore be 19.7 bushels per acre. It is possible, however that the results of the threshing season may modify to some extent the figures for this year. The uneven character of the the Secretary at Toronto. crop makes it difficult to estimate the yield of Fall Wheat, and Spring Wheat is liable to be affected by rust and the attacks of insects. The crop of Fall Wheat in the eastern portion of the province is not much below that of last year. In the western counties, where there is a great depth of alluvial soil, the rust has produced its worst effects, and the grain is considerably shrunken. Insect pests are not numerous, but the presence of the midge and the Hessian fly is noted in some localities. With the favourable harvest weather of the past three weeks the crop will no doubt be housed in good condition. The breadth of Spring Wheat is nearly the same as last year, although seeding operations were hindered by rainy weather. On all high or welldrained lands it made fine progress throughout July, and unless injured by rust or insects it promises a larger yield than last year's crop. The recent cool and bright weather has been very favourable to its. maturity, but the midge, the weevil and the Hessian fly are reported in all the best Spring Wheat districts. The extent of the damage done by these pests, however, cannot be fully known until the grain is ripe.

It is scarcely worth while to dwell on the folly of violence and assassination as a means of promoting liberty and political enfranch. isement, for it is scarcely within the range of possibility that there is one of our readers who has the slightest doubt on the subject, or would raise a finger in support of the wild schemes either of the Nihilists or the Invincibles. No man of any sense would hesitate about declaring that the murders in the Phoenix Park were huge blunders from the liberty point of view. They wrought beautifully into the hands of the coercionists and oppressors, and if it had been the intention of the plotters and executors of the infamy to discredit the Irish cause and to discourage the friends of freedom, a better or pursued. Neither civil or religious liberty lightened zealots take a note of this and regfor all concerned.



There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause-wherever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these, therefore, is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver, and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver, and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good.

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