

THE VICTORIA
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SINCE the last issue of THE HOME JOURNAL information has been placed in its possession which convinces it that in the matter of the awarding of the prizes for the most complete and serviceable architectural design for a school-house, no dishonorable practices were resorted to by anybody, and it is further convinced that the information which lead to the remarks of "Pere Grinator" was unreliable, and it therefore regrets exceedingly that its columns should have been used as a medium to convey a wrong impression. From the facts now in its possession it appears that the manner in which the contest was conducted rendered it impossible for any person to tamper with the envelopes. THE HOME JOURNAL therefore considers that unjust statements were made in the course of these remarks, and that an apology is due on account of them, which it accordingly candidly makes to any person who feels himself aggrieved by the article in question.

SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

SEVERAL communications are refused this week for various reasons.

EIGHT-TENTHS of the soldiers in Russia and Servia can neither read nor write.

WORK has been resumed on the San Pedro. Look out for the locals in the daily papers which read "The San Pedro will be raised tomorrow."

VEGETARIANS believe that purely vegetable diet makes people amiable and easy tempered, while meat renders them savage, fractious and cruel.

AN aerial electric railway, invented by Albert Leslie Widdis, of Detroit, is expected to perform wonders. The owner claims that it will send cars whizzing through space at the rate of 500 miles an hour! Think of it—a letter mailed in Victoria will reach Vancouver in 8 minutes.

THE COMING CALM.

The following from the *British Journal of Commerce* will be read with interest at this time, when banks are bursting in all directions:

Equipoise is essential to all affairs of which we have cognisance, and without it we may conjecture that collapse would occur even in those vast areas that are without the pale of our philosophy. Security for public safety is acquired by what is called the balance of power among nations. A computation of the value difference between a country's exports and imports, gauges the balance of trade. National and commercial greatness are alike in this, that an inevitable rise and fall preserves the necessary equilibrium. Another analogy might, if deemed expedient, be drawn from the political arena. Earl Beaconsfield it was, we believe, who uttered the remarkable sentence "We balance one party with its opposite and the health of the country depends upon the seesaw." The history of individuals and of nations is alike in this that success is frequently attained after apparent failure. A man who considers himself played-out because one anticipated achievement has eluded his grasp; a nation which succumbs because of an early disaster in a necessary campaign, cannot be expected to participate in either honour or renown. Both the man who intends to make his mark and the nation which means to come to the front, must erase the word defeated from his, or its, vocabulary.

Since the present year dawned upon us fluctuations in finance have occurred in many lands, and a pitiable panic has made itself perceptible. Here, in London, we have not long since experienced sinking sensations in consequence of society speculations. The Law Courts have scarcely yet concluded their deliberations connected with revelations referring to society gambles, we had well-nigh written gambles, carried on under the shadow of one of our government dockyards and within the area of a great southern seaport. Australasian affairs for a time threatened to paralyze business in that locality and both directly and indirectly injuring trade here and elsewhere. Eclipses, it should be remembered, are seldom total; it is often the darkest hour that precedes the dawn. Already Australia shows signs of being about to emerge from an appearance of eclipse; a temporary, if most depressing, shadow over her commerce and industry. When the Parliament of New South Wales was prorogued a fortnight ago or so the governor, Sir Robert Duff, called attention to this fact, and in so

doing emphasised our argument. Referring to the late bank failures, he stated that Australia had passed through—mark the expression "passed through"—a monetary crisis which was without parallel in her history, and which at one time threatened to result in widespread disaster. The sudden and causeless demand for gold in exchange for notes and for loans in deposit, had produced a drain on the currency which no banking system, however sound, could indefinitely resist.

Banks of unquestionable solvency and continuing prosperity have been obliged temporarily to close their doors to protect securities of enormous value from enforced realization, for which nothing has shewn any necessity. The Government measures, the Bank Issue Bill and the Current Accounts Depositors Bill had produced most favorable results, and had been the main factors in reinforcing circulations. They had succeeded also in dispelling unnecessary alarm, and in the restoration of confidence in commercial connections; and had thus restored also the credit of the colony. Sir Robert spoke of the Funded Stock Act as operating satisfactorily. He remarked that over a million and a quarter sterling had been invested, and that the stock had been taken up with readiness. He referred especially to the labor settlements Bill and a list of other measures of utility. He ventured to hope also that the negotiations for subsidizing a direct steamship service between Australia and British North America, with Sydney as the terminal port, would result in the establishment of commercial relations for the mutual advantage of both countries.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Directions for making bread with Ogilvie's flour.—To one quart of milk or water add two-thirds of a teacupful of yeast or one cake of compressed yeast, add flour to the thickness of batter, and let it rise over night; then add flour enough to knead softly twenty minutes, as it requires more kneading than softer ground flour or flour made from winter wheat. Let it rise in the pan, then make into small loaves, and let it rise again. Bake in a moderate oven.

We insist on proper temperature of the room; the dough must not get chilled.

Important.—This flour, being made from the best selected Manitoba Red Fyfe wheat, requires more water and more kneading than soft wheat flours. Water is plentiful and cheap, and for the extra time spent in kneading our flour you are more than paid.

First.—The improved quality of the bread.

Second.—The largely increased amount of bread obtained.

Third.—The longer time this bread will keep moist and palatable.

Remember this flour is milled for strength, which means money to you in the increased number of loaves of bread per bag you get.

Don't let your grocer or flour dealer foist upon you some other grade of flour by telling you it is just as good. Cheaper grades of flour are sold at a lower price, and he makes more money out of these cheap flours than out of Ogilvie's. Insist on getting Ogilvie's.

OGILVIE MILLING COMPANY, WINNIPEG