

upon conviction, suffer such penalties as are provided by this by-law for such infraction.

That it shall be unlawful for any printer or other person engaged in a printing office, or in connection with the printing and publishing and distribution of a newspaper to do any work of any kind or description whatsoever in connection with the said printing, publication, and distribution of a newspaper or newspapers, and anyone so doing shall be liable to the penalties hereinbefore imposed for an infraction of this by-law.

That any and every person or persons not hereinbefore mentioned, who in any way engage in, conduct, or assist, or aid in conducting or carrying on or doing any act or thing, which can be construed as work of any kind, or hiring, engaging, or retaining any person or persons for the said day, shall be deemed guilty of an infraction of this by-law, and shall be liable to the penalties hereinbefore imposed.

This by-law may be cited as "The Christians Pet Fading Establishing By-law, 1893." A. M.

A BARBER SPEAKS.

To the Editor of THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL.

SIR—In your last issue, "Pere Grinator" wrote at length on the subject of Sunday closing of barber shops. Now, I cannot see why, because three or four barbers in George Russell's establishment do not make even a passive resistance to Sunday work, that other men who are desirous of observing the day as ordained by God and the law should be deterred from so doing. I apprehend that the writer of the article in your last issue would not sacrifice half of his Sunday in order that persons who keep unholy and irregular hours should get their shave. The consensus of opinion among the barbers is that work on Sunday should be abolished and that barbers should be permitted to keep holy the Sabbath, or as "Pere Grinator" desires it, devote their time to healthy and lawful recreation. Another reason why Mr. Russell's men want to work on the Sabbath day is that that gentleman said if work was not done on Sunday the wages of the men would be reduced. Surely barbers should not be forced to work when every other class of artisans are permitted to rest.

A BARBER.

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE POPE.

On May 9, at a meeting of the London Court of Aldermen, at Guildhall, at which the Lord Mayor presided, the recent action of his lordship in proposing the toast, "The Holy Father and the Queen," at a Roman Catholic banquet at the Mansion House, was discussed. Among other petitions was one protesting in "the most emphatic manner against the disloyal action and perilous innovation." Sir W. Lawrence moved the following resolution:

"That this Court of Aldermen deeply regrets that at a banquet given in the Mansion House on Wednesday, April 12, the Lord Mayor departed from immemorial and constitutional precedent by proposing 'The Holy Father and The Queen' as the first toast, although his brethren fully believe that his Lordship was not actuated by any disloyal motive." Sir Andrew Lusk seconded the motion. Sir Francis Truscott asked if the Lord Mayor concurred in the deep regret which the Aldermen were about to express.

The Lord Mayor said:—Brother Aldermen,—It is my duty and my pleasure to respond to the question which has been put by Sir Francis Truscott, and I beg to say, therefore, in connection with that, that I protest *in toto* against the inferences drawn in both the petitions which have been read. I had no intention, nor could I have had any intention, of placing any person above the civil and temporal position of the Queen, and I say most distinctly that the word "homage," which has been made use of in one of the petitions, and on which stress has been laid, was used by me in the simplest manner in which that word can be used. I simply meant "respect," and I had no intention in my mind of conveying any other meaning. In answer directly to Sir Francis Truscott, I say this—that, whilst acting entirely on my own responsibility, and having neither asked for nor received advice from any one, I regret that any words of mine should have been, as I think, misinterpreted, and should have given pain to my brethren of the Court of Aldermen or to any of my fellow-citizens. (Cheers.)

The Recorder then put the motion of Sir W. Lawrence, and the Lord Mayor said it had been carried unanimously.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Remenyi will be heard at The Victoria, June 15.

William Bennett, of Cordray's Seattle stock company, was in the city this week.

The ever popular Bobby Gaylor drew a large house last night. The songs were all good and every one was amused at the antics of the inimitable Sport McAllister.

Mrs. Florence in The Mighty Dollar, the play made famous by William Florence, drew a fair house at The Victoria, last Tuesday night. Mrs. Florence gave a very artistic rendition of the leading role, but the support was not what it should have been.

Victoria theatre goers will have an opportunity next week to witness the acting of a person who, in the opinion of Henry Irving, is the greatest comedian in the world. Since Nat Goodwin appeared first on the stage at the Providence Opera House in 1873, he has gained in popular favor, until now his name alone is enough to fill any theater in America. His plays, The Gilded Fool and The Nominee, are said to afford sufficient scope for his great talent. Nat Goodwin's first lines on the stage was in a melodrama called The Bottle. In the first act he was supposed to come on the stage and deliver this speech: "So I have you again, my sweet beauty! Why do you avoid me thus?" He was nearly scared to death, but fortunately the greatest comedian recovered, and lived to amuse thousands of people.

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