

Where the Author of "Pinafore Finds other partner. For instance, the writer may have put a theme in one metre, and His Plots. the composer has a tune in his head which will just suit theme, but will not Mr. W. S. Gilbert is a tall, well-built, handsome man, with greyish white hair and mustache and lively, bright eyes. He and mustache and hypey, brant cyck are received me (writes our representative) in the magnificent marble lobby of the Junior Carlton Club, and his fine bearing would have led a stranger to suppose him to be a military officer, rather than a barrister, until he talks. Then one a barrister, that he tring, sharp man-recognizes at once the crisp, sharp man-ner of conversation which a study of Arthur Sullivan and I did together chieflaw seems to inculcate in a man.

W. S. GILBERT.

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asked him what he considered the become a successful playwright. Well," he replied, thoughtfully, "that opens up a very large subject. They dif-

fer vastly. In my own line I should sum them up as follows: In the first place, the power of catching the public taste; then a thorough knowledge of stagecraft and a gift for stage management; the capacity to invent a plot; the power to create characters; an eye dramatic situation and scenic ef-

"I believe, Mr. Gilbert," I said, "that numbers you have little or no ear for music. Don't you find this interferes with your rhythmical numbers?"

"It is quite true that I have no ear for music, but I have a very sensitive ear for rhythm; it is precisely the dif-ference between time and tune. I am very fond of music, but I don't know a discord when I hear one. On the other hand, the slightest error in time, which would probably escape a musician, would jar most gratingly on my ear. My fondness for music chiefly lies in hearing pieces which are connected in my mind with associations. I would rather hear an unknown soprane singing a song I knew than Patti singing one I did not know. In fact, I am so poor a judge of music that the song appeals to me with infinite greater force than

the singer." "Where do your plots come from, Mr. Gilbert?"

"Plots? Good gracious! where do they | fruit this season. come from? I don't know. A chance remark in conversation, a little accidentstartling plot. Of course I am talking of original plots. I don't call adapting a play or translating a play writing Taking my own plots, for in-

Japanese sword which hangs in my study. 'The Yoemen" of the Guard' by even a more unlikely incident. I had twenty minutes one day to wait at Uxbridge station for a train, and I saw the advertisement of the Tower Furnishing Company, representing a number of beefeaters-why, goodness only knows. It gave me an idea and I wrote the play originally as one of modern life in the Tower of London. Then it suddenly occurred to me to throw the time of it back to that of Queen Elizabeth. Having got one's plot, the next step is to fit in the characters. But this is a very difficult matter, whether he is writing for a

halpen

curtain.

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"No, it is not always easier to write for a non-existent company. One has

after deciding on the characters?"

Sometimes I do this a dozen times; in-

y the dialogue and then fill in the musi-

fit the scansion, and so the lyrics must be altered; each must try to make the other's part as easy as possible. There must be no jealousy, no had feeling be-tween the two. They must be on the best of terms; otherwise there will be no success. And I put down the popu-larity of the 'Gondoliers,' 'Iolanthe,' 'Mily to this fact. He was most kind in this respect. Well, while the composing the f traits necessary to enable one to is going on I complete the dialogue and work up the entire stage management on a model stage. When the rehearsal comes I have the business of each scene written down, and this inspires confi-dence in those one is teaching; they know

or tunes altered by the composer, to fit in with some idea, some intention, of the

that I have a concrete scheme in my head, and generally watch its development with interest and curiosity. "Oh, by the way, I should have told you that as soon as the story is finally

decided on a scenic artist is set to work. fect; and, finally, the faculty to write His plans are carefully modified from readily dialogues, lyrics and musical time to time until a desirable result is obtained. The last step of all is the dress-designing. I always take on my-self to give suggestions in this matternot to tie the dress-designer down, but to help him. In fact, I frequently make rough sketches for all the characters. Sometimes the designer will make use of these, sometimes not.

"As to rehearsals, they are in all three weeks for the artist to study the music; then a fortnight's rehearsals without the music; finally another three of four weeks' rehearsals in position and with the music. The principals are not wearied with the rehearsals until the chorus are perfect in their music."-St. James Gazette.

## **Mission City Jottings.**

## Mission City News. One week from to-day the Mission City

Fruit Growing and Canning Association will meet at Hatzic to discuss the fungous diseases and pests that have led to the destruction of a large amount of the Mission City will have a creamery in a very short time. The importance of upon their finding as to which, the right al incident, a triffing object may suggest a train of thought which develops into a point. Each year will add to its resources A firm from Virginia will soon start

tannery at Mission City. They have been corresponding with the president of stance the 'Mikado' was suggested by a the Board of Trade for some time. Some members of the firm will visit this city during the month of October, and will then finally decide as to their future course

The News publishes a column and half editorial criticism of the latest addition to provincial journalism, Ye Hornet. The criticism is not at all

RUSKIN'S ROMANCE.

How the Great Writer Wedded and Was Divorced.

John Ruskin did a strangely wayward stock company or writing irrespective of thing when he consented to get married. He did a most erratic and, to the public, a most inexplicable thing when he arranged for his divorce

s office Four of ether with Ten post-paid Any ETTER. By Na-OF COLDE By Charlotte M. D FLAG. By MINES. By H. ORLD IN EIGH-BROTHERS. By By Mrs. Henry Rosa Nouchette DWARF. By Sir E. By Miss Mu-LYNN; or, THE By Charlotte M.

TULIP. By Alex-By "The Duch-S MISTAKE. By ISADE. By Rosa CARLET. By A. br. THE DAUGH-By Mrs. Ann S. DAUGHTER, By author of "Dora R OF TYRE. By LOVE STORY. By SIN. By Florence NG. By Captain F GRANADA. By VS WILL. By H. LOWE. By W. ARGAIN. By Mrs. 'S DARLING. By N GIPSY. By Alex-ERING HEIR. By D WEED. By Miss GHFARE. By Chas. illins. HOGGARTY DIA-ackeray. well printed and They are sold regu-cents each, so that eaders to buy them alue. It is a chance ts of fiction at mere-

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books first received, f books first received, rs in the above list hother supply will be ks' time. All orders f the missing novels arrival of new supply-account for any delay selving books.) IMES.

ctoria, B. C.

too free a hand. But with a stock com-He had accepted some of the loftiest pany it is hard to make the characters traditions about womanhood that men seem original. Writing for the Savoy sometimes read and talk about, and he I had to keep the idiosyncrasies of Rutlooked for his ideal companion. One land Barrington, Rosina Brandram and night he met her in the drawing room of the others constantly before me. I used a London friend, who, without his knowto invent a perfectly fresh character ing it, had brought the young lady to each time for George Grossmith; but meet the eyes of the great writer. he always did it in his own way-most It was a June night; he was 35, and excellent in itself, crisp and smart, but 'G.-G.' to the end. Consequently every she looked like a Greek goddess. He was dazzled. She was a tall, one said: 'Why, Grossmith always has graceful girl of 19, with a face and figure the same character'; whereas if different as faultless as one of the statues of old. individuals had acted them, each would No one ever expected Ruskin to fall in have been distinctive. It was no fault love, and he did not. She was poor and of Grossmith's, than whom a more amineeded a home and its comforts, and so able and zealous collaborator does not they were married. exist. It arose from the fact that his

Their wedded life was peaceful, friendindividuality was too strong to be conly, kindly to the highest degree, but there was not a spark of affection to enlighten "What is your next step, Mr. Gilbert, their existence. She admired the great man she had married and was grateful for the wealth and comfort he showered "I write out the play as a story, just on her. He worshipped her as he would as though and as carefully as though the marble made life-like by the sculptor's were to be published in that form.

then try to divide it into acts. I chisel. There was nothing human about the think two acts the right number for life they led as husband and wife, and comic opera At least my experienceshe was a woman who, in her heart, and that is thirty years old-teaches me like all true women, laughed at the traso. Sometimes, of course, the original ditions that made her sex love distant story does not fall readily into two acts, worship. and so requires modification. Well, I

One day Ruskin brought an artist to put it by for a fortnight or more, and then rewrite the whole thing without paint his wife's picture. And the man referring to the first copy. I find that was Millais, and he was a bright, cheery, handsome fellow, human every inch of have omitted some good things that him, with a great and absorbing love for were in the first edition, and have introduced some other good things that the beautiful and a willingness to tell of were not in it. I compare the two, put his love. them both aside and write it out again.

He began to paint the portrait of the magnificent woman, and when he had finished it he was in love with his friend's deed, the general public have no idea of the trouble it takes to produce a play wife

that seems to run so smoothly and so Woman like she saw it, and perhaps naturally. One must work up to a good she was not full of sorrow and reproach. It was the first tribute of real manly I believe very strongly in this, love that had ever been laid at her feet. although I never take up any controver-And Ruskin! His wide eyes saw the sies, but simply go my own way on my romance that was weaving around those own lines. The last impression is altwo lives, and his heart realized how litways the strongest, and an audience will often pardon a feeble, wearisome act for tle affection he had to lavish on the woman whom he had made his wife. one dramatic climax at its conclusion. I

How he told her the story of his pride can generally judge now what will have in her and the sacrifice he was to make a good effect; sometimes, but very rarely, while she lay prone at his feet is one of it is spoiled by the interpreters. They the things which only he or she could always do their best, but they occasiontell. ally fail to realize my intentions.

The fact is that for comic opera, many It is difficult to obtain a divorce in artists, especially tenors and sopranos, England, but John Ruskin procured it for her, and one bracing morning in the are necessarily engaged who are singers rather than actors, and it is not to be early winter, a month after the divorce expected that carefully written comedy was granted, Ruskin stood beside the ialogue will receive full justice at their couple in one of London's quiet churches ands. It is as though one called on and saw them made man and wife. the Haymarket to perform an opera. That was a good many years ago, and

Critics do not seem to realize this diffisince then Millais has become rich and culty, and frequently pronounce a scene famous and is now Sir John and his to be dull because it is ineffectively actwife is Lady Millais. ed by a couple of mere concert singers. The warmest, sturdiest friend the

"Well, to go on with the writing of struggling painter had in his toiling days the play. I next sketch out quite roughwas the man whose wife he had married, and through all the years of Millais' cal numbers as I feel inclined. I do not later success and greater honor John Rusattempt to write them in order, but just kin has been the welcome guest and alas the humor takes me-one here, one most daily visitor to the man and wothere: a sad one when I feel depressed, man whose lives he so unselfishly crowna bright one when I am in a happy mood. ed with happiness. When at last all those of the first act

It is a strange story and the world are done it is sent to the composer to knows little about it, and some men have be set to music, with a copy of the rough condemned him as some women have sketch of the dialogue to show him how censured her. But the two men and that the different songs hang together. I one woman who knew best have been generally like reading it over to the comhappy and contented with the change poser, so as to give him my idea of the that John Ruskin's pure unselfishness rhythm, which, as a matter of course, brought into their lives. And so the e varies at his pleasure. There must world should not complain.-St. Louis e perfect good fellowship between the Republican.

writer and the composer, as there is much give-and-take to be managed. Metres have to be changed by the writer, Try Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.

ing therein for a long space of time, to wit, for four months, and taking and selling the plaintiff's goods and chattels fraudulent and void as against the cred- ing that the interpleader issue between therein to the plaintiff's damage of \$15,-000.

that on the 5th of January, 1888, the defendant as sheriff entered the plaintiff's shop and made a seizure and levy on goods therein to the amount of \$370 to satisfy an execution issued out of the county court of Victoria in British Columbia at the suit of a firm of Turner, Beeton & Co. against one Atwell King, and placed in the hands of the sheriff to be executed. On the 6th January, 1888, the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant that he claimed to be the owner of the goods so seized and paid to the defendant \$395 as security for the said judgment debt, interest and all costs in case the plaintiff should fail to establish his ownership of the said goods; and thereupon the defendant then withdrew from the possession of the goods seized under the said writ of exe cution. On the same 6th day of Jannary, 1888, the defendant as such sheriff made another seizure of goods in the said shop to the value of \$550 to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia at the suit of the Bank of British Columbia against the said Atwell King. These seizures were made upon the contention that the goods so seized were the goods of King, the defendant in said actions. The plaintiff having given notice to the defendant that he claimed that the goods so seized under the said execution at the suit of the Bank vs. King were the goods of the plaintiff, the defendant upon the 14th January, 1888, obtained an order of the said Supreme Court in the suit of the Bank of British Columbia vs. King, which order is not produced, but whereby, it appears, by a bond by way of security given in pursuance thereof, to have been ordered that on payment of \$550 into court by the said plaintiff, or upon his giving security to the satisfaction of one of the judges of the said court for the payment of the same amount by the plaintiff according to the direction of any rule or order to be made in the said cause and upon payment to the defendant of possession money and expenses from the said 6th January the said defendant should withdraw from the possession of the goods and chattels seized by him under the said writ of execution, and that unless such payment should be made or such security be given the said defendant should proceed to sell the said. goods and chattels so seized and pay the proceeds of such sale after deducting the expenses and possession money from the date of the said order into court in the said cause to abide further order, and that the parties should proceed to the trial of an issue in which the said Davies should be plaintiff and the Bank of British Columbia the defendant; and that the question to be tried should be whether at the time of such seizure the said goods and chattels seized were, or any part was, the property of the plaintiff. Subsequently (the terms of the said order having been complied with by the plaintiff upon his part) the defendant in compliance with the said order upon his part

present action, and not, as I think, withabandoned possession of the said goods seized under the said writ of execution

at the suit of the Bank of British Columbia vs. King.

rant a judgment to the effect that the by ordered, and therefore the order in said conveyance by King to Davies was the rescinding order that (notwithstanditors of King, and that by reason thereof the goods and chattels action should be brought by Davies so seized were not the prop- against the sheriff in respect of the seiz-The facts of the case appear to be erty of Davies, but that notwithstanding ure made by the sheriff under the exethe judge who tried the issue upon such answers of the jury rendered a judgment to that effect against Davies upon such issue, the plea of that judgment by way of estoppel to the present action would be bad in substance and could

in the County Court was brought under constitute no bar whatever to the presthe provisions of a statute of the legisent action. Now we have before us, lature of British Columbia, viz: Ch. 7 of though not in the form of such a plea the statutes of 1885, sec. 53, as amendby way of estoppel, what were the questions which were submitted to the jury ed by statutes of 1887, ch. 9, which er acted that by leave of the court upon upon the trial of said interpleader issue and the answers of the jury, whereby it affidavit or other proof satisfactory to appears that such answers did not war- any County Court judge that a party rant a judgment against Davies in the about to be summoned was about to abscond or defraud any of his creditors, a interpleader issue to the effect that he had no property in the goods and chat- summons might be made returnable in such time from the service thereof as tels there in question by reason of the such judge might direct, and that such conveyance whereby the said goods and summons might also issue when the party chatels were transferred and conveyed has absconded, and that whenever a by King to Davies, having been fraudusummons should issue under the section lent and void as against the creditors of King. The jury'found as a matter of that the suit should be deemed and taken fact in answer to the only questions sub- to be brought on behalf of all the credmitted to them upon which the title of itors of the party summoned, and that Davies to the goods in question mainly any execution or process in the nature depended, that Davies had purchased of an execution should enure to the benefit of all the creditors of the them from King for his own benefit, and that he had no knowledge of King hav- party so summoned, and that such and the like proceedings might be ing had any intention to apply the purhad and taken thereon as upon a credchase money paid by Davies for the goods itor's suit brought in the Supreme Court and chattels so purchased by him to to some of his (King's) creditors in prefof British Columbia, and it was further

suggested that under the provisions of erence of others. this statute the interpleader issue in the Another of the questions submitted to County Court and the judgment therein the jury appears open to the question operated and enured to the benefit of whether it was relevant to the issue beall the creditors of King and constituted ing tried, but to which I make reference a bar to the present action; but what to by reason of the answer of the jury the statute says is that the suit in the thereto, which was really favorable ra-ther than otherwise to the title of Da-County Court and any execution issued therein should so operate and enure, not vies. The jury were asked to say whethat an incidental proceeding at the suit ther Davies paid King the purchase money of the goods purchased by him in of a stranger such as an interpleader isorder to enable King to prefer two of his sue, or ordered to be tried in respect of creditors named Green and Strouss in a matter within the limited jurisdiction preference to his other creditors? To of the County Court, should operate and which the jury answered "Yes," adding enure to the benefit of all the creditors of the defendant in the County Court that they so answered the question in the affirmative because they said Da- | case, so as to determine the title to the vies did not then know that King had property claimed adversely to them to an amount of thousands or of hundreds of any other creditors. Upon these answers the learned Chief thousands of dollars in excess of the Justice of British Columbia rendered jurisdiction of the County Court. The

statute is susceptible of no such construcjudgment against Davies in the interpleader issue in the County Court case, tion. Upon the whole I am of opinion. which judgment was maintained by the the reasons already given, that the ap-Supreme Court of British Columbia acting as a court of appeal from judgments peal must be allowed with costs, and rendered in the County Court. The that the judgment rendered in favor of learned Chief Justice, who also tried the the plaintiff by the' learned Chief Justice who tried the case must be restored

with costs. out reason, expressed a doubt of the correctness of his former judgment, and How to Get "Sunlight" Picture being of opinion that the judgment rendered in the interpleader issue was not a bar to the present action, rendered judgment for the plaintiff with \$9,151 damages. This judgment a majority of the Supreme Court of British Columbia has set aside and rendered judgment for the defendant upon the ground that the judgment in the interpleader issue in

the County Court is a conclusive bar to the present action. The judgment in that interpleader is you leave the end address carefully. sue, if it had been appealable to this court, would not, in my opinion, have

If you would be prepared for cholera take the best possible care of your general health. If your tongue is coated use Esel-jay's Liver Lozenges. been maintained. Not having been so appealable, the judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia was conclu-

Davies and the bank never was tried) no STAMINAL cution at the suit of the bank vs. King Is a Food and a Tonic combined. was ultra vires, and that order can have

no operation as a bar to the present ac-

tion'.

It contains the feeding qualities of Beef and Wheat and the tonic It was in like manner suggested that qualities of Hypophosphites in the the action of Turner & Beeton vs. King form of a

> Palatable Beef Tea. **MILK GRANULES** Is the Perfect ... Mother's Milk

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Cures by Electric Light.

Now the electricians have advanced the proposition that electric light has curative properties. The new apparatus is arranged to throw rays of electric light upon the whole or any part of the body. The doctors all know that ozone is a powerful disinfectant. Dr. Ohlmueller, the Berlin expert, has killed the typhus bacillus in two minutes with ozone, and the cholera bacillus in five minutes. It is known that the transmission of the electric current through the atmosphere converts the oxygen into ozone. A thunder-storm clears the air. On such established facts as these the electricians base their claims that the electric light has a curative property.

When the rays are directed from this apparatus to any part of the body the effect is to increase the circulation and to bring on a copious perspiration where the light strikes. If it is desired to treat some particular part of the body, the screens and reflectors are adjusted so that the electric light is thrown to that part alone. If general treatment, as well as local application, is wanted, the patient sits with his back to the apparatus. The specific rays are thrown upon the diseased spot and the general electric light is thrown upon the whole body. Different colored lights are employed for different diseases. For some cases the electric light is thrown through blue glass. For special effect on the blood red electric lights are used, and for results on the nervous system the color is yellow. Sun baths are as old as the hills. Electric light baths are something entirely new. The doctors examined the contrivances with a good deal of interest. The astonishing claim is made by the electricians that this treatment is more rapid in its action than drugs. They tell great things of what it has done for gripstricken patients. There is almost nothing to which the electric light treatment is not applied.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Are you subject to sick headache? Use Eseijay's Liver Lozenges. They will cure

How to Get "Sunlight" Picture Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Lim-ited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost Ic. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

for

