

paper printed in a new dress—a dress-suit, as it were—expressly ordered and manufactured for it. Other papers growl about lack of support, but THE HOME JOURNAL maintains a discreet silence and keeps on building, and at this moment it has so far out-distanced all other weekly publications in British Columbia as to render competition futile and something to be laughed at.

THE HOME JOURNAL has received many communications in which the writers have protested against the lady who will go to the theatre, the lecture and the concert with a marvel in millinery on her head, which is very pretty to look at, but not the precise attraction for which the people behind her paid their admission fees. Victoria is not the only city in Canada in which this custom prevails, for I learn from the *Montreal Star* that "many and many a man (in Montreal) has permanently damaged his temper trying to get an idea of the performance in progress on the stage by looking through the unstable tunnels of vision roofed in 'my lady's bonnet' as she sat in front of him." It sometimes happens that lady No. 1 is compelled to dodge the bonnet of another lady stationed with her millinery barricade in front of her; and in that case the man behind the hindermost bonnet is reduced to despair—if not driven to drink. A revolutionary correspondent of anarchistic tendencies proposes that on some climacteric evening the men at the theatre wear their hats—high hats, low hats, broad hats and "busbies"—by way of spectacular protest. Joking aside, however, it would be a very easy thing for ladies to remove their bonnets during the performance, when they wear them at all; and it would promote good will and even temperament on all sides. In justice to many ladies it should also be remarked that some of them do remove their hats before

entering the Victoria Theatre, and Manager Jamieson has consulted their wants by fixing up with mirrors, etc., a considerable space at the entrance to his house of amusement.

Within the last week the people of Manitoba have been shocked by two deliberate and tragical suicides. According to the *Manitoba Free Press*, the reason given for the rash act, in each case, was adversity. Both men were Englishmen, who had come to Canada to better their fortune, but whose courage deserted them before they had overcome the preliminary difficulties that confront every stranger who comes to fill an empty purse in a strange land. Commenting on the circumstances surrounding these suicides, the paper quoted above says: "According to the Ingersoll code of honor, it may be a brave deed for a man to blow out his brains, when he encounters an apparently insuperable obstacle to success; but as every man, whose fortunes have grown with the history of this new country, knows very well, there is a better and braver way to overcome adversity, a way that leads on to a successful career, and that is by meeting each misfortune with sturdy fearlessness and indomitable perseverance. There are persons in Manitoba—individual instances each reader, doubtless recalls—who have reached this city without one cent; men who are now leading citizens, who sawed wood and distributed bills, to stave off starvation; professional men, now living in comfort, who piled slabs, shovelled sidewalks and hammered planks as corporation men, before they would show the white feather to redoubled blows of misfortune. It is of such stuff success is made; and he who comes to a new and strange country to better his fortune must be prepared to brave as many difficulties as a soldier on the battle-field braves dangers. His pluck should be as unconquerable

and his ingenuity as alert as an Arctic explorer's."

On his return from the Old Country to Montreal, Sir Donald A. Smith was presented with an address by a delegation from the Sir John A. Macdonald Club, of that city. There was a thorough ring of Canadian sentiment about Sir Donald A. Smith's reply. The good knight remarked: "While a Scotchman and a loyal subject to Her Majesty, I am at the same time thoroughly, I hope, a Canadian. Fifty years and more spent in Canada ought surely to make me so, and if I am wanting in that feeling which ought to fill the heart of every Canadian, I should be more than ungrateful for all the thoughtful considerations I have received during the many years I have been in Canada. We have a very great country, and I am sure you will all agree with me that it ought to be our earnest and everyday endeavor to add to its greatness and its importance. That we can best do by playing our part, as far as our ability will permit us, in everything that is calculated to advance its interest. It is not for us as Canadians to say, 'Look here, and see what we can do,' or 'Look there, and see what we can do;' it is for us to go quietly on in our work, and leave for those who come after us to feel that we in our day did our duty as best we could. It no doubt is in this way that a great nation is made, and it is this that will enable us, more and more to take our place with the people of both Europe and America." Sir Donald referred in a most enthusiastic manner to the life's work of the statesman, whose name the club bears. He remarked:—"When on our recent visit to England myself and Lady Smith had the privilege of a conversation with Lady Macdonald, and she told me that one of the great pleasures she had when travelling about from one part of the coun