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SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1894.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

*"I must have liberty,
Withal as large a charter as the wind—
To blow on whom I please."*

CONTINUALLY developments are
being made which serve to show that
the labor element in the United States
has, with the advent of the bad times, be-
come antagonized to the employers—not
as a whole, it is true, but to those of them
who, in addition to reducing wages on the
plea of the existing depression, have in-
troduced the foreign element to supersede
native labor. This has been especially
manifested in Pennsylvania, where the
Molly Maguires have given place to men
quite as determined in their intentions
and fully as forcible in their methods.
That things have come to this pass is a
matter of much regret; but experience
has shown that in economic as well as
political matters crises have to be reached
before reform commences. Sometimes
the reformers themselves become in a
sense reformed off the face of the earth,
and only a partial step is taken in the
direction in which they have led. Down
South, since the war, in some States, the
endeavor was to in every way dishabilitate
the negro, who, however, was to a certain
extent proof against the "hot plowshares."
Then again, the Italian element has been
the object of hate, and the developments
in Louisiana of a few years ago occasioned
serious international misunderstandings.

Recently, the feeling against the
"Dagoes," as they are termed, has, in the
great coal State, been the cause of another
difficulty, the result being that in com-
pliance with the demands of 3,000 excited
individuals, who were quite ready to pro-
ceed to extremities, the great Pennsyl-

vania Railway Company has been forced
to promise not to employ "foreigners"
upon certain extensions that were being
carried out. The temper of the working
classes in that section at least is fevered,
and no doubt the germs are working else-
where which at any time may develop
troublesome symptoms. In so far as con-
cerns this Province, THE HOME JOURNAL
has ever advocated that the rights of our
wage earners should first be considered,
and it persists in that view of the case, and
would advise that in no way should
ground be given to the people for consider-
ing that their claims are not paramount
in the eyes of the authorities or of those
who individually employ labor—skilled or
otherwise.

One of the grand mistakes made by
workingmen when airing their supposed
grievances against capital is that the very
existence of capital is the chief obstacle
to their advancement. The truth is that
capital is the least of the forces against
which labor has to contend. There are
forces far more powerful than capital
that take advantage of labor; forces that
at the same time take advantage of
capital—the forces of intellect and will. If
all capital, all money, all wealth, so-called,
should be utterly destroyed at one fell
blow, what would be the result? Simply
that industrial society would reorganize
itself on much the same lines, and give
its highest rewards, as usual, to men of
the highest ability, and the lowest to
those, as in the past, who could con-
tribute nothing but muscular force to
the creation of new capital. Indefatigable
resolution and hard self-denial would,
slowly, perhaps, but surely, make the
conquering force of will a social power.
Capital is created by this genius for
accumulation, and no laws or institutions
that have ever been conceived by man
have availed against it. The man who
lives for the future will survive and
flourish from a pecuniary standpoint; the
man who lives only for the present will
surely perish. Ninety-nine per cent of
the intellect, will, and muscle that enter
the world possess no other capital.
Wherever you find capital there you will
find the greatest number desiring to use
capital, and wherever capital finds most
employment there you will find most
labor. Labor can neither be taxed to de-
struction nor to a point where it ceases to
be productive; but capital is frequently
forced to risk utter destruction and
annihilation in order to be productive.
Labor loses little, and can lose little,
through the devices of intellect; but
capital, very often through the same
devices, lose all. It is the history of
nearly all great capitalists in this country
—the greatest users of capital, the men
in whom superior intellect and will-power

are united and blended harmoniously—
that they come from labor's ranks.
Capital thus constantly changes hands.
The men who to-day hold it are men
whose fathers or grandfathers accumu-
lated it perhaps, and who are themselves
unable to hold on to it against the
assaults of superior intellect and will.

A just recognition of the dignity of
labor is a necessary inference from the
light and teachings of the carpenter of
Nazareth. That "best of men that ever
wore flesh about him" toiled in the shop
with chips and shavings about his feet
and the implements of his trade on the
bench before him, so entering into
sympathy with the cares and struggles of
workingmen. That sympathy is the most
potent—though oft unrecognized—factor
in the adjustment of the industrial prob-
lems of our time. He taught fair wages
for honest toil. His "golden rule" is the
effective remedy for strikes and lockouts.
Hood's "Song of the Shirt," and Mrs.
Browning's "Cry of the Children" are but
paraphrases of a good Samaritan. Where-
ever the mind that was in Christ Jesus
prevails, the man and his master are
bound to see, face to face, and eye to eye.
And nowhere has that consummation
been more nearly reached than in the
industrial conditions of the new world.
Not that all things are as they should be.
The millenium is still a good ways off.
There are wrongs to be righted and
middle walls of separation to be broken
down. But so long as the leaven is in the
meal there is hope that the lump may be
leavened.

For an accomplishment of general util-
ity there is nothing equal to the art of
telling a good story for either men or
women. To fill in embarrassing pauses,
for heading off an objectionable bit of gos-
sip, a bright anecdote or witty recital of
commonplace adventures is the very best
thing known. Nothing else is so sure to
turn the current of conversation or bring
ease at a strained puncture. Everybody's
interest is attracted and once a story is
started it is really surprising the number
of good stories that will follow from the
most unexpected sources, and a hostess
may find that her most diffident guests
shine in the telling of anecdotes.

Every woman should learn to tell a good
story in a captivating manner. Some
people are naturally good story tellers,
though they may be poor talkers, but if
you are not one of the gifted sort, do your
best to cultivate the art. It may be that
you will have to commence by cultivating
your memory to retain anecdotes, as well
as to acquire the art of telling them grace-
fully, but the sooner you do commence the
better, and you will find lots of opportuni-