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SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 8, 1894.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

ANDREW CARNEGIE is very much like G. M. Pullman and Sir Adolphe Caron. He believes in keeping down the workingmen, and, by the allowance of starvation wages, forcing them into subjection to his exactions and impositions. In the last number of the *Contemporary Review*, Mr. Carnegie, who has crossed the Atlantic to spend among strangers the money which he has wrung from the sweat and the life blood of the workingman on this continent, says that a workingman can live for less in America, if he chooses, than in Great Britain, provided that he will live as frugally. In consequence, he thinks the argument that wages must be higher in America is fallacious. A pound judiciously expended in America on the necessaries of life would, he says, afford the workingman's family more comforts than would the same amount spent in England. "If he will live as frugally," says Mr. Carnegie, "why should he?" say I.

The emigrants from the old land come across the Atlantic to benefit their conditions; but many of them have found such plutocrats as Messrs. Carnegie and Pullman, and snobocrats like Sir Adolphe Caron far more tyrannical and oppressive than the old world aristocrats, against whom many, who have no knowledge on the subject, cry out. What does Carnegie know about a pound judiciously expended? He may have known at one

time, but at present he would appear to have forgotten all about it. Even were he disposed to live as frugally as in the Old Country, no man could do it here. The money will not go as far, no matter how it is fixed.

The action of the Dominion Postmaster-General in cutting off the provisional allowance of the Victoria letter-carriers, thereby reducing the salary of each man to \$29.10, per month is being condemned by the citizens of all shades of politics. Everyone knows that it is impossible for a married man to maintain himself respectably on this sum. The *Commercial Journal*, in its last issue, thus takes Sir Adolph Caron to task:

"We cannot see how it would be possible to reprobate too strongly the course of the Dominion Postoffice authorities in still further cutting down the salaries of the letter carriers. With the provisional allowance of \$10 per month their stipend has been only \$40 per month—itsself insufficient to support a wife and family honestly and respectably. Nevertheless, Sir Adolphe Caron and his deputies and assistants have deemed it wise and in the interests of the public to knock off the \$10 and bring down the men's salaries to \$30 or rather \$29.10 per month, deducting the sum of 90 cents as contribution to the superannuation fund. Does the Minister think that this is the proper way to secure and retain an honest and efficient service? In a word, does he think \$29.10 per month sufficient to remove a man from the temptation of taking what is not his own in order to supply the natural wants of those who are near and dear to and dependent upon him? Besides the letter-carriers, there are two messengers and fourteen clerks who have had their provisional allowance taken away—a grand encouragement to efficient service. Sir Adolphe, perhaps, wants to introduce something like a Chinese service or to have sent out here from the East men who have been accustomed to work cheaply, because the low cost of living has enabled them to do so. Sir Adolphe, we know, belongs to a race that is accustomed to live cheaply and to have but few ambitions, and it is possibly his desire to have some of them exported here, the mills of New England being practically closed to them for the present, at least. But as the old saying had it, we want employment for the people we have already here. We have no desire that they should be driven away to make room for Sir Adolphe Caron's proteges or, probably worse, for Chinamen, who, as a rule, earn more money than the sleek and well-fed Department at Ottawa allows to its half starved carriers here. Less than a dollar a day for a white man whose honesty, intelligence and courteousness

must be his leading characteristics! God, help us all from the Government at Ottawa, if this be a sample of its enlightenment, not to say humanity. We wonder what Mr. Laurier will have to say on the subject when he comes here. He does not put on half as many frills and tucks as the gentleman who heads the post office service, but we venture to think that in this connection he will not hesitate to denounce the action for which his compatriot is responsible. This reduction is a contemptible, picayune piece of business that would only be authorized by men who are utterly ignorant of the requirements and conditions of the Province, or whose souls are no bigger than that of the most filthy parasite that frequents the most disgusting and uncleanly of men."

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, and party will arrive in this city to-night. On Monday night Victorians for the first time will be given an opportunity of listening to this great Canadian gem of intellectual power. Mr. Laurier is perhaps the nearest approach to a great orator we have in Canada. It is remarked by the *Manitoba Free Press* that immediately in the House of Commons when he rises to speak, silence is the watchword and strict attention is, from the commencement to the end, given to his remarks, and these remarks, seldom, if ever, are misplaced or offensive. Always with grace, with gentlemanly bearing, with the appearance of a leader, with dignity he addresses and replies to his opponents, and never fails to acquit himself as is becoming the most refined, the most talented. Having for years displayed extraordinary talents as a speaker, a debater, a parliamentarian, inside and outside of the house, he was, on the retirement of Hon. Edward Blake from the leadership of the Liberal party in 1887, appointed to that position which he still holds to the entire satisfaction of his followers, and with respect and consideration of those who occupy seats on the Government side of the house. So highly is Mr. Laurier esteemed for his justice and rectitude of opinion that on disputed questions of privilege and conduct of business an appeal from the leader of the Opposition seldom fails to meet with support from the ministerial benches and general speaking acquiescence from the Government. The personality of the man is striking and attractive. His figure is tall, slight and graceful. His face is noble and full of feeling. His gestu-