

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA HOME JOURNAL.

Devoted to Social, Political, Literary, Musical and Dramatic Gossip.

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA HOME JOURNAL is published every Saturday morning at 77 Johnson street, Victoria. Subscription, \$1.00, invariably in advance.

CORRESPONDENTS—THE HOME JOURNAL is desirous of securing a reliable correspondent in every town in British Columbia—one whose letters will present a complete and accurate record of the social happenings in his or her locality.

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SATURDAY DECEMBER 1, 1894.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

THERE has been a considerable falling off in the oyster products of the Maritime provinces of the Dominion, the figures for 1893 being 49,480 barrels, valued at \$148,440, compared with 54,555 barrels, valued at \$168,569 in 1892, the prospects being that there will be a still greater reduction. It may be wondered whether the omniscient Mr. Wilmot knows anything more about oysters than how to eat them. It is thought that in the multitude of his accomplishments he is or ought to be able to do something to prevent this heavy loss in the natural productions of those of the sister provinces much nearer his headquarters than is British Columbia. If Mr. Wilmot's sympathies go out at all in their direction, the picture of the poor provincials stretching out their hands and calling on him to come over and help them could easily be suggested. The

he is

not wanted here is very certain, still there is no objection to his trying his hand in the East.

James E. Cutler, superintendent of the testing department of the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company, of Pittsfield, Mass., while examining a transformer the other day, took hold of two wires which carried a current of 4,600 volts, and, to all appearances, was instantly killed. Acting on the suggestion of Dr. d'Arsouval, of Paris, that a person struck down by a powerful electric current should be treated as one drowned is treated, those near Mr. Cutler when he fell set about restoring respiration by working the arms and diaphragm to the time of natural breathing. At the end of seven minutes Mr. Cutler regained consciousness, and, though badly burned on the hands, was able to resume work next day. It is pointed out by scientists discussing this case that voltage does not express the force of the current. Voltage expresses the pressure, while amperage expresses the volume of the current. A current may have high voltage, but low amperage, not sufficient to kill a man. The difference between the voltage and the amperage of an electric current is illustrated in this way by Dr. A. H. Goelet, of New York: Suppose two streams of water running from a reservoir several hundred feet high, one stream a foot in diameter, the other having the diameter of a needle. The pressure in both would be the same, since the pressure of water in all directions is equal, but the difference in volume would be such that while the needle stream

would not knock a man down the larger one would crush him.

The people of Pender Island are quite elated over the prospects of coal mining. They are fully convinced that the coal which has been discovered will prove to be in very considerable quantity and of a quality quite as good as that on Vancouver Island. In fact, they have already made up their minds that such is the case. They believe that if their expectations thus far are attained it will only be a short time before a mine is opened, the Oriental and Australian, and other vessels calling there to take coal, and numerous others, doing a prosperous business in distributing to points of consumption. THE HOME JOURNAL should like to see their hopes fulfilled to their utmost limit, and in the meantime it congratulates the islanders on their prospects thus far.

Within the past few weeks two more newspapers published in this Province have passed over the great divide, and now fill a "long felt want" in the newspaper graveyard. THE HOME JOURNAL has made it an invariable rule to "speak no ill of the dead," but in referring to the demise of its contemporaries, it may be excused from pointing with pardonable pride to the fact that to-day, with one exception, it is the oldest weekly paper in this Province. Its prosperity is commensurate with its success as an ideal family newspaper. Its circulation is growing, and with this issue it offers as another proof of its success, financially and otherwise, a

K O D A K S A F E T Y L M O A

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

try to another (she has travelled a good deal in England and Scotland, but especially in Scotland) was hearing the appreciative terms in which her husband was spoken of wherever she went. She found that there was a knowledge of him and his work such as we have little idea of here; it had reached to all parts of the country, and she said that for his sake she received kindnesses and considerations which she could not have expected to be shown to any person when travelling. In his lifetime Sir John Macdonald might have accepted a peerage, but he felt that it was his duty to remain and work where he could do the most good. Consequently he put aside all personal considerations, and continued to do his duty in that sphere where he could be most useful."

From the reports in the papers it would appear as if more interest than heretofore would be manifested in the municipal elections in the cities in this Province. Vancouver is moving in this direction, as are also New Westminster and Nanaimo. Here in Victoria we have the Civic Improvement Association, the object of which is to overturn the existing order of things completely. It is understood that Victoria, always in the lead in matters of this character, will have another association which will run independent candidates of its own. The movers in this new association contend that the Civic Improvement organization is not by any means a representative combination, and that its object is not altogether a desire to improve. The Board of Trade is certainly a representative body and should it, even at this late day, undertake to perform something of real lasting benefit, why should it not be encouraged? It will occur to many that Victoria cannot have too many "improvement" associations, and THE HOME JOURNAL, as in the case of the Civic Improvement Associ-

ations, hopes to be able to tender its congratulations to the new organization at the earliest possible day. Let the good work proceed.

In these dull times it does not take much to cause a little agitation. The *Colonist* of Sunday last was, perhaps inadvertently, the means of illustrating this fact. On the hypothesis that "there is seldom fire without smoke," the editor of the great morning daily undertook to erect a big chimney, in his imagination, and invited the public to behold its imperfections, pointing out that it is "so low that the smoke will be a nuisance to those living in the vicinity." This imaginary chimney was that of the new electric works, and that classic locality known as Turret Rock was on last Sabbath visited by scores of people who had never before set foot on the historic spot. The attraction was, of course, the chimney. But, alas! there was no chimney to be seen, because there was no chimney there. Very many of the visitors felt sadly disappointed, whilst others took it all as a good joke, and resolved to make capital out of it. The general greeting for the rest of the day was: "Did you see the chimney?" "What chimney?" "Why, the chimney at the new power house. Its so low that you can't see the building through the smoke from it. You ought to go down and see it." And away would go another to see that awful chimney—and become profane. According to the *Colonist* "the chimney is not properly built." That's a fact, as everyone who inspected it on Sunday will testify.

Unfortunately there are not many of our city thoroughfares adorned by trees. To my mind there is nothing so pleasing at any season of the year along the streets of a city, and more especially in residential quarters. In other cities the greatest care is taken of

these "things of beauty," and so stringent are the laws for their preservation enforced, that a branch dare not be removed except with the consent of the official whose duty it is to see that the trees are properly attended to. I happened to take a stroll along Pandora Avenue the other day, and was positively grieved to find that a number of those beautiful horse chestnuts which used to adorn the place had been removed. I should like to know at whose instigation this piece of sacrilege was perpetrated. Were those shade trees public or private property? Public property I should imagine, seeing that they grew on the public domain. And yet I have not heard a single protest raised against their removal. "What is everybody's business, is nobody's business," and on this principle, I suppose, the axe was plied. How often have I admired those once beautiful trees, budding in the spring, blooming in the summer, or tinged in the varied hues of autumn. What a pity they should have been removed. Nothing is now left of them but some dozen stumps peering several inches above ground—stunted monuments to the bad taste of those at whose instigation the avenue has been robbed of what contributed to its name and beauty.

Now that His Excellency the Governor General and his amiable lady have left this fair province of ours, we revert to the usual humdrum of everyday life, and even cease to observe the first rule of the ordinary mutual-admiration society. I am rather inclined to bless my stars that I am not a governor-general, for I could never bear the load of public sentiment and storm of congratulations which would be heaped upon me. Addresses innumerable were presented from public bodies, private bodies, friendly societies, unfriendly societies, unions and disunions, school children and school teachers. What a wonderful language

is ours? I never dreamt that there were so many adjectives in the dictionary, or that *caed mille failthe* could possibly be expressed in so many pleasant words. And his poor excellency! He meant to say "thank you" in reply to each and every address, and yet he had to beat around the bush and speak for hours to get at it. But I suppose this virtue of bearing what would be to an ordinary man persecution, is inherited by Governor General's and such exalted beings. Is their life an enviable one? They cannot see things as others see them—they have not the opportunity. Before a distinguished visitor arrives in a city, special preparations are made for the reception, and he sees everything in its best shape. Public institutions have to be visited, and they no doubt are made to look their best for the occasion—everything, in fact, is presented in bright colors. But the visit over, things are seen as they are, not as they ought to be. It is the latter view the visitor gets.

Sir Charles H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will reach here within a few days. The Young Conservatives of Winnipeg are arranging a reception for Sir Charles on his return to that city from the coast, and no doubt other cities along the C. P. R. will follow suit. I have not heard if any movement in this direction is being made by Victoria Conservatives. Sir Charles is an eloquent speaker, and no doubt he would be able to brush away a few of Laurier's "freedom in trade" theories. By all means let us hear Sir Charles. "This is no sapling chance sown by the fountain; the longer it stands the firmer it grows."

This paper is in receipt of several letters in reply to "A King's Daughter." For various reasons, with the exception of the letter signed "S. L. W.," which fol-

lows this paragraph, it was considered prudent to deny them publication. The one signed "Scarlet Woman," from the fact of its insolent tone, could not be published under any circumstances, but for the information of the writer it may be said "A King's Daughter" is a woman, and a respectable woman. A careful perusal of her letter should have revealed the fact that she has the merit of frankness, and despises hypocrisy. The following is "S. L. W.'s" letter:

"SIR.—Will you allow me a small space in your valuable paper to touch upon a few points which struck me on reading the letter published in your issue of last Saturday, from a "King's Daughter," and touching the question of social evil. It was with much surprise that I read the sentence: "I loathe fallen women as I loathe a running sore." Is it possible that a woman calling herself a Christian (the title "King's Daughter," I presume implies that fact) can hold for one moment so uncharitable a sentiment? I think she will find that Christ through all his teachings, condemns more severely the sins of uncharitableness and hypocrisy than that for which our "fallen sisters," as they are termed, suffer so severely. Those amongst us whose surroundings have been such as almost to prevent the possibility of a deviation from the orthodox paths of rectitude, must not dare to sit in judgment upon the lives of those less fortunate women, of whose circumstances, dispositions and temptations we can know nothing, and the misery of whose lives none but themselves can realize. My heart is indeed full of pity for the wives and children, but also for my "fallen sisters," for they are as much a part of humanity as the so called virtuous, and I hold firmly to the belief that it is only through women joining hands together and helping women, of whatever class, that any change for the better can take place in the

present social conditions, and not by loathing one set of victims of such conditions.—S.L.W."

As a delicate acknowledgement of my deep friendship for President Robert Irving, of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society, and as a slight recognition of the anniversary of Scotland's patron saint, I publish in another column a letter from the *London Times*, which gives a beautiful word picture of the famous relief of Lucknow. I have not the honor of being a Scotchman myself, but I can assure my Scotch friends, as a man who in his time has rendered some trifling service to his country and Queen, that the music of the bagpipes is dearer to me than that which is produced on any other musical instrument. In Britain's history the pibroch has played a noble part.

Sir Adolphe Caron's decision to hold back the provisional allowance from the striking post office clerks and mail carriers will not have the effect of redeeming his reputation in this city. Sir Adolphe, by his action, has demonstrated that in addition to his other bad qualities, he is a tyrant. It was not the fault of the letter carriers that they struck. After making repeated applications to the Postmaster-General to redress their grievances, they were compelled to quit work in order that their case should receive attention. It looks as if Postmaster-General Caron had about completed the process of self-strangulation.

The annual social dance of Court Vancouver, No. 5,755, A. O. F., will be held in A.O.U.W. hall, on Wednesday, Dec. 12th. Richardson's orchestra will be in attendance.

On account of slim attendance, the debate advertised to take place under the auspices of the Diocesan Literary and Scientific Society, Tuesday evening, was adjourned.

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—AND—
NEW YEAR
PRESENTS.**

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**HOLIDAY
GIFTS
FOR OLD
AND YOUNG**

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The St. Andrew's Society banquet, at the Driad Hotel, last evening, was, as usual, a grand success.

The Mythosis Club have opened their season, and hold weekly dances in Harmony Hall, Monday evenings.

The Victoria Theatre Orchestra dance in the A.O.U.W. hall, last Thursday evening, was a grand success.

The Sir William Wallace Society celebrated St. Andrew's Day with a concert and dance in their hall last evening.

A number of young men are endeavoring to organize a new dancing club, which will give weekly dances in the A. O. U. W. hall.

The naval officers of H. M. S. Pheasant will give a grand ball on the evening of Dec. 7. Bandmaster Finn will supply the music.

Court Robin Hood, A. O. F., gave a concert and dance at Fairall's Hall Thursday evening. The music was supplied by Bantly family.

The members of the W. C. T. U. held a very pleasant parlor social at the residence of Mrs. Noah Shakespeare, Thursday afternoon.

A birthday party was given by Capt. Keefe, of Collinson Street, last Wednesday evening. Dancing was enjoyed to the strains of Bantly's orchestra.

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THE CASH TAILOR

46 JOHNSON ST.

The Y. M. L., No. 85, gave an At Home last Tuesday evening in Institute Hall. There was card-playing, etc., and the affair was concluded with a little dancing.

A surprise party was given to Mrs. C. F. Gardner, No. 9, Labouchere Street, Thursday evening, the occasion being the anniversary of the birth of that lady. Her friends presented her with a silver tea service.

R. KENNY

Manager for McLennan & McFeely for the last five years; has opened a general house furnishing store at 74 Yates St. and will be pleased to have any of his old customers give him a call.

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN,

IN the pursuit of its inquiries into the physical and psychological nature of woman, a Philadelphia periodical has propounded to a number of the leading ladies of the day the following question:

"At what period of her life is a woman supposed to be at her best, mentally and physically!"

From the San Francisco *Argonaut* we learn that there is a sameness in the answers. Mrs. Amelia A. Barr fixes the period of perfection at from twenty-five to thirty-five. Octave Thanet says that a woman's most attractive years are between thirty and forty. Mrs. Burton Harrison canvassed a number of ladies on the subject; the younger ones named twenty-five as the age of perfection, while those who were older cast their votes for the decayed between thirty and forty. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe thinks that a woman is at her best from twenty to forty. Mrs. Custer holds that, on the average, a woman is most attractive at thirty-five. With considerable reservation, Miss Mary E. Wilkins inclines to the belief that, in the temperate zone, the average woman reaches her prime between thirty and forty. Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk declares that in her opinion women are at their best mentally at from thirty to thirty-five, and, though youth is the season of beauty, physical strength reaches its fullest development between twenty-five and forty. Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis declines to state an age, but asserts that every woman is at her best in body and mind at the age when she is most fully occupied with her true work in the world. So Mrs. Madeleine Dahlgren opines that woman is at her best when she is an enlightened and Christian mother. Mrs. Edward Everett Hale—while stating the decade from eighteen to twenty-eight as the period when beauty is at its best—fixes

twenty-five to thirty-five as a woman's prime in physique, and her prime, mentally, at from thirty-five to forty-five.

The lady who seems to have given the most intelligent answer to the query is Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, who says that women differ so widely from each other, both in mind and physique, that no general rule can be laid down for the sex. This is really a philosophic solution of the problem. Some women ripen early, others late; some are in the full bloom of their beauty at twenty, and know as much as they will ever know; while others are prettier after they cross the line of thirty, and do not develop mentally till after thirty-five. In fact, there is no difference in this respect between women and men. Mozart wrote masterpieces when he was in his teens; Titian did not do his best till he was a wrinkled old man. A list of men who attain their prime in boyhood and of other men who, like Du Maurier, did not begin writing masterpieces till they were past middle age, might be extended to indefinite lengths. With proper investigation of dictionaries of biography, a similar list might be compiled of women of mark, if the women gave their ages, but they never do. The usual reference work for contemporaneous biography is called "Men and Women of the Time." In it the ages of the men are always given, but the ages of the women never. For biographical purposes, women apparently have no age.

All the ladies who gave the foregoing opinions are persons of mature age. It is a long time since they were young. Perhaps they have forgotten how charming they were when Strephon wooed and Phyllis blushed. For, while they do not absolutely deny the power of youth and beauty, they admit it grudgingly, as a thing quite subordinate to maturity of judgment. Yet, as a matter of

fact, the most influential who have lived have owed in great part their influence to their personal charms. It is rarely that a woman has swayed even a small fragment of mankind by the sheer force of her intellect. It is no doubt shocking bad taste for men to treat lightly the views of ladies whose faces are wrinkled and whose hair is grey; but it is a fact that they do, and that they pay less respect to the words of a mature woman, who is capable of forming sound judgments on grave topics, than they do to those of a girl who is often more flippant than reasonable. The reason is that man is a composite creature, made up of body and mind, and that his intellect is often more quickly reached through his senses than through his reasoning faculties.

It is woman's neglect or ignorance of this great cardinal truth which handicaps their sex when they undertake to expound a philosophy. They ignore the indifference with which the mass of mankind regard the notions of a lady who has passed middle age on matters outside of nursing. It is perhaps true, as the ladies say whose views are given above, that the opinion of a woman of forty is on the average sounder than that of a woman of twenty. But if the woman of twenty, if she be bright and attractive, will command twenty listeners when the woman of forty enlists one, and majorities always tell. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Miss Mary E. Wilkins will reply that the usefulness of a woman is not to be measured by her momentary influence over male minds, and that she ought to be reckoned up by the additions she makes to the knowledge and wisdom of the world. It will be time enough to follow these ladies into this field when they shew us examples of women who have become really great after they passed thirty-five. A hasty retrospect recalls to mind five great queens. Of these, the

famous Isabella of Spain became great in her youth, and never rose above the level she reached at twenty-five; Elizabeth of England did not fulfill in middle and old age the promise of wisdom she showed in her youth; Anne of England showed in old age a sensible diminution of her powers; Cleopatra of Egypt, who bade fair in her youth to become a mighty monarch, relapsed into a drab in her mature years; the mind of Catharine of Russia ripened before she was thirty, and the last half of her life was equally partitioned between follies and immoralities.

JESSIE'S DREAM.

AT the "Concert of All Nations," in this city, a few weeks ago, Miss Jamson sang very sweetly that famous Scotch ballad, *Jessie's Dream*. For the information of those who are not acquainted with the incident on which the song was founded, we reprint the following letter to the *London Times*, which was written by a lady who was the wife of an officer at Lucknow:

"On every side death stared us in the face. No human skill could avert it any longer. We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet without feeling that unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawnpore. We were resolved rather to die than yield and were fully persuaded that in 24 hours all would be over. The engineer had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other and to perform the light duties which were assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries, supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night.

"I had gone out to try to make myself useful in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state

of restless excitement all through the siege and had fallen away visibly during the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day when the recollections of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped in her plaid. I sat beside her, promising to awake her when, as she said, her 'father should return from the plowing.'

"She fell at length into a profound slumber, motionless and apparently breathless, her head resting in my lap.

"I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild, unearthly scream close to my ear. My companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening.

"A look of intense delight broke over her countenance. She grasped my hand, drew me toward her and exclaimed: 'Dinna ye hear it? Dinna ye hear it? Aye, I'm no dreaming! It's the slogan o' the highlanders! We're saved! We're saved!' Then flinging herself on her knees she thanked God with passionate fervor. I felt utterly bewildered.

"My English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving, but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men: 'Courage! Courage! Hark to the slogan—the Macgregor, the grandest of them all! Here's help at last!'

"To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened with intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of disappointment, and the wailing of women who had flocked to the spot burst out anew as the colonel shook his head.

Our dull lowland ears heard only the roar of the musketry.

"A few moments more of this death-like suspense, of this agonizing hope, and Jessie, who had again suuk on the ground, sprang to her feet and cried in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line: 'Will ye no believe it noo? The slogan has ceased indeed, but the Campbells are coming. D'ye hear? D'ye hear?'

"At that moment all seemed, indeed, to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the pibroch of the highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy nor from the work of the sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succor to their friends in need.

"Never, surely, was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All by one simultaneous impulse fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy, which resounded far and wide and lent new vigor to that blessed pibroch.

"To our cheer of 'God Save the Queen,' they replied by the well known strain that moves every Scot to tears, 'Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot!' After that nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented to the general on his entrance to the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched around the table playing once more the familiar air of 'Auld Lang Syne.'"

Whittier's poem, "The Pipes at Lucknow," and Robert T. S. Lowell's "The Relief of Lucknow" are descriptive of this same incident.

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MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

Verdi's latest composition is a
symphonic poem called "Death."

"Death as Sponsor" is the un-
canny title of a play recently pro-
duced in Berlin.

Frederick Warde and Louis
James are making a genuine fare-
well tour as joint stars.

Virginia Harned will star next

season in Henry Arthur Jones' play, "The Dancing Girl."

Many French adaptations of English plays will be produced in Paris this winter.

"The Ruffians of Paris" is the title of the play that will succeed "Free Printemps" at the Paris Ambigu.

A woman known as Mrs. de Nuovina made a sensation in Bordeaux as Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana."

It is said, in view of the failure of "The Queen of Brilliant," Lillian Russell may revive "The Grand Duchess."

Tom Karl, the popular tenor, late of the Bostonians, has opened a vocal studio in Carnegie music hall, New York City.

Louise Thorndyke-Boucicault, the not fully accepted widow of the famous and fickle Dion, is said to be engaged to a rich Baltimorean.

"Jolly Old Chums," comes to The Victoria Dec. 18. The company is said to be a good one, the salary list amounting to over \$1,200 a year.

It is announced that a production of Flotow's "Martha," by amateurs under the management of Mr. W. Edgar Buck and the musical directorship of Mr. J. M. Finn, will be given in this city during Easter week.

Sutton Vane and Arthur Shirley, the authors of the English drama, "Under the Mask," have hit upon a somewhat novel idea. Their villain commits a murder while wearing a mask exactly like the features of the hero.

The oil portrait of the late Edwin Booth which Mr. Charles E. Ford had painted by Paul Halwig, was last week presented to the City of Baltimore. It repre-

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sents the great actor in the role of Hamlet, and will hang in the City hall.

Henri de Bornier's play "Mahomet," the production of which at the Francais was forbidden by the French Government for fear of diplomatic complications with the Sublime Porte, will be produced shortly by a private society in Paris.

The Carleton Opera Company enlists Miss Ada Walker, of Australia; Miss Clara Wisdom, Miss Edith Elbridge, Jay C. Taylor, W. Propert, and Geo. Lightwood, besides W. T. Carlton and a strong chorus.

Mme. Modjeska has opened her season at Lemberg, the capital of Polish Galitzen, where she is supported by the National Theatre Company. She will produce two new plays during the next season in America, one by Sukermann and one by a French author.

Edward Solomon, composer of "Billee Taylor" and other comic operas, and for a time husband of Lillian Russell, has for the time being abandoned music, and has become an entertainer after the style of Mr. George Grossmith. He is acting and singing in an operetta entitled "The Judgment of Solomon."

W. S. Gilbert was lunching not long ago at a country hotel, where he found himself, says an exchange, in company with three cycling clergymen, by whom he was drawn into conversation.

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When they discovered who he was, one of the party asked Mr. Gilbert "how he felt in such a grave and reverend company." "I feel," said Mr. Gilbert, "like a lion in a den of Daniels."

Fifteen years ago, when Thos. Keene was the leading actor at Wood's (now Daly's) theatre in New York, he wrote a local melodrama and produced it at his an-

nual benefit. At the end of the third act he was called before the curtain. The audience demanded a speech, and this is what Mr. Keene said: "Ladies and gentlemen, in thanking you for your kind and enthusiastic reception, I wish to add that if you will allow us to finish this performance I will promise you never again to write another play."

SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

The first experiments with cold storage were made in New York 18 years ago, and developed into a commercial industry three years later, says Garden and Forest. Since then the knowledge of scientists and inventors has been combined with the practical experience and capital of warehousemen, until now the business of cold storage and freezing is a considerable factor in the market supply of the world. At first cold air for refrigerators on the ground floor was forced to storerooms above, but this plan was soon given up for the system, still in limited use, of massing ice at the top of buildings, so that a current of cold air is drawn by gravity through shafts to the lower floors. By this system only cold storage at 38 degrees and above is possible, while actual freezing is necessary for many classes of goods.

One of the nine large cold storage warehouses in New York uses a system of metal pipes 10 inches in diameter, which encircle storage rooms. These begin below the "charging floor," the upper story of the building. Here ice is broken by hand power, the sectional trap doors are lifted, and the pipes, set close beside each other and extending down to the floors below, are closely packed with ice and salt. The drainage from these, which is collected on the second floor, is utilized to cool rooms on the ground floor to a temperature of 40 degrees. This method of cold storage is especially adapted for holding comparatively small amounts of perishable goods, without the cost of expensive machinery.

The system most generally in use, however, is that of producing intense cold by the evaporation of ammonia, and one of the largest and best-equipped cold warehouses uses the so-called "direct expansion" system, which it is not necessary here to explain. In this immense establishment which comprises in two warehouses 1,500,000 cubic feet of cold storage and freezing space, eight boilers, each of 75 horse power, are used in the smaller building alone.

The engines, compressors, and all parts of the machinery are in duplicate, so that if one set is disabled the other set of machinery may be started and the requisite temperature throughout the building steadily maintained. Whatever the method used, the effect aimed at is the reverse of steam heating, that is to grasp and carry heat out of the rooms which it is desired to refrigerate. The brine which is produced by the ammoniacal gas process, and conveyed throughout the building in main pipes and smaller coils, leaves the manufacturing room in the basement at zero and returns from the circuit only 5 degrees higher. All this apparatus is especially constructed; buildings cost money, and at the present time more than \$4,000,000 are invested in cold storage in this city alone.

The first floor of these great buildings is usually occupied by offices and open space necessary for receiving and discharging goods, and the storage floors above are reached by heavy freight elevators. Passing through a small ante-room on leaving the elevator, the "bulkhead," or thick wall, which is air spaced and padded so as to be nearly as possible a non-conductor of heat, is reached. The heavy door swings open, and a change of 50 degrees to 70 degrees is realized in a second of time. The purity of the atmosphere and the uniform temperature of each room or "box" are evident.

Tiers of goods extend to the ceiling, closely packed along immense floor spaces, or in smaller lots in separated rooms. To the visitor, who, as well as the guide, is

protected with heavy wraps, the long stretches of pipes and rafters covered with frost crystals glittering in the electric light present a strange and beautiful spectacle. Poultry, meats, fish, butter and eggs are stored in largest quantity, and actual experiments show that these usually perishable goods can be held in cold storage almost indefinitely, and meat and fish frozen and kept for five years have come out in good, marketable condition.

By this preservative process a glut is prevented in periods of too plentiful supply, the season for perishable goods is lengthened to extend the year through, and prices are equalized, to the profit of both producer and consumer. For example, yearling turkeys, which last February were stored and frozen, and since kept in a dry air of 10 to 15 degrees, now bring in the markets three cents a pound more than the best spring turkeys. But even in this favoring market there is not much profit to the merchant since a cent per pound is charged for the cold storage of poultry a month, and the higher rate of half a cent a pound each month for freezing. The prices charged for storage are, however, nearly 50 per cent. lower than they were 10, or even 5, years ago.

The artificial low temperature, besides their uses in arresting the decay and retarding the maturity of fruits and vegetables, are applied to horticulture. Nursery stock has been kept in a cool temperature in good condition for three years, with the roots ready for growing when taken out. Hardy plants which are intended for forcing are often frozen after they are lifted, so as to give them their needed experience of a winter, after which they will push forward with energy. Imported pips of lily of the valley are largely held in cold storage, not only to preserve them, but because they start more quickly and strongly after having been frozen. Bermuda lily bulbs and other stock of this sort are also treated successfully in this way.

To obtain a full appreciation of the charms and difficulties of golf you should have acquired a settled conviction of its inferiority as a game requiring either skill or experience; you must have looked upon it with supreme contempt, and catalogued it as a sport for invalids and old men, says C. W. Whitney in Harper's. When you have reached this frame of mind go out on to the links and try it. I never believed a club could be held in so many different ways but the right one until I essayed golf, nor dreamed it so difficult to drive a ball in a given direction. The devotion of the golfer to his game is only equaled by the contempt of him who looks upon it for the first time. You wonder at a great many things when you first see it played, but your wonderment is greatest that a game which appears so simple should have created such a furor.

The secret of its fascination rests largely in the fact that it beats the player, and he, in his perversity, strives the harder to secure the unattainable.

The game is by no means easy; in fact, one of England's foremost players asserts that it takes six months of steady play to acquire consistent form. You must hit the ball properly to send it in the desired direction and you must deal with it as you find it; you cannot arrange the ball to suit your better advantage nor await a more satisfactory one, as in baseball and cricket. The club must be held correctly and swung accurately in order to properly address the ball, from which the player should never take his eye, while at the same time he must move absolutely freely, and yet maintain an exact balance. Besides which, it demands judgment and good temper, and if you fail in the latter your play will be weakened on the many

trying occasions that arise.

It is a selfish game, where each man fights for himself, seizing every technicality for his own advantage, and there is no doubt that to this fact its popularity may in a large measure be attributed. Unlike cricket, baseball, or football, one is not dependent on others for play. You can usually find some one to make up a match, or you may go over the course alone, getting the best of practice and fairly good sport, or at least there is always a caddie to be had for the asking, and the usual small fee.

The exercise may be gentle, but whosoever fancies golf does not test the nerves should play a round on popular links. Unless he is a veteran of tried experience he cannot be indifferent to the scrutiny to which his form is subjected at the tee, nor does it make him more certain of his swing to know that he is being mentally criticised by the most skilled players in the world. If he is a novice, he is pretty apt to top his ball on the drive, and fancy all kinds of maledictions heaped upon his duffer play by those awaiting their turn at the tee. I should advise a beginner to serve his novitiate on little-frequented links, if such are to be found in Great Britain, for on popular ones both his pleasure and form are likely to suffer. He is sure to make wild drives and erratic iron shots in his anxiety to play hurriedly and keep out of the way of following golfers, and it is not calculated to increase his accuracy to hear balls dropping around him and to know that he is delaying the game of a dozen or more back of him. But the duffer's trials are suspended for the time being once he has reached the putting-green, since tradition rules that here on this golfing sanctuary no man may drive into or molest him. And yet his respite is but half enjoyed, and not at all shared by his partner, if he be a foursome match, for the desirability of always being "up" in his puts having been vigorously impressed upon him, he is likely, in his zeal and wish to win a look of approval from that patient individual, to entirely overshoot the hole.

The latest acquisition of African territory gives Great Britain an unbroken line across the length of Africa from the Mediterranean and the Nile to the extreme point of the continent. In all, this territory, held in various ways, from Cape Colony up to the "occupation" of Egypt, is in extent about 1,400,000 square miles, and has a population of 30,000,000. In the Nile Valley it includes incomparably the best of North Africa. In Uganda it holds the key to the lakes of central Africa, nearly as large as our own lake system. The new treaty gives it the high land west of Lake Tanganyika, considerably higher and healthier than the eastern, in German hands. The new conquests of the British South Africa Company add the great table lands of the interior of subtropical Africa, in much of which white men live. Lastly, there is Cape Colony, the only vital European settlement in all Africa. As it stands, this great highway holds two-thirds of all of Africa in which Europeans can live and carry on efficient administration. It has the most fertile tract in the continent in Egypt, its healthiest in Cape Town, its greatest gold mines and the only region from which tropical Africa can be controlled. Still more important is its relation to African water courses. A steamer can start at Alexandria and run, when the mahdi's successor is cleared away, to a point on Albert Edward Nyanza, 125 miles from Lake Tanganyika. This runs to within seventy miles of Lake Nyassa. From this lake the Shire River, broken at Murchison Falls, descends to the Zambesi

and the Indian Ocean. From a navigable point on the Congo it is less than 100 miles to Lake Tanganyika. The Aruwini runs as near the Nile. It is possible to start at the mouth of the Zambesi and reach the mouth of the Congo or Nile with less than 200 miles of land to travel, and the key and centre to this great system is now in English hands.

Admiral von Werner, a high authority in naval matters in Germany, describes in a work recently published the behaviour of armor-plate men-of-war in a heavy sea. He says: "Even with a moderate gale and sea an armor-plate cruiser, if going against the wind, will find herself in conditions similar to those of a storm—at least the crew will have that impression. The movements of the stern of the ship are violent and exceedingly disagreeable. The waves pushed by the advancing prow sweep continually over the ship from bow to stern. All windows and portholes must be closed, and air reaches the lower decks, only through the artificial ventilators. With the exception of the specially protected command bridge, all the uncovered portions of the ship are impassable; thus the whole crew must bear as well as they can the hell of the closed decks. On such a ship no one can feel comfortable; and when there is a storm in which a sailing ship would feel comparatively at ease, the crew of an armor-plated ship imagines itself to be in a heavy hurricane which threatens destruction at every minute. The long, narrow forepart of the ship, which is not borne lightly by the water, and is rendered extremely heavy by the mighty ram and the armoured deck and the cannon and torpedoes, forces the ship in a high sea to pitchings and rollings of such an extraordinary kind that they cannot be described. The crew of such a ship is not only exposed to mortal dangers, but the voyages they make render them extremely and dangerously nervous; the mental impressions they receive wear them out and make the profession hateful."

A Novice.

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Question for Question.

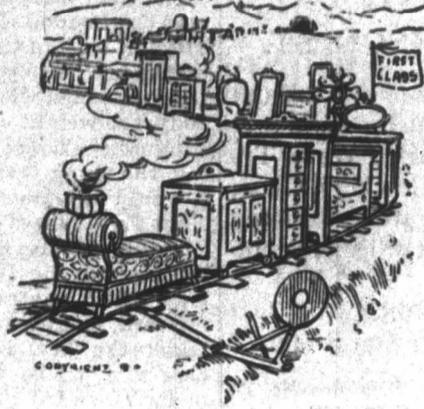
Some rude speeches merit rude answers. "Are you the waiter?" asked an overdressed woman of a guest at an evening party recently.

"No," replied the man, "I am not; are you the chambermaid?"

Sent to an Asylum.

Mrs. Fanny Chin, the famous colored singer, who toured Europe a few years ago, has been sent to an asylum, suffering from alcoholism. She was on the verge of delirium tremens when arrested.

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ALSO,

From the manufacturer, a consignment of Fancy Soaps in nice cartons, to be sold during the Holidays at about half usual rates. Old Brown Windsor, one cent per square, other makes in proportion.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

THE WESTSIDE,
Dec. 1st. 1894.

"DON'T SHOOT—I'LL COME DOWN."

"Scurious like," said the tree toad,
"I've twittered for rain all day;
And I got up soon,
And I hollered till noon:
But the sun hit blazed away,
Till I jest clumb down in a crawfish hole,
Weary at heart and sick at soul.

"Dozed away for an hour,
And I tackled the thing again;
And I sung, and sung,
Till I knowed my lung
Was jest about to give in;
And then, thinks I, of it don't rain now,
There's nothin' in singin' anyhow.

"Once in a while some farmer
Would come a-drivin' past:
And he'd hear me cry,
And stop and sigh.
Till I jest laid back at last,
And I hollered rain till I thought my throat
Would bust wide open at ever' note!

"But I fetched her! Oh, I fetched her!
'Cause a little while ago,
As I kind o' set,
With one eye shet,
And a singin' soft and low,
A voice drapped down on my fevered brain,
Saying, 'Ef you'll jest hush, I'll rain'"
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

ODD NAMES IN QUEER PLACES.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has a student named Pellett.
Col. Cash Surplus was proprietor of a Texas newspaper that suspended a few days ago.

Despite the suggestion contained in its name, Vermillion is one of the banner Woman's Christian Temperance union towns in South Dakota.

Mr. White, of Greenwood county, Kan., has a daughter named "Snow." This is as bad as Mr. Button, of Fort Scott, who has a daughter named "Pearl."

**THE TORONTO
WEEKLY**

Mail

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Meals, 25c. Rooms, 25c & 50c.

21 Meal Tickets, \$4.50.

STEPHEN JONES, - PROPRIETOR.

Defence of Bull-Fighting.

The terrible death of a promising young torero in the bull ring has once again attracted the attention of the English public to the Spanish national sport. One accustomed to hear bull-fighting denounced as both cruel and cowardly—cruel because of the suffering it inflicts on animals, cowardly because the risk run by the bull fighter is infinitesimal. The first charge is absolutely true, so far, at least, as concerns the unfortunate horses. The second is equally false, as the tragic death of Espartero the other day should serve to teach the amateur critics who, for the most part, have never seen the spectacle they denounce in such unqualified terms.

If the Spaniards would only revive the original form of the sport they borrowed from the Moores—that is to say, the riding, not of wretched cab horses, only fit for the knacker, and mounted by professional picadores, but of valuable horses, with "owners up," who would, of course, exercise their skill in trying to save their mounts—there would be little to be said against bull fighting on the score of cruelty.—London Graphic.

Dogs and Insomnia.

On the occasion of a dog show in Paris a French statistician has published an estimate of the number of dogs at present to be found in that city. Evidently it is with no good feelings towards the poor animals, for after informing the world that there are no fewer than 80,000 of them in the French capital alone the calculator proceeds to speculate upon the number of persons who are kept awake by their barking. On an average, he thinks, one dog in ten would be restless and inclined to bark during the night, and in each case the barking would cause at least one person to lose his night's rest. On this basis he arrives at the dreadful conclusion that there are in Paris at all times 8,000 persons who cannot sleep from this cause alone. And yet, he complains, the barking of dogs is not even mentioned in medical works as one of the causes of insomnia.—London Daily News.

A Curious Custom.

A custom that has existed for several centuries is still maintained in some towns on the lower Rhine. On Easter Monday—auction day—the town crier or clerk calls all the young people together and to the highest bidder sells the privilege of dancing with the chosen girl, and her only, during the entire year. The fees flow into the public poor box.

Valuable Oil.

Cottonseed oil, now so important commercially, has been known to commerce for a long time. New Orleans once attempted to use it for street lighting. It was an old charge of abolition days that slaves were fed on cottonseed, a charge indignantly denied by the slaveholders, though cottonseed was then used as food by the peasants of southern Europe.

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