

# THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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

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## THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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### ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

THE following letter, received this week, fully explains itself:

To the Editor of THE HOME JOURNAL—In a weekly paper published in this city, an article appears which is, to my mind, somewhat hypercritical, and the writer's methods are as fresh as the periodical which publishes his "erudite" opinions. I notice it in vol. 1, No. 5. Why the Carleton Opera Co. should constitute themselves a lynching party for the gratification of this sensitive contributor, I don't know, the members of the orchestra being the victims. Evidently nothing less than Theodore Thomas' orchestra or possibly Sir Augustus Harris' musicians from Covent Garden Theatre will satisfy this modern "Daniel." But, alas! He must, for the time being, keep his murderous instincts in abeyance, as the six or seven thousand miles intervening between Victoria and the great art centres of Europe are somewhat of a bar to the gratification of his strong musical instincts, and he must erstwhile suffer or stay away from future "funeral dirges." Without commenting on the mental acidity of the "critic," (perhaps, though, it was his stomach) it would be well to give him a pointer. In writing of the rendering of "Queen of My Heart," by Mr. Carleton, he is "tempted to believe" that another singer could give Mr. Carleton several pointers, on the ground that the said singer practically made his reputation in this song. Here is the difference between Mr. Carleton and the other singer: Mr. Carleton made his reputation years ago, singing with the greatest artists of the world, at Covent

Garden Theatre, Her Majesty's theatre, etc., in Italian opera, making his debut as Valentine in Faust to the Marguerite of Christine Nilsson, and retaining his position as a leading baritone for twenty-four years in grand English opera and opera comique also. For the information of this gentleman, without any "oleomargarine," the duett interpolated in Dorothy by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Carleton was "The Moon Hath Raised Her Lamp Above," by Sir Julius Benedict, who is quite distinct from Balse, and the opera from which the duett was taken is entitled "The Lily of Killarney." In conclusion, let me advise this marvel of erudition to look up these little points before he commits his manuscript to the care of the printers and the perusal of an intelligent public. Lastly, as the parson says, the *automatic* encores were the result of most enthusiastic and persistent applause on the occasion referred to, so much so that the Carletons were compelled to respond, which they did with an evident appreciation of the manner in which their efforts were regarded by the audience. Yours truly,  
ANTI-LYNCHER.

With reference to the above, and at the same time desiring to keep out of a discussion that has no concern for me, I would say that I happen to be in possession of the following excerpt from the London Times regarding Mr. Carleton's debut at Her Majesty's Theatre in June, 1880: "For Saturday morning, the opera selected was Faust, with Mme. Christine Nilsson as Marguerite, and a new Valentine in Mr. Carleton, the English baritone, who made a most favorable impression, achieving a marked success both in the Cavatina and death scene."

"Kit," in her correspondence to the Toronto Mail, referred to the fact that in Victoria drivers always turn to the left. Thus she finds that we are more English than Canadian. The rule of the road in old England has always been "Keep to the left." In New England, almost as soon as it was settled, the rule of the road came to be "Keep to the right," which is now the universal practice in Canada and the United States. As a contemporary remark, the change could hardly have been merely arbitrary. English colonists would not have taken the trouble to break themselves of the habit that had become instinctive except for some good reason. As to what that reason was there recently has been considerable newspaper discussion without any particular valuable outcome. That it is to be found in something in the new environment seems apparent. That it was the difference between old England's roads and New England's roads is likely. A driver, in order to have the free use of his right arm,

must sit to the right. He has his right fore hub under his eye, while he cannot see his left fore hub, and, therefore, can drive more safely if objects with which his wheels must collide and which must be passed closely are kept on his right. On the broad, level and crowded highways of old England these objects were, most frequently, the wheels of other vehicles going in the opposite direction. To keep the contiguous and exposed hubs under his eye the driver naturally kept to the left. On the narrow wood paths of Canada and New England these objects were the stumps, trees, rocks and holes on either side. A man might drive for miles on one of these roads without meeting other vehicles. He did not have to take them into consideration. In order to avoid the obstructions on one side of the narrow road he must drive constantly close to the obstructions on the other side. He would naturally drive close to the side that he could most readily see, the right. In the rare event of meeting another vehicle he must pull off the narrow road altogether. The reason for keeping to the right would now be stronger than ever. He would not be likely to follow the old rule, pull across the road and plunge his unseen left hub into unknown dangers. This is the most probable explanation of the American rule of the road. The reason has practically ceased to exist, and so has been forgotten. The conditions now are the same in Canada as they were and are in England. The left fore hubs of vehicles coming in the opposite direction are what a driver is most frequently called upon to pass closely. Keeping to the right he cannot see either his own hub or the hub with which it is liable to collide as they pass each other. That is why the reasonableness of the Canadian rule of the road is now called in question.

It will be perhaps disappointing to many who kissed the "Blarney stone" at the World's Fair to read the report of United States Collector of Customs Clark, of Chicago. The general report includes a chapter by Deputy Collector J. E. Ralph, who had charge of the Midway Pirance foreign imports. Mr. Ralph announces that the "Blarney stone" in the Irish village which was kissed by 25,000 visitors at 10 cents a smack was never any nearer Ireland than Fifty-seventh Street Chicago. Mr. Ralph says:—At the opening of the Irish village, there was one essential thing lacking to make the "Blarney Castle" a counterpart of the original structure in Ireland, and that was the "Blarney stone." The manager took into his confidence James Riley, a contractor, and requested that he produce a "Blarney stone." Mr. Riley secured the services of Charles Thompson, an employee of the village, and these two men, on a dark night in



June, repaired to the corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Portland Avenue in the city of Chicago, and there dug from the street a limestone paving block about 18 inches by 8 inches by 10 inches in dimensions. They carried it to the village and placed it in a case which had been received that day in bond—Case No. 97, serial 4,099—addressed to Thomas Baker, Irish Industrial Village. This case contained a model of "The Bells of Shandon." Invitations were issued to the representatives of the Chicago papers and to Mayor Harrison, the latter accepting the invitation to officiate at the opening of the case containing the famous "Blarney stone." On the day set aside for the ceremonies Mayor Harrison could not be present, and Customs Inspector E. W. Matlock was sent for to open the case. The inspector arrived with the invoice for Case No. 97, serial 4,099, which stated that the case contained a model of the "Bells of Shandon," valued at \$25. He opened the case and found it checked "one stone over." After properly labelling both model and stone, he made his return on the invoice: "One stone over, estimated \$500." This stone was then placed in the walls of the castle, where it remained during the balance of the Fair, and was kissed by at least 25,000 people, a fee of 10 cents being charged. At the close of the Fair the manager of the village desired to take the stone and exhibit it in a store in the city of Chicago, but was informed that he could not do so unless he made a consumption entry on same and paid the duty. This was done, and on November 24, 1893, I delivered the stone on a duty paid permit. Both the inspector in charge of the village and myself remained in ignorance of the history of the "Blarney stone" until January 23, 1894, believing up to that time that it was imported in "Case No. 97, serial 4,099." The invoice on which consumption entry was paid read as follows: "One piece of stone from Blarney, County Cork, Ireland, value \$500."

As having slight bearing on the Sunday Closing Act, I might refer to a quaint incident which recently took place in the little kingdom of Samoa, where the people were called on to step back a day in their reckoning of time. Their Mondays were really Sundays, and their Sundays more correctly Saturdays, and all the time since they have begun to taste of civilization they were keeping dates all wrong together. And so the King, by royal proclamation, called the kingdom back a day, and it stepped back accordingly. The reason of it was doubtless all a mystery to the people, and, indeed, it was for fear of the disturbing influence it might have on the morals of the people that the change was so long deferred. The reason of the error was simple enough. Samoa is on one side of the 180 degree of east longitude, the spot at which each day and night might be described as beginning. And as its civilization came to it from the Australian colonies, the missionaries carried with them the Australian day. And ever since, when vessels touched there from America or elsewhere in the same longitudinal hemisphere, the conflict of days was embarrassing, and sometimes irritating to a degree. For be-

ing a religious people and strict observers of the Sabbath, the natives were shocked by their visitors telling them when at work on the Monday that they were violating the sanctity of Sunday, and ships arriving on Saturday were inconvenienced by finding all work suspended and the people strictly engaged in the performance of their Sunday duties. It required all the tact of the missionaries to protect the people from the demoralizing doubt; and by a sort of pardonable conspiracy of deception, the clergy of both Protestant and Catholic churches agreed to maintain the original error of reckoning, for fear of the spiritual shock it would give them if the natives realized the fact they had been Sabbath-breakers all their lives. At last the people were brought to make the plunge, and it will be interesting to watch the results on the morals and spiritual condition of the Samoans.

Singular to say, the news of the death of Baron Hannen, one of the Behring Sea commissioners, came just about the same time as did that of the introduction into the British Parliament of a Bill to legalize the proposed Behring Sea regulations. A local sealer, who was much disgusted with the idea of the regulations coming into force this season, said that it appeared to him that Baron Hannen's death looked like a judgment of Providence; which he thought might well have gone into effect with regard to the whole Board before their decision was promulgated. He admitted that there were able men among them; but they were old fossils, who looked at the question from the point of view of at least a century ago.

Among comparatively recent deaths in England, was that of Abel Heywood, at one time mayor of Manchester, which he also represented in Parliament, who was a great admirer of Oliver Cromwell, and, in proof of this sentiment, presented to the city two statues of the Protector, that were erected in most prominent positions. He was, moreover, a sort of modern John Hampden, who was prepared to resist anything which appeared to him a species of tyranny. One of his efforts in this direction was his protracted endeavors to sell newspapers without the Government stamp which was formerly affixed and was a source of considerable revenue. He went to prison for what some called his insane effort, but the result was that the stamp law was killed and the papers reached the public without having been forced to contribute directly to the national exchequer. Abel and his brother John were both great reformers, who did much for the enlightenment of the lower classes; both were publishers and both were men on whom their fellow citizens conferred high honors, for the public is not ungrateful.

David Belasco is well-known on this coast, particularly in San Francisco, where he started on his career as a dramatic adapter, previous to which time he was a tonsonal artist in the Bay City. The late Henry de Mille, who collaborated with Belasco in a number of plays, used to tell this story: I once had an opportunity in a play Dave and I had written, to

make use of the third verse of Psalm xciv. "Lord, how long shall the wicked how long shall the wicked triumph The actor who had this to speak came me at rehearsal, one day, and objected the line, which he considered very weak. He concluded his objections by asking I was "stuck" on the line. I said I rather liked the line, but had no personal interest in it, as in this instance I was only an adapter, the line being David's. "David eh?" exclaimed the actor; "that's just what I thought. Any one could spot that for some of Dave Belasco's bad English."

This brings to my mind an incident which once occurred to Fanny Davenport. She was playing a tragic part at a provincial theatre, when a very drunken man staggered down the aisle to a front seat in the orchestra. He watched the actress attentively, so that she caught his eye several times, and as she pronounced these words: "I can love you no longer," the man rose, put on his hat, bowed profoundly to Miss Davenport, and said with much drunken gravity: "That settles it," and left the theatre.

It is rather funny to witness the endeavors of the Washington Government to put a stop to issuance of United States dollars by speculators, who, finding that they can buy more silver for less than fifty cents than is contained in a Government dollar, have undertaken to issue imitations of precisely the same weight and of exactly the same intrinsic value. The Government dollar is only worth a dollar because the Government have placed that official estimate upon it. The authorities are trying to put a stop to this illicit money, which they denounce as counterfeit; but it is said that in many cases it is impossible to swear which is the real thing and which its counterfeit presentment. What will our neighbors on the other side do about it? Will they inaugurate something like a new system of repudiation? The Americans have proved themselves to be equal to almost any situation, and can turn a sharp corner with the utmost facility. There has been in their history a certain amount of repudiation. Will they bring down the "dollar of our daddies" to fifty cents or what will they do? The silver speculators are thus far ahead of them, and have, it is said, succeeded in getting out a perfect counterfeit presentment, of which, if only age is required to make it pass current, they will find some means of supplying the trade.

Some months ago, THE HOME JOURNAL ventured the hope that Mr. Alex. Begg, the author of the short stories which have recently appeared in the *Times*, would write a history of the Northwest, basing the remark on the fact that that gentleman was without one single exception the best posted person living on the incidents which constitute the early history of the "Great Lone Land." I do not know whether or not Mr. Begg is acting on that suggestion, but he writes me from Winnipeg that in May next he will publish "Winnipeg Past and Present;" in April, "Tales of the Northwest," and sometime during the summer "History of the Northwest" in four volumes. Those who have



read Mr. Begg's stories in the *Times* will not require any further evidence as to his capability to carry to a successful issue the "Tales of the Northwest;" and those who are aware of the fact that Mr. Begg was, in a measure, a participator in many of the incidents connected with the first Riel rebellion, should feel assured that a historical review of the uprising will prove of deep interest to Canadians. The latter work will be a complete history of the Northwest from the early discoveries to the present time, and as is remarked by the *Nor'wester*, "this is a work for which Mr. Begg is peculiarly fitted." It will contain, it is understood, a great deal of information which has never been published, and it will therefore be a valuable addition to the history of Canada. THE HOME JOURNAL extends to Mr. Begg the hope that he will receive the encouragement which his undertaking deserves.

#### THE OPPOSITION LEADER'S DREAM.

I lay in sleep; and, as I slept, a dream  
Of happiness and peace passed through my  
mind.

Once more, within the halls across the Bay,  
I stood midst men, a Rupert in debate.  
Once more a leader proud, I looked around,  
And cast upon my foes a glance of scorn;  
I flashed them in a speech satirical,  
I taunted them and their poor helplessness;  
I who in opposition could but plead,  
And, when denied, in protest solace find,  
I who had shown their follies to the world,  
But to be flaunted by a people's laugh,  
I stood amidst them, chosen to command,  
The great corrector of a fiscal fraud,  
In deep humility they lowly bowed,  
They felt abashed before such policy;  
For I alone foresaw that money spent  
Was money wasted, when your pile was made.  
In adverse times, why meet half way the flood?  
Which bears upon its crest prosperity,  
When it will surely roll toward your feet,  
Though it may waste its substance ere it reach.  
I saw my rival tremble—and awoke  
To find it but an idle, fitful dream.

The echoes of the adventures of "Hon. Marmaduke Wood" have scarcely died out when Victoria is honored with a visit from another scion of the English nobility. The latest "honorable" is a recent arrival, and journeyed to our shores in a sailing ship, whether as ballast or passenger, the ship's books do not record. The "Hon." young gentleman has not the appearance of a particularly bright youth, but in this respect, it is believed that his looks belie him. His way of doing business in many respects resembles that of his illustrious predecessor, the Hon. Marmaduke, but so far it is not known if he possesses the tact to square himself that was the distinguishing characteristic of the "King of the Music Halls." Although his visit with us has been short, it is understood that his operations have been numerous. The circulation of his cheques on the banks is greater than the subscription list of a certain paper published in this Province, and as there are "no funds" to meet the cheques, it is quite probable that the holders thereof will have the pleasure of keeping them. The "Hon." gentleman has been threatened with the indignity of an arrest, but so far he has been allowed to roam at large.

There are adages so venerable that they are called "saws," the word being used in

derision, but if their teachings were followed we would all be so benefitted that we would never quote them except in language of respect. For example, there is that old maxim "Think twice before you speak once." Call it a "saw" if you will, deride it if you please, and quote it only to ridicule if you want to, but nevertheless, it contains a truth that can not be ignored. It only has one fault—that is it is scarcely complete enough. If the dead, and probably forgotten author of it, had appended to it a clause so as to make it read, "Think twick before you speak, and think thrice before you act," and could have left with the maxim a heritage of obedience to its meaning that every man could share, his name would now stand prominent amongst those who are identified with all the great discoveries, inventions, and accomplishments of the past. It is only by applying a truth to details, and by making significant the apparently insignificant, through comprehensive tests, that we can obtain a full comprehension of the entire scope of an idea, policy or system. THE HOME JOURNAL, therefore, takes it upon itself to apply the important maxim to the ordinary details of every-day business life.

Think twice before you embark in any commercial enterprise. The decision to engage in a certain trade is but the preparation for the battle, and no hotly contested battle was ever won without the victorious army having perfected all its plans in advance. The merchant's primary object in trade ventures is, of course, the making of money. His ultimate success depends upon himself and the surrounding conditions. If he selects a certain branch of trade he must have well defined reasons for his selection, and unless he knows in advance all the possibilities of failure, as well as the probabilities of success, the prospects will be unfavorable for him. An intelligent and comprehensive idea of the requirements of any line of trade should be obtained before the investment of capital is made.

Think thrice before you grant credit to strangers customers. Think three times thrice before you grant credit at all. The more credit you give the more difficult it will be to refuse credit to those you have no confidence in. The more readily you adhere to a cash system, the easier you will find it to utter the potent "no" when a doubtful customer wants thirty days' time on \$10 worth of merchandise.

Think thrice before you give your promise to "do all in your power" for a friend, whether he is simply starting in a small business for himself, or whether he is embarking in a political contest which he thinks may lead him into the sheriff's office. If you do all in your power for such friends you will have to neglect your own business, and they will never be able to repay you, nor will some of them be willing to repay you as far as that is concerned. Think thrice before you ask a favor. If you do everything in reason for yourself, you will have very little occasion to ask others to do anything for you. Think three times thrice before you take money out of a legitimate business to invest it in an uncertain speculation in hope of immense profits, and think thirty times

thrice before you endorse the paper of an acquaintance.

A gentleman well known in this city told me the following story the other day. He was recently abroad and while in Paris picked up some rare silver butter plates, which he brought home to his wife. She was enthusiastic over them and went into ecstasies over the valuable addition to her table appointments. Not long after she gave a luncheon to about a dozen of her woman intimates and used these quaint plates for bon bon dishes at each lady's plate. As the guests rose from the table they all took with them their silver dish, and, on leaving, thanked the amazed hostess for her beautiful souvenirs of the occasion. She could not say a word, but allowed her guests to depart with her curious old-world plate. She discovered, however, that one lady had left her's behind, and was congratulating herself on having one left to remember the others by, when back comes the smiling exception to say that she had forgotten it and would not for the world seem so ungrateful for such an exquisite favor. This final stroke gave her a glimpse of the humor of the situation, which she now enjoys as much as do the ones to whom the story is related.

I find the following in the *Montreal Star* in reply to a correspondent concerning the funeral of Napoleon: "Early in 1840, when Monsieur Guizot was French ambassador at London, he waited upon Lord Palmerston with a request that the body of the Emperor Napoleon should be given up to the French nation, in order that it might find a final resting-place in French earth. To this demand the British Government gave a ready assent; nor was there any particular explosion of sentiment on either side, only some pretty cordial expressions of mutual good-will. Orders were at once sent out to St. Helena that the corps should be disinterred in due time when the French expedition had arrived to obtain it, and that every respect and attention should be paid to those who came to carry back to their country the body of the famous dead warrior and sovereign. Accordingly, on October 15, 1840, it was taken from the tomb at St. Helena, and embarked the next day on board the *Belle Poule*, French frigate, under command of the Prince de Joinville. The vessel reached Cherbourg on November 30, and on December 15 the body was deposited in the Hotel des Invalides. The ceremony was witnessed by 1,000,000 of persons; 150,000 soldiers assisted in the obsequies, and the Royal Family and all the high personages of the realm were present. All the relatives of the Emperor were absent, being proscribed, and in exile or prison. The body was finally placed in its crypt on March 31, 1861. At the funeral in 1840 it is said that old Louis Philippe was standing at the catafalque, when the Prince de Joinville advanced to it at the head of the procession, and said, 'Sire, I bring you the body of the Emperor Napoleon.' Louis Philippe answered, 'I receive it in the name of France.' The coffin was then placed in the temple prepared for it."

PERE GRINATOR.



# GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE

Of the Comic Opera

## --) THE MIKADO (--)

(By arrangement with D'Oyly Carte.)

— AT THE —

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Wednesday : and : Thursday, : April : 11th : and : 12th.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF LOCAL CHARITIES.

Full orchestra and chorus of 50 voices. Elaborate and appropriate costumes

The whole under the direction of Mr. Clement Rowlands, and Prof. Pferdner, leader.

ADMISSION : \$1.00, 75 cts and 50 cts.

Sale of Reserved Seats commences on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, Jamieson's.

### OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

IT is a great deal better to preserve a complexion than to make it, and much easier also. Don't get bilious or allow the least insidious symptom a foothold in your body. If your tongue is coated in the morning and a bad taste lingers in your mouth, something more is necessary than the accustomed cleansing of the teeth. Take a lemon and squeeze the juice of it into half a glass of water for a draught before breakfast.

If you are getting thin along with your biliousness, beware of beer. Some women think beer the best of tonics, but it will produce moth patches on your face and give your eyes a jaundiced look. Besides it is coarsening at its best. Claret, diluted with water is the tonic of the French woman, and a very good one it is. Juicy beef, boiled or roasted rare, is very nourishing and easy to digest, but potatoes which are usually served with meat are fatal to your malady.

Always insist upon having fresh fruit for the first course at breakfast. There are some kinds to be had all the year round, and fruit is not the most expensive article of diet. Don't have it preserved or stewed, but in its natural state, and plenty of it. Eggs, in various forms, and dry toast make the remainder of a healthful meal, with chocolate, coffee, or tea, if the last be not too strong.

The toilette for dinner, by the way, is one of the restful things which should never

be omitted. After a busy day of whatever nature, a warm tub, a good brushing for the hair, a fresh dress, all contribute to a renewal of your interest in life and your own interest for other people. It is remarkable what confidence it gives one in his mental abilities to have on a fresh set of cuffs and collar, or a matinee waist of silk with that old cloth skirt. The hair that has been in neat braids all day, may be drawn up to the top of the head in a loose coil with an amber or silver pin thrust through it. The feet that have been shod in walking boots, may wear a pair of red, gold, or patent leather shoes, which any young woman will be proud to display.

The kerchief is a small part of the toilette, only a little square of linen, but it has a speaking personality. Don't rumple it into a moist little ball, but keep it fresh and fragrant from its bed of lavender, heliotrope, violet or rose—for every woman has her upper bureau drawer, at least, padded with cheese cloth or silk and a layer of cotton, sprinkled over with perfume powder. The kerchief of a maiden I know, who is proverbially dainty, happened one day to be in a rumpled condition, and she let it fall while talking to a gentleman. He picked it up, of course, and she said that it chagrined her most that he of all men should have restored it to her, for his character as an exquisite is well established.

An ex-Catholic priest going under the name of Prof. Rudolph is lecturing in cit-

ies along the coast, and as he is liable to visit British Columbia, people had better be on the outlook for him, as he is reported to be a little bit careless about settling bills. He forgot, among other things, to pay his hall rent at Tacoma.

Two pauper inmates of a Scotch insane asylum, working out in the garden, made it up between them to effect an escape. Watching their opportunity they approached the wall. "Noo, bend you doon, Sandy," said the one to the other, "an' I'll get upon your back an' get on the tap o' the dyke an' haul you up." Sandy accordingly bent down. Tam mounted his back and reaching the top of the dyke, dropped upon the other side. When he had done so he cries over to his companion, "I'm sayin', Sandy, I'm thinking you'll be better to bide anither fortnicht, for you're no near richt yet."

**—EYESIGHT—HOW TO PRESERVE IT.—** Everyday you hear some one say that his eyes are bad—he can't see as well as you can at a distance, or he can't read unless he holds his paper at arm's length from him. You ask him, why don't he get glasses? He answers: "If I start to wear glasses I will always have to? Such people do not realize the fact that their eyesight is always getting worse, which they could prevent with proper glasses. They would rather worry their eyes and wince than wear glasses which would do away with all the trouble. To do without glasses as long as possible is wrong. You should wear them as soon as your eyes feel strained or tired. Of course, it is very important that your glasses should be the proper ones to secure comfort and ease. Such glasses can only be obtained from a skilled optician, and the only place where such can be had is at F. W. Nolte & Co.'s, 37 Fort street.



## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

That which passes for good society in Vancouver was well represented at the fancy dress ball, given under the auspices of the Vancouver Cricket Club, on Thursday evening of last week. As regards numbers, the ball was a success, but it would have been a much more enjoyable event had the invitations been limited to half the number. The floor was so crowded that comfort was completely out of the question. The dining room was not large enough to accommodate the guests present, consequently much confusion arose throughout the dining hour. Those who had charge of the supper had no reason to congratulate themselves as to the arrangements made for the comfort of the guests; in fact they had good cause to feel ashamed of the unseemly conduct of one or two persons, who assumed altogether too much authority. The ladies looked really handsome in their elaborate costumes, but the gentlemen should have remembered what was due to the occasion by spending a little more money in the way of suitable costumes. The alleged fancy costumes of the latter consisted of dress suits, trimmed with ribbons of variegated colors. The neighboring cities were well represented, among those present from Victoria being Sir Richard and Lady Musgrave and Mrs. Croft.

Hymen had a busy day at New Westminster, no less than four young people being joined in the bonds of wedlock. At the residence of the bride's mother, Miss Mary Emily Calbick, daughter of the late Arthur Calbick, was married to Capt. James W. Rogers, of the City of Nanaimo, by Rev. T. W. Hall, Miss Annie Calbick, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, while W. Rogers, jr., was groomsmen. The second marriage took place in the evening. Miss Marion McMurphy, youngest daughter of Sergeant-Major McMurphy, and Rev. J. E. Hicks, pastor of the West End Methodist church in that city, being made one. Rev. Wm. Hicks, brother of the groom, of Maple Ridge, officiated. Gideon Hicks, another brother, of Vancouver, supported the principal, while Miss Florence Weaver fulfilled the duties of bridesmaid.

The coming social event is the Victoria Cane Club's annual ball, which will be given at the Mount Baker Hotel, Oak Bay, on Friday evening, April 13th. The committee having the affair in charge has been working energetically to make it a grand success. The large dining room will be beautifully decorated for the occasion, and mine host Virtus promises to eclipse his previous efforts in providing for the comfort of all. The car service to and from the hotel will be first class and cars will run up to the hour that "God Save the Queen" announces that the last dance has been danced. The well known Richardson orchestra will provide the music. Tickets are in the hands of the managing committee or may be had of Mr. Hy. Crane, Broad street.

Those who remained away from Mrs. Marvin's entertainment last night missed a treat. The military drill by twenty-five or thirty handsome young ladies was the

leading feature of the evening, and called forth round after round of applause. Miss Murray and Miss Wolff did some good work in club swinging, and a programme, in which Messrs. Kent, Rhodes, Shedd, Thomas, Richardson, Mrs. Jones and Miss Powell took part, completed the entertainment. All who can should attend the matinee this afternoon.

The following programme was presented, Thursday evening, at the close of the sale of work at St. Luke's church: Glee, choir; vocal solo, C. King; piano solo, Miss Miller; vocal duett, Mr. Flinton and Miss I. Tolmie; recitation, Miss D. Mebus; vocal solo, Miss I. Tolmie; glee, choir; vocal solo, Mr. Constance; violin solo, Mrs. Flinton; vocal duett, the Misses Tolmie; recitation, Mr. Flinton; vocal solo, Miss King; glee, choir; God Save the Queen. Accompanist, Miss Groves.

The programme given at the usual weekly meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society, last evening, was as follows: Selection on pipes, Piper McDonald; song, "Dear Little Shamrock," Mr. Patterson; humorous reading, Mr. Muir; song, "The Bonnie Wee Widow," Mr. Russell; recitation, Mr. Blackwood; song, "Highland Brigade," Mr. Glen; sailor's hornpipe, Mr. Anderson; song, Mr. McLachlan, of Salt Lake City, Utah; and song, Mr. Duke.

The young ladies who worked so hard to get up the bazaar in aid of the funds of the Jubilee Hospital were victimized by a smooth-faced confidence man, who passed a counterfeit \$20-bill on them. The police have not yet been able to locate the villain, but the eagle eye of THE HOME JOURNAL has spotted a young man who was one of a notorious band of crooks who "worked" Chicago during the latter part of last September.

In St. Andrew's Presbyterian church the programme of last evening's concert comprised the following numbers: Piano solo, Mr. Burnett; vocal solo, Miss Carmichael; violin solo, Miss Brown; vocal solo, Miss Wey; vocal solo, Miss Jamieson; piano duet, Mr. and Mrs. Temple; and a lecture, by Rev. Mr. Fraser, "What Our Church Stands For."

At Hamilton, on Wednesday of last week, Miss Alice Billings, eldest daughter of John Billings of that place, was married to Percy Neville Smith, Secretary-Treasurer of the Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Co.

Mrs. Schroeder, 268 Yates street, gave a party Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Schroeder's birthday, at which the engagement of the latter to Mr. Ainsworth of Seattle was announced.

Joseph Grice, who spent last winter at the Philadelphia Dental College, intends disposing of his business and devoting his time to the study of that profession.

The Germania Club gave a pleasant dance at Harmony Hall, last Monday evening. Bantly's orchestra supplied the music.

The regular monthly officers' parade of the B. C. B. G. A., will take place at the drill hall, on Wednesday evening, April 12.

Mrs. E. Frank is expected to return from San Francisco to-day.

## SPORTING NOTES.

## LACROSSE.

Westminster lacrosse club has elected officers as follows: Hon. President, Mayor Hoy; President, James Leamy; First Vice-President, Robt. Jardine; Second Vice, W. L. Johnson; Secretary, J. Mahony; Treasurer, L. A. Lewis; Executive Committee—R. G. Macpherson, A. B. Mackenzie, George Armstrong, C. S. Campbell and John Reid; Delegates—James Leamy, J. Cambridge and R. G. Macpherson; Alternates—Messrs. Lewis McColl and Gow. The following were elected honorary members of the club: Hon. Justice McCreight, His Honor Judge Bole, and Messrs. J. W. McColl, R. J. Beckman, W. H. Keary, W. Moreaby and F. R. Glover.

The British Columbia lacrosse players who went down to the Midwinter Fair write that they have been well treated, and that one result of their visit will be the awakening of a new interest in the Canadian national game on the U. S. side of the line.

The Shamrock lacrosse club of Montreal are urging the abandonment of field captains.

## CRICKET.

Officers of the High School Cricket Club were elected Friday as follows: President, Principal Paul; vice-presidents, A. J. Pineo, B. A., and A. B. Neill; captain, E. P. Johnston; secretary, W. N. Winsby; treasurer, J. McTavish; committee, W. B. Smith, B. Schwengers, W. Lorimer and C. Wilson.

## FOOTBALL.

England will play Scotland at Caledonia Park this afternoon.

## SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

I CAN NOT sing the old songs,  
That once I used to sing—  
For me to try to sing at all,  
Is quite a risky thing.

I cannot sing the old songs—  
At least I know I shouldn't,  
For those who heard me try it once  
Admitted that I couldn't.

The foolish old king of long ago, who marched his army up the hill only to march them down again, was not more ridiculous than the European Governments that have increased their military forces up to the limit of breaking the tax-payers' backs, and now propose to reduce them when expenditure can be increased no further.

The London Times and half a dozen other English papers doing good work for Canada should make those Canadian contemporaries that put prejudice before truth and partisanship before patriotism heartily ashamed of their puny efforts to arrest national progress. It is a sad reflection upon the country when great enterprises undertaken here have to look abroad for mediums of recommendation to the public.

MOTHER take the wheel away,  
And keep it for a while;  
To-day, I've ridden on the thing  
For more than forty mile.  
And, mother, when it's gone away,  
Please hide it out of sight,  
For I have ridden all I will—  
I want to spin to-night.

Mother, take the wheel away—  
I mean the wheel of time—  
I had to use that word, my dear,  
To make a decent rhyme.  
For time's fast rolling wheel, you see,  
Has dropped me in its flight,  
And though I'd like to end my yarn,  
I cannot spin to-night.



## HORTICULTURE.

(Under this heading all questions relating to flowers or horticulture will be answered.)

### THE GARDEN.

IN the first place, I must correct a misprint in my last week's paper. It should have read "leeks" instead of "lettuces," which I recommended to be treated the same as celery.

Those who have not already rolled and mown their lawns should now do so, or the lawn mower will not face it and the scythe will have to be used first, which should always be avoided. A dressing of fine bone manure sown broadcast will greatly improve the quality of the grass. Any inequalities on the surface of the lawns must be made good and a few grass seeds thrown over and raked in will make all right in a short time. The verges should be neatly cut with a turf cutter or sharp spade.

Onions should now be sown so that they may get a good hold of the ground and be the better able to combat with the maggot and drought. Soot and bone dust are the two best fertilizers for onions. In planting, choose well prepared light and deeply cultivated ground, but be sure to well firm it, which is most necessary.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To J. W. Webb.—What is the best way to grow Dahlias, and can they be grown from seed? **DAHLIA.**

To J. W. Webb—Are cut potatoes or whole potatoes best for planting, and should the manure be put under the potatoes or on the top?

The Dahlia may be grown from seed, but it is better to buy roots and start them in a frame. Partly cover them with soil, and, by means of a brisk, moist, bottom heat, shoots are put forth, which, when three inches in length, may be cut off with a knife and started as cuttings, placing them in boxes in light, fine soil and plunge in the hot bed. They soon root, and must be potted singly and gradually hardened off for planting out in May or beginning of June, in a deep, rich garden border. The Dahlia is a gross feeder—fine flowers must be well fed with stimulants. One ounce of nitrate of soda to a gallon of water will answer this purpose. Those who wish to grow them from seed should grow the single varieties, which are very beautiful and most useful for cutting.

J. W. WEBB.

Fern Hill, Boleskine Road, April 4.

### PRUNES.

To the Editor—I am about to set out five acres in fruit. Would you recommend the prune? What kind of soil is required, and also what is the estimated yield?

**PRUNE.**

Answer—The leading horticulturists of the Province recommend the planting of the prune to a larger extent than any other fruit. The prune is a gross feeder, and for its best development demands a rich and heavy soil containing sufficient moisture. The land should be thoroughly and deeply ploughed. The prune is a pro-

lific bearer, and can be relied upon for annual crops. Unlike many fruits, it does not take an occasional season's rest, but will yield its returns every season. If the trees have been properly cultivated, some fruit may be gathered the third year, and the fourth year will yield a fairly profitable crop. The fifth year will give from fifty to sixty pounds to the tree, and in the sixth year double this amount may be expected. From this time on, the tree may be considered in full bearing, and will yield from 150 to 400 pounds per tree of green fruit annually. In exceptional instances, from 600 to 800 pounds to the tree have been reported. For this Province, we would recommend the Italian prune.

### OUR HORTICULTURAL ADVANTAGES.

British Columbia will be the great horticultural province of the Dominion. Fruit trees bear here when quite young. There are no killing frosts nor great extremes of frost and fruit grows constantly. These facts will ultimately result in the utilization of every available acre of fruit land and give to Vancouver Island absolute control of the fruit market east to Lake Superior. This is the logical sequence of unerring law. As this fact becomes better and more widely known, our land will increase in value. The price demanded for first-class fruit lands always seems excessive to strangers, but they soon learn that there are few safer investments.

### ROCK LAND MADE TO PAY A BIG DIVIDEND.

It has been demonstrated that seemingly worthless land can be used to good purpose. Having a piece of such land of about three acres, mostly rock with occasional pockets of soil in them, at intervals of say ten feet, we planted Dew berries, which were trained over the rocks. The second season, there was produced an immense crop. The advantage of training over the rocks are: First, during the day, the heat is reflected on the berries from the rocks. Second, during the night, the rocks remain warm. Third, being on the rocks, they are kept clean and free of weeds. The Dew berry is one of the finest canning berries in the market, and is well adapted to this climate. An acre can be set out at very small cost, and very little cultivation is required.

### FRUIT LAND.

We have several 5-acre blocks of land well adapted for growing large and small fruits, three to four miles from the city on good roads. Some of these blocks are all cleared and fenced, with residence and out buildings all ready for the planter to set out his orchard. Now is the time to take advantage of low prices, and the season to plant out your trees.

Winnett & Cooper,

18 TROUNCE AVENUE.

## WANTED

This coming season from 200 to 500 tons fruit. All varieties.

The Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co

J. W. WEBB,  
Gardener.

Open to engagement in all branches by the day or hour. Apply FERN HILL, BOLESKINE ROAD, or to Winnett & Cooper, 18 Trounce Ave.

## Important to those wanting Nursery Stock:

Having entered into an arrangement with the proprietors of this journal to open a horticultural and floral department, and, at the same time, to do away with the existing high prices paid for fruit trees and bushes and vines of all kinds, which have always been considered an obstacle to the planting of orchards to any extent in British Columbia, and, furthermore, has been detrimental in the settling up of the country, and, at the same time, one of the strongest arguments we have had to contend with in the sale of fruit lands.

Right here on Vancouver Island exists all possible natural conditions for a great diversity of fruit growing—apples, pears, cherries, plums, prunes, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries and blackberries grow better here than in California. They ripen later in the season, true enough, but ours is a better fruit, especially the prune, which grows twice the size of the California raised prune. It has also more meat in comparison to the stone. We would advise the growing of the prune, as what money can be made out of a small orchard is astonishing, and there is no danger of glutting the market. If all available land on Vancouver Island was planted out in prunes, it would not commence to supply the market of Canada.

By arrangement with the largest nursery in Oregon, and more especially a firm noted for delivery of stock true to name, places us in a position to deliver any of the following trees at Victoria, duty and freight paid:

Apples	2 yrs, 4 to 6 ft, per 100	12 cts (each)
Pears	2 " " " "	16 cts
Peaches	1 " " " "	16 cts
Cherries	2 " " " "	17 cts
Plums	2 " 6 to 8 ft " "	18 cts
Prunes	1 " 4 to 6 ft " "	15 cts
"	1 " " " " "	per 1,000 10 cts
Apricots	1 " " " " "	per 100 18 cts
Crabapples	1 " " " " "	15 cts
Nectarines	1 " " " " "	20 cts
Quinces	1 " 4 to 5 ft " "	22 cts

Special rates on quantities of 1,000. Blackberries, grapes, evergreens, nut trees and ornamental trees. Prices of same on application.

### WINNETT & COOPER,

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## POULTRY.

(Under this heading, all questions relating to poultry will be answered.)

THE B. C. D. P. & P. S. Association did not hold a meeting last week, but expect to very shortly. Some of the enthusiasts are talking of 1,500 birds for next show. Quite an advance on previous shows, but, with the right men at the helm, it can be done.

An entry of 1,500 birds would necessitate having at least four judges, if the score card were used; but two would be ample if the comparison system were followed. We would feel highly gratified if the different societies would give comparison judging a trial next winter, if only in some of the classes.

Our advertisers report a good demand for eggs for hatching, and that eggs are, as a rule, very fertile and hatching a large percentage of chicks. The number of imported eggs for hatching is also large for so early in the season, close on \$500 worth having arrived this spring.

Chicks a week old should be allowed to eat all the cracked wheat or corn that they care for. The *Poultry Keeper* gives a good design for a self feeder, by which the corn is always at hand for the chicks, and there is no waste through scattering. It is made of a hopper two feet long, five inches deep, four inches wide at the top and one-fourth of an inch wide at the bottom. It holds from two to three quarts of feed. It is attached to the end pieces which hold it up half an inch from a trough to allow the food to run down. The trough is twenty-five inches long, two and one-half inches wide and one quarter inch deep. The old fowls can be kept from the hopper by putting an ordinary coop over it.

In a former issue, we gave a few hints on managing an incubator, and a reader of THE HOME JOURNAL informs us that by following our directions he was enabled to hatch 89 out of 92 fertile eggs. As many of our readers are now setting their hens, we give a few hints on one of the most important phases of the business.

### TESTING EGGS.

Testing the eggs is of importance, as we are able to set two or three hens at a time, when neither eggs for sitting nor sitting hens are over plentiful. Still, forewarned is forearmed, and as many of our readers have doubtless got their incubators to work our hints may be useful to them too. Many people are under the impression that it is possible to tell a fertile from an unfertile egg even before it has been set at all. We constantly meet where purchasers of eggs for hatching write angry letters to the vendors, implying that they have been defrauded, because some or all the eggs sent them were unfertile. It is only by experiment in setting some of them himself that it is possible for a vendor to know whether the eggs from a particular hen or pen of birds is likely to produce a good percentage of chickens. There is, of course, a presumption that from a pen of birds properly set up there will be a fair percentage

of chickens, but it is a presumption which may prove to be erroneous:

The Aylesbury duckers, we believe, sell eggs for hatching guaranteed to be fertile. They have by long experience in egg testing, become so skilled as to be able to discern the embryo duckling when only twenty-four hours or so of the period of incubation has elapsed. They set the eggs for the necessary period, test them, and can then pick out the fertile ones and guarantee their fertility. At this early stage the hatching process can be suspended without fear of harm, and the eggs can even be sent a journey without any additional risk to that incurred by eggs which have not been incubated at all. The object of testing the eggs is to ascertain as soon as possible whether or not they are fertile, so that the unfertile ones may be removed and their places filled by a fresh supply. If two or three hens have been set at the same time, and many of the eggs are found to be unfertile, all the fertile ones can be put under one or two hens, as the case may be, and the other hen started afresh with another lot of eggs. Much valuable time can be saved in this way.

In incubator work there is even less difficulty; but care is necessary here that the fresh batch of eggs be warmed before being put in the egg drawer, or that they be carefully separated by wood or flannel or some other non-conducting material, from those eggs which are fairly advanced in the process of incubation. We have known a good many eggs to be lost in artificial incubation by the introduction of cold eggs into the drawer. If the incubator is fitted with a drying box, this is a good place to warm the eggs before putting them in the drawer. In any case, care must be taken that they are not exposed to too high a temperature.

The most usual period at which to test the eggs is about the eighth day of incubation. At that time the merest tyro can, without much difficulty, distinguish an unfertile or clear egg from one in which there is or has been a living embryo. There are a good many egg testers in the market, and they all answer their purpose with more or less facility. Any device which enables the operator to get the egg between his eyes and a fairly strong light, while at the same time shading the eye from the light, except so far as the light penetrates the egg, is all that is necessary. A piece of cardboard with a suitable oval aperture is the simplest form of egg tester; while a skilled operator frequently prefers to simply grasp the egg lengthwise in the oval space between the thumb and forefinger, surrounding it as far as possible with the thumb and forefinger. The palm of the hand is kept toward the light and a little practice will enable the operator to effectually shade the light with the other fingers held close to each other in a curved form, one above the other. We have found a small kerosene lamp, with merely a clear glass chimney, a very good light for egg testing, but any fairly bright and concentrated light will do.

We have tested hundreds of eggs by the light of a common candle, but we advise the use of a somewhat brighter flame. A tester of simple instruction consists of a

piece of cardboard bent round into the shape of a funnel or hollow cone. The smaller aperture is about the size of an egg, the larger is big enough to cover the two eyes of the person using it, and is so shaped as to fit the face fairly close and to be readily held in position by a piece of elastic stretched round the back of the head. It seems to us that it would be an improvement to make this tester in such a shape as merely to cover one eye of the person using it, and thus leave the other free to be opened at will, so that the operator might see what he was about without difficulty. We fancy the operator who had the field of vision of both eyes, limited, by the American contrivance, might find his hair on fire before he knew that he was in such close proximity to the light used for the testing.

The test used will, or should, disclose that the egg is clear, or, in other words, unfertile, fertile or addled. The appearance presented by a clear egg is simply that of a semi-opaque fluid of uniform, or almost uniform, consistency. If a very bright light is used there will be a slightly darker patch indicating the position of the yoke. The best way to learn what a clear egg looks like is to experiment with a few newly laid eggs. A white egg is much more transparent in its shell than a yellow one, and again, some slightly or deeply colored eggs will be found to have light spots all over their shells when examined. These various appearances of newly laid eggs can readily be learned by a few experiments and the sure knowledge of them saves much trouble in testing eggs during incubation. Eggs which upon being tested are found to be clear, are those which either contain no ovum or germ—having been laid by a barren hen, or those which, although containing an ovum or germ, yet have not had that germ fertilized. A clear egg remains unaltered throughout the process of incubation except in so far as it may become musty or stale through the influence of the high temperature to which it is subjected.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Egg Powders for Sale—will make your hens lay.

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Meichley Flurry won the silver medal for best  
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They ripen later in the  
but ours is a better fruit,  
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**NOVEL TELEGRAPHING.**

A prominent lawyer thought he had discovered a wonderful instance of thought transference the other day. He has two typewriter operators. One works in his private office and the other has a desk in an adjoining room. Of late he has been puzzled upon giving instructions to his private stenographer, to be delivered to the other typewriter, to find that she never quit the room, yet the girl in the next room would always execute the order, just as if she had been told explicitly what was required.

The attorney for a long time had been trying to account for this seeming telegraphic communication between the two young ladies. Yesterday he thought he would make a test of the matter, and calling his stenographer, he said: "I want you to take down this article of agreement and give it to Miss Blank to transcribe." He then dictated a lengthy and technical document, trying to make it as difficult as possible.

The stenographer took it down and then went to her machine and began operating it. The attorney watched her closely, and saw that she never stopped her work. He waited for a half hour, then he turned to his typewriter and said:

"Miss So-and-So, I think you have forgotten to give Miss Blank that dictation I gave you for her."

"Oh, no," replied the young lady, "Miss Blank has it finished and waiting for you out there."

This nonplussed the attorney. He was sure his private stenographer had not left the room, and did not see how it could be possible for such a complicated agreement to be transferred by telegraphic communication. He went out to Miss Blank, who handed him the agreement completed. The attorney could not contain himself any longer as he said: "Miss Blank, I have been noticing something strange for the past month. Will you tell me how you receive my instructions from Miss So-and-So without her leaving my room? Here you have transcribed a very difficult dictation, and I am sure you have had no communication with her." The young lady began to smile and said:

"Mr. — you should not be so sure that we have had no communication. We can converse with each other when the door is open just as well as if we were in the same room. No, it's not thought transference, but plain telegraphy. You see, Miss So-and-So, and I have learned telegraphy recently, and we practice in this way."

"We found the space bars of our typewriters made perfect telegraph keys, so that we can send messages just as well as with a regular telegraph instrument. So it's not so mysterious after all."

The young lady showed her employer the manner of sending a message, and he began to think how easily some mysterious incidents could be explained if we only knew the truth.

An instantaneous picture taken at 10:30 in the evening has just been accomplished by Savannah, Five Sisters' Block, quite as perfect as in daylight.

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 Late Miss Hinde.



SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

At the recent drawing room Lady Mount-Stephen wore a gown of pink heliotrope brocaded satin, opening at the side to show point, lace of unusual beauty, the bodice capes outlined with silver sequins, the train of black broche lined with black and trimmed with ribbons, showers of jet, and feathers. The Hon. Lady Northcote had a cream satin gown, the bodice trimmed with cape-like bows, bordered with insertion of old point lace, laid over salmon-pink, and pretty bebe sleeves; the trimming on the skirt was most original, the point lace over pink was let into the satin on the hips on deep accentuated points; the train of china-blue satin was covered with a brocade of conventional carnations of the same shade as the pink lining; pretty ribbon bows were introduced upon it; this was a delightful harmony in color.

Lord Mount-Stephen was among those who attended the Levee held at St. James' palace by the Duke of York on behalf of Her Majesty. Lord Mount-Stephen was also among the peers entertained by the Marquis of Salisbury, as leader of the Conservative party in the Upper House.

Sir Charles Tupper was among those present at the Imperial Institute when the Duke of Connaught presided at a lecture delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel Groves on "Regiments of the British army raised in India or for Colonial service between the years 1861 and 1893."

Mr. and Mrs. Goldwin Smith were present at the banquet given by the lord and lady mayoress to the masters of the city companies. Mr. Smith proposed "The House of Lords and Commons," and spoke of himself as "an Englishman living in the colonies."

The next dinner of the Canada club (England) takes place on April 4, at the Albion, Aldersgate street.

Statistics of Great Britain show them to be a great tea drinking nation; they drink Blended Tea exclusively. We honestly think our English and Indo-Ceylon Blends cannot be surpassed in this or any other market for the price, viz., 5 lbs for \$1.90 and upwards. Victoria Tea House, opposite Postoffice.

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## ON WINGS OF THE WIND

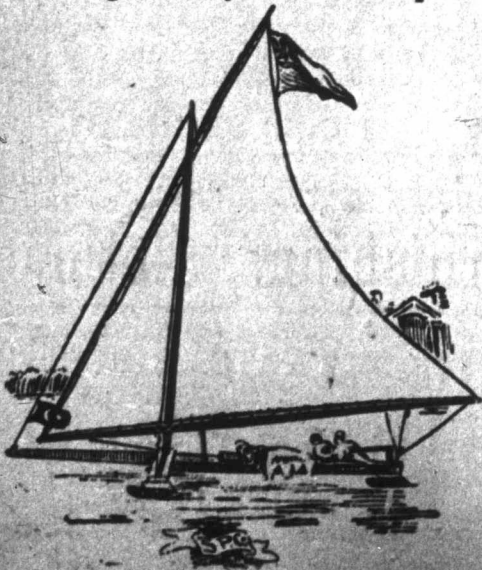
"A BRIEF PERIOD OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT AND SUSPENSE."

**The Dangers and the Pleasures of Ice-Boating—Don't Go Sailing With a Novice Unless Suicidally Inclined—Poughkeepsie and Red Bank Hold the Records.**

Flying at the rate of a mile a minute over the glistening surface of one of our Northern rivers, bays or lakes; clinging with all one's might and main to the narrow carriage in momentary trepidation that something dreadful will happen; and fearing to open your mouth lest the frosty gale convert your windpipe into a scolding harp, are some of the delights that hedge about the rarely exhilarating and intensely exciting sport of ice-boating.

It is safe to say that there is no civilized sport more intoxicating than the form of sailing pictured herein to-day. A trip on an ice-boat is a brief period of intense excitement and suspense. The perils of mismanaged sails—by the way, don't ever go for an ice-boat sail with one who is not perfectly familiar with the management of the vicious craft—the danger of gliding into an air hole, or running into a crack in the ice, any of which means terrible, if not fatal results, give this sport a transcendent spice of adventure that has no part in any other pastime with which we are familiar in this country. Ski-running is, perhaps, the nearest comparison; but a single leap through the air on skis for a distance of a paltry 300 feet is nothing to a 10 or 15-mile ride on an ice-boat, running at a rate of nearly a mile a minute. Once out in the open where the wind has full sweep at the sails, the novice who is not swathed in newspapers, woollens and warm furs will freeze. There is no protection from the wind on those skeleton hulls. The wind, filled with fine frosty particles of snow, cuts one's face as with a whiplash, and seems to penetrate one's very marrow. So, when preparing to go ice-boating, it is wise to tuck a newspaper across one's chest and another across one's back, tie your coat sleeves closely about your wrists, muffle up your head and ears and still expect the wind to whistle through you like a sieve.

Our picture was taken on Toronto Bay. Toronto Bay is well adapted for ice-boating. It is fairly well sheltered and is comparatively free from the "ricochet" breezes that puzzle the visitors to the ice-boating stretches of the Hudson. The sport is very popular in the Canadian Queen City and the fleet is numerous. Erie, Pa., Hamilton, Ont., Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Detroit, Mich., and Red Bank, N. J., all have lively ice-boating clubs, says the Buffalo Express.



## ICE-YACHTING ON TORONTO BAY.

Red Bank and Poughkeepsie hold the American championships. The record for 15 miles is 20 minutes and 40 seconds, and was made by the ice-boat Scud at Red Bank on January 22, 1893. The 20-mile record, 25:48 and 24:30 (made in heats) was made by the Haze at Poughkeepsie, February, 6, 1888. The 25-mile record is 30:05, and was made at Red Bank on January 26, 1884. The red Bank course is on the Navesink or North-Shrewsbury River, where, in favorable seasons, there is a clear stretch of five miles or so; and where the American skating championships are usually decided. The other places mentioned have shorter stretches, but the excitement is heightened thereby and the sport intensified. The winter visitor to these ice-boating centres should avail himself or herself of the opportunity to take sail on an ice-boat. It is an experience you will never forget, and, like the Court of Honor, never want to forget it. Darting hither and thither, like so many white, swift-winged butterflies, dipping their noses into little snowdrifts and scattering the snow in great fleecy clouds, or rushing away across the glittering ice "on the wings of the wind," there is no other winter scene half so enlivening and picturesque as a fleet of skimming ice-boats on a windy day.

## A LEADER OF LIBERALS.

HE WHO HOLDS THAT POSITION FOR QUEBEC.

**The Creditable Career of Hon. F. G. Marchand as Journalist, Litterateur and Statesman—Representative of St. John's Since Confederation—His Legislative Record.**

Hon. F. G. Marchand, says the Montreal Herald in a sketch of the Quebec Liberal leader, was born in St. John's, Que., on the 9th of January, 1832. His father was French and a Roman Catholic; his mother, of Scotch origin and a Protestant. Both were greatly respected in their community, and the perfect harmony which characterized their private life, notwithstanding the difference of religion, was not without its effect upon their son. To this happy home life is, probably, in great measure due those principles of religious tolerance



HON. F. G. MARCHAND.

of which he has since so often given evidence. His mother was Miss Mary McNider, daughter of Mr. John McNider, of

the then famous wholesale and importing establishment of John McNider & Co., Fabrique street, Quebec. The elder Marchand had been manager of this firm, but in 1802 moved to St. John's, where he founded a branch house, which was the first commercial industry of importance in that district. In 1810 he married Miss Mary McNider, daughter of his former business partner, and in 1816 retired from commercial life to a country seat on the Richelieu river. He died on the 10th of March, 1852, at the age of 72 years.

Felix Gabriel, the subject of the present sketch, received a classical education at St. Hyacinthe College, from which he graduated with first-class honors. Subsequently studying law, he was admitted as a notary in 1854 and at once began the practice of his profession at St. John's. His family home is still on the old homestead, where he follows agricultural pursuits in conjunction with his legal practice. The winter months he spends mostly in Montreal, having, in 1892, entered into partnership with Mr. O'Hara Baynes, forming the firm of Marchand and Baynes, with offices in the Standard Building, on St. James street. Mr. Marchand is the author of a legal work of very great value to the notary: "Le Manuel et Formulaire du Notariat." This work, which is a very lengthy one, treats not only of the notarial profession in Canada, but also of contracts in general. It is a very complete and exhaustive work and has had a large sale.

In 1863 the volunteer movement was initiated at St. John's and vicinity, principally through his efforts and those of Hon. C. J. Laberge. The volunteers of St. John's were formed into the 21st Battalion, known as the Richelieu Light Infantry, and, in 1866, Mr. Marchand was appointed lieutenant-colonel in command. He was on active service during the several Fenian raids, his corps being sent to the front at the first alarm and replaced in St. John's by volunteers from the interior. Following the invasion at Eccles Hill, in 1870, he was placed in command of the brigade composed of the Prince of Wales Own Rifles, Victoria Rifles, Royal Scots, Hochelaga battalion, and 21st Richelieu Light Infantry, which were sent to reinforce Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Smith. In 1880 he retired from active service, retaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Hon. Mr. Marchand first became prominently identified with the political life of the Province in 1867, when he was elected a member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly for the County of St. John's. This county he has represented uninterruptedly ever since, being on several occasions returned by acclamation.

At the time of Mr. Marchand's entry into the political arena the Liberals were in opposition, under the leadership of Hon. Mr. Joly. These two stalwarts of the Liberal party at once formed a fast personal friendship, which has continued ever since. Indeed there was much in common between the two men. Both were of the type of honest politicians, and both were strongly opposed to the "Castor" element, which even at that early date began to show the possibilities for evil which were afterwards so fully developed. In 1878, when Hon. Mr. Joly was called upon to form a government, Mr. Marchand was chosen by him as Provincial Secretary, in which position he continued until March, 1879, when, owing to the death of Hon. Mr. Bachand, Provincial Treasurer, and the appointment of Hon. Mr. Langellier to the vacancy, he was appointed to succeed the latter as Commissioner of Crown Lands. Here he remained until the defeat of the Joly ad-







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### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE dates for the Mikado are the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday next. The rehearsals are being held almost daily, and the prospects are that this production of the Mikado will equal if not excel the performance given by the Calhouns. The costumes will arrive from San Francisco in the course of a day or so, and are the best that could be procured in the Bay City. The following is the cast:

Mikado	.....Mr. Herbert Kent
Nanki-Poo	.....Mr. Geo. Bushby
Ko-Ko	.....Mr. C. A. Lombard
Pooh-Bah	.....Mr. C. W. Rhodes
Pish-Tush	.....Mr. Clement Rowlands
Yum-Yum	.....Miss May Heathfield
Pitti Sing	.....Mrs. Clement Rowlands
Peep-to	.....Miss F. Pauline
Katisha	.....Mrs. W. W. Clarke

(horns of Japanese ladies and gentlemen by Mesdames Pauline and Simpson, Misses Goddyn, Bullman, Munroe, Stewart, A. Iredale, B. Iredale, Wolf, Cusack, M. McNiffe, S. McNiffe, M. McMicking, E. McMicking, V. Pauline, S. Pauline, Robertson, Madigan, Kow and Wilson, and Messrs. Moxon, Bayntun, Greenwood, Plows, Grizzelle, Kettle, Godson, Sehl, Ollive, Stewart, Brownlee, P. Hibben, N. Hibben, Reynard, Shedden, Pauline, Thomas, Quigley and Patterson.)

The concert given in the Reformed Episcopal church schoolroom on Tuesday evening was a great success, from a musical point of view, although owing, no doubt, to several counter attractions, the attendance was rather slim. Those who were present, however, enjoyed a great treat, for a diversified programme was rendered in a manner with which there is little to find fault. The part singing of the choir was astonishingly good, considering the short time they have been practicing, and, as for the male voice glee by a large contingent of members from the Arion Club, they went like a marriage bell. Mrs. Harris and Mr. Jay contributed

solos which were much appreciated, and W. R. Higgins received a well deserved ovation for his singing of Lord H. Somerset's "Dearest". Two pianoforte duets ably played by Mr. Middleton and Russell and a humorous recitation by Mr. Allan were enjoyable features of the evening, while Mr. Greig conducted in his well known style. It may be suggested if the concert were repeated, an opportunity to hear good music well sung would be afforded to many who could not attend on Tuesday.

Of Ovide Musin, the Toronto Globe writes: "A splendid audience greeted Ovide Musin, the eminent violinist, and his superb Concerto Company last evening. Probably a stronger attraction could not have been secured, for the genial Musin has always been a special favorite in this city, and last night's performance only strengthened his reputation. He performed with splendid effect and virtuosity the last two movements of Mendelssohn's Concerto, a Fantasia on Scotch Themes, arranged by himself, and Paganini's Non pin il cor, receding in each instance a tumultuous ensemble. It is unnecessary to speak of his clear flute-like harmonies, his delicious soft effects, when the violin only whispers its song, or when the mellow tone flows out in warm streams, or fills the building with its plaintive melody, for only those acquainted with the playing of great violinists can understand the genius and cultivation of such an artist."

Mr. James O'Neill has always been known to surround himself with a competent company of players. The two leading ladies this season are Miss Lillian Dalley and Miss Kate Fletcher. Miss Dalley was formerly a valued member of Wilson Barrett's English Company, and achieved quite a reputation for her artistic performance of the chief character in "The Rose." Miss Kate Fletcher, whose admirable performance of the disagreeable character of Carcoritte is one of the features of Monte Cristo was for several years leading lady of the now defunct Pittsburg Grand Opera House company. During that time she played "leads" to no less distinguished stars than Edwin Booth, Ned Adams and Joseph Jefferson. After leaving the stock company, Miss Fletcher advanced steadily in her profession in the support of Maggie Mitchell, Mme. Januscheck and Margaret Mather. The present is her seventh season with O'Neill.

The rehearsals for Pinafore by the Westminster Operatic Society, are making satisfactory success.

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The official residence of the Prime Minister of England, No. 10 Downing street, which is referred to in the above cable despatch, plays a prominent part in English politics. The history of Downing street is practically the history of the British administration. It stands on the site of the famous cock-pit made by Henry VIII. When he took over the Whitehall Palace from Woolsey and considerably enlarged it already grand proportions. It is known that Sir George Downing built the street about the year 1660, and its descendents sold the substantial brick buildings to people of high rank. Of these only three now remain. No. 10 has been the residence of the First Lord since George II. transferred it upon Robert Walpole as First Lord, and his successors in that office for ever. No. 11 is the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No. 12, part of the Colonial Office, is now used by the whips of the government. These three old fashioned houses are now overshadowed by the greater glory of the steadily pile of offices opposite.

Generations of statesmen have come and gone since its foundations were laid. In Addison's time it was a famous residence. George I. settled his Hanoverian Minister in it when he went over to England from Hanover, and George II. gave it to "Every man has his price" Walpole. All the Prime Ministers of the present century



MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE.

Mentioned as likely to become Irish Secretary) have been familiar with it. It has been said that to conduct the affairs falling to the lot of the occupant of this house requires an intimate knowledge of mankind, the English nation, the court, the House of Commons and the Treasury.

The office keeper has four messengers to assist him. The old Council Chamber adjoining the hall on the ground floor was fitted up and used as an office for Mr. Gladstone's secretaries, and a very commodious and well lit apartment it is. There is little there, however, to assist the imagination in picturing the famous conferences and wrangles that have taken place in this room. Here North president, Pitt expounded his policy, and Grey, Peel, Palmerston and Beaconsfield sat with their Cabinets. The decoration of the interior of No. 10 is in the style of George I.'s reign, and was done at the suggestion of the Earl of Beaconsfield prior to his taking up his residence there for his second administration. This old Council room is of far finer proportions

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than the one on the first floor used by Mr. Gladstone. It is well lit, and has an ante-room separated by folding doors.

Ascending a flight of stone stairs a reception room is reached on the first floor. Adjoining it is the First Lord's official room. Here he opens all the important scarlet morocco despatch boxes, and here, too, Mr. Gladstone has held his cabinets. When the Cabinet councils are in progress the door of this apartment is strictly guarded by the office keeper, who receives instructions from Ministers to send for any Under Secretary or other official whose services may be required. No one is allowed to enter the chamber unless sent for, and should a Minister be wanted the trusted janitor knocks at the door, which is opened by the councillor nearest to it. Mr. Gladstone used to sit in his own particular armchair at the table, and in such a position that it commanded a view of the whole room.

The ante-room to this apartment was Mr. Gladstone's study. A small but comfortable apartment, whose chief article of furniture is the famous old oak pedestal writing table, which for six years had been waiting in the storeroom for the fourth advent to No. 10. This plain but substantial article of furniture was reserved exclusively for Mr. Gladstone's literary work, and was beside the person who ventured to disturb any papers that were carefully arranged on it. Nothing irritated Mr. Gladstone more than to have his papers disarranged, and so precise was he on this matter when he was Prime Minister that he is said to have known so well where he had laid down a thing that he could find it in the dark.

The dining room is a venerable wainscoted apartment much used in his day by the Earl of Beaconsfield, whose famous parliamentary dinners gave, in his opinion, "tone to a political party." The Queen's birthday banquets are given here, but it was not much used by Mr. Gladstone. His famous Thursday breakfasts were given in the inner reception room adjoining. The old fashioned brass sconces for candles, the vaulted ceiling, painted in divers colors, the fine old chandelier recall the times of Walpole, and help one without much effort to people the old room with the distinguished guests of his and other days.

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Musin, the Toronto Globe... audience greeted Ovide M... folinist, and his superb Co... evening. Probably a stro... did not have been secured... usin has always been a spe... is city, and last night's perf... enghened his reputation... h splendid effect and virtu... ovements of Mendelssohn's... se on Scotch Themes, arrange... ganim's Non pin il cor, rec... tance a tumultuous encon... to speak of his clear fluto... delicious soft effects, when... spers its song, or when the... ws out in warm streams, s... ug with its plaintive melo... acquainted with the playing... can understand the genius... ich an artist."

will has always been know... f with a competent compa... two leading ladies this sea... Dalley and Miss Kate Fletc... formerly a valued member... 's English Company, a... reputation for her artis... he chief character in "T... e Fletcher, whose admirab... he disagreeable character... of the features of MonteCrist... ars leading lady of the no... Grand Opera House con... t time she played "leads" t... ed stars than Edwin Booth... osephe Jefferson. After lea... any, Miss Fletcher advanc... profession in the support... Mme. Januschek and Ma... present is her seventh se...

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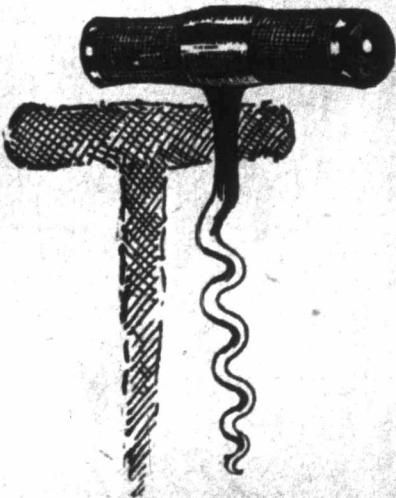


Hiram Daly.—What's this I hear; you have married a servant girl, and expect to bring her here to live?  
Daly Jr.—Yes; I—



Hiram Daly.—Enough, sir; not another word; I shall inform your brothers of your conduct; we need two more.

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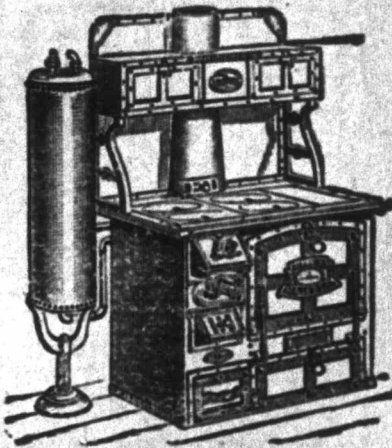
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