

THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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

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TALES OF THE TOWN.

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

IT IS NOW generally understood that a well known commission dealer has been appointed to the head of the new Bureau of Labor Statistics and Board of Arbitration. From what I can gather, the nomination when formally announced will not be a popular one, the gentleman mentioned being comparatively unknown to the working classes and one who has never had any special interest in either local or Canadian industries, which it is the policy of the Dominion to promote; his business, moreover, having been that of handling the products of the cheap labor of Great Britain and the continent. In fact he has been, in his business, the champion of the foreigner as against the home producer. Were not each one in his own way endeavoring to give an impetus to Canadian development—to the building up wherever there is a show for them—of home industries; and were all imbued with free trade notions, it might be learned with content, indeed satisfaction, that an old time importer had been appointed to the position, for all might rest assured that his sympathies would be with the foreign manufacturer.

It was partly because of their leanings in that direction that the Government of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, which came into power under auspices so favorable to their retention of office for years to come, lost their hold upon the public sympathy and confidence. They expressed their belief in the inutility of "flies on the wheel" attempting to encourage native industry or to discriminate in their tariffs against those who were not of us, had no interest in us, contributed nothing to the public revenue and, in fact, were as utterly antagonistic as they possibly could be to the advancement of our own special interests as Canadians. They argued upon the expediability of the people purchasing their goods in the cheapest markets in the world. To this, however, Sir John Macdonald replied that it was no matter how cheap goods might be if the people had no money with which to buy.

And it was to supply this article of necessity that the National Policy was brought in on the principle that when constitutional treatment is required there is no use in making local applications, that when the knife is required drugs can be of little use, or that when a course of allopathy is indicated, the homeopathist's services are not those which are needed. These are good in their way; but all depends on the diagnosis. Canada at large

is convalescing under the National Policy. In this Province, the treatment has not been so directly applied as elsewhere, for the reason that the physical conditions of this portion of the body politic materially differ from those of the sister members. Indeed, some of the remedies applied to them have actually made British Columbians feel sick, and the main object aimed at having been to a great extent attained, it is now sought to modify the prescription. Meantime, as far as lies in their power, resident practitioners have taken the case in hand and propose to treat it locally. British Columbians have been suffering from a species of torpor. They have been industrial hyphochondriacs; did not exactly know what was the matter with them; but having been stirred up by outside applications are endeavoring to get their part of the system in thorough working order.

In a word, they realize that "there is something to them, and are seeking to get capital and labor to work together in unison. It is idle to suppose that an individual who has not had practical industrial experience and who has been accustomed to handle the products of foreign capital which has, in fact, had the mastery of labor, can appreciate what is meant by a mutual understanding between them. Moreover, in so far as concerns the capitalist, if the appointee referred to failed to realize the necessity here existing for a more conciliatory attitude towards the artisan, he could hardly be blamed; but the presentation of such an excuse would in no way mend matters. As a free trader from the experience of his former personal interests, it would not be wonderful should he favor the admission of Puget Sound coal on the same footing as the native product of Wellington or Nanaimo, the lumber of Washington with the same freedom of distribution as that which is produced by local mills, and the accordance to American steamboats of the same rights of trading as those vessels have which belong to local ports.

It would not, too, be surprising if, in considering the labor question, he might regard the Chinaman as as good as a white man and not only recommend the abolition of the poll tax, but suggest his employment upon public works and otherwise endorse the unfair competition of the Mongolian slave with local free labor, the pecuniary results being deported to his native land thereby impoverishing the country in the same way as—but to the smallest imaginable extent—the land is deprived of the small amount of the natural elements that are to be found in the Chinaman's bones. An official, too, who does not appreciate the entire situation might see no harm in the ignorance of the law which prohibits

Oriental fatalists from working in the collieries where their presence is regarded by the mining class as a serious source of danger.

Home labor and home capital, too, have every reason to be anxious as to the instincts and the predilections—not to say the experiences—of the Government's nominee to the important position referred to, and should the administration make a blunder, it will be a serious one for the province, not to say for themselves individually and as a cabinet when the day of reckoning arrives.

Dumas' thrilling and dramatic story of Monte Cristo was well told in five acts in a play of the same name by Mr. I. E. Philo and a company of amateurs at The Victoria, last Thursday night. The play lacks nothing of the fascination of the book, and the company who presented it are to be congratulated for having produced stage pictures of wonderful strength and reality. This occasion being Mr. Philo's farewell to the amateur stage, naturally much interest centered in the young man's work. It would be rash to attempt a prediction as to what place Mr. Philo will fill in the drama of the future. In many respects, he displays qualities requisite for the romantic drama. He possesses the advantage of an excellent voice, a mobile countenance and graceful movements. Physically, he is well equipped for the stage. At times, he gives evidence of keen dramatic instinct, especially in the scene at the inn, where Monte Cristo returns disguised as a priest. That he has genius, no one will deny. As against this, Mr. Philo lacks many of the attributes of a first-class actor—he speaks too fast and does not pronounce his words distinct enough. These drawbacks, of course, he will overcome in time, and I will not be surprised to learn in a few years hence that he has become a great actor.

It may gratify many Victoria women to learn of the discovery by a young English physician of a process for the production of an artificial silk which can not be detected from the genuine article by any save the most trained experts. The cost of production, it is claimed, will put silk on the market for about one-third of the present price and it could be produced in any locality without the aid of worms or mulberry trees. But this doctor is a flighty, empirical genius who gets one good idea only to drop it for another, and seldom completes anything he undertakes. His discovery was not, as is usually the case, the result of an accident, but the product of hard logical thought and a good deal of experiment. He figured that if a worm could make silk, a man with all his genius and

modern appliances for solving mechanical and other problems, ought to be able to do the same thing, and so he set about the emulation of the silk worm. By a series of chemical analyses of the cocoon of the silk worm, he learned the exact elements contained and their proportions, and found that he could secure them less laboriously, in greater quantities and at a far less price than the worm does. A simple reaction, he found, would convert the material into threads, which were very strong and could be woven with ease. It is certainly a wonderful discovery, and if the young physician has a good manager, he ought to realize a handsome fortune from his invention.

I have had numerous talks with different sealer owners, and find that with hardly any exception they are all much dissatisfied with the claims as awarded by the Imperial Government; in fact so much so that a protest against the small amounts awarded and the peculiar manner in which they were arrived at is being prepared to send in to Mr. Milne. No one appears to be able to explain or understand them. An item in the *Times* a day or two ago says in effect that the present sum awarded, viz., \$100,234, is for disbursements of the schooners, or approximate losses actually incurred for season 1891, and that on settlement of arbitration sealers are to be paid for what skins might have been taken in Behring Sea, without undue diminution of seal herd, as decided by arbitrators. So that if sealers live long enough, which I seriously question, they have a chance to get their rights. Certainly it takes a Government a long time to make up its mind to do a thing, and then it takes longer to do it. The money for the above indemnity was cabled out to Ottawa on the 6th of this month, the list of awards got to Victoria a few days ago, although all they had to do in Ottawa was to forward it to Victoria, and the money is not here yet. The sealers are seriously considering the advisability of sending a commission to Ottawa to see that the hoodlums do not get hold of it. It is suggested that the Dominion Government, in their usual beautiful liberality, are only making a few dollars on the interest of it, and that it will be forwarded soon.

A year or so ago, the *British Columbia Commercial Journal* strongly urged the advisability of having two dry docks at Esquimalt. I think it was during the time the dock was occupied by a warship, and several steamers were unable to enter, so losing to the city and the Dominion Government a considerable sum. During the winter Victoria is not favored by many warships, the officers no doubt preferring to spend the season in a more congenial climate—so of late there has been little or no occupancy of the docks by these non-payers. But just as soon as a large vessel, with serious damage to her hull, has entered the dock (and expects to occupy it at least two months), along comes Our Gracious Majesty's gun punt with orders from the British Admiralty (tied up in enough red tape to keep the telegraph line at least a week unravelling), to enter the dock at a certain date. It appears, according to

arrangement between the Dominion and Imperial Governments, that the British warships are always to have the use of the dock when required regardless of other engagements. I hardly think Victoria citizens will like the idea of the steamer *Romulus* being ordered out of the dock and sent to Tacoma, as it means a loss of some \$50,000 to the place, and during these not over brisk times everything counts. All this because H.M.S. *Champion* wants to get a clam or two scraped off her bottom so she can glide swiftly through the water in chase of the wily sealer in Behring Sea.

Far be it from me to censure any officer of the fleet, as they are always most courteous in matters of this kind, and I remember well how promptly one of the ships vacated the dock in an unfinished state to permit the steamship *Elder* to enter. The present senior officer has his orders from headquarters no doubt to occupy the dock at a certain time, and unless he gets orders to the contrary, he is in duty bound to do it; but, it is hoped that sufficient influence will be brought to bear on the admiralty in England to get this order revoked and permit the *Romulus* to finish her repairs.

Considering the Imperial and Dominion Governments are shortly to spend considerable money fortifying Esquimalt, would it not be a good time for some agreement to be made between them whereby a new and larger dock could be built alongside the present one, which could be set aside for use of merchantmen, etc., entirely? For as Esquimalt is brought into more naval prominence, and as the province continues to grow, more warships will be seen lying in Esquimalt Harbor, and the time may soon come when the present dock will be entirely wanted by them. It is true another scheme for a marine dry dock is in contemplation at Esquimalt, but it is doubtful if the present movers in it will carry it through. It behooves our two wide awake M. P's and the Board of Trade to take this matter up and try and push it to a successful issue.

PERE GRINATOR.

ON THINGS IN GENERAL.

AS my motto always has been to expose "the wrongs that need resistance," I beg to enter my protest against the elderly gent who goes to the pigeon hole in the post office and buys ten cents worth of stamps and proceeds deliberately to spread out the whole bulk of his correspondence on the little counter before the aforesaid trap door, and keeps half-a-dozen people waiting, while he slowly and thoughtfully licks every stamp and adjusts them on his letters, and then by the time he puts his spectacles away, draws on his gloves and gathers up his umbrella, he allows others the same privilege he has had himself.

Under instructions from the religious editor, I attended Christ Church Cathedral last Sunday evening, being informed by that worthy that the subject was to be the "Confessional," but I was disap-

pointed, for it was all about Balaak and Balaam and Balaam's Ass. It was a long time before since I had been in a Protestant church, and, only that my friend tells me, who was with me, that I was perfectly sober, I should have thought that I had got into the wrong shop, for, I must confess I don't see much difference between the Holy Catholic Church and the Roman Catholic Church. I was deeply impressed. I shall go again, when Madame Jarley's Wax Works are to be exhibited, which I see are to be brought out under the auspices of this church.

I see the parsons on the Mainland are going in for politics. Well, it may be all right, and I don't say they should not hold decided political opinions, but is it a parson's place to preach them? He must be giving offence, I should say, to a great number of his congregation, no matter which side he takes, and, in my opinion when a parson steps out of his own sphere, he only creates, envy, hatred and malice and all uncharitableness.

I think every man of common sense in the city who is not interested will agree with Alderman Bragg's motion not to interfere with the aspirations of the Canada Western Hotel Co. in taking their site from them to erect the new post office on. A more unsuitable place it would be impossible to imagine; the mephitic odors arising from the place is enough to kill every official employed in it in a twelve month. Where could there be a better site than the present one? and they could use a corner of the new drill shed while the old building is being pulled down and the new one built.

So we are going to have the Victoria and Sidney Railway after all, in spite of a "Saanich Farmer" and the croakers. I have seen Sydney and also Melbourne. I see they have changed its name to Saanich Town, out of consideration, I suppose, for its namesake in Australia, for there is the danger of them getting mixed up, for they are alike in one respect—they sell whiskey in both places. Well, Sydney puts me in mind of a village I used to live in. Nothing would do us but we must have a railway, and we got it. The train came in twice a week, and it used to be unspeakable delight to us to go down to the station and see the passenger alight and the box of eggs put on board. All business was suspended during the time, the policeman put on his uniform and came down to keep order and then went back to work in his garden until the excitement of the next arrival. From latest advices, I hear the station is used as a stable for the horses that pull the cars.

I don't wonder at the interest taken in canoeing, when I see the valuable prizes offered in Hibben's window to the competitors. One is a magnificent and costly silver cup presented by a well known patron of aquatic exports, and the other a pair of magnificent paddles with the Peterborough Canoe Company's name stamped on them, which in itself is a guarantee of their excellence, to say nothing of their artistic merits. If I should be fortunate enough to be the winner of these articles, I think I could

raise about enough on them from Uncle Aaronson to take me up to the Gorge on the Queen's Birthday.

I don't wish to be dog-matical, but I should like to know was there ever a town so over-run with worthless curs as Victoria. Nine, out of every ten of them don't seem to have any owners and just loaf round restaurants and hotels. Is there no such thing as a dog tax? And, if so, is there no distinguishing mark—a collar or anything—to show they are registered, for it is safe to say the majority are not worth the price of a collar. You find them strewn all over the pathways as if the whole place belonged to them. I saw one, the other day, get a good lesson just in front of the post office. He ran after a brother dog which turned on him and threw him under a street car that was coming along. The brute was dragged for about twenty yards before the car could be stopped, when we all expected to see a mangled corpse, but, to our intense surprise, he was nothing the worse and ran home with his tail between his legs, so if a street car can't kill them they must be taxed to abate the nuisance.

I have had quite an original idea from a friend of mine who is going to the Exposition at Chicago next month. He is quite sure he is the only one that has thought of it, and what do you think it is? He told me, in all seriousness, that he had conceived the idea that selling sandwiches would be a profitable speculation. He would get an old packing case and turn it upside down, using the top for a table and have his stock inside. It is really wonderful the originality of some people, and it shows how sometimes two great minds clash, for I had thought of the same thing myself, but I was more cute than my informant and had already written to the chief commissioner on the subject and offered to supply him free gratis for nothing all the sandwiches he could consume during the show, if he granted me the privilege. To my intense astonishment, I got a letter written by some flunkey, I suppose, saying he was directed by the C. C. to inform me they had already had 375,000 applications from other geniuses and that the contract had been awarded to some one who represented Jay Gould when he was in the flesh, for catering to the public in the sandwich line, in consideration of the sum of \$500,000. This is the first intimation my friend has had of the fact, and whether he will grace Chicago with his presence after this, deponent knoweth not.

Where was the Sanitary Inspector on Wednesday, and why did he not take those 200 Celestials into custody, who have lately been released from quarantine, for overcrowding? There were at least forty of them in each wagon, and, if he had done his duty he would have arrested the lot and enriched the city to the extent of ten dollars a head on them. Thanks to Dr. Duncan and Mr. Chipchase, the city makes a very decent revenue out of this overcrowding business, and it is not nearly so repugnant to one's feelings, as a more questionable means that used to be in vogue and which shall be nameless.

AN INTELLIGENT VAGRANT.

A MISTAKEN SCHOOL TEACHER.

LAST WEEK a lady school teacher, who did not mention her name for reasons of modesty no doubt, declared in the columns of THE HOME JOURNAL, that she, as a free and independent earner of her own bread (and butter) was finally systematically and positively opposed to marriage. The life of "single blessedness" was represented by her to be a paradise as compared to the miseries of marriage and, in short, she openly avowed her intention of waiting until she should be a prime and trim old maid before she should pick up a husband to care for her in her old age. So far as the old maid who wrote that paragraph is concerned—permit me to diverge to remark that no one but an old maid would have written it—I have not anything to say. She, having arrived at years of discretion (and valor) is her own mistress, so long as she does not see fit to marry, no one is any the loser but herself. And if the height of her ambition is to live and die an old maid, the accomplishment of the climax will not have any perceptible effect upon the question. Those to whom I am writing now are not the bright old dears who claim to be men haters, not the angelic creatures who living in a boarding house are content to spend their evenings alone or with meagre company, not the philosophical females whose rare example will add to the lustre of the martyrs—not to any of these but to another class, the sweet, bright, hopeful womanly girls who as yet have walked only a little way along that path of life towards the great goal. That a woman of talent, or taste, or refinement and of education may remain single even to the end of a well spent life I do not deny; but when one stops just for a moment to consider the great possibilities, the "might have beens," if only this good life had gone to strengthen and be strengthened by some one else's, then comes the realization or the fallacy. What are the arguments used to show that girls should not marry? They are the same old ones I have always heard. "If" says the old maid, "I had married a drunkard, if my husband should die and leave me with small means and a large family"—and so on. It takes a great stretch of an elastic imagination to grant this good reasoning, but supposing for the sake of argument it is. Let us apply it to the other side of the question and see how favorable the comparison will be then. Take the case mentioned; a school teacher, fair salary, some money saved, attractive, she is a desirable wife but declines the honor not because she does not like the man but on general principles. "Marriage is a lottery, I may draw a blank." Now, (follow this closely) if the bank in which the savings are invested becomes bankrupt next day, if smallpox breaks out and the schools are closed cutting off the income, if the teacher has no relatives, or if she has some and if they die, if blindness or sickness or a paralytic stroke or deafness should cut off the bread earning power, if other avenues are closed against her, if "friends forsake and brothers flee," if the visitation of God should make her homely or ugly or repulsive, if scandal should fasten its fangs on her, however innocent—if a thou'

sand and one conjectures were to become realities, where would our fine unmarried lady teacher be. True these afflictions are also likely to befall the married woman or man, or both, but they are part of the chances in the game of life. To-day I am alive, to-morrow I may be dead or a cripple or a pauper. There is no one who is more secure than his neighbor. But they say men drink and become drunkards, they play cards and become gamblers, and they do many wicked things of which we women do not know. Yes dear girls, men do, not all men but some men. Women take morphine and become victims, they take medicine and become hypochondriacs, and they do many other things of which we do not know. Yes this is true as you know yourselves many of you, not all women but some women. I know a woman whose heart is simply being broken by the neglect of her husband, who has turned out a worthless sot. I also know a man whose mind is nearly giving way beneath the strain of the burden which each day a despicable wife is adding to. And yet I say with every honesty and feeling, marriage is the honorable ambition of a noble woman. The world cannot be rid of all unhappiness. There must be some which will be divided most unequally, yet all will get a little and if they can't get it will make it. There is no paradise on this side Jordan's wave, and I don't care who the woman is, whether she earns her own living or has it as a dependence, or has an income of her own, she is a fool if she thinks she can simply by remaining single avoid doing her share toward bearing the burden of life, sorrows and joys, misery and happiness, all in all.

W. B.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA

Derby Sweepstakes

To be decided by the result of the ENGLISH DERBY, run at Epsom, May 31st, 1893, (241 Horses Entered).

\$20,000

Divided as follows:

First Horse.....\$10,000 00
Second Horse..... 3,000 00
Third Horse..... 2,000 00
\$2,500 among Starters and \$2,500 among Non-Starters.

10 per cent. deducted from all prizes. Tickets entitling the subscribers to one chance in the Sweepstakes, price \$2.00, can be obtained at all leading hotels and saloons, or directly from W. R. Jackson, Box 372, Delmonico Hotel, Victoria, B. C., or W. G. Stevens, Box 283, Pioneer Bodega, Victoria, B. C.

The Drawing will take place at the Delmonico Hotel, Victoria, B. C., on 29th May, 1893. The most reliable manner of forwarding subscriptions to the Sweepstakes is by Postal Order.

Copies of the drawing will be sent to all local Agents, and a full list of the numbers drawn will be published in the principal papers of Canada and the United States of May 30th, 1893.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1893.

SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

THERE is no excuse for writing poetry when you can get good stuff at a \$1.25 a volume at the bookstores.

A YOUNG man from Vancouver left the theatre after the prologue of "The Celebrated Case." When asked why he did not remain, he said that there was an elapse of twelve years between the prologue and the play, and he could not afford to wait that long.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Marguerate—Never. No matter how much you may love a man, never consent to marry him until he has asked you. If he asks permission to call, he may do so if your anti is in the room. If his hand is full or he has a flush, relieve his embarrassment by taking his coat and cane and drawing a chair for him. The face preparation which you have been using would be injurious to the cuticle of a horse.

Cecil—The principle obstacle in your way to happiness is that you live in Vancouver. The fact that you are red-headed, cross-eyed and white-horse-pestered does not cut much figure with men who like that style of a girl. Your friend, who says "sweets to the sweet" when he hands you a box of candy, should be shot. In regard to that gentleman who does not speak to you now, it is best that you should cut him. You may imply to him that he is cut and if he is a gentleman he will acknowledge it and thank you for it to the longest day of his life.

Muriel—Your name and picture are both beautiful. Please call at the office and you may have your questions answered personally.

Regwald—Your question as to how to get rich will not be answered here as that would be infringing on the gold cure patent.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

Ladies visiting the stores of Russell & McDonald, 134 Douglas street, fall in love with the beautiful hats and flowers displayed there, at first sight.

ATTEND THE



67 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA,
For a thorough course in Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, Typewriting, Correspondence, etc. Circulars free.
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CASH CUSTOMERS ARE WHAT WE WANT.

To encourage Cash Trade, we will give for every dollar spent in our store one ticket entitling the holder to one chance in our drawing for a

FINE COTTAGE PIANO.

Drawing to take place at our Store on JULY 15th, 1893. N. B.—Although we make this offer, we guarantee you will find on inspection our prices are as usual the lowest, "Quality Considered," in the city.

CAVIN BROTHERS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

94 Douglas St, near Johnson.

THE VICTORIA TRANSFER COMPANY,
LIMITED.

This Company have the Largest and Finest Stock of Horses, Carriages, Buggies and Phaetons in the City

Strangers and visitors will find it to their advantage to employ our Hacks the rates being uniform and reasonable. First class double and single Buggies and Phaetons can be procured at our Stables at Moderate Prices.

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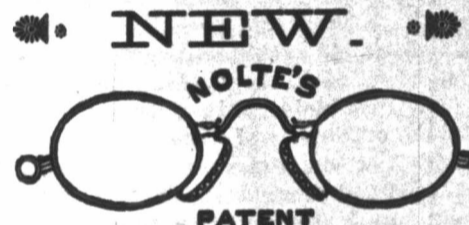
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All the delicacies of the Season.

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PATENT
NOLTE'S PATENT EYEGLASS.
No large springs to disfigure the forehead. NOTHING to equal them in neatness of appearance, wear and comfort.

SEE THEM AT THE
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
87 FORT STREET.

REMOVAL.

The Chicago Candy Factory has removed to No. 30 Government Street, three doors below C. E. Jones' Drug Store.

G. A. McOULLOCH.

CHAS. HAYWARD
ESTAB. 1867
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
AND EMBALMER
52. GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA B.C.

The Home Journal is copied every week by over 100 papers in Canada and the United States.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Samuel Nesbitt and son and Miss Eveline Nesbitt returned, last Saturday, from a three weeks' visit to friends in southern California.

The Y. P. S. C. E., of the First Presbyterian Church, will give an at home in the school room, Wednesday evening, to the members and adherents of the congregation.

The ladies who are arranging the calico ball to be held in the Philharmonic Hall on Monday, 1st May, are sparing no effort to make it a success. Music will be furnished by the Brown & Richardson orchestra.

On Wednesday evening, May 10, the president and directors of the Y.M.C.A. will give a reception to business men and contributors to the association with their ladies. A large attendance is expected for the association entertainments are becoming quite popular.

The many friends of Mr. Chas. F. Jones will be pleased to learn that he has shown marked improvement during the past three days. His physician, Dr. Fraser, has every confidence that he is in a fair way to recovery. In the meantime, however, he will be unable to receive visitors.

The Musical Society will give their regular monthly concert, Tuesday evening, at Gonzales, the residence of Mr and Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, when selections from Rossini's *Sabat Mater* will be rendered by the society. A rehearsal for the same will be held Monday evening, at the home of Mrs. Dennis Harris, Burdette Avenue.

Mrs. Thomas Hooper, Yates street, gave a pleasant social party, last Monday evening, to the young people of the Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist Church. There were nearly 100 in attendance, and a considerable sum was raised for the purchase of an organ for use at the young people's meetings.

A pretty wedding ceremony was held in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Thursday evening, when the Rev. Coverdale Watson united in marriage Mr. Geo. Watson and Miss Janie Clark, fourth daughter of Mr. Robert Clark, of Saanich district. The bride was supported by her sisters, the Misses Maggie and Lizzie Clark, while Mr. Thos. F. Geiger supported the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have taken up their residence at 87 Chatham street.

Court Vancouver, A.O.F., gave a very enjoyable social dance, Thursday evening, in the Philharmonic Hall, which was gaily decorated with flags, bunting, etc. There were over fifty couples in attendance, and they kept up the dance with spirit until nearly four o'clock. Much credit is due the floor managers and the committee for the success of the evening. The floor managers were Messrs. H. Maynard, W. Wallace and S. Rose. The committee were Messrs. W. B. Hall, secretary; J. Speed, W. Wallace, H. Maynard, S. Rose, A.

SPENCER'S ARCADE



New Jackets

New Dress Goods,

—NEW—

Dress Trimmings,
JUST IN.D. Spencer,
Government St.THE GOLDEN RULE
Clothing and Gents' Furnishing StoreJEWELL BLOCK, COR. DOUGLAS AND
77-79 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

W. J. JEFFREY.

Semple, G. Partridge, J. Collister, Mat. Dodds, J. Smith, H. Marsh and A. P. Johnson.

One of the chief events of next week will be the sale of work and entertainment given by the Willing Workers of Christ Church Cathedral, on Thursday, May 4. It will be held in the Cathedral school room, Quadra street. Of the work done by these young people, it is needless to speak, as they are so well known and their leader, Mrs. Wollaston, is guarantee enough that the opportunity should not be lost by those needing plain and fancy articles. During the afternoon, no admission fee will be charged. In the evening, Mrs. Jarley's famous wax works will be shown, and when we mention that there are about twenty figures, among these being the Chinese grant, the vocalist who expired on the high notes, the babes in the woods who were given a bun to eat, the man who went to London to get himself a wife, the gigglers, Golden-locks, mother goose, Jack Sprat and his wife, the boy on the burning deck, the live Yankee and others, it is needless to say we expect the hall to be packed and the audience kept in fits of laughter.

PIANO AND ORGAN

I am prepared to receive pupils for musical instruction both on piano and organ at the studio

93½ DOUGLAS STREET.

G. J. BURNETT,

Organist of St. Andrew's Church.

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

A VERY PROPER MOVEMENT has lately been started by some English women at Birmingham to have women of mature years and established position remain in the law courts when cases of indecent assault are tried, and support the complainant by their presence.

Perhaps justice is on the way. A few weeks ago an English lady was obliged to pay \$20 as damages for having given a good "character" to a servant whom she knew to be unfaithful. Her written recommendation of the servant allowed the latter to get a place where she could not have obtained without the recommendation, and in which she proved unfaithful and detrimental to the lady who employed her; and it was on the proof of these facts that the damages were adjudged by the court.

The Japanese women, as long as they are very young, are exceedingly pretty and attractive. They have many winning little ways, graceful in the extreme, and are all of them born coquettes; but when they become matrons the customs and traditions of their country oblige them to shave off their neatly penciled eyebrows and to stain their teeth a brilliant black, so that their husbands may have no further ground for jealousy, and then they are—well, quite too hideous to look at. As a rule, the wives are faithful and industrious helpmates. When belonging to the poorer classes they assist their husbands in hunting and fishing.

CHATTY CHEERFUL'S GOSSIP.

DO YOU KNOW, I feel really sorry for Vancouver. I do so dislike to see young children like her losing their tempers over nothing, and then it must be very trying on the nerves to be in such a state of jealousy all the time. A young city like Vancouver should be more dignified, and not allow even her clergymen to take part in her everlasting bickerings. If she would only stop to think and count she would find that most of her citizens were supplied by Victoria. True, they are flocking back to their old home in large numbers, but that is her fault and not Victoria's. The

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dear old mother city is not the least bit jealous of her spoiled child. She is fully prepared to wean her and let her stand alone if she wishes it; but like many another who wants to walk too early, she is sure of a tumble.

I believe it is as much as a person's life is worth to mention the Queen City in Vancouver. In fact I understand any one who attempted it last summer was quarantined for fourteen days, and yet, like the poor who are never to be got rid of, Vancouver still has the smallpox with her. Just fancy how ridiculous we would seem if we were even to race down with the fire engine and hose every time the Vancouver boat came in. I thought surely we should hear that they had turned out in full numbers—mayor, aldermen, fire brigade and police force—to souse the last Empress if she dared show her nose in the Narrows. But I suppose this new trouble has completely turned her head, and she has not time to think of the other grievance. Besides, anything belong-

ing to the C. P. R. is sacred in Vancouver.

Do you know, I quite pity the Davie brothers. They came to the city's rescue in a hard and trying time, when the hand of a general was wanted at headquarters, and when absolute obedience was the only thing that could quell the disturbance and give the people courage, and they met with nothing but rebuffs. I met Dr. Davie when only the first two yellow flags were flying, and he told me that before the end of the week there would be an epidemic of smallpox. I was in one of the infected houses then, and although the rash was only two hours old he pronounced it smallpox. My, how he flew at me when I doubted his word! He was right. He knew smallpox when he saw it, which was what some of the other doctors did not. It was a thankless job he undertook, but he saw that something must be done, and that quickly, or else we should not be free from the scourge today.

CHATTY CHEERFUL.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

AS AN amateur performance, the presentation of Monte Cristo Thursday night, at The Victoria, may be said to have been a success. The scenic and mechanical effects were really creditable. In the title role Mr. Philo fulfilled the expectations of his admirers. Mr. Kurtz, played the part of Danglers with Forestian precision. Mr. Sillman was at home in the character of Nortier, while Mr. Hall was deserving of much praise for his presentation of Villefort. Mr. Murphy as Caderousse and Mr. Penketh in the double characters of Albert and Morel were deservedly applauded. Mr. Sehl was good as Fernande, and Joseph Philo made a very acceptable Abbe Faria, and the same might be said of Mr. Penketh. Of the ladies, Mrs. Newman made a very handsome Mercedes, and Miss McCandlish was equal to any professional as Carcotte. Miss Roberts made the most of a minor part. Altogether the performance was one of which the participants need not be ashamed.

Much unfavorable comment has been made by the press of the Pacific Coast regarding the admission of a large number of Chinese actors and actresses who are to take part in the reproduction of a Chinese village which they propose to present at Chicago during the World's Fair. The principal objection urged against their admission is, of course, that there is already too many Chinamen here and that the admission of several hundred more in this manner would be enabled to evade the vigilance of the officials and slip into our various ports of entry and thereby materially increase our population of almond-eyed celestials. But if these Chinese actors will carry out their project to the letter and produce, in the midst of the great Exposition, a real Chinatown scene, with all of its disgusting details, such as the people of this city and San Francisco are so familiar with, and give the people of the Eastern states an opportunity to witness a phase of the Chinese question which they at present know nothing whatever about, it may give them better ideas on the subject than they now possess and be one of the means which will tend to cause legislation to be passed which will keep the pig-tailed gentleman in the Flowery

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Kingdom, where he belongs, or, rather, to keep him from this country. where he is not needed and does not belong.— Stage Sparks.

"A Celebrated Case" was given to a very slim audience at The Victoria last Wednesday night. The performance deserved a much better house.

Besides being a great spectacular production, Cinderella will have a large number of specialties. The dates selected are May 11 and 12.

The Delmonico Music Hall opens next Monday night.

Hoss and Hoss is drawing well in New York.

AN INNOCENT SERGEANT.

The New York Sunday Mercury gets off the following at the expense of Victoria: At Victoria, B. C., some private theatricals were recently being "got up". During one of the acts some ladies had to go through drill. Wishing to do it correctly and according to regulations they procured a sergeant from a troop quartered in the neighborhood to teach them. This worthy man, on the first occasion of drilling them, commenced:

"Now, ladies, please stand properly to "Attention," heels together and in line; toes turned hout at an angle of forty-five degrees, knees straight, the arms 'anging easily from the shoulders, the 'and open, thumb to the front and lightly touching the seam of the pants—"

This ended the drill for that day.

A HUMAN FAILING.

An old gentleman, evidently a gatherer of statistics, but with a kindly

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face which shaded off to something like philanthropy about the edges, was gazing abstractedly down Government street.

Suddenly he stepped up to a gentleman who was awaiting a car, and, touching him lightly on the shoulder, said: "Excuse me, but did you drop a five dollar bill?" at the same time holding out his hand the sum mentioned.

The gentleman questioned gazed a moment at the bill, assumed a look of excitement, made a hasty search of his pockets and said: "Why, so I did and I hadn't missed it." holding out an eager hand.

The old man slowly drew forth a note-book and said: "I thought so." He then took the name and address of the loser, and putting the bill in his pocket, turned away.

"Well," said the other, "do you want it all as a reward?"

"Oh, I did not find one," returned the benevolent old man, "but it struck me that in a large city like Victoria there must be a large quantity of money lost, and upon inquiry I find you are the thirty-first man who has lost a five-dollar bill this very morning.

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SHIPS THAT CANNOT SINK.

The ship that cannot founder or go to pieces on the rocks has yet to be built; but England is making way in this direction. Lord Ravensworth, in his address to the Institute of Naval Architects, declared his belief that in the whole range of scientific industry there is nothing in which we have made greater progress than in the materials of which ships are built. He specially referred to the case of the *Apollo*. No ship, in his belief, has ever been known to sustain such injuries to her hull as she did and live to tell the tale. The length of the damage was about 100 feet, of which some 60 feet or more consisted of one great rent. She was shown to have struck on three different rocks, but such was the toughness and strength of the steel employed in her plates that in many cases they were bent upwards without breaking, and such was the elasticity of her frame, and particularly the connections between her two skins, that, notwithstanding the tremendous amount of injury, the inner skin was never penetrated. It is believed that not a single drop of water ever got into the ship. She was taken back safely into Queenstown.

QUEER CAUSES OF FIRE.

Moistened tin turnings and chips have been known to take fire.

A rat gnawing at a box of grease dripped friction matches ignited the lot.

A running belt which sagged into a mass of greasy waste set fire to the heap by friction.

A flood burned one factory by causing a pile of iron filings to oxidize so rapidly as to become intensely heated.

A lens exposed to the sun's rays in an optician's window frequently acts as a burning glass before being noticed.

A match carelessly dropped beneath a lace curtain was stepped upon, ignited and instantly the drapery was ablaze.

A cockchafer crawled from an oil receptacle to a gas jet, where the creature's oily body took fire, and, falling, spread the flames.

A stream from the firemen's hose started a second fire while putting out the first, the water having penetrated an adjoining building containing quicklime.

A nail glanced from a carpenter's hammer into the conveyor of raw material in a jute factory, rubbed against the drum and produced a spark, which set fire to the place.

EMBASSADORS INSTEAD OF MINISTERS.

Great Britain and France are to be represented at the seat of Government in the United States hereafter by Ambassadors instead of by Ministers Plenipotentiary as in the past. In the Fifty-second Congress a law was passed providing that whenever any nation should confer the rank of Ambassador on its representative at Washington, the President might make a like change in the grade of the United States corresponding official at that nation's capital. Great Britain, with characteristic intelligence and promptness

in embracing opportunities calculated to secure to it moral or material advantages, was the first to make the change, and its representative thus becomes the head of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington. France, the other country which has made the change, will be the second. The rest of the big Powers, it is probable, will soon follow the example of the two great nations of Western Europe. Mr. Cleveland has reciprocated by conferring the rank of Ambassador on the diplomatic representative at London whom he has just appointed, Thomas F. Bayard, and, of course, the same rank will be extended to James B. Eustis, who has been sent to Paris.

These ranks are recognized among diplomatic representatives, viz: Ambassadors, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, and Charges d'Affaires. Ambassadors compose the highest class, Envoys the second and Charges the third. U. S. representatives at foreign capitals up to the present time have been of the second class. Robert T. Lincoln, who is about to leave the British Court, is an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and so are the like U. S. officials at the courts of the other foreign nations. And, conversely, the diplomatic representatives of those nations at Washington have been of the same rank.

The differences in privileges and prerogatives attaching to the different classes of representatives are marked and significant. An Ambassador is the personal representative of one potentate at the court of another, while an Envoy only represents the nation. Ambassadors may, as a matter of right, demand an interview of the monarch, president or other head of the State to which they are accredited, but Envoys can ask such an audience merely as a favor. A Charge d'Affaires is supposed to deal only with the Foreign Minister, Secretary of State or other official of this rank.

The alteration in status which this change will bring to the United States is of considerable importance. In a diplomatic sense, that country will stand in the front rank among the nations at foreign capitals. Along to this time its representatives in London, Paris and the rest of the Old World States have stood socially below those of some of the second-class Powers. It is the diplomatic rank of the representative and not the population, wealth or general resources of the country to which he belongs which determines his standing in the nation to which he is accredited. As the president makes the necessary changes in the rank of U. S. representatives, they will, in foreign capitals, be on the same footing as those of Great Britain, France and the other leading Powers, instead of being on a level with those of the smaller nations. The change will, or at least, ought to, necessitate the selection of men of the highest order of ability and political experience as representatives at the courts of the great nations, and it may render desirable an increase in their salaries. To the former requirement, the president will doubtless conform, and, at the latter, the people will hardly grumble when they consider the added dignity which is conferred on the country which boasts of its democracy.

HOW TO MAKE A MILLINER.

No wonder the French bonnets have an air and a style never to be attained this side of the water. Hear how they learn the pretty art of putting together a bit of lace, a flower, a ribbon, and fettering them with a wire or two. Three years is the apprenticeship of the French milliner. Influence, special talent, and money secure the aspirant tuition in a first-class house. The price demanded by the leading milliners for the secret of their skill is \$300. During the three years of apprenticeship, the apprentice is boarded by madame, and has an opportunity to become an artist. During her apprenticeship, however, she never earns a sou, and not until the third year is she permitted to design. The third year is devoted principally to visiting the wholesale houses, examining and pricing ribbons, feathers, and flowers. To every ball, reception, wedding, theatre, she must go, that no whim of dame fashion may escape her alert eye. The first night of every new play or opera finds the milliner's apprentice in a front box. The madame defrays the expenses of these outings, which to the uninterested seem a round of pleasure. It is as essential to the milliner's apprentice to be at every fashionable gathering as for the creators of literature, art, or music to be in the atmosphere of their aspirations. The third year is the severest, despite its interest, in the milliner's apprenticeship. In the height of the seasons they are on the wing from early morning often until the following daybreak. Daylight often finds them working out ideas caught at a midnight ball or soiree. Such a life demands a strong constitution, and many an apprentice never recovers fully from the strain of the third year. The trade mastered, the most skilled rarely commands a salary exceeding \$40 or \$50 a month. So jealously do most great houses guard their reputation for novelty that they change their designers frequently lest they fall into ruts or mannerisms. The saleswomen undergo almost the same discipline as the head designer or trimmer, and once in the trade they are known throughout the millinery houses of Paris by their Christian names, "Mademoiselle Marie," "Jean," or whatever it may be. It is the ambition of each to become in time mistress of an establishment, and lucky is she who wins the smiles of a star of the Odeon, Comedie Francaise, or the Grand Opera.

WE have been reminded, by the proceedings of the Behring's Sea arbitration, of the story told of an Old Country divine who, upon numerous occasions, preached from the words "The prayers of David, the son of Jesse, are ended." One of his parishioners once remarked that he would like to know if those prayers of David ever would be ended. "No," said the divine, "they are ended so far as this world is concerned, but David is praying up on high and there's no knowing if he ever will stop." It seems much the same with U. S. Consul Carter's arguments. They have been several times announced in the telegrams, which came from American sources, as having been finished; but every morning when we read the papers we find that he is at it again, having been, as it were, wound up for an indefinite period.

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