# THE VICTORIA HOME JJURNAL 

Devoted to Social, Ponitcal, Literary, Musical and Dramatic Gosstp.
Vol. I., No, 15. VICIORIA, B. C., JANUARY 23, 1892. \$I;00 PER ANNUM


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bacre off CHARLES Sin-excellent garden land, $\$ 1,000$, easy terms.
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' TALES OF THE TOWN.


1 FI am not as pleasant as usual, this week, you can attribute it to an attack ot La Grippe, accelerated by the knowledge that the handsome Minister of Militia (Mock Parliament) has felt constrained to administer me a severe rebuke for a few remarks made in a facetious vein in these columns last week. When I say the handsome Minister of Militia I mean no disrespect to the hon. nember to his right, nor yet to the leader of the Government.

But to return to La Grippe. One would imagine that this disease would have little terror to the man who could stand the abise of ten church choirs and three sewing societies. But the reverse is the case. I moaned and groaned until I made every person in the house as miserable as myself, for has it not been written that "misery loves companionship."

I have discovered one thing in connection with La Grippe, and that is: There is no remedy yet known that will cut short the duration of this disease a single day, and the wise man will not drug himself into a resistless state of mind and body. A friend of mine suggesied to me the following treatment, and I, in turn, recommend it to every one who may be afflicted with La Grippe : When the disease manifests itself, go at once to bed, and be prepared to remain there three or four days. Then, or until'the physician can be got, let the patient be treated as in the case of a common cold. Administer a hot mustard foot bath, and a laxative to thoroughly cleanse the bowels.
ture of aconite every hour, drink plentifully of water, if needed, and eat simply, avoiding alcohol in any form. It there is severe pain or fever, the physician will probably prescribe five or ten grains of antipyrine, or perhaps ten grains ot Duver's powder, as the case seems to require. Quinine seems to have no. effect upon the disease or fever.

The first thing I observed after getting out of my bed, was th the flags were at half mast. and, on inquiry, I learned for the first time that a prince of the royal blood and a prince of the Church of Rome had joined "the great majority."

The Can?dians are a loyal people, and are quick to respond to whatever affects, either with pleasure or pain, the family of a Queen, whose life of virtue, duty and resignation has earned for her the affectionate esteem of her subjects in every part of the empire. They sympathize, too, with the illustrious parents of the dead prince, and their hearts go out to her who is a widow before she was a bride. Of course there are some who speak harshly of the Duke of Clarence, but, for the honor of the Royal family, I hope he was everything Canon Farrar claims for him. Mary of the stories circulated damaging to the character of the young prince, were doubtless fabrications, and, at his grave, it is better that we should eschew his ertors and emulate his vitues.

The career of Cardinal Manning was one of scholarly brilliancy, and he was beloved by all men. Now that he is gone, he will be sincerely mourned by Catholic and Protestant alike, and it is said that his hold on the affection of the common people of Protestant England was greater than even that of the Archbishop of Canterbury. His manner was as unaffected and simple as that of the poorest priest and up to the time of his death, although eighty years of age, he was one of the hardest working men in England.

The death of the Duke of Clarence, as might be expected, has brought to the front the "loyalty" question. Even our own Mock Parliament felt eon: strained to discuss the subject, with th? result that the Government was defeat ${ }^{-}$ ed on a motion favoring Canadian in.
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 brought to stion. Even it felt ean. ect, with the was defeatanadian in.dependence. The Minister of Finance, Mr. Jas. H. Falconer, who proudly recognizes the whole British Empire as his country, and rejoices that Canada is a part of that nation, was not prepared to $g o$ as far as his colleagues in advocating the disintegration of the Empire; and resigned his portfolio. He gave gocd reasons for his manly course, and contended, rightly so, that his devotion and regard tor the achievements of British genius all the world over did not detract from his loyalty to Canada or his love for the emblem which we all love, the maple leaf. Mr. Falconer admires British institutions and rule, and is not prepared to deprive himself of the honor of being a citizen of the greatest country on earth. All honor to Mr. Falconer for the noble course he has pursued.

The question now arises, will the Government resign? It would be the most honorable course to pursue, and I know for a fact that the leader of the Government "is an honorable man ; so are they all, all houorable men."

Now that I am discussing the political situation, I would like to suggest that there is no excuse for the coarse personalities sometimes indulged in by a certain honorable gentleman. It is a pity a word of criticism cannot be offered against a political opponent without descending to a kind of abuse, so popular among the very lowest types of common humanity. Some men mistake violence of utterance for argument, forgetting that it is their own vocabulary which is short. Vituperation in argument weakens the point. I have no desire to single out the person who thus resorts to abuse in order to knock-out an opponent; but I would say that his venom is, like his sarcasm, too transparent to effect the desired end. It is a boomerang which, when it recoils, must result in the complete annihilation of his party.

The daily papers have another bone of contention to pick, taken out of the carcase of the schnol question, and they are gnawing at it with all their might, and with the most unreasoning frenzy. I glanced down the columns of the morning paper, the other day, and in one of those domestic quarrel editorals, I courted the name of the evening paper no less than ten times. In the
evening paper, the number was repeated, and gone five better. All this is edifying to the public who like to see these public questions discussed with soberness, learning and dignity.

In the recent municipal elections not a word was said, although it is of the utmost importance that proper men be elected. Yet the papers were silent, and every Tom, Dick and Harry with an axe to grind was running for municipal honors. It struck me that if the greater portion of the crowd that ran had been elected, the first duty of the new board would necessarily have been to pass an appropriation for soap and towels; the second, to establish a night school for aldermen. Yet the public never received a word of advice or guidance in selecting their representatives to the civic government.

I think, though, that the electors made a very good choice out of the material they had to select from. There certainly could not be a better mayór than Mr. Beaven, and of the Council, the re-elected ones have already been tried, and although probably they could have done better, they have not done badly.

There are murmurs in the divorce court of pending proceedings between a gentleman in holy orders and his wife, a medical practitioner of some repute being the co-respondent. This is sin indeed in bigh places ; and where are we lesser mortals to look for an example ?

I learn on good authority that a new league, to be known as the Leap Year Club, has been organized in this city. So quietly have all the prelminary arrangements been made that no hint of them has crept out to the scoffing, jeering public, which could be expected to greet these preparations for a most important campaign with anything else than a roar of laughter. To give too many detals of this new club would be to incur the wrath of its members, old and young. They range in point of age anywhere from 17 to 75 , and each one has pledged herself solemnly to offer her hand and heart te some man before the midnight bells on the 3 rst of December ring the knell of 1892 . The best methods of proceeding to this momentous undertaking have all been

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In the January number of the Metropolitan Magazine, I notice a story by an old friend, Mr. W. J. Lampton. believe it will furnish a whole world of speculation among women, and no end of conversation to those who may be in need of something to talk about. It is entitled " What do the Women Say ?" The story, in brief, tells of a beautiful woman who had two lovers. One was rich and handsome and she loved him and married him. A very common result ensued. He dissipated his fortune and hers, treated her cruelly and finally dicd. She did as women usually do in such cases, she loved him to the end. The other lover had gone on loving just the same and had amassed a fortune. He came to her in her widowhood, and was kind to her, finally married her, and treated her like an angel. They lived a long life together and she was very happy. Finally he died also. In a short time she followed, and in the better land, an angel opened a gate and showed' her both her husbands, saying: "Which choose you for eternity ?" With a glad cry she sprang forward into the arms of -which one? That is the question. What do the women say ?

I don't ctten avail myself of the advantages or otherwise attaching to membership of the Union Club, and, accordingly, I do little else on a visit to that institution than pay my dues or have a chat. But I happened along there last week and met a fellow member (I can't call him friend, nor yet acquaintance) and was surprised to see him wearing a heavy band of crape. It occurred to me there was some trouble in the family; he had lost a friend most likely. I therefore proceeded to offer my condolence. "Sorry to see that such trouble has overtaken you," I ventured, pointing slightly to the badge of mourning; " but," I continued, sympathizingly, "it comes to all of us and we have to meet it resignedly." "Oh,"
he replied, "tt's for the poor prince, you know; beastly shame, you know, he should have to die so young." I was simply stageered by this sweet loyaltyand sympathetic devotion on the nation's bereavement, and I felt sadly wanting in the proper dutifulness and loyalty. I went away abashed. There was some consolation for my unfeeling conduct, in the thought that I had not the same ties binding me so close to royalty as my club acquaintance had. To what extent opium smoking is carried on in Q.alnil leave it to some one who is better acquainted with the habits and names of the nocturnal visitors to Chinatown to answer. Some people say that if this matter : was thorougly gone into, there would be surprises in store for many.: This brings to my mind that: a while ago, there was organized in London a society for the suppression of the cpium trade. The society is collecting a large amount of information about the calamities which opium is inflicting. They corroborate the statement that even smokers condemn the practice. In a statement of the prevalence of the opium habit in China they say smokers wish to be free, and yet cling to the pipe as its slaves. Fifty years ago, the opponents of opium smokıng in Chịna had to contend only with the foreign imports. They have now in addition the large native growth. Fifty, years ago, there were probably not over $2,000,000$ smokers in China. The number is now estimated at 20,000,000. Formerly the habit was confined to adult males. It now numbers among its victims women and even children, particularly in the large opium-growing regions of the upper Yangtse River and southwestern China The babit, is particularly com non in these cpiumproducing regions, where it is estimated that from 80 to 90 per cent. of theumen above twenty years of age smoke, and 50 to 60 per cent. of the women, not-to speak of many young people in their teens. In the non-producing districts, the evil is chiefly confined to the cities. The villages are comparatively free. In Canton, over seven-tenths of the officials smoke opium. In Hunan not one-tenth of the same class are ad dicted to the pipe.

I was pleased to neet, the other day;
who, in company with Corporal Wishart, late of the Royal Grenadier Guards? Toronto, (retired retaining rank) speedily brought the Riel rebellion to a close. To hear these two veterans discussing incidents of campaign life was enough to bring tears to one's eyes. The slaughter done by the Yankee gatling gun at Batouche was something terrific; to so great an extent in fact that curiosity prompted certain persons to look over the field and examine the bodies of the dead with the result that a consumptive Indian was found, it is. believied from the effects' of several shots from the gun. It isa question in the minds of many whether Captain Howard or Corporal Wishart did the: greatest execution at Batouche.


## WanteD FOR CASH:

 Good: : Lots. MUST BE BARCALIS:


[THE Home Jouranil would be pleased to receive the dates of parties and the names of persons attending social gatherings. To insure publication this information would have to pubica this office not later than Thursday noon.]

SOCIETY is napping again. This time it is her winter doze she is enjoying, and there's no knowing when she will wake up. The world of gaiety has been a quiet enough one since 1892 began its course, and the last week has been devoid of any big social events, to say nothing of ṡmall ones. Tis true that several concerts, of a high order of merit, have taken place, but, as for receptions, nuthing worth mentioning has transpired.

Society girls in the East have a new tad. All the pretty girls are saving their love letters diligently now, in hopes to accumulate enough with wbich to paper their bedrooms. It iş really quite the latest 'and most approved form of wall decoration. They make the dado of the envelopes and the general decoration of the letter sheets.

The At Home of Y. L I., Nल 33, at Harmony Hall, last: Monday erening, was an enjoyable event. The young lades of this organization are, indeen, royal entertainers. During :the first part of the evening, a cogcert, consisting of the following spogramme, was arranged: Overture, Bantly family; vocal solo, Miss, Dolan; vocal solo, Miss Shaw ; violin solo, Mr. Bantly; vocal solo, Miss Goddyn; instruniental duet, Mr. and Miss Sehl ; vocal solo, Mr. Lang ; and an instrumental duet, Misses Doughety. Mr. Frederick H. Lang occupied the chair.

An interesting and instructive lecture on "That Young Man" was given, last Tuesday evening, by Rev. P. McF. Macleod, in the school-room of St. Andrew's church. Thëre was a large attendance, and the speaker was.listened to with great pleasure throughout.

The Comus Club dances are always enjoyable, and the one given last Tuésday night at Harmony Hall was no exception to the general rule. The
music was furnishied by the Bantly family.

A concert will be given in the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in aid of the building fund about the end of this month. The selections will all be furnished by the best local talent.

The entertainment in aid, of the Cathedral Sunday Schoō, héld in the school room of Christ Church, last Wednesday night, was successful in both attendance and merit, The following programme fras presented, and each item was loudly applauded: Overture, Misses Poole and Attridge ; song, Mr. C. Rhodes ; vocal duet, Mrs. Walkem and-Miss : Rhodes; song, Miss Bell; violin solo, Mr. T. R. Smith ; song, Mrs. W. Goẹpel ; duet, Messrs. Weter and Carpenter ; pianoforte solo,-Miss J. Bell ; vocal duet, Hawaiian ; song, Miss Harvey; banjo solo, Mr. Wootton ; song, Miss Bell ; piano, Mr. Pauline.

A concert wis given last Thursday night at St John's school room, under the auspices of the Young Men's Church of England Guild. An interesting programme was given, including the "Huniing Chorus" by the Cathedral choir under the direction of Mrs. Jobnson. The following ladies and gentlemen took- part in the pri gramme: Mrs. Jánion Mîss Heathfield, Miss Lipscombe. Messrs. Kent, White, Rhodes,-Wootton, Arrowsmith and Clement Rowlands.

The dinner to be given by the legal profeśsion was postponed, and will be held next Monday night.

The Knights of Pythias' anniversary ball will be held in Assembly Hall, Fort Street, Friday evening, February 19. 'Prof. Emil Pferdier's örchestra, consisting of ten musicians, will furnish the music

The St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society will hold their annual ball in the Assembly Rooms, on Monday, January 25.

A presentation was made last Wednesday evening in St. George's Hall to nesday evening the order of the Sons of

England, Bro. S, A. Roberts. The present was a handsome past master's jewel, and was gracefully handed to the recipient by Bro. E. G. Prior, M.P., and appropriately acknowledged. Mr. Roberts soon leaves for the east.

Gea. O. Morris, reptesenting the Katie Putnam Company, is in the city.
T. Ryan ex-mayor of Winnipeg is in the city oe pleasure and business. Mr. Ryan- is a great worker in the church and Y. M. C. A. of Winnipeg, and is a very popular man amona the masses.

The Society of Spiritualists gave a supper and dance at Harmony Hall last Thursday evening.

Mrs, C. E. Pooley will entertain her friends at her residence, Esquimalt Road, next Wednesday evening.

The members of the choir of the First Presbyterian Church are making arrangements for a concert in honor of the memory of Burns. It is only necessary to say that Mr. J. G. Brown has the matter in hand in order to convince everybody that the affair will be a success.

No less than six divorce cases are pending in the Victoria courts.

The Saanich Agricultural Socrety will hold its annual ball and supper on Thursday, February 11.

The Iona Club gave its regular fortnightly dance in Harmony Hail last evening. These receptions are growing in popularity.

The Sons of England will give a concert and entertainment under the auspices of Pride of the Island Lodge in Temperance Hall, Pandora street, this evening.

An interesting artiele on the possibilities of the new town of Galena will appear in the next issue of Thr Home Journal
If there are any persons who have subscribed for The Home Journal and not yet received it, we would be pleased if they would notify us at

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## PEN PIGTURES OF PROMINENT MEN.

CHAS. FRANK WALLIS, ESQ.
Our well-known and popular citizen, C. F. Wallis, Esq., is a native of England, born in Chelsea, Middlesex, London, February 3rd, 1853 . The Wal lises are one of the oldest families in that region, they having been identified with the progress of the country for over three hundred years. They were among the most influential and resespected people of London. Robert Wallis, the grandfather of our subject, was a wealthy contractor, loved and respected by all who knew him.

Chas. Wallis reccived a good education at the public schools of London, and graduated at the age of eighteen. He then entered the employ of Jackson \& Shaw as a tile-setter. His father-William Wallis-being a contractor in that business, Charles had acquired a fair knowledge of the business before engaging with the above firm. He labored diligently in the latter position, ever making his employers' interests his own, and cultivating habits of industry, thrift and integrity, which he has retained throughout his life. After five years' faithful service with Jackson \& Shaw he accepted a position with Geo. Bywaters \& Co. in the same capacity as formerly. He remained with this firm for several years, and in the spring of 1880 he left the land of his birth for New York city, where he remained for a short time, after which he returned to England. In 1884 he again went to the United States, proceeding at once to Chicago, where he followed his trade for about one year, when he moved to San Francisco. While in the latter city he was in the employ of W. W Montaque \& Co, one of the largest mercantile houses of California. Upon his return from a second visit to England Mr. Wallis removed to the city of Los Angeles, Cal., where he remained for about six years. While there he was accounted one of the most expert tile and mantel setters in the city. In 1888 he arrived at Portland, Ore., where he was for three years in the employ of the John Barratt Company, the great mantel and tile manufacturers of Chicago and Portland. In 1890 be left Portland and came to Victoria. Here he established himself in the mantel and tile. setting business, the house being a branch of the Barratt Company. Suc-
cess crowned his efforts from the first, and he soon acquired a large circle of influential customers. Being a man thoroughly skilled in his trade and possessed of a large amount of artistic taste, his business grew rapidly. One $\mathrm{o}^{\text {f }}$ the first tasks undertaken by Mr. Wallis in Victoria was the beautifying of the interior of the Dunsmuir Castle, and that he succeeded fully, the halls and rooms of that majestic pile bear witness. Other examples of the skill of this gentleman in the art of interior decoration by means of fancy tiles, mantels, grates, etc., is afforded in the homes of Robert Irving, Jos, Sayward and many others.

In all the work of Mr. Wallis is found that finished detail and artistic construction so peculiar to himself. Possesssing, as he does, all the facilities for procuring the latest designs in the art, together with his long experience and excellent taste, it is no wonder that he is the recognized leader in that class of work in this city.

Personally Mr. Wallis is a quiet gentleman, well read, and one with whom it is a pleasure to converse. In all his dealings honesty and uprightness mark his every action.

PROF. F. D. SEWARD.
Everyone wishes to preserve their eyesight, but how many of us take sufficient and proper care of our organs of vision? It often happens that the eye is detective, without the knowledge of its owner, and being neglected, grows more and more serious, untul it becomes nearly, if not quite, impossible to remedy the defect. The only sure way of ascertaining whether our sense of sight is perfect or otherwise is to consult some one who has made the eye a life study, and from experience knows how to discover and remedy the impediment to vision.

One of the most eminent and widely known opticians on the American continent is Prof. F. Seward, of New York city, who from long study and experience has become a thorough master of the intricacies of his profession.

Franklin D. Seward was born in New York city November 10th, 1859. He attended the public schools of the metropolis as a child until 11 years of age, when he commenced the great battle of life for himself. After five years of employment in various offices he entered Pike's Optical Institute, where he commenced the study
and practice of the mechanical and scientific branches of optics. Two years later he entered the evening grammar school, continuing his professional studies in the meantime. At the age of 20 he graduated from the New York evening high school, and the following year moved to St. Louis to take charge of the optical department of A. S. Aloe \& Co, the largest optical dealers in the world. Here he continued his studies and practice, also taking a course of ophthalmology under one of the leading oculists of the city in order to still further perfect himself for his profession.
He remained in St. Louis for five years, and at the expiration of that time, his health having failed, he removed to Tennessee, where he re mained for about three years, when, having completely recovered, he took a trip to the Pacific coast and Alaske, partly on business and partly for pleasure. He was gone about twenty months, practising his profession in the meantime, and returned to New York. In April of last year Prof. Seward returned to Victoria to finish his work on this coast. His success was immediate and permanent.

Indeed, since his arrival here, he has had all the business he could possibly attend to. Prof. Seward has been especially successful in correcting what is known as Astigmatism, a defect of the vision which not only impairs the sight, but almost invariably produces chronic headaches. This defect with many others was formerly treated as a disease of the eye, but is now corrected by the use of glasses only. Some idea of the work which this skilful practitioner has accomplished, may be obtained from the fact that, during the past eight years he has succeeded in fitting glasses for 16,705 patients. Prof. Seward is now classed among the leaders of his profession. It is doubtful if any professional man ever had a more thorough training tor his life's work. He has been a close student and is entirely wrapped up in his profession.

Notwithstanding his almost constant study of optics, Prof. Seward has found time to study music, and reads with ease and rapidity; and possesses a fine tenor voice.

Prot. Seward will remain here about two weeks longer when he will continue his trip eastward. His intentions-ate;
after visiting the World's Fair at Chicago next year, to visit Europe and spend several years in travel on the continent. An incident in Prof. Seward's lite while living in St. Louis, tends to portray a trait of character which he possesses. In 1886, he started to go to Europe on a twelve weeks' trip, thinking perhaps the change would restore his health, having suffered for two years with chills and fever. Upon arriving at his home in New York, he was obliged to remain there for six weeks, being too weak to travel further. Just as he was making preparations to continue his journey, the Provident Bank of St. Louis failed, and the very drafts in his pocket, to say nothing of his account with the bank, were valueless. With just enough left to pay his way back to St. Louis, be left New York on the same night, went back to work and, after five months work under salary, started afresh and has been successful ever since.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY $23,1892$.
RANDOM REFLECTIONS.


IN the discussion of social questions how often do we ieear the statement that "human equality is only a drea $m$," and this fallacy is usually coupled with another in the same mind, that a thing may be right enough in theory, but will not do in practice, that it may be true and yet it is not expedient to act on its truth-that a thing may be true in some circumstances and not in others; or in other words that truth may be dependent on circumstances for its character. The protectionist almost invariably asserts that free trade is right and good in theory but hurtful in practice-that free trade with all the world would be a good thing, but that it would hurt us to set the example of doing right in this thing b:cause others would not do the same.

The defenders of our present social organization, while admitting the truth of the objections of those who point out its glaring inequalities and the truth upon which remedial proposals rest, deny the expediency of acting on these truths. The partizan in politics, compelled to admit the rottenness re. sulting from partizan management of national \& ffairs, assures us that purity of government, though good and desirable, is unattainable, and even if it was not, is inexpedient. He telle us that
we must not forget that the men who manage our public affairs are human and that we must not expect perfect rectitude in the conduct of fallible men.

I would remind the apologist for political fraud that, without forgetting that man was prone to error, God made for his guidance a perfect law" Thou shalt not covet," "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not kill," without any modifications to suit the inclinations or weaknesses for those to whom it was to be a guide. Tbat guilt under the law pertains not only to those who actually covet, steal or kill, but to all who profit by, condone or conceal the offence. That this law is not the expression of whim or caprice for the purpose of asserting despotic authority, but the provisions of divine wisdom in man's truest and best in-terests-that what is good in theory acted on as a rule of conduct can be hurtful, or that there is any justification for our refusal to do right to others because others will not do us right in return-I deny.

We are told that if any country imposes barriers against our trade we should, to prevent their profiting by.our trade more than we do by theirs, do the same. Yet these people lose sight of the truth that this is an argument that recoils on themselves. If it be just on those grounds to shut out the trade of the United States, it would be equally just for Great Britain to treat us in the same spirit. Protectionists who insist that because the McKinley bill shuts out Canadian butter and eggs we should retaliate with a tariff on American exportations to us, are filled with an exceeding great joy for that Britain receives from us all of our surplus of these good things, and at good prices, forgetting that if retaliation be just as against the United States on our part, it would be equally just against us by Great Britain.

But those who suffer in the end the worst consequences of wrong are the wongdoers. While it is true that one of the objects of the American tariff is to hurt us, and that to some extent it does do so, the worst effects of their tariff fall on the Americans themselves. The market to which they might send
American goods in exchange for Can-
adian products is lost to American manufacturers, or rather to American workmen who consume butter and eggs, for the manufacturers are compensated for a less output by increased profits on their home trade which their employees do not share. Butter and eggs have been made dearer to American consumers, and the increased prices to American producers have been more than offset by increased prices in other directions, the result of this same bil.

The imposition of retaliatory tariffs to get square with the Americans is simply blind folly resulting from ignorance. The advocates of tariff taxation speak of importations being sold in other countries as if we received in exchange gold or silver, and their value was returned to us in that form. Any one who has a knowledge of export and import trade knows that this is false, and any argument based on these premises by the tully informed, presumes on the prejudice or igrorance of those whom such argument is intended to influence. Our goods or produce sold in a foreign market are paid for in other goods cither the product of the country in which we sell or of some country with which they have exchanges, and this trade or barter is conducted by medium of bank clearances.

The shipping of large sums of money, the mysterious influence of the appreciation of gold in international trade, exists only in the mind of bumptious political ignorance or the crafty schemings of political deceit. Canadian butter and eggs being sold in Britain, are paid for in British goods or goods that have come into the current of British trade by exchange. It follows that a tariff of 35 per cent. on such goods lessens the purchasing power of Canadian butter and eggs 35 per cent. to the producer, to say nothing of the profit on the 35 per cent. added by the Canadian dealer in goods. In this way the chickens of our national folly and prejudice come home to roost and are made the instruments by which we are enslaved and plundered.

But the one which works the most evil of all these contentions is that which denies the reality of human
st to American ler to American ime butter and turers are comput by increased rade which their re. Butter and dearer to Ameri$e$ increased prices :ers have been creased prices in esult of this same
retaliatory tariffs he Americans is ulting from ignor; of tariff taxation is being sold in f we received in ${ }^{2}$ r, and their value that form. Any wledge of export 10ws that this is nt based on these ly informed, preudice or igrorom such arguinfluence. Our sold in a foreign
in other goods of the country in some country with changes, and this ducted by medium
ge sums of money, ence of the apprenternational trade, ind of bumptious the crafty schemit. Canadian butold in Britain, are ods or goods that current of British It follows that a t. on such goods ing power of Canis 35 per cent. to nothing of the proient. added by the goods. In this our national folly home to roost and ments by which we indered.

## ch works the most

 ontentions is that reality of humanequality or the possibility of founding any lasting human institutions on this great truth. In the great essentials which should be taken into account in the formation of human society, and which that society must recoguize in the arranging of the relations of each citizen to the state and to every other citizen, all men are unquestionably equal. All come into this state of existence in an equally helpless condition ; they must leave it with the same unerting certainty. Their obligations to their Creator and duties to their fellow-men rest on the same premises. All are amenable to the same law"Thou shalt not covet," "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not kill."

It is evident to any thinking mind that the agencies created for the support of man's physical existence were not made the property of one generation ef men to the exclusion of any other. Whatever a man's constitution or antecedents, to shut him up in darkness, to deny him sunlight all his life, would be to wreck his powers of body and mind, to condemn his progeny, if he have any, to decrepitude and misery. To deny him water for a very short period of his existence would be to consign him to death a raving maniac; to refuse him air would be to subject him to the horrors of suffocation. To refuse him the use of the earib is to refuse him life, and even burial after death. To refuse him earth's products to satisfy his wants is to put him to death by starvation. Man is a land animal ; on it he must come to the cunsciousness of existence, live and die. To put sunshine, watef, air or land in the possession of any man or men which other men must use is to make one set of men masters and another slaves to give him or them control of their energy, their life.

Since time began no record of God's having given an exclusive right to any man or men to sunshine, air, water or land has ever been produced; and to do this by human law is to put the power in man's hands to covet, to steal and to kill. All that is necessary to make human equality possible in our social regulations is to recognize that it is God's law and to frame our institutions in conformity with it. The reason why human equality does not exit
amongst us is that human law rests on FOR GOOD VALUE in BOOTS AND human greed in these things, and the results prodiced by that law I have designated by their proper name.

Cresset.

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THE HOME JOURNAL,
\$1.00 ... PER ANNUM.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

MRS Jeanness Miller, the emi nent dress reformer, has been lecturing before the Toronto 「eachers' Association upon "Physical Culture and Proper Dress." Mrs. Miller is a woman of striking personality. She is tall and graceful, and possesses a form of perfectly symmetrical proportions. She has a sweet but strong intellectual countenance. Her manner is charming, inasmuch as it is absolutely free from affectation, and in evory respect gracious and womanly. Hor voice is melodious, her dictation fine and her style of delivery effective.

In finely rounded periods, she pointed out the dangers of woman's disobedience to the laws of nature in the matter of dress, not only to the present age and generation, but to posterity. Complex nature must be given a chance of development, but by the present irrational methods of dress the last vestige of Eden-born woman was endangered. Mrs. Miller said that the sentiment of modesty was so unique in its practical application that one never knew when it was safe to employ the good old mother tongue in expounding practical ideas. There was, no doubt, much false mo lesty, and the standard of modesty varied in different countries. The bathing suit worn at the seaside in perfect confidence in the presence of men would be hooted upon the public streets. Could any person give the reason why? Possibly it was on account of the limbs which she would take the liberty of translating more correctly into legs. They never objected to that designation in the case of men. Had the Creator meant men only to have legs, he would undoubtedly have provided women with some other means of locomotion. The royal road to beauty and the grace of perfect proportions was to know how to dress. The principal objections to the ultra fashionable dress of today were its unhealthfulness and its generai inutility for ordinary purposes.

Mrs. Miller. according to the Toronto Empire, was 1 articularly severe on the wearing of corsets, which prevented the freedom of action required by the body to enable it to perform its natural functions. Put the whole race of men in women's dress, she said, and they
would become jabbering idiots or dead men in ten years. Woinen must get rid of ligatures and bands at the waist. The dress should be so constructed as to simply follow the natural lines of the borly, beginning at the neck and clothing each arm and each leg to the hands and teet. The reform she proposed simply involved a change in the undergarments. The outside skirt would not be divided. Mrs. Miller enumerated the articles of wear that should be substituted for those now said to be in vogue. First, there is a combination suit the exact shape of the body, over which garment is a waist with slender bones, for many women felt that they must have something to take the place of corsets. This waist, Mrs. Miller explained, does away with all the objectionable features of the corset. Over this was a third garment, also a combination garment. Mrs. Miller said that she felt really sorry for women who wear petticoats. Like them, she had stood at the street corner on a windy day, climbed stairs and zone out walking in wet weather. The combination garment checked the evils of the petticoat, and was vastly superior to it from the hygienic, physiological and anatomical standpoint. Petticoats and dresses were a multiplication of resistance, and the result was a constant strain upon the back. Regarding the outside dress, there was one essential. feature, and that was that it should always be upon a foundation that gets rid of the band about the waist. The outside dress would for the present be designed lergely in accordance with the prevailing conventionalities, for while the women were being educated to the reform it was better that its advocates should go about their work in a conservative way. The tea-gown that she wore, and which got rid of the ordinary underwear, was conventional.

Mrs. Miller then retired, and in two minutes reappeared attired in a school girl's costume, which was extremely neat in appearance, and afforded all the necessary bodily freedom. She next donned a street dress, which was comfortable, conventional and inconspicuous, Mrs. Miller again retired for a moment and reappeared in a pretty carriage and calling dress of the conventional style. She said that she believed that the ideal walking dress will
come to the knees, and that it will be so artistically designed that it will not shock sensibility at all. But they had to lead up to it gradually. She had seen the dress. worn with charming effect.
" Mrs. Miller," said a lady, "you do not say how the divided skirt is supported."
" I am going to show you after a while," replied Mrs. Miller, smilingly. "I am going to ask all the gentlemen to go out first."

Again she disappeared, and in a short time came back clothed in a beartiful evening costume, which was cut low enough only to display a rounded. shapely neck. This conventional fashionable dress, although it was not her idea of a handsome dress, carried out her ideas as to a correct dress.
"Good night, gentlemen," she said with a bewitching smile, and the gentlemen took the hint. They waited about the corridors and ante-rooms while the mysteries of the divided skirt were being explained.

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Fruits, assorted table, 3-ib. tins
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Gelatine, Nelson's
Hams
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Lard, pure, 10 jbs . 5 lbs.
Lentlls.
Lemons,
Lobster Calliornia.
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Macmaiade, pots..
Maccaronl
Mils, ReIndeer, tims.


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Mustard, Colman's, $\frac{1 \mathrm{lb}}{\mathrm{lb}}$.
Mushrooms.
Oil, Coal, tin
Olives, qt bottle.
"I $\frac{1}{\text { t pt b bottle. }}$
Oysters, fresh tin.
124
10
Onions ", 2.1. tins, tins
Pate de fole gras.
Peel, mixed
Pepper, ground
Pickles, C \& \& B, qt
Potatoes
Prunes...idi....
Raisins, Dehesa.
Raisins, Deness.

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T
HE Ticket-of-Leave Man is without a doubt the strongest play in the repertoire of the Belmour-Gray Company. Nearly every theatre habitue has sometime in his life witnessed this play, but it rarely happens that anyone has an opportunity of seeing a more finished presentation of it than that produced by the Belmour.Gray Imperial Stock Company. Therte was not a weak point in the cast, but there were very many strong ones. For instance, the Bob Brierly of Mr. Frank Arinstrong was the best piece of work that gentleman has done in this city, which is saying a great deal. The Lancashire dialect. so dicffult to acquire, was spoken like a native by Mr. Armstrong, and nothing that would intensify the interest of the play was neglected by him. Miss Dalgleish was at her best as May Edwards and enlisted the sympathies of the audience in her trials and tribulations. Ella Damaris was in high tavor with the type of a young 'un she portrayed, in fact so natural was her acting that they looked upon her as being one of themselves. Miss Wheeler made a good deal of her part, in fact she always does. The character of Melter Moss is scarcely ever seen to better advantage than it is given by Mr. Gray, and in the concert hall scene particularly did he gain round after round of applause. Mr. Belmour as Hawkshaw, the detective, gave by far the best presentation of the part we have ever seen Mr. Summerfield as Mr. Gibson had not much to do, but made the very best of his part. Mr. Robinson as Jim Delton, the burglar and counterfeiter was equal to the situation and cracked cribs, heads and everything else that came in his way, apparently with as much pleasure to himself as the audience.

Lost in London was the bill for Thursday ano Friday nights, and will again be seen at the matinee this afternoon and the regular Saturday night performance. In this play Mr. Armstrong also takes a diallect part, that of Job Armroyd,
the Lancashire miner. His portrayal of the wronged old miner is powerful, especially in the street scene, where through the blinding snow he sees his run-away wife at the window. Miss Dalgleish, the truant wife, has what would be difficult lines to alinost anyone else, but she, with her sweet voice and graceful and artistic movements, completely gains the control of her audiance. Benjamin Blinker (Mr. Gray), who had an uncle in the P. R., you know, kept the audience in a continual roar of laughter from the time he appeared on the stage until he made his exit. Mr. Belmour as Gilbert Featherstone the villain touk the part will. 'riddy Draggelthorpe (Miss Ella Damaris) is a dialect part, and was well taken by the little lady who is earning for herself an enviable reputation for her hard work. Miss Wheeler, during the progress of the play, sang, "Since Nelly's Gone Away," and received a thundering encore.

The bills at the Imperial for next week are, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May Blossom; Thursday, Friday and Saturday and Saturday matinee, Kathleen Mavourneen.

The Dovil's Auction will be at The Victoria on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday.

On Friday and Saturday and Saturday matinee, Katie Putnam will make her appearance at The Victoria, On Friday night, Love Finds a Way will be produced, Saturday matinee, The Old Curioyity Shof, and Saturday night, Erma the Elf. Katie Putnam is one of the most popular actresses on the American stage. During the many years she has been before the public she has made both money and friends and this season so far has been more successful than any previous one. She always draws well in Vietoria and no doubt she will have no reason for complaint at the houses she will have next week.

On Tuesday, February 2, the Guild of St. Saviour's, Vietoria West, will give an entertainment in Victoria West Hall in aid of the church seating fund. The entertainment will include a farce, by Robertson, entitled "Breach of Promise," by the same young
people producing "Deeclined With Thanks" last November.

The mechanical effecta and stage settings at the Imperial this week e.re magnificent. particularly the coal mine scene in Lost in London.

A dramatic enfertainment for the benefit of the organ fund of the new R. C. Cathedral will be given at the Victoria on Thursday evening, January 28 The entertainment will be under the auspices of Y. L. I. No. 33, assisted by Seghers' Council, No, 85. Y. M. I.

A minstrel companv is being organized by several young men in this city. Already 75 persons have signified their willingness to take part. Rehearsals will start next week and an entertainment is promised at an early date.

The opening date of the Victoria Stock Company has not yet been announced, but it is beleived that it will not be later than Fel. 9.
at the viotoria.
Kate Claxton.
Devil's Auction.
Katie Putnam.
Bella Golden.
Hanlon's Superba,
Corinne Opera Company.
Spider and the Fly.
Casino Opera Company.
Frank Daniels.
Modjeska.
Cora Tanner.
Frederick Warde.
Thatcher's Minstrels.
Two Johns.
Blue Jeans.
Nat Goodwin.
W. H. Crane.

AT THE VANCOUVER OPERA HOUSE.
Kate Claxtom-Jan. 20 and 21.
Katie Putnam-25 and 28.
Devil's Auction-27.
Devil's Anction-2
Garrick Dramatic Club (local) -18
John I. Sullivan-19.
Nanaimo Amateurs-Feb. 10.
Sport McAllister-1 29.
Hanlon's Superba-April 4 and 5.
Frederick Warde-11, 12 and 13.
Ole Olsen-15.
Spider and Fly-18 and 19.
Corinne Opera Company-20 and 21.
Matie. Wainwright-May 9 and 10 .
Frod Daniels-11 and 14.
Cora Tanner-27 and 28.
Lilian Lewis-June 1 and 2.
Thatcher's Minstrels-10 and 11.
Rhea-16 and 17.
Two Johns- 22 and 88 ,
Natural Gas-July 20 and 21.
The Cruisheen Lawn-29 and 30,
Sol Smith Russell-Sept. 21 and 28
an inn in Sicily, in the early part of this century-brigands, oaths of vengeance-magic potions, etc. The scene of the second act is the outside of a Dominican monastery at midnight.

At last Victoria is to have a first class brass band. Mr. J. J. Cross, the leader of the orchestra at the Imperial, has completed the organization of a band that will be a credit to the city. Excursionists to Seattle the coming season will not be compelled to listen to a few files and a big. drum.

The exact date of the production of the Pirates of Penzance by local talent has not yet been fixed. Nearly all those who touk part in the first production of this popular opers are in the cast and several additions have been made.
Patii wants a guarantee of $\$ 8,000$ to sing one night at the Victoria. Manager Collins is willing to give the free use of the theatre if citizens will sutscribe the amount required. At the prosent time it is not known whether or not Patti will be secured.

An Engiish writer has lately described Mendelsshon as the "last of the Titans," and an American seribe speaks, almost at the same moment, of the "innocent respectability of Mendelsshon's music." At this a lot of thoughtless people laugh and want to know what is the good of criticism which flatly contradiets itself. They ds not know, perhaps, that even the masters of music have differed just as much from each other and from the verdict of public opinion. Here are a few examples :

Wagner upon Schumann: "He has a cortain tendency towards greatness."
Schumann upon Wagner: "Wagner is, to toll the truth, no music ian. His musie is hollow, disagreeable and often amateurish."
Mendelsshon upon Wagner: "A talented dilettante."
Beethoven upon Weber: "He never could attain more than the art of pleasing.
Weber upon Beethoyen: "Not quite ready for the lunatic asylum." Handel upon Gluck: "He knows ne more of counterpoint than my cook."
This list might be extended in defnitely.

## NELSON,

 Kootenay District.
## J. P. DAVIES \& CO. AUCTIONEERS.

Will sell at salesroom, Wharf street Vietoria.

## Tuesday, Feb. 16,

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## SUBDIVISIONS

58 A \& 182, Groupl,
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## TERMS LIBERAL.

## Joshua Davies,

Auctioneer.

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 <br> <br> ROCK BAY BRIDGE.}

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Green Gage,
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Nothing but PURE Granulated Sugar is used in the manufacture of these Goods.

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For there is not a housewife but will appreciate such a handsome perfect, sweeper-one of the latest and finest of the Bissells. It will save in labor and back-aches and carpets; save in dust, dirt and drudgery; save in that which is most disagreeable in housework. Tis the best carpet sweeper yet produced by modern genius. We have a number of new finishes to select frome Also splendid value in Xmas hanying and vase lamps, antique bronze, brass and copper fire-sets, beautiful car ing sets. Baing about to yemove to the corner, of Government and Johnson stieet; we are determined to let the goods go.

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mold at the fowest poselble prices during the cold at the lowe

## THE POULTRY AND DOG BHOW.

Vietoria has had a poultry and dog show at whith some excellent specimeris of few. thered and four-tooted creatures were displayed. Loeal fanclers did themsolves great credit, while the prescinee of a num. ber of strangers with their truly excellent entries made a good show, much better, Ot course, comparatively apeaking, in the matter of a spectal poultiry and dog show, we are but at the beginning of things, but the offers of prizes already made and the expressions of confldence on the part of all interested, render it certain that next time much better thingel may be expected, Among the things that are wanted to ensure something approaching to complete success is better management and not so great a tendency to allow things to shape their own course.
Moreover, the event should be made matter of greater public notoriety; the comforts and requirements of the exhibits should have greater consideration and, as for pleasing the. public, care should be taken that the show be continued open at least one day after the awards have been made and duly announced. Many people have their own opinions as to individual merits, and though they may not be-well up in the methods of scoring, are anxious to see how far their own notions differ from those of the professionals. We must say that we have heard of no exception being taken to the awards and, but for the exceptions that are named, must express great gratification at what it was our pleasure to see. Rome, It will be remembered, was not-bultt-in a-day, and everything connected with poultry and dog shows-or, indeed, any other effortcannot be expected to go like clock work all at once.-British Columbia Commer. ctal Journal.

## ADULTERATION OF' FOOD.

According to cable despatches the British Board of Agriculture has had brought under its notice a proposal to arrange an International convention on the subject of the adulteration of food. The project, which is being promoted by the Netherlarids Chamber of Commerce, has been approved by the committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. It oricinated in a resolution passed at the recent International Agricultural Conuress at the Hague. The ldea of a convention of this description is an, admirable one, and can hardly fail to be beneticial if curried out. Not only are adulterations fourid in all articles grown in the differen't countries for home consumption, but in imports, to be eaten and drunk, the amount of deleterious matters Introduced, as is constantly manifested in the 'pubilished returns, is absolutely appalling. Something needs to be done, and in no way can action bo better secured than by an international arrangement or understanding. In adulterated foods absolute poisons and other deleterious subjects are constantly taken Into the system, and the common duty is to put an end to this state of things as much as possible.

The Victoria Home Journal's subscription list increased 262 last week, and is now up in the thousands.

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## WEEK BEGINNING JAN.. 25 TH :

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May Bloasom.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Kathleen Mavourneen.
Saturday Matinee, Kathleen Mavourneen.

