

# THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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

VOL. I., No. 13.

VICTORIA, B. C., JANUARY 9, 1892.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM

## A LEAP YEAR EPISODE.

SCENE—Victoria—A Residence on Fort Street. TIME—Leap Year, 1892.



ACT I—PREPARING FOR ACTION.



ACT II—FLIRTING.



ACT III—PROPOSING.



ACT IV—'HE NEVER CAME BACK.'

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NIGHT BELL.

### TALES OF THE TOWN.



I WAS dining out last Sunday, and incidentally the host remarked that he intended to make his son, a young man of seventeen or eighteen, a lawyer. The young man, I do not believe, will ever distinguish himself at the bar. He does not give promise of unusual powers as a conversationalist, something very essential to success as a lawyer. At school, I am told, he never excited comment by having his lessons better, or even as well, as his classmates; and yet his father is going to damn his future by placing him at the study and practice of a profession in which these things are the only indications we have of ultimate success. Far better would it be for that father to encourage his son to learn a trade than swell the ranks of a profession already overcrowded, and in which success can only be determined by the survival of the fittest.

In the east, a leading writer says that much of the overcrowding of the professions is due in a great measure to the one-horse university system, which by lowering the standard of graduation, as it invariably does, tempts into learned professions a number of youths whose calling is agriculture or trade. The remedy is to establish a higher university standard than now exists. The number of those who graduate at present is too large for the intellectual labor market, and the result is a glut, which will be aggravated if women enter the professions. Convocation orators talk as if it ought to be the great object of our aspirations to extend university education to every farmer and mechanic in the land, and unthinking audiences applaud the

noble sentiment. Experience proves that youths who have been at college, even at an agricultural college, never go back to farm or to the store.

A showy and pretentious system of public education has also a good deal to answer for, though rather in the way of overcrowding the cities than the professions. It is the reputed system of the Jews to teach every boy, no matter what may be the condition of his family, some handicraft on which he can fall back, in the last resort, as the means of earning his bread. The custom is not unworthy of imitation; it might save graduates, for whose intellectual labor there is no market, from helpless destitution or worse. I do not wish that anything in this should be construed as meaning that I am opposed to the establishment of a university in Victoria. In a previous issue I gave several reasons why a scheme for a first-class university should be supported; it is only to the one-horse university that I object, where a first-class education cannot be secured, and in which a young man learns just enough to be of no use to him.

Sir Edwin Arnold, K C.I.E., C.S.I., poet, philosopher, linguist, oriental scholar and journalist, is now making an extensive lecturing tour of the United States. Sir Edwin is well known from his connection with the London press, and, consequently, anything he may say with regard to the profession of journalism will be accepted as worthy of more than ordinary consideration. He says that the average editorial leader in an English newspaper is the product of three hours of diligent work by an accomplished man—such as Andrew Lang, for instance. He himself once wrote one of 2,000 words with a lead pencil in an hour—a rate of speed which seems prodigious, and which a crack American reporter, writing against time, could hardly excel; but a man who has written 8,000 leaders, as the author of "The Light of Asia" has done, must necessarily have become expert at it.

As affording an illustration of how great minds occasionally differ it might be said that Sir Edwin thinks that the reporter should be rated on a level with the editor, and that, personally, he would as soon report a fire as to inter-

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view Lord Salisbury or Mr. Gladstone on some great question of political policy. Why not? It is not difficult to ask questions and remember answers, but it takes genius to discover the name of the occupant of the third floor back, when the occupant and the third floor are burning briskly in the cellar.

Speaking to the Occident of the Orient, from a Christian standpoint, he says some very striking things. For instance, he believes that it would be well for the missionaries to teach the East the morals, the ethics of Christianity, but they should let metaphysics and philosophy alone. "When the missionaries begin to preach their weak, insignificant Young-Men's-Christian-Association philosophy to the Hindoos it is without effect," says Sir Edwin. "Sending such missionaries to convert the Hindoos is like pouring a drop of rose water into the Atlantic ocean to make it smell sweet. What they should do is to teach the people to read and write in English and to point out to them the benefits of Western modern civilization. But when they present only a scheme of salvation they tell something for which the Oriental has no necessity. All religions are sisters. Yet passing away above and beyond the moderns in philosophy and metaphysics, the religion of Prince Siddartha did not have the quality of glorious unselfishness that Jesus taught. One verse of the sermon on the mount is worth all the Eastern classics. 'I give a new commandment that ye love one another.' That is new to the Buddhists. 'Love thy neighbor as thyself' is, or should be, the basis of Christian ethics. 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you' is a motive for conduct not taught by Siddartha. That is what the missionaries may teach the philosophers of the East who," Sir Edwin says, "wrapped in their own destiny only, give no thought to their neighbor. But they should nor try to drive dogma and doctrine butt-end down the throats of these people."

My remarks last week on the subject of what constituted a Christian, have been rather severely commented upon in certain quarters. In fact some have gone so far as to call me a "very wicked man, indeed." I do not

wish to be misunderstood on this great question of Christianity. There is positively nothing more beautiful and glorious nor more worthy of emulation than the life of a true Christian; but I maintain that on the other hand there is nothing more contemptible or demoralizing than the every-day life of a hypocrite. Everything good and bad is counterfeited by a certain class of men, and the atheist or blasphemous critic that would attack the teachings of our Divine Master simply because he discovered a counterfeit Christian could with as little common sense also declare that there is nothing genuine or real. I would ask my critics, who are not at all particular about the language they use when speaking of me, where in Holy Writ do they find a precedent for the right of self-professing Christians to disguise themselves in order to invade the haunts of the feminine habitues of a variety theatre with impunity. The stealthy, serpentine movement into Eden affords as nearly as I can recollect the closest parallel to these modern masqueraders. I am free to confess that my blood ran cold when I learned for the first time that it was not at all incompatible with the life of a Christian to essay the role of "Old Sleuth." I leave to those who fail to see the inconsistency to derive from their opinion all the gratification that it is calculated to afford. The subject is not one which I can discuss with pleasure.

The variety theatre matter appears to be as far away from settlement as ever. Good people hold up their hands in holy horror because John Grant exercised his prerogative in the direction of permitting the variety people to keep open, and other people who are not so good, uphold the mayor in his action. For my part, I have not a word to say one way or the other. But there is one thing I do wish to say, and, mark ye, I make the charge openly and above board, that it is the exclusiveness of the very people who want to close up the variety theatre that makes it possible for such places to exist. Young men and men of uncertain age patronize the variety theatre and like resorts, because they have no place else to go. The good people say that young men who would go to the variety theatre are not fit to be entertained at

private houses, but would these young men ever have entered places of this kind had they been invited to the house of a friend? I have in mind at the present moment two young men of excellent habits, who have resided in this city for nearly two years, and during that time have never been invited out to spend an evening. What is the result? Weary from the lack of interest manifested in them, they have become regular attendants of the variety theatre. It may be urged that my young friends have depraved tastes. Not so. I have never yet heard either of them use an expression, and I have been in their company a great deal, that would bring a blush to the face of the most virtuous woman. One of them particularly is a man of great intelligence and unusually brilliant as a conversationalist, and the other, I believe, possesses a mind capable of a high order of development. No doubt others could tell of friends who, from coldness, on the part of people who are in a position to entertain, are thrown upon their own resources to keep up interest, and eventually pull up in the variety theatre. Those who are anxious to see resorts of this kind wiped out of existence should go about it in the right way.

"For the first time in twenty-two years I have gone a whole day without a drink," said a middle-aged man to another on the corner of Government and Yates Streets last Sunday night.



"FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWENTY-TWO YEARS."

The words struck me with peculiar force, and perhaps it was idle curiosity

that prompted me to inquire into the man's history. What I found out concerns no one, and I will not trouble the readers of THE HOME JOURNAL with a recital of the facts, but this I will say, that had a Sunday law been passed twenty years ago, it might have prevented a man who is now a drunkard from breaking a poor woman's heart, and removed one of the causes which sent her only son to penitentiary for seven years. Several trustworthy people in this city will bear me out in this assertion. I may be a crank on the subject of temperance, but I speak to a certain extent from experience. I have seen enough of the wretchedness caused by a drunken father and husband to induce me to pledge my support to any movement that will have for its object the removal of the greatest obstacle in the pathway of civilization and domestic happiness. The closing of saloons on Sunday is a move in the right direction.

I had the extreme pleasure of meeting Miss Margaret Marshall, the lady who plays character parts at the Imperial, the other day. Miss Marshall is not only a very clever actress, but she is also a woman of more than ordinary intelligence. She is well read in modern literature, and I am told that she finds time to take an occasional look at the works of some of the ancient authors. During the course of a pleasant hour's conversation, Miss Marshall discussed theatrical matters very freely, and as she has had an experience covering the entire continent, her opinion on matters pertaining to the stage was of more than ordinary interest. She is a charming conversationalist, and not at all "stagey," as is very often the case with professionals.

Along with Miss Marshall, was Miss Wheeler, also a member of the Imperial company. The latter lady never looks upon the serious side of life, and I doubt not, if it were possible, that she would laugh at her own funeral, which, I hope, she may not have an opportunity of doing for many years to come. Since Miss Wheeler's first appearance in this city, she has made a host of friends, by her unassuming bearing and the philosophical view she takes of life.

Carefully prepared statistics would reveal the fact that at about one chari

vari out of every three, somebody gets shot, whether or not deservedly, generally comes out in the trial. Yet in view of this fact, there are many fresh young men who, in order to demonstrate beyond doubt that they are all-wool-yard-wide hoodlums, will insist upon subjecting to annoyance old couples and sometimes young couples, who have conformed to the scriptural injunction to "multiply and replenish the earth." A most worthy citizen, who had the temerity to take unto himself a wife without consulting the pleasure of several well known hoodlums, had to tolerate the demonical yells of these fiends the other night. Being a Christian and a man of peace, he did not resort to the usual method of decimating the population with powder and shot, but suffered them to live, in the hope that as they become older, they may learn to respect the rights and freedom of people, who reasonably ask to be permitted to attend to their own affairs without interference from unsalted hams.

I am told that John L. Sullivan has become so fascinated "with his art" that he has about made up his mind to abandon the ring and adopt the stage. People who have witnessed the performances of Irving, Booth and the late Lawrence Barrett are of the opinion that not one of these gentlemen could take the part in "Honest Hearts and Willing Hands" played so artistically by Mr. Sullivan, for to become an actor requires patience, education and study. "Boston's Pride," everybody knows, possesses the first quality, is educated to a "high degree," and only requires the study to become equal to anything now produced (Shakespearean or otherwise) on the stage. It speaks well for the "artistic taste" of Victorians that they turned out and gave Mr. Sullivan, (I do not want to be familiar) an enthusiastic reception.



PERE GRINATOR.

### A Story Without Words.

The Fatal Eye-glass.  
(The Guide Blaster)



## Chas Rattray,



**COAL OFFICE**  
28 Store Street, Victoria.

TELEPHONE 197.

## Society



[THE HOME JOURNAL 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 reach this office not later than Thursday noon.]

New Year's Day has come and gone and with it the last of the gay winter holidays. The first day of 1892 was observed in the social fashion, receptions and innumerable family gatherings. All in all, the new year was ushered in most auspiciously. Now society, after its many excitements, will placidly settle itself down to rest, and now the long winter lull will follow drearily enough. Lent will come soon and so bring the seasons of '91-'92 to a close. Both Christmas and New Year were celebrated more heartily than ever by Victoria people, this season, and were hugely enjoyed. The former, with its whole-souled merriment: the latter, with its good resolutions and "swear offs"—both are passed, and the year 1892, a tiny, childish thing, is ushered in. Who knows what scores of gaieties are to transpire in the next twelve-month?

The annual installation of the Victoria-Columbia Masonic lodge took place at the Masonic Temple last Thursday night, and a general invitation was extended to the members of the craft throughout the province to be present. The register contained the names of over two hundred who had passed the portals of a Masonic lodge,

and who had assembled in the interests of the old order. The proceedings throughout were most enthusiastic, and visiting brethren—and they were registered from all quarters of the globe—were unanimous in their expressions of admiration for the craft of Victoria. Shortly after the lodge was opened by the Worshipful Master, Bro. Quinlan, the representatives of the Grand Lodge entered, and were received with due Masonic honors. After the installation ceremonies had been gone through with, the brethren adjourned in a body to the Lyceum Hall on Broad Street, where a cold dinner was served up in the best style of the Poodle Dog. The hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags and gay colored lanterns, while appropriate mottoes also adorned the walls. At the head of the table were seated the worshipful master-elect, the past master, and members of grand lodges. The usual toasts were proposed and responded to. The music was supplied by Pauline's orchestra.

The Rev. C. Watson, Mr. Van Volkenburgh and others were favored with calls from a musical party of tramps, last Monday night.

Mr. J. A. Lawrence is making arrangements to take a trip to England in about a month. He expects to be absent about six months.

Mr. R. F. Daly, the paying teller of the Bank of British Columbia in this city, will remove to Nelson in the Spring, to take charge of the branch to be established there.

Mr. Chas. B. Munro and Miss Katie Jeffree were married, Tuesday evening, Jan. 5, by the Rev. P. McF. McLeod.

The Daughters of Rebekah will hold a social and dance in Odd Fellows Hall, on Tuesday evening.

An enjoyable hop was given, last Monday evening, at the Royal Jubilee Hospital, by Miss Mowat and the lady nurses. There were twenty numbers on the programme, and about fifty couples spent a very pleasant evening.

Uniform Rank and Far West Lodge K. of P. will hold their annual ball at Assembly Hall, on the 14th of February, their anniversary. The membership has almost doubled during the

past year, which fact will make the ball even more successful than usual.

The members of the Comus club are arranging for a dance to be held in about two weeks, or as soon as they can obtain a hall.

Dauntless Lodge, C.O.O.F., have announced their intention of holding a dance in Blue Ribbon Hall, Esquimalt, on the 19th inst.

The meeting of the St. Andrews Y. P. A. on Tuesday evening, was devoted to Robbie Burrs and Scottish songs. Mr. Wm. Allan was responsible for the programme, and he must have felt gratified at the large attendance present. Mr. Allan's essay showed that he is in deep sympathy with the Scottish bard, and he ably pointed out the many fine traits in the character of the great poet. The musical part of the programme was well sustained. Mr. J. G. Brown, the talented leader of the First Presbyterian church choir, sang "A Man's a Man for a' That" in a manner which raised the enthusiasm of the many Scots present. "Bonnie Doon" received ample justice in a quartette by Misses Christie and Spring and Messrs. Mason and Patrick. The remainder of the programme was contributed by Misses Jameson, Hutcheson, McLeod, Leisch, Mrs. Roberson and Mr. Adam.

Mr. Maynard H. Cowan, of the firm of Cowan & Wilson, wholesale grocers, has returned from a trip to the East.

W. M. Chudley has been confined to his residence, during the past week, by illness.

Campbell Sweeney, resident manager at Vancouver of the Bank of Montreal, came over by the Islander last Thursday night.

Collector of Inland Revenue Jones is able to be about again, after his recent illness.

J. McCreery and bride were passengers by the Islander from Vancouver on their wedding trip last Thursday night.

The children of the Sunday school in connection with the temple Emanuel were entertained Wednesday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. D. Hart. Over twenty-six children were present and had a very pleasant time.

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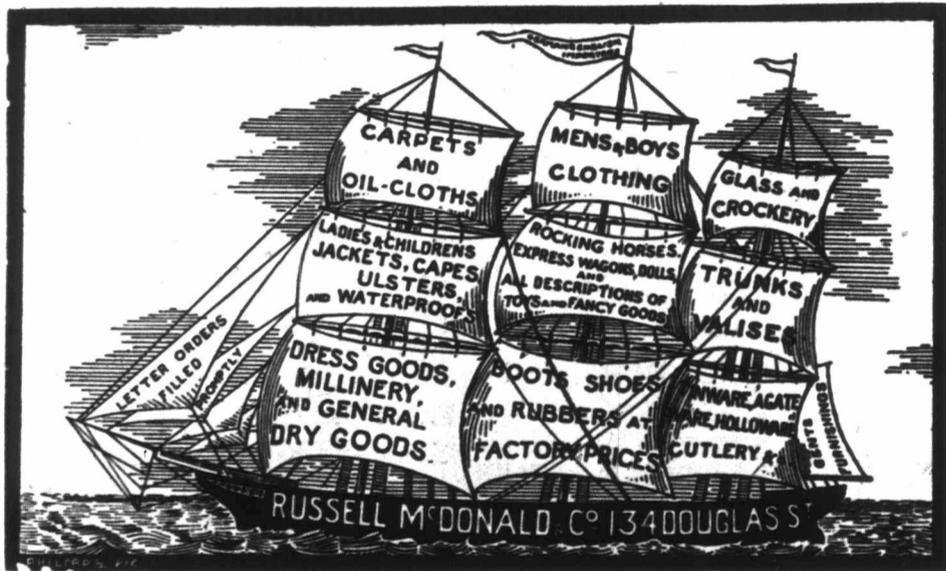
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Best VALUE in the City.

## B WILLIAMS & CO

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## DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,

—Have now in stock a full line of—

### CHRISTMAS GOODS

Raisins, Currants, and Peels, Plum Pudding, Mince Meat, Chrystalized Fruits, Choice Confectionery, and Ontario White Clover Honey.

#### CHAMPAGNE--

Pomeroy and Greeno, Sparkling Saumu, Monopole, Piper Heidsieck.  
The Celebrated Lowenbrau Beer.  
Eagle Brand Fresh Oysters.

### WE LEAD IN FANCY GOODS.

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## Wanted

FOR CASH.

Good :  
: Lots.

MUST BE BARGAINS

## YOUNG & BARTLETT,

9 TROUNCE AVE

:- John Richards, :-  
General Family Supplies.

COR. MENZIES AND MICHIGAN STS.  
VICTORIA, . . . B. C.

PEN PICTURES OF PROMINENT  
MEN

M. G. BLANCHARD, V. S.

The subject of this sketch was born at Windsor, Nova Scotia, January 24th, 1864. His father, W. H. Blanchard, was a prominent lawyer, and well known throughout the province.

His early education was received at the Collegiate School of Windsor, where in 1880 he matriculated for King's College. He then entered the Ontario Agricultural College, graduating in 1882. From this institution he received a certificate of honor for proficiency in the branch of veterinary science. Shortly after leaving the Agricultural College he entered the Montreal Veterinary College, graduating in 1884. After leaving this school he moved to the State of Maine, U. S. A., where he practiced with good success until 1885, when he came to Victoria. He was appointed Dominion

Veterinary Inspector for this port in 1886, and has held this position ever since, discharging the duties of that responsible office in a manner which proves him a thoroughly competent veterinary surgeon.

Dr. Blanchard was successful from the first, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Fellow of the Montreal Veterinary Association. He is also Secretary of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association. As a veterinary surgeon Dr. Blanchard stands high among the members of the profession. He is thoroughly posted on all matters pertaining to equine science, and is acknowledged to be a most skilful practitioner. He is of a pleasant, genial disposition, courteous and obliging to all, and possesses an extraordinary amount of energy. This is exemplified by the manner in which he attends to his extensive practice. He is quite a society man too, his bright conversation and agreeable nature making him a welcome addition at social gatherings.

His offices are situated at No. 93½ Douglas Street.

**BUSINESS MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.**

The British Columbia Commercial Journal thus discusses the situation of municipal matters:

At about this season of the year, people's fancy—not very lightly, either—is accustomed to turn to election matters. In some places it is for the purposes of municipal government that people select their representatives and, in other departments, too, a choice made of such as are eligible to be placed in positions of trust. Unfortunately, however, in many localities, as concerns municipal institutions particularly, enough store is not set upon them, and people are allowed to go in pretty much as they please, since, although there may be numerous candidates, the best men do not come out, for the reason that they do not set sufficient store upon the importance of business men attending to the affairs of their fellow citizens. It may be said that provided they have property qualifications almost any one will do, since they will not be likely to go far astray, they having financial interests at stake which they will not be disposed to imperil. This may be all very well as far as it goes; but on the one hand the municipal representative, even though he be adequately qualified from a property point of view, may, on the other hand, be disposed to be too narrow in his ideas, and therefore be indisposed to incur needed expenditures, because he fears that the incidence of taxation will be too heavy; while, on the other, his ideas may be far and away ahead of his times or of the views of those with whom he is associated. Still

this latter, on this account, is no way unfitted for the post of a municipal politician.

What, however, above all in public affairs is absolutely required is more business men—who have not only material interests in bricks and mortar and town lots, but who are engaged in that active commercial life which keeps them and their resources in continuous circulation. They are, on this account, better fitted than any one else for this department of active public life. It may be said that it is always well to have real estate adequately represented, to have a lawyer on the Council board and possibly to have a contractor who knows something about how public works and improvements are carried on. So it may be, and doubtless is, but there is and has been such a thing as having too much of a good thing. Without reflecting upon any one, cannot it very properly be said that there have been to many people in the Council directly or indirectly interested in public contracts. It is, of course, as we all know, against the law that such should be the case, and it requires considerable skill to hide the hand that is concerned in the manipulations; yet though Royal Commissioners may discover nothing—and there may really be nothing—as in all probability is the case here—still the public have a vague sort of suspicion or fear that all is not as it should be and that certain aldermen know more about things than actually appears on the surface.

Upon the proper administration of public affairs, depends very much of the business life of a city, and it is to be hoped that capital and industry will both of them pay more attention to these things and demonstrate that though their books and ledgers and their workshops are, in their estimation, of very great importance, they do not render it impossible for them to pay some attention to those concerns in which the entire community is interested. Let Victoria, as well as other towns where municipal institutions obtain have at their disposal the very best material available; in such event everything will go smoother and the progress that is made will, in every respect, be more lasting.

**E. G. PRIOR & CO., (LIMITED.)**

The next issue of the *B. C. Gazette* will announce the incorporation of E. G. Prior & Co. as a joint stock company, with a capital stock at \$250,000. Col. E. G. Prior, G. F. Matthews and G. W. Wynne are the trustees of the company. This is one of the oldest established businesses in the province, having been founded in 1859 by Mr. Fellows. Col. Prior became connected with it in 1880, when he purchased a half interest. In 1883, he assumed the entire business, and, three years later, took Mr. Matthews into partnership. Mr. Wynne has been with the firm for over twenty years as a trusted employee, and will bring an experience to it the value of which cannot be over-estimated.

SIR GEORGE BADEN.POWELL is likely to return to Washington almost immediately to assist in drawing up the report of the Behring Sea Commission to be submitted to the court of arbitration probably at the end of the present month.

**A Merry Xmas**

To the readers of the Home Journal.

You can make it still happier by saving money, and so having more to spend. To do that, call and see

**MACAULAY AND HIGGINBOTTOM  
Lion Clothing House**

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And see the prices they have marked their goods down to for their

**FIRST ANNUAL**

**Christmas Sale**

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Fancy Bread, Cake and Biscuit Baker.  
WEDDING CAKES MADE TO ORDER.

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A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONABLE goods now on hand.

**SPECIAL LINES:**

Ladies' Cork-Soled Button and Laced Shoes, in Calf and Goat.  
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# THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL.

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THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL,  
Victoria, B. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1892.

## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.



**I**N a former issue we pointed out that our municipal system of taxation as now conducted discriminates against industry and the spirit of improvement by exacting from occupied, improved properties an unjustly large share of the first cost of improvement, and in making the cost of the maintenance of such conveniences as our water system fall solely upon such, enables the landed obstructionist to pocket values to the creation of which he did not contribute a fair share, and from the maintenance of which he is totally relieved. But this is only one of many injustices resulting from the same source.

The facilities for communication which are amply sufficient for a remote country district will prove to be altogether wanting for the requirements of a moderately active country town, and the provision which serves admirably as the principal street of the town will prove altogether inadequate for the thoroughfare of a large city. The location of cities are determined more by their relative position to natural advantages than by the choice or the efforts of those who build them. Men congregate together to form the town which eventually develops into the city in obedience to the natural law that all men seek the gratification of their desires by the easiest road. It follows

then that if the natural advantages which will eventually call the city into existence exist, no artificial obstruction (though it may retard its growth) can be strong enough to prevent it, and the greater the natural advantages the greater the price that may be obtained for the relinquishment of any privilege that may be permitted to stand in the way of its development.

The facilities furnished to trade and intercourse by commodious streets are of the first importance in the development of a city, and the advantages which our system of taxation affords for the holding of vacant, unoccupied property on streets which, by reason of the growth of the community and their requirements become of inadequate width, places in the hands of those who hold them a power to compel payment to them of enormous sums by the community ere they make improvements, the principal benefits of which accrue to the landholders themselves, and which, even if they were compelled to relinquish the lands required for such improvements without compensation, far exceed the sacrifice they would be called upon to make.

The truth of this is established in the experience of every city of Anglo-Saxon people in existence to-day. It has been the most serious and difficult question with which the London (England) County Council has had to deal. And the giant power of the landholding interest opposed in this way to that of the public has been of greater weight in legislation with the English Parliament than the demand for the recognition of the rights of the people clearly and emphatically expressed by the representatives of the municipal government of the greatest metropolis on earth.

And this question has already presented itself in a practical form to the people of Victoria for a solution at their hands. Last year the people of this city voted a considerable sum for the purchase of grounds and the erection of permanent and substantial buildings for exhibition purposes. The experience of older and larger cities fully demonstrates the beneficial effects of such institutions in their growth and development, and of the further fact that the increased values created by

such an expenditure attaches itself almost exclusively to land values in their vicinity.

The street leading to the Victoria exhibition grounds and buildings may have served well enough for the requirements of a quiet and only partially occupied suburb, but it proved totally insufficient for the accommodation of the immense throngs of visitors, who were compelled to make their way through its suffocating dust and narrowness to the exhibition. This was foreseen by those interested in making the exhibition a success, and an effort made to induce the owners of property along the street to give enough ground for a sidewalk in addition to its present width. Mechanics of small means, whose lots represented the toil and savings of years, generously acceded to the request, satisfied that the increased value to their property would more than recoup them for the concession.

The Jubilee Hospital people, at a time when financial aid was urgently needed, with commendable public spirit cheerfully relinquished property, for which they paid a high price, to the public convenience. And it remained for one whose wealth is an evidence of how liberally the people of this province deal with those who serve them, and to whose remaining lands would attach the largest accretions of value, to refuse to relinquish lands, which cost him but a trifle, to the public convenience and the progress of the city without the utmost sum in compensation which law, framed solely in the interest of class and privilege, would allow, and in this way to render of no avail the generous public spirit of others.

Can the producers who toil in the shop, the mart, and all the avenues of trade with but a doubtful hope of a competence as a reward, permit to exist a system of taxation which encourages this "dog in the manger" policy to meet them at every turn, and by robbing them, under the form of law, of the rewards of their exertions to grow rich in idleness by the obstruction of prosperity and the progress of the arts of peace? The question is a pertinent one, and with the people remains the answer.

CRESSET.

**SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S BIRTHPLACE.**

The place of Sir John Macdonald's birth has always been shrouded in mystery. A correspondent of the Toronto Empire has been engaged in clearing up this mystery. The date of January 11th, 1815, and the place 11 George Street, Glasgow, have been accepted by most biographers as correct, but there are those who claim that Sir John was born in Sutherlandshire prior to his father's removal to Glasgow. A search in the Glasgow records, now kept in the registry office at Edinburgh, shows an entry for January 10th, 1815, of the birth of John Alexander Macdonald, the names of the parents being Hugh Macdonald and Helen Shaw Macdonald. The Glasgow directories of 1814-1815-1816 show that Hugh Macdonald, agent, resided at 18 Brunswick Place. Brunswick Street is a narrow one running from Irongate. At present there is no No. 18 on the street, the original number having been bricked up. The investigation makes it fairly that the commonly accepted statement of Sir John's birthplace is an error. He was born January 10th, 1815, at 18 Brunswick Place, Glasgow.

The correspondent of the Empire visited Rogart and Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, the birthplace of Hugh Macdonald. His investigations there showed that Major John Macdonald of His Majesty's army, who published an autobiography of his adventures by field and flood, was not Sir John's grandfather, as has often been stated, though he may have been related to him. Sir John's grandfather was known as "Merchant" Macdonald, and he sleeps in Rogart cemetery; the inscription on his weather-beaten monument is undecipherable. The correspondent says:—

"He had a store near Dornoch, and for many years was a successful merchant. He was wealthy. Even now the old people have a story that he threw a peck of silver into his wife's lap at their marriage. They had four sons and a daughter. Sir John's father and Uncle Donald went to Glasgow and carried on business as agents. Donald died, and shortly afterwards (1826) Sir John's father emigrated to Canada. Another son, Alexander, was a farmer, and went to Canada in 1838. But of the many other people interviewed none of

them appeared to know what became of him. The daughter married Mr. H. Murray. For reasons, which none of my informants could recollect, the old merchant gave up business, and went to live at Kinauld, not far from Dalmore. It is likely that he met with many reverses, for he died a poor man. From there he went to Rovie, another farm near by, and thence to the place where he spent the remainder of his days. Although I made every enquiry I could find no family records or even relics of any sort. 'The Cannach Doolach' as he called him was a man among men, remarkable for his integrity among most honorable people, respected and loved by every one. He was well read and being 'a very intelligent and sensible man' was looked up to for advice by his neighbors. His personal qualities resembled those of his illustrious grandson and he was also apparently a prominent man in his day."

Mutual Life 6 per cent. consols.

**LOTS FOR SALE.**

The following described lots are now offered for sale: Lots valued at \$500 each in parcels of twenty, to be paid for in twenty instalments, each of equal amount, and to include all charges.

The property is guaranteed to increase in value each year under a certain contingency until, with the payment of last instalment, the present value will be doubled.

A unique feature is that in case of the owner's death the mortgage is extinguished and payments cease.

A very valuable clause of the contract is the guarantee of the company that the property, when paid for, will produce a revenue (without spending further capital for improvements) equal to at least 6 per cent., free of taxes. For particulars apply to

HEISTERMAN & CO.,

Real Estate and General Agents,  
75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

**CHAS. E. JONES, DRUGGIST.**

36 Government Street.

Prescriptions Compounded Day and Night.

**KEEP WARM.**

COAL AND WOOD in any quantity, delivered on short notice, at 30 Humboldt Street, foot of Douglas Street.

**Dr. A. R. Baker, DENTIST**

Special care given to frail and diseased teeth. All anaesthetics carefully administered. OFFICE: COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS

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**New Store! New Prices!**  
**DOANE BLOCK,**  
88 Douglas Street, near Johnson.

**Liverpool Bakery. XMAS CAKES.**

The best kind from one dollar up.  
37 PANDORA AVENUE, 1 door above Douglas

**MUNRO & HUGHES GROCERS**

New Canned Goods.  
New Xmas Fruit.  
New Season's Tea.  
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT  
**OF GOOD FRESH GROCERIES**  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.  
A 1 Butter and Eggs a specialty.  
82 DOUGLAS ST. Tel. 526.

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Tablets,  
Mantels,  
Furniture  
Work, Etc.  
**RED AND GRAY GRANITE MONUMENTS.**  
**135 DOUGLAS ST.**



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## A RETROSPECT.

In the early part of the year 1885 I conducted the Wady Halfa Gazette, a paper, which by the way, advocated the interests of the Bishareen people, for what reason I do not care to make public. Wady Halfa, as many know, was the base of military operations, during the late Soudan campaign. In order that the readers of THE HOME JOURNAL may form some conception of the interest attached to running a paper in those days I publish an editorial which appeared in the Wady Halfa Gazette of January 26, 1885. In a future issue I may feel disposed to speak more freely on the subject of certain state secrets and mysteries surrounding the royal head of the Bishareen people. For years the queen of this most worthy race has been living under a cloud which I believe I could explain in a manner honorable alike to all concerned. The following is the editorial referred to above:

Our custom has always been to avoid expressing any partisan views on local or imperial politics in these columns. We accept the advertisements and subscriptions of both political parties, and if we have a natural leaning to the side from which we receive most support we refrain from giving expression to our views, in the hope that our magnanimity will increase the support we thus deserve to earn from those whose subscriptions are less numerous. It has been urged by our worthless contemporary the Wady Halfa News, that the result of our unselfish conduct is to make our columns dull and insipid. To this groundless charge we answer—with pride—that the people of our adopted town rally round us in increasing numbers and that hardly a year passes without our receiving another subscriber.

In pursuance of our custom of educating our readers in those interesting subjects which are not made bitter by local differences, we propose to-day to say a few words with regard to the history of Wady Halfa, and to remind our fellow citizens of some of the great events which have raised it to its proud pre-eminence among the cities of the world.

It is more than 6,000 years since the natural advantages and verdant beauties of the situation led

to its selection as a residence by some æsthetic Arabs. For many years it remained a mere rural village, with little trade but with a happy people.

While Wady Halfa was in its infancy, not yet being 2,000 years old, Rameses II., being weary of large building contracts, from which he had drawn considerable profits, and suffering somewhat from gout, was recommended to try a change of air. Being fortunate enough to obtain a Cook's ticket, with hotel coupons attached he reached Wady Halfa in safety, and was agreeably fascinated by its appearance and scenery. Being prompt in all his actions he interviewed the Sheikh of the village, and made him partner in a scheme for building a series of magnificent terraces, baths, and public buildings, all of which—like most of the work of this eminent builder—remain to this day. The mansion which is now used as head-quarter office was his favorite palace; and the present hospital shrouded the dusky beauties who formed his harem. It was not long before the reputation of the new city spread far and wide and every house was let; but the collection, and the subsequent division of rents with the Sheikh, occupied so much of the Monarch's time, which should have been given to the State, that His Majesty, in a spirit of true patriotism, removed his partner's head, and so, greatly simplified his local book-keeping.

Among the records which have always been carefully kept, and may be seen daily in the Kadi's divan, are to be found the names of many distinguished visitors. Alexander the Great came frequently to visit—and if possible to conquer—Rameses, but invariably left, overpowered by the fascinations of the latter, and the strength of his fetters. Julius Cæsar always had a knife and fork at the royal table, but would at times complain unreasonably that he had nothing more. It was always a grievance with Pompey that his pillar was not erected at Wady Halfa; but Rameses used to say to his courtiers that it was bad enough to have to put up with Pompey, without having to stand his pillar. Xenophon's march was in Nubia, not in Asia; and the cry Thalassa, which at times was extracted from him like a tooth, was merely the name of a daughter of

Rameses whom he loved to madness.

About the beginning of the Christian era, Rameses II began to think it was time to settle down and give up speculation and frivolities. It is a curious coincidence that at this time—on removing his tarboosh one day—he saw a grey hair on his head, and that having made a heavy loss with a cute Greek partner in building the Parthenon, he never so much as built a pyramid again. Some people say that these events led to the change in his life, but there is no record of it in the Proceedings of the Wady Halfa Society, of which he always elected himself chairman.

The news spread over the world that the king had become serious. Crowds of well-meaning men came from England to confirm him in his good intentions. That great and good man, John Bunyan, was one of the first to come; but he made a very poor Pilgrim's Progress of it, and returned discomfited, calling the king a reprobate and a miserable sinner. Dr. Watts was more successful. He came out with Tupper, the author of the well-known work on Proverbial Philosophy; and the king was never the same man again. Some said that Dr. Watts taught him a hymn; and others that Tupper recited to him the whole of his own works. Whatever was the cause, from that day Rameses II began to drivel and strong measures became necessary for his restraint. The end is well known to all. He was built into the face of a rock at Abou Simbel; and as he was known to dislike solitude, his Prime Minister was built in at the same time. REX.

It is the man who has a sea of trouble that has a notion of sorrow.

A West Side lady, who not feeling as well as she might, went to consult a physician.

"Well," said the doctor, after looking at her tongue, feeling of her pulse and asking her sundry questions. "I should advise you, yes, I should advise you—ahem! to go and get married."

"Are you single doctor?" enquired the fair patient with a significant yet modest smile.

"I am mein fraulein; but it is not etiquette you know, for physicians to take the physic they prescribe."—National Weekly.

**RETAIL GROCERS' PRICES CURRENT.**

Quotations are per pound, or for such quantities as are usually ordered by families. Goods in larger quantities are obtainable at lower prices:

Apples, evaporated.....	\$ 12½
sun dried.....	10
Apricots, evaporated.....	16
Asparagus, tin.....	40
Barley, Pearl.....	10
Bacon, breakfast.....	18
spiced roll.....	16
Beef, corned, tin.....	35
Bloaters.....	12½
Blacklead, best..... 3 for	25
French Polish.....	25
Bricks, bath.....	12½
Butter, creamery..... 35c or 3 for	1 00
dairy.....	25
fresh Island.....	50
Catsup, tomato..... 25 to	40
mushroom, pt.....	40
walnut, pt.....	25
Capers.....	25
Candles, Belmont.....	25
Ozokerit.....	50
Caviar.....	50
Celery, salt.....	25
Chocolate, Eagle.....	50
Cocoa, Fry.....	50
Epps.....	50
Van Houton's.....	1 50
Chutney..... 25 to	1 50
Cheese, Canadian.....	20
Roqufort.....	1 00
Swiss.....	50
English Stilton.....	50
Limburg.....	50
Brick Cream.....	50
Mellors Cream, pots.....	1 25
Parmasam.....	1 00
Pineapple.....	50
Edom.....	50
Clams..... 3 for	50
Cocoanut.....	50
Coffee, Costa Rica, green.....	25
Java.....	40
Mocha.....	50
ground.....	40
Cream Tartar.....	50
Currants, Patras.....	12½
Vostizi.....	16
Corn, Ontario..... 3 for	50
Devilled meat.....	40
Eggs, fresh.....	60
packed.....	25
Extracts, flavoring, 2 oz..... 25 to	35
Farina, 10 lb. sack.....	1 25
Figs..... per lb	25
10 lbs.....	2 00
Fish, cod, Pacific.....	12½
" Eastern.....	16
" black.....	12½
mackerel bloater.....	35
" tins.....	1 00
Flour, Hungarian.....	6 75
Snowflake.....	6 50
Enderby.....	6 25
Fruits, assorted table, 3-lb. tins.....	40
" 2-lb. tins.....	25
pie, gallon.....	75
in Brandy.....	1 50
crystalized..... 25 to	75
Gelatine, Nelson's.....	25
Hams.....	20
Hops.....	40
Honey, gallon.....	1 75
" 1 lb. comb, in jars.....	1 00
" 2 lbs.....	75
Jams, assorted C & B..... 3 for	1 00
Knife Polish.....	25
Lard, pure, 10 lbs.....	1 75
" 5 lbs.....	1 00
Lentils.....	16
Lemons, Snelly.....	50
California.....	35
Lobster, Clover Leaf.....	35
Marmalade, pots.....	35
Maccaroni.....	25
Milk, Reindeer, tins.....	25
Eagle, tins.....	35
Highland Cream.....	25

Mince meat, jars.....	1 50
condensed.....	25
Mustard, Colman's, ½ lb.....	35
" 1 lb.....	65
Mushrooms.....	35
Nuts, assorted.....	25
Oil, Coal, tin.....	1 85
" case.....	3 50
Olives, qt bottle.....	75
" pt bottle.....	50
" ½ pt bottle.....	25
Oysters, fresh, tin.....	75
Blue Point, 2-lb. tins.....	35
" 1-lb. tins.....	25
Onions.....	4
Pate de foie gras..... 1 25 to	1 75
Peel, mixed.....	40
Pearline.....	25
Pepper, ground.....	50
whole.....	35
Pickles, C & B, qt.....	65
" pt.....	35
Potatoes.....	1 25
Prunes.....	12½
Plum pudding.....	75
Raisins, Dehesa.....	50
layers.....	25
Valencias off stalk.....	12½
" layers.....	16
Sultanas.....	20
Rice, Japan.....	8
Sandwich Island.....	10
China.....	5
Sauce, Lea & Perrins, large.....	65
small.....	35
Yorkshire Relish.....	25
Spices, tins.....	25
Sugar, granulated, Vancouver, 14lbs	1 00
" San Frisco, 13, "	1 00
" Hong Kong, 15, "	1 00
" cube, San Francisco, 10 lbs	1 00
" Vancouver, 12 lbs	1 00
" Extra C, 15 lbs	1 00
Syrup, 1-gal. tin.....	1 00
2-lb tin.....	25
Maple, gal.....	1 50
Tapioca.....	10
Tongue, Lunch, 2.....	75
" 1.....	50
" Ox 3.....	1 00
Tea, S & B..... 50 to	75
Japanese..... 25 to	75
Tobacco, T & B.....	75
Vinegar, English Malt.....	1 00
White Wine.....	1 00

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY  
AND ASK YOUR GROCER FOR  
**FALCONER'S**  
Pure Malt Vinegar, per gal..... 75  
Pure Tomato Catsup, bottle..... 35  
Worcestershire Sauce, half pints..... 25  
    " pints..... 35  
Mushroom Catsup, pints..... 35  
Quince Cider, per quart..... 25  
Apple Cider..... 25  
    (Excellent for mince meat.)  
Extracts—Lemon and Vanilla, 2oz.... 25  
    " 8oz..... 70  
Fruit Syrups, per quart bottles..... 50  
    (Strawberry, Lemon, Raspberry.)  
Manufactured at the  
**VICTORIA VINEGAR WORKS,**  
155 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

**SCOTCH HOUSE,  
31 FORT ST.**

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-: Outfitters

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**VICTORIA COAL, WOOD  
AND  
LUMBER YARD  
BEST  
NEW WELLINGTON COAL  
NICE DRY CORD WOOD.**

Lumber of all grades and descriptions delivered to all parts of the city on shortest notice.

OFFICE: 51 YATES STREET.  
**ERNEST HALL, M. D.,**

Royal Coll. of Physicians, Edinburgh, 1884.  
Late assistant in General Londo<sup>n</sup> Throat and Ear Hospital.  
OFFICE—Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Streets. Residence—Corner Fort St. and Fernwood Road, Victoria, B. C.  
Modern methods and appliances for the treatment of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

**WATSON & HALL,**

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Ask but a trial to convince you of the superior quality of their goods.

A Specialty will be made of choice lines for Family Trade.

**PRICES VERY LOW.**  
**55 YATES ST. TELEPHONE 448.**



THIS week has only been a repetition of former ones at the Imperial. This popular family resort has been crowded every night by appreciative audiences. "The Galley Slave" was the bill for the first three nights of the week, and was placed on the boards in a highly creditable manner. There was one or two changes in the cast which was presented during the first visit of the Imperial people to this city. Miss Marshall took the part formerly played by Miss Belmour, that of Francesca Remini, and while her interpretation was slightly different, it was equally acceptable. This lady is certainly deserving of all the favorable notices she has received from the American papers. The Cicely Blaine of Miss Dalgleish has already been commented upon by THE HOME JOURNAL and there is nothing to add. She plays so many parts so well that it is hard to tell which is the best. Miss Wheeler as the widow who never wearied in singing the praises of "the dear departed" was very good indeed. Miss Ella Damaris made a charming and vivacious Psyche Gay, throwing all the spirit into the part which is necessary to make it pleasing and acceptable. Messrs. Armstrong, Gray, Belmour, Summerfield, Robinson and Bennett were all well up in their parts.

Beginning Thursday night "The Hidden Hand" was placed upon the boards. This play is not by any means the strongest in the repertoire of the Imperial company, although it is nearly always sure to fill the house. The characters of Capitola and Black Donald are the principal ones and were thoroughly well acted by Miss Dalgleish and Mr. Armstrong.

The bills for next week are Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, "East Lynne;" Thursday, Friday and Saturday, "The Little Detective." Extra scenery is being prepared for these productions and no doubt the houses will be com-

mensurate with the expense Mr. Ward has undertaken to ensure their success.

The dramatic editor desires to thank the managers of provincial theatres for annual passes. THE HOME JOURNAL would be pleased to get the date and attractions at their houses as far as arranged.

"Honest Hearts and Willing Hands" was produced at the Victoria last Thursday night. The daily papers speak well of the production.

Mr. James Collins has assumed the management of The Victoria and is now making arrangements with the best traveling combinations to appear at this house. Mr. Collins has had an experience as manager extending to all the largest and best conducted houses on the continent, and under his management the Victoria must become what it should be, a popular amusement resort. The following combinations have been booked without dates:

AT THE VICTORIA.

Kate Claxton.  
Devil's Auction.  
Katie Putnam.  
Bella Golden.  
Allan'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 Claxton—Jan. 20 and 21.  
Katie Putnam—25 and 26.  
Devil's Auction—27.  
Garrick Dramatic Club (local)—13  
John L. Sullivan—19.  
Nanaimo Amateurs—Feb. 10.  
Sport McAllister—29.  
Hanon'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.  
Marie Wainwright—May 9 and 10.  
Fred Daniels—11 and 14.  
Cora Tanner—27 and 28.  
Lillian Lewis—June 1 and 2.  
Thatcher's Minstrels—10 and 11.  
Rhea—16 and 17.  
Two Johns—22 and 23.  
Natural Gas—July 20 and 21.  
The Cruisheen Lawn—29 and 30.  
Sol Smith Russell—Sept. 21 and 22.

PEN PICTURES OF PROMINENT MEN.

E. B. C. HANINGTON, M. D., C. M.

Dr. E. B. C. Hanington was born in New Brunswick, January 20, 1851. He received a good elementary education at the public schools of Sackville, and at the age of 19, entered the celebrated McGill University of Montreal. Here, after five years spent in close application and study, he graduated in the honor class of 1875, receiving the degrees of M. D. and C. M. He was now well qualified to begin the practice of medicine, but desiring to still further perfect himself for his life work, he went to London, England where he studied in the famous St. Thomas Hospital. In 1876 he returned to New Brunswick, and was there appointed resident physician and general superintendent of the St. John General Public Hospital. This position he held for three years, during which time his ability as a physician was conclusively proven by the manner in which he discharged the numerous duties connected with this responsible office.

In 1878 he came to British Columbia, practicing in Victoria until 1880, when he received the commission of surgeon in chief of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. From that time until the completion of the road in 1885 he worked zealously in the interest of the great corporation which he represented. Shortly after this he again visited England, spending a year in traveling on the continent and then returned to Victoria, where he resumed practice. He was immediately successful and soon acquired an extensive clientele. As a surgeon, he stands high in the profession, but his practice extends mere to the medical than to the surgical branches. He is at present the attending physician of the Royal Jubilee Hospital.

He possesses a strong analytical mind which quickly diagnosis the component parts of a malady and is considered an authority on all matters pertaining to medicine and surgery.

Personally, Dr. Hanington is of a commanding presence, tall and broad in proportion, with a frank, open countenance which at once begets confidence. He is a gentleman of wide, unostentatious charity, and has always taken an active interest in the progress and welfare of Victoria.

## MENT MEN.

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## MUSIC.



The first of the series of sacred concerts about to be inaugurated by Mr. Ward, manager of the Imperial theatre, under the immediate supervision and direction of Mr. J. J. Cross, leader of the orchestra, will be held next Sunday afternoon, January 10. During the week rehearsals have taken place every day and Mr. Cross promises a musical entertainment equal, if not superior to anything ever heard in this city and those who have watched the manner in which this gentleman has conducted the orchestra at the Imperial will be inclined to take him at his word. Among the numbers worthy of special mention will be a clarionet solo by Mr. John Hughes. Other solos will be rendered by gentlemen well known in musical circles. The music, Mr. Cross says, will be all of a sacred character. The admission fee for these concerts will be 25 cents, box seats, 50 cents.

## WINE AND MUSIC.

Beethoven penned most of his sublime music at a favorite coffee house, or at a tavern hard by; Schubert's many and inspired melodies were written in a tavern amid the clatter of glasses and beery arguments; Mozart wrote most of his beautiful music during his intervals of rest, when playing billiards and drinking at a restaurant; Rosini was like the other Titans of music with this exception: He not only composed many of his lavish melodies in the wine shop, but after he had been turned out of it, which may account for

much of the sparkle and exuberance in the many humorous and jovial strains for which the "Swan of Pensora" is responsible, but we need not look away from home. Cathedral singing men are proverbially thirsty souls, as many a city tavern could testify, and there is probably not a London church choir which has not its "house." The profession generally, too, is prone to refreshments, more often liquid in nature than solid, and few concerts are planned without taking into account "something for the singers," in respect to which item it is only necessary to remark that those performing acquit themselves as satisfactorily musically as they do physically the result must be highly gratifying to the entrepreneur or concert singer. The union is indeed hard to disconnect and difficult to account for. Were it apparent in the case of singers only it would not be so strange, and a dry throat might be an apology for frequent moisterings; they all drink, some folks say "like fishes," and some "jolly" good fellows are found among instrumentalists.

## MOZART'S REQUIEM.

Many romantic tales are told of Mozart's last work which he did not live to complete. In the middle of July, in the year 1791, Mozart died and while he was working at "Die Yauberflote" a stranger called upon him, tall, haggard and clad in grey. He handed the composer a letter without address, in which an enquiry was made as to the sum he would require to compose a requiem. He agreed to write it for one hundred ducats. The composer was to make no enquiry as to his patron. Out of this mysterious message many a weird legend has been dished up; but the simple facts were afterwards narrated. The requiem was for Count Franz von Walsegg to be performed in memory of his wife.  
 F. B.

## A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Victoria Home Journal:

In your last issue there appeared a letter from H. Kent, respecting the date Mozart wrote his father praising the "Stein" piano. It should have been 1777 instead of 1711. A typographical error.

Yours truly,

F. BOURNE.

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## LOCAL AND OTHERWISE.

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Travellers that beat their way—  
John L. Sullivan's two-wrists.

Good music is often hard to a-choir. This has no reference to the Victoria church choirs.

Lawyers and liverymen ought to be well posted in conveyances.

It often takes a match to light up a young lady's countenance.

It has been suggested that a certain judge, in the east, should be named "Necessity," because he knows no law.

Great men owe their fame to the littleness of the rest of the world. Fame is only a result of comparison, after all.

A certain clergyman of Halifax, Nova Scotia, while addressing his congregation on the subject of the Prodigal Son, is said to have affected his hearers even more than he anticipated when, with tears in his eyes and pathos in his voice, he pictured the aged father, overjoyed at the return of his long lost boy, commanding them to bring forth and kill the little calf which had been fattening for years and years and years.

The Rev. Nathan Duncan, a worthy minister, had in his congregation a wealthy member named David, who he thought would be a suitable match for his only daughter; but, as David seemed dilatory about coming to the point, the minister thought he would give him a helping hand. Meeting David one day, he casually remarked that his daughter was getting married soon. Of course David eagerly enquired who was to be the happy man. The minister told him to be at church on Sabbath, and he would then tell him. Imagine David's surprise when the text was given out, "Nathan said unto David, thou art the man."

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