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

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TALES OF THE TOWN.

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

BEFORE proceeding with the regular order of business, I desire to rise to a question of privilege, as the hon. leader of the Opposition says when the *Colonist* reporter puts in a comma, more or less, in one of the hon. gentleman's speeches. My point is this: Within the past month, eastern papers, more particularly those of New York, Boston and Toronto, have done me the honor to copy, with due credit, considerable matter that has appeared in these columns. In doing so, they have paid me a compliment which I feel I do not deserve, but I would be lacking in gratitude were I to overlook their kindness, and I therefore thank them all heartily. I am not, however, susceptible to flattery, and I will avail myself of this opportunity of remarking that even if they criticised me adversely it would not restrain me in the least from continuing in my well defined course of rooting out evils, and persisting in the great cause of Christianity and down trodden humanity.

During the past few weeks, I have had occasion to remark upon the personal characteristics of men whom I meet in my peregrinations throughout the city. That I did not elaborately treat the subject is due to the fact that I feared it would be considered trivial by many of my readers. It appears also that I overlooked a character which I meet with often, so often in fact that I shun him on the street. I refer to the man who seeks you out to tell you something "for your own good." If this man had really anything to say to you, or was in possession of some information that you could use to your advantage, he would not be so thoroughly annoying; but he has not a single claim upon your consideration, unless it is through the pity you always have for those who are mentally weak almost to the point of idiocy.

Every person has had his experience with this man. He never button holes you to advise you "for your own good," unless he has at his command some point that will be specially irritating. He has failed in every enterprise he has undertaken. He had considerable capital at his disposal at the outset, and he was assisted by his acquaintances, but he wrecked everything he touched. He has not a single success to his credit, and that you have attained a measurable degree of success in your business does not prevent him from pointing out to you just where you are at fault, and indicating those methods that are in the way of your advancement.

He lectures so very learnedly upon such topics as successful attributes to the business in which you are engaged, that if you do not thoroughly understand his methods you will incline to the belief that he is a millionaire.

His most abominable characteristic, however, is his vindictiveness. He was born with a tendency towards spitefulness, and has cultivated it until it has become an art. Under the pretence of solicitous friendship, he says the meanest things conceivable, feeling happy in the belief that he has made you as miserable as possible under the circumstances. This man dropped into my office last week, just to tell me that I was making a great mistake advocating such and such a thing, and, if he comes again, I will not hold myself accountable for any calamity that may befall him. The law does not take cognizance of the sinner, so I will have to resort to other means to rid the community of the nuisance.

I occasionally lapse into a poetic vein, but my readers will bear testimony that I only take such liberties when provoked beyond endurance. Everyone is interested in a future state, and since joining the Christadelphians I have come to the conclusion that this matter is no longer a subject for speculation. The following little poem deals with the future state of a body of men who are just now attracting considerable attention, and is entitled, "Not Unlikely," although it occurs to me that any other title would be quite as appropriate:

NOT UNLIKELY.

We'll not worship in St. Andrew's,
A hundred years to come,
But what they do will not be news,
A hundred years to come;
For I make prognostication
As sure as predestination
They'll have a pastor by the throat
Or be appealing from a vote,
A hundred years to come.

The burly Scot will still be there,
A hundred years to come,
With gruesome mouth and gory glare,
A hundred years to come,
His most ungodly brogue let loose
Will fulminate in the Lord's house,
And still his skully head will sweat
To think a kindly epithet,
A hundred years to come.

Where will be those who packed the hall
A hundred years to come?
Who braved the cold at the whip's call,
A hundred years to come?
Methinks, perhaps, as time sweeps past,
They'll see a charm in the frigid blast;
With inflamed *jeaur* they will love
The cold they erstwhile cursed above,
A hundred years to come.

Where—where will be these friends indeed,
A hundred years to come?
These shining lights of Scottish creed,
A hundred years to come?

These holy leaders in the fray,
Who in the church both war and pray,
These ardent fighters for their rights?
Perhaps they'll still be "shining lights,"
A hundred years to come.

It is some time since I visited that portion of Victoria called Chinatown, but I did the other day, and was agreeably surprised. Many people were astonished and not a few were frightened a couple of years since at the discoveries of dirt and filth made on the clearing for the new market. The average citizen did not know that such a state of things existed and treated it as the foolish writings of sensational reporters who imagined disease, leprosy and so on, in order to fill up space. Those good citizens never saw one-third of Chinatown nor had half an idea of its state of sanitation. The city officials blinked at it, just as the parson blinks at the sins of a wealthy member of his congregation. But there has been a vast change for the better in Chinatown. Alleyways are now comparatively clean; many of the hovels are conspicuous by their absence, and there has been considerable improvement effected in those that remain. This has all been the work of Dr. Duncan, whose push and energy have been very beneficially felt in sanitary matters since he took office. All that is wanted now is the city's hearty co operation in the doctor's efforts so that they may not merely be confined to Chinatown. There are many houses in the white residential districts that are nearly as bad as those in Chinatown. The city should also be ashamed to offer the Doctor the paltry remuneration attaching to the office. I am sure that it is more from a desire to serve the interests of sanitation that the Doctor has devoted such time and trouble to the work; but at the same time the city can well afford to place a fair value on his services, and remunerate them accordingly.

Chinese New Year has come and gone, the festive fire cracker has ceased its crack, and the "poor Chinese" has returned to his "cookee," "washee" or savory vegetable ranch. It makes me feel glad to see any one rejoice, no matter who it may be. But one or two incidents came before me in the late Chinese festivities, which caused me to think that consistency, like fair play, is a jewel. I am told that among the callers at various places in Chinatown were many leading white people, who made merry, drinking wine and other liquors, and eating the candy and cake of the glad new year; clinking glasses with the Chinamen and their wives, and wishing them many happy returns. Of course the Chinamen (who is by nature polite and well bred) smiled graciously as he returned the compliment, but inwardly he must have thought "what hypocrites these whites

are. Here they call on me, drink the wine and cake purchased with my hard-earned dollars, hob nob with me and all the rest, while on the street I am jostled about by them, abused and at times assaulted, and their children stone me." I don't go much on their sentiments of friendship; it is all what I call snobbery, and I supplement John's estimate with the statement that there is quite a lot of snobbery in Victoria.

Following fast upon the failure of the Baring Bros., comes the announcement that the great financial firm of which Marmaduke Wood was a member, with branch offices opposite the Bank of England, has gone under. This institution was established two months ago in Portland and had already gained a credit with a furniture house in that city which enabled it to purchase office supplies. It was hoped that in time the firm would still further extend its credit, but the sheriff, who appears to have been opposed to its establishment from the first, swooped down upon them and wound up its affairs. No cause is assigned for the failure, but on 'change yesterday it was rumored that the junior member of the firm had been dealing rather heavily of late in American wines.

I observe that Major General Herbert has been making some uncomplimentary remarks concerning the Canadian militia. Too long, he believes, the volunteer force has been managed by good natured people whose fashion it is to tell each corps they review that it is the "finest body of troops it has been their fortune to inspect." I agree with Major-General Herbert that if it is worth while to have a militia, it is worth while having a good one, and the General seems to be going the right way about improving the citizen soldiery. But I believe he is too sweeping altogether in his denunciation of our volunteers. Surely he has not heard of the military exploiture of a certain Victoria major during a review on Beacon Hill last summer, or he would have qualified his statements. The officer referred to accomplished some evolutions not to be found in any work on military regulations. The manoeuvre at the time was regarded with much favor by military experts, who believed that the Canadian war department should adopt it at once.

The Minnesota State Legislature is considering a bill to abolish the noxious cigarette. This leads me to remark that the cigarette habit is growing alarmingly in Victoria. Like a pale spectre, wrapped in a rice paper shroud, it stalks abroad and saps the strength of our boys and grown up men, too. The mastication of tobacco is a noble art, and strengthens the race, particularly as to the breath, and besides it decorates the lips, beard and shirt bosom with a dark, rich amber hue which can not be secured in any other way. A pipe, too, is a good thing, if it has been smoked long enough to give it virility and character and is one of the most pleasing and beneficial adjuncts of civilization. But, perish the cigarette!

It is stated that arrangements have been already made with the leading Vic-

toria hotels to accommodate a tourist travel this season, approximating 75,000 people. My figures may not be correct, but they are close enough to rouse the Council and citizens to the urgent necessity of making arrangements at once for the entertainment and pleasure of the visitors. It is safe to say that while the tourist hears of anything worth seeing in the city he will remain, and it is a self evident fact that the longer he stops with us the better it will be for Victoria. Each tourist will spend say \$10, which for 75,000 will amount to \$750,000, a large sum indeed, and we need it all.

In consequence of the Chicago Exhibition, the coming summer will doubtless witness the greatest rush of European travel to and through the American continent that recent years have seen, as well as an immense travel from the eastern portions of the United States and Canada coastward. The class of persons who will be attracted to the Exhibition, and especially those coming from a considerable distance, will be largely composed of men of means and enterprise, who, as President Van Horne very aptly put it, "know a good thing when they see it," and have the means to secure what they think desirable.

There can be no doubt that ^{Victoria} will be called upon to entertain more travellers this year than ever before, therefore, to encourage and induce this travel the citizens must put themselves out a little. There are other considerations besides those of a temporary monetary character. It is desirable that the attention of men of capital and enterprise should be directed to the undeveloped resources of the city and province generally. To accomplish this result, it is desirable, in fact necessary, that the city council should immediately appoint a committee to take into consideration the best means of entertaining the tourists who visit ~~Victoria this summer~~ ^{Victoria}. I do not mean a lavish expenditure of money; but rather committees of gentlemen who would see to it that the traveller would become thoroughly acquainted with the progress the city was making. There is no doubt in my mind that if we cast our bread upon the waters it will return to us before many days.

There is another matter which should be attended to as early as possible, I refer to the cleaning up of our streets. The highways and the byways alike should be subjected to a rigid scrutiny, and every thing that would offend the eye of a visitor should be removed. This is desirable from a sanitary standpoint as well. The cholera scare last summer was fortunately only a scare so far as Canada was concerned. The lateness of the season at which its western march in Europe was developed was interrupted by the advent of cold weather, but the indications are that with the spring and summer renewed outbreaks in overcrowded, unhealthy and filthy localities may be looked for, the result of which may be that the refugees from the affected places may carry the germs of the dire disease to the countries to which they may flee for escape. That Canada may be visited by the disease is not beyond the

limits of possibility, and with such an undesirable contingency in view, but without desiring to assume the character of an alarmist, I deem it desirable to utter a warning note. I have no doubt whatever but that the Government will take every possible precaution to guard against its admission to this country. In the cities to the south of us, already measures calculated to protect them from such a visitation are being discussed; but notwithstanding all these precautions, notwithstanding the most restrictive quarantine laws and their most effectual and rigid enforcement, the people of a country may leave too much to the government and neglect the precautions which they ought to take.

Should cholera gain admission to this country the result would be a baneful one. Trade would be seriously and injuriously affected, and, as the Montreal *Shareholder* says, the financial interests of the country would be more or less influenced by it. It is, therefore, desirable that the importance of preparing for such a visitation should not be lost sight of. It is the duty of communities and individuals, as well as that of the Government, to keep this contingency in view. During the long winter months filth has accumulated, and filth is the nursery, the hot bed of disease. Care should be taken to prevent as much as possible the accumulation of everything partaking of its nature, wherever that can be done, in order that when the winter passes away there may remain nothing that could have been previously removed. In this respect, every individual has a duty to perform to himself and to the city, and he should see to it that he performs his duty. When a scare arises there is a great commotion, a hurrying and scurrying, a cleaning up and a cleansing down, but when the scare has passed away the lesson it taught is forgotten and the neglect of the past is again repeated. This should be avoided, and if cholera should unfortunately visit us, the city Government should be found prepared to fight it and determined to give it no encouragement. Now is the time to prepare, and that preparation should be of the most thorough kind. Should it not come the preparation for it will have done no harm but will have accomplished much good. Cleanliness is at all times next to godliness, but at no time is it more so than when the visit of an epidemic is visible on the distant horizon.

It is wonderful how many people are ready to identify themselves with the divorce case referred to in the last issue. At least half-a-dozen different persons have called upon me wanting to know why I dragged their domestic troubles into print. Wonderful to relate not one of the persons who felt aggrieved at the publication of the item last week was the right one. The parties to the divorce have since left town. From all this I draw the conclusion that more than one couple must be contemplating an early dissolution of the bond which made them man and wife.

PERE GRINATOR.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

CHAPTER II.

AND it came to pass that the chief priests of all the tribes had assembled in the temple, as was the custom in those days, to commune with one another.

2 And while they were yet assembled the chief priest saith unto the scribe, what is this matter which troubleth the tribe of Saint Andrew?

3 ¶ And the scribe arose and readeth a great parchment which was worded with much cunning.

4 And it was signed by many names, yea even to the names of Robert the son of Mikin, Axel the son of Yure, Ben Net the interpreter of the law, Killi-Kan the son of Mak, Mikel the son of Kar, Jar the son of Robert, Milir the son of Gaul, and Balan the son of Tyne.

5 ¶ And when there had been an end to the reading thereof, the chief priests saith one unto another, there are a goodly number of names to the parchment, and asketh are they all good men? and no one spake.

6 ¶ And the chief priest saith unto the scribe, have ye the book in which are inscribed the records of all good men?

7 And the scribe answereth the chief priest, yea verily.

8 And the chief priest saith unto the scribe, turn ye to the book, and readeth what the record saith of these men.

9 ¶ And the scribe turned unto the record of Robert the son of Mikin, and readeth what was therein written in the ancient language, which being interpreted, meaneth that Robert the son of Mikin held high honor in the land, was trusted by the nation and a ruler amongst the tribe; and his record was likeneth even as the snow.

10 And he then turneth to that of Axel the son of Yure; and yea even his record was good, for had he not given many shekels to the temple, succored the needy and given alms to the poor.

11 And the record of Ben-Net, the interpreter of the law, was that of one well learned in the law, yea even as one who hath an humble opinion of himself, for is it not written that he who is humble in spirit shall be exalted before men.

12 And Balan the son of Tyne, his record was likeneth pure, even as that of Robert the son of Mikin.

13 ¶ And lo and behold the scribe turned to look for the record of Killi-Kan, the son of Mak, and he found it not.

14. And the chief priest saith unto Patrick the high priest, know ye this man? And Patrick the high priest answereth saying, yea verily, but it is not meet that I shouldst say anything against him, for hast he not been unto me even as a brother?

15 And the chief priest turneth unto the other chief priests assembled, and saith, know ye aught of this man?

16 And one of the chief priests arose and saith that he came from a far off land, a stranger and in trouble, and we took him in, for was he not well learned in the law?

17 And behold he hath prospered, and there is much gratitude in him.

18 And the chief priest saith unto the scribe, let his record be inscribed in the book.

19 And of Mikil the son of Kar, it was

written he was a temperate man, and knoweth not iniquity.

20 And of Jar the son of Robert it was also written that he was a man temperate in all things, and where he dwelleth peace abideth.

21 And of Milir the son of Gaul, it was written that he was sickly in his youth, but that he had waxen strong, and shunneeth evil company, for is it not written, he that walketh uprightly walketh surely; but he that perverteth his ways shall be known.

22 ¶ And when the scribe made an end of reading the records, no one spake, for were they not all good men?

23 And the chief priest saith unto the scribe, turn ye to the book wherein is accounted the shekels.

24 And the scribe turneth and lo and behold each man had contributed the number of shekels for which he had stood sponsor.

25 And there was much confusion amongst the chief priests for hadst it not been reported that some of the tribe were dilatory in their reckonings with the steward.

BAD RHYME, GOOD REASON

IT HASN'T HAPPENED YET.

Full sixteen months have passed away
Since the San Pedro's keel
Struck with great force upon the rocks,
Which made the good ship reel;
And there a total wreck she lies
Occasioning much regret;
Of course they're going to raise her—
But it hasn't happened yet.

There's been a lot of talk of late,
(At least I've heard them say,)
'Bout pulling down the magazine,
And taking it away;
But Government resolutions
Are like the drizzling wet,
We hear and see a lot of them—
So it hasn't happened yet.

"Long-suffering Victorians,
The day is now at hand
When close beside your Outer Wharf
The Empresses will land;"
Thus spake Van Horne last summer,
But I am prone to bet
'Twas but a passing fancy—
For it hasn't happened yet.

Within the limits of this town,
There dwells a lady fair,
Who boasts of having, with her smiles,
Entrapped a millionaire;
She says: "It's you, my darling,
And not your money, pet;"
But there's a rival in the field—
So it hasn't happened yet.

In the not far distant future—
As now the story goes—
A much disgusted benedict
In court will air his woes;
And not a few young men, I hear,
As co-respondents, fret,
Lest it should really come to pass—
But it hasn't happened yet.

Our boys will play lacrosse this year
As never heretofore,
They'll walk around Vancouver—
Westminster will not score;
I make this statement entre nous—
I'm not disposed to bet
That they will be victorious—
For it hasn't happened yet.

(Since the above was written the man and wife have "made up" and left town together.)

I hear that Professor Foster
Is looking for a scrap
With someone, be he famed or not,
He doesn't care a rap.
He would even fight a big 'un,
Will challenge Jim Corbett
To meet him to a finish here—
But it hasn't happened yet.

I thought when Pere Grinator
Became a Christadelph
I'd see a marked change in the yarns
His pen was wont to tell;
That he no more to shows would go,
Nor mingle with that set
Whose heads are innocent of hair—
But it hasn't happened yet.

But what about those golden times
That we were soon to know
When the Citizens' candidates
Began to run the show;
Have they their 'lection-vows forgot?
And must we, too, forget?
I hope not, but I must remark—
That it hasn't happened yet.

We have some men upon this earth
Who favor the belief
That all the planets 'round the sun
Will shortly come to grief;
Old Sol himself will, so they say,
His mission then forget
And with the rest will be destroyed—
But it hasn't happened yet.

The time will come, inventors say,
When through the atmosphere
Great ships loaded with human freight
Their lofty course will steer,
When men upon old mother earth
Will speak of having met
Some one of note from planet Mars—
But it hasn't happened yet.

Old England, it is truly said,
Stands mistress of the seas,
That her good flag in every clime
Floats proudly on the breeze;
But Uncle Sam would have us think
Her star is soon to set;
We know he would like to see it—
But it hasn't happened yet.

GUFF.

The Consumers' Coal Company, L'td., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. To do a general coal business at Vancouver. Jas. Webster, J. W. Weart, J. I. Johnson, Alex. Grant, R. V. Palmer, W. Lawson, N. McLean, C. A. Schooley, Robert. A. Anderson, are the trustees.

It would appear that the consumers of coal are beginning to avail themselves of the provisions of the by-law which gives them permission to have their coal weighed on the public scales, and to ask for a duly certified ticket as to the weight in view, however, of the generally understood fact that a large majority of the loads are from two to three hundred weight short when delivered, it ought to be the business of the City Council to make it imperative, subject to a heavy fine, that all coal be weighed upon the public scales, a certificate of weight being an essential part of the delivery. Surely people pay enough for their coal without being robbed at the same time. It is the plain duty of the Council to intervene in this matter as well as in regard to the measurement of woods, for a cord here compared with what it is out East is a very small thing. No one likes to reflect upon the honesty of his coal or woodman by being particular as to certificates of weight and that kind of thing, but if the city by-law is made so as to thoroughly protect the consumer, the latter's position would be made much easier.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1893.

SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

PADEREWSKI says he sometimes spends an hour on one bar. There are musicians of less than one-teenth his ability who spend nearly a whole day at one bar.

THE Chinese language is said to be written backwards. This saves the dear little Chinese belles from having to turn over and see how the novel "came out."

ADMITTING the theoretical correctness of woman's demand for an enlarged field, many say that readopting crinoline is hardly the best way for her to spread herself.

A YOUNG Australian traveller claims to have discovered that the waltz was the creation of neither a German nor a Swiss, but of the ostriches of Africa. He asserts that every morning at sunrise these amiable birds assemble in groups and begin a regular and graceful movement which is none other than the waltz.

THAT eminently generous man, Baron Hirsch, who won vast sums on the racing turf last season, is hastening to give the n all away in charity. He has arranged that after his death all his racers shall be sold and that hospitals shall be founded with the proceeds. Thus race horses, good for nothing but sport in their lives, will prove of solid utility to the human race after they are dead.

MAPPING THE BRAIN.

All the motions and sensations of the various parts of the body are represented in the surface of the brain as on a map. Thus, there is a separate brain area necessary for sight, another for hearing, another for the motions of the fingers, and so on. Each of these areas is called a center. Four of these are especially concerned in the use of language, and may therefore be called language centres—the auditory center, by which words are heard; the motor speech center, which excites the vocal organs in speaking; the visual center, by which written words are seen, and the writing center, which guides the motion of the hand in writing. The centers are capable of individual development by practice, and in order that each may receive its due share of cultivation it is necessary to know its relative importance in the different ways of using language.

Disease instructs us on this point by

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making some interesting though ruthless experiments. Inflammation, or the growth of a tumor, or the rupture or plugging of a blood vessel may destroy any of these centers, involving, of course, a loss of the corresponding function. Consequently the various defects in the use of language are the subjects of a large and very important chapter in the treatise on brain disease. So far as I am aware no practical use has been made of this knowledge outside the domain of medicine.

Yet it would be very strange if, from way, in which the use of language is lost or suffers varying degrees and kinds of impairment, we could learn nothing as to how it may best be acquired. The loss occasioned by the destruction of any language center is an indication of the defect that must result from neglecting to cultivate the same center by practice; and, as disease selects now one and now another center for attack, we learn the extent to which each is necessary in hearing, speaking, reading or writing. The auditory center receives the nervous impulses started by sound.

When it is aroused by impulses coming from the ears the sensation of sound occurs, but when it is aroused by nerve currents not from the ears, but from other parts of the brain, we have only the memory of sound. For a word to be understood the auditory center alone is not sufficient. The sound must awaken the memories of other sensations. The word "orange" for instance, has a meaning because the auditory center, when the word is heard, arouses in the visual center the memory of the color and form of an orange; in the centers touch, temperature, posture and muscular sense the memory of the sensations which occur when the fruit is grasped by the hand; in the centers for smell and taste the memory of its peculiar odor, flavor and tartness. These sensations are said to be associated with the sound of the word, and together with it they constitute the concept "orange." The nerve currents passing from one center to another are called association impulses. If we have often eaten oranges and at the same time heard the name the auditory center, whenever it perceives or remembers the sound, will send vigorous impulses to the other centers and the idea will be vivid.



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But if our experience of oranges has been very limited, or if instead of the correct name a merely similar sound has been heard, the association impulses will be sent slowly, feebly, and uncertainly, so that the idea will be vague.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The Pacific Portland Cement Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The company propose to establish works for the manufacture of Portland cement in the city of Victoria. The provisional directors are: F. H. Worlock, C. A. Holland, F. G. Jordan, E. H. Hill, C. Wood, Allan S. Dumbleton, John Wilson, Wood, Travis & Co., 6 Bastion Square, are the agents of the Company.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Mr. A. C. Martin returned Wednesday evening from a trip to Europe.

Miss M. Wallenberg, of Seattle, is visiting Mrs. Phillips, of 40 Kane street.

Miss Klugham returns home to-day, after a six weeks' visit to friends at Kuper Island.

The many friends of Mr. C. E. Jones, will be sorry to hear that he is lying ill at St. Joseph Hospital.

A Domino surprise party will be given at the residence of Dr. Philo, 85 Herald street, Sunday evening.

Court Vancouver, A.O.F., No. 575, has paid the sum of \$1,056 in "sick pay" to its brothers for the past year.

Mr. A. Phillips expects to return home in about three weeks, after a nine months' visit to California for his health.

A social entertainment under the auspices of the Y. P. L. A., of the First Presbyterian church, will be held in the Hall, Blanchard street, Monday evening, March 6th.

The members of the recently formed male voice Glee Club met on Monday evening last, to find a suitable name, Arion being finally fixed upon. It is understood that the list of members is now closed.

A meeting of Forresters will be held Monday evening, to consider the formation of a "Circle of the companions of Forresters." This is a society for the wives and daughters of the A.O.F. It is expected that a circle will be organized in this city in about two weeks, the dispensation having already been received.

The Giant Powder Company, consolidated, has been registered with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, to manufacture dynamite and explosive substances. The place of business is 61 and 63 Wharf street, Victoria.

The Keeley Gold Cure Co., since their establishment in this city have turned out six cases cured from the liquor habit. The most noticeable is the case of a saloon keeper, who completed the treatment a month ago and since that time has manifested no desire for spirituous liquors, although tending bar every day.

Mr. W. H. Perry, 42 Johnson street, is showing the finest article ever offered in the way of convenient heaters. The Electric Oil Heaters are manufactured in Detroit, Mich., and burn coal oil. The construction of the burners is such that the flame will not smoke, but give a strong moist heat. A small well of water in the centre of the burner causes this. Attachments can be had for using the heaters for cooking purposes. The stoves are ornamental in their construction and are beyond comparison with the old style of oil stoves, which from their construction cannot but emit disagreeable odors.

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New Spring Goods Just Commencing to Come in.

PRINTS, Some splendid patterns— all fast colors.

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FLANNELETTES, New Styles, Some very neat patterns and colorings.

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TWEEDS, Choice patterns for early spring gowns.

EMBROIDERIES, Different to any before shewn.

VEILINGS.

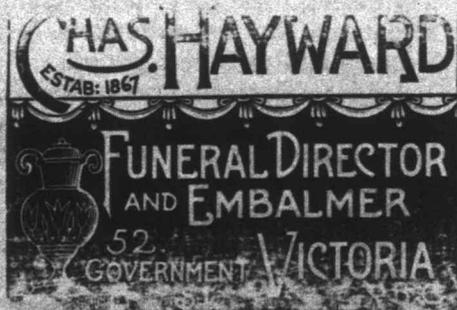
The above are all to hand this week.

D. SPENCER,
GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA

REMOVAL.

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

G. A. McCULLOUGH.



German Magic Pile Cure.

This great remedy, which has relieved and cured millions of people in Europe, is the preparation of the well known Dr. Gross, specialist on diseases of the rectum.

While travelling in Germany last year, I heard of this great remedy, which reminded me of so many people suffering with piles in this country. I was so interested in it that I bought some and tried the same amongst my friends, and found that in most instances it gave the sufferer almost instant relief from a single application.

It is the best ointment placed in the reach of mankind, and should find a place in every household. It will relieve untold sufferings to women during and after pregnancy. It positively cures all kinds of Piles painlessly. I have bought the recipe of this valuable ointment, and every box will carry my signature.

DR. HARTMAN,
VICTORIA, B. C.

DR. JOHN HALL,
Homœopathist,

Has removed his offices to the Five Sisters Block
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77-79 YATES ST. VICTORIA.

W. J. JEFFREE.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

WOMEN have no fear of marriage because they are so occupied in imagining the happiness it may bring them that they never think of the possible misery it includes.

The man who, after studying a hundred women thought he knew the sex thoroughly, admitted, on intimate acquaintance with the hundred and first, that he was densely ignorant of the nature of any of them.

It is far easier, if not more natural, for a man to love all womankind than to be permanently devoted and loyal to a single woman.

When a woman tires of a man she has once truly loved, there is reason to believe he has outraged her affection and wounded her inmost self-esteem.

Love is so closely allied to war that its fullest expression is an appeal to arms.

Any man or woman may, contrary to received opinion, live to ripe age without loving or being loved in the romantic sense. We are no more predestined to romantic love than we are to smallpox, or any other disease.

A great many men are without fear of any other man. They are grandly intrepid. But lives there a man who is not in dread of some woman? The highest heroism has its limitations.

When a woman says that she is afraid of a particular man, it is a covert, perhaps an unconscious, confession that she is strangely drawn to him.

A man's question that has answered

itself before he can ask it: "Shall I marry her?"

A woman's love for a strong, chivalrous man moves and controls him more than does his love for her.

Some women are so devoted to the man they love that they become selfish to others in his behalf, demanding of them what he is unentitled to and what they have no right to claim.

Not a few men are so abnormally susceptible to love in their first youth as to exhaust their capacity for loving before they have reached an age to love with discretion.

If an American strikes a woman he knows that he commits moral suicide, and moral suicide is opposed to his racial instincts.

Most men are attracted to their mental equals, most women to their mental superiors.

Nearly every man is managed by some woman, consciously or unconsciously on the part of the man. The men who are unconscious of such management and would resent the intimation are the most managed of all.

Some women are too admirable to be in the least lovable. They are so amiable, so conscientious, so free from any defect, that they awake continual resentment by the uniformity of their tempers and their perfections.

Under ordinary circumstances, when a man proposes to woman, it is the best evidence of his love for her. If she accepts him it merely shows her desire to be married.

The poorest marriage a man can make is with a rich woman.

Scarcely anything can be more sus-

taining to a married couple in meeting the adversities of fortune than a vivid and exhaustless sense of humor.

When a man thinks he understands a woman completely the gratification to his self-love is so overflowing that he is liable to mistake its overflow for a love for her.

A man often tells a woman so many things he does not expect her to believe that, when she believes any of them, he distrusts her judgment.

When a man says to a woman "I love you," he may be completely sincere and yet convey a false impression to her. She understands his love to be as hers; but no one can love beyond his capacity. Love so varies with the individual loving that one love, compared with another, may hardly deserve the name.

Love, which woman always worships as an ideal, has, in one form or another of its masquerading, probably cost her more unhappiness than anything she detests as an evil.

No matter how many rude awakenings a woman may have from her dream of love, she closes her eyes again and resumes her dream. The ruder the awakening, the sweeter her dream.

No one is worthy to love or to be loved whose nature fails to include the loftiest spirit of self-sacrifice.

A woman is seldom tenderer to a man than immediately after she has deceived him.

What remarkably sentimental women call the hunger of the soul is frequently the greed of vanity, which springs as much from absence of heart as vacuity of mind.

It is surprising how bitterly some women hate the man with whom they have been violently in love. But more surprising still is the intense love some men feel for the women they have once cordially hated.

Unromantic as it may sound, when our senses are at rest our hearts are little liable to be distressed by love.

One cause for the passion of love being so intense while it lasts is that it is totally impervious to any sense of humor.

In love, as in friendship, there must be, for durability, one dominant mind. When both minds assert themselves the strain is so great that, unless one yield, the relation is almost certain to give way.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

GRACE Hawthorne is in these days much more frequently heard of in the law courts than in the theatre. Her latest suit is against London *Fun*, which she thinks has slandered her. The paper in giving her a complimentary advance notice of her benefit—the sort of thing which newspapers are perpetually doing to help along the theatrical people—inadvertently spoke of her as the wife of W. W. Kelly, her manager. The mistake was corrected in print and apologized for in private, but Miss Hawthorne insisted upon interpreting the remarks as an intimation that she was Mr. Kelly's mistress. Hence her suit, whose conclusion is not yet apparent. Miss Hawthorne was the first professional to appear at The Victoria Theatre.

E. A. McDowell, the actor, is dead. A telegram announcing his death was received in Winnipeg last week. The message stated that he was stricken with an epileptic fit. His death recalls the fact that he was the first to bring a professional dramatic company to Manitoba. Winnipeg was then a long distance from civilized centres and the expense and inconvenience of bringing a theatrical company there were such that would have frightened off most managers. It was in 1879, and Mr. McDowell and his excellent troupe met with a grand reception. The old city hall was packed to the doors night after night, and the venture proved a great financial success for Mr. McDowell, as well as a pleasing treat to the inhabitants. The plays had often to be presented under difficulties, sometimes of a most ludicrous nature, and Mr. McDowell had many amusing stories to tell of his experiences in those days. At Emerson the people were so eager to see a dramatic performance that the audience insisted on a double bill, and after the first play the hall was cleared and the crowd paid a second admittance fee of one dollar per head, and returned to their seats to see the second play. Mr. McDowell was a Canadian, being a native of Nova Scotia. He was an able actor, and had a continental reputation. In his profession he was ably supported by his wife, Fanny Reeves, who always starred with him. Their marriage, in Montreal, was a brilliant

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42 JOHNSON STREET

society event. The bride was given away by Sir Hugh Allan, and the nuptial knot was tied in the presence of a large gathering of Montreal's most fashionable people.

Miss Mabelle Biggart, in dramatized readings of some of George Eliott's works, will be an early attraction at The Victoria. She will be assisted by Miss Marie Louise Gumar, a celebrated contralto.

The benefit to Daniel Selim on the 28th promises to be a grand success. The best local talent available has been secured, and those who attend will no doubt spend an enjoyable evening.

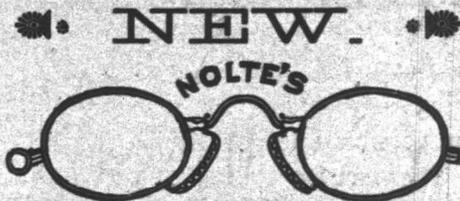
Zippora Monteith, the English soprano, has written for dates at The Victoria. Miss Monteith is known to many of our leading citizens and should draw well.

J. Z. Little will produce *The World* and the *Golden Nugget* at The Victoria on the evenings of March 17 and 18.

Maud Granger in *Society*, an adaptation of one of Dumas' novels, will appear at The Victoria in June.

The date of Bill Nye's lecture has been changed from April 1 to March 31.

Patti Rosa will be here April 18.



PATENT

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

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ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
27 FORT STREET.

The ideal woman of every man is the "womanly woman." The ideal man of every woman is the "manly man." And the expression a womanly woman means pretty much the same to every man who uses it, according to *Harper's Bazar*, just as the manly man of one woman expresses a certain combination of qualities well known to every other woman. The man's woman is gentle, amiable, quiet and domestic. She loves to sit upon a low chair and hem things, with the lamp light falling over her hair. It is unnecessary to say that although in theory this is the sort of woman a man prefers, in practice he may choose one entirely her opposite. She does not exist in large quantities, which is lucky, as she might prove dreadfully insipid if she did. The woman's manly man means a man strong, brave and daring. He must perform easily bold deeds which she dare not attempt.

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[INCORPORATED.]

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For Drunkenness, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and
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It will cost you but a trifle, and the cure will be effected without causing you inconvenience or detention from business or mental or physical suffering, and add golden years to your life.

We challenge the world to produce a victim of the liquor, morphine, opium, chloral, cocaine or tobacco habits that we cannot cure. No other scientific remedy has ever attained such results.

Our Infallible Gold Cure has been indorsed by many grand men and women throughout the United States, many of whom have acquired distinction.

The course of medication usually occupies about three weeks, depending to some extent on the condition of the patient.

As to our methods and responsibility, we invite the fullest investigation.

We guarantee a cure or no pay.

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