

THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1894.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

As will be observed, the caption of the matter heretofore published on this page has been changed from "Tales of the Town" to "All the World Over." This change is deemed necessary because the writer does not propose in future to confine himself to matters of mere local interest, but intends to go further and discuss subjects of a more general character. Within the past few months hundreds of new names from outside cities have been added to the subscription list of THE HOME JOURNAL, and it is with the desire of encouraging general interest in the publication and thereby enlarging the sphere of its usefulness that this change of base is made.

I believe that the present time is opportune to say a few words concerning the paper which has met with so much favor, not only from the citizens of Victoria, but from those of the other three cities of the Province. Looking backward over the time which has elapsed since THE HOME JOURNAL was first ushered into existence, the publishers find few causes for regret in the experiences connected with their venture, and many for self-congratulation. Since the establishment of this paper, nine other publications have been projected in this Province, and, although I have not the figures by me just now, I think I am safe in saying that nine papers have died in the arms of their nurses, leaving behind them innumerable unpaid bills. The history of THE HOME JOURNAL, from its infancy till the present time, when it stands before an appreciative community in the fulness of virile journalistic power, is one long series of battles fought in the interests of the people—conflicts that in nearly every instance have resulted in victory for the right, as represented by this journal and the defeat of designing individuals.

I have no hesitation in asserting, and

without fear of successful contradiction, that THE HOME JOURNAL has been abreast of the times and kept step in the foremost rank on all questions vital to the best interests of the community. It has never been afraid to turn the search-light of public welfare on the dark side of villainy, and it is for this reason that the confidence of the people has been given so unreservedly that it finds itself to-day compelled to increase its size and improve its make-up generally, in order to keep pace with the growing demand for the paper.

THE HOME JOURNAL has never sat silently by when any of the great questions of the day—political, social, moral or religious—demanded discussion, and, in doing so, it has never descended into personalities, excepting when at times it was desirable for the purpose of the argument, and to place a proposition in a stronger and more effective light to call "a spade a spade, and a hoe a hoe."

The general tone of the paper is pure and wholesome, fitting it in an eminent degree for the household, where, indeed, its root strikes the deepest and its growth is the strongest. Parents do not feel that it is their duty to revise the columns of THE HOME JOURNAL before placing it in the hands of their children. The sphere of a newspaper is unlimited. It can be an agent of good or a dangerous weapon in the hands of an unscrupulous man; it can be, as is often asserted, the bulwark of our liberties; but it can also descend to that point where it affords no effectual defense, protection or safety against the influence of the debased and the vicious. A paper such as THE HOME JOURNAL, well-conducted, is a blessing in a community, but if its controllers are not conscientious, there is no limit to its evil consequences—it is a stream poisoned at the fountain head. Physical death results in one instance, moral debasement in the other.

To many—especially the members of the Opposition—it is a matter of some surprise, that Col. the Hon. James Baker should have been retained so long in the Government of the Province of British Columbia. Since he entered the Cabinet he has committed more blunders than any member in it. Indeed, he is a source of the most serious weakness and even were it possible to elect him for so remote a constituency as Alberni it would be an injustice to the rest of his colleagues to attempt to carry him. He is nothing in debate and though he may get off school-boy fashion a discourse full of quotations and nicely rounded periods, he carries no weight, while his outside influence is insignificant.

His talk about the necessity of anchoring the Government building in Victoria

seriously compromised the administration; his appointment of his son to a position in connection with the Labor Bureau antagonized the workingmen to an extent that it will be hard to remedy; his general conduct of the affairs of the department has been in no sense calculated to make up for the lost ground; but rather the contrary, while the developments in connection with the Cranbrook estate scheme have been such as to create a *prima facie* case, for at least a discussion in the House, if for nothing more.

Never yet was there a scandal unearthed without some one having traitorously or inadvertently given something away or having failed to cover up his tracks, and but for something of this kind many an offender would never have been brought to justice. I fail, therefore, to see why the Attorney-General of the Province, whose occupation but for this kind of thing would be gone in connection with numerous cases which he is in duty called upon to prosecute, should have laid such stress upon this point. He has his officially paid agents who are continually working up evidence against violators of the law. Occasionally the evidence they adduce falls short of its object, nevertheless it is made use of for what it is worth.

The leader of the Opposition arraigned Col. Baker before the high court of the Province for what he had reason to believe was a high crime and misdemeanor. The court failed to convict, although to all appearances the defense which was relied upon was abuse of the plaintiff's attorney, and as was the case in the recently concluded Stroebel trial denunciation and belittlement of the witnesses for the prosecution were resorted to, and not a denial of the documentary evidence but a berating of the manner in which it was obtained.

Considerable stress was laid by the Attorney-General on the fact that in the allegations cogent reference was made to the circumstance that a member of the Government had allowed his name and office to be mentioned in the prospectus of the company. It was cited *per contra* as a perfectly innocent act and that the late Hon. Alexander MacKenzie and the late Sir John Macdonald had allowed their names, titles and positions to be mentioned in connection with the presidency and managing directorships of insurance companies. It was also said that, to a greater or less extent, nearly every prominent public man on both sides of politics in Great Britain does this. But what is thought of the practices of these "guinea pigs," as they are euphonically termed by

those who are sufficiently profane and practical as to weigh them at their proper value? The case of Col. Baker is, however, different from that of these men. All that most of them have at stake is their guinea or other fee for attendance at directors' meetings. With Col. Baker, it would appear to be vastly different. He was personally interested in realizing upon something like 18,000 acres of land, his own property, less the mortgages with which it was encumbered.

But there is more in it than this, unless the Col. shows the contrary to be the case. In the Public Accounts Committee's report recently published, there appears a voucher from Col. Baker for \$1,000 covering "expenses" in connection with his mission to England to represent the Government of the Province at the opening of the Imperial Institute and other matters of public interest. The details of the voucher are:

Fare from Victoria to New York	\$ 67 00
" Montreal to Victoria	63 00
" New York to Liverpool	100 00
" Liverpool to Montreal	100 00
Travelling allowance, 67 days at \$10.	670 00
Total	\$1,000 00

I am not disposed to question the absolute correctness of the voucher; but there are those who venture to inquire whether or not a by no means inconsiderable portion of the 67 days for which \$10 per diem travelling allowance was paid, were not consumed under the heading of "other matters of public interest" in working up the land scheme regarding which the leader of the Opposition had the temerity to make inquiries. It may be that, as a correspondent of the *Colonist* suggests, "Colonel Baker has reason to congratulate himself that the *Victoria Times* has published his Cranbrook estate properties, as it speaks for itself as a straightforward business document, and proves that there is nothing to conceal."

But, if the Colonel himself is of this opinion, perhaps he will take an early opportunity of satisfying the public that he did not occupy the time for which the Province was paying his salary as well as his travelling allowances in working up the Cranbrook estate project and preparing the prospectus which was headed "for private circulation only." Again, possibly, he may be inclined to state why it was that there was incorporated in that prospectus a report on the property prepared by an official, salaried by the Provincial Government and not at all remotely connected with the Colonel's own department. Was it strictly honorable for the Honorable Colonel to utilize the services of a Provincial officer for such a purpose, and is he acting honorably with the British investing public when he, who with his defenders insists so much on points of honor, caused such a document to be incorporated with his prospectus?

Generally speaking, the present Government should receive the support of those who desire to see the Province advance, and I hope the Hon. Theodore Davie and his colleagues will not court defeat by retaining a man who uses his position as a member of the Government to float a land scheme, which, though it may enrich

Col. Baker, cannot benefit the public to the extent of even the paltry sum of \$1,000.

There has been considerable discussion of late regarding the silver question. The interest in the subject has not been confined to the United States, for Canadians devour with eagerness anything pertaining to this matter, which is of such moment to our American neighbors. This, together with the fact that a member of the local Government has recently written an essay on bimetallism, leads to the interrogation, how would people manage to get along if all the money in the world were suddenly withdrawn from circulation? It would paralyze business and ambition, upset governments and make a mess of things generally, as the big ball does when it strikes the king pin of the pyramid in the bowling alley. Money has no value of itself. The necessities of barter and exchange have given it an artificial value which by common consent could be given to sticks or stone, or shell, or corks, or anything else, almost as well as to gold and silver and copper, but it is not at all likely that anyone will try to do it. For many years now the currency of the world has been established on a gold basis, the price of gold fluctuating less than the price of any other metal, and it was the attempt of the United States to upset the gold standard and establish a silver standard that has brought about the present crisis in the States and is causing all the trouble. If money were to be permanently withdrawn from circulation, human beings would have a hard time of it and men would be reduced to a common level with a vengeance. It has taken the world a great many centuries to evolve its system of currency as it stands to-day, and if we all had to go back to the old original system of trading a pair of boots for a hat, and the like, it would be awkward and bothersome all round. Some men who live on the fat of the land nowadays would probably have a hard time of it to keep from starving to death.

A talented contributor to the literature of the present day asks this important question in a recent issue of the *New York Sunday Mercury*: "Will intellectual development make women ugly?" I have heard that Ouida is decidedly plain-looking, and it is said that many of the leading authoresses almost approach hideousness in appearance. Coming nearer home it is an indisputable fact that the brainiest women in Victoria are by no means the most beautiful. Intellectual pursuits as a rule do not create ugliness, but homeliness. They will certainly destroy in time the beauty of most women. The process is retarded in highly sensitive poetical natures such as was Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Browning. Poetry of itself is refining, but it cannot preserve beauty in age.

The more women desire and work to fill the intellectual places of men, the more they will become, like men, coarse, or partly coarse—in fine, masculinity will engraft itself on the female growth. Men become rugged from interior thought. Were a man an Apollo he would grow

into ruggedness as years roll on. Human beings resemble the vegetable kingdom as well as the mineral and animal. Trees of great age become knotted and ill-favored. Man's face is lined and knotted as time goes on, anyway, but if he has been a hard thinker his face will show it. He grows ugly, while a female thinker grows homely. The interior beauty of woman, which she derives from generations of ancestry, streams out and discloses itself in her face, or sometimes in her eyes, and often in her bosom and limbs. Yet the great beauties have, with few exceptions, been the greatest fools. This is a hard fact Saxonly written. In man, thought inflows and leaves the exterior anything but charming; in woman, delicate thought or inclination, particularly love and hope and other beautifiers, outflow and leave her poor within but opulent without. Man does not admire a female thinker; he raves over women who is all over womanly as a being to pet and protect even with his life. There are few magnetic women who are intellectual. Touch the majority and there is no warmth. A feminine mathematician is the aversion of most men; so is a book-worm, and so is every woman who is strong-minded and non-productive.

Canadian girls if they will hold their own with the imported article should impress upon Sir John Thompson and his government the necessity of placing a heavy duty upon foreign females coming into Canada. According to Captain Hamilton, of the Tower Hamlets, London Emigration Society, a working English housekeeper resident in Canada eleven years says: "Send out some girls," is the cry on the prairie and in British Columbia, and this woman-emigrant repeats what some others have said before her, that the prospects for hardworking, healthy young women are excellent. A Northwest settler said to one of the tenant farmer delegates who was in this Province last year, "For Heaven's sake send us some girls," while Miss Shaw, the colonial correspondent of the *London Times* in a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute, on the subject of colonial needs, said: "One of the needs of society appeared to be young unmarried women, and in visiting the homesteads and finding young men engaged in washing dishes, scrubbing kitchen tables, feeding the fowls, or attending to the flower garden, one cannot but think that for such colonization as this there would be a good deal to say in favor of allowing the girls of big families to accompany their brothers."

To my mind, there is very little need of more females in this country. In Eastern Canada, and even farther west, there are hundreds of young women who would make excellent wives, who are compelled to lead lives of enforced spinsterhood simply because they are not in demand. I would suggest to Canadian women, to hold a convention and formulate a strong protest against immigration of the character proposed, which must surely result in adding to the already too large number of unmarried females.

The question of dealing with the unem-

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employed as a class is one that interests the cities of British Columbia, but not, however, to the same extent as it does those of the east. There is only a small number of unemployed in Victoria, and Chief of Police McLaren, of Vancouver, is my authority for stating that there are only a few who are really desirous of securing work who cannot obtain it. Similar reports come from Nanaimo and New Westminster. It strikes many that there is really more talk about the unemployed than what is necessary. If able-bodied men, instead of turning their attention to developing the illimitable resources of the country, prefer to live in cities and take chances of doing work for which their training has not fitted them, they have only themselves to blame. John L. Redmond, a well known wholesale grocer of Tacoma, offers a suggestion which offers a solution of the present congested state of the labor market. He believes that a company should be formed for the purpose of developing fruit lands, and that those desiring work should be given employment in clearing it, getting a cash remuneration of 75 cents or \$1 a day and \$1 to \$1.5 a day inland. Such a scheme, if properly carried out, would not only relieve the cities of the pressure of idle men, but would also assist materially in developing the advantages of the adjoining country.

The *Colonist*, as might be expected, waxes wroth, because Mr. S. H. Blake, at a recent meeting of the Prisoner's Aid Society in Toronto, referred to the daily newspapers as engines of evil. I can scarcely believe that Mr. Blake had in his mind the great moral daily of Victoria when he delivered himself of such scathing abuse. The *Toronto Empire*, evidently took the gentleman's remarks to itself, for it comes to the defense of the daily newspaper by printing a story of how during the progress of the recent Borden murder trial the Boston papers were day after day filled with details of the evidence, and many timid people were alarmed about the possible consequences of so much publicity. One mother resolved that her children should not be allowed upon any account to see the newspapers, and the sequel is recommended to the attention of Mr. Blake. Coming into the nursery one day this lady, whose intentions were excellent, found her children singing the following chorus, which they had heard on the streets or from the servants:

Lizzie Borden got an axe
And gave her mother twenty whacks,
And when she found what she had done
She gave her father twenty-one.

At all events, before the growth of the newspaper press, the evidence in murder cases was gossiped from mouth to mouth, and the statistics do not show that that means of communicating news was conducive to the morality of the people, but I have one great fault to find with daily newspapers, and I am not sure but what the public have a similar grievance against some weekly newspapers. I refer to the seeming indifference with which publishers permit advertisements of a highly indecent character to appear in their columns. During the last week or so, I have noticed

in several papers advertisements of this description, and really they contained material, as they say in divorce court reports, "unfit for publication."

It's very peculiar that those who are out
Must grumble at those who are in;
They rave and gesticulate, blather and shout
In a whirlwind of deafening din,
Accuse their opponents of wasting the cash,
Predict that the Province will soon go to smash
Unless they themselves should get in,
Which is very unlikely, for though things are
bad
Electors are not stuck on men with a fad,
Especially when it is tin.
Of course if the Mayor, who but late lost a race,
By some lucky turn of the wheel
Should be summoned to occupy Theodore's
place
He would certainly out of place feel.
The least he could do to please the Times gal-
lery
Would be to refuse to accept any salary.
And if he should travel, of course
From the Treasury not one cent would he draw,
Lest in his good record it might leave a flaw—
He'd hire and sit straddle a horse.

I am in receipt of the first issue of the *Globe Reporter*, a paper published in the Chinese language at Vancouver. The first number contains a couple pages of advertisements and a "vast amount of interesting reading matter." The new paper evidently intends to traffic in sensation, as well as opium, if the following extract can be accepted as an indication of its future policy:

福隆店
頂舊公煙
貨真價實如假包換
舖在上環大街開張

The public is impatient to hear what Messrs. Beaven, Cotton and Keith have to say in answer to the above charge. Is it fact or is it fiction? Furthermore, can the *Vancouver World* dispute the direct charge contained in the second paragraph? Did Arthur Dutton, the labor leader, work for the Chinese a considerable portion of the summer? In all seriousness I hasten to urge the *Colonist* editor to clear himself of the imputation that he is developing a queue.

The *Globe Reporter* is fearless in its de-

nunciation of what it conceives to be a "subversion of the inalienable rights of a free and unconquered people." For instance, the following may be regarded as having an important bearing on the injustice of the taxation system, to which Mr. Cohen referred in a powerful oratorical effort at a recent single tax meeting:

福隆店
頂舊公煙
貨真價實如假包換
舖在上環大街開張

The third paragraph, somewhat vaguely it is true, attempts to justify the attitude of the *Times* and *News-Advertiser* on certain points of the Parliamentary practice which governs the debates of James Bay Highbinder Society, No. 1:

It will be observed by those gentlemen who have recently evinced an ambition to make Chinese the language of diplomacy, in Victoria, that the *Globe Reporter* has no sympathy with the officer of a certain swell club in this city who recently called another member a d—liar. In fact "our steamed contemporary" (which, by the way is printed in a laundry,) makes bold to state that such coarseness has no precedent in Chinese club life. However, as it is understood that the insult has been erased from the records by an "ample apology," perhaps the less said about it the better. I am not prepared to state that the above or any portion thereof is true; but I only voice public sentiment when I remark that the persons against whom the imputations are made should not lose a moment in squaring themselves.

The short sketches which have recently appeared in the *Times* from the pen of Mr. Alex. Begg possess a great amount of interest to the general reader and more particularly to those conversant with the early history of Manitoba. Mr. Begg was for many years a resident of Winnipeg, and at a time when the Prairie Province was emerging from a state of barbarism into civilization, consequently his opportunities for observing the peculiarities of the red man were unprecedented. During this time he was an interested

spectator of the events which culminated in what is known as the Red River rebellion. A history of the strife brought on by that arch rebel and poltroon, Louis Riel, from the pen of Mr. Begg would be a valuable addition to Canadian literature.

The stories to which I refer are said by many to equal in every regard the best of the late Mr. Ballantyne, whose death occurred the other day at Rome. It may not be generally known that the late Mr. Ballantyne laid the foundation for his life's work on Canadian soil. After leaving school in Scotland, his native country, he was engaged as a clerk in the Hudson's Bay company and served at different posts in the Hudson's Bay region. He was later transferred to a post at a point on St. Lawrence river, where he had little to do and plenty of time for contemplation. In this solitude his romantic proclivities began to show themselves, and it was here, says the *Manitoba Free Press*, that he involuntarily began his career as an author. One day finding time passing wearily he sat down and inscribed a letter to his mother giving a description of life in the northern wilderness. In due course the letter reached Scotland, and after the writer's mother had read it was passed around to friends, and in this way came into the hand of a publisher, who induced Mrs. Ballantyne to let him publish it. Shortly after this Mr. Ballantyne returned to Scotland and was persuaded, but not readily, to write more stories of life in Canadian fur country. At first he was indifferent to the success of his books, but finally began to enjoy writing principally because he found that his efforts gave pleasure to others, especially to young people for whom his stories were more particularly intended.

The question is asked me why it is that the press of this city does not devote more space in discussing the necessity of enlarging the trade relations to which Victoria is entitled as a natural shipping centre. The theme is an ever timely one and as has been remarked, "it is not sufficient to be satisfied with the certainty of our commercial importance as the gateway of the Pacific Northwest. We should hasten the day by forecasting the future, combining forces to obtain the wisest and earliest results, and foster every project that will tend to secure to us those markets which can consume the outputs and manufactures of our rich and varied sources of forest, field furnace and factory, to the end that we may be a commercial community second to none." It is gratifying to note that the other cities of the Province are taking a deep interest in this subject, and as the field is unlimited, there is no reason to believe that healthy competition will result other than to the good of all, and hasten the time when British Columbia shall control the greater portion of the trade which must eventually come to the sound country. The C. P. R. should lend its assistance, however, in this direction, but have, up to this time, failed to do. Shippers must be enabled to handle the

products which are imported, and to do so, better local rates on merchandise eastward must be afforded.

The Toronto *Empire* registers the following well-defined grievance against the church choirs of that city: "The number of incompetent choirmasters in the city of Toronto is immense. Many of these men have remunerative positions, when it is considered that the average choirmaster can not only count on his specific stipend for his official services, but on a large clientele of pupils from the congregation. It generally means \$2,000 a year, if he happens to get into a prosperous church. It is a mournful fact, however, that many of them prefer backbiting their rivals to exhibiting any enterprise themselves. Their choirs are drilled in a perfunctory way, and lazily through the *Te Deum* or anthem, and the congregation gets treated to the same chants over and over again. The enterprising choirmasters of this city of churches could be counted on the fingers of one's hands, and leave some fingers over. Oftentimes the sermons of the pastor give warrant for the perfunctory, stale quality of the choirmaster's efforts, of course, but that is no excuse. No wonder people do not flock to church. There is nothing to occasion flocks. By far the greater number of them are so conscious of the inferiority of their weekly efforts as to be naturally timorous about the publication of their programmes. Among some of the choirmasters who have thus made silent confession of their weakness are men esteemed clever and distinguished. If they have real power, why do they continuously fail to do their best? At Christmas time there was quite a flood of announcements which evidenced the fact that once in a while some of these men can put a good foot forward. But during the rest of the year the choirmasters have not conscience enough or ambition enough to do their best. It looks as if nothing short of dynamite would wake some of the sleepy fellows into a state of interest and enthusiasm." If the foregoing remarks were applied to the Victoria choirs, there would be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, and reasonably so, for not even half of it could be truthfully said.

It is often remarked that comparisons are odious, and no doubt in many cases this is true, but as I walked around this city—so favored by nature and its surroundings—the other night, my thoughts turned with sadness to a city in the east where I had lived many years. There nature had not been so lavish with her artistic touches, nor had she bestowed upon it such a beautiful climate. Before I was aware of the current of my thoughts I was making comparisons. I dropped into the Driad hotel reading room, and the first person I met was an old friend, that had just crossed the continent, deeply interested in one of the daily papers. Soon the stereotyped question How do you like Victoria? was asked. He answered in effect as follows: "I have been here about two weeks, and I think you have a beauti-

ful city; but you certainly need to put forth more energy to get it into condition and finish up what nature has given you. Improve the sanitary condition, get better streets and better lighting, secure a good, pure water supply, erase Chinatown from the centre of the city; a nicer place to live in could not be found. But to do this you must get more men of brains. Another thing occurs to me and that is, your leading intelligent, educated men seem to lack self dignity. Can you say your clergymen possess it? What about the quarrel I read of in an eastern paper about the formation of a Central Presbyterian church? And, doctors! Why, if I mistake not, not very far from here I saw in large, bold letters printed on every window and door of a doctor's office 'Always Open,' and near by I met a boy carrying a small hand-grab upon which in large white letters was painted a doctor's name and beneath it 'always open.' Just as you came in I was reading the evidence given in the police court relating to the cause of death of a woman named Mrs. Manson, I think, and really I sympathize with the family of that woman. According to the report, the coroner allowed his jury to bring in a verdict of wilful neglect against the husband while the magistrate, after what seems to have been a full inquiry, dismissed the case. The coroner is a doctor, and must be an exceedingly astute man, one of good, keen intelligent observation. I observe they are now investigating a case in which another medical man figures prominently as having given a certificate that death was due to heart disease, although he had only looked at the face of the deceased, and did he not remark it was a common practice among medical men of the city? Well, I am forgetting, as you say, this is a young city and I should not compare it with the rest." The foregoing is merely printed to show what outsiders think of Victoria.

The Victoria rugby football team has again added defeat to its "unbroken record," this time being defeated by the weakest team in the league—that of New Westminster. Why is this the case? Many excuses perhaps may be brought forward, but it is said that the greatest cause in this particular match was conceit on the part of the committee. Another cause, which will in the end cause more discontent and hard feeling among its members than anything else, is the little "cliquism" displayed in selecting the team to represent the city club. Men of experience in football matters have repeatedly "kicked" against retaining players who have shown a disposition to "funk" at a time when a little grit would win, or at least turn the tide. In the match at Westminster last Saturday the team was very weak in the "backs" except Marshall, who will no doubt be a fixture in the first fifteen from now on. Marshall played a magnificent game, tackling and running well, in fact the only one who scored a try for Victoria. I would strongly advise the rugby committee to reconstruct their team in the half and three-quarter back division. Give it a trial.

PERE GRINATOR.

NOTES ON THINGS IN GENERAL.

HAVING been absent from the city for a considerable period, of course I find a great many changes, and shall jot down a few things that have come under my observation. I got back just in time for the dog and poultry show, and, as far as quality was concerned in both, it would be hard to beat. What I admired most was Mr. Perrin's setters, Dr. Line's cockers and Mr. Chambers' collies, and although the latter did not carry off a prize he was well represented as the leader of Mr. Miller's fine bitch pup.

One thing I notice is that that patriotic and noble citizen, Mr. Beaven, has been placed in the mayoralty chair by Mr. Davie, who, so far as I can see, has not been overwhelmed by the dignity of his office and can still be as courteous and polite as heretofore. There is also more of the *suaviter in modo* in the council and altogether an improvement in the proceedings. The worst of it is that Mayor Beaven, now that he has been defeated for the mayoralty, has allowed his temper to get altogether the better of him, and the only place of course he can get rid of his bile is in the Legislative halls, and, this session, I notice that he is more venomous than ever.

Another thing I notice is the large number of unemployed in the city, and surely this thushness should not be. As you are aware, I am not at all down on the Chinese themselves, it is on the employer of Chinese I am down on. This \$100 a head business will never stop them coming into the country as long as they are allowed to come at all; but fine every white man that employs them \$100 and you will soon see how scarce they will get. I don't doubt there is a great deal of distress in the city, and all honor I say to such men as Rithet, Riley & Patterson, the C. P. N. Co. and the Sayward Mill Co. that have come to the rescue. But, at the same time, these people who write to the papers running down employing men at \$1 a day are doing the poor more harm than they imagine. It should be remembered, nobody asks them to work for \$1 a day; they are given the option of doing so, and what able-bodied man would not rather work for fifty cents a day, even, than loaf on any one? I heard of one case the other day of a poor woman who was destitute and could not pay her rent and was going to be turned out on the streets by a merciless landlord, when a benevolent old lady came to her rescue and offered to pay the rent for her till times got better. The poor woman thanked her with tears in her eyes, and said she would bring down her book to show the time she had paid the rent up to. She did bring down a book, but, unfortunately, it was the wrong one; it was her savings bank book she brought by mistake, which shewed \$250 to her credit!

I attended a meeting of the Legislative Assembly the other day, and must say I was both edified and impressed. When I shut my eyes, I thought of "Home, Sweet

Home," and imagined I was once more in the Billingsgate fish market, but then I remembered the proceedings had been opened with prayer by a venerable divine, and I knew it could not be Billingsgate, and then I knew it must be either the Legislature of British Columbia or New South Wales. The words "fool," "idiot," "liar," "thief," "purchaser," "making away with the funds of the Province for private purposes" came in rapid succession. I have shorthand notes of the proceedings, and intend to send them to my noble friend, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to see if there is not just cause why New South Wales should not be ousted from the championship.

I had the Victoria papers sent to me regularly during my absence, and I must say that neither the *Times* nor *Colonist* are of much interest to any one but the rival editors, as nearly the whole of the editorial columns were devoted to black-guarding one another. "But thin they're paid for it sure," remarked a countryman of mine. In either case, I could exclaim with both Davie and Beaven "Save me from my friends." THE HOME JOURNAL. I see, is still distinguished by the purity of its language, its nobleness of ideas and purpose, its unbiassed criticisms, and, as of old,

"For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrongs that need resistance,
For the future and the distance
And the good that it may do."

Long may it live to be a comfort to the fireside on Saturday night.

If all the candidates who are coming forward could only get into our Legislative halls we should have a rare time of it:—A Single Taxer, (I take this sort of animal to be something like the old Puritans that landed on Plymouth Rock in the olden time, so as they could pray as they liked themselves, and make everybody else do the same—local option is a fool to it in my opinion); then there is to be the workingman's candidate. (If there is a word in the English language I hate it is that word "workingman"; are we not all workingmen? If not, we are loafers). The next time I get on the stump I shall commence: "Workingmen and Loafers"—Then the so-called Independents; I have no use for them, and I am quite sure they are no use to either the Government, Opposition or their constituents. They just sit on a rail and cannot be trusted by anybody, and go whichever way the cat jumps.

I am not much of a politician myself, but judging from what I see the present Government have done for this place—first in stamping out the small-pox and then "anchoring the capital," to say nothing of Mr. Davie being able to sing a "capital" song—I think our house will vote for them. But remember, Mr. Editor, this is my own opinion, not yours; if the other side do more advertising in and take more copies of THE HOME JOURNAL than the Government, I should as a business man decidedly advise you to throw

in your powerful pen in favor of the Opposition.

I see a girl attempted to commit suicide from James Bay bridge, and at the time of writing she is to be brought up to the Police Court to answer to the charge. What an absurd thing! If she had been successful she would have had to answer for her crime before a higher Judge than the Police Magistrate, and a humane jury would have brought in a verdict of "temporary insanity." It was not her fault she was not successful; but was saved through the interference of some meddlers, who are always trying to spoil sport. So far as I can see the only charge against her is being "temporarily insane" and insane she must have been to attempt to drown herself in the James Bay mud flats, when the tide was out, for even the best-looking hoodlum Victoria can produce. When this paper goes to press the affair shall have been settled, as I would not think of arguing the case whilst it was *sub judice*.

Who pays for the ink in the advertising columns of the *Times* showing the amount the brothers Davie have drawn for the last eighteen months? Surely there is nothing very wonderful in two men, both admittedly at the head of their profession, in drawing \$5,000 (so it is headed in very large type *vide Times*, Feb. 15,) in that time? If you get good men you must pay for them. No doubt the editor of the *Times* would try to run both jobs, Attorney General and Provincial health officer, much cheaper. I will make an effort, in your next issue, to give the amounts drawn by a certain eminent professional politician for the last fifteen years that will astonish even that portion of the public which is of the same politics as the *Times*. I do not think even the proverbial "workingman" will be hoodwinked by such claptrap as he reads in the *Times*. In my opinion it does its level best to set class against class, labor *versus* capital and *vice versa*, for what is labor without capital? The latter never quarrels; it is only shy, and when not appreciated takes itself off to some more congenial clime; not so the workingman; he has got to stay and starve it out, and then what will the friend of this workingman do for him?

As I am working in the park at present and have plenty of spare time on my hands, I appeal to you as the true friend of the workingman to try and get me some employment to fill in my leisure hours. I am now a literary hack, full of genius, but unappreciated. I am a first-rate hand at writing anecdotes about dogs, and as for fish and snake stories—just hear me. I have also had considerable experience in writing testimonials for patent medicines. Do you think it would do me any good to apply to the *Colonist* or *Times*? The papers mentioned do not stop at a trifle themselves. The former publication seems to be badly in need of some one to write its "labor" editorials, and having had considerable experience in this line I would be able to put a little common sense into them, if not literary flourish.

AN INTELLIGENT VAGRANT.

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RE GRINATOR.

VICTORIA FEED AND PRODUCE CO.,

Flour, Grain, Hay, Fruit, Etc.

COMMISSION AGENTS.

SPECIALTIES FOR HOUSEKEEPERS:—

Snowflake and Superb Flour, \$4.50 per bbl; \$1.15 per sack.
National Rolled Oats, 35 cts per sack of 10 lbs.
Graham Flour, \$4.25 per bbl; \$1.10 per sack.

PANDORA AVE. AND CORMORANT STS. (Rear of City Hall.

THOS. TUGWELL, MANAGER.

J. W. Creighton, ... 86 GOVERNMENT STREET. ...

+ MERCHANT + TAILOR. +

Special Inducements:—

Spring and Summer Suits from \$20 up. Pants from \$5. Overcoats from \$20. First class workmanship guaranteed.

HASTIE & BANNERMAN, LONDON BLOCK,
JOHNSON STREET.

Hay, Grain, Flour and Feed Merchants.

SCOTCH FIFE AND PEERLESS FLOURS.

Our Breakfast Delicacy is the best in the market.

Frank Campbell * P. O. BOX 108.

Can be found at the old reliable Pritchard House Corner.
Special brands of Tobaccos and Cigars, and Meerschaum, English Briar and Amber Goods. All coast papers on sale.

ADELPHI CAFE,

COR. YATES AND GOVERNMENT STREETS.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

WM. CROFT, PROPRIETOR.

Prescriptions

Entrusted to our care are prepared with the purest drugs by registered pharmacists.

Cochrane & Munn,

Prescription Druggists,

Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The concert by young people of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, in Philharmonic Hall, Tuesday evening was a success, the hall being filled to the doors. The ladies looked beautiful in their various costumes, all taking their part well, from the Fairy Queen down to the little Brownies. The

tableaux—"Sleeping Beauty," "Overture" and "One too many"—were well received. The vocal part was in the hands of some of our leading amateurs. Miss Jameson, Miss Hartnagle, the Misses McMicking, Mr. Jay and Mr. Russell rendered their songs well. Mrs. McCandless captivated everyone with her singing. For an encore, she sang "Coming Through the Rye." The overtures "Guy Mannering" and "Tancredi," played by four lady pupils of Prof. Haynes, were features of the evening. The recitation given by Mr. Chisholm was highly appreciated by everyone.

Rev. E. R. Maxwell, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Vancouver, will deliver his famous humorous lecture on Home in the Central church, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20. The ladies intend making the meeting of a social character in harmony with the subject of the lecturer.

The choir of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church are busy practising, for a sacred concert they intend giving about the end of March, choruses from the Messiah and pieces from some of the leading masters.

Miss T. Marymont, who lately arrived from

Better Comb Your Hair!

Are you going to a ball? Are you going to a wedding? Are you going to a party? Are you going to church or anywhere else? If you are, you had better comb your hair.

It will make a great difference in your appearance. Our stock of combs is unsurpassed.

Our specialty is PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

CLARENCE BLOCK,

Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

Open All Night.

Gerriany, is a sister of Mr. Marymont, of Government street. The young lady will make this her permanent home.

There will be a celebration of Washington's Birthday at the Victoria Gardens, on the 22nd. Busses will leave the post office at intervals during the evening.

The guests at the Rocabella gave a private theatrical entertainment last week, at which there were quite a number of invited guests.

It is said that a gentleman high up in the social scale will wed a young lady of considerable wealth, of this city, in the near future.

Miss Paula Frank celebrated her 18th birthday, Tuesday, the 13th of Feb. She was the recipient of many beautiful gifts.

Miss M. Dickinson, sailed by the Walla Walla last Monday, on a four months' visit to relatives in San Francisco.

Miss Maud Pittock, formerly of this city, was married recently to a resident of San Diego, California.

Miss Frances Isaacs, who is at present spending a vacation here, will return to San Francisco shortly.

Mrs. Howard Chapman, 142 Menzies street, gave a pleasant dance Thursday evening.

Mr. John Faulkner, proprietor of the East India tea store, 27 Government street, has sold his business to the Victoria Tea House, No. 79 Government street, opposite Post Office. Mr. Faulkner returns to his family in England and thanks his patrons for their patronage in the past, and while he will not be here to deal out the teas that have made many friends he leaves his good-will and his formulas with his successors, where they will always be able to get their favorite "Normal" blend of Ceylon and East Indian teas. He asks his patrons to give his successors a fair trial. The Victoria Tea House will sell you any kind of tea you want, but specially recommend their blends, they are prepared by an experienced tea man.

The Union Cigar Store,

97 1/2 DOUGLAS STREET.

Best Imported and Domestic
CIGARS, PIPES, TOCACCOS, ETC.

L. C. DeCABLEY.

VICTORIA

288 YATES S

full and efficient staff of
Musical History and

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Pupils received from

MR. G. J. BURNETT,

MUSIC AND THE

H. B. Leavitt's entirely new
production, "Spider and Fly"

engagement at the Victoria
season's production is kept

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A number of young ladies
orchestra which will be a

String orchestra. They
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VICTORIA CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

288 YATES ST., MISS M. B. SHARP, PRINCIPAL

Full and efficient staff of teachers for all branches. Classes in Sight Singing and lectures on Musical History and Analysis will be given during the year free to all pupils in musical department of the Conservatory.

MUSIC STUDIO.

REMOVED.

Pupils received for a thorough progressive course of graded instruction.

PIANO AND ORGAN.

Communications addressed Box 444.

MR. G. J. BURNETT, Organist and Choirmaster, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

H. B. Leavitt's entirely new spectacular production, "Spider and Fly" begins a two nights' engagement at The Victoria, Feb. 20. This season's production is known as the second edition. The company was mostly recruited abroad, though several of the favorites of last season's company have been retained. There are fifty people in the organization, Spider and Fly, notwithstanding its numerous adjuncts, has a story to tell, a deeply interesting one which conveys a moral as well as brilliantly adorning a tale. Of course the edifying plot is the foundation for a delightful evening's enjoyment, made up of catchy music, humorous topical songs, magnificent ballets, marches, grotesque comedy, pantomime and specialty. Since last season the play has been entirely rewritten. Scarcely anything remains of the first text but the name. But in the new shape it contains more interest, humor and probabilities for the display of specialties, ballets, sumptuous costumes and scenery. All of the latter have been supplied in superabundance. No expense has been spared in costuming. Not a shabby or a cheap looking trapping is to be seen. All the materials are of the finest.

A number of young ladies have formed an orchestra which will be known as the Styles' String orchestra. They hold weekly practices on Wednesday, and are making very favorable progress. The first public appearance will probably be at one of the large public concerts

now on the tapis. The principal members are: Miss Styles, harp; Miss Brown, violin; Miss Tassiana, mandolin, and Miss Sehl, guitar.

A St. Paul paper says: "W. T. Carleton has the best singing company that he has ever brought to St. Paul. They presented 'Fra Diavolo' last night to another large house at the Metropolitan, giving the utmost satisfaction. Mr. Carleton himself is a most excellent artist, and never sang better than he is singing now."

"When friends or acquaintances come to Victoria be sure and recommend the Dominion Hotel as a most desirable moderate-priced Hotel. Remember you take no chances in sending your friends to the Dominion Hotel."

"Work, work, work, Till eyes are heavy and dim."

If your eyes feel like that, either from over-work or failing sight, you need glasses, good ones, and at once. If you will call at 63 Government street, Pennock & Lowe will test your sight and supply you with a pair of Lawrence's celebrated glasses at commercial prices.



SINGING LESSONS.

Italian School of Voice Production and ELOCUTION by

W. EDGAR BUCK, Bass Soloist, formerly graduate with Manuel Garcia, London, Eng.

FRENCH LESSONS.

Private and Conversation Classes by

MADAME HARRIETTE BUCK, of Paris, holding diploma.

Studio—85 and 87, Five Sisters' Block.

Madame Laird : - :

TEACHER OF

VOCAL MUSIC

In all its branches. Sacred Music a specialty.

161 VANCOUVER ST., cor. Pandora Avenue

VICTORIA

School of Music,

63 GOVERNMENT ST.

LESSONS GIVEN IN

Singing, Piano, Violin,

Organ and Harmony.

MR. CLEMENT ROWLANDS,

MR. ERNEST WOLFF, L.C.M.,

Richardson's Orchestra.

Music supplied for Dancing, Social and Private Parties.

ADDRESS:

77 DISCOVERY ST.,

VICTORIA, B. C.

MR. GEORGE PAULINE

(Organist Christ Church Cathedral)

LESSONS GIVEN IN

THEORY, PIANO, ORGAN.

TERMS MODERATE.

9 LABOUCHERE STREET

BANTLY FAMILY ORCHESTRA.

Music supplied for Balls, Parties, Receptions and Concerts. Any number of instruments supplied on the shortest notice.

FOR TERMS APPLY AT

155 Fort Street, near Quadra, Victoria

THOMAS ROARKE,

General Job Printer

AND

Rubber Stamp Manufacturer,

ROOMS 1 AND 2,

Williams Block, BROAD ST.

If you are looking for BARGAINS,

: : : : : - :

GLANCE ABOUT YOU

WE have just finished Stock-taking, and will, for the next two weeks offer some Great Bargains in Dry Goods before our NEW SPRING STOCK arrives.

Experience will teach you that our BARGAINS are just what we claim them to be. TRY A FEW.

- 14 yards of Choice Flannelette for \$1.00
- 8 yards of Choice Flannelette for 1.00
- 14 yards of Choice Canton Flannel 1.00
- 6 yards of all wool Grey Flannel 1.00
- A Lady's Trimmed Felt Hat 1.00
- Ladies' and Misses' Untrimmed Hats 25c each

DRESS GOODS—In this line, we start the Clearance Sale with all our Dress Stuff at prices that are bound to make you come again.

MANTLES—The balance of our Winter Mantles we will clear at 20 per cent. off the marked price.

RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, LACES, UMBRELLAS, CORSETS, SHEETINGS, TOWELS, CURTAINS, COVERS, QUILTS are all Reduced in Price.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE,
86 YATES STREET,

JOHN PARTRIDGE.

When you come
By months
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"Nebber yo' min
come here."
Immediately there
hind the fence one of
ninnies I ever saw, an
ed that his name w
Jones.—St. Louis Glo

The Original



Sold by All F
GOLD LABEL.....
YELLOW LABEL.
GREEN.....

Wholesale

HUDSON'

B. C. CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The following is a summary of the customs returns for the four ports of the Province of British Columbia for the month of January, 1893:

IMPORTS.

	VICTORIA	VANCOUVER	WESTM'N'R	NANAIMO	TOTAL
Dutiable Goods.....	\$131,558 00	\$ 57,165 00	\$ 46,181 00	\$ 11,177 00	\$246,081 00
Free Goods.....	26,515 00	32,751 00	36,937 00	1,679 00	97,882 00
Total Imports.....	\$158,073 00	\$ 89,916 00	\$ 83,118 00	\$ 12,856 00	\$343,963 00

REVENUE.

Duty Collected.....	\$ 52,545 15	\$ 17,025 66	\$ 14,761 96	\$ 4,318 69	\$ 89,251 46
Other Revenue.....	4,273 02	3,117 30	132 20	510 76	8,033 28
Total Collections.....	\$ 56,818 17	\$ 20,142 96	\$ 14,894 16	\$ 4,829 45	\$ 97,284 74

EXPORTS.

The Mine.....	\$ 18,163 00		\$ 3,970 00	\$203,835 00	\$225,968 00
The Fisheries.....	169 00	\$ 3,746 00	326,152 00		330,067 00
The Forest.....	435 00	15,947 00			16,382 00
Animals and their produce.....	1,618 90	3,787 00	2,090 00	25 00	7,520 00
Agricultural.....	6 00	6 00			12 00
Manufactures.....	2,712 00	2,992 00	2,298 00	96 00	8,098 00
Miscellaneous.....	70,413 00				70,413 00
Total Exports.....	\$ 93,516 00	\$ 26,478 00	\$334,510 00	\$203,956 00	\$ 558,460 00

*\$70,160 gold coin and \$156 silver coin.

When Moulding Machines.
By means of a peculiarly unique improvement in the moulding machines, the various parts fit together so perfectly when finished and polished that the ordinary types of the block is carried on a radial arm, supported from the center of the wheel, and the wheel itself is rotated while the block is stationary, the center of the wheel being remaining fixed. It is a machine having a fixed wheel, and it would be found that each of the two wheels is less than a semicircle to the metal removed by planing. The whole would not form a complete circle, but a portion of it has been customary, therefore, to be cut off separately in dissection. This new machine, however, is mounted on an axis which is at any required degree of eccentricity from the center of the pillar, so that, when the axis of rotation of the radial arm is in one position, any desired portion of the wheel can be molded. The axis of rotation may then be altered to another position, and then another portion of the wheel molded until the requisite sections are completed.—New York Sun.

Queer Negro Names.

I knew an old negro in Tennessee who refuses in the name of Niagara Falls. His companions have shortened it to Nigger Falls, but he was really christened after the great cataract.

I also knew a colored woman who proudly tells you that her name is Virginia Georgia Virginia South. Another, who enjoys the cognomen of Amanda June Day is a schoolteacher and signs her name A. June Day.

In a Mississippi town I was passing along a side street when a coal black negro came out of a door shouting, "Glory, Glory Hallelujah!" I thought she was crazy and stopped to see what she would do next.

She looked around a moment and then repeated her call, louder than before. This time I heard the answer from behind a fence:

"Yore I is, ma'am. What yo' want?"
"Nebber yo' min what I want. You come here."

Immediately there appeared from behind the fence one of the blackest piccininies I ever saw, and on inquiry I learned that his name was Glory Hallelujah Jones.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

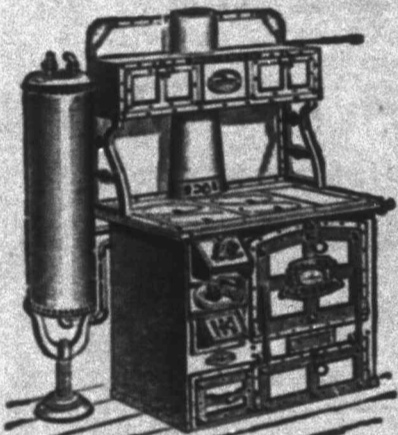
The Original Package Tea



Sold by All Retail Grocers
GOLD LABEL..... \$1 00
YELLOW LABEL..... 70
GREEN..... 50

Wholesale Agents:

HUDSON'S BAYCO.



THE MAJESTIC
Steel and Malleable Iron Range is without a peer in the Market. Heating and Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Lamps, Mantels, Grates and Tiles.

McLENNAN & McFEELY,
Corner Government and Johnson streets.



NOTICE.

Over 1,600 Paragon Oil cans are now in daily use in Victoria, and orders still increasing; 1,700 more cans now on the road. The Paragon Oil Co are selling over two cars of oil per month, and will soon be selling four car-loads per month.

Every one should use the Paragon Oil Can. The Company guarantee satisfaction.

Office, 51 Yates St. Works, 141 Yates St.

CAMPBELL, THE TAILOR,
SUITINGS—Other places, \$35; our price, \$25.

Only 50 suits left.

Call and see them at once.

88 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Drink

THE "Soft Water" BRAND OF
A DELICIOUS BLEND.

Ceylon Tea

ERSKINE, WALL & CO., Sole Agents.

O D A K S A F E T Y A L M O A

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

A NEW THEATRE HAT.

A theatre hat is made of ruby velvet with ears, and trimmed with buckles and pins in rock crystal. Those who have real jeweled pins often use them in their bonnets. Some capotes are made of gold and silver lace coquille trimmed either with an aigrette or little tuft of feather tips, pink, red or cream. No strings on dress bonnets. A pretty hat made of soft felt, the brim turned up in irregular flutes, is ornamented with bows of pink satin, black feathers and small jet ears.

DANGER IN FLIRTING.

It is through flirtation, which has advanced to something like a fine art, that many marriageable young folks lose their chance in life. Flirtation destroys confidence between the persons who indulge in it; it prevents the natural growth of mutual esteem; it is not a thing of good faith. It is an error to suppose that love-making and flirtation are identical; they are, in truth, antithetical. Love-making is tender and ennobling, while flirtation is cruel, foolish and demeaning. The one is the prelude to wedded happiness; the other is inimical to it. Young men and women should exercise their reason while on the lookout for suitable life-partners; yet many of them give encouragement to flirts—silly flirts who are taken up or thrown off, with results that are often grievous indeed.

BASHFUL LOVERS.

Bashful lovers are almost an unknown curiosity in Arabia, for Arab "courtship" is unceremonious, to say the least of it. A young man sees a girl whom he would like to marry in another tribe. He rides up at night, finds out where she is sleeping, dashes up to her tent, snatches her up in his arms, puts her before him on his horse and sweeps away like the wind. If he happens to be caught, he is shot; if he is not, the tribe from which he has stolen the girl pays them a visit in a few days. A priest of the tribe joins the hands of the young man and girl, and both tribes join in the festivities. Most of the brave men steal their wives, but there are some few peace loving youths who do not.

FASHION NOTES.

Fuchsia is a shade much in use, and is seen in velvet shading to green.

Collarettes of scarlet silk worked on the edge with white, ecru or pale blue are worn above black bodices.

A certain tint of red, which is neither light nor dark, but which still is warm is found in a shaggy cloth much used this season for wraps for girls.

Skirts show the five, seven and eight-gored and the overskirt; as well as the pretty design with circular ruffles over which the skirt droops in a graceful way.

The cape remains the favorite wrap for the winter, and probably will continue so throughout the spring, notwithstanding that a new impetus seems to have been given to jackets.

Braids show a great deal of white with the black or dark tints. A rich braid in black shows balls alternating of black and white satin, and forming curves on long strands.

A new finish given to the wrists of long mutton-leg sleeves consists of a ruffle

DR. BAKER'S Painless Extraction of Teeth!

Having purchased from Dr. Kellogg, of Chicago, the sole right to use his local anesthetic in Victoria, I am now prepared to extract teeth

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN

This medicine is a perfectly safe local anesthetic, having been used on over 30,000 patients without a bad result. By applying it to the gums, the living pulp or nerve can be extirpated without any pain, which is something that has never been accomplished with any other local application. If you have any teeth to extract we will do it without pain, or no money asked.

Office, 98 Yates Street, Over Cochrane & Munn's Drug Store

THE QUEEN STUDIO

59 1/2 GOVERNMENT STREET.

A Genuine

CRAYON PORTRAIT

Of yourself or friend

—Given Free—

With each

DOZEN CABINET PHOTOS.

These crayons preserve a true likeness and are finished artistically in a high grade. Call at Studio and see samples as this is a bona fide offer and only for a limited time.

K. FORBES MACKIE, Photographic Artist.

W. G. FURNIVAL,

UPHOLSTERER.

Carpets cleaned, altered and relaid.

DUCK BUILDING, 58 BROAD ST, TEL. 540

sewed to the end of the sleeves. This is not a gather ruffle, but is a circular frill made from a square of about seven inches by rounding off the corners. A round hole is cut in the middle to fit the sleeves. It is made double, and is stitched to the sleeve without fulness.

MILLINERY FASHION NOTES.

For every-day wear quills and wings still retain favor, says an exchange.

Velvet caps, coats, costumes, combinations and trimmings will be worn for months to come and in some guises during the entire season.

Light shaded glace velvets and moires will be used for trimmings on spring costumes.

Soft finished taffetas and dotted effects rival black touches and changeable colorings.

The Eton and Russian jackets come up again among the season's modes for popular favor.

A round waist with a coat skirt belted on makes one costume answer for both house and street.

Paniers, slashed skirts and draperies will be all features of the spring season's gowning, without usurping the place of the still highly popular plain round skirt.

The half-circle skirt falling in godet pleats remains the favorite, and is cut either in one piece or in five gores as preferred.

The spring hats do not show especial newness of design, but are suggestive of pretty trimmings, and bid fair to gratify to the full lovers of ribbons, flowers and lace.

COUGHS COLDS ROUP

are cured by

Atwood's Cough Cure.

Numerous testimonials R. J. W. ATWOOD from Victorians. 68 Douglas St

THE VICTORIA

HOME JOURNAL,

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

B. C. SALMON PACK, 1893.

	Cases.
FRASER RIVER—	
Anglo British Columbia Packing Co.	116,301
Bon Accord Fishery Co.	43,856
British Columbia Canning Co.	12,818
Brunswick Canning Co.	17,081
Canadian Pacific Packing Co.	27,318
Delta Canning Co.	18,021
Ewen & Co.	44,330
Harlock Packing Co.	15,055
Holly Cannery	13,783
Laidlaw & Co.	14,767
Lulu Island Canning Co.	20,730
Pacific Coast Canning Co.	15,331
Short & Squier	16,728
Steveston Canning Co.	20,975
Terra Nova Canning Co.	13,180
Todd & Son, J. H.	32,758
Wellington Packing Co.	14,844
NASS RIVER—	
British Columbia Canning Co.	3,707
Cascade Packing Co.	4,184
Federation Brand Canning Co.	7,390
SKEENA RIVER—	
Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co.	14,988
Balmoral Canning Co.	8,249
British Columbia Canning Co.	6,028
Iverness Canning Co.	5,901
Royal Canadian Packing Co.	8,467
Skeena Packing Co.	8,165
Standard Packing Co.	7,385
RIVERS INLET—	
British Columbia Canning Co.	24,969
Namu Canning Co.	3,393
Wannuck Packing Co.	10,297
LOWE INLET—	
Lowe Inlet Packing Co.	8,724
GARDINER'S INLET—	
Price & Co.	6,476
ALBERT BAY—	
Alert Bay Canning Co.	3,700
Total pack 1893	500,229

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments for the week ending February 10:

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO. SHIPPING.		
Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
6.	Montserrat, str., San Francisco.	1,485
7.	Wanderer, str., Port Townsend.	49
7.	Sea Lion, str., Port Townsend.	43
7.	Wilna, bk., San Diego.	2,327
8.	Pioneer, str., Port Townsend.	18
9.	J. B. Brown, ship, San Francisco.	2,300
Total		6,282

IMPO

The following is a statement of the value and duty of imports to Victoria for the month of January, 1894.

ARTICLES.

- Animals
- Books, pamphlets, etc.
- Cross and manufactures of glass
- Readstuffs, goods of all kinds
- Flour
- Meal, corn and oat
- Rice
- Other breadstuffs
- Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes and parts of
- Cars—railway and tram
- Coal, bituminous
- Copper and manufactures of
- Cottons, bleached or unbleached, not dyed or colored
- bleached, dyed, etc.
- clothing
- thread not on spools
- thread on spools
- all other manufactures
- Drugs and medicines
- Earthen, stone & China
- Fancy goods & embroideries
- Bracelets, bands, fringe
- Laces, collars, nettings
- All other fancy goods
- Fish and products of
- Fruits and nuts, dried
- Green, oranges and lemons
- All other
- Furs, manufactures of
- Glass, manufactures of
- Bottles, jars, etc.
- Window glass
- Plate glass
- All other manufactures
- Gunpowder & explosive substances
- Gutta percha, manufactures of
- Hats, caps, and bonnets, every silk or felt
- All other
- Iron and steel and manufactures
- Band, hoop, sheet, pipe
- Railroad & railway cutlery, hardware, machines, machinery
- Stoves and castings
- Tubing
- All other manufactures
- Jewelry & watches & manufactures of gold and silver
- Lead and manufactures of
- Leather, all kinds
- Boots and shoes
- All other manufactures
- Marble & stone & manufactures of
- Metals and manufactures of
- Musical instruments
- Oil, mineral and products of
- Flaxseed or linseed
- All other
- Paints and colors
- Paper, envelopes, etc.
- Pickles, sauces, capers, provisions, lard, meats, and salt
- Butter, cheese
- Seeds and roots
- Silk, manufactures of
- Soap, all kinds
- Spices, ground & unground
- Spirits, all kinds
- Wines, sparkling
- other than sparkling
- Molasses
- Tobacco and cigars
- Vegetables
- Wood, manufactures of
- Woolens: Carpets, brims and tapestry
- Clothing
- Cloths, worsted
- Dress goods

BANK NOTES

The Bank of England presented a return to the Government showing that the amount of bank notes issued more than 10 years ago and had never been redeemed, Bank notes,

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

The following is a summary of the quantity, value and duty on imports at the port of Victoria for the month of January, 1894.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Beer and port	689	235 20
Animals	4,632	1,368 70
Books, pamphlets, etc.	1,448	327 44
Press and manufactures of	604	181 20
Readstuffs, kind of all kinds	4,010	1,219 11
Flour	2,665	796 44
Meal, corn and oat	166	25 40
Rice	4,684	3,429 60
Other breadstuffs	6,482	1,363 19
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and parts of		
Cars—railway and tram	107	7 54
Coal, bituminous	108	31 35
Copper and manufactures of		
Cottons, bleached or unbleached: not dyed, colored, etc.	817	170 88
bleached, dyed, etc.	3,845	1,173 64
clothing	338	121 95
thread not on spools, yarn, warp, etc.		
thread on spools	290	65 00
all other manufactures	620	177 05
Drugs and medicines	12,514	5,228 21
Earthen, stone & Chinaware	147	47 85
Fancy goods & embroideries: Bracelets, bands, fringes, etc.	30	8 75
Laces, collars, nettings, etc.	207	62 10
All other fancy goods	82	28 25
Fish and products of	4,327	1,069 56
Fruits and nuts dried	2,935	982 58
Green, oranges and lemons	1,897	306 15
All other	682	144 61
Furs, manufactures of	71	17 75
Glass, manufactures of—		
Bottles, etc.	906	281 25
Window glass		
Plate glass	68	13 60
All other manufactures		
Gunpowder & explosive substances	1,601	523 95
Gutta percha, manuf's of	1,808	471 30
Hats, caps, and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt	3,099	929 70
All other	92	27 60
Iron and steel and manuf's of		
Rail, hoop, sheet, plate,	53	6 62
Rail iron & railway bars	53	11 46
Cutlery, hardware, etc.	1,004	327 26
Machines, machinery, etc.	735	251 90
Stoves and castings	406	137 40
Tubing	66	19 24
All other manufactures	3,255	741 17
Jewelry & watches & manuf's of gold and silver	53	12 40
Lead and manufactures of	211	80 10
Leather, all kinds	88	15 21
Boots and shoes	1,220	305 00
All other manuf's	220	55 60
Marble & stone & manuf's of	38	11 55
Metals and manufactures of	210	67 43
Musical instruments	208	75 20
Oil, mineral and products of: Flaxseed or linseed	4,801	1,539 50
All other	232	27 82
Paints and colors	1,542	329 19
Paper, envelopes, etc.	1,088	143 30
Pickles, sauces, capers	1,874	605 15
Provisions, lard, meats, fresh and salt	3,663	1,167 85
Butter, cheese	1,325	235 75
Seeds and roots	284	29 75
Silk, manufactures of	1,818	513 75
Soap, all kinds	503	217 12
Spices, ground & unground	317	66 20
Spirits, all kinds	6,361	10,860 82
Wines, sparkling	647	359 10
other than sparkling	1,952	2,103 52
Molasses	17	7 09
Tobacco and cigars	2,504	2,585 22
Vegetables	1,194	368 82
Wood, manufactures of	1,389	343 35
Wollens: Carpets, brussels and tapestry	528	132 00
Clothing	556	171 60
Cloths, worsteds, etc		
Dress goods	462	127 57

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Knitted goods	271	82 00
Shawls	105	26 25
Yarns	213	67 20
All other manuf's	4,079	1,661 20
All other dutiable goods	23,712	5,575 88
Total dutiable goods	\$131,558	\$52,545 15
Free goods	26,515	
Grand total	\$158,073	\$52,545 15

The following are the free goods entered at the port of Victoria for the month of January, 1894:

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Animals for improvement of stock	\$ 165 00	
Articles for use of Army and Navy	10,653 00	
Coffee		108 00
Cotton waste		522 60
Dyes, chemicals, etc.		
Fish and products of		83 00
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, etc.		
Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, etc.		483 00
Fur, skins not dressed		1,615 00
Grease for soap making, etc.		15 00
Hides and skins		
Metals—Iron and steel, all other		282 00
Tin and zinc		42 00
Other		284 00
Oils, vegetable		405 00
Salt		3,432 00
Settlers' effects		110 00
Sugar		3,374 00
Tea		2,564 00
Tobacco leaf		109 00
Wood, cabinetmakers, etc.		2,289 00
All other free goods		
Total	\$ 26,515 00	

EXPORTS

From the port of Victoria, for the month of January, 1894—the produce of Canada:

THE MINE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Coal	416 tons	2,080
Gold dust, nuggets, etc.		16,083
THE FISHERIES.		
Fish of all descriptions		169
THE FOREST.		
Lumber—planks, boards, etc		435
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.		
Other animals		35
Other articles		683
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Other articles		
MANUFACTURES.		
Boots and shoes		16
Liquors—spirituous and malt of all kinds	56 gals	44
Sewing machines	1	50
Wood—m's of all kinds		20
Other articles		551
Grand total		\$ 20,172

Goods, not the product of Canada, for the month of January, 1894:

	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Animals and their produce—		900 00
Other articles		
Manufactures—		
Iron—pig and scrap, castings, hardware, etc.		305
Manufactures of leather		20
Sewing machines	5	26
Tobacco, snuff and cigars	16	85
Wood m's of all kinds		1,395
Other articles		97
Miscellaneous articles		
Total		\$ 3,028
Coin—gold		70,160
—silver		156
Grand total		\$ 73,344
Total exports of all kinds		\$ 93,516

BANK NOTES THAT VANISH.

The Bank of England some time ago presented a return to the House of Commons showing that there were notes of theirs to the amount of nearly £10,000 that were issued more than forty years ago and had never been presented for payment. Bank notes, like other slips of

paper, occasionally get destroyed by accident. They get consumed when a house takes fire, and not a few are lost when ships founder at sea. Occasionally one may have heard of their being eaten by rats, and there is at least one story current of a young spendthrift who, when shooting with an old muzzle loader, in a sudden emergency used a couple of bank notes as wadding for his gun.

Imperial Midgets,
Imperial Dots,
Imperial Crayons,

See specimens at THE
IMPERIAL STUDIO.
76 Yates Street.

E. J. EYRES, Prop.

The Original Package Tea.



Sold by All Retail Grocers.

GOLD LABEL	\$1 00
YELLOW LABEL	70
GREEN	50

Wholesale Agents:

HUDSON'S BAY CO.



Ogilvie's Granular Creamy Hungarian
HAS NO EQUAL.

Makes 30 pounds more bread per barrel than any other Hard Wheat Flour, and 70 pounds more than any Soft Wheat Flour.

DIRECTIONS

We insist upon a greater quantity of Water being added than you have been in the habit of doing with soft ground flour, making the sponge to the consistency of a THIN batter.

FOR BAKERS' BREAD use 1/8 to 1/4 less yeast.

HOME-MADE BREAD 1/4 to 1/3 less than formerly. Keep the dough MUCH SOFTER THAN USUAL.

DO NOT MAKE IT STIFF.

Salt is a most important factor in regulating fermentation, and in Bread-making during cold weather 1/4 to 1/3 less salt is necessary than would be during the warmer months. This is due to the difference between artificial and natural heat.

THE ANNUAL WINTER SALE

Is now on at

THE STANLEY HOUSE

1,000 Remnants and short end of all kinds of goods

AT HALF PRICE.

The greatest bargains ever offered in Mantles, Capes, Furs, Millinery, Dress Goods, Blankets, Eiderdown and Wadded Quilts.

REMEMBER—This sale will only last for the balance of this month, and you should take advantage of it at once and secure the best bargains.

THE STANLEY HOUSE CO.,

W. S. HAMPSON, Manager.

W. H. PERRY,

42 JOHNSON STREET
VICTORIA, B. C.

I. X. L. The Best Steel Range Made for sealing
schooners. The lids are malleable iron
and practically unbreakable.

Builders' Hardware, Stoves; Tinware and
Graniteware.

SHEET METAL WORKS.

Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights and Roofing.

All work guaranteed for five years.

THE VICTORIA TRANSFER COMPANY,

LIMITED.

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

Strangers and visitors will find it to their advantage to employ our Hacks
the rates being uniform and reasonable.

First class double and single Buggies and Phaetons can be procured at
our Stables at Moderate Prices.

BAGGAGE TRANSFERRED TO AND FROM STEAMERS.

HENDERSON, Supt.

F. S. BARNARD, Presd't.

ALEX. MOUAT, Secy

DELMONICO HOTEL

107 & 109 Government St.

WELL VENTILATED THROUGHOUT.

ROOMS TO RENT AT REASONABLE RATES

CHOICE WINES and LIQUORS AT THE BAR

PETRIE & JACKSON

PROPRIETORS.

WONDERFUL!

\$ | SHOES | \$
FOR MEN AND
BOYS,
FOR WOMEN
GIRLS.

—AT—

RUSSELL & McDONALD'S,

Opposite the Iron Church, Douglas St.

S. F. McINTOSH,

ROCK BAY

Coal and Wood Yard

Telephones 470 and 512.

THE V

VOL. III, No. 20.

THE VICTORIA JOURNAL is published every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in Victoria, B. C., and is delivered to subscribers invariably in advance.

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Address—All communications to THE VICTORIA JOURNAL Office

SATURDAY, FEB

ALL THE WO

"I must have liberty
With as large a chain
To blow on whom I please"

MR. FREDERIC

Superintendent
has just presented
report to the Legislature
the report was prepared
stamps the statistics
with the seal of re-
known to be a scrup-
trustworthy officer.

his business and
powers conferred on
partment to which
the strict performance
thing which could not
superintendent. A

one has no hesitancy
and digesting the le-
from the really intere-
by Mr. Hussey Th
does not often pay
when it does, as in
officer, it feels that
should be distingui-
cognition of merit

The public will be
from the report that
sons are all in a wel-
the sanitary conditio-
received the most ca-
sequently the general
ers is excellent. A
course of constructio-
will be completed at
tion about the end of

Better jail accommoda-
says, badly needed
present building be-
the number of prison-
To avoid overcrowd-
this jail it has been
occasions during the
convicts to New W
complete their terms

After reporting up
requirements of the
superintendent Hus-
statistical statements