

THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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

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TALES OF THE TOWN.

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

WHENEVER trade is dull and money scarce, the pessimist, with his doleful account of the state of things is sure to appear; but bad as times may be it is satisfactory to know that the city of Victoria has great powers of recuperation—that indeed it would be difficult to find a city of its size and population with so large an amount of general wealth and so hard to beat. Everybody knows the cause of the present financial stringency, viz, that it has arisen from over speculation during the boom period, that floating capital has been locked up and is not at present available. All that can be done now is to "wait till the clouds roll by."

In Cervantes interesting novel, Don Quixote, when the knight errant with his eccentric adventures got into trouble his squire, Sancho Panza, used to cheer him up with the observation of "Don't be downhearted, master; there're tarts and cheese cakes coming." And we, in due time, if we keep up our pluck, shall have these tart and cheese good times, and, when they do come, we shall know how to appreciate them.

How true that one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives. I was questioning a little newsboy the other morning, after he had sold his last paper, and was surprised at the self-reliance and independence that the little fellow showed. He is not yet 9 years old, but he makes from \$3 to \$4 a week, and gives it all to his mother, who is a widow with several children, of whom he is the oldest. When asked if he didn't spend most of it for himself, he said that he was not old enough to have money, and that it made him happier to help his mother, who had done so much for him. He expressed a good deal of

scorn and contempt for the boys who lost or spent their earnings foolishly in those channels which are ever open to the boyish fancy, and declared he wouldn't be like one of them "never not for nothin'." His work is hard, but he is cheerful and happy all the time. As early as six, every morning, rain or shine, he is at his post down town selling the early papers, and looking after other odd jobs, and not until after dark does he reach his home and gets the rest which he needs. His life is one of little pleasure, constant self denial and hard work, and still the pampered children of the rich with all their toys, fine clothes and leisure are not half as happy. These are the germs which are the beginnings of some of the strongest factors in the Province, and many a man who to-day holds positions of importance and influence looks back on just the same kind of early training, and feels that to it he owes his present success.

There are people in this world who never miss an opportunity of expressing an opinion. They are to be found in every community, and the following little parody on Laura Sheldon's poem applies with much force to a few of them who reside in Victoria:

There are things in this world that we don't understand,

The secrets of ocean, of air and of land,
But nothing can ever their silence command
For they're bound to express an opinion.

There are questions in politics, science and law,
Knotty problems in finance, in commerce and war,

But there's never a one that can silence them,
for
They're bound to express an opinion.

There are family secrets, half-bared to the light,
Mysterious rumors and hints in the night,
But no matter the source of their mischievous flight,

They're bound to express an opinion.

'Tis only important this knowledge to glean
That the skeleton prances abaft of the screen,
For no matter how dimly its shadow is seen,
They're bound to express an opinion.

There are things that look queer to our half-seeing eyes;

Our ears are beladen with one-sided cries,
But regardless how little they know or surmise,
They're bound to express an opinion.

But ill winds and good ones incessantly blow,
And reports, good and bad, from their mutterings grow.

But in spite of how much or how little they know,
They're bound to express an opinion.

The other day I read of a person who was slipping out of the world willingly and without other cause or reason than through the lack of desire to live. It was an elderly woman who had lost husband and children and seemed to have no further aim or purpose in life—the life of this planet, at least. Can one die at will? Can one let himself slip away from the shore of this known country by simply letting go gently? The thought recalled to me a queer story, that of a person I knew some few years ago, now dead and gone. It was a woman, young, beautiful, rich and popular, married to a man whom she fairly worshipped as her ideal of goodness, purity, honor and fidelity. After nearly three years of happy married life came a tremendous tragedy. Her husband was called away to another city on business. He departed hastily, leaving her behind. Twenty miles from the city where she remained the train collided with another. There was a frightful mangling of human beings. This woman's husband was cut to pieces. Telegrams broke the news to her. They feared she would go mad. Perhaps she did for the time—yet it was a quiet kind of frenzy, without shriek or sob, deceptive. So deceptive that without her friends suspecting she contrived to obtain deadly poison to take her own life. They discovered her in an almost dying condition a morning or two later. Of course they proceeded to revive her. And strangely enough they succeeded. It was a miraculous rescue. The doctors considered it such when they knew what she had taken. She came back to life unwillingly, but uncomplainingly. She had not been able with the terrible, keen implements in her grasp to sever the strands that bound her to this shore.

When she had begun to come back to life and strength it became known

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to her that the husband, whose loss had caused her to seek death's Lethe, had been a traitor and a hypocrite. He had come to his terrible death even while in the act of eloping from her with the wife of another man! She struggled back to life. Her heart seemed dead within her. Dead and hard, thoroughly turned to stone. Months passed. Time, the omnipotent, brought friends, charitable instincts, altruistic interest—finally more than friendship—love. Another man cared for her—cared to call her wife. They were married. Happiness was their's, happiness and perfect trust for half a dozen years. Then again the shadow, crueler, even more inexorable than before. The faithful, the patient, the tender husband was stricken down with mortal illness. He died with his hand in hers—her own to the end. She did not go mad; did not attempt to follow rashly into the unknown, which to him was now the known. She had loved him a thousand fold more than the other. But she was content to wait. She patiently put her affairs and his in shape. Days passed. A change seemed working in her. She had no specific disease, yet she was different. After a time she could no longer walk her daily way. One morning she did not rise from her bed. The next day she died. Easily, painlessly, contentedly, she let go and drifted out. The moorings that once she had not been able to sever with violence seemed quietly untied for her—perhaps by some Mightier Hand!

Do drug clerks ever make mistakes? If they do, ordinary people are not aware of it, and they keep the facts very dark, for, considering the thousands of prescriptions put up every day, it is rarely that a mistake is chronicled in the newspapers or made public in any other manner. In the course of a brief conversation with Mr. Chas. E. Jones, the well known Government street druggist, THE HOME JOURNAL learned of many mistakes made by members of the fraternity in Canada and the United States.

Mr. Jones related an instance of an error which happened in an eastern city: A physician sent in a prescription calling for a number of different medicines, and, among the number,

was a poison very deadly in its effect. The prescription called for an ounce of this, but the clerk knew the amount specified was out of all proportion to the amount necessary, and, without saying a word, on his own responsibility, changed it to a drachm. When the customer had left the store, he slipped up to the physician's office, near at hand, and told him that he received the prescription and asked him if it was not a mistake. The doctor was thunderstruck, and he rushed around for coat, hat and medicine case preparatory to saving his patient from poisoning. He was much relieved to learn that the drug clerk had overstepped his prerogative and had altered the prescription.

Here is another incident: A gentleman went into a drug store for a prescription containing a drachm of poison and asked to have it filled. When it had been put up, he asked the young drug clerk to copy the prescription for him, stating that he intended to have it filled at some future time. When the man had left the store, the thought struck the clerk that he had made a mistake in copying the sign of quantity before the poison and had made it read one ounce instead of a drachm. The thought was horrifying, and that accompanying it, that perhaps the man would have the prescription filled and the person filling it would not know the difference but would put up the entire amount of poison called for. If such a mistake was made, it meant death to the patient. With these thoughts, the young clerk was tortured all the evening, and he scarcely slept all night thinking of it. He called upon the prescribing physician the next day and stated that he desired to learn the address of the person purchasing the prescription. Receiving it, he next called upon his customer of the day before and asked to see the copy, learning to his own satisfaction that the mistake did not exist at all.

It is rarely that a mistake occurs with Victoria druggists, and the reason of this is the physicians here write their prescriptions legibly. In the United States, the old manner of writing a prescription is fast going out of use, and, in its place, the metric system is being adopted. Unless the doctor is hurried, he is not nearly as likely to

make mistakes in using the latter. The only indication of the quantity to be used is that given by the location of the decimal point, and mistakes are not nearly as likely to occur, or, if they do, they are so evident the clerk will note them at once. Drug clerks very seldom use the wrong ingredients in mixing their prescriptions. The most common mistake is in confounding morphine and quinine. Both are of the same color, are nearly the same in taste and in general appearance. The only difference is in the formation. One is flaky and soft, and the other is more brittle and solid, but to the person inexperienced it is almost impossible to distinguish them.

The average drug clerk must be a man of considerable experience and knowledge. He should have a fair knowledge of medicine and the treatment of disease; must read and write Latin, and must be familiar with the names of all the drugs that are under his care—something like a thousand varieties. He must know the strength of certain drugs and besides having his own special branch to learn, must possess, in a general way the knowledge of physicians of all schools. It is a fact little known, but it is true, that of all the prescriptions put up nearly one-quarter contain poison of some sort and the clerk literally takes a life in his own hands every fourth time that he puts up a prescription, for one mistake may mean the death of one or more patients. When the clerk puts up a prescription a common rule, supposed to be in force, but not always observed, is that he shall look at the label when he takes the medicine down and again when he returns the bottle to the shelf or to its place after using that required. Many clerks always observe this rule, but after a year or two of work they are likely to become careless in this respect.

The visit of Vice-President Stevenson afforded Victorians an opportunity of extending international courtesies to the second citizen of the great nation over the way, and they did so in a royal manner. Mayor Beaven looked every inch a mayor, and must have impressed the vice-president with respect for the municipal institutions which flourish under our monarchical form of government. The citizens were spon-

taneous in expressing their pleasure at the visit. By the way, it was facetiously remarked that the Board of Trade should have been on hand with their petition for harbor improvements. This petition has been presented to every public man in the Canadian departments who has visited here for the last five years, and why an American citizen has been permitted to escape persecution in this respect seems to be a fit subject for investigation by a Royal commission.

Patrons of The Victoria have a grievance, and Manager Jamieson has made up his mind to do all in his power to redress it. Companies travelling to the Sound arrange with the Sound steamer to hold over till eleven o'clock so that the actors can leave for Seattle or Tacoma immediately after the performance. This necessitates a cut in the last act of the performance, which very often spoils the whole play. Take the case of the Mark Murphy company. From the rise of the curtain in the last act of the play until the drop only five minutes elapsed. Several of the best specialties were cut out. Manager Jamieson, to avoid this in future, will insist on a clause being inserted in the contract providing for the entire performance, otherwise no combination will be accepted. As a general rule, Victorians patronize the theatre liberally, and they should not be asked to pay full prices for a half performance.

Marmaduke Wood, the one time king of the Delmonico Music Hall, is now secretary of the Victoria Club, an institution lately organized in Chicago. This club has been established expressly for the accommodation of visitors to the World's Fair. Gentlemen belonging to recognized clubs in England, Paris and American cities can become members of the Victoria Club, without ballot, by sending their names to the secretary. The club house is located on the most fashionable part of Michigan Avenue, and furnished with all the modern improvements for the comfort of members. It contains the usual club accommodations, including reception, reading, billiard, card and smoking rooms, telephone, telegraph, livery, etc. The cuisine, Marmaduke alleges, is under the management of an experienced chef, and the choicest wines, cigars,

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The facilities for making shady walks with the many features of park and garden combined are most natural, giving visitors all the benefit of pleasure and exercise, in perfect privacy yet unconfined or limited.

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A steam launch will be provided for the use of picnic and sporting parties to all points of interest and sport.

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etc., are provided at moderate prices. The Hon. Marmie writes that he is "fearfully important as secretary of the club."

Complaints as to the misbehavior of certain young men who frequent the Gorge of late have been numerous. It is alleged that these illbred people make night hideous with their yells, and that many women have been compelled to listen to words which find no place in the dictionary. The Gorge would seem to have been provided by nature as a place for the enjoyment of the human family as a whole, but the design of nature will have been defeated if brutes persist in behaving

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SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1893.

SINCE the last issue of THE HOME JOURNAL information has been placed in its possession which convinces it that in the matter of the awarding of the prizes for the most complete and serviceable architectural design for a school-house, no dishonorable practices were resorted to by anybody, and it is further convinced that the information which lead to the remarks of "Pere Grinator" was unreliable, and it therefore regrets exceedingly that its columns should have been used as a medium to convey a wrong impression. From the facts now in its possession it appears that the manner in which the contest was conducted rendered it impossible for any person to tamper with the envelopes. THE HOME JOURNAL therefore considers that unjust statements were made in the course of these remarks, and that an apology is due on account of them, which it accordingly candidly makes to any person who feels himself aggrieved by the article in question.

SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

SEVERAL communications are refused this week for various reasons.

EIGHT-TENTHS of the soldiers in Russia and Servia can neither read nor write.

WORK has been resumed on the San Pedro. Look out for the locals in the daily papers which read "The San Pedro will be raised tomorrow."

VEGETARIANS believe that purely vegetable diet makes people amiable and easy tempered, while meat renders them savage, fractious and cruel.

AN aerial electric railway, invented by Albert Leslie Widdis, of Detroit, is expected to perform wonders. The owner claims that it will send cars whizzing through space at the rate of 500 miles an hour! Think of it—a letter mailed in Victoria will reach Vancouver in 8 minutes.

THE COMING CALM.

The following from the *British Journal of Commerce* will be read with interest at this time, when banks are bursting in all directions:

Equipoise is essential to all affairs of which we have cognisance, and without it we may conjecture that collapse would occur even in those vast areas that are without the pale of our philosophy. Security for public safety is acquired by what is called the balance of power among nations. A computation of the value difference between a country's exports and imports, gauges the balance of trade. National and commercial greatness are alike in this, that an inevitable rise and fall preserves the necessary equilibrium. Another analogy might, if deemed expedient, be drawn from the political arena. Earl Beaconsfield it was, we believe, who uttered the remarkable sentence "We balance one party with its opposite and the health of the country depends upon the seesaw." The history of individuals and of nations is alike in this that success is frequently attained after apparent failure. A man who considers himself played-out because one anticipated achievement has eluded his grasp; a nation which succumbs because of an early disaster in a necessary campaign, cannot be expected to participate in either honour or renown. Both the man who intends to make his mark and the nation which means to come to the front, must erase the word defeated from his, or its, vocabulary.

Since the present year dawned upon us fluctuations in finance have occurred in many lands, and a pitiable panic has made itself perceptible. Here, in London, we have not long since experienced sinking sensations in consequence of society speculations. The Law Courts have scarcely yet concluded their deliberations connected with revelations referring to society gambles, we had well-nigh written gambles, carried on under the shadow of one of our government dockyards and within the area of a great southern seaport. Australasian affairs for a time threatened to paralyze business in that locality and both directly and indirectly injuring trade here and elsewhere. Eclipses, it should be remembered, are seldom total; it is often the darkest hour that precedes the dawn. Already Australia shows signs of being about to emerge from an appearance of eclipse; a temporary, if most depressing, shadow over her commerce and industry. When the Parliament of New South Wales was prorogued a fortnight ago or so the governor, Sir Robert Duff, called attention to this fact, and in so

doing emphasised our argument. Referring to the late bank failures, he stated that Australia had passed through—mark the expression "passed through"—a monetary crisis which was without parallel in her history, and which at one time threatened to result in widespread disaster. The sudden and causeless demand for gold in exchange for notes and for loans in deposit, had produced a drain on the currency which no banking system, however sound, could indefinitely resist.

Banks of unquestionable solvency and continuing prosperity have been obliged temporarily to close their doors to protect securities of enormous value from enforced realization, for which nothing has shewn any necessity. The Government measures, the Bank Issue Bill and the Current Accounts Depositors Bill had produced most favorable results, and had been the main factors in reinforcing circulations. They had succeeded also in dispelling unnecessary alarm, and in the restoration of confidence in commercial connections; and had thus restored also the credit of the colony. Sir Robert spoke of the Funded Stock Act as operating satisfactorily. He remarked that over a million and a quarter sterling had been invested, and that the stock had been taken up with readiness. He referred especially to the labor settlements Bill and a list of other measures of utility. He ventured to hope also that the negotiations for subsidizing a direct steamship service between Australia and British North America, with Sydney as the terminal port, would result in the establishment of commercial relations for the mutual advantage of both countries.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Directions for making bread with Ogilvie's flour.—To one quart of milk or water add two-thirds of a teacupful of yeast or one cake of compressed yeast, add flour to the thickness of batter, and let it rise over night; then add flour enough to knead softly twenty minutes, as it requires more kneading than softer ground flour or flour made from winter wheat. Let it rise in the pan, then make into small loaves, and let it rise again. Bake in a moderate oven.

We insist on proper temperature of the room; the dough must not get chilled.

Important.—This flour, being made from the best selected Manitoba Red Fyfe wheat, requires more water and more kneading than soft wheat flours. Water is plentiful and cheap, and for the extra time spent in kneading our flour you are more than paid.

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Third.—The longer time this bread will keep moist and palatable.

Remember this flour is milled for strength, which means money to you in the increased number of loaves of bread per bag you get.

Don't let your grocer or flour dealer foist upon you some other grade of flour by telling you it is just as good. Cheaper grades of flour are sold at a lower price, and he makes more money out of these cheap flours than out of Ogilvie's. Insist on getting Ogilvie's.

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PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The outing of the Canoe and Yacht club to Pedder Bay, last Saturday, was a great success, and the party returned home Sunday afternoon delighted with their trip. Salmon were plentiful and there was considerable sport fishing. This afternoon the Canoe club will take a trip to the Lagoon, Esquimalt harbor, and early in August the excursion to Pedder Bay will be repeated. At that time grouse shooting will be in season, besides salmon fishing. The club outings are becoming quite popular with the ladies, who are coming out in increasing numbers each week to join the canoeists.

The Y. M. C. A. floating bath at Point Ellice bridge will be opened on Monday, although the formal opening will not take place until Saturday, Aug. 5th, when an exhibition will be given by the swimming class led by Mr. St. Clair physical instructor of the Association. The tank is 30 by 75 feet, and the floor shelves from 3 to 9 feet. The bath will be open to the public and two afternoons of the week will be reserved for ladies.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Pacific Northwest, including Oregon, Idaho, Washington and British Columbia, will be held in this city from the 16th to the 20th of August. A number of prominent Eastern Association workers are expected to be present. The programme is an attractive one and the convention promises to be very successful.

The At Home at St. James Hall, James Bay, Wednesday evening, was an enjoyable affair. There was a good attendance. Refreshments were served on the lawn and a considerable sum was realized for the benefit of the Hall Fund.

Dr. T. J. Jones and wife. have sailed from England for home, and they expect to arrive about the middle of August. Mrs. Jones has been in poor health and they are hastening home.

A pleasant garden party was

given at the residence of A. J. McLellan, Gorge Road, Tuesday evening, by the ladies of the Pandora Avenue Methodist church.

Mr. D. R. Ker, returned Wednesday evening from his eastern trip. He visited Chicago, Winnipeg, and points in the Kootenay District.

Invitations are out for the wedding of a well known young merchant, which will take place early in September.

A progressive observation party was given Tuesday afternoon, by Mrs. Samuel Nesbitt, Frederick street.

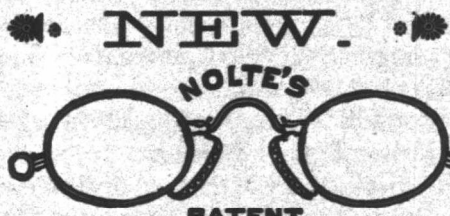
G. M. Leishman, the popular representative of Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour, was in the city this week.

C. G. Marshall, of Freemont, Neb., is visiting his father, Chas. Marshall, 37 Fernwood Road.

Mr. A. W. E. Thompson, of Vancouver, was in the city during the week.

Mrs. Herbert Stanton, of Nanaimo, is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. R. Clayton Fawcett, is confined to his home through illness.



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TENNYSON AND HIS WRITINGS.

A CRITIQUE, BY SAMUEL MOORE, B. A.

FOR the last three-quarters of a year the literary critics and scholars of the civilized world have been sounding words of praise in their papers and magazines on the worth of the poet laureate, Lord Tennyson, and from their panegyrics we judge that the writers obey in spirit and letter the ethical precept of the Latin author, viz., *Nil de mortuis, nisi bonum*, (or say nothing concerning the dead except what is good.) In this respect their eulogies form a contrast to the opposite adage of Mark Antony on the death of Cæsar: "The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones."

Alfred Tennyson was born in 1809, A. D., in the parish of Somerby, Lincolnshire, England, of which town the poet's father Rev. Dr. Tennyson, was the parson.

The rector was a man of wide scholarly attainments, and Mrs. Tennyson a kind and imaginative woman, so that the young poet had the advantage of the best social environments in the home life. Alfred, after receiving a grammar school education, was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, to pursue the studies of the university and, while an undergraduate, he won the chancellor's gold medal for a poem. It was during his days as a student in Cambridge that he formed an ardent friendship with Henry Hallam, a fellow undergraduate student of the university, and this friendship has been immortalized by his never-dying elegiac poem "In Memoriam."

In 1850, on the death of Wordsworth, Tennyson was appointed poet laureate, and, in the same year he married Miss Emily Sellwood, a lady of high renown. She is the "dear, near and true" of the dedication of Enoch Arden.

Tennyson's home life was specially happy, and the many virtues of his "better half" allured him to higher aspirations and grander ideals in life. Two sons were born to Tennyson, Hallam and Lionel. Tennyson, during his laureateship,

enjoyed the respect and esteem of the best citizens of England, and he honored the peerage by accepting the highest title in the realm.

Alfred Tennyson was a man of wide educational attainments, viz., literary, scientific and philosophic. He always kept in touch with the times, the social progress in thought of the last half century being reflected in his writings, *vide* "In Memoriam," which is typically a nineteenth century production in literature.

His sympathies for the people of England found expression in every political, religious and social movement of his age, as shown in "Love Thy Land," "You Ask Me Why," "Of old sat Freedom," "Locksley Hall," all of which contain many sublime lessons in ethics and politics.

The people of England, during the last half century, felt the influence of several movements in economics, science plus the burning questions in sociology and religion, and the educational advances in experiment and discovery. All these subjects supplied food for thought and serious reflection, and his writings show Tennyson in the Victorian age what Spencer, "the poet's poet," was in the Elizabethan.

Tennyson seemed to have realized the adage of John Bright, viz.: "That it was by agitation that the public mind was crystalized."

The writings of Tennyson will be studied by the students of literature for many generations, for his poems possess spirit and power, and thus fulfil Thomas de Quincey's requisite of good literature.

Tennyson is rich in figurative language, simile, metaphor, etc. He has pressed into his literary service the various elements of nature. But few writers possessed such creative powers of mind and strength of imagination, such as we have exemplified in the legend of "King Arthur and the Round Tables," and also in the Idylls of the King; *vide* Enid, which is typically a love poem. Enid is pictured before us as the Miss Nightingale of her period.

That the writings of Tennyson have had a good influence on the social life, and also the English literature of his age, we have good reason to believe, some of his poems, like the village parson, "allure to brighter worlds and lead the way."

The Poet Laureate has wedded

the beautiful in thought to the beautiful in sound, and thus in theme and mode of expression, he reaches the perfection of an ideal poet, as understood by Ruskin. Tennyson was an artist of the highest order in poetry, a moralist whose teachings were ethically pure, and a religious teacher who was honest in the sacred cause.

The poetic literature of Tennyson cultivates not only the æsthetic faculty of the reader, but contains many lessons in Christian ethics, suited to persuade men to live the higher life.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The actors and actresses of France are becoming very great devotees of the bicycle and recently a race was run in that country in which none but professionals were admitted. Alfred Delille and Emile Delcort have composed a three act farce in honor of the event, naming it *La Bicyclette*.

Mark Murphy in O'Dowd's Neighbors filled The Victoria Wednesday evening. The comedy portion of the entertainment was of the type of the latter day farce, but many of the vocal selections were really artistic gems.

Cyril Tyler, the American boy soprano, has made his debut in London under the management of Col. Mapleson, and the critics compare his method and manner to that of a prima donna.

At The Victoria, Monday and Tuesday evenings next, Smallwell & Giovanni's Trained Animal Show will be seen. The show is said to be very entertaining and worthy of patronage.

Felix Morris will adopt the plan during his starring tour of presenting at each performance a one-act play, like "The Old Musician," and following it with a two or three act comedy.

Miss Margaret Marshall, the clever character woman of French's stock company, is in the city.

Martha Wren (Mrs. James Collins) has secured a divorce from her husband.

Darrell Vinton and Miss Ida Burrows are to be married shortly.

WOMAN'S WAGES.

THE question as to whether a woman should receive the pay of a man when she fills a man's position has thus far had no practical solution. The general opinion on the subject is quite settled, but there is a diversity of thought which arises mainly from those who pay the wages. As the controversy is not fully closed, a few random observations from an intelligent and highly reliable source will be hailed with joy by the reading public.

I am not in the least prejudiced against the fair sex, and nothing could be farther from my mind than to say anything disparaging to the Nineteenth century additions to Eve. Woman has held a striking position in my family and among my ancestors as far back as I can remember—striking, that explains it exactly. I have been taught to love and respect her—particularly to respect. In what way it happened remains one of the sweetest memories of childhood, about which cluster visions of hickory wreaths shorn of all their garniture—a picture too sacred for public scrutiny. But in the face of all this I must take a side glance at the question here considered.

Let us take an example, not a woman who was raised in the ball room with a beau on her arm; who subsists mainly on love stories, seasoned with bon bons; who has been to London to swell her verbosity that she may converse learnedly when she takes her lap dog out for exercise. No, let us take an honest, everyday, hearty woman, who darns her own stockings and eats three square meals a day; who holds a position as bookkeeper, clerk or stenographer; who attends to her duties and never flirts during business hours.

Can this woman afford to work for less pay than a man? I unhesitatingly answer, yes; and the reasons are obvious. A woman can live cheaper than a man. She does not have to pay for six shaves and a hair cut every two weeks; she does not smoke nor find it necessary to patronize the side door of the "Bald Eagle", she does not have to pay any poll tax;

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she goes dead head to the circus and the opera; she stays with an old aunt, perhaps, who takes out her board in chin music. If she is endowed with good looks or a proportionate amount of "cheek," all avenues from the ice cream saloon to the altar are open to her and free of charge. And then if she does get married, contrary to the remonstrances of her old friend, who has acted as aunt for three generations and has had 50 years' experience as old maid, nobody asks, "Can she afford to get married? Has she means to support a family?"

In contrast to this let us take a man who also holds a position as bookkeeper, clerk or stenographer. How different the picture becomes. Besides his incidentals, which never enter a woman's account book, he must, if he wants to be a "gallant young man," shoulder two-ply expenses and often more. Or, if he be a married man, with many hungry mouths to feed, with spectral visions of little feet that have perforated the brass tips of their shoes and tiny knees that have made a bee line for the outer world; with thoughts of doctor bills and paragoric and thousand other ills that married men are heir to, then the picture becomes still darker. While we look in vain for the silver lining to relieve the oppressive darkness, who will say that a woman cannot afford to work for less than a man?

It matters little, however, whether women can afford to hold down a job at cut rates. One thing is certain, that we cannot afford to agitate this question so as to get on bad terms with them. The result would be awful to contemplate if all women should go out on a strike.

There would be nobody to sew on our buttons with deft fingers and six-cord spool cotton, and

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after awhile we should be obliged to carry our wearing apparel about on a stick or in a valise. There would be nobody to invite us for tea and give us chocolate and cake, and nobody to wait for at church after the sermon. There would be nobody to supervise the temple of domestic happiness and run the clothes wringer and our neighbors' business; nobody to do any little acts of love and duty.

Give woman the wages she wants, even though she does possess the magic power of striking a last year's hen nest with a club and turning it into a reasonable hat. If she wants the earth let her have it. She will tie a silk ribbon about it and put it on the mantelpiece beside her valentines and other knick-knacks.

If any one asks me whether women should receive as good pay as men I unhesitatingly answer yes.

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