

THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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

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SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1894.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

There is an impression abroad that the authorities are displaying altogether too much vigilance in their prosecutions under the Vagrancy Act. In the east, during the unprecedented depression in the labor market, it has been deemed expedient to pursue a policy which practically amounts to the suspension of the Vagrancy Act; and in the United States why do they resort to prosecution in extreme cases. The reasonable ground is taken that every man who is out of work might be subjected to the indignity of arrest, fine or imprisonment, if the law was applied and literally interpreted. Enforced idleness is unfortunately too common nowadays, and, under such circumstances, it is a very easy matter to convict a man for "not having any visible means of maintaining himself," and yet "live without employment." THE HOME JOURNAL will always uphold the authorities in the administration of the law; but, at this time, when so many people throughout the country are striving to keep body and soul together, it feels that it is only performing its duty when it cautions the police to observe the greatest discretion possible in the discharge of their duty, especially in prosecutions for vagrancy.

The investigation into the affairs of the Provincial Penitentiary have revealed a most startling condition of things. The

men who have had charge of the prisoners should have changed places with those over whom they were placed. That thieving was carried on to an alarming extent there can be little doubt, and now when the perpetrators are discovered, it seems they are endeavoring to cover up their crimes by resorting to perjury. However, perhaps the Westminster penitentiary officials may console themselves with the doctrine of the Pharisee, that they are no worse than those of other public institutions.

An American paper remarks that Governor Flower, of the State of New York, "could not perform a more popular act than to pardon Erastus Wiman." Some remarkable stories as to the alleged cause which prompted the prosecution of Mr. Wiman are afloat, and if there is any basis of truth in them, the proper person should investigate them. They might not make Erastus Wiman less a criminal in the eyes of the law, but they might reveal a state of affairs calling for the condemnation of others beside himself, and making it proper for the Governor to exercise clemency later on. If it is true that Mr. Wiman's offenses were known to his partners for months and even years before they asked for his indictment, and that his punishment was only sought after when there was a probability that he would become chief of a rival firm, the great mass of the people, who love fair play and detest meanness, would like to know it.

It is quite probable that Victoria will be honored with a visit from Lord Randolph Churchill within the next month or so, as, according to late newspaper reports, he is preparing for another journey even more distant than his famous visit to South Africa. He has resolved to make a journey round the world, and will start this month. At moderately high speed, the tour, by way of the United States, Canada, Japan and India, going either east or west, can be accomplished in five months. Eight months is a much more convenient period, and in that time the journey can be comfortably accomplished. As Lord Randolph is a candidate for Bradford, this project seems to indicate faith in the postponement of the general election at least till the beginning of next year. The journey is undertaken under medical advice, Lord Randolph having

through the session found himself far removed from a state of robust health.

The slim audiences which greeted Mr. Griffith's presentation of "Faust" will not, I fear, encourage Manager Jamieson to engage many first-class companies the coming season. Mr. Griffith's Mephisto, of course, cannot be spoken of in the same breath with the one given by Mr. Irving, and I do not think that it is even as good as Mr. Morrison's; yet the Marguerite of Miss Olive Martin was really a sublime conception of Goethe's heroine. Taking the performance as a whole, it was entitled to greater appreciation than it received in Victoria. As a spectacular production alone, it should have been well patronized.

A leading wholesale merchant informs me that the prospects for a large autumn trade are good. Stocks in British Columbia have been permitted to run low, and the country merchants, in view of an increased demand, are preparing to purchase extensively. Great business depressions have always been succeeded by a wholesome activity greater than that existing prior to the depression. That the outlook is favorable for a repetition of those conditions is evident. The business horizon is clearing, and stumbling blocks to prosperity are being removed that will take many years to again accumulate, for all of which let us be thankful. As indicating that the money market is much easier, a gentleman told me the other day that he was offered \$40,000 on reasonable security at 7 per cent.

The meeting of the Government candidates in the theatre last evening leaves little room for doubt as to the result of the elections in the city to-day. The candidates made a clear statement of the position they will take on all questions affecting the interests of the Province in general and Victoria in particular. They thoroughly understand the requirements of Victoria, and, if elected, which they are sure to be, they have pledged their credit as honorable men to leave no stone unturned to increase the prosperity of the city. The ticket is composed of men who have contributed largely towards the advancement and welfare of Victoria in the past, and it is only reasonable to expect that encouraged by the confidence reposed in them by their fellow citizens, they will

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double their endeavors to further the interests of not only the Capital city, but of the Province at large. Victoria was never more in need of substantial friends than she is at the present moment. Her prosperity is menaced by the actions of some of her own people, and unfortunately a great many on the Mainland seem to be animated with a desire to work us injury. I do not mean to say this feeling is general on the Mainland, but that it prevails to a great degree, is strongly in evidence. In many constituencies, the majority appreciate the desire of the Government to treat all sections of the Province with universal fairness, and, in these, supporters of the Davie Government will, most assuredly, be returned. At this time, it is essential that Mr. Davie should have a good working majority, and Victorians will be placing their seal of approbation on good government by voting the straight ticket to-day. Remember that there never was a time in which the position "He that is not with us is against us" was so apparent as now.

It is understood that Capt. Mills' lacrosse champions are so highly elated with their victory over the commission men that they are willing to take a trip east to meet the great lacrosse teams, providing the citizens subscribe the money. In this connection, it might also be remarked that there is a rumor to the effect that the commission men will import men to assist them in the next contest with the legalites.

The best method of preventing the destruction of the salmon fishing industry of the Pacific Coast, which must surely give way under the present methods employed in securing fish for the canneries, is attracting the attention of the United States Government. Dr. H. M. Smith, of the U. S. fish commission, is now investigating the situation on the Columbia river, with the purpose in view of gaining information relative to the proposed plan of maintaining the supply by artificial propagation. A government hatchery of large proportions will undoubtedly be located at some point on the Columbia in the near future, and it is probable that about 50,000,000 of small fry will be annually turned into the stream to make good the depletion by fishermen. To a reporter Mr. Smith gave the following information regarding the progress of fish propagation on this coast: "Shad were first introduced into the waters of this coast in 1871, when 12,000 young fish were deposited in the Sacramento, under the auspices of the California fish commission. Between that time and 1886, 609,000 young shad were placed in the Sacramento; 600,000

in the Willamette; 300,000 in the Columbia, and 10,000 in the Snake river. The aggregate cost of these plants amounted to less than \$4,000, while the shad fisheries established as the result of these meager deposits have already yielded the fishermen over \$200,000."

Because Milton in a sonnet spoke of Demosthenes as "that old man eloquent," an exchange remarks, every venerable gentleman, more or less, with the gift of oratory, has been dubbed with the same title. And because someone speaking to his constituents called Gladstone "that grand old man," every political leader on this continent who has lost his hair or the color of it in the legislative service of his country has found some original thinker to call him a grand old man. And yet we have nothing about the "old man prosy," although there are so many more of him, and the title "picayune old chap" has yet to be applied in any public oration.

The subject of sanitation is becoming more and more a matter of interest and study and rightly so. The insidious character of bad air, noxious gases, and impure infection, especially in our crowded towns and cities, where the sewerage is likely to be imperfect, causes not only the medical profession, but the people generally, to demand that municipalities and owners of buildings should adopt the best known expedients for remedying the situation. More stringent laws are yearly being enacted for this purpose and the leading plumbers are in active sympathy with the movement. So says a contemporary. The trouble is that, plumbers do not show their faith, or sympathy, by their works. Bad plumbing is the cause of a great deal of sickness, and of many deaths.

Electrical carriages will soon be seen on our streets, other than street cars. In London, England, parcel vans are run by this power; in Chicago carriages are running which are a pronounced success; the power is under perfect control, as well as the direction of the vehicle; in other cities busses are being run of this class, so that there is a certainty now of far fewer horses being seen on the streets.

The spectacle of a newly-elected papa-in-law, with more money than sense, filling two columns of a daily paper with vilifications of the character of a young man, because he had sufficient appreciation of his daughter's charms to marry her without waiting for the hard-headed old capitalist to give the parental blessing, created a sensation in Tacoma last week. The "old man," who isn't one of the contracting parties at all, refers to his son-in-law, who has resided

in Tacoma for five years, holds a responsible position in a leading bank, is prominent in church and society, a hypocritical, half-breed Cherokee Indian who left a bad record on the reservation and is enamored with prospective dollars rather than his charming bride. Now if the young man could get papa to get up about \$25,000 for defamation of character, it would be appreciated by almost every one acquainted with the case, and would give the bridal pair a good start in life.

The Emperor of China, on receiving a letter from the plague stricken Canton immediately consulted Mr. Yeng Kin Sue, who, it is said, lives in the day as other men and in the night communes with the devil. This august personage said that the plague would not stop till next year upon which the Emperor formulated the most ingenious scheme. He said, "It is plain that the plague must be stopped once, it is equally plain that it will not be stopped until the year is over, therefore the only way out of the difficulty is to stop the year." His Majesty has given orders to celebrate the New Year at Canton early in July, after which, so says Mr. Yeng Kin Sue, the Black Death will cease. Evidently the Emperor has been a close observer of the methods adopted by ex-Mayor Beaven to stamp out smallpox in Victoria two years ago.

Early last week, the *Colonist* published the will of the late Chief Justice Beggs and it was read with much interest. People were curious to know what disposition Sir Matthew had made of his property, and when I say that they provoked a smile from more than one person, I mean no disrespect to the deceased. Sir Francis Johnson, the late Chief Justice of Quebec, who died about the same time as the Chief Justice of British Columbia, left the following peculiar will, which was addressed in the shape of a letter to his son, Charles Johnson, of Montreal:

JUDGES' CHAMBERS,
Oct. 17, 1892

"MY DEAR CHARLIE—It may seem ridiculous for me, a pauper, to make a will. Nevertheless, there are certain things that ought to be done as soon as I die, therefore this, though in the form of a letter, is intended to be and is my will and testament, and you are hereby appointed the sole executor of it. Let me be buried as plainly and cheaply (sic) as possible. A plain deal coffin—nothing more; no hearse or vulgar show whatever. Mr. Wood has promised to read the burial service over my body. I leave my wife whatever monies I may be possessed of, to be used at her discretion for the benefit of herself and of my

children in Canada. I leave likewise in the same way all money coming to me from Government, according to usage, for the unexpired month and two succeeding months after my death. There will hardly be enough I fear to meet present necessities. Having been married in the Red River Settlement in 1857, where the law of England prevailed, there is no community existing between me and my present wife. On the contrary, all money belonging to her then was by me settled upon her at her marriage, and is now invested for her benefit. It is little enough, but she will get sufficient to live upon at her mother's death. As regards Lucy, she is to have for her own, in equal shares, with my wife all my household furniture and effects, including plate and plated ware. My life policy in her favor in the Standard Insurance Co., she is entitled to be paid the amount of, as a matter of course.

"The land in the Northwest, viz., Sec. 23, range 26, W. of 2, mentioned in the packet of papers enclosed with this letter, is her property by deed duly executed and registered. I earnestly request my friends, Sir Donald A. Smith and William Robertson (the latter of whom has in his keeping both the life policy and the land), to advise her and act for her in respect of such land and the disposal of it. My books and other effects, not already mentioned, I direct to be sold, or divided by agreement, or in any way you may think best, between my wife and Lucy in equal shares. In case of sale, the proceeds to be divided in the same way. May God bless you all and may we meet in a happier world.

Here's a sigh for those who love and a sigh for those who hate!

Your affectionate father,

(Signed) F. G. JOHNSON,

To my son, C. R. G. JOHNSON, insurance agent, 42 St. John street, Montreal.

Very few strikes have caused so much inconvenience as the one now in progress on American railroads using the Pullman sleepers. The passenger and mail service has been seriously interfered with. Of course both sides claim they are in the right. George M. Pullman, president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, has issued a comprehensive statement to the public with regard to the efforts of the Company to keep its works open and give employment to its men. Among other things, he says: "At the commencement of the serious depression last year, we were employing at Pullman 5,816 men, and paying out in wages \$305,000 a month. Negotiations with intending purchasers of railway equipment that were then pending for New York were stopped by them, orders already given by others were cancelled, and we were

obliged to lay off a large number of men in every department, so that by November 1, 1893, there were only about 2,000 men in all departments, or about one-third of the normal number. I realized the necessity for the most strenuous exertions to procure more immediately, without which there would be great embarrassment, not only to the employes and their families, but also those living in the immediate vicinity, including between 700 and 800 employes who had purchased homes and to whom employment was actually necessary. I canvassed the matter thoroughly with the manager of the works, and the result of the discussion was a revision in piece work prices, which, in the absence of any information to the contrary, I supposed to be acceptable to the men under the circumstances. Under these conditions, and with lower prices upon all materials, I personally undertook the work of the letting of cars, and by making lower bids than other manufacturers, I secured work enough to gradually increase our force from 2,200 up to about 4,200, the number employed, according to the April pay rolls, in all capacities at Pullman. This result has not been accomplished merely by reduction in wages, but the Company has borne its full share by eliminating from its estimates the use of capital and machinery, and, in many cases, even going below that and taking work at considerable loss. During the night of May 10, a strike was decided upon, and accordingly, next day, about 2,500 of the employes quit, leaving about 600 at work, of whom very few were skilled workmen. As it was found impracticable to keep the shops in operation, with a force thus diminished and disorganized, the next day those remaining were necessarily laid off, and no work has since been done in the shops. The pay roll at the time amounted to about \$7,000 a day, and was reduced \$5,500 by the strike, so that during the period of little more than six weeks, which has elapsed, the employes, who quit their work, have deprived themselves and their comrades of earnings of more than \$2,000,000."

On the other hand the men claim in short that Pullman reduced the wages of his employes 30 per cent., but refused to reduce the rent of the houses in which they live and which are owned by the Pullman Company. One thing is certain that great sympathy is expressed for the strikers.

I have been a regular attendant at the band concerts given at Oak Bay, and I must say that I know of no way in which a more enjoyable evening can be spent than listening to the splendid music fur-

nished by the B. C. B. G. A. band on these occasions. A first-class brass band is an acquisition for any city to be proud of, and under the leadership of Mr. Finn, Victoria will soon be able to boast of one of the best bands on the Coast. The programme is not composed exclusively of classical music, nor yet of that which is commonplace. The "kicker" who longs for the catching strains of "Daisy Bell" and the "Two Little Girls in Blue" is ignored. The organ grinders have gone to no little expense to enable them to grind out productions of this class and they should be permitted to enjoy their monopoly and all the returns thereof. Generally speaking, the city should strive to educate the musical ear and taste of the people, and to teach them that through the highest of all arts the soul is to be elevated as well as the ear pleased.

Victorians who did not attend the Scotch picnic, observed Independence Day by taking in the excursion to Port Angeles. Between fifteen hundred and two thousand British subjects crossed over to the land of Uncle Sam and celebrated the victory over their ancestors which culminated in the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It speaks volumes for the liberality of this generation that they celebrate the "glorious fourth" with perhaps as much pleasure, minus the firecrackers, as their cousins across the boundary line. I also observe in the telegrams from London that U. S. Ambassador Bayard, assisted by his wife and daughter and the staff of the embassy, held a fourth of July reception at his house in Princess Gardens, at which about 800 persons were present. From top to bottom the house was decorated with the stars and stripes, and in the corridor and main room the walls were almost hidden with flags. Lord Rosebery called to pay his respects to Mr. Bayard early in the day. Among the callers were distinguished Americans, Englishmen and many U. S. consuls and consular officials. All the hotels frequented by Americans and many public resorts hoisted flags in honor of the day. I really believe that the anomaly of such celebration can only be found among the Anglo-Saxon race.

Governor of Jail—"What is the reason for asking me if the prison discipline cannot be relaxed in your case?"

Editor (in for contempt of court). "Well, don't you see, I thought if you made things a bit more comfortable for me I might return the favor by giving the prison a puff."

Lady Windermere's Fan Co. will appear at The Victoria, July 13.

his men. Where the fight was the thickest, there also was Capt. Mills, and ever and anon like a sorcerer he waved his magic wand, which operated as a signal to his men to get the rubber or perish in the attempt. Consequently Capt. Rickaby's men succumbed to the psychological influence exercised by Capt. Mills.

PROVINCIAL RACES.

To be run over the Victoria Political Course.

Judge, Mr. Vox Populi. Starter, Mr. Sheriff McMillan.

These races, in which a great deal of interest is centered, take place to-day, over the popular old course, which is in prime condition for the event. There are eight horses entered, nearly all of which are well known, but from the tone of the betting there would appear to be little difficulty in naming the winners. The starters will be Mr. Rithet's Progress, own brother to Prosperity, out of Go-a-head; Mr. Turner's Financier, by Experience, also from Go-a-head stable; Mr. Helmcken's Litigation, Limb-o the Law, by Old-Timer; Mr. Braden's Utility, by Plumber's Bell; Dr. Milne's Physic, by Dejected; Mr. Beaven's Moss-Back, own brother to Forlorn-Hope; Mr. Cameron's Single Tax, by Theory, dam Miss-Phit; and Mr. Dutton's Toil-on.

Progress is a good horse, from whom much is expected, and will start a favorite, with Financier. Litigation is also very popular, and will no doubt take a place. Utility is well spoken of by those who know his performances and they will be disappointed if he does not show those staying powers which they claim for him. Physic has been over the course before, and did good work, but although the criminal has been kept well in training, he has seen his best days. He will make a good fight, but will never reach the winning post in time to score. Mossback is an aged horse, and out of the running. He was so badly beaten at the Municipal races last year that everybody thought he would, metaphorically, have joined his brother, Forlorn-Hope, and never show himself on the political race track again. Single-Tax has but few backers; he may safely be considered an outsider, while Toil-on has never been heard of before, nor is he likely to be again.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

LAST Wednesday evening, at Vancouver, the Rev. E. D. McLaren officiated at the marriage of Mr. Chas. Wilson, the well known barrister, to Mrs. Helen Mary Twiford. The marriage was solemnized in St. Andrew's Church, in the presence of a few friends, the bridal

couple being supported by Mr. and Mrs. Kinmond. After a wedding breakfast at the Kinmonds the happy couple went to their new home on Burrard street.

Capt. Carey, R. E., a native of Victoria, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carey, was married in Halifax, N. S., on Saturday, June 9, to Miss Kate Moren. Capt. and Mrs. Carey will reside in future in England.

Peter Steele, jr., has returned from California, bringing with him a bride in the person of an ex-Victorian, who before her marriage was Miss Rex, of San Francisco.

The members of No. 1 Company, B. C. B. G. A., gave an enjoyable dance Thursday evening at the Victoria Gardens. The programme comprised some twenty dances.

Wm. Wilson and family, of Birdcage Walk, have removed for the summer months to their cottage at Shoal Bay.

Col. and Mrs. Henry Landes, of Port Townsend, are spending the holidays with relatives and friends here.

Mrs. L. A. Berkley, of 23 Burdett Avenue, and Mrs. Caldwell are camping at Sailor Bay, Victoria West.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Ker will reside for a month or so at the Oak Bay Hotel.

Arthur Robertson and bride have arrived from the east.

Mrs. Dewdney's mother is reported seriously ill.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

We notice the following excellent paragraph in an exchange: "One of our merchants thinks that the proper place to cure the evils of the deadly credit system is in the public schools. Let the children be taught that lesson at once, and a new generation of careful business men will arise to destroy the present ruinous paralyzing system. This seems to be sound doctrine, and is well worthy of elaboration in the text-books of the day."

The recommendation is one that will bear close thinking out and inasmuch as upon the Board of School Trustees are men who have been, and still are extensively engaged in business, their experience might lead them to tender to the teachers their views upon the topic. Teachers, as a rule, know nothing of business experiences, they teach arithmetic in its various branches, and book-keeping merely in the abstract, but did some of these experienced men only let the teachers and scholars know some-

thing of what they have felt and seen lessons might be taught that would be incalculable practical benefit.

There is too much theory in much that is taught at school or rather in what the teachers strive to convey to the pupils, but there are lessons relating to home and to outside society which are completely lost sight of in the curriculum ofologies and sciences that can never be of any use to seven-eighths of those taught, and which, in fact, stand in the way of anything approaching thoroughness in what are really the essentials. At the ends of the various school terms, it may be from the teacher's point of view, be very fine to be able to show that so many pupils have successfully passed through all the details of a long, but to many outsiders, meaningless programme of studies; but what does the father or mother care about it except to be assured that the children have made satisfactory progress and have held their own with the rest of the scholars.

Were the programme changed and did the boys and girls, as they undoubtedly would, equally distinguish themselves they would be all the better satisfied with possibly less showing but nevertheless more substantial results. We do not want to degrade school instruction, but when it goes away above ordinary people's heads, it makes the more pupils feel just as awkward and disgusted as was the farmer's college taught son, who, on returning home was called upon to get a spade and dig out a drain or take a fork and besom and clean out the pig pen. Our girls, many of them, know nothing about the duties and requirements of home, their school instruction having unfitted them to become wives and mothers in their station, while the boys having been taught too soon about hard work have no inclination to settle down to anything in which physical exertion is by no means the least important factor. We believe in the State supplying a really first-class every day education, after which the one who has merit and ambition will, as in the past, succeed in forcing his or her way to the front.—*Commercial Journal*.

AN EXEMPLARY DAUGHTER.

One of the papers tells of a pretty and talented girl who had completed her school course with credit, and by reason of special accomplishments had received much attention and admiration, and who was asked the other day how she enjoyed her freedom from school life.

"Oh, I'm enjoying it very much," she answered, brightly. "I'm doing the housework, and letting mother have a rest."

"Your mother is away, then, is she not?" was the natural question.

"Oh, no," was the reply; "she's at home, but I'm giving her a chance to rest in the morning, and to dress up and sit out on the piazza when she feels like it. I think it will do her good to have a little change."

Senior Championship Lacrosse Match

WESTMINSTER VS VICTORIA,

CALEDONIA PARK

SATURDAY, JULY 14TH, 1894.

The Ball will be faced at 3 o'clock.

Admission, 50 Cents; Ladies, 25 Cents; Grand Stand, 25 Cents.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

BASEBALL.

THE game between the James Bay and V. A. C's. on Dominion Day, was remarkable for the exceptionally heavy hitting of both teams. Lenfesty and Schultz were punished severely, and the fielders were busy chasing doubles and triples. Before the game, a young British Columbian law student mounted the rostrum and delivered one of the finest orations ever heard in this Province. His name is not Algernon Forsyth Featheringstonebaugh, of Lincoln Manor, Surrey, but just Dennis Murphy. For over a half hour he delighted the grand stand with an address characterized by the display of true genius, and all the gifts of a born orator. His diction was fluent and apt, his delivery marred by no affectation or superfluous gesture; in fine, the effort possessed all the charm of simple naturalness. He dwelt upon the history of the Dominion from confederation to the present, embellishing his narrative with dainty word painting, especially when he came to the place that British Columbia held among the sister provinces. He passed a lofty eulogy on the sturdy efforts of our pioneers, who braved every danger and overcome nigh insuperable difficulties in their early struggles, and called upon the sons of these gallant pioneers to assume their proper places and to exert a healthy influence upon our local history, and that of the Dominion. The oration should have been heard by all, as it was a rare intellectual treat, and it is trusted that Mr. Murphy may be induced at an early date to deliver another.

The Victoria baseball team were whitewashed by the Tacoma team on the 4th of July. Inability to find the opposing

pitcher and a series of costly errors accounts for the one-sided score, which is, however, no indication of the many sharp and interesting plays that marked the match. The Tacoma fielding was brilliant, only having one error. Lenfesty was hit slightly in the seventh, but otherwise pitched steadily and effectively. Widdowson and Duck, outside of the battery, should be mentioned for their excellent work in the field. There was a large and fashionable audience present.

Baseball has some enthusiastic friends in this city in the persons of Hon. Mr. Pooley, T. B. Hall, Chas. Haywood, J. Hutchinson, Robt. Irving, T. Alice, Chas. Kent, C. Rhodes, N. P. Gowen, J. Partridge and Joshua Davies, who attend every game with unfailing punctuality, and manage to sit them out to the very last inning.

LACROSSE.

As was anticipated, the Victoria lacrosse club succeeded in defeating the Vancouver club in the match last Monday. It is admitted by all that the game was the best of the season. There was not really a weak man on the Victoria team, and each played as if determined to win. The result of this match places Victoria one behind New Westminster for the championship.

The next game in the senior championship series will be played in the Caledonia grounds between Victoria and New Westminster, next Saturday. This will without doubt be the most scientific game of lacrosse ever played in British Columbia. Westminster will put on the team which has vanquished all comers this season and Victoria will meet them with their best team. In addition to the men who have played the first part of the season will be the old favorite,

Art. Belfry. Rube Williams will make his first appearance on the lacrosse field in this Province, and those who have witnessed his practice say that "he's all right."

The Stars won from the Vancouver juniors by 5 to 1, last Monday.

The James Bays beat the Nanaimo 4 to 2, last Saturday.

A large crowd assembled in Caledonia Park last Saturday to witness the alleged lacrosse match between the lawyers and commission men. It is not likely that the people gathered with the hope of seeing a scientific game of lacrosse, but rather, it was expected that two or three lawyers would have been "laid out" during the progress of the match. It was a great victory for the lawyers. They outplayed their opponents at every point. The feature of the game was the goal keeping of Morphy, for the lawyers, and the brilliant sprinting of Robertson. In time—say 30 or 40 years—Goul Wilson may become a great lacrosse player. There was a rumor afloat that Tom Alice used to play lacrosse in Scotland, but before the first game was played out, betting was about even as to whether or not he ever saw a lacrosse stick before in his life. Billingham evidently mistook the game for football. Gregory played a thoroughly unselfish game, passing the moment the ball touched his stick. Notwithstanding the fact that Ed. Anderson guarded his face some one struck him on the nose, and that organ, often admired, became an object of pity. Bennett and Schultz were strictly in it—in the goal—when ever an attempt was made by the commission men to get the ball through. The success of the lawyers is attributed to the manner in which Capt. Mills manœvered

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

THE society woman is very much, in her sex, as the professional politician is in his—the scapegoat for all the follies, foibles, short-comings, crimes, of the species, says the New York *Sunday Mercury*. The pulpit discants endlessly upon her frivolity and general abominableness. The country press has inexhaustible tales to tell of both. Interest is always aroused everywhere by anecdotes relative to the bacchanalian vices, secret and public, or the Lucullian luxury, of well-known society women. Well, it cannot be maintained that the thorough-going society woman is always an angel of light. But people who think there is nothing to be said in favor of the influence which society has on the feminine nature make a very great mistake, indeed. "Take the matter of gossip," said a bright woman who knew the world, both in society and out of it. "Would you not think that society women spent their lives setting afoot the most slanderous reports concerning each other? Would you not think that they were the most inveterate scandal-mongers? As a matter of fact, they don't compare to the gossiping busy-bodies to be found outside of social life. I don't say that it is because they are any more charitable than women not in society. But they don't gossip so much for two other and very excellent reasons—because they have not the time and because they are not sufficiently interested in other people's concerns, having quite enough egotistic amusement of their own to absorb their attention. If you want the classic gossip, who tears every human creature's character to pieces from sheer lack of any other excitement to fill her empty mind, you must go to the country village, with its dames and maids, ancient or not, who indulge in quilting bees and the like. Did you ever know a pretty young girl with an admirer or two who was a gossip? No. Neither you nor any one else. It's not in nature. And why? The pretty young girl has other sources of pleasurable stimulation to her interests. Well, so it is with the real society woman all her life through. She is surrounded by excitement. And, then, a point not sufficiently observed, she is driven every moment of the day. She lives in a round of gayeties, going from one to the other, and she has literally not the leisure, anywhere, summer or winter, spring or fall, to sit down and indulge in the vacuous, interminable tittle-tattle about other women that those of her sex not situated as she is often find time for.

"You can't excite yourself so much about some particular woman's particular

failings, about how she looks, how she dresses and how she flirts, when you have an enormous visiting list and are incessantly seeing crowds of other people, and hearing other things discussed. Oh, society women can speed venomous darts on their way, with a passing word or look, well enough, but they don't systematically apply themselves to long-drawn out debauches of scandal-mongering, as too many others do. They can't. What keeps them from gossip is not, you will say, anything very noble. But they are, generally speaking, certainly kept from indulging in it to the great extent supposed, that I must repeat. Then, take another matter; that of dress. If I were a portionless girl, with a paucity of stylish frocks, I should far prefer to be thrown among the most fashionable women, and those to whom beautiful apparel is as much a matter of course as dining and bathing, than among those women whom one might call 'half-ways,' those whose social aspirations are greater than their actual position. Society women—the genuine ones—really care less for dress, a great deal, than the average woman not in society. They are so accustomed to the handsomest, the latest, the choicest, that they don't especially dwell on the matter. Then they are quite lifted above the knowledge of "contrivances," of the expedients that more modest folk are so unfailingly familiar with. You can easily blind a millionaire's daughter, who never had a made-over gown in her life, to your revampings; you can't blind that lynx-eyed young woman whose father had neither a million nor anything else, but who manages, thanks to executive qualities that would grace a great chief, to be charmingly garbed on every occasion. The first can wear lovely gowns without thinking of them, and is therefore less observant; the other can't wear them without thinking a great deal. To that which one has always had, and can have at any moment, one is frequently indifferent. This explains why, among the highest ranks of European society, there will be found women who delight in little cotton frocks, and never wear even a ring except on state occasions. Their simplicity is a coquetry, a pleasure to them. No. Whatever may be thought to the contrary, society women do not gauge people by their dress half so much as some other women. And if you find a society woman who seems so to do you may be assured that she has not been in society very long. Her position is still new to her."

It is impossible not to concur with this lady's remarks. They have a great foundation of truth. But then some reader may ask, what is the practical service to one of knowing that society

women have not quite such great failings as those with which they are credited. Of this service: Where there is a just conception of society women, there may also be a juster conception of society. Not necessarily the whirl of the very fashionable society, to which every woman cannot belong, and should not wish to if she could; but society in the more rational and worthy sense, the social intercourse, of civilized human beings. If you have growing daughters, younger sisters over whom you have some authority, don't try to keep them away from what good society they can get. The more one sees of the world the more one becomes convinced that the disadvantages that may accrue to man or woman from too great a devotion to the claims and conventions of society are much more than outweighed by the other sort of disadvantage that come from the leading of an unsocial life. Women and girls need not be encouraged in the stupid frivolity, the extravagance and the silly frittering away of time, that a hollow and exclusive pursuit of social excitement is apt to develop in the empty-minded. But a little more justice should be done to the gain that can come, or does come, from social experience when the brain is well balanced. Women, especially, all need some knowledge of society. You should never therefore, influence a girl against taking all of it that she can get. It is not only a school of grace, of manners, of savoir faire; but it is really a preventive, as we have seen, against a good many weaknesses deemed characteristically feminine. Women who have no circle of friends who think it a feather in their cap to remark, stiffly, that "their household duties are quite enough for them;" that "they have no leisure for visiting and receiving visits," are open to just as many foibles, and perhaps more deleterious ones, than their flighty neighbor, whose whole life is spent in a wild chase after social amusement. This point, truly, has always been too much overlooked. Social life is a cure for many very morbid and unhealthy states of the body and mind. The exasperating feminine tendency to make a great matter out of every unimportant trifle dissolves and evaporates in social life. The very selfishness of people who have too many interests and amusements to think much of any one person's grievances or fancies, is an excellent check on the woman inclined to make great ado over aches and pains, or imagined slights. Social life is always rather hard and superficial, and "give and takes." It "drops" the undesirable because it has not time to bother with them. To be liked, socially, you must have some social qualities, and they are not all contemptible ones. They involu-

self-restraint, self discipline. In society, you cannot always show what you feel, and to be calm and well bred when you are inclined to tear out people's eyes is a fine chastening of the primitive Adam or Eve within you. In society, you are quickly taught, by the blank indifference of your listeners, not to be a bore, not to ride hobbies and fads, and that prunes down your egotism effectually. In society, you learn the suavity that avoids others' angles because you intend that your own angles shall not be run against. We won't say that it is the highest possible school of morals, this society.

But looked at in the right way, it is not a bad one. It is far from deserving all the vituperation showered on it. One has known many physical and mental curvatures straightened out by it. The woman who never has any social life easily becomes a hypochondriac. Insanity, or sickly monomaniacs, are infinitely more common with those who lead isolated lives than with those who don't. There is a physiological law here that you cannot get around. Physicians tell us incessantly of the nervous prostration resulting from too much society—too much dancing, too much fatigue and excitement, etc., etc.—but they say nothing of other conditions, perhaps more unsound, more diseased, produced by an anti-social existence confined to a treadmill of monotonous and narrow interests, ever and eternally the same. Men can find the antidote to this monotony in the meeting with other men in the business world or in their professional avocations. Women's outlet and safety valve is social life. Let us not speak too ill of it. If it has its bad points when carried too far, it has its good ones, rightly understood.

RECONSIDERED.

"I DON'T want to be inquisitive, auntie, but I would so like to know what separated you long ago," she said suddenly.

Mrs. Hunt started a little, then smiled. "I'm afraid it would only spoil the romance for you," she replied, "the circumstances were so prosaic. Yet it is the little things of life that go to make up the important whole. But I will tell you what you wish to know. Major Townley and I were schoolmates when we were young, and I cannot remember the time when we were not attached to each other. We graduated at the same time at the town academy, where we got a little tincture of Latin. It is said that 'a little learning is a dangerous thing.' Certainly it was in our case. After we left school, we kept up our studies together. One evening, we got into a discussion about a certain line of Virgil. We could not agree about the translation, and were unwise enough to argue the matter too

long and too warmly. Neither would admit being in the wrong. The result was that unkind words were spoken, and our engagement was broken off. You must remember that we were both young—I only 18 and he not yet 21."

Mrs. Hunt had been a widow for some years, and the gentleman in question had lost his wife a couple of years before, so that mutual friends, knowing of their former romance, had been perhaps a little too officious in their efforts to effect a reconciliation. They argued that time brings wisdom, and it was presumable that in the light of a score of years they had lamented the impetuosity of youth, which had barred the way to satisfactory explanation.

Three months later, one dreary December day, there was a storm very nearly akin to a blizzard raging in the Western States. The air was laden with sleet that seemed armed with needles and carried by the gale with a force and rapidity that threatened to impede locomotion. Travel was suspended, and telegraph wires were down.

On a snow bound train, we find our friend Mrs. Hunt, who had been summoned by telegram to the bedside of her sick sister and had run right into the teeth of the approaching storm.

Six hours ago, the huge iron horse had halted in sheer discouragement, and the snow banks might have been walls of adamant separating the belated travellers from their homes. Apprehension was followed by anxiety, as night settled down on the weird, white scene. A squad of laborers, brought into strong relief against the white background by the headlight of the engine, worked vigorously in the biting blast. The blockade had occurred near a village, and, through the storm, the glimmering of friendly lights told of rural peace and plenty, cheering, if unattainable.

But as the hours wore away, even those disappeared, and left the night a prey to snow and cold and sleet and howling winds. Within the car, there was a growing sense of cold physically and foreboding thoughts mentally.

Mrs. Hunt thought sadly of her sister. Perhaps she would die, not knowing how near her Nellie was, and tears forced themselves through the closed lids. A little child's cough sounded through the car. What a place for a sick baby! She promptly tendered her assistance, and in helping another in trouble, forgot her own discomfort and anxieties.

The night wore away, as nights will, however uncomfortable, and, as old Sol condescended to favor the travelers with his smile, answering smiles seemed less difficult. It was a white, trackless world the sun looked down upon—very cold and forbidding in its beauty, and con-

veying to Mrs. Hunt that sense of breadth, of wide, level distances, which always strikes a person with a sense of surprise when the prairies are seen for the first time. Soon there loomed into view an ox team with a snowplow, in various directions spades were piled with vigor, and anon there arrived on the train an aroma of hot coffee, very tempting to benighted beings many miles from the home dining room. A man of about 50 years of age, with dark hair and mustache and a singularly winning smile, was followed by a stout mulatto boy, with huge pail and loaded basket, dispensing coffee and sandwiches. As they made the tour of the train each car cheered the caterers. As the gentleman approached the little woman in widow's weeds he gave a little start, which, however, was unobserved by her.

As she took the proffered refreshment she said impulsively:

"This restores my faith in western hospitality."

"Had you lost it, madam!" he asked, and without pausing for reply passed on. It was Mrs. Hunt's turn to start. That voice! Where had she heard it before? Directly memory took her back a score of years. A village came to view. A cold, white moonlight evening, and she looking from the window of a rambling old farm house, watching a tall, slender young man as he hurried down the country road.

She watched him out of sight, thinking he might look back. He did not, and she had never spoken to him again—for he left the village and went west—until now. He had faded out of her sight in a bank of snowdrifts lining the road. He had come back to her again out of the white drifts which had blocked her way and brought him to her. She was called back from her reverie by the low spoken word, "Nellie."

A quick flush suffused her face as she said:

"You know me then?"

"When I first saw you," he replied.

Taking a seat near her, a low conversation ensued. They talked and laughed over the dear old days. With saddened voices they spoke of griefs which had come to each of them in the long years of separation. A softened light came into their faces, and the misunderstandings of the past faded out naturally, without need of explanation.

Toward night, just before the train, re-enforced with another engine, pulled out, he held out his hand at parting, saying, with a smile:

"But that line in Virgil—who was right, Nellie?"

She laughed and then sighed a little, saying:

"We were both wrong."

"But we are both right now, are we not?" he asked.

For answer she put her hand in his.

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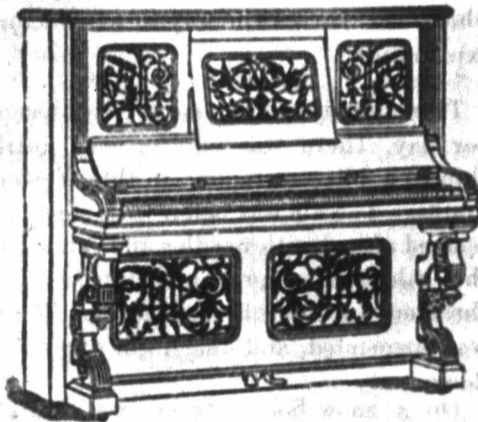
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MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

OSCAR WILDE'S much-praised social comedy, treating of a certain phase of London life at the present time, called *Lady Windermere's Fan*, will be presented at The Victoria, July 13. From all accounts Mr. Wilde in *Lady Windermere's Fan*, has shown that he knows how to write a play that pleases the fancies of the general public, and does not make the most painfully judicious grieve very seriously. His play has no very serious purpose, but once in

a while Mr. Wilde forgets art for art's sake and poses as a sad visaged moralist. Occasionally he preaches lessons of purity with dreadful vehemence. On the whole, however, he is rather inclined to smile at things in his own cynical way. His play reflects life probably as he has seen it late at night, when the air was heavy with freshly lighted cigarettes and the soda water sizzled in the brandy tumbler. The play ran for an entire year in London, and for 100 nights at the most fashionable theatre in New York. Lady Windermere is an impetuous young wife. When she learns that her husband has formed some kind of secret relations with a Mrs. Erylne, at whom the women of polite society sniff, and to whom the men pay court on the sly, she is naturally jealous. When Mrs. Erylne invited against the wife's will by Lord Windermere, actually comes to her ball she listens to the plausible pleadings of Lord Darlington, a sentimental scoundrel who has been trying to induce her to elope with him. She leaves her husband's house and goes to Darlington's rooms. Mrs. Erylne blinds the husband to the wife's flight and pursues the foolish woman, for she is the unworthy mother of Lady Windermere, and the knowledge of the havoc she has wrought on her daughter's life brings the good in her to the surface. She has been blackmailing Lord Windermere and her task is now to shield her daughter's honor. The best scene is that at Lord Darlington's. The two women are hiding in a room when Darlington and his gay friends at two o'clock in the morning come in, sit down, pour out brandy and soda and talk—the talk such men are supposed to talk at that hour. They saw many bright things, Darlington poses as a sentimentalist, and speaks of hopeless love for one who is not free. The youngest member of the party is a confirmed cynic; the eldest is a jackass. The cynic finds Lady Windermere's fan in the room. The husband naturally wants to know how it got there. Just as he utters an oath and swears he will search the house, Mrs. Erylne emerges from her hiding place and to shield her daughter explains that she carried it away by mistake when leaving Lord Windermere's house from the ball. During the excitement caused by this announcement, Lady Windermere escapes unnoticed. Will Mrs. Erylne now reveal herself to her daughter? No! Accepting the hand of an elderly rake, whom she means to marry, she retires with a laugh from the stage. Husband and wife kiss again without tears and the play is over.

Paderewski, the pianist, says of himself: "When I am to appear in public I keep perfectly quiet during the pre-

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TO THE ELECTORS.

—OF—

Victoria City Electoral District.

Gentlemen:—The general election now being near at hand, and being a candidate for re-election, I wish to place my views on some of the questions commanding your attention, as well as to intimate the line of action which I shall take and the measures which I shall, if opportunity permits, support and maintain.

The party now in power have practically held office for over eleven years. Their policy has been an indefinite one on many of the questions requiring consideration. At the last general election the Opposition advocated reform in the land laws of the province, and have been able to make some important changes.

The privilege of allowing speculators and non-residents to take up large tracts of land has been taken away and the lands are now available for actual settlers.

By the efforts of the Opposition the assessment of the wild land has been much increased; the ad valorem principle of assessment according to the land value, is now the law.

There are two essential matters yet to be carried out in connection with encouraging of agricultural settlers. First, the surveying of available lands for such a purpose and giving the necessary information by the Lands and Works Department; second, the making of roads to such settlements, so that the farmer may be able to bring his produce to market—such a policy as this must be adopted in order to develop and encourage the farming industry of our province. By so doing we shall add much to our wealth and prosperity.

The railway policy of the Government has not been a business-like one. From the time of the grant given to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway down to the Nakuap and Slocan deal, the interests of the province and the welfare of the people have not been well guarded. On the one hand a corporation receives a large subsidy and an immense tract of land, free from taxation forever; on the other, a private company is subsidized by guaranteeing the bonds to the full cost of the road as well as interest on the same for twenty-five years. One cannot but come to the conclusion that a Government policy of such a character is likely to bring the credit of the province into disrepute.

Monopolies of any kind are to be deplored, but monopolies backed by Government aid and support are often the most difficult to overcome. Government aid to such an extent as has been given in the instances referred to precludes other roads from being assisted or built. As an instance of this we recognize the difficulty of the British Pacific Railway will have in dealing with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway and its existing rights. Thus by the action of the present Government in the past it looks as if the province were at the mercy of ringsters and monopolists who are despoiling the people of their heritage.

I am opposed to the executive using its power to make large appropriations of money by special warrant for roads, streets, bridges, and public works, without first submitting such to the Legislature. Such a course of action leads to favoritism and corruption and is not in accord with the principles of constitutional government.

I have advocated, and will continue to do so, the reduction of taxation on improvements and the abolition of taxes on mortgages. The latter impost presses doubly hard upon the borrower, and the repeal of this law would be in the interest and for the advancement of the province.

The practice followed on the eve of a general election of promising aid to public works and institutions by members of the executive should be condemned, as it is attempting to bribe the electors, with their own money. The independent electors should answer this by sending men to the Legislature who will do their utmost to remove such ministers from power.

During the past four years legislation has been brought about, chiefly by the Opposition, in reforming the School Law. The residents of the cities have now greater power over the management of their schools, and more is yet desired in this particular. I shall use my best endeavors to bring this about, so that our schools may be free of all political influences.

I have also advocated further restriction on Chinese immigration and the employment of Chinese by any company seeking charters or grants from the Legislature. I have advocated and still maintain that a clause should be inserted in all bills giving such privileges or aid to prevent the employment of this class of labor.

I also have advocated the necessity of employing residents of the province instead of non-residents or foreigners in the prosecution of all works or contracts let by the government.

It is impossible in an address of this kind to touch on all questions affecting the province. I hope, however, before long to have the opportunity of addressing the electors in public meeting, at which time I will refer to matters more extensively.

Hoping that my past record as a representative in the Local Legislature has been acceptable to you, I again seek your votes and support.

I remain, yours respectfully

G. L. MILNE

OVER-POPULATION OF CITIES.

Many writers on economic subjects deplore the flocking of population to the cities and towns, and the consequent depopulation of country districts, says the *California Fruit Grower*. While there are unquestionably great evils resulting from the over-crowding of cities, not only in America but in most European countries also, it becomes a serious question what would become of the agricultural population if competition were made still more fierce by increasing very greatly the number of farm workers and producers. It is a very grave question, and cannot be settled merely by advising men to establish themselves upon farms. If we are already producing more than can be consumed, when only a part of our arable land is under good cultivation by less than one-half of the people, what could we expect with far more land under better cultivation by a great many more people? By greatly increasing the production, while at the same time decreasing the the consumption and the number of consumers who are not also producers of farm products, it does not readily appear wherein the producer would be greatly benefited. But our economic writers generally content themselves with deploring the tendency to urban life, and urge the unemployed and penniless of the cities to buy farms and go to producing something which is already in excess of demand at reasonable profit to the producer. The single-tax men affect to believe that a realization of their pet theory would bring about a satisfactory

solution of this question. Other political organizations, religious sects, temperance societies, etc., have each their own process for this and other evils that afflict mankind; but the main trouble with each and all is that they touch only one side of the question and perhaps not even the

The abolition or mitigation of poverty is the greatest of all questions that confront mankind in these closing years of the 19th century of our Christian civilization.

The *Montreal Star* contains the following: "When the first despatches about the British Columbia floods were coming in, it was hoped by those having large interests in Pacific Coast enterprises that the reports would prove to be exaggerated. Unfortunately, British Columbia papers to hand, while showing a natural disposition to minimize the damage done, confirm the previous reports and show that the Province has experienced a serious disaster. It is an awful thing to have a river like the Fraser on the rampage. The British Columbians are plucky people, however, and know enough to get up when they are knocked down, and an action in which they will have the sympathy and support of their fellow Canadians. It will not be long until 'the great flood' will be as fully forgotten in British Columbia as 'the great fire' now in Chicago."

It may interest those who have taken an interest in Hon. Mr. Baker's labor bill to learn that a plan for referring labor-strike difference to a national board of arbitration has been formulated. Representative Kiefer, of Minnesota, a member of the Congressional labor committee. He will first present his measure to the committee before introducing it to the House. Mr. Kiefer's bill provides for the appointment by the President of three commissioners of arbitration. The commissioner of labor is made ex-officio member of the arbitration board. The Governor of a state in which a labor controversy occurs is also a member. The appeal for arbitration to the board can be made to the Governor by employers or employees. In the latter case the application must be in behalf of at least fifty employees of an organization having 1,000 members throughout the country. If the Governor is satisfied that a conflict exists which cannot be amicably settled he applies to the national board of arbitration to take charge of the question.

MANUFACTURES.

The *British Columbia Commercial Journal* is in receipt of several letters from well known and enterprising people who heartily endorse what it has from time to time said on the subject of the advisability, nay the absolute necessity, of establishing home manufactures in this city and Province. There are, we are assured, not a few people who are disposed to invest money in feasible enterprises; but, it is said, that the trouble is that many of the projects which have been presented have been those of mere speculators, who, having had the experience, have as their sole object the desire to exchange that experience for somebody's capital. To this end, then, inventive genius has been put extensively to work, the result being that in some cases so splendid a project have they presented that the exchange of the two important commodities involved has not infrequently been effected. The result, however, has been such as to block the way for many undertakings that had been better thought out and presented on a basis better calculated to secure success. But capital, after it has been bitten a time or two, begins to fight shy, determined to insist upon its right to consideration of a by no means secondary character. The only way nowadays in which a venture can be successfully floated is by holding out no expectations that there is any reasonable probability of being realized; by avoiding any extravagances either in the amount of capital demanded or of the plant and premises absolutely necessary to make the venture. It is very true that a concern on a limited scale cannot, on general principles, be worked as well as on large dimensions; but a comparatively small investment would be ample in most cases to make a start of almost any industry that is suitable to this Province and its conditions. Then, too, the personal demands of the individual who seeks to enlist financial assistance must be moderate. The comparatively high salaries which at one time were obtained and the bonuses either of stock or cash to promoters which once were in vogue are not now possible, while the record of the party concerned, no matter how meritorious his propositions may be, must be clear and unassailable.

Enterprise and economy in management are absolute requirements, and, these combined, there are not a few industries which might be cultivated and successfully built up. It must be remembered, too, that business will not voluntarily come in these days to any one or to any concern. It has to be sought out and solicited in every legitimate manner. The times must be kept up with, alike as to the cost and the quality of what is supplied, and a reputation of reliability and

excellence of product has to be built up and maintained. Procuring and holding a business are two different things, the first being utterly useless without the other. This is a condition that must be ever present with every one, whether in trade or industry, and this ought to be ever forcibly kept in mind. British Columbia holds one of the keys to the continent as well as to the islands of the Pacific and the continent of Asia. She has markets in both for what she can herself produce as well as for what she can make herself the medium of exchanging for others. Her opportunities are golden, and small as may be the beginnings of her industries and of her foreign trade, there is no knowing to what an extent they may increase. It may be remarked in conclusion that if some people would take half as much interest in their own business as in subjects that don't concern them, they might become millionaires.—*Commercial Journal.*

O'Kell & Morris have secured the services of Mr. H. Price, who at the International Exhibition held in London, England, last October, won the gold and silver medal for excellence of jams, jellies and marmalades.

In the big suit of Robert Croft, as trustee at Seattle for the Bank of British Columbia against Sutcliffe Baxter and others, for the foreclosure of four trust deeds and mortgages on about \$75,000 worth of real estate in King, Whatcom, Thurston and Skagit counties, Judge Langley, last week, gave the plaintiff a decree according to the prayer of the complaint. The judgment will be for almost \$50,000, principal and interest, on loans made to Baxter by the bank in the past two years.

The eastern papers have latterly been taking great interest in British Columbia matters not alone as regards the floods but the political contest which has for some time been progressing and is now almost concluded. The *Montreal Star* contains a portrait of Premier Davie and in its Vancouver correspondence thus refers to the administration of which he is the head: "The Government is winning golden opinions by the measures they are taking for the relief of the flood sufferers, as well as by the prompt manner in which relief steamers were sent to the scene of devastation by the turbid waters of the Fraser. On their record as plain, practical business men, who have understood the wants of the country and adapted themselves to its varying conditions the Davie Cabinet announce their determination to stand or fall. The prospects are that they will stand, though the Liberals profess to be very confident."

TO THE ELECTORS

—OF—

VICTORIA CITY
ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Owing to the large number of Voters on the list it will be quite impossible for us to see you personally, and we therefore take this means of addressing you, to respectfully request your support at the approaching Provincial Election for the return of four members to represent this City, which takes place on the 7th July, A. D. 1894, and will be held at the CITY MARKET.

If elected, we shall give our hearty support to the present Government, which has done so much to promote the general advancement and prosperity of the Province.

We shall also use every endeavor to secure such legislation as has for its object the further development of the Province, and of this City in particular; to so harmonize capital and labor as to make profitable employment for both; to assist the settlement of the agricultural districts by all legitimate means; to continue the present system of free non-sectarian education, and to aid the passage of all laws which will tend to ensure the liberty, happiness and general welfare of the people of this Province.

Trusting to be honored with your vote and support on election day.

We are,

Your obedient servants,

J. H. TURNER,

R. P. RITHET.

H. DALLAS HELMCKEN.

JOHN BRADEN.

FREE ON APPLICATION

By postal card or personally to 62 King's Road, a pamphlet entitled "The Great Salvation," as delineated in the Scriptures of Truth; helping the honest-hearted to return to the Apostolic faith.

The Chase Metallic Roof-Plate.

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY:

A Metallic Conducting Plate, covering the roof of the mouth.

Thinness and perfect adaptation of the same. The accuracy of adaptation to that portion of the alveolar ridge with which the rubber or celluloid comes in contact.

A plate when made by this method is much lighter than an all gold plate, hence more pleasing to the patient.

The metallic roof-plate cannot become detached from the rubber, as the peculiar construction renders it impossible.

It is one of the most cleanly, durable, comfortable and beautiful dentures ever devised.

The metallic plate can be reswaged in case of absorption or shrinkage of the mouth, thus saving the expense of new metal.

These plates can be fitted to any mouth, however irregular or ill shaped.

Enunciation is much better than when the roof of the mouth is covered by a rubber or celluloid plate.

Perfect conduction of heat and cold, thereby preventing inflammation of the mucous membrane.

The peculiar and original method of making these Plates renders it possible to give to the patient the advantages of both a Metallic and Rubber Plate at a price within the reach of all.

DR. A. C. WEST, DENTIST,

Adelphia Building cor. Government and Yates streets, Victoria, B. C.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

"Motion best means of cure."—Hoffman.

Massage.

DONALD F. MACDONALD,

Certified Medical and Surgical Masseuse, London, Eng., visits or receives patients at the

LEANDER SWIMMING AND ELECTRIC BATHS.

No. 32½ Fort Street.

W. J. HANNA,

Graduate U. S. College of Embalming, New York.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR and EMBALMER

Parlors 102 Douglas St.,

Telephone 498. Victoria, B. C.

W. G. FURNIVAL UPHOLSTERER.

Carpets cleaned, altered and relaid.

Lace Curtains and Blankets a specialty.

DUCK BUILDING, 58 BROAD ST, TEL. 540

Madame Pauline, 37 FORT STREET,

Tailor Made Gowns and Evening Dresses a Specialty.

Dagan's White Mountain Ice Cream

MR. HORACE DAGAN begs to announce to the public and his former patrons that he has resumed business at 112 View street, above Quadra, where he will be able to fill all orders, large or small, on short notice. Orders may be left at Franck's Grocery, corner of Fort and Quadra. Telephone 204.

Imperial Vinegar & Extracts Manufacture

Lemon, Vanilla, Strawberry, Raspberry and Pineapple.

Pure Malt and Whitewine Vinegars, Tomato Catsup and Sauce.

C. A. PHILLIPS,

No. 8 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

GEO. A. SHADE,

Boot & Shoe Maker.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE

99 DOUGLAS STREET.



JAMES MORRISON,

Ship-Smith,

Engine-Smith, Lock-Smith.

14 YATES ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

Scales repaired and adjusted, bought and sold. Weights supplied. Clothes Wringers repaired with new rollers, also bought and sold. Lawn Mowers and jobbing work of every description.

Orders Promptly Attended To.

T. M. Brayshaw, CARRIAGE BUILDER, ETC.

Vehicles of every description made to order. Repairs promptly attended to.

17 BROUGHTON ST., COR. CORDON ST.

Try Our +

EGG

LEMONADE
PHOSPHATE
COFFEE
CHOCOLATE

10 Cents.

Or a glass of

Hires Root Beer,

Ottawa Beer,

Raspberry Phosphate,

Strawberry Phosphate,

Orange Phosphate,

Blood Orange Phosphate,

Coffee and Cream,

Chocolate and Cream

Etc., Etc.

5 Cents.

—AT—

The Central Drug Store,

CLARENCE BLOCK,

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B. C.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

THE CHINESE MUST GO

Campbell, the Tailor

Defies competition, even from the Chinese.

HERE'S A LIST:

Summer Tweed Suits, \$20 and \$25
Old price, \$35 and \$38.

88 Government Street

E. D. LINES, General Scavenger, 112 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Geo. Munroe, 82 Douglas street; Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort; or Blair & Gordon, cor. Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MARSHALL,

Dress and Mantle Making

Rates reasonable.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

132 Vancouver Street.

Bargains!

1,000 pairs of Sample Shoes A
COST at 94 YATES STREET:

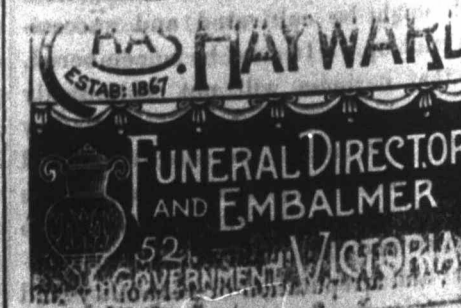
CAVIN BROS



JAMES FISHER ALBION MARBLE WORKS

73 FORT STREET.

Monuments, Copings, Etc. at reasonable prices. Designs on application.



MT. TOLMIE PARK.

The choicest and cheapest acreage in Victoria District.

Good soil, well drained, cleared, fenced and well watered; all within easy access of store, post office and school.

Stage to and from Mount Tolmie twice daily.

If you have never ascended to the summit of Mount Tolmie, you have missed the finest outlook on the Pacific coast.

For particulars about the valley land below and beyond the mountain,

—CALL ON—

Mount Tolmie Home Building Assoc'n, Ld.

J. H. BROWNLEE, Manager,
44 FORT STREET.

English Ginger Beer. English Ginger Beer

THORPE & CO.,

(LIMITED.)

Victoria.

Vancouver.

MINERAL WATER.

TELEPHONE 435.

P. O. BOX 175

Mexico will suffer a corn famine this year, unless rain falls soon.

Whenever a dealer is tempted by the falling off of his sales to be more liberal in extending his credits, he should carefully review the situation of the business in his neighborhood and ascertain whether there are not sufficient causes for the decrease in his sales other than what he may attribute to his extreme caution in crediting.

A new remedy for green aphid is reported in the *Ranch of North Yakima, Wash.*, as follows: Dissolve one pound of Gold Dust washing powder in a gallon of hot water, and then dilute with 10 or 12 gallons of cold water. A spray of this mixture is found to destroy the insects, while it leaves the trees in good condition.

SHORTHAND.—Pitman's System taught in 25 lessons. \$1 per lesson; Evening classes. Proficiency guaranteed. City references. Apply C. D. S., 62 John street, Rock Bay.

Of all the summer beverages for Table or general use, Cider is the most healthful, and SAVORY'S is the BEST, being made from home grown apples and perfectly pure. A splendid thing for picnics is a case of Savory's Champagne Cider. All the leading grocers keep it in stock. If your grocer should not have it, order direct from the maker.

W. J. SAVORY,
VICTORIA, B. C.

COUGH
COLDS
RHOUP } are cured by

Atwood's Cough Cure.

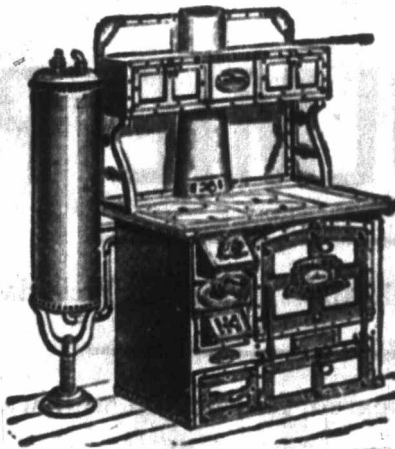
Numerous testimonials R. J. W. ATWOOD,
from Victorians. 68 Douglas St

NEW QUEBEC MAPLE SYRUP

ARRIVED. [Very Delicious.]

Falconer Vinegar and Pickle Works.

Telephone 473. Fort St., Victoria, B. C.



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

McLENNAN & McFEELY,
Corner Government and Johnson streets.

C. MORLEY,

P. O. BOX 366.

—Manufacturer of—

SODA WATER, LEMONADE
ETC., ETC.

No. 7 Waddington Alley

ARTHUR HOLMES,

CLOTHIER.

Suits for Boys and Youths.
Gents' Furnishings.

Hats. Gloves. Scarfs. Night Shirts. Etc.

78 YATES STREET.

THE HASTINGS ART STUDIO

) FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

Hastings, Manager. 56 Fort Street.

+2+

Washington is agitated over an alleged plot of anarchists to blow up the Capitol buildings.

Goodwin & Swift, railroad contractors and promoters, of New York, have failed, with liabilities of nearly \$750,000.

The U. S. Senate amendments as adopted places a duty of 40 cents a ton on coal and shale, and 15 cents a ton on coal black or culm.

In a paper read at the Colonial Institute in London recently, Bishop Selwyn advocated the extension of British protection to western Pacific islands.

A by-law has been presented in Hamilton to compel the street railway company to provide shelters for the motormen. If the company fails to do so the city may provide the shelters and tax the company for the expense.

Isn't it rather a remarkable trait in the average business character that when approached on the subject of advertising in a trade journal, he thinks you can do him no good; but when the smallest item reflecting on his business appears, he lets out a lionine roar about his business being injured. His motto is: Consistency is the virtue of fools.

DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS, Late of London, Eng., has come to reside in Victoria, and has opened an office at 91 Pandora street. He has for twenty-five years been engaged in general family and obstetric practice, with considerable experience in diseases of children. He also gives special attention to diseases of the chest and stomach.

DR. WILLIAMS had several years' practical experience in one of the largest hospitals in London, and is a DOCTOR OF MEDICINE of the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. He has been for many years a Member of the PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, a Member of the BRITISH HOMOEOPATHIC SOCIETY and a Fellow of the BRITISH GYNÆCOLOGICAL SOCIETY. He has thus had extensive experience in both the old and new systems of medical treatment.

DR. WILLIAMS may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence, 91 Pandora street, city.

In Union

there is Strength.

Take away a stone from a foundation and it is weakened; a picket from a fence gives it an ill appearance, the vacancy destroys its symmetry and the void is at once apparent. A hole the size of a pinhead in a kitchen utensil detracts from its usefulness, and a spoke from the wheel of a vehicle at once causes comment. It is the same with the mouth of a human being. An absent tooth gives the mouth the appearance of "an aching void." The symmetry is forever gone, the features are distorted, and already the process of decay has begun. In time other teeth "go by the board," and then succeeds a row of blackened and disfigured stumps. Crown and bridge work is a specialty in dental science, and of which Dr. H. B. Findley is a master. By these processes the mouth is made whole, decay of teeth arrested and the features restored to their original appearance.

"Dr. Findley fills

Teeth Without Pain."

Office: Rooms 1 and 2, 86 1/2 Government st.

The Victoria Ice Cream Factory,

38 Vancouver Street, cor. Collinson.

L. ACTON, propr., (successor to R. Lewtas & Son.) All orders of one quart and upwards packed in ice and delivered to any part of the city. Orders may be left at Fell & Co's. Telephone 94. The trade supplied.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS,

141 YATES ST. opp. Steam Laundry. Telephone 200.

The Largest Dyeing and Cleaning Establishment in the Province. Ladies' and Gents' Garments of all descriptions cleaned or dyed, and pressed equal to new. Gents' clothing neatly repaired. Dry cleaning a specialty.

HEARNS, McCANN & RENFREW, - Proprietors.

House Cleaning Season.

Go to **JOSEPH SEARS,** 114 Yates St.

For Painting, Papering and Kalsomining.

Frank Campbell

* P. O. BOX 108.

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

Globe Restaurant,

42 YATES STREET.

Hot and Cold Lunch 25cts. 21 Meal Tickets \$4.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS. MRS. WHITE, Propr.

VICTORIA ICE COMPANY,

James Baker, Manager, Telephone 166.

65 PEMBROKE STREET.

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.

A Full range of : : :

MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' SUMMER SUITS TO HAND.

Big Reduction in Prices. Call and Examine.

The Golden Rule Clothing Store,

W. J. JEFFREE.

KINNAIRD, THE CASH TAILOR

See our \$20 Suits and
\$5 Pantings.

46 JOHNSON ST.

THOMAS ROARKE, General Job Printer

AND

Rubber Stamp Manufacturer,

ROOMS 1 AND 2,

Williams Block, BROAD ST.

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

Dr. A. A. HUMBER, Dentist, 93¹ DOUGLAS ST.,
Next to
Odd Fellows' Hall.

Gas Ether given for painless extraction of teeth. All work guaranteed. Crown and Bridge work a specialty. The most modern appliances used. Telephone 527.

RICHARD BRAY,

Livery, Boarding and Hack Stables,

BOARDING HORSES A SPECIALTY.

109 Johnson St, Victoria. Telephone 182.

IDEAL PROVISION STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hams, Bacon, Etc., and all kinds of Dairy Produce.

64 FORT ST., - - - VICTORIA, B. C.

W. Blakie, Manager.

DELMONICO HOTEL

107 & 109 Government St.

WELL VENTILATED THROUGHOUT
ROOMS TO RENT AT REASONABLE RATES

CHOICE WINES and LIQUORS AT THE BEST PRICES

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.

Just Arrived!

Our new line of Vicunas, Wo
steds, Scotch Tweeds, Trous
ings, etc., direct from Glasgo
Prices are right. Call and in
spect the new arrivals.

T. W. WALKER & CO

22 Trounce Avenue.

Gents' clothes cleaned and
paired in first class style.

WM. NEAL,

Chimney Sweeping.

Grates Set and Defective Flues Fixed, Etc.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Address: 32 QUADRA ST.

Victoria Steam Laundry

Laundry Work of all descrip
tions executed in the best
possible style.

Shirts,
Collars, 152 YATES STREET

Cuffs, Telephone 172

Flannels,
Silks,

Curtains,
Blankets of all kinds

Goods called for and delivered free.