

THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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

VOL. II., No. 46.

VICTORIA, B. C., AUGUST 26, 1893.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM

TALES OF THE TOWN.

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

OWING no doubt to the close proximity of the United States boundary line and the difficulties attendant upon bringing offenders to account, legally or otherwise, numerous offences against the law and against good morals, too, are committed with comparative impunity, although the tongue of scandal wags in its own quiet way in the inner circles. But the opportunity that exists for the commission of the offence also opens the door to the professional scandal-monger and allows him to dip his pen into gall and publish to the world through the coast papers what he would not dare to do at home, even were the *media* available—which fortunately there are not—for the circulation of their stories, which are often furnished on the merest thread of fact.

Victoria is also cursed with a large number of scandal-mongers, registered and in practice, to whom even the domestic circle is not too sacred for violation. During the present week particularly the tongues of these serpents have been hissing; they have hinted that so-and-so was unfaithful to his or her marriage vows; that if the sins of certain young ladies were written upon their foreheads veils of exceedingly thick material would become fashionable, and so on. So far as I can learn, based upon most diligent inquiry, proof of these assertions is lacking in nearly every instance. The case of a married man who was reported to have ruined a young woman really does appear to pos-

sess the necessary ingredient of truth; but the other rumors are without foundation, and were evidently set afloat to gratify the vitiated taste of the scandal-monger. It may occur to many that there is ample room for the machinery of the law to be set in operation both as regards the newspaper correspondent who telegraphs lies to his paper and the slanderer who ruins the character of his neighbor by circulating untruthful reports.

One can scarcely wonder at the occurrence of accidents like that which befel the ship *Victoria*, when the average capacity for blundering by officers in charge is taken into account. The *War* spite steplechased a rock; the *Amphion* tried the climbing racket also; the *Howe* came to grief, and numerous other "accidents" have happened, for which the long suffering British taxpayer has been called upon to foot the bill. In nearly every case the officers in command escape on some technicality or other, so that it would seem courts martial are very similar to civil courts where one gets plenty of technicality and law, but such a thing as justice is unheard of.

I am led to reflect thus from the attempted manoeuvres at Esquimalt the other evening, when hundreds like myself went down, not to see what was to be done, but what could be done. Esquimalt was supposed to be attacked; taken by surprise; the war vessels were to show what they were capable of doing in an emergency, should a foe present himself at our gates. This was all to be done under

cover of darkness. Somehow suspicion was to be aroused; the vessels would at once be on the alert; the enemy would be detected and scattered to the winds.

But those interested in this little bit of mimic warfare forgot the moon; and she declined to be dictated to even by the representatives of Britain's maritime majesty. The consequence was that the attacking torpedo boats could be seen outside the harbor long before any search lights were directed on them. Now who but a British officer would think of carrying on such manoeuvres on a night like Tuesday? Or who but a British officer would think of taking a number of battleships by surprise on a night clearer than midday? The idea is preposterous in the extreme, and was simply an illustration of the complete absence of foresight and calculation that is sometimes exhibited in important cases by people holding responsible positions.

The invincibles had just filed out on the lacrosse grounds for Saturday's great match, when an enthusiastic Vancouverite offered me five to two on the first game. I took the wager, subsequently pocketing the money, and offering him ten to one on the second game, but he declined. My faith, as after events proved, was not misplaced; the boys were game, and full of it. But to say they played all round the Vancouver team would be unjust to both. The latter put up probably the best game they have played for some years. Indeed the play was so smooth on both sides that at times home sympathies were for-

gotten and both teams received vigorous applause as either one exhibited some more than usually good play. As a matter of fact it was generally remarked that such a gallant, true sport-loving crowd is a rarity anywhere as was at Caledonia grounds last Saturday.

A pleasurable feature of the day was the appearance of Billy Cullin, Victoria's veteran and reliable goal, between the flags. Then there were Frank and Charlie, both rattling good boys, and lacrosse players every inch. At one period of the game Frank sailed in with his check, got the ball away, as he always does; it came along in a pass to Charley, and Billy almost in the same pass secured it and sent it whizzing back on the Vancouver defence. The play was short, but very quick and pretty, eliciting from an enthusiast in the crowd the expression "Hurrah for the Cullin family."

It is not necessary here to particularise the several games, or the individual playing; the boys one and all distinguished themselves. A marked characteristic of the day was the entire absence of any roughness, notwithstanding the fact that the checking was both hard and close. "Bony" Suckling, who has been the chief of Vancouver's rough players, distinguished himself by some remarkably clean and clever head work, quick running and throwing just at the right time. In fact it may be said that Vancouver showed team training that was a pleasure to see put into effect. Dave Smith is light but quick, something like our Bob Frost, though not so clever a man with the stick. Quigley, Swift, Quann, Ralph, Myers and Campbell all did excellent work, their only difficulty being that they had to contend with men beautifully trained and equal in every respect to

their training. Of our own men, there is but little to be said. Archie Macnaughton, Ross Eckardt, Harry Morton, the Cullin boys, Blight, Tite and Ketchum, are names that speak volumes. Archie was always there; cool and off handed as though at home; Ross is a hard checker and put up a great game; Frank Cullin, the "thrashing machine," but one with a lot of common sense and science, and Charley ditto; Pete Blight, who will check a cyclone if he is put on to it; George Tite, ever reliable, conscientious and hard working; Ketchum, active and calculating; Frost, a dangerous man to the other side if he gets the least shot on goal; Belfry, quick, brilliant, good-natured and right on to business; Clark, painstaking and earnest, and Billy Cullin always on deck when wanted, and the other side knows it, too.

A suggestion was thrown out in the *Colonist* the other day to give these boys some souvenir of this their last and most brilliant season, and I hope the hint has been warmly taken up. It is the encouragement of manly sports like these that give a healthiness and tone to things in general in the community, and apart from that fact, it would show a spirit very much wanting in generosity, and most unlike the people of Victoria if these boys are allowed to disperse without some token of appreciation on the part of Victorians.

While on the subject of lacrosse, I would respectfully suggest that the Victoria players during the match to-day with the New Westminster club, exercise due care so that none of the members of the visiting team may be injured. In the case of the Vancouver game this precaution was unnecessary for the Terminal City players take their medicine like men; not so, however, with the Westminster people, they

squeal when hurt, and resort to the law for redress. It is suggested by "a lover of the national game" that it would be a fitting recognition of the prowess of Westminster lacrosse players to provide them with wet nurses, and all the other conveniences found in a well conducted lying-in hospital. All of which is said with due regard for the sensitive, lady-like feelings of the innocent lambs who compose the lacrosse club of New Westminster.

"What in the world is the reason that you doctors don't advertise?" asked a well known business man of a physician, equally well known. "Well," said the doctor in an aggrieved tone, "I have often been asked that question, and I will tell you all about it. The truth is that there is a superstition called 'professional dignity' which stands in our way. We see a good many doctors advertise, and we know they effect cures and make much more money than we do, and are, in fact, just as competent and just as well educated; but you see they are called 'quacks' in our category, and we are forbidden to do as they do."

"But still you do advertise in certain ways, although you do not use printers' ink," urged the business man. "I have frequently been present at accidents, and I never yet knew a time when some physician didn't go to a telephone and ask some questions in which he used his own name with all the frequency that the law allows, so that the crowd could hear it. Then you give parties and musicales and all sorts of things, in order to enlarge your list of acquaintances, and thereby get more business. Why not come right out and tell the people what you know and what you can do? If you have especial ability in any particular line, and can do good for suffering mortality, it is your duty to let the people know

about it, and at the same time you will not only do suffering mankind a favor, but you will be adding to your reputation and your revenue. This idea that advertising is 'unprofessional' is all nonsense, if you can only see it in the light by which it is illumined for the laity. Just think of this a few minutes if it isn't 'unprofessional' to think, and I think you will agree with me." The business man then walked away to do some advertising for himself, and the doctor went to his office to wonder why he was not permitted to use the same means for obtaining business that are used by other swimmers in the stream of time.

The daily newspapers chronicle the sudden disappearance of J. W. Prentice, late bookkeeper for the British Columbia Cattle Company. Prentice came here some time ago, and as he was a good living young man and read good books, his employers placed every trust in him. How far he was worthy of the trust reposed in him his defalcations is a complete answer. In church matters Prentice took a very prominent part, and the earnestness of his prayers was sufficient to melt the heart of the most unrepentant sinner. Outside of working hours this good living young man, who read good books, devoted much of his time to the work of bringing his down-fallen brethren to drink of the waters of life freely. In the choir his voice was heard above all others, as he bellowed forth hymns and anthems. Prentice deceived his employers, but he did not draw the wool over the eyes of many of those with whom he came in contact. More than one suspected that his religion was a mask, consequently the operations of the arrant young hypocrite were not so extensive as they might have been under other circumstances.

Although Prentice succeeded in

victimizing one or two, it must not be concluded that the field for the operations of the "good living young man," is as wide as what it was years ago. The fact of so-called Christian people flaunting their religion in your face at all times and in all sorts of places has come to be regarded as the true mark of the scoundrel. The pure religion is ennobling and beautiful, and he who in all sincerity practices the teachings of our Lord and Master must necessarily be a superior person, but "good living young men" of the Prentice stamp, who make a physis of religion, are in these days, worthy subjects of suspicion. The good man proclaims not his virtues from the house-tops, but rather prays in the solitude of his own chamber.

How different persons "pop the momentous question" is a fascinating subject for both sexes. A great many men can flirt, but are completely distraught in the presence of the girl they really love. Charles W. Brewster, in his book "Rambles About Portsmouth" relates the following curious proposal of marriage. The couple, who had been keeping company sufficiently close and long that all the neighborhood were prepared for the announcement of their engagement, were in church, and he handed her a Bible, on the fly-leaf of which he had pencilled the fifth verse of the second epistle of St. John :

"And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another."

She, after looking over its pages, handed him the book back, pointing to the following, the 16th verse in the first chapter of Ruth :

"Whither thou goest, I will go ; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge ; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest, will I die, and

there will I be buried ; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee from me."

Rather a novel form of proposal, was it not ?

A widower was once complaining to the widow he subsequently married of his tribulations, when she demurely observed :

"You should marry again." To which he responded :

"Oh, I am getting too old ; no one would have me." Whereupon, she said :

"Oh, I don't think that," when he boldly asked her if she would marry him, and she replying in the affirmative, they were married the next day.

Woman should always be prepared for an emergency. The following advice, which is given by a well-known society woman who travels a great deal, should be read with interest by those who contemplate a visit east this fall. She says women should wear their best underclothing while on the cars. "Never mind if they do get soiled," she says. "I have known of the most flagrant cases of neglect, during railroad accidents, of people whose underwear looked as though they might be poor. This is a shameful fact, but the people who pick up the wounded after a wreck are intensely human. Many of them do not propose to open their homes to sufferers unless they are paid for it. They judge of the ability of people to pay largely by their underwear, as the outside garb of most well-to-do people is more or less the same in these days." The idea of arraying one's self with a view to accidents when starting out on a journey is, perhaps, likely to suggest useless forebodings, and this advice is likely to engender a pessimism regarding the character of one's fellow men, but it may be worth heeding.

PERE GRINATOR.

Read THE HOME JOURNAL

THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY AT VICTORIA, B. C.
SUBSCRIPTION - - \$1.00 PER YEAR.
Advertising Rates on Application.

Address all communications to
THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL,
Victoria, B. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1893.

SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

UNCLE SAM'S salary list amounts to \$90,000,000.

THE cholera is raging in Moscow. It is carrying the Romanoff.

OWING to the smoky chimneys a man can afford a new soot every day.

THERE are 438 languages in Africa. The African tongue Congo very fast.

It is estimated that three thousand marriages are daily performed throughout the world.

WANDERING bicycle riders have lately caused a vast increase in the business of wayside inns.

THEFT is severely punished in Borneo. The left hand of the rogue is cut off at the wrist.

"MONEY talks," says the proverb. Of course it does. Did you ever notice the Queen on the coin.

AN Arab had his teeth all knocked out by a Chicago policeman. He now talks gum Arabic.

FLYING foxes are rapidly multiplying in Australia, and it is feared they will soon become as much of a pest as the rabbits.

THE workingman can now buy a tin dinner pail very cheap—but what is the use of a dinner pail when one has no job to tote it to?

A NEW telephone transmits a whisper to a distance of 500 miles,

and a keen ear, if familiar with the speaker, can recognize the voice.

BISHOP TURNER declares that Adam was a colored man. If that is the case, the apple story will have to give way to the water-melon.

THE pelican's pouch makes a fine article of leather, and is used for a receptacle for tobacco. Tobacco kept in it continues moist for a long time.

W. H. ELLIS' Invincibles are likely to make a tour of the East next month. They will show the effete Easterners how lacrosse should be played.

THE souvenir spoon fad is about over. Some shops are giving them away as ads. There are some youthful souvenir "spoons," the memory of which one would not take \$1,000 for.

THE author of "My Sweetheart's the Man in the Moon" and "Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow-wow" is in jail in New York for confirmed drunkenness. He has been driven to it.

It's all right to speak of potatoes as bog oranges and Irish lemons, but when one comes to buy them the laugh is on the other side. The *Murphyus vulgaris* is getting to be a pretty aristocratic fruit nowadays.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Rhea is expected to return to America Aug. 27.

Cora Strong has signed with Vernona Jarbeau's company.

Ether Lyons has signed for the leading part in Paul Kauvar.

The season of Lady Windermere's Fan will begin October 2 in Chicago.

Bernard Dyllyn will play the Italian role next season with the Rainmaker.

LAST CHAMPIONSHIP

LACROSSE MATCH

Westminster

vs.

Victoria.

AT CALEDONIA PARK, ON
Saturday, August 26th.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, and Admiral Stephenson, C. B., of H. M. Fleet.

DELMONICO HOTEL

107 & 109 Government St.

WELL VENTILATED THROUGHOUT.

ROOMS TO RENT AT REASONABLE RATES

CHOICE WINES and LIQUORS AT THE BAR

PETRIE & JACKSON

PROPRIETORS.

CHICAGO + CANDY

➤+* FACTORY.*+◀

-:-: Fine Confectionery. -:-:

Foreign and Domestic Fruits.

::: :: Ice Cream Parlor. ::: :::

G. A. McCULLOCH,

30 Government Street.

Arrangements are being made for the appearance of the Beasey children at The Victoria.

Just before playing, Paderewski limbers his fingers by holding them for some minutes in warm water,

Pennock & Lowe have opened up in Jackson & Mylius' old stock stand with a first-class stock of jewellery and silverware. The members of the new firm are popular and should build up a big trade.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Miss Leah Phillips is visiting in Seattle.

Mr. T. J. Jones, L.D.S., and Mrs. Jones, have returned from Europe.

Two well known young merchants are going to join the ranks of the benedicts the first week in September.

Harry Moody, has returned to the Philadelphia Dental College, where he will complete his studies in dentistry.

It is stated that a young Hebrew merchant will soon be wed to a young lady well-known in Hebrew society circles.

Miss Flossie Hayward, is preparing to leave for Toronto next month, where she intends spending the winter with friends.

Mr. F. W. Nolte, the optician, has returned with his wife from a pleasure trip to St. Louis, Chicago and other American cities.

Madame Harriet Buck, a native of Paris, and wife of the new vocal teacher, W. E. Buck, has already started her French classes at 53 Vancouver street.

Miss McCandlish has returned from a visit to Nanaimo, and vicinity, whither she went with her brother trusting that the change would benefit his health.

A quiet family wedding has been announced for next week. Of the high contracting parties the gentleman recently came here from Plymouth, Eng., while the young lady is a native of Victoria.

The Arion Club will hold the first of their winter series in the Institute Hall on Wednesday evening, September 27. During the winter season the club will give concerts, to which only members and their friends will be admitted

GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

The only store in the city where you can secure a first-class outfit. :- :- :- :-
CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES. :- :- :- :-

Telephone Call 563. 35 & 37 Johnson Street

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

THE LATEST Fine line of FANCY SUMMER VESTS just to hand.
50 DOZ. REGATTA and PRINT SHIRTS reduced to 75 cts each

B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
97 JOHNSON STREET.

The associate membership is at present limited to seventy-five, each of whom receives four tickets of admission to each concert.

Mr. Charles E. Jones, of the People's Pharmacy, and Mr. C. A. Goffin, of the Bank of British Columbia, have returned from a pleasant outing up to Port Neville. They made the trip up on the Comox, of the Union Steamship line, and speak highly of the scenery all along the route. It is suggested that this trip possesses many advantages to business men, inasmuch as the time consumed in making it does not cut much of a figure. The points of interest are numerous, and when better known should attract tourists from not only the Province but the United States.

Messrs. Kingham & Minor, jewellers, have dissolved, Mr. Minor retiring. Mr. J. Kingham continues under the style of J. Kingham & Co. The old premises, 49 Government street, has been thoroughly renovated, and a new stock of attractive goods has been received.

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MR. GEORGE PAULINE

(Organist Christ Church Cathedral.)

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Music furnished for Balls, Parties, Etc. Quartette or Full Orchestra.

TERMS MODERATE.

9 LABOUCHERE STREET
OR WAITT'S MUSIC STORE.

PIANO AND ORGAN

I am prepared to receive pupils for musical instruction both on piano and organ at the studio

93 1/2 DOUGLAS STREET.

G. J. BURNETT,
Organist of St. Andrew's Church.

Victoria School of Music

115 VIEW STREET,

Lessons Given in the Following Subjects:

Singing, Piano, Violin,
Organ Harmony,
Elocution.

For Terms Apply to

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

Madame Laird :- :- :- :-

—TEACHER OF—

VOCAL MUSIC

In all its branches.
Sacred Music a specialty.

161 VANCOUVER ST., cor. Pandora Avenue.

ONSHIP
MATCH

Victoria.
PARK, ON
ust 26th.

hed patronage
enant-Governor
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HOTEL

iment St.

THROUGHOUT.

ASONABLE RATES

ORS AT THE BAR

ACKSON

RS.

CANDY
RY. *+<

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Parlor. :-:- :-:-

LOOH,

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

RIBBONS, ETC.

Satins and gros-grains are among the strongest staples.

Moires and taffetas are regarded with favor for the coming season.

White satin ribbons are beginning to share the popularity of black. It is predicted that the tartans will be in high favor again next winter.

Satin edge faille is selling well. Some of these in shaded effects are exceedingly rich and handsome.

Velvet ribbons, in all widths and all the leading shades, will be a prominent feature in the fall trade.

Shaded ombres and soft serge ribbons in shot effects are prime favorites for millinery use. Shot effects are good in all weaves.

All satin-faced styles are in high favor, double-face satin of good quality especially so; also satin duchesse and gros-grain, plain and with satin stripes.

Black moire—which never goes entirely out of fashion in Paris—is used in wide ribbons for ruches and collarettes edged with rows of jet spangles. A single full ruche of moire ribbon, or one with double capes below it reaching to the tips of the shoulders, is a Parisian finish for toilettes of almost any color.

DRESS SILKS, VELVETS, ETC.

Moire antique of good quality is thought well of for the winter.

A new silk crepon of a very crinkled surface is called "sable."

Small figured satin and faille Francaise brocades are Paris favorites.

"Regence" is the name of a soft, uncrushable silk, just now very popular in Paris.

It looks now as though faille Francaise might follow the satin rage, as a natural sequence.

Sweet pea is the present rage in flowers, and silk manufacturers should seize upon the idea for a design.

The *American Silk Journal* thinks that "satin antique," a heavy rich material, not heretofore especially popular, will probably share the favor of all-satin surfaces in the fall.

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.

First.—The improved quality of the bread.

Second.—The largely increased amount of bread obtained.

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.

Ogilvie Milling Company, Winnipeg.

SPECTACLES.

If your eyes are weak, you should have them looked after at once. We carry the finest lines of gold, silver and steel spectacles and eye glasses of every description to be had in the market, and, with our long practical experience, we are able to fit the most complicated case of defective vision, except when the eyes require to be operated upon by a physician.

We also have a fine line of colored spectacles and eyeglasses suitable for use in the sun.

When you require a pair of spectacles or eyeglasses, we solicit a call.

Our prices are reasonable.

DAVIDSON BROTHERS,

THE LEADING

Goldsmiths, Watchmakers and Opticians

54 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

POINT * COMFORT * HOTEL

MAYNE ISLAND, B. C.

This Hotel is sheltered from all winds but that from the northwest, chiefly a summer wind, thus tempering the heat of the summer months, and making it what it should be, a pleasure to live. To the south of the hotel, and very close to it, is a small crescent bay with sandy beach, a children's paradise, where the little ones can disport themselves immediately in sight of their guardians on the hotel verandahs.

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.

Ample accommodation will be provided for recreative amusements such as lawn tennis courts, archery, lacrosse and cricket fields, and other kindred games.

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

Another very important and desirable feature will be warm sheltered sea baths for invalids and those who from delicate health are unable to endure the exposure of bathing in the open air.

It may also be mentioned that on the property is a mineral spring, the water of which contains a large percentage of iron constituting a natural tonic especially beneficial to the system requiring toning or invigorating.

Warm Sea Water baths, Fresh and Salt Water Baths (hot and cold) will be found in the hotel.

For all information, apply to the offices of the Company,

A. W. TAYLOR & CO., Trounce Ave., Victoria.

THE UNIT OF VALUE IN ALL TRADE.

The *Engineering Magazine* for August contains an able article by Mr. Edward Atkinson dealing with the unit of value and the mechanism of banking or exchange, of which we give the principal points "Modern trade and commerce is an exchange of services or of products for mutual gain or benefit. Very few men now consume any great part of their own product. Division of labor exists because a more abundant supply of goods can be made when each nation, each section, each state, each community, and, finally, each man or woman, works upon a special product to which climate, soil, conditions, and special personal skill or aptitude are most fully adapted. Each then produces more goods of one kind than each can consume. This makes *supply*. Each then wants some part of the product of many neighbors. That makes *demand*. All men are neighbors; all states and nations are interdependent. The science of the engineer has converted distance into a mere fraction of a cent a ton per mile. The day's work of a mechanic upon the seaboard covers the cost of moving his year's supply of bread and meat a thousand miles. The western farm a thousand miles or more away is next door to the eastern workshop, and it often costs an eastern workman more to move a barrel of flour to his house from the railway station to which it has been brought than it did to get it to the station from the far-away western farm. This year eleven to twelve tons of food, fuel, fibre or fabric will be moved 112 miles over the railways of this country for every man, woman and child in it. The cost of this service to each one will be \$10 or a little more. Each year for many years the quantity has increased greatly, and the distance but little, while the price of the service has diminished. If a pair of horses in steady work for 300 days in the year could move two tons sixteen miles a day, then it would take seven pairs of horses for each fifty persons to do the work of the railways at twelve tons, 112 miles each. That would require the work of over 18,000,000 horses to provide the people of this country with the food, fuel, fibres and fabrics now moved for them by the railways of the United States at a charge of \$10 each, or a fraction more.

The distance is measured in miles—the price of the service is measured in dollars. What is a dollar? It is a coin made either of gold or of silver. A coin is a piece of silver or gold made in the shape of a flat disk and stamped by the government in order to certify its weight and quality. The silver dollar weighs 412½ grains—nine-tenths pure silver, one-tenth alloy. The gold dollar weighs 25 8-10 grains—nine-tenths pure gold, one-tenth alloy. The grain is the common unit of weight; which dollar is the unit of value? The answer is in the law of the land. The statutes of the United States provide that the gold dollar is the unit of value. There can be but one unit."

The international commerce of the world consists of sales and purchases made by individuals in each country. When a sale of goods is made, the vendor buys the money. When a purchase is made, the vendee sells money. The specific kind of money in each State, country or nation may be legal-tender paper money or promises to pay, legal-tender silver money or legal-tender gold money. But when the remittance is to be made from one country to another, each

kind of money must be converted into that kind which passes current the world over without any act of legal-tender.

There is but one kind of money which meets this condition, and that is money made of gold, or gold itself. It follows that, without acts of legal-tender, or in spite of them, without legislation or in spite of it, without international agreement, but by a process of natural selection, a given weight of gold has become the standard or unit of value in the world's commerce. It matters not whether the gold is made into coin or not; coins are estimated or valued or may be exchanged one for another only at the ratio of pure gold in each one. Certified gold bars or ingots serve the same purpose in making international remittances, and are often preferred. The higher law of commerce, laid deep in human nature, has established gold and gold only as the unit or standard of value. This fact must be recognized in all monetary legislation in every state or nation that takes part in international commerce, and its own unit of value must be adjusted to this fact and to this condition. "It is a condition and not a theory." The welfare and prosperity of this country depend in great measure upon the recognition of this condition, because we produce more food than we can consume, more fibres than we can spin, more oil than we can burn, and we are tending to produce more iron than we can use.

15 to 20 p. c. of the product of our farms is exported varying year by year with the supply and demand. Under these conditions it is necessary for us to maintain our present unit of value, the dollar made of gold, because all our exports are valued at the standard of gold, especially because our largest customer is Great Britain, where the standard or mint of value is the pound sterling. In 1892 our total exports were valued at a little over \$1,000,000,000, of which Great Britain bought in value over \$500,000,000.

The coin which corresponds to a pound sterling, when of full weight, is named a "sovereign," weighing 123 270 grains, 11-12 fine, and containing 113.0016 grains of pure gold. The unit of value of the United States is therefore 23.21997 grains of pure gold. The unit of value of Great Britain is therefore 113.0016 grains of pure gold. The ratio of one dollar to one sovereign is 1 to 4.866. The ratio of each grain of gold in either in 1 to 1. This valuation or estimation cannot be changed by statute, treaty or agreement. The effort of the advocates of a bimetallic treaty of legal-tender and of the advocates of the free coinage of silver dollars of full legal-tender is to alter these facts and conditions by legislation. An act of legal-tender works by force. Under an act of legal-tender the effort is made to force a seller of goods to accept a kind of money which may or may not contain the elements of its own value in its own substance. Gold is worth as much—that is to say, is valued as highly—after it is melted as it is in the coin. Silver dollars will not buy as much in the world's markets after they are melted as they purport to be worth in the coin. They circulate in our own country at a parity only because they can be converted into gold at their nominal and not at their true ratio.

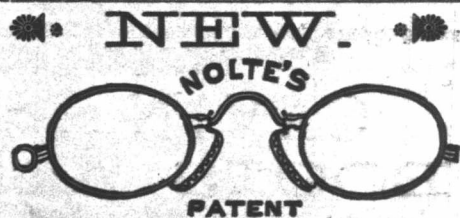
The ratio of weight is one grain of gold in a gold dollar to sixteen grains of silver in a silver dollar, but the gold in a gold dollar will now buy nearly twice as many grains of silver in bullion as are to be found in the silver dollar. What shall be our permanent unit of value? There can be but one; the very name is single. It is not possible to think of two units or of duality in a unit."

Mr. Atkinson next speaks of the silver craze as a rebellion against common sense and clearly shows that the silver dollar is not a unit of value. He also shows that the great volume of exchanges is conducted by the issue of bills of exchange or drafts, sometimes on demand, often drawn payable at a future date. These drafts or notes promising deferred

payment are the representative or symbol of the products passing from the producer to the consumer. These instruments of exchange or titles to money are the subjects of discount and are dealt in by banks and bankers. It will also be observed that a very small part of the traffic of the country is conducted by the use of bank notes, government notes, or coin. Very little gold coin is ever seen in circulation, its true place is in the bank reserves as a basis of credit. At times there is a pressure upon the reserve. When this occurs within or among the banks themselves, relief has been found in the issue of Clearing House certificates. What occurs is this: While some banks have large reserves of lawful money, more than they need to sustain their own daily obligations, others have ample resources falling due at a later date, but not at once available. Then the banks combine. Each bank needing aid to meet its daily obligations places in the hands of a committee its securities of undoubted character available or payable at a future date; upon these securities the clearing house certificates are issued at the ratio of seventy-five per cent. of the value of the securities pledged by each bank under the guarantee of all the combined banks in the association. These certificates pass as money in the settlement of bank balances; they are held to the standard of redemption in lawful money; the gold itself is not wanted in any of these transactions; what is required is an instrument of credit tied to the standard of redemption in gold and backed by the reserves of all the banks combined in that association. If the draft on reserves becomes general and a semi-panic ensues, the emergency is met by the combined banks each supporting the other. If it goes so far as to reduce or imperil the joint reserve, then the credit extended by the banks to the community is cut down, trade suffers, buyers and sellers are kept apart merely because the mechanism of exchange is disordered, as it is now. At the present time the country is full of the elements of wealth and welfare; real capital is abundant; labor has been fully employed at the highest rate of wages. The world needs all that we have to spare. Only the mechanism of exchange is disturbed by distrust."

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