

THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

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

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VICTORIA, B. C., OCTOBER 15, 1892.

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TALES OF THE TOWN.

THE question of establishing a university in Victoria is likely to arise again before long. When the matter was discussed some time ago, I pronounced myself in favor of the scheme, and, as yet, I have had no reason to change my mind. With the opponents of a university, I agree that a college education does not always make the man, but I do contend that, all things being equal, the university graduate stands the best chance of coming to the front. A friend of mine, who is opposed to the establishment of a university, pointed out to me the other day that the most lamentable failure as a newspaper reporter in this city was to be found in the person of a conceited young man who claims to have graduated from an Old Country university. This I had to admit, but my admission was qualified with the statement that the only proof we had that this disgusting young boaster had ever graduated was furnished by his own statement, and he being an atrocious liar, egotist and, withal, an ill-conditioned creature, who was despised by his associates, the chances were that he never graduated at all, but might have been "ploughed," or, as they say on this continent, "plucked."

The inference to be drawn from recent remarks of the London *Telegraph* is that it is wholly beyond power to tell what influence a university education will have upon the coming leaders of mankind, and it is difficult to foresee whether a boy, who at school exhibits some talent and much worthiness of character, will make his way either to affluence or to celebrity in the world. Sir John A. Macdonald, the most illustrious statesman Canada has ever produced, had only a grammar school education, but he had brains along with it. Abraham Lincoln received the barest trace of a regular education. He learned to read, however, and, as books were scarce, he thoroughly digested the few he could obtain. At the age of nine and twenty, he began the study of law, and eventually became Chief Magistrate of the United States. Benjamin Franklin, the greatest of all Americans, had for all scholastic education one single year's tuition in a primary school, and after his father had unsuccessfully tried to bring him up to his own trade of candle-making and to that of a butler, he apprenticed young Benjamin to a printer. Yet this poor lad, who assuredly owed nothing to a university, was destined to be one of the most conspicuous natural philosophers of the eighteenth century, an Ambassador, one of the founders of the liberties of his country, and in all respects a veritable leader

of mankind. Another distinguished American, Horace Greeley, the son of a New Hampshire farmer, commenced his active life as an apprentice to a printer. Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known under his pseudonym of Mark Twain, was assuredly not a college graduate. In his childhood he picked up some meagre education at a common school, and at thirteen he began to learn the trade of a compositor, which in early youth he varied by working as a pilot on board a Mississippi steamer. Henry George, the great writer and philosopher, is by trade a printer, and wrote "Progress and Poverty," while working at the "case" in San Francisco.

Coming nearer home, innumerable cases can be given where men of limited education arose to high eminence in the councils of the nation. The late Hon. Alex. Mackenzie was a stone mason, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell was a printer, Hon. Christopher Fraser was a printer, the late Sir Francis Hincks, was, I think, a drug clerk, and hundreds of others cases could be cited of a similar character. But most assuredly if any one of these men had been asked his opinion as to the benefit of a university education he would have pronounced strongly in favor of it. A university cannot make a wise man out a fool, but it offers advantages to the young man of ordinary ability.

Professor D. R. McAnaly has written a serio-satirical book entitled "How Men Make Love and Get Married." He is a bachelor. While he can speak for his class, he is not in a condition to speak for wedded persons. Yet his remarks are often shrewd and sometimes wise. He maintains that love is in the same category with intoxication and insanity. A demurrer is here entered. Love is the highest wisdom, for in the idealization of an adored object it simply tells us what mating is in the spiritual and angelic sense. The ideals of Phidias set forth the Apollo Belvidere and the Venus de Medicis as the higher forms of the hereafter sexes. Love is an artist whose supremest province is to idealize a human being. Below this idealization is mere passion, which is not to be called love at all because it is highly sensualistic. The love of the Hunchback of Notre Dame was purer than that of the monk. Not every man and woman has the ability to love or else there would be fewer divorces. The professor thinks that the last love is the best and that it is a matter of thankfulness that first lovers do not marry their sweethearts. In this he may be correct. The first love is of the primer class kind. The parties learn the language of the affections later in life. One must know his or her let-

ters before they can read. There are high-strung women who must suffer from ill-mating ere they can know what real mating is. In such cases the last love is always the happiest. So also for men. Professor McAnaly maintains that "there is nothing in the constitution of man to prevent him from loving a hundred times, and the last as earnestly as the first." The same may be said of women if the author had thought a moment. Byron, who is always read by verdant lovers, misleads them by stating that a man's love is transient while a woman's love is her whole being. The fact is the human heart is a very Proteus. School-day love is the root, adult love the body plant and the last love the flowering thereof. There are other gradations in the spiral ascent. Come hither, Professor McAnaly. Let the writer whisper in your ear a great truth. You may know when two people love each other by each being absorbed by the other. There is such mutual impregnation that the male is reflected by the female and the female reflected by the male constantly. Any other is counterfeit love.

From love to suicide, in many cases, is quite a natural transition. Cases of self-destruction are common now-a-days in this western country. Not long ago, an interesting young lady of the city of Winnipeg took her own life, and other cases have been reported along the line of the C. P. R. The suicide mania has visited Victoria, the daily papers having recorded several cases quite recently. The history of self destruction presents a long array of victims. The suicides of antiquity are not considered, for men were educated in those days to embrace suicide when all was lost, but in the Middle Ages the crime was not so common. Outdoor activity and an intensely practical life was the rule of men of sensibility outside of convent walls, and suicide was not common until the eighteenth century, when men of sedentary lives began to multiply. The nineteenth century is conspicuous for suicides, compared with the eighteenth, and the most studious nation of the world, Germany, furnishes the largest lot of suicides. The English are not prone to suicide. Their love of outdoor sports keeps them free from dyspepsia and disorders of the liver, and their native courage and endurance prompts them to cling to life, even when life is but one long ceaseless round of pain. Three eminent Englishmen committed suicide—Lord Clive, the founder of England's Indian Empire; Sir Samuel Romilly, a great jurist and philanthropist; and Lord Castlereagh, a famous statesman and England's representative in the Congress of Vienna after the fall of Napoleon. It will be seen, therefore, that there are distinguished precedents for the man or

woman of to-day who desires to shuffle off the mortal coil. The physician who was present during the last hours of Lord Castlereagh informed me many years ago, that the suicide, after he had cut his throat, that regretted the deed, which was committed in a fit of temporary insanity. Irish people claim that Castlereagh's death was the result of remorse, brought about by the part he played in depriving Ireland of her parliament.

The movement to organize an Irish national society is well under way. The friends of such an organization declare that the Irishmen of the city are enthusiastic and that before long there will be no reason for the slur which has hitherto been cast upon them—that there is not enough unity among them to come together for the purpose of honoring the Green Isle. I understand that a meeting will be held in a day or two to perfect the organization and elect temporary officers.

Since these spots have become so prominent on the fair face of the sun, there have been a great many irregularities in society and many formerly good men have stepped into those paths which do not lead in the right direction. An amusing incident as a result of those sun spots happened the other night when a well known gentleman returned to the bosom of his family, after having spent the evening with a few chosen and congenial companions. He entered his house as quietly as possible and was very much surprised to find his wife sitting up reading the magazines. "Why, mamma," he said, in the best tones he could command at the time, "why in the world are you sitting up so late? Didn't you know that it was past midnight?" "Why, no," said she. "I thought it was only about 10. Just look at the clock and see." He went and looked at the clock and found that it was only 10 minutes after 10, and then tumbled to himself. Down town he had looked at the McKillican clock when it had its hands on the hour of 10 exactly, but he had read it as 10 minutes of 12, and there he was. The occurrence was so amusing to his wife that she forgot to say anything and simply indulged in a few lines of laughter. The only lesson to be learned from this is—just look out for those spots on the sun.

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The reception

Mrs. E. the over

Miss S. is visitin this city.

W. E. Lacrosse to day fo

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A. E. S. the Vanc ing play tively hi after, he

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PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. H. E. Levy is back from Port Angeles.

Dr. I. W. Powell returned from the Mainland, Thursday evening.

The Iolantha club will give their first reception early in November.

Mrs. E. Goodwin left Friday morning by the overland route for San Francisco.

Miss Selicia Jackson, of San Francisco, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Wolfe, of this city.

W. E. Ditchburn, of the Victoria Lacrosse Club, sails by the ss. Umatilla to day for San Francisco.

The mystery surrounding the big mark on Campbell the Tailor's Calendar will be solved in a future issue.

F. B. Gregory, of Belyea & Gregory, returned from a pleasant visit to family and friends in Fredericton, Friday evening.

Sir Edward and Lady Hill and their daughter are awaiting the sailing of the Empress in this city. They are at the Driard.

The harvest festival at the Cedar Hill church takes place on Tuesday at 3 and 7 p. m. A number of leading singers from Anglican churches in the city will assist.

The Epworth League of the Centennial Methodist Church will give a social and concert, Monday evening. A number of attractive selections are on the programme.

A. E. Suckling, one of the organizers of the Vancouver Lacrosse Club and a leading player, announces that this is positively his last lacrosse season and hereafter, he will pose as a patron of the sport.

The ladies of St. Saviour's, Victoria West, have decorated the interior of the edifice very prettily for the Thanksgiving service to be held this evening, and it is anticipated that many friends from the city will swell the congregation on that occasion.

An entertainment will be given in the Victoria West Hall, Tuesday evening, by Mr. Chas. Tweedie, who will give an interesting exhibition on various wind and string instruments. A novel feature will be music produced by skilful manipulation of wine glasses. Local talent will assist on the programme, which will end by an exhibition of stereoptican views by Mr. Maynard. Mr. Tweedie and a comrade contemplate going on the professional stage at an early date.

The members of the Victoria Lacrosse Club are talking of organizing a football club for the winter season. The principal objects are to keep the players together and keep them in practice as well as help put more life into winter sports in this city. This will help pave the way for the organization of a general athletic association in Victoria, modeled after the plan of

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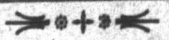
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the M. A. A. A., which is the pride of Montreal amateur athletes. A commodious club house for the Victoria association is expected to take shape by next spring.

A WONDERFUL ALMANAC.

The publishers of the Montreal *Daily and Weekly Star* are getting out a magnificent almanac to be known as the *Star Almanac*, said to be the finest almanac in the world, containing nearly four hundred pages, with colored maps. It is looked forward to with great interest.

Strenuous efforts are being made to bring to the surface a foreign ship, said to be British, sunk near Balaklava during the Crimean War. There is on board a considerable sum of money, forwarded at the time for payment of the troops engaged against the Russians.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1892.

SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

In selecting a poet laureate it is sincerely trusted the claims of the *Colonist* poet will not be overlooked by Her Majesty. It is said that he would make a "first-rate poet lariat."

A NEW YORK painter who was working on a scaffold high in the air went to borrow a chew of tobacco from a friend and fell seven stories. The man who will borrow his eating tobacco usually falls about seven stories in the estimation of his friends.

AMONG the most remarkable inventions at the recent exhibit at Berlin was a set of paper teeth made by a Luebeck dentist in 1878. They have been in constant use for more than 13 years, and show absolutely no wear whatever. Here is a use for old files of the *Times*, which are certainly tough enough to stand a good deal of wear.

A RECENT Methodist conference severely roasted a minister who would not pay his debts and refused him a transfer to another conference. The plain straight dead-beat is bad enough, but of the ministerial dead beat it must be said, "Of such is not the kingdom of heaven." How pleasing it is to reflect that Victoria clergymen, as a general thing, pay their debts.

In Finland a woman can't murder her husband with impunity, and the law does not recognize the truth of the conjugal aphorism "What's yours is mine." A pretty Finnish woman has just been sentenced to have her right hand cut off for forging her husband's name, and then to be decapitated and cremated for administering a strychnine capsule to her wronged spouse. It is needless to remark that woman's rights evidently do not obtain in Finland.

A SCOTCHMAN writes to the *New York World* that "Sir Edward Arnold is in error as to frost killing cholera," adding, "there was cholera in Edinburg years ago at Christmas, and snow on the ground a foot deep." This may be true, and yet the fact remains that severe frost is unfavorable to the propagation of the disease. Under favoring conditions of filth, etc., it may prevail even in cold weather, but cold always retards, if it does not destroy it. Professor Koch, in his celebrated address before the Berlin cholera

conference in 1884, in which he gave the scientific world the first authentic and complete account of the comma-bacilli, said, "they flourish best at the temperatures between 86 and 104 degrees Fahrenheit, but they are not very susceptible to lower temperatures. Experiments have been made on this point which show that they can grow very well at 62 degrees, though more slowly. Below that point the growth is very small and seems to cease below 60 degrees." From this it would appear that cholera is not likely to prevail to any considerable extent with the thermometer at or near freezing point.

GOLD COIN SWEATING.

The question of the advisableness of adopting measures to curtail the circulation in Canada of American coins receives a new aspect from an item of news which reaches us from New York.

It appears that several large banks in that city who do business with California, have been troubled of late with the many lightweight \$20 gold pieces, which are found in almost every shipment of gold that comes from that state. At first sight, it was thought that the friction of the coins against each other during the railway or steamship journey caused the loss of weight, but soon various suspicious features were noticed which make it all but certain that the coins are subjected to a "sweating process" by electricity, which will extract as much as 75 cents or \$1.00 from each \$20 gold piece without materially affecting the face of the coin. The experts at the United States treasury office have seen so many such light-weight coins during the last few weeks that they now can tell one almost immediately without going to the trouble of weighing it.

It is believed that this fraud is being practised on a large scale in California, probably by the Chinese, who have the reputation of being the cleverest counterfeiters. In a recent shipment of \$300,000 to one of the largest banks of the city, which does business with California, there were no less than 40 underweight gold pieces. These coins are, of course, thrown out by the treasury, disfigured by a large and conspicuous L, for no more than one-half of one per cent. light-weight is ever allowed in a coin. Nothing remains, then, but to send them over to the assayer's office to be turned into bullion, or to sell them to the various small brokers who handle such coin.

One dollar taken out of each \$20 gold piece means a good profit to be gained by the simple process of suspending the coins for a short time in an acid fluid charged with electricity. The "sweaters" naturally prefer to do this to larger gold pieces, because more can be gained from each coin, and because most persons, especially in the Eastern States, are less familiar with those particular coins, and therefore less able to detect the fraud by the mere look and touch of the gold piece.

The government is powerless, because in itself the practice of subjecting a gold piece to electrolysis, be it for gilding purposes or otherwise, is not a legal offense, so that even if a "sweater" or band of "sweaters" were caught in their workshop, it would be difficult to indict them.

The legal offense is only committed by the man who passes the coin, and even the intention of fraud has to be proved. Nothing can be done, therefore. In the meanwhile, the underweight double eagles keep pouring in, to be returned again by the treasury with the defacing L stamped on them.

A GRIEVANCE TRULY.

SIR:—I do not think it right to keep silent any longer about the treatment I have received or rather my bottles from a druggist a couple of days since.

Being desirous of extending my business, I went to this druggist about 12 o'clock. The proprietor being away, I wrote him a note offering, on certain conditions, to appoint him one of my agents. At the same time, I left in charge of his clerk four bottles representing different kinds of medicine. Three were securely tied and sealed with wax and with my trade mark (the crest of my family) stamped into the wax. I said to the clerk, "Take care of them; I will come back in the evening for an answer." On going back, the agency was declined, and I asked for my bottles. They were given to me, how? Why the string tying down the cork was cut, my trade mark completely torn off and every one of the corks had been taken out. Just as I was going to ask the reason of this wanton destruction of my property, a customer came in, or I should have spoken about it. It was well for the proprietor that my trade mark had not been completely registered or he would have found to his cost what wantonly destroying my property left in his charge would be. I believe that it would have resulted in a law suit. I would inform the person who obliterated my trade mark and crest that the same is registered in the Herald's office in London, and such action there would have rendered him liable for felony.

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MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Miss Esther Lyons is in Minneapolis this week with "The Lost Paradise" company.

Louis Belmour is playing comedy parts at the Grove Street Theatre, San Francisco.

Rush Bronson has written a play entitled "The Outlaw King," which will soon be produced in San Francisco.

Miss Margaret Mather's company played to good houses both nights. Miss Mather and Mr. Hanley carried off the honors.

Of Ray Lewis at Morosco's Theatre, a San Francisco paper says: "She is like Mars in the heavens—she outshines all the other stars."

Miss Kate Dalgleish, according to the San Francisco dramatic papers, is climbing steadily up the ladder of fame. She has been engaged as leading lady at the Grove Street Theatre, and, on the opening night, it is said that she was literally showered with floral tributes. The critics predict a bright future for Miss Dalgleish, in which THE HOME JOURNAL heartily concurs.

Miss Nellie Maguire and her London Empire Company will be seen at The Vic-



toria on the evenings of the 17th and 18th. This lady claims the honor of having appeared before Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales and many other old world celebrities. Miss Maguire will be assisted by Mons. Herbert Albin, the celebrated mimic and wizard, Mr. Gilbert



Girard, baritone vocalist and mimic, Miss Susie Cludrey, balladist, and Albert Hawthorne, a phenomenal basso. During Miss Maguire's engagement at Tony Pastor's New York theatre, the New York World gave her many flattering notices, and

printed many of the songs which she has made famous.

It is claimed that Mr. Frohman has never sent to this city a company of such uniform excellence at that which is engaged in playing The Junior Partner, which will be seen at the Victoria to-night, and this is not to be understood as meaning that each individual is exactly suited to the part only, but that taking each artist and considering him or her worth the particular work in hand it is doubtful if any of the lighter plays of recent origin have been committed to more competent hands. Henry Miller is very commendable for the amount of honest, hard work which he performs in both plays, and the two characters which he plays during the evening are in such direct contrast that a very good idea of Mr. Miller's capabilities is gained. The burden of the work allotted to the male members of the cast falls upon Mr. Miller and Mr. Toland, and there is also a great contrast, and a very pleasant one, between the efforts of the two actors. There are four capable actresses in the cast, and no one of them encroaches upon the domain of the other; and even if the author had not sharply drawn the four characters, the intelligence and individuality of the actresses themselves would have kept each in a particular line of comedy. Miss Bancker rather has the best of it from the author, and it must be said that she sustains the role for which she is cast admirably, and the sarcastic humor with which she reads her lines is in delightful contrast to the different styles of broader comedy which are contributed by Mrs. Rankin and her daughter and May Irwin. Frederic Lemaitre, the one-act curtain-raiser, which will also be seen, is a poetic episode from the life of that erratic genius of the French stage from whom the piece is named. The title-role is enacted by Henry Miller, and is said to be one of the most excellent efforts of this talented actor's career.

THE ROSE IN COMMERCE.

In trade, the rose is very valuable, as attars of India and Persia sell at a very high price, and there are large districts of rose gardens, in which numbers of men and women are employed—the harvest months being March and April; in Turkey, also, rose farming is also largely carried on, and a very fine attar is got from the roses grown in Cashmere. Even rose water is a luxury which is by no means to be despised as to price, but the attar of roses is immensely costly, as it takes an enormous number of roses to distil even a few drops. The attar is said to have been first discovered by the favorite wife of Jehan Jeer, through whose garden ran a canal of rose water, on the surface of which the Begum found a few drops of the precious attar, or oil, floating. The petals of the tea rose, a species of noisette with a very fine fragrance, are used in China as a flavoring for teas. A mild astringent syrup is made from the petals of the French rose; and the hundred-leaved rose, a variety well known to the ancients, and originally found in the Caucasus, is also used to make rose water and a medicinal syrup.

A vinegar made from roses is used for headaches; a conserve of roses and sugar is given medicinally to children, and the fruit or hip is also used as a medical conserve; while on the continent dried hips are used to flavor soups and stews, and one even hears of them being preserved in sugar or made into a kind of jelly. The first cultivated rose is said to have been planted in Britain in A. D. 1522. The damask rose was brought from France in 1573, the moss rose about 1724, and the Chinese rose some fifty years later. Wild roses are, however, natives of all parts of Britain. In Withering's "British Botany," only five distinct species are said to be indigenous, but in Hooker's and Arnott's "British Flora," nineteen species are mentioned, and some writers on botany raise the number as high as twenty-four. Certainly there are very many beautiful varieties, of all shades and colors and of exquisite sweetness, to be found in all parts of the country, which make a glory in our summer hedgerows and give us the brightness of the autumn dog berry to gladden the fading year.

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A barrister tormented a witness so much with questions, that the old man declared that he was so exhausted that he must have a drink of water before he could say another word. Upon this the judge remarked. "I think, sir, you must have done with the witness now, for you have pumped him dry."

It will probably surprise most people to learn that the finest railway station in the world is in India, in Bombay, which cost \$1,500,000 and took ten years to build. The finest in Europe, will be, when completed, the new central station at Frankfort-on-the-Main. A very costly station is also to be erected by the South British company at its Edinburgh terminus.

The Montreal *Star* is to be heartily congratulated on having secured the services of the talented caricaturist, J. W. Bengough, as a contributor to its columns, and Montreal and the whole Dominion is indebted to the *Star* for its enterprise in having made it worth Mr. Bengough's while to remain in Canada. His departure would have been universally regretted, and the *Star* will have no cause to regret the step it has taken.

"My young friend," said the kind old man with the tracts, "will you oblige me by reading this some day when you have the leisure?" The young man looked at the little pamphlet. It was entitled: "Shun the Place of Everlasting Burning!" "Why, uncle," he said, "I should think that would be a healthy place. They boil the water, don't they?" "Yes, my dear young friend," rejoined the kind old man, "and they also burn the garbage. You'd better keep away!"

William Crook, of Winnipeg, informs the *Free Press*, of that city, that he is the inventor and patentee of perfect motion, the principle of which is revolving reciprocative axial action between two revolving oblique

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pressures, one of these pressures in a wheel with a progressive axle being caused by its revolving pressure on the earth, and the other by the bearings of auxiliary wheels in an oblique position on the axle of the truck wheels; these auxiliary wheels being rapidly fixed to the vehicle and receiving its weight; the same being under the control of the driver by the action of screws which place and hold the auxiliary wheels in any desired position, thus causing motion to the axle of the truck wheels by the applied rolling gravity pressure of the vehicle and its load. The inventor has also made other discoveries of interest to the mechanical and scientific world.

A good story is told by Barney Williams about himself which I am told has never appeared in print. Barney, the well-known Irish comedian, was traveling in Ireland with some friends, and one day took a trip in a jaunting car along the shores of Killarney. Their driver was a taciturn fellow, sulky and not given to talk or the kind of badinage for which his

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brothers are noted. Everything was done to loosen the driver's tongue and make him talkative and cheerful, but they could not get a pleasant response out of him. They told funny stories and offered him a poteen, but he never even smiled, and wouldn't take a drink, and they gave up in despair. Finally he turned around to Barney, and said, "Be you Barney Williams?"

"Certainly," said Barney, "that's my name."

"An' you're an Oirishman?"

"Indeed, I am," said Barney.

"An' you're the comedian we've heard tell so much about?"

"I guess I must be the man."

"Well, you're in a domned foine business anyhow. Whoy don't ye be imitatin' the Dutch, an' not be makin' fun av your own people?"

And those were the last and only words spoken by the outraged Jehu.

Written in an Eastern paper

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

A ~~News~~ exchange says that the man who marries for money has been a cold and calculating man from his youth upwards. When he was a little boy in petticoats, and his female relations asked him for a kiss, he probably answered:

"Yes if you'll give me a nickel for it."

He is a man who rates material gain and worldly advancement high above all romance or nobility of motive. Secretly or openly he holds the opinion that everybody has his price, if the outside world only knew what it is, and he thinks those deluded persons who appeal to affection, or generosity, or any other of the virtues are a couple of centuries behind the age, and by no means nineteenth century in their notions.

Very often the man who marries for money is ambitious. He is anxious to make a name and place in the world, and he recognizes the fact that wealth is the golden key to unlock the world's esteem, and that without it he must stand outside of the closed door. He marries for money just as he would change his politics, or his religion, if it advanced him a step further in his career; it is a mere cold-blooded commercial arrangement, nothing more.

Very often he is a selfish and lazy man. He wants the best of this world's goods, and he by no means desires the labor of getting them. Far easier than working with his own hands or head it is to marry a woman and live on her riches. They think they have discovered a royal road to comfort and ease, these men—they have only to marry a rich woman and oblige her to support them.

The man who marries for money is contemptible. He puts himself into a position which would be blushed for by any of his fellows with the faintest sentiment of shame about them. He is receiving money from a woman, and from a woman to whom he gives nothing in return. He does not even offer her the affection which a woman values so much higher than gold.

Sometimes a man's position under these circumstances is peculiarly degrading. The wife keeps her money in her own hands. Thanks to the reforming of the laws for women, she can do so nowadays. She doles him out so much a day for cabs, and his

lunch, and his daily paper. In some cases she has been known to pay for his refreshments when they are out together.

A woman who marries for money may have something to excuse her, though that will not prevent her suffering the penalty of her folly. But a man who does the same has not her extenuation. He is able to battle with the world. He is strong and can fight. When he throws down his weapons and takes refuge behind a woman, he has not achieved a very glorious position!

Is the man who marries for money a happy man? He says he is, at all events. He congratulates himself upon his contempt for love and nonsense of that sort; he tells himself that dollars and cents are the only poetry of his life, and that he is a lucky beggar to have secured them. But the very lack of knowledge of what he has lost only make him the more an object of pity. If he understood what he was flinging carelessly by, for the sake of picking up and treasuring a worthless bit of dross, the world and himself would join in saying he was destitute of common sense.

He is never a satisfied man. He may be prosperous and successful, and envied of other men, but there is a void in his life that can't be filled by a mere bank balance. If for one moment he were able to taste the happiness of the man who has married for love, he might feel inclined to fling aside all his own advantages, and think the other man's experience cheaply bought.

But as time goes on he probably loses more and more capacity for feeling; more and more narrows himself down to a matter-of-fact and material round, and gives up everything that falls outside it.

Show me the man who marries for money, and we will show you a man devoid of any loftiness or nobility of character, incapable of understanding or appreciating true heroism or unselfishness, and filled with a cheap cynicism about men and things. Marrying for money has a strangely lowering effect upon the character; and nobody can come out of the ordeal unscathed.

Ray Howard, a local authority on fashions, sends us the following: "Among the novelties for the fall season shown in London and Paris for

ladies' wear are found the heavy cheviot diagonals, differing slightly from those of last season by a heavier twist, navy being the predominating color. Heavy tweeds, of the coarse Scotch homespun appearance in tannish browns are also in large demand, making a stylish street or traveling costume. Epingluie cords resembling the old reps of some years ago are shown in solid colors; but the latest fashion that fancy has given is a wool and silk material, being similar in appearance to a fine rep, with the silk woven in small patterns and corded stripes or silk threads showing here and there, giving it the shot effect. Among the trimmings are found the button loops in silk, metal or pearl, being used on both bodice and skirt, the chenille and silk rouche trimming used as an edging on plain cloths, and a very unique design in square buttons of metal or pearl."

All walking-dresses are now made to clear the ground all around. The long ones have gone down several steps in the social scale. The prettiest way to have an autumn gown made up is with a plain short skirt and well-fitting tailor-cut bodice, with a vest and straight fronts cut loose from the side seams. They are not very loose, but only just detached. Nearly every bodice one sees has revers of some kind, more or less eccentric. Women look all shoulder in consequence. Why will women destroy their natural outline by reason of some outrageous fashion or other?

A noted medical man strongly advises all parents who have had the great misfortune of having a child with any deformity to consult a surgeon within a short time after its birth, as a great many forms are most readily and perfectly removed when the child is young. This refers more especially to birthmarks, moles, harelips, web fingers, supernumerary toes, clubfeet, etc.

Matthew Henry says, in his quaint way: "The woman was made of a rib out of the side of Adam—not made out of his side to rule over him, or out of his feet to be trampled upon by him—but out of his side to be equal with him; under his arm to be protected, and near his heart to be beloved."

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