

running sore. They imagine they have everything they want, even to the love of some good woman's husband. It is she I pity—the wife and mother who has to suffer and bear sometimes not only her own cross of a forsaken wife, but often all through life the diseased body or brain of a luckless child, whose father's sin, even unto the third and fourth generation, will follow him.

Most undoubtedly the social evil should be put a stop to; but do you know how? I will tell you. By publishing the name of every man seen entering a house of prostitution—by our city fathers refusing to let them sell liquors on their premises, for they say themselves it were impossible to lead such lives except for liquor—by shutting up the saloons which are on every corner, so that a man once he starts drinking keeps stumbling up against them one after another until he cannot call his soul or even his body his own—and by teaching men and not women that pure lives can and must be led, and vile passions can be kept under.

“Let not sin, therefore, reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof.” Rom. VII., 12.

Your last remarks about the church being in the neighborhood of these fallen creatures, I think quite out of place. For my part, I think the church is just where it ought to be, and would like to see our churches unite and encamp around the doors of every one of these blots on the face of God's fair earth, and so sing and preach of God's love and pardoning grace, that they could not but hear and believe that even in them there still exists a spark of His divine light, which, if they would but allow to shine, would so encircle them that they would be made whole.

For many years, THE HOME JOURNAL has urged the necessity of something being done to make Victoria an inviting place for tourists. The many advantages possessed by this city over others on the Sound as a point of interest to tourists has frequently been pointed out, and it has also been suggested that in order to bring about the desired end, some

association should be formed with that object in view. It has always appeared as if the obligation to make a move in this direction was so general that no one felt himself bound in particular to undertake it. However, at last someone has come to the front, and an organization to be known as Civic Improvement Association has been formed. The objects of the association, although not altogether clearly defined in the constitution, are to promote the good government of the municipality, and generally the advancement of the city of Victoria. So far, so good. No one will deny that the good government of any city is a necessity; and no one will presume to say that Victoria is not in need of good government at the present moment.

The point taken by Mr. Templeman that without a specific platform the association could not last two months was well taken, and the following amendment moved by that gentleman should meet with general approval:

“The objects of this association are to promote good government of the municipality, and generally the advancement of the city of Victoria, in order that it may be made a clean, healthful and beautiful city. To this end, the association shall support measures for the systematic carrying out of the following:

“(a) For the completion of the sewers.

“(b) For the paving of all business streets and leading thoroughfares.

“(c) For the improvement of the water service.

“(d) For efficient street lighting and the proper regulation of electric wiring.

“(e) For the maintenance of clean streets, free from unnecessary obstructions or disfigurements.

“(f) For the improvement of the general sanitary arrangements of the city.

“(g) For the enforcement of existing by-laws and the amendment of those that are now defective.

“(h) For the improvement of parks and recreation grounds.

“(i) With a view to effecting

these reforms, to consult with, advise and assist the mayor and council for the time being, and generally to encourage and support every proposition having for its object the betterment of the city along the lines here indicated.”

This fully meets the situation, and it is to be hoped that the Civic Improvement Association will continue in the good work they have undertaken.

The price of wool in England, where this staple has obtained a market quotation for more than a century, is exceedingly interesting as indicating the variations that are likely to take place in an article of necessity due to a variety of circumstances. In 1784, according to the official reports in Bradford, England, the ruling price of “Down” fleeces was in its America equivalent 17 cents per pound. From that low range it went up during the latter end of the last century, and particularly during the early part of this, while England was engaged in the Napoleonic wars, to the equivalent of 72 cents per pound. Following that period there was a decline, so that in 1829 the price had fallen to 13 cents a pound. From that time onward there were fluctuations running from 36 cents to 18 cents up to the time of the civil war, which, together with the great influx of gold, tended to stimulate prices, so that at one period the price of fleeces was 48 cents per pound. From that time onward there was a more or less constant decline, the average price in 1894 being 21 cents.

A capacity for tears—abundant, warm, and ready ones—is, says a physician, in the San Francisco *Argonaut*, one of the surest preservatives of feminine beauty. They are the natural outlet of emotion, a sort of liquid lightning-rods in which excitement and passion are most easily and rapidly dissipated. Sweet Alice, who wept at a frown, retained

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