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SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 29, 1894.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

"I must have liberty,

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

FROM various sources it is gathered that there has already been a decided gain in the volume of business in some lines of trade, and a more confident undertone is observable in many others which do not yet show much improvement. It is easy to overestimate the volume of recuperation which is going on, and there are several branches of business which have not a favorable experience, and those engaged in them are disposed to deny that there is enough improvement to justify the roseate reports of some of their neighbors in other but collateral lines of trade, but there is undoubtedly a much larger demand for many kinds of dry goods, and I may truthfully say nearly all kinds of both woolen and cotton fabrics, imported as well as domestic, and jobbers who are well supplied with new and desirable stock find their sales far beyond their expectations; the dealers in clothing are also having a better demand for their goods, and shoe merchants are selling more goods. There are still many men without full employment, but as a rule labor is in good demand, and there are fair prospects that it will be more generally wanted as the season advances. After the dullness and depression which has so long prevailed the advance in recuperation made in a few weeks has been as large as could reasonably be expected, although there is yet a long road

to travel before business reaches a basis of satisfactory prosperity. One thing is especially favorable and that is that there is plenty of money in the country and that it is gradually becoming more fully employed; that there is a better borrowing demand for money is an encouraging feature, and there seems to be nothing to interfere with the growth of general business in the future.

In a late issue reference was made to the case of Captain Westerland, who was charged by the Indian crew of the sealing schooner C. D. Rand, with having supplied them with spirits in violation of the provisions of the Indian Act. In two cases a conviction was obtained and in each of them a fine of \$200 was imposed. The matter will, it is understood, be appealed, when the decision of a higher authority than the Magistrate will be had on the important legal questions which were raised in the case. The Magistrate, it may be remarked, emphasized his authority by the imposition of a heavy penalty, whereas his interpretation of the law would, under the circumstances, have been sufficiently vindicated by a much lower penalty. The defendant, however, fully anticipates that in the higher court the pretensions of his counsel will be sustained.

Professor Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farm, was in Victoria recently. He came out on his annual trip of inspection. He expressed satisfaction with the energetic manner in which the Fraser Valley farmers had so far overcome the losses and disadvantages occasioned by the floods and praised the general progress of this western country. Referring to tuberculosis, of which so much is now being said, the Professor stated that it is no new thing, but existed the world over, having, however, latterly been confounded with pleuro-pneumonia. "It had," he went on to say, "become more in evidence since the new tuberculine test had given an accurate method of finding out whether an animal is infected or not. Cattle that formerly would be looked upon as quite healthy, though suffering from tuberculosis, now by the tuberculine test have the disease easily detected. All the herds at the various experimental farms have been

tested and the few animals discovered to be diseased have been destroyed."

The majority of female convicts are pronounced, by someone who has looked into the matter, to be the vainest of the vain daughters of Mother Eve. The dresses served out to the convicts are constant sources of annoyance to them, and many an hour is spent touching up and altering. At an English prison, some years since, relates the *Argonaut*, a female convict was discovered to be in possession of three tallow candles, which, if they had not been missed, would no doubt have been utilized as pomade. Periodically, the hinges of the cell doors are oiled, and, strange as it may seem, convicts have been detected wiping the oil off and putting it on their hair. One woman created quite a sensation among the female convicts in Woking Prison by reason of the brilliancy of the color of her cheeks and lips. Many of her fellow-prisoners became most envious, and exercised every kind of blandishment in order to induce the fortunate one to part with her secret—but in vain. At last, one day she became quite friendly with a young convict to whom she took a fancy, and during the ten minutes' chat (female convicts are allowed to converse with each other for this allotted time) she confided the secret. It was soon all over the prison, and very soon on most of the cheeks of the women could be found traces of color. The "paint" was obtained in the following ingenious manner: In the aprons that the women were wearing, there was, running through the pattern, a bright-red stripe, and this was carefully drawn out. When unraveled and chewed in the mouth, the color or dye was released, and thus the paint was obtained which decorated their faces and lips. The prison authorities in their wisdom have not deemed it necessary to supply the female convicts with that ever-ready and indispensable article so dear to the feminine gender—the hairpin; but necessity, the mother of invention, is ever at work, and the convict will spend hours in tearing out bits of wire from the window-guard, and afterward bending them into the required shape. Leaves from the Bible are often torn out to make the old-fashioned "cracker" curls; but this practice, it found out, involves a very serious punishment. Even the "life" prisoners are not exempt