

and salaries of teachers, will undertake the settlement of disputes arising in the Postoffice department, and any other department, should the occasion for such interference warrant it. It is to the credit of the other members of the school board, that not one man could be found to second Mr. Marchant's resolution. Evidently they fully appreciated the responsibility of their position, no matter how much they sympathized with the postoffice employees. The Liberals may say that they are not responsible for the actions of Mr. Marchant; but they have acknowledged him as a mouth-piece through which they may promulgate their doctrines, and until they repudiate him, his sins will be visited upon them.

The United States banks are considering the adoption of a new form of check, to be used in cases of transacting business with banks of distant cities, and where identification on an ordinary check is sometimes next to impossible. The check in question presents a flat surface and resembles in form the ordinary business check. It is really in two parts, however, and is separated after being made out by the bank in favor of the individual who wishes to present it in another city for collection. The left half of the check contains all the important items, including the first half of the name of the payee, the amount for which the check is drawn and the signature, across the face, of the individual for whom drawn. This half is sent by the local bank to the bank in the distant city on which it is drawn. The other half is given to the owner, which he presents on arriving at his destination. If he is able to tell what the other half contains, and if his signature agrees with that on the other half, he is given the money at once and without further identification. By this new plan the check cannot be raised, doing away with the possibility of fraud, and with all

the inconveniences of identification.

In answer to a correspondent it might be said that golf was a fashionable game among the nobility at the beginning of the seventeenth century. It was prohibited at an earlier date (1457) by James II. of Scotland, as it interfered with archery, which the King encouraged, that his men might vie the better with the English bowmen. It was also prohibited by James IV. Charles I of England, was fond of golf, and was playing when the news of the Irish rebellion reached him. In the reign of Edward III., golf was known under the name of "cambuca," a late Latin word, and to-day "cammack" in Scotland is the name of a game played with a hockey stick. The Irish and Gaelic for a golf club is "camen." As for "caddie," the golf player's attendant, the word comes from the French "cadet," the younger son or brother, the phonetic term of which, "cadee," was used in England (1689 1789) to define "a gentleman who entered the army without a commission, to learn the military profession and find a career for himself."

The Victoria Liberal-Conservative Club are making preparations to receive Sir C. H. Tupper, who arrived in this city Thursday evening. The visit of Sir Charles to this Province means a great deal to those engaged in interests which are especially under the control of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. It is not necessary, nor yet advisable, that every man calling himself a Conservative should insist upon taking up the time which could be more usefully spent by the Minister in examining into the conditions and requirements of those interests. It has always been regarded as a great drawback that British Columbia was so far removed from the capital of the Dominion that it was impossible to make our

wants known to those whose duty it was to redress our grievances. The mountain could not go to Mahomet, so now, although a little late in the day, Mahomet is coming to the mountain. Every opportunity should be afforded those who are interested in our fishing and canning industries to meet Sir Charles and impress upon him our needs and his responsibility. In coming to British Columbia, he certainly has manifested a desire to thoroughly post himself, and no longer depend upon the mere word of Wilmot, therefore it should be an easy matter to convince the mind that is willing to receive, that we have not received that attention to which we are so justly entitled.

Some time ago, I had occasion to call attention to the heartless conduct of some of our city landlords, who were fast depleting the homes of unfortunate families, whose bread winners being out of employment failed to pay rent up to date. The fact of exposing this species of cruel tyranny had the desired effect—the merciless hand was stayed, and a couple of dozen bailiffs were in consequence thrown out of remunerative employment. I regret to observe that the crusade against the poverty stricken has been renewed, as witnessed by the various public sales of household effects for distress of rent and "furniture of a gentleman about to leave the city." To my personal knowledge houses which were in charge of a landlord's bailiff for distress of rent, and the contents of which were sold for next to nothing, are to-day being offered for one-half the figure per month which was charged the former tenants, and for the inability to pay which they and their families were thrown out upon the streets, and their little home depleted. We are fast approaching that season hallowed with memories of Christian charity and liberality—and sheriff's sales. What of that "peace on earth, good will-