carried out. If the district is poor, Government makes roads, well knowing that, as soon as the free gifted land is cultivated and its owner a consumer, far more will be added to the Revenue of the country than can possibly arise from the mere sale of lands.

This plan directly encourages an enlarged improvement of the Colony, while it asists in the most important manner the strong armed, strong hearted man, whose stock in trade are an axe and strength to wield it, a family with just enough to help them at the present,

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while hope beckons on to further industry and wealth.

Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony are all in this way "bidding for Immigrants," offering them a home, every inducement to settle, while British Columbia has evinced from the first an obstructive policy. You hear from many "we want an Immigration:" want a Resident Population:" and don't you wish you may get it, at this rate. Let your Governor and Proclamation Bungler throw fewer drawbacks and more encouragements in the way of that much desired Immigration, and there is some chance of their wants and wishes being thought of by very many who would be glad to come, but who certainly will not come, unless these concessions which we ask are granted, that is, if they have one blessed friend at home to dissuade them crossing the main instead of remaining at home for better and not for worse.

Fellow Countrymen, we have left everything that is dear to man

behind us.

We have left some, England, many Canada, very many America for our own well-being we hoped and to aid in building up another

Colony where Britains Flag is unfurled.

We have lived on the fertile soil of California, where every agricultural inducement was offered us to remain, but we preferred the British Flag, and therefore we came to British Columbia. The reception we met with, will not be offered again, we trust, to any who may hereafter be drawn to British Columbia. Suffice it to say, unless the reforms we advocate are carried out, and the political aspects of the colony improve, others may be expected to leave the colony as hundreds have done already.

Let us not consider this matter settled until a radical change takes place in the inducements offered to immigrants to British Columbia. Free grants. Five shillings an acre for rural land—cultivation and definite improvement ensured—speculation avoided. Then we may expect a British immigration to our shores, and we will do all we can to aid immigrants on their way out, and do our

best to aid them when they have arrived amongst us.

Where the gold is, there immigration sets, by a sort of natural law.

Now is the time. Others may wish to draw immigration elsewhere; it depends on your exertions and a determined public stand, on such all important topics, whether British Columbia goes ahead or not.

There is a kindred subject to this, which at the present time no one can overlook. I refer to PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

On what large views are these carried out? How can they be carried out most speedily, and with the least cost to the people a large?