The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1893.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?

The children are all talking about Christmas. They are counting the days that must pass before Santa Claus begins his round of visits. Each little one believes and hopes that the good old Santa Claus will not forget him or her. It makes one young again to hear the children's pleasant chatter, and the heart must be indeed shrivelled and cold that does not sympathize with them in their pleasant and eager anticipations, and yearn to aid in bringing about their realization.

We do not, however, intend now to write about what the children are going to get, but about what they are willing to give. All of them but the very young know that there are in this city children who have no fathers and mothers to make Christmas a joyful and a lovely time for them. Unless something is done for these poor children by those who are better off than they are, there will be no Christmas feast for them—no toys, or books, or candy or fruits, no pleasant greetings and no innocent fun. Now, what we propose is that the school boys and school girls of Victoria do what they can to make the hearts of these fatherless and motherless little ones glad on Christmas Day. Let each boy and girl give the orphans a Christmas box. It need not be an expensive one; it may not cost more than a few cents, but let every child attending the schools give something.

This idea is, we are proud to say, not an original one. It entered the head of a blessed little Vancouver girl just before last Thanksgiving Day. She thought that it would be a good thing for every boy and girl in the city who attended either week-day school or Sunday school to give something to make Thanksgiving day pleasant for the orphans. Her proposal was that each pupil should give as many apples, potatoes, or other good things as he or she was years old, take them to school and leave it to the teachers to send them to the orphanages. The beautiful little scheme pleased every one, and the day before Thanksgiving the children were seen wending their way to school each laden with a present for those who had no parents to provide a Thanksgiving, or, indeed, any dinner for them. These contributions, when they were collected, amounted to a great deal more than one would think. They did not all consist of potatoes and apples. There was quite a variety of good things, including some money. They were all very welcome to the children, and those who had the care of them and contributed greatly to their pleasure and their comfort.

Some kind ladies think that it would be a good thing if the Victoria children did something like this for the orphans of their city. We think so too. We also believe that the children only want the matter mentioned to them to do what they can to make the coming Christmas a really merry one to the children who have no parents and no homes of their own, and we are very sure that their fathers and mothers, their big brothers and sisters, and uncles and aunts, as well as their teachers, will all do what they can to carry out the kindly scheme.

It is proposed to divide the contributions between the two orphanages and the Benevolent Society.

NOT OVERJOYED.

The Post-Intelligencer says that "the Canadian is happy in the prospect of the enactment of the Wilson tariff bill. The reduction of duties proposed is far better for Canada than a treaty of reciprocity, because under the Wilson bill Canada practically gets everything and gives nothing in return." We do not think that the Canadian is particularly happy when he contemplates the proposed changes in the American tariff. He knows that the Americans change the tariff to suit themselves and no one else, and he is not at all sure that he is going to be greatly benefitted by the Wilson bill. He knows what the Post-Intelligencer does not seem to be aware of which is, that, whatever reduction is made by Congress on articles purely Canadian, Canada is bound to make a corresponding reduction on similar articles of United States production. This is all that a reciprocity treaty would do. The exclusion of Canadian agricultural products by the McKinley tariff has not done Canadians much harm or Americans much good. The farmers on both sides of the line would to-day be quite as well off as they now are if the McKinley tariff had never been enacted. Our contemporary may see from its own tabular statement that the only two Canadian commodities that have been seriously affected by the McKinley tariff are eggs and barley. The farmers of some parts of Canada missed the American market for those two products, but it did not take them long to accommodate themselves to the changed conditions. With regard to other products, when the Americans want them they must get them from Canada, no matter what price their tariff makes them pay for them.

A NEW FEATURE.

There is a point connected with the salmon fishery on the Fraser river that has, as far as we know, not yet been considered by the Dominion Government. It is, we think, not generally known outside of British Columbia that the mouth of the Fraser is not far from the national boundary line. Just at the entrance of the river is a promontory called Point Roberts. The line cuts this promontory, making a tract of land at its extremity United States territory. The salmon entering the Fraser river to spawn pass Point Roberts. Enterprising cannery men, finding the Dominion fishery regulations hard to comply with, have removed their canneries to the American territory at the end of Point Roberts. Mr. Wadhams, who had a cannery at Ladner's Landing, has done this, and so, we are informed, has Mr. Drysdale. We are also told that three new canneries are to be built at the extremity of the point, one having the capacity of one hundred thousand cases. By making American territory their base of operations the Roberts' Point cannery men get clear of the Dominion regulations as to close times, licenses, and contrivances for catching salmon, etc. They are in a position to intercept the salmon as they enter the river, and as they are, by American law, allowed to use pound nets, which are forbidden by the Dominion regulations, they have, therefore, a very considerable advantage over the canners who carry on their business on Canadian territory.

It can easily be seen that the more stringent the Dominion regulations of the Fraser river fishery, the greater will be the advantage enjoyed by their American competitors on Point Roberts. Are, it is asked, the British canners and fishermen to be bound while these Americans go free? This is a matter that should engage the immediate attention of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Means should be taken to prevent Canadian canners carrying on their business at a great disadvantage, as compared with the American canners on Point Roberts. The fishing regulations of both the River and the Point fisheries should, if possible, be made uniform.

This new feature of the Fraser River salmon fishery shows very clearly that the fishery should be regulated by a commission on the spot. To attempt to regulate so important an industry as salmon fishing and canning on the Fraser by a department three thousand miles away appears to us to be trying to do what is impossible. This matter, for instance, of the Point Robert canneries should be attended to immediately, before anything is done towards making new regulations for the fishery or towards amending the old ones. But it will in all probability be months before the Department begins to move in the matter and it is more than likely that next year's regulations will be issued before the altered state of things at Point Roberts is taken into consideration. A local Commission would, before now, have enquired into the matter and would have taken measures to find out how the river fishery is likely to be affected by the new establishments on United States territory.

OUR NEW NEIGHBOR.

The Fiji Islands are associated in most peoples' minds with untutored savages, who might think it no harm, now and then, to make a meal off a well-conditioned missionary. The singular name of the group has kept this notion alive much longer than if it were known by a name more familiar to the ears of civilized peoples. It is a genuine surprise to find that the Islands are the home of a people well advanced in civilization, most of whom profess and call themselves Christians. The newspapers which we received from the capital of those Islands, Suva, by the last mail, have about them no signs of roughness or rawness. They are well printed, and evidently edited by men of education and refinement. The advertisements show that the Fijian community requires and uses everything needed by people in the most advanced stage of civilization, and they also show that the commerce of the colony is already considerable.

The Islands, though limited as to extent of territory, are greatly favored both as regards climate and the variety of the products of their fertile soil. It is just the country that it is profitable for Canada to do business with. Its natural products are precisely those which we, as a people, need, and cannot raise, and the Fijians want what we produce and manufacture. All the tropical and sub-tropical fruits, roots, nuts, leaves and other vegetable products are easily raised on the Fiji Islands. Many of them are raised for export and many more of them can be cultivated if the planters had sufficient inducement to produce them. We would not be at all surprised if the Fiji Islands turn out to be an excellent market for the products of Canadian farms and factories.

The people of Fiji, on their part, seem to be delighted with the prospect of closer and more frequent intercourse with Canada. They are particularly pleased to find that the establishment of the Canadian route brings them within thirty days of Great Britain. It is evident that England is still "Home" to the British settlers on the Fiji Islands.

"The route," says the Fiji Times in a congratulatory article, "is established and Fiji is in it. When it is remembered that amongst other advantages it brings her within thirty days of London and that a person leaving here, say on the first day of a month, can dine in the metropolis of the world on the last, the boon may assume something of a practical shape in the minds of those who hitherto have regarded the project with but a vague sense of what it may help to bring about. It lessens the distance between the two places by about fifteen days, a boon to commerce concerned therein."

When the ocean cable which is sure, sooner or later, to follow the steamship line, is laid and in operation, the colonists of Fiji will feel themselves still nearer to their kindred in the Old Land, and more in touch with the civilized world in general.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—M. Cremieux, who undertook the defence of August Vaillant, has given up the case.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—A scheme to run a continuous line of railway from Gaspe Basin on the St. Lawrence to Sault Ste. Marie has been revived.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, Dec. 15.

THE CITY.

MACLURE street, from Belleville to the park, has been closed to traffic until further notice.

OFFICIAL notice is given in the Gazette of the winding up of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba.

THE person who, a few days ago, mislaid a cloth glove (with leather palm) can recover the same at this office.

THE Provincial offices will be closed for the Christmas holidays on the 25th and 26th inst., and the 1st and 2nd of January.

THE retail demand for the Australia frozen mutton has already proved that this trade has come to stay. The new stall at the city market has a heavy run of custom and the meat is delivered free of charge anywhere in the city.

THE Hotel Victoria billiard handicap tournament opened last evening, when Mr. Bayley won from Mr. Prior by default. To-night Mr. Francis plays Mr. McKnight, of Esquimalt, each receiving 100 points. Mr. Reid has accepted Mr. McMinn's challenge, and if a match is made for $100 will give 10 start; if Mr. McMinn will play for $200, Reid will give 20; if for $500, 30.

THE thirty-sixth appropriation of the Victoria Building Society was drawn for last evening, the committee being composed of Messrs. R. T. Williams, C. A. Stevens and John Taylor. The successful number was 124, held as follows: 127 A and B, W. H. Spurford, $2,000; 124, C and D, Mrs. E. Frank, $2,000. This makes $122,000 of the society's funds drawn for up to date, $116,000 of which is out on mortgage.

THE cases of Lawson, Humphreys and Lewis, three alleged sneak thieves who came here from the Sound, were disposed of in the City Police court yesterday. Lawson, for receiving property stolen from Arthur Cavin's residence, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Humphreys and Lewis were committed for trial on the charge of housebreaking, Mr. Cavin's being the house in question, and also on a second charge of burglarizing Mr. John Coigdaripe's residence on the Craigflower road.

A LARGE and representative meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held in Temperance hall yesterday afternoon. The devotional exercises were led by Mrs. David Spencer, and the result of the Thanksgiving offerings was found to be very gratifying. It was decided that the W. C. T. U. and the "Y's" would conjointly hold early in January an "Aunt Samantha's Reception Party." The programme promises to be very novel and unique. The report of the School Trustee meeting was discussed at length, and the W. C. T. U. unanimously expressed themselves in favor of Trustee Yates' motion, which was to give equal salaries to lady and gentlemen teachers having equal responsibility, and being equally qualified. It was concluded that the approaching election would be the practical time to express by ballot the opinion of the ladies, the securing of the proper rights of woman being part of the work of the W. C. T. U.

AT THE residence of the bride's father, last evening, Mr. James Hunter was joined in marriage to Miss Clara, third daughter of Alderman and Mrs. James Baker. The ceremony was performed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge in the presence of a numerous company of friends, upwards of sixty of whom subsequently sat down to the wedding feast and partook in the merrymaking which followed. The bride, who wore a costume of cream cashmere with orange blossoms and trimmings of cream silk lace, was attended by her sister, Miss Letitia Baker, and by Miss Bella Milne. The dresses of the two latter were also of cream cashmere. Mr. George Baker supported the groom. The friends of the young couple did not forget them in the matter of presents, a choice collection of which testified to the general esteem in which both bride and groom are held. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter will for the present make their home in Saanich.

IN ADDITION to a capital musical programme, the attraction of a debate on the live subject, "Is a Municipal local improvement system desirable; if so, why?" drew a large attendance at the Diocesan Literary and Scientific Society smoking concert, last evening, in Temperance hall. Mr. Stevenson was appointed to preside, and performed his duties most impartially and satisfactorily. Ald. Belyea introduced the subject and held that, viewing the matter from the basis of practical politics, local improvement was the most equitable system. Bishop Perrin followed in an amusing speech, describing himself as a "Mugwump" and fearing that if the system were applied to sewerage, it would be a long time before Victoria would be properly drained. Mr. B. Williams did not think the local improvement system just, while Mr. Webber frankly admitted, amid much amusement, that he did not know a great deal on the subject. Rev. Mr. Arden came out as a thorough single taxer and outlined his views, which was to replace the City Council by commissioners, to abolish saloons and have coffee houses instead, and a number of other changes. Messrs. Flumerfelt, Hall, Boggs, Eyers and others spoke, and finally the debate was adjourned, as there seemed to be many others who wished to express their views pro and con. The programme card was a beautifully artistic piece of work by Mr. T. B. Norgate. The following gentlemen took part: Mr. Loewenberg, piano solo; Mr. Webber, comic song; Mr. Steavenson, recitation; Mr. Aspland, song; Mr. Wyssman, violin solo; Mr. Foulkes, song; Mr. Wollaston, song; besides there were several glees and trios. Refreshments were served during the evening, and everyone present thoroughly enjoyed himself, Mr. Scaife, the secretary, doing his utmost to make everybody feel at home.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

A firm in San Francisco has perfected a marine signal shell, samples of which are to be seen at E. B. Marvin & Co.'s or P. McQuade & Son's, to be fired from a shot-gun the same as an ordinary shot-gun shell, more particularly for the use of sealers and whalers. By the use of these shells a code of signals, designated by the color on each shell, can be agreed upon between vessels and the small boats belonging to them. The shells reach the height of 250 feet and explode, showing any colored stars desired. They have the advantage over rockets of being less expensive and of smaller compass, and more convenient to handle in every respect. These shells are manufactured exclusively in San Francisco, though the invention of Captain West, of the Allie I. Algar.

SEALERS ON THE "GO."

The sealing schooner Rosie Olsen left for the West Coast last evening where she expects to receive twenty-two of an Indian crew. If she gets the natives she will then go direct to the Japanese coast. She is commanded by Capt. Whidden, carries six whites and is provisioned and equipped for a cruise along the Japan and Copper Island coasts. Should Capt. Whidden be unable to obtain Indians he will be obliged to return to Victoria and complete with whites but he hopes to be successful in carrying out his present plans. Two more of the sealing fleet, the Umbrina and Brenda will probably get off to-day as yesterday they were about ready.

OUT OF DOCK.

After having been thoroughly overhauled in the San Francisco drydock, the Umatilla arrived from California between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, being several hours overdue on account of bad weather. The steamer is now in excellent condition, among the improvements received in dock being a new propeller. The freight consignments for this port amount to over 162 tons. The Umatilla also brought 34 cabin and 17 steerage passengers for Victoria.

A NEW STEAMER.

The keel was laid more than a week ago, at the famous yards of Messrs. William Denny & Sons, Dumbarton, of a new steamer to be delivered at Vancouver within ten months for the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., to be placed upon the Victoria-Vancouver run. The new steamer is to be thoroughly modern in every respect, a side-wheel paddle boat, upwards of 200 feet long, and capable of maintaining with ease a speed of 18 knots per hour, which will make her the fastest craft in British Columbia waters. Messrs. William Denny & Sons are shipbuilders to the Belgian Government, and make a specialty of fast side-wheelers, their Marie Henriette, plying between Dover and Ostend, holding the record, and their Leopold II taking second place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Shortly after the arrival of the Premier from Vancouver last evening the steamship Walla Walla sailed for San Francisco, having waited for a number of passengers from the East. Those who took passage from this port were: R. C. Eagles, Mrs. Churchill, John O'Neil, A. B. Clark, M. R. Freshwater, T. E. Ladner, R. Horton, Miss C. C. Hicks, Miss T. D. Datter, R. C. Anthony and wife, P. McKay, F. A. Huson, J. W. La Barr, Mrs. H. H. Coates, Miss F. E. Hunt, Miss F. S. Hunt, Carl Barthell, Paul Barthell, W. S. Rosenwell, W. B. Rushworth and wife, Mrs. Mary States and child, Miss Loran and child, H. W. Myers, W. Haung, H. E. Harlock, H. P. Eckardt and wife, R. Walker, T. W. Butcher, W. Emerson, J. Thomson, E. R. Whiteman and wife and F. H. Page.

SALMON FOR LONDON.

The eighth and smallest vessel of the British Columbia salmon fleet of 1893 is the Primera, 597 tons, Capt. Gardner, cleared for London yesterday. She loaded at the outer wharf for Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd., her charterers, and is the sixth vessel to load here. Her cargo, which is valued at $123,350, is made up of 5,441 cases Inverness brand, 1,770 Balmoral, 4,510 Gold Ring, 5,000 Emblem and 7,945 Empress. There are yet two more of the fleet to sail.

BOUND FOR JAPAN.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the N.P.R. steamship Victoria, Capt. Pantom, sailed for Yokohama with a cargo of 1,500 tons of flour and about 100 tons of general merchandise. Her passengers numbered four cabin and 150 (Chinese) steerage, one of the former and 50 of the latter being from Victoria. K. Nagano, the representative of the Kobe Immigration Co., G. F. Wescott, M. Harrison and Miss Ethel Webb were the cabin passengers. Mr. W. H. Jones, the ship's first officer left the steamer at this port, intending to make Victoria his home.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday's issue of the British Columbia Gazette contains the formal announcement that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, has summoned the members of the Legislative Assembly to meet him in parliament assembled in this city on January 18. This is about the usual date for the opening of the session; last year, January 26 saw the formal opening.

AT INSTITUTE HALL.

The musical public of Victoria last evening testified their appreciation of a good programme, and at the same time practically expressed their desire to help their less kindly circumstanced neighbors by filling Institute hall to overflowing. The attraction was a concert under the auspices and direction of the Y. L. I. and for the benefit of the city's poor, regardless of class or creed. These it is intended shall be provided with good Christmas cheer out of the proceeds of the entertainment. The concert was under the distinguished patronage of the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, and the programme included some sixteen well arranged numbers. In addition to the good music included, there were two excellent tableaux—or rather three, for "Gipsy Life" was presented in two scenes—the second, "The Christian Martyrs," being the last item upon the programme. The Bantly family provided the opening selection, and later in the evening, an instrument too seldom listened to, was heard to advantage in Miss Styles' harp solo, selections from Verdi's works being admirably given. The soloists of the evening were the favorite artists of the city. Miss Goddyn sang "The Idol of My Heart" in her usual finished and pleasing style; Miss Sharp, of the Conservatory, gave Arditi's "Flor di Margharita" in a manner at once artistic and thoroughly enjoyable; Mrs. Clement Rowlands was in fine voice and gave "The Gift" (Behrends) very sweetly. Mrs. J. A. Teporten chose the old delightful song, "The Blind Girl to Her Harp," and the selection was made doubly attractive by the harp accompaniment, played by Miss Styles. Miss O'Neill's Gipsy song was given in costume, and was far from the least enjoyable of the evening's delights. Two other lady singers whose appearance is always hailed with pleasure (Mrs. Janion and Miss Rhodes) were heard in a duet, "The May Bells and the Flowers"; like many other items of the programme, it well deserved the encore which was demanded. The gentleman soloists were three in number—the cream of the city. Mr. Rowlands gave Gatty's "True Till Death"; Mr. Brown, "The Clang of the Hammer," and Mr. Russell "The Rhine Maiden (Smart). Mrs. Janion, Mrs. Rowlands, Messrs. Rowlands and Wolff were also heard in a quartette, "There was an Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe"; and Mr. Frank Sehl sang with much sympathy the melancholy ballad of the "Cat That Came Back." Lending variety and further interest to the programme was a recitation by Mr. Allen, who by request gave "That Frenchman." Mrs. C. A. Lombard fulfilled the duties of accompanist very ably.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—Right Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Cork, Church of Ireland (Protestant), was to-day elected Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, to succeed the Most Rev. Robert Knox, who died on October 13.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

JOLLY SLEIGH PARTY.

How a Number of Kaslo's People Did Honor to Thanksgiving Day.

Romantic Drive and Party in Honor of a San Francisco Lady.

On Thanksgiving Day the first of the pleasure sleigh parties of the season left the residence of Mrs. Cleary, on D avenue, Kaslo, at 7:30, numbering all told a jolly party of twenty, which occupied two sleighs drawn by four horses each, en route for the now famous Ten-mile House. It had been snowing heavily all day, but now it seemed as if the fates were propitious for, for the first five miles the night was beautifully clear, allowing the party to take in the sublime, yet withal, weird scenery of the wagon road as it winds up from the town, skirting on the north side the lake shore for some distance, and affording a beautiful view of the lake, with the rafts of Buchanan's saw mill glistening with their snowy mantles all sparkling with frost under the placid light of the moon. Then as we leave the lake we get into the woods which skirt the road on either side. Now and then one holds his breath in positive intoxicating enjoyment of the wonderful beauty of the trees weighed down with their snowy burdens, assuming, at the same time, the most grotesque appearances imaginable, and one involuntarily thinks of Scott's suggestions—

"If thou wouldst view Fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moon light."

as being equally applicable to the wondrous beauty of the waggon road in the snowy season. But there is not much chance of indulging in these romantic fancies while the merry jingle of the sleigh bells keeps on and now the happy feelings of the party give vent in song and chorus after chorus is struck up awaking the echoes again and again as they rise and fall round the curves of the road, until, as they near the Ten Mile and its lights gleam in the distance enthusiasm is at its highest and "Marching Through Georgia" gives warning cheers of their arrival and then wide opens the door of the spacious Log hotel and fire light and lamp light throw their ruddy glow on the party as they get out giving them a foretaste of the hearty welcome and good cheer provided by mine host McDonald. Once inside wraps and mufflings are soon doffed and the guests are ushered to the dining room, where a sumptuous supper had been ordered in advance by the genial hostess and all sit down with quickened appetites—except one or two who complained of a feeling something like "mal de mer," as it was now 11 o'clock and all with the two exceptions felt like doing justice to the good things provided. After the tables were clearned away an impromptu concert was given by the ladies and gentlemen present and at 1 a.m. the party broke up for the homeward journey and Kaslo was reached at 4 a.m. without any accidents except the foremost sleigh getting caught in a snowdrift which necessitated the party getting out to have it righted. That, however, was only a very laughable incident and gave lots of chaff from those in the other sleigh. So when the various homes were reached it was voted by one and all a most delightful party and many were the encomiums passed on Mrs. Cleary and her charming niece a young lady from San Francisco who is at present visiting Kaslo and in whose special honor the party was gotten up.

REV. MR. COOMBS RESIGNS.

The resignation of Rev. J. E. Coombs as pastor of Calvary Baptist church was the subject of a prolonged discussion and of the expression of sincere regret at a meeting of the directors and deacons of the church last evening. Mr. Coombs, although but a short time in the city, has gained for himself considerable popularity and general respect, not only in the church, but throughout the city, and his work here has produced marked success. The reasons for Mr. Coombs separation from the church are best given in his resignation, which is as follows:

Dear Brethren and Sisters:

In offering to you my resignation as pastor of this church and in asking you to accept the same to take effect at the close of this year, I am constrained by the unexpectedness of this to you to give a slight explanation as to the cause behind this decision. I entered school with the purpose of fitting myself for the work of an evangelist, and was over-persuaded by friends and my own personal ambition to put off the entering at once upon the work. Suffice it to say that, though the Lord has been pleased to grant me a fair measure of success in the work of a pastor, my success has been along the line of soul saving, and I have become restless as soon as that line of work was accomplished. Since coming to this city I have been led more and more to see that the main work of the average pastor is not the salvation of souls, and have come to see within my own heart indications of a growing love for the comforts and influence connected with a city church. For months has this conflict being going on unsuspected even by the members of my own family, until at last I have been able by the Grace of God to come to the decision that I will give up all the comforts that surround me in the work as pastor and go out depending upon God and willing to suffer privation if in so doing I will be able to win souls for him who "though being rich for our sakes became poor, that we through His poverty might be made rich." I desire you to realize that the deepest love for the church is in my heart, and it has been a sore struggle for me to break loose from all who have been so kind and thoughtful in considering my comfort, and go out not knowing when nor where the Lord will send me, and further, with the knowledge that my loved ones by this step may often be in need. But in the last few months God has fairly burned into my soul this truth: "The greatest work on earth is the salvation of the lost," and should I longer neglect to make this sacrifice I fear God will take this spirit from me.

I have thought of the church, and, as with my own loved ones, I have become satisfied to trust them with the Lord, who is able to direct to the man whom He would have; and I have no fear that the church will do aught but go on to a more glorious work than ever before, with the conviction that they have not lost a pastor but have simply sent him out into a "field all white for the harvest." I know that trials I would never know as your pastor await me in the field I enter, and nothing but the grace of God has enabled me to take this step. I cannot be content with my present work and comforts so long as so many souls are on their way to death and hell.

I may have occasion through the few weeks left for us to work together to speak more fully on this matter. I can ask you in the spirit of love that has ever been the bond between us to grant my request at the Thursday night meeting which I have called, and that you at once take steps to secure a man of God for this work, as the number of new members gathered and to be gathered requires that they shall not be long without a pastor. With love, ever your brother in Christ Jesus the Lord.

J. E. COOMBS.

A LETTER FROM FIJI.

Distance From Canada Materially Lessened—Promising Prospects for Trade With the Dominion.

Climate of the Islands—A Sample Shipment of Native Productions.

SUVA, Fiji, 23rd Nov., 1893.

TO THE EDITOR:—The expected arrival to-day of the s.s. Arawa, the first vessel of the Canadian-Australasian service, brings very forcibly to our minds the fact that the distance between this colony and the great Dominion of the North has suddenly lessened to a very remarkable degree; and that instead of being an outside group, only in touch with the Australasian colonies, Fiji has become a link in the great Imperial belt which now unites the most powerful colonies of the Empire.

It is to be regretted that the prevalence of measles in Australia will prevent any personal communication between those on board the Arawa and those on shore, but in 1874 that malady made such woeful havoc among the natives that every precaution has been taken since that time to prevent its reintroduction. However, it is to be hoped that the need for quarantine will soon pass away, and admit us to a fuller appreciation of the great benefits which we believe this group must derive from this intimate connection with Canada.

It is believed by many who are in a position to know, that trade with your colonies in the products for which these islands are famous will be much better for us than that with Australia, for a great proportion of her tropical supplies are drawn from Queensland and, being so much nearer to you, we ought to be able to send you our produce in a better condition than the continental tropical colony can. What our principal exports are you will gather from the cargo of the steamship Taviuni, which left here for New Zealand two days ago. She carried 15,907 bunches of bananas, and 1,008 cases of them, 562 cases of pineapples, 555 cases of other fruit, 30 cases of desiccated cocoanut, 82 bags of peanuts, 45 sacks of cocoanuts and 6,620 sacks (not mats) of sugar. In addition to these tobacco of the finer kinds is now coming into cultivation, it being found that the varying soils and elevations can be selected to suit the different yarities to an excellent degree and ramie is in growth such a pronounced success in this climate that it only requires the presence of proper decorticating machines to turn out a good yield of that silky fibre; our sisal hemp plantations are not yet much advanced but the cultivation is commenced; vanilla is most prolific here and the beans of a quality which commands high price in Australia and the ginger is of the finest description but the secret of curing so as to retain the pungency and aroma has not yet been quite discovered.

As to our climate Fiji lies in the belt of the southeast Trades and so is free from the malaria which is so deadly in the parts of the tropics not so favored by the breezes; that cricket and tennis are played all the year round speaks volumes for it. Unfortunately a passenger landing at Suva can see there absolutely nothing of the beautiful group, its variety, or rich promise; a month's stay is necessary for that, and a few trips up our larger rivers and to the outlying islands. It will eventually be a magnified Maderia for the Pacific, for during nine months of the year it is a very paradise.

I am writing hurriedly just to give you a fraternal greeting and will do so at greater length my next chance.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS'

(DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" Very Old

BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKY.

Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules { BLUE - One Star. PINK - Two Stars. GOLD - Three Stars

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—

C. DAY & CO., LONDON

my5

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics &c.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

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