

### Hints To Emigrants.

Of all countries inviting immigration at present, British Columbia seems to possess, in the greatest degree, the climatic conditions, and that variety and extent of natural resources adapted to the requirement of the future settler, be his vocation what it may. The man of wealth will here find a broad and inviting field for the profitable investment of his capital; the miner will find rivers flowing over golden sands, and in the hills, ledges of untold mineral wealth; the lumber merchant and ship-builder will find immense forests of stately trees, that have been growing for centuries to attain their present grand proportions, and whose dim corridors have not yet been invaded by the sturdy woodsman nor echoed to the ringing blows of his destructive axe; the farmer will find thousands of acres of virgin soil which he may convert into broad fields of smiling plenty the seed time and the bountiful harvest being equally sure; the invalid will find a climate health restoring and invigorating; the sportsman will find everywhere an ample field for his practiced hand with rod or gun, whether his quest be the nimble trout, the plumed pheasant, the bounding deer, or the growling bear; while the tourist or the landscape painter will be at once charmed and surprised with the fresh beauty and surpassing grandeur of the combination of Alpine and Italian scenery, the delight of every beholder.

While it is true that this Pacific province—wonderously pacific and patient as well—was before confederation, a kind of neglected waif of the British Empire, and has since received only abuse added to neglect from her ultramontane but unscrupulous sister provinces of the Dominion, who have broken all their most solemn pledges and ruthlessly trampled upon her defenceless rights, thereby ignoring common honesty, to say nothing of the claims of sisterhood, yet, although all this has been exceedingly detrimental to those who were here, it is much in favor of the settler in the immediate future. Now that the interests of Canada demand the completion of the C. P. R. as soon as practicable, this province will receive a large portion of her just dues, so long and so unrighteously withheld from her. As we have said, the delay in opening the country has operated to the advantage of those now coming here, inasmuch as the lands may be obtained at a merely nominal price, which would not be the case if the country had been generally settled.

Now the immigrant can pick out his choice from a thousand farms, pay his dollar per acre and receive a title in fee simple to the land.

A country of such vast extent, with the finest of climates, and so rich in natural resources, where

frugality, industry and a small amount of capital are only necessary to insure eminent success, it is very apparent that British Columbia affords to day the most inviting field for immigration of any portion of the world.

Already the tide has set in this way; but they are only the energetic and more enterprising who travel so far to establish themselves in homes and business of their own, and we are very glad of it, as such men always prove to be helps, not hinderances, to progress, wherever they may cast their lots. After the Railway is completed and when fares will be low, there will doubtless be a great rush, but they will then come, only to find that the choicest locations have all been taken up by the more energetic and deserving who have preceded them. Those tardy comers will then regret their unwise procrastination. An exchange thus hits off the situation to a hair line:

"It is the energetic class alone that comes to this country as yet; loafers and dry-goods-box whittlers will come after the hard work of developing the country is over. They are the class that, metaphorically speaking, may be likened unto the locusts of ancient Egypt, which ate up the fruit of industry. A man who has the 'sand' to pull up stake in the land of his fathers and come out to the far Northwest has the essential elements of success. He is not afraid to work nor fastidious about the style he maintains. Besides he has the encouragement of so many acres of land of his own selection, and where he may plant and gather, sow and reap, without the dictation of a landlord. The land is his own, in the possession and use of which none dare to molest or make him afraid. He is monarch of his own survey and his right there is none to dispute. The young woman who comes to town with an ox team now will in a few years travel over the same road in a carriage of her own. The man who lives in a shack now will in a few years be living in a farm mansion. The family who now can hardly afford to pay postage on a letter to their friends back East will in a few years travel in a palace car to visit them. But those who stand around with their hands in their pockets, waiting for something to turn up, will probably be found in the same condition twenty years hence. If you cannot secure a clerkship in a store you can hold a plow on a farm. If you cannot make \$5 a day at your usual vocation, you can make \$2 at something else. It is not the wages you can get nor the kind of work you do that is your recommendation, but the industry and energy with which you prosecute whatever you undertake to do. Let the world see that you have the sand and you will not want for profitable employment. Do not attempt to compass your work by your salary. Do your work well and your salary will regulate itself."

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