The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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OUR POSITION ON THE SEABOARD.

Two important reports appeared in the Colonist yesterday morning, one of the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade of Victoria, and the other of an interview with Mr. R. P. Rithet. Taken together they are interesting reading. Mr. Rithet shows that he has not lost his old-time faith in Victoria. The conditions which induced him years ago to invest heavily in the outer docks and to promote a railway which would have its terminus in Victoria are still unaltered, and he looks forward as confidently as ever to see his strong hopes of the future realized. There has been some change in the situation, it is true. The proposal to build the British Pacific is no longer a live issue, but sooner or later the Canadian Northern will come through the Yellowhead Pass and will seek Victoria as its terminus. It is also possible as well that the Grand Trunk Pacific will seek a southern outlet for its railway in order to be placed in a more favorable position in relation to the traffic of the Pacific Coast States. If the managers of that enterprise do not build a branch of their line southward they will undoubtedly have steamship connections with this port by way of Vancouver Island. This, taken in connection with the large iron deposits on Vancouver Island and the conditions favorable to iron smelting, the large copper mining industry that is likely to be developed, and the extensive fruit and timber industries, which will be important factors of the future, is sufficient upon which to base hopes of a bright future commercially for Victoria, and a large share of prosperity for all the coast cities. Every citizen was glad to see Mr. Rithet express his views in the confident manner in which he did. It is a proof that the prosperity which we have been enjoying in the way of business, in building, and in large civic improvements is founded on hopes of a substantial character shared in by men of wide business experience and large interests.

One factor in the importance of Victoria as a seaport is undoubtedly the harbor at Esquimalt. Now that it has been given up as a naval station of the Imperial Government it can be utilized to splendid advantage commercially. The move to have the drydock there extended or a new one built is eminently a wise one. The present structure is wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of Pacific Coast shipping, not to speak of the ships of war that will come to the coast from time to time during the visits of the flying squadron. In this connection some interesting facts were set out by Mr. Lugrin as to our relative importance on the seaboard. It has been frequently pointed out of late that the pivotal point of transcontinental traffic on the northwest coast is a small range of coast line including Puget Sound, Burrard Inlet, Victoria and Esquimalt and Barkley Sound. Every one of the existing transcontinental lines have termini somewhere there, and the new lines in prospect will undoubtedly find it also necessary to seek this point of greatest convergence of traffic. We have also the nearness of the Orient in our favor as against seaports south and easier railway gradients from the east through our Rockies. The latter is a factor, which is being recognized by railway men as of increasing importance, and was laid great stress upon by Mr. Hays during his visit to Victoria last fall.

So far, the Fates have not indicated where the big city of the Northwest coast is to be, or even the factors that are to decide its greatest importance. Victoria, though it has not made as much progress as some of its rivals, has still the opportunities in its favor of becoming that city, or at least of becoming one of the largest cities of the coast. The matter lies very largely in the hands of the people themselves.

FISCAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. H. N. Foss, whose published address before the Canadian Club at Boston, was reviewed recently in the Colonist, has been in Toronto, where he addressed the Empire Club on the subject of fiscal relations between Canada and the United States. He belongs to an organization in the Eastern States, whose object is to promote reciprocity. This reminds us of the time when Erastus Wiman, acting in concert with some Canadian friends, was at the head of a movement for Commercial Union. So successful was he that he practically secured the co-operation and support of the Liberal party of Canada, and two general elections were fought with this as an issue. In one campaign it was fought under the name of "Commercial Union and in the other of "Unrestricted Reciprocity." The latter was supposed to be a less objectionable title, but we have never yet had a satisfactory explanation of the difference of principles involved. Mr. Foss, who is apparently on sufficiently confidential relations with President Roosevelt, to speak confidently in his name, comes to us in a less objectionable way than did Erastus Wiman and with a more reasonable proposition. Conditions have very much changed since the dangerous propaganda of Wiman was on foot. In those days the United States would have nothing to do with the advances made by Canada as a British colony. The policy of the United States government was one of irritation and cold-shoulder, with a view to forcing us into an unconditional surrender. It was supposed that the natural destiny of Canada was union with the United States, and that commercial relations with the latter was one of the essentials of our existence. All this has now been changed. Canada kept on in her own way, developed her own markets through Protection, cultivated trade relations with Great Britain, and improved her means of communication east and west. She is now in a position to be sought by the neighbors who once scorned her advances. Canada has wheat and eggs and butter and many other articles in the line of natural products, which the United States with her rapidly increasing home consumption requires. Naturally they seek reciprocity on a profitable basis. Mr. Foss says it should be on lines of advantage to both. That is to say, we should seek to sell each to the other free of restrictions those things that can be produced to the best advantage on one side of the line or the other and which the respective markets show to be in demand. For instance, the United States buys largely from Canada in hay, wood pulp, fish, hides, sheep and so forth, while we buy much more largely from them than we sell to them in the way of horses, breadstuffs, coal, fruits and the like. Already there is a trade of $55,000,000 in these natural products, which, unhampered, would be largely increased. Mr. Foss holds that tariff restrictions in articles required of each other are of no possible benefit to either, and are an absolute injury to those who buy and those who sell. President Roosevelt, we are informed, is a much better friend to Canada than we have hitherto had any idea, and that while the result of the Presidential elections was an endorsement of the protective policy it was not an endorsement of its abuses. The United States has reached the dividing point, and the tendency now is, if anything, towards a change, and Canada and Newfoundland are in view as starting points. Some progress has been made already, in that Sir Wilfrid has agreed to meet representatives from the other side of the line and discuss the details of a reciprocity treaty. Canadians, however, are not now so keen on reciprocity as they once were, and it is very doubtful if the negotiations will prove successful. There is a very easy way for the United States to get what products of ours they require, and that is by taking the duty off on their side. The result might be so beneficial to Canada as to induce her Government to seek for further concessions. In the meantime, it is not likely that the advances of the United States will be favorably met. Canada has not forgotten her treatment by the United States during her years of struggle, and now that she is getting along nicely under the new conditions which she has created for herself there will be but little disposition to rush into any new arrangement between the two governments.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The elections in Ontario are being waged with a vigor and feeling that are unknown in contests in British Columbia. The newspapers are discussing the situation in columns of space each day, and the ingenuity of the paragrapher is being worn very thin trying to say something new and crushing. There is nothing very definite to be surmised as to the result, although indications point to the defeat of the Ross Government. A good many prominent Liberals and Independents have taken a side against it as a protest against the methods which have been employed in elections, and which have brought much disgrace on the Liberal party in Ontario and upon the Province as a whole. Hon. G. W. Ross, the Premier, is making a desperate fight, and, needless to say, that the principal attack is being directed against him. One of the most effective methods used to a great extent during the campaign has been that of cartooning in the newspapers. Two of the most notable of the cartoonists employed are Sam. Hunter in the Toronto World and H. McConnell in the Toronto News. The latter introduces with good effect in each of his pictures a cartoon, showing an old war horse hoisted up in a sling, and bearing the legend: "I have been 32 years in the saddle." The bitterness, too, with which the discussion is carried on would make most British Columbia editors blush. An instance of this was an "exposure" in the Globe of Mr. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, who, after a meeting in Napanee, and after hours, took a glass of Scotch whiskey in his hotel room. Hon. G. W. Ross, the Premier, at the beginning of the campaign, was flirting with the Prohibitionists, and at one time thought of making it an issue; but some of the leading Prohibitionists did not think he was sincere and are supporting Mr. Whitney, to have caught whom in the aforesaid act was very sweet revenge, indeed. Each side has its cut and dried campaign platform, but the issue upon which the election is being fought is mainly the corruption exposed in recent election trials. The Liberals point to the 32 years of administration, during which Ontario has progressed; and the Conservatives point to the fact of such long time in power as being in itself the strongest reason for a change. The weakest point in the Conservative armor is the fact that Gamey, celebrated through exposures he made in the House on account of money that was paid to buy him over to the Liberal side, is taking a prominent part in the election, and the electors at large are not quite sure that his skirts were wholly clean in the transaction referred to. Mr. Whitney has been forced to deny that it is the intention to take him into the Cabinet as Minister of Mines, in case of his succeeding in defeating Mr. Ross. Altogether the campaign has many disagreeable features, and the people of Ontario ought to be heartily glad to see it through with.

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA—THE DIFFERENCE.

Mr. J. S. Larke, the Canadian trade agent in Australia, has contributed a letter to the Sydney Morning Herald, which has been favorably commented on by the editor of that paper. In the letter in question he points out the difference in the conditions in the countries, which account for prosperity in the one and not in the other. His reasons are interesting. In both countries there has been a similarity of policy in many respects. Both are strongly Imperialistic, and both under a system of protection have given a preference to Great Britain in their markets. There is a similarity in the character of the people, and Australia has imitated Canada in important respects. The trade of New South Wales and the population of New South Wales, for instance, increased for a long time in a greater ratio than they did in Canada, but it is pointed out that there are weak spots in her development, both industrial and political. One of the strong points in Canadian development is that the exports of Canada have increased nearly three times as rapidly as her population, and a country which can do that, the Morning Herald concludes, is in a very healthy condition. The Morning Herald does not, however, attribute our success to Protection, but to the enormous areas of land brought under cultivation, and what it concludes that Australia has to copy from Canada is not its "political vagaries" but its occupation and settlement of territory. It is pointed out that if the population of Sydney were added to that of Melbourne the two together would represent a third of Australia, and therein lies the weakness of that commonwealth. Of course, when the Morning Herald refers to our system of protection it is arguing from conditions which exist in Australia. It does not lie alongside of a nation like the United States to swamp its industries with "dumped" goods. Canada was compelled, as a matter of self-preservation, to adopt a policy of protection, which so far it has not regretted. The comparison of greatest interest is in the following:

"What the people want is freedom from the harassing restrictions imposed by the politicians in the shape of protection, arbitration, minimum wage and state coddling generally.

"Of all these weights," the Morning Herald says, "the Canadian carry much less than the people of Australia, and they are likewise much less heavily burdened with the cost of federal and local governments. They have been reared industrially and politically under hardier conditions, and have consequently grown into a self-reliant Dominion that commands the confidence of creditors. Australians for many years have been coddled on the luxuries of borrowed money. Certainly they can boast of a Sydney and Melbourne, beside which Montreal and Ottawa are not to be compared. But until Australia and her industries assimilate more nearly to Canada and to Canadian industries we shall not regain the comparatively greater measure of credit we once enjoyed in the money markets of the world. Mr. Carruthers and his proposed annual addition of £1,000,000 to the already huge debt of this State will only widen the difference. Mr. Larke is correct in his statement that on the whole our resources are greater than those of Canada; but we must imitate Canadians more closely in developing them if we are to have prosperity like theirs."

IWAMA OYAMA.

Apropos of the capitulation of Port Arthur the following sketch of the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army is interesting:

Oyama is the man who grappled with Port Arthur. Nogi delivered the blows, but Oyama aimed them. This famous General—the Wellington of Japan—a few years ago captured Port Arthur from the Chinese. Russia stole the fruits of his victory and now it is the genius and the foresight of Oyama that is compelling restitution. This is one of the curious coincidences of history. It is one of the revenges that old Father Time delights to bring about.

Japan's greatest general is neither a handsome nor an impressive man. Large of stature among his rather diminutive fellow-countrymen, the Marquis has cunning little eyes and a face deeply pitted with smallpox. In spite, however, of this repulsive exterior, Oyama is an amiable and a kind old gentleman. He has no liking for war, though war has made him famous. In the piping times of peace Oyama's chief amusement is to distribute charity, though he is not by any means wealthy. To keep this propensity within reasonable bounds the wife of the General has had to put him on a small daily allowance.

Although at home simple minded to a degree, on the battlefield Oyama commands an enormously receptive intellect. His clear, prompt thinking and his subtle Oriental cunning mark him as a man of rare military talents. Oyama expresses himself when occasion demands with great force in a voice both rich and deep. So short is his neck that his head seems to rest upon his immense shoulders, which turn with the head when he attempts to look sidewise.

Sixty-three years ago Oyama was born, of noble family, according to the old feudal system of Japan. His military training began at the age of four. The first lesson of his tender years was the practice of hardihood. As a child he was toughened by barefooted walks through the snow. He was taught to disregard the pangs of hunger and the tortures of pain. Only the lightest clothing was worn by him in winter. He was taught the practice of arms and all kinds of physical exercise. He was taught also that life was nothing in comparison to the glory of his leader. Weaker constitutions would have succumbed under this Spartan regime. But it served only to toughen such material as little Oyama was made of. There is a tradition that at the age of ten the budding warrior killed his first bear in a fierce encounter. That he figured in a tribal conflict at a very early age is already established.

Oyama figures largely in the creation of Japan's modern army. Before doing that, however, he was sent to France as a military attache, and had an opportunity to observe the tactics employed during the Franco-German war of 1870. On returning home he was made a general in the imperial army. Soon afterwards the Satsuma rebellion, headed by Oyama's cousin, and aided by his brother, broke out. Oyama had to choose between his clansmen and his Emperor. He chose to fight under the imperial flag. Then followed the reconstruction when Yamagata undertook to fortify the country and establish a standing army. Oyama was his right-hand man. It is recognized that without him the task could hardly have been accomplished. All the important posts in the army have been occupied by Oyama, and twice he has been Minister of War. In 1895 he commanded the second Manchurian army against China, and on his return was given the title of Marquis. Oyama is now the only one of the older generals of Japan in active service. His friend Yamagata was too infirm to take part in the present war.

TAXATION OF LAND.

It will probably be too much to expect that the present commission will arrive at a perfect solution of all the questions that are arising in connection with the subject in hand. It ought, however, to arrive at a few principles to determine the course to take in the great majority of instances. The most difficult matter of all to deal with is probably that of land. There are so many conditions affecting it, and so many grades of improvement and values that no system of classification has yet been made to equitably deal with each. There is the timbered land valuable for timber only; there is the land that is timbered principally valuable for its use for agriculture after being cleared; there is the land that is valuable only for the minerals it may contain; and there is the land which has no value at all. How to determine the proper method of assessing these for purposes of taxation is not easy. In this Province there are so many kinds of land even within comparatively small areas, that the difficulty is greatly increased thereby. In some instances the assessor is faced with all the different conditions referred to in one piece of land. We are, however, for the present more particularly interested in farm lands, especially in lands that are being divided up for settlement. It is alleged that in the Okanagan district, for instance, that land after being divided up and sold to settlers is taxed at a much higher value than it was before being cut up. Of course, the land is really more valuable after than before, but it is so by reason of the improvements and settlement. So administered the act cannot be held to be an encouragement of the small holding principle. It is also held that orchards should not be taxed before they are bearing, and there is much reason in the suggestion to recommend it. In connection with heavily timbered land, say in the Lower Fraser valley, one hundred and sixty acres with five or six acres of clearing are assessed as improved land. As soon, however, as the same land is divided up all the other parts upon which there is no clearing immediately becomes wild land and are assessed as such. In other words, the owner is penalized for doing something which is palpably in the public interest that he should do. These are a few of the details which require consideration. Every effort at improvement should be encouraged, and under the present system, even although the general incidence may be fair, there are instances of inequity not taken into consideration in the framing of the Act. In dealing with land there is always the difficulty of dealing with it apart from improvements. It is generally considered to be good policy to as far as possible exempt improvements and place the taxation on the land; but if the land is made valuable by the improvements, you are really taxing the improvements in taxing the land. The basis of assessment is the price that property will bring on the open market at a forced sale. In assessing small farms, after an estate has been divided up, the selling price governs, and the selling value has greatly increased over what it was en bloc. There is at least an apparent injustice as the result of what is in the line of progress and improvement: and yet it is very hard to apply the principle that is at the bottom of the Assessment Act without permitting such an injustice to exist.

BALFOUR AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Much comment is made on the fact that Premier Balfour at the Glasgow dinner practically evaded discussion of the issue created by Mr. Chamberlain with respect to his proposed fiscal policy. The occasion was one upon which he was expected to review the policy of the Government, and the fiscal question is one which exceeds all other public issues in interest and importance at the present time. That he should have omitted making reference to it, except very indirectly, is remarkable. Of course, the issue is one which requires delicate handling on the part of the Premier. It is one, however, upon which he cannot for ever maintain "an open mind," and to speak at all on it is to express an opinion favorable or unfavorable to Mr. Chamberlain. Undoubtedly, he is more or less in sympathy of the policy of his former colleague, but his own party is divided on it, and he is evidently steering clear of complications until such time as the House is ready for dissolution. He can then make announcement of policy on his own part, and in the elections which follow it will be the supreme issue. New party affiliations will have been formed, and on that question many Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists will join hands with Liberals in opposing Mr. Chamberlain, while undoubtedly there will be many Liberals supporting him. It will be reopening the old question of Free Trade and Protection, which up till within a year or so ago was thought have to have been dead and forever buried. The question will be practically the same, but the conditions are different. When Free Trade triumphed in Great Britain that country was supreme in trade, commerce, industry and shipping. It was thought that with this supremacy in business the world would be forced to follow her example. It was thought, too, that her supremacy with Free Trade would increase. Almost the very opposite has happened. All the other nations of the world have adopted high protection, and the tendency, except perhaps in the United States, is protective rather than otherwise. Great Britain no longer occupies a position of supremacy. In her experience during the past 25 years the theories of Cobden have been more or less upset, proving that in political economy no more than anything else can a hard and fast principle be uniformly The very facts that supported Free Trade when Cobden was making his campaign now support Mr. Chamberlain. It is all a question of conditions. They change, and in our fiscal policy we must change with them. Therefore, in a question upon which opinion is so strongly divided Premier Balfour cannot afford to take a position which will alienate the support necessary to carry him through the coming session of Parliament. This may not be regarded as courageous, but it is highly expedient. No doubt when the time comes to take a side, it will be along with the leader of the protectionist movement. His carefully guarded references to the colonies show where his sympathies are. When he said he would "rather fall with those who held the great ideal which he saw before him, than success with purblind, narrow-minded, unimaginative persons whose views never got beyond their own parish," there is no doubt what he had in mind and who the "persons" so designated are.

THE OPENING OF THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

Parliament at Ottawa opened we are told with unusually brilliant ceremonies and display, to mark the coming into office of the new Governor-General, to whom fitting reference was made in the Speech from the Throne. Nothing of very special importance is contained in that document, except the announcement that an international commission has been formed for the purpose of reporting upon the conditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and to make recommendations for their improvement and regulation in the interest of navigation. The terms of the announcement are somewhat vague and indefinite, and it is not quite certain what conditions are referred to. The great prosperity of the country, and the satisfactory way in which the Northwest is filling up, are dwelt upon. A note of Imperialism is sounded in the hope that character and prosperity "will add strength to the Empire," of which we are so important a part. A bill is promised having in view provincial autonomy in the Northwest Territories. It is not intimated whether there will be more than one province, or whether it is proposed to extend the boundaries of Manitoba at the same time. The only other reference of importance is that to the vigorous prosecution of the surveys of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the hope being expressed that contracts for construction will be able to be let during the coming season. To judge by the Speech from the Throne, the session will not be a long one this time. It should not occupy more than three months at the longest. Coming after the elections there will not be a disposition to protract debate. The bill in reference to provincial autonomy in the Northwest will in all probability occupy some time. All the provinces are indirectly affected, and the opportunity will be afforded for a review of federal relations generally. We shall, therefore, not be surprised to see British Columbia's case receive some attention, and if our representatives are true to the interests of the Province they will take advantage of such an occasion to press home our claims for increased consideration.

It is satisfactory to note that Mr. Borden will continue to be the leader of the Conservative party in Canada. There will undoubtedly be little difficulty in securing a seat for him, and it is not at all improbable that he will be elected by acclamation. In the meantime the leadership will fall upon Hon. Mr. Foster, a task for which in the House he is eminently well qualified.

OUR "PROTECTORS."

London Times.

The country follows the procedure of the lobster. At intervals the lobster casts his shell, and until a new one grows he is absolutely helpless and has to conceal himself in a hole. That is our case, only we have no sheltering hole. We get an equipment, usually in a hurry and at abnormal cost. We take no note of what science is doing, until some fine day we discover that our equipment is as worthless for defence as Nelson's wooden walls would be against a modern iron-clad. Then we appoint a committee, which discovers a number of things previously known to all other nations, we provide ourselves with a new shell, lucky if nobody attacks us in the meantime, and then we go to sleep again.

THE NEW DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

Montreal Herald.

The Department of Agriculture is fortunate in being able to call to the service of the dairy industry so competent a man as Prof. J. A. Ruddick, whose appointment as Dominion dairy commissioner is announced. Mr. Ruddick has the advantage of wide personal acquaintance among dairymen of all parts of the country, and by reason of his long and intimate connection with the industry in Canada is peculiarly fitted for the position. He has already done much valuable educative work among dairymen and the marked improvement in cheese and butter making, in methods of packing, and improved transportation, etc., have been in a measure due to his foresight and energy. Mr. Ruddick brings to the discharge of his new duties the fruits of long years of study of the requirements of the industry both locally and as affecting the export trade, and with a valuable experience gained as dairy commissioner of New Zealand for some years, his administration may be expected to be progressive and energetic.

Hamburg is to have a school for training servants. It is not intended to compete with existing schools which provide training in domestic science for girls of well to do families.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MOUNTAIN GRADES.

Sir—In your report of my observations at the Board of Trade yesterday, I read that I said that British Columbia ports had an advantage over some southerly ports by reason of the lower grades across the mountains, to the extent of between 3,000 and 5,000 feet in our favor. I think these are the figures I mentioned; but they are not correct. I was making a little mental calculation at the time and gave the wrong figures. What I meant to say was "from 2,000 to 3,000 feet," which is enough for all practical purposes. I notice also that in one place your report makes me say that we own 60 degrees of latitude on this coast, and in another place 6 degrees. The latter is the correct number.

CHARLES H. LUGRIN.

January 14.

PLUMPING.

Sir—Your correspondent "Sigma" calls attention to the apparent evil of plumping at the polls, and maintains that each voter should cast his vote for three candidates or lose his vote.

Allow me to suggest, as an amendment, that each voter should be limited to vote for one candidate, the person best qualified, in his estimation, to fill the appointment. When he votes for three, because he has the right, he votes first for the person he considers best, and, seven cases out of ten, spoils the value of his vote upon two others as to whose election he is indifferent. The three persons (as at present) receiving the largest number of votes would, in that case, truly represent the choice of the voters. There would then be no discrimination, but pure and simple election by suffrage.

People were brought up in hacks to plump for one candidate, and by others solicited at the doors to mark their ballots for one person. Place them all on the same level—one person, one vote—then we should get the true voice of the people, against which there could be no complaint.

THOS. C. SORBY.

THE LIBRARIANSHIP.

Sir—In the first place I wish it to be thoroughly understood that I am not an aspirant nor have I any friends who are aspirants to the position of city librarian. I am actuated solely with a desire to see for once the right person in the right place. Too long has this city been the victim of wire-pullers, who do not hesitate to tramp the streets for signatures which they obtain from ratepayers who sign without regard to the qualifications of the applicant for the position, or the remark, "He won't get it anyhow." Hundreds will apply within the next few weeks for the position of librarian, and the council will be besieged with entreaties for support. Why "It's a soft snap, and a position which anybody who can read and write may occupy." This is the general opinion with the applicants, and consequently the lazier the man, the bigger the reader, and the larger the nerve to pull wires, the greater the chance he has for the position.

I desire to call the attention of the new council to what I consider important among other essential qualifications:

1. The librarian should be a university, college or high school graduate, with special marks in literature.
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THE TRUSTEE ELECTIONS.

Sir—The result of Thursday's election of school trustees affords considerable food for thought, and it might not prove uninteresting to point out one or two of the lessons which the result teaches. In the first place, it is worthy of note that the candidate who declared himself in favor of imposing a fee on pupils attending the High school was left at the foot of the poll, while the three candidates who were elected by such sweeping majorities, all declared themselves as being emphatically opposed to the imposition of any such a fee. This ought to settle that question for all time. If there are any old members of the board who have had any sympathy with such a policy they ought to be able to read aright the signs of the times. The people of Victoria have shown that they believe in giving our boys and girls the same advantages as other cities give, and in giving them free to all ages, so far as the High school is concerned, at least.

In the next place, it is worthy of note also that the candidate who in his public addresses, and in several letters to the press, declared himself in favor of making the High school course more practical, Mr. Huggett, was returned at the head of the poll, beating a popular candidate like Mr. Chairman Jay of the school board, by 70 votes. All who voted for Mr. Huggett had ample opportunity of knowing what his views are. He wants a commercial course established in the High school, and he wants something more done in the direction of a scientific course. In other words, he wants the work of the High school made more practical; he wants it to become an aid to other occupations besides that of teaching. And the electors of the city have endorsed his views and returned him at the head of the poll in order that he might be in a position to work along these lines. It is to be hoped that he will have the sympathy and co-operation of his colleagues in his endeavors.

Mr. Riddell made a very favorable impression wherever he appeared during the campaign. He showed himself to be a sensible man with sound and progressive views on educational matters, and no doubt he would have made a useful member of the board; but he was handicapped by being opposed by three very strong and popular candidates. It will be his turn to win next year.

PARENT.

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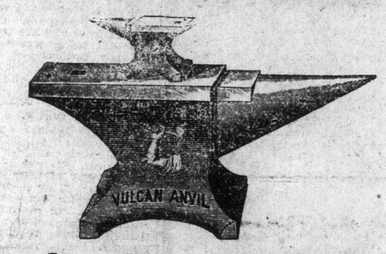

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