

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

There is a general opinion prevalent that the Lieutenant-Governor of a Province is, as such, the representative of the Queen. One of the ablest Governor-Generals of Canada ever had is known to us to have declared this to be entirely erroneous. In conversing with one who himself holds a distinguished position in the royal service, it was mentioned that it was customary when the Lieutenant-Governor entered a concert room for the band to play "God save the Queen." The Governor-General we refer to smiled, and said the people of Canada were so effusive in their loyalty, and so desirous of showing it on every possible occasion, that he was not surprised at such a demonstration, nor could he see that any great harm could arise from it, but, if it was intended to recognize the Lieutenant-Governor as the representative of the Queen, it was founded on a misapprehension, as that dignity in Canada was the sole prerogative of the office he had the honor to hold. He went on to say that it would be quite as correct in etiquette to play "God save the Queen" when a judge opened his court or a Premier made his appearance in the House of Commons, for they were, in a sense, representatives of the Crown, as indeed were a large number of public servants.

The point was once discussed in England in the presence of one who had been Governor-General of Canada, and he gave a very decided endorsement to the judgment of his distinguished successor, and added that the idea of a colony having half a dozen representatives of the Queen was incongruous if not indeed absurd.

It was on this account that the late Sir Alexander Campbell, when appointed Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, requested that the ceremonial demonstrations hitherto made when that official went to open the local legislature should be abandoned, as the firing of cannon and other practices were not appropriate to, nor were they justified by his position. Sir Alexander was a sound constitutional lawyer, and very far indeed from being one who objected to honor being paid where honor is due, ceremonially and otherwise. It would be strange indeed to have a representative of the Queen, in the sense some imagine Lieutenant-Governors to be, appointed without the direct sanction and participation of the Crown. The theory then that a Lieutenant-Governor is above criticism, because of his official position, will not bear criticism, it is a theory without foundation in fact. It may also be said that some Lieutenant-Governors have not regarded themselves as charged with such a dignified responsibility, for, had they done so, they would have abstained from acts of partizanship which are wholly incompatible with the

position of one who stands high above party, if he represent the Queen.—*Canadian Trade Review*.

WHERE TIME IS NOT WASTED.

Many boys, remarked an exchange, start out in a business which they do not expect to follow for life, because in that line an opening occurred just when they wished for a place. They are apt to look upon the years thus spent as "time just wasted," when they are at last settled in their chosen calling. But if they have done their duty in it such is very far from the case. The knowledge of business and of men which they have gained, and the working habits they have formed, will be of the greatest service. As the late Mr. Lawson Valentine once remarked: "The great thing to do for a business boy is to throw himself into something; I should not be particular what, so that it gives him a chance to begin, and made him understand that he was to make his way from that point. I should tell him to 'get to work in the quickest possible way,' and I should emphasize this to him, thinking it more important that he should go at it, than that he should go at it in any particular way. Go-at-it-iveness is the first condition, and stick-at-it-iveness the second."

Peter Cooper was a working boy who did not pick and choose a great deal in the matter of what work he should do in his early years. He tried his hand at many crafts before he settled on one which made his fortune, yet he picked up some information of great value in each place, which told on his life business. A man who does nothing all his life but make button-moulds or shoe pegs, may make them exceedingly well, but he is apt to be but little in advance of the machine he employs, and the smaller his specialty the narrower in general is his prejudice in its favor. The man who has mixed intimately with people in their several walks in life is apt to look much more respectfully upon their callings. Mr. Valentine considered a boy's "place" the best business school, yet many who cannot avail themselves of their advantages have been able to pick up among their fellow-clerks a knowledge that served them well instead.

A boy can establish a reputation for himself, even at carting bricks. Some one will know whether he is faithful or not. He is making a reputation for himself, even though his toil seems to be in a very obscure corner. It is astonishing how soon a superior boy is known—one of sound principles and thoroughly industrious habits. Such boys are so scarce that the supply is always less than the demand, and people keep a sharp look-out for them and bid them take a higher seat.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Daniel Webster in a speech, years ago, thus described the balance of trade. "Let us inquire, sir, what is meant by an unfavorable balance of trade, and what the argument is, drawn from that source. By an unfavorable balance of trade, I understand is meant that state of things in which importation exceeds exportation. To apply it in your own case, if the value of goods imported exceeds the value of those exported, then the balance of trade is said to be against us, inasmuch, as we have run in debt to the amount of this difference. Therefore, it is said that if a nation continue long in a commerce like this, it must be rendered absolutely bankrupt. It is in the condition of a man that buys more than he sells; and how can such a traffic be maintained without ruin? Now, sir, the whose fallacy of this argument consists in supposing that whenever the value of imports exceeds that of exports, a debt is necessarily created to the extent of the difference, whereas, ordinarily, the import is no more than the result of the export, augmented in value by the labor of transportation. The excess of imports over exports in truth usually shows the gains, not losses, of trade; or in a country that not only buys and sells goods, but employs ships in carrying goods also, it shows the profits of commerce, and the earnings of navigation. Nothing is more certain than that, in the usual course of things, and taking a series of years together, the value of our imports is the aggregate of our exports and our freights. If the value of commodities imported in a given instance did not exceed the value of the outward cargo with which they were purchased, then it would be clear to every man's common sense, that the voyage had not been profitable. If such commodities fell far short in value of the cost of the outward cargo, then the voyage would be a very losing one; and yet it would present exactly that state of things, which according to the notion of a balance of trade, can alone indicate a prosperous commerce. On the other hand, if the return cargo were found to be worth much more than the outward cargo while the merchant, having paid for the goods exported, and all the imported, and all the expenses of the voyage, finds a handsome sum yet in his hands, which he calls profits, the balance of trade is still against him, and whatever he may think of it, he is in a very bad way; although one individual or all individuals gain, the nation loses; while all the citizens grow rich, the country grows poor. This is the doctrine of the balance of trade."