

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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**DAVID W. HIGGINS.**

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making it the seat of commerce on the North Pacific. There can be no Provincial jealousy here. The sole representative of the young Empire on the Pacific, it will be the pride and the interest of every Province on the Atlantic, of the entire chain of communities stretching across the continent, to bid us Goodspeed. All would welcome that condition of things which would constitute Victoria a better market than San Francisco. It is just such a condition of things we desire to promote, and in no way can it be attained but by the restoration of the free port. There are objections to a free port; but these are objections as a feather shaken from the

against the advantages. Besides, they are shanty men. The chiefest of all is protection to our agricultural interests. Do our farmers really know what they are paying for protection? Even that may be purchased at a price above its real value. But there is a difficulty which over about giving the farmers and stock-risers any protection under the free port system. The same power that placed a tax of 25 per cent on foreign cattle under the old free port dispensation can meet all foreign produce with a protective tax under the new. When we talk about setting commerce free, we do not include in that term the natural productions of our own soil, which may be desirable still to foster and protect, but that jerry-made commerce of the world to streets which were placed in such a favorable position. Entering the Dominion is to be our care that firing provision in case of a difficulty with a commercial policy. It will give full scope to the great natural advantages we possess for raising a commanding and prosperous population, and making all surrounding peoples pay tribute to the young British Nation.

**Our Folly and our True Policy.**  
Oh! slow to believe, slow to see, slow to act—how long will the people stand in their own light—bar their own way to fortune? Ever since the sacrifice of the Dominion is willing. The Mainland is willing. At this point of Victoria, alone, demerited? Nothing could well be clearer than the proposition that the whole colony, the whole Dominion has a common interest in building up a great commercial and maritime depot on the Pacific seaboard. This was not always so, as regards the colonies. At that time, it was a period in our history when the proposition would not have met with such ready assent—when that community of interest which we venture to think, now, that the British colony was not felt by the people of every section. But we are happy in believing that these national jealousies and contentions have disappeared with the peculiar conditions that gave them birth, and that there is now a oneness of interest and purpose of feeling, a oneness of aim, a oneness of action, pervading the whole, that men no longer view themselves from the lower standpoint of sectionalism, as well as united to do the facts and be bound by the judgment. In advocating the establishment of a free port, under Confederation, we are not in dispute with any sectional views. In truth, one of the most happy and commendable features of the scheme is its broad, colonial, national character. Every advantage under it is a colonial, a national advantage. Every dollar made out of a foreign customer must be regarded as a dollar added to the wealth of the colony of the young nation. Every ship attracted to our ports, every vessel that we see such clear gain to the colony, every Dominion, for every ship will bring some commodity we need, and take away some commodity we have to spare. Thus, viewing Victoria as the most fertile market in the Dominion, every national advantage that will be in a greater or less degree transferred through the entire system. There was a time when the merchants of the Mainland, and the merchants of the Colonies, in exceptional circumstances past, were to be a market in the foreign land. The policy was unusual, we admit, but it was the result of unnatural conditions. But, once made this great commercial center, under Confederation, and its every interest, it will be the duty and interest of every British Colony, and every Canadian to contribute towards

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**Legislative Council.**  
The Council met at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, March 22nd. The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. A report from the Committee on the petition of the British Columbia Agricultural Association, in relation to the proposed free port, was presented. The Council discussed the matter at length, and it was decided to refer the matter to a sub-committee to report on the subject at a future meeting. The Council then adjourned until the next meeting on Wednesday, March 23rd.

**From His Excellency the Governor.**  
The Governor has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Hon. the Secretary of State, in relation to the proposed free port. The letter contains the views of the British Government on the subject, and the Governor has the honor to forward the same to the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Governor also has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Hon. the Secretary of State, in relation to the proposed free port. The letter contains the views of the British Government on the subject, and the Governor has the honor to forward the same to the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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**The Two Great Bills.**  
The two great bills, the Free Port Bill and the Confederation Bill, are the two most important measures of the session. The Free Port Bill, which is the subject of the present article, is a measure of great importance, and one which will have a profound effect on the commerce of the Dominion. The Confederation Bill, which is also of great importance, is a measure which will have a profound effect on the political and social life of the Dominion. Both bills are of great importance, and both are of great interest to the people of the Dominion.

**The Free Port Bill.**  
The Free Port Bill is a measure of great importance, and one which will have a profound effect on the commerce of the Dominion. It is a measure which will have a profound effect on the commerce of the Dominion, and one which will have a profound effect on the political and social life of the Dominion. The bill is a measure of great importance, and one which will have a profound effect on the commerce of the Dominion.

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For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color. A dressing which is at once restorative, healthy, and effective, for preserving the hair. Eaten or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of foiling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Freed from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a  
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