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SATURDAY OCTOBER 20, 1894.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

*"I must have liberty,
Withal as large a charter as the wind—
To blow on whom I please."*

IT was only to have been expected that the members of his staff would not allow Hon. F. G. Vernon to retire from the Lands and Works Department without manifesting in some way the opinions they entertained regarding him. The demonstration was, however, purely spontaneous, as, since the Government has to go on uninterruptedly, it is a case of "the king is dead; long live the king!" The staff, however, did well to mark the esteem in which they held their former chief, and this they did in a timely, well worded address, supplemented by a simple souvenir in the shape of a silver cigar case. His many friends hope Mr. Vernon, though at present out of politics, will have a long, happy and prosperous future. He deserves the general well wishes, as an admirable chief of department and as a politician who, while a hard fighter, consistently behaved as a gentleman.

In Winnipeg, in certain circles, considerable agitation has been caused by the fact of the *Manitoba Free Press* getting out a two-cent evening edition. This, it is said, will necessitate the introduction of small copper coins, the lowest currency thus far having been five cents. There is much the same kind of talk indulged in as there was here when five and ten-cent

pieces came into competition with the time honored "two bits."

Stories found their way recently into the San Francisco and Sound papers of the formation of a coal combine among the producers of British Columbia coal. The authorities of the Wellington and Union mines, however, deny that there is any such thing under contemplation, while, according to San Francisco authority, British Columbia coal is sold at fifty cents per ton less than before the duty was removed under the Wilson tariff. It is further declared that the competition with Australian coal has been such that large consumers have, of late, saved more than the amount of the duty. It has been calculated that on its coal consumption during September alone, San Francisco saved \$42,560, while it increased its consumption of native coal by over 4,000 tons, comparing the month of September, 1894, with that of 1893.

The prospects for the Atlantic shipping trade appear to be far from promising, and it is understood that a number of the ordinary liners will be laid off for some time to come. Of course, during the winter months, there is generally a considerable diminution in business between certain ports, which has a considerable effect upon the gross traffic; but the prospects, generally speaking, are regarded as discouraging.

At the last meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade the question of advertising the city was again discussed—particularly in the East and in Australia. We want to make ourselves and our resources as well known as possible, and it is to be hoped that the committee who will be trusted with the consideration of the subject will be successful in devising the best scheme that can be made available. A well illustrated pamphlet is possibly the best means that can be utilized; although there is a good deal to be said in favor of a good map or lithograph to be hung up in public places. Both these proposals might be advantageously combined, as the map or lithograph might lead to an inquiry for further information.

In this connection, I am pleased to observe that the Mansion House Relief Committee has been advised by the

Dominion Government that there is no room in Canada for any class of immigrants other than land workers. It appears that the partial failure of the committee's emigrants sent to Montreal in the past season will have a tendency in the direction of practically stopping this purely charitable emigration. It is being urged upon the committee that they should bring back to England the emigrants now without work at Montreal. What Canada requires is immigrants who are not afraid to work, or men with capital who are willing to invest it. We have had too much pauper immigration, and, what is equally as bad, we have too many men—younger sons and persons of doubtful parentage—who are too lazy to work, but not too proud to beg nor too honest to steal.

The *Commercial Journal*, in its last issue, struck the key to the whole situation thus:

"A contemporary sapiently remarks, 'If Canada has got less than half her usual number of immigrants from the British Isles, this year, it may be some consolation to know that they are not going elsewhere in the accustomed numbers.' We wonder what consolation there is in that circumstance, particularly since Canada and the United States, as the nearest available points, have been made for years the dumping place of the most undesirable people who were exported by societies and others under government auspices, in order to get them out of the way. On this far off Pacific coast, we know but little of the consignments of thieves and neer-do-wells who have been brought out, not only from Great Britain, but from the continent of Europe, who have helped to swell the numbers of the unemployed and at the same time have been added to that element, which, having nothing to do, was ready for anything from 'pitch and toss to manslaughter'—and worse.

"By such people as we speak of have the ranks of the American socialists and anarchists been recruited, and the consolation, therefore, is not that they have not arrived in their accustomed numbers, but that we have had few, if any, of them. In testimony whereof, we have to show a more than ordinarily peaceable community. What we require is, as we have previously mentioned, the class which the Provincial authorities are looking after—industrious people possessed of some capital, who are not afraid to invest it and supplement it with their own personal exertions."

It is not so much farmers that British Columbia wants as capital. Farmers are