Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND, 1889.

LAST YEAR'S TRADE.

The Trade and Navigation Returns are not by any means enticing in appearance, but they contain a good deal of valuable and interesting information. We learn from them, in the first place, that the exports of the Dominion were last year $90,203,000, and the imports $110,894,630. This leaves a balance in favor of imports of $20,291,630. Some very wise people will shake their heads at this statement and declare that the Dominion is in a bad way because the balance of trade is against it. The balance of trade is a stumbling block to a great many. They cannot get rid of the idea that if the value of the imports of a country is greater than that of its exports, that country must necessarily be in a bad financial condition. They forget that this is now, and has long been, precisely the condition of the richest country in the world—the country to which every other nation goes to borrow when it is in need of cash. What is called "the balance of trade" has been against Great Britain for many years, and yet it is, as a nation, getting richer and richer all the time. A little illustration that just occurs to us, will perhaps cause some of those who grieve that the balance of trade is against the Dominion, to suspect that it is not such a very great evil after all. We will suppose that A. B., a merchant of Victoria, loads a ship with lumber. The ship's papers show its value to be $20,000. Suppose he sells that cargo in San Francisco, or somewhere else, for $30,000, and brings back goods to Victoria valued at that sum. On the trade returns this transaction would appear: Exports, $20,000; imports, $30,000; a balance of trade against the province of $10,000. But would it be a fact that the province was $10,000 poorer? By no means, that ten thousand dollars represents the merchant's profit, and is a gain to the province. Multiply this transaction by two or three hundred, and it will be seen that a big balance of trade against a country may represent a flourishing trade and large profits. We don't give this as a complete solution of the balance of trade difficulty, but offer it as a sort of consolation to those who look upon the balance of trade being against the Dominion as an unmitigated misfortune.

An examination of the Returns shows that Canada has two great customers and that its trade with all other nations is comparatively small. Those customers are Great Britain and the United States. Canada's aggregate trade with Great Britain in 1888 amounted to $79,383,705, with the United States it was $91,053,913. The whole trade of the Dominion with the whole world was in that year $201,097,630. Its trade with Great Britain and the United States was $170,437,618, leaving for the rest of the world only $30,660,012. Canada's exports to Great Britain were valued at $40,084,984 and its exports to the United States at $42,572,065. The Dominion's imports from Great Britain were worth $39,298,720, and from the United States $48,481,848.

If we analyse the trade of British Columbia for the same year a similar result will be produced. The total exports of the province were $3,928,077; of these $1,035,785 were sent to Great Britain and $2,287,055, to the United States. The total value of the goods imported into the Province was $3,509,951. Of these $837,170 came from Great Britain and $2,042,927 from the United States. The Province's proximity to the United States and its very great distance from the British market accounts for the greater amount of business done with the United States compared with that done with Great Britain.

The amount of duties paid into the Dominion Treasury last year was $861,465. This is nearly twice as much as was paid by Manitoba and five times as much as was directly contributed by Prince Edward Island. The amounts which the different ports of the Province paid are as follows:

Nanaimo	$ 41,584
New Westminster	20,748
Vancouver	50,518
Victoria	748,613

These figures show very clearly the relative commercial importance of the seaport towns of British Columbia.

THE POPULATION OF TOWNS.

The complaint that people are too fond of flocking to the towns is general. In every country men and women become impatient of the monotony of life on the farm and go to the towns and villages to seek their fortunes. That very few of them find, the ease, the pleasure and the wealth they hoped to gain by the change is only too evident. Too many of them feel, when it is too late, that the healthy, independent, and comparatively easy life they led in the country is greatly to be preferred to the incessant toil amidst unwholesome and unlovely surroundings to which such a very large proportion of the workers in the city are doomed. Many factories are, in everything but the name, worse prisons than are the penitentiaries to which criminals are sent to be punished. Yet healthy country girls and boys, who do not know what sickness or hardship mean, leave their comfortable homes to get places in these factories. The attention of the *Springfield Republican* has been directed to this migration to the towns. It says that in Massachusetts the proportion of people gathered into the towns of more than eight thousand inhabitants has risen from less than one-twentieth, one hundred years ago, and but a little over a third in 1850, to two-thirds in 1885, when the census of the state was last taken. There are some who attribute this overcrowding of the cities to excessive education. We are very reluctant to believe this. We find, too, that among the habitants of Quebec, whose education is certainly not excessive, the desire to see the world and get work in the towns is quite as strong as in the rural population of the New England States. In many of the towns of Massachusetts, French Canadians, many of whom can neither read nor write, form quite a large proportion of the population. The farmer's son, who is idle and unsteady, and will not learn, is far more apt to desert the farm than his steady brother, who has learned pretty nearly all that the district school master can teach him. The matter is one that needs inquiring into.

THE RIGHT KIND OF EMIGRANT.

The London *Times* in its comments on Lord Derby's speech on emigration gives us a glimpse of that important subject from an educated Englishman's point of view. It has been found in England that the colonies do not want paupers—criminals they have rejected long ago—neither do they welcome the class of ne'er-do-wells, whom their friends can make nothing of. These men are quite as shiftless when they are sent to a colony as they were at home. The colonies require industrious, energetic men of good character. But these are precisely the kind of men that are wanted in their own country. Lord Derby said:

"The three main requisites for a successful colonist are these: He should be young, poor and energetic. The last is the most important of the three. Let no man think of going out who is not prepared to do a hard day's work. Colonial employers give ample wages, but they expect good work in return. There is no room for that large class with whom we are familiar at home, who go about asking for work, but hoping that they will not find it, whose chief employment in fact consists in being one of the unemployed."

His Lordship was in the main correct, but he labored under a slight delusion when he thought that one of the principal qualifications of an immigrant was to be poor. Here in Canada, at any rate, we have not the slightest objection to the immigrant's possessing capital—the more the better. If he learns how to spend it well he benefits both himself and his neighbors. If he spends it foolishly in attempting to carry out impracticable schemes, he impoverishes himself certainly, but then he helps to enrichen his neighbors. Wherever he goes he will find people ready to assist him in getting rid of his surplus capital. But his young and energetic man is welcome in the colony with or without money.

The *Times* does not look upon this drain on the best manhood of the old country as an unqualified good or as a remedy for the evils with which society there is afflicted. It says:

"The colonies will only take men whom, after all it might be worth our while to keep at home, if only we could get rid of certain others. Well paid artisans had better not go; they are well off at home. We cannot send the pauper, the idle or the ill-conditioned, because the colonies will not take them. Young men of good education and no means had better consider whether they would not do as well at home, if they were prepared to live the kind of life they would have to live in the colonies. There remain the sober, the steady, the industrious and the energetic, who are young, poor, and ready to move, because they can find no permanent and satisfying employment at home. * * But if they go in large numbers, their places will at once be taken by the class which the colonies will not receive. That is a result not altogether to the advantage of the mother country. * * There is no help for it, perhaps; but if so, the value of emigration, even as a palliative, is reduced to very modest proportions."

It may be that the mother country will not be greatly benefited by sending to the colonies, young, vigorous and enterprising men, but there can be no doubt but that the men themselves, having a wider sphere for their exertions in a new country, will be greatly bettered by emigrating. But they must go to a new country. The conditions of life in the older parts of the colonies do not differ very greatly from those of the mother country, and the emigrant who, afraid to face the privations and hardships of a new country, lingers in the towns, where employment is difficult to be found, has only himself to blame if he fails, as fail he very probably will.

UNCLE SAM'S ATTITUDE.

The advocates of commercial union with the United States are continually saying that the Dominion Government is opposed to Reciprocity. They lead their hearers and readers to believe that if the Canadian Government were in earnest in their endeavors to obtain reciprocity it would not be withheld. A little enquiry shows that this accusation is unjust. The honest inquirer will find that ever since the abrogation of the old Reciprocity Treaty the Americans have persistently refused to enter into reciprocal trade relations with Canada. This is made very clear in the following article which appeared in the Toronto *Empire* of the 6th inst:

Every recent effort made by Canada to bring about reasonable reciprocity of trade with the United States has been rejected by that country. The commissioners appointed by the Mackenzie Government failed, and the offer of the Fishery Commission last year was scouted. Canada's standing offer of reciprocity in natural products, of 1879, has been scorned. Nor will the United States concede reciprocal wrecking privileges on all the lakes. Nor will they accept the offer of the Canadian Government to admit into the two countries, free of duty, articles needed for the repair of vessels in distress. A Washington despatch says that 'about a month ago Secretary Bayard was informed of the action of the Privy Council of Canada, proposing a reciprocal arrangement with the United States for the admission, free of duty, of articles needed for the repairs of disabled vessels of either country. The matter was referred to the Treasury Department, and Assistant Secretary Maynary wrote Secretary Bayard in reply that in view of the absence of any provision of law for the free entry of articles of the character mentioned, the department perceives no way in which the reciprocal arrangement can be consummated. This department does not feel warranted in treating articles imported for the repair of foreign vessels *under any circumstances* as being imported for immediate exportation. It is the practice of this department, however, under sec. 3,115 of the Revised Statutes to relieve vessels of the United States from payment of duty on equipments maintained or repairs made in contiguous foreign countries, where such repairs are rendered necessary by reason of stress of weather or other casualty. The Canadian Government has been informed accordingly.' The United States Government considers its own citizens sufficiently protected by the provision of law here referred to, and is not willing to enter into any reciprocal arrangement. Such a general policy has the merit of consistency at least."

AN ALDERMAN'S VIEW.

When discussing the resolution of the School Trustees on Thursday evening, Alderman Vigelius said that

"The Government had imposed a provincial tax which was in reality for the support of schools. If the city were allowed to collect the tax they would be able and willing to support the schools."

The worthy alderman when he made the proposal must, we think, have spoken unadvisedly. If the Government took him at his word he would find that the sum which the law now requires the city to pay would be a trifle compared with what it would then have to raise for the support of the schools.

The amount of provincial tax collected by the Government last year in Victoria was $7,284. The schools of the city cost the Government in the same year $23,153. Next year, if all the improvements asked for are granted, the expense of maintaining the schools will be considerably more than this. Not less, we should say, than $25,000 or $26,000. Mr. Vigelius must see that the provincial tax would go but a very short way towards making up this sum.

When the amount which Victoria pays to the general revenue of the province is considered, no fair-minded citizen will, we think, consider it unreasonable to ask it to contribute a comparatively small sum towards the maintenance of its schools.

The direct taxation throughout the Province last year was as follows:

Real property tax	$ 47,084
Personal tax	35,119
Wild land tax	13,833
Income tax	3,052
Provincial revenue tax	52,581
Total	$151,668

Assuming that one-fourth of the population of the Province is in Victoria its share would be $37,917.

Now, Victoria's contribution to the Provincial treasury last year in the shape of direct taxes was:

Personal property tax	$16,749
Income tax	2,639
Provincial Revenue tax	7,284
Total	$26,672

This is $11,245 less than the city's *pro rata* share, allowing that it contains one-fourth of the population of the province. The citizens of the capital must, of course, bear their share of the provincial expenditure. They, in common with all the other inhabitants of the province, benefit by provincial institutions, and they, being the inhabitants of the capital, enjoy peculiar advantages. The public offices are in Victoria, the legislature meets there, the governor is one of its residents. All this causes a large annual expenditure in Victoria, of which its citizens of all classes reap the advantage. Yet, as the above statement shows, Victoria is very far from being harshly treated in the matter of provincial taxation. A further examination will show that its citizens, in proportion to their numbers, fare exceedingly well at the hands of the Government. It will be found the more the matter is enquired into the more equitable does the very moderate requirement of the Government appear.

A good deal has been said of the favor shown to country districts at the expense of the cities. But it can be demonstrated that some of these districts pay a very large sum in proportion to the school advantages they enjoy. There are, for instance, the Lillooet, Kootenay and Cariboo districts. There was raised in these districts last year, in the shape of direct provincial taxes, $18,452, and the expenditure for schools was $6,686. The proportion of the taxes which these poor districts received in the shape of educational advantages to the whole amount was very much less than that received by the rich city of Victoria, which enjoys so many and such great advantages.

It is to be hoped that the Board of Aldermen will give this matter their careful study. Before a law-making body such as the corporation of Victoria sets the dangerous example of disobedience to the law, it should be certain that it has right and justice on its side. It will be seen by the speech of Alderman Vigelius that the City Fathers have not given that serious and careful attention to the subject that its importance demands. If they studied it carefully and dispassionately they would, we believe, have come to the same conclusion as that at which the corporations of Vancouver and Westminster have arrived. They would have seen that the requirement of the Government is fair and reasonable, and made in the interest of education, and would have cheerfully forwarded their contribution to the Provincial Treasurer.

PROFESSIONAL EXCLUSIVENESS.

Although Mr. Higgins' bill to amend the Legal Professions' Act, was burked in committee, the reception given it by the House warrants the belief that the current of public opinion is running in the direction of the exercise of greater liberality in the admission of Canadian barristers to the Bar of this province. The unreasonableness and the unfairness of the present restrictions as regards lawyers in good standing from the other provinces must strike every impartial and intelligent observer. We should think that the members of the Provincial Bar themselves must see that the temporary exclusion of gentlemen, who are in all respects their equals, is illiberal and really serves no good purpose. It seems to us that if the members of the Law Society took this matter up and discussed it among themselves, they would come to a conclusion which would take from the province the reproach of narrowness in this matter. They might take all the precautions necessary to exclude unworthy and incapable members of the profession, and still leave the door open for the admission of those that are worthy and capable. No one wants to see men who, by their misconduct or their incapacity were discredited in their own province, pitchforked into the profession in British Columbia. But means much more effective than a year's residence are necessary to keep such men outside the Bar of the Province. Let such means be devised and put in force strictly and impartially. But it is the reverse of fair to treat the deserving and the undeserving alike. The Law Society could with great propriety suggest regulations for the admission of lawyers from the other provinces to the Bar of this province which would effectually exclude not for a year only, but for as long as might be considered necessary, men who on enquiry were found to be unworthy or incapable; and we are quite sure that the Legislature, as long as no injustice was done to men of good character and fair professional standing, would readily adopt their suggestions. It would be the proper and the graceful thing for the British Columbia Bar to take the initiative in this business and show that it is not from jealousy or any other unworthy motive that restrictions are placed in the way of lawyers from the other provinces becoming members of the legal profession in British Columbia.

THE SAMOAN EMBROGLIO.

It turns out after all that there was no agreement between Germany, the United States and Great Britain to preserve the autonomy of the Samoan Islands. There were conferences in Washington during the summer of 1887 about Samoa in which the representatives of the three powers took part, but no definite conclusion was come to. Germany wanted one thing and the United States wanted another, and the representative of Great Britain, Sir Lionel Sackville West, sided rather with Germany than with the United States. But no definite agreement was arrived at. Neither of the powers was committed to any line of action. The United States was desirous to leaving the Samoans to manage their own affairs, but Von Alvensleben, the German Minister, favored establishing a foreign protectorate. Germany, of course, to be the protector. To this the American Minister would not consent, and the conference adjourned in order that protocols might be submitted to the English and German Governments, and definite instructions given by which an agreement might be reached. This was the position of affairs when the troubles about which so much has been heard arose. Germany, while a settlement was pending, might have acted with more moderation, but it cannot be said that it violated any agreement by interfering as it did with the affairs of the Samoans. The conference proposed by Bismarck is but a continuance of the Washington conference. Before that conference meets matters in Samoa may have taken a very different aspect from that which they bore in the summer of 1887. If Germany succeeds in getting a footing on the Islands it is not likely that it will be easily persuaded to recede. Bismarck is exceedingly tenacious; what he once seizes he is not very willing to let go. It is evident if matters are as they are now represented, that the United States has no grounds for going to war with Germany about Samoa. The German Government never promised not to interfere in the affairs of that country, and the United States does not appear to be under any obligation to preserve the independence of Samoa. Assurances appear to have been made to the unfortunate Malietoa by both the American and British representatives, but whether or not they amounted to a guarantee of independence does not appear.

FROM ACROSS THE LINE.

It is very hard to make the Americans believe that there is not a large and influential party in Canada which favors annexation to the United States. They cannot be convinced that people who talk so much and so loudly are not strong in numbers. The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 11th inst. says: "There is abundant evidence that the leaven of political union is working in Canada, and the indications are very clear that the question will shortly be a leading issue in Canadian politics." The observer must be a singular judge of indications who, when he sees men of every shade of political opinion energetically and indignantly denying that they favor annexation, concludes that advocates of political union with the United States are numerous and influential. Their eager repudiation of annexationist proclivities is a sure sign that they feel the annexationists to be both weak as to numbers and unpopular. This is the case. There is not a constituency in Canada in which an open profession of annexationist sentiment would not cause the political death of the man who made it. There may be men in public life who believe that Canada is drifting towards union with the United States, but they take good care to keep their opinions to themselves or to give expression to them in the presence of a few trusted friends only. But if any Canadian anywhere openly declared that it was the object of his life to bring about annexation and that he is working to achieve that result, he would be hooted from the platform, and it would be madness for him to offer himself as a candidate for any representative position. Any intelligent American who visits Canada and mingles freely with the people will not read the signs as the *Chronicle* does.

Our Californian contemporary, although it is not able to guage Canadian public opinion correctly, may be regarded as a reliable authority when it tells us how this question of the annexation of Canada appears from an American's point of view. It tells us that the Americans are opposed to unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union, and it also believes that political union would follow commercial union "almost as a matter of course." It sees in every Canadian advocate of unrestricted reciprocity a possible or rather a probable annexationist. This is how matters in Canada appear to this observer in California:—

"The situation, in case of a Liberal victory, would be something like this. That party would go into power on a platform of unrestricted reciprocity and close commercial union with the United States. But it is sure that the Republican party in the United States, which will be the dominant party for the next four years, will not entertain the proposition of commercial union unless it be preceded or accompanied by political union, for we have nothing whatever to gain by commercial union alone. What then occurs? The Liberals must make a change in their policy or restore the government to the Conservatives; and no change is possible except to substitute political for commercial union.

"There can be no question but that the sentiment in favor of coming into the American Union is gaining ground in Canada. The ties which hold the Dominion to Great Britain are growing weaker and weaker every month and every year, and the slightest effort on the part of the people would snap them asunder. All the United States has to do, and all that she ought to do, is to keep still, only refusing to grant reciprocity to Canada, and natural and inevitable laws will bring the Dominion into the Republic in due course of time."!

"THE WORLD OF CANT."

There are people in the world who, by no means exemplary in their own lives, are continually finding fault with the conduct of their neighbors. Their judgments are always harsh. They have not a good word to say for any one. Towards religious people in particular these social censors are especially hostile. They give them no credit for sincerity. They are perpetually sneering at them and endeavoring to create the impression that their religion is nothing but a cloak for wickedness of all kinds. The work, the title of which is at the head of this article, is just the sort of book to please people of this kind. It displays throughout a spirit of bitter censoriousness. It is outrageously unjust and scandalously uncharitable. It gives what its author desires to be considered a picture of the religious world, which is not only not true to life, but the the reverse of true. The author, who, for obvious reasons, does not give his name, would have his readers believe that all who profess and call themselves Christians are heartless, selfish hypocrites, who have no love for their fellow-men, and are ready to commit any act of meanness or wickedness in order to accomplish their own ends.

The book, too, is published under a false pretense. It is on its title page declared to be a companion book to "Robert Elsmere." To place the two books on the same level is a mere catchpenny trick. They are not to be compared. "Robert Elsmere" is a work of genius and of great literary merit. The author's love of goodness, whatever form it may take or by whomsoever practised, is conspicuous on almost every page of the work. In "Robert Elsmere" abstract questions, which demand the attention of every thinking man or woman, are discussed with ability and some appearance of fairness. The author in depicting those with whom she disagrees shows a kindly generous spirit. The "World of Cant" is not well written. It has really no literary merit. It is clumsily put together. The author is without delicacy as he is without justice in his treatment of his subject. He is nothing more than a coarse grained, unscrupulous, superficial fault finder, such as may be found in any free thought club-room on the two continents. He does not even represent the thoughtful and refined class of sceptics who are ready to do justice to goodness wherever they find it, but he expresses she opinions and the judgments of the vulgar, shallow, loud-voiced decriers of religion and religionists, who are continually endeavoring to make those who listen to them believe that the members of Christian churches are not so good as they are themselves.

That there is too much cant in the world all are willing to admit. Even good people are continually using the language current in religious circles without having any very clear idea of what it really means. But under this "cant" there is much, very much genuine unpretending goodness. The lives of very many of them is a continuous effort to do right, and they are constantly making sacrifices for the good of others. Any one who has lived in a family where the language of what this writer designates as cant is the only one used when religious subjects are discussed, knows that it is not a cloak for wickedness of any kind, but the outer garment of fervent piety and unpretending self-sacrifice. The Quaker who is in the habit of saying "thou" and "thee," and speaks of being "moved by the spirit," is not on that account a hypocrite, and the Christian who exherts his neighbor to "come to Jesus" or "to take the Lord at His word," although he may not have any very clear conception of the full significance of the phrases he uses, most probably feels the most ardent desire for the good of the person he addresses, and may be ready to make great sacrifices to promote his welfare. To set such a person down as insincere and designing, is unjust and uncharitable, and argues a want of experience and a weakness of judgment in the man who does so.

It is every one's duty to try to look below the surface of things and to endeavor to judge men and women righteously. Tricks of manner and forms of speech may not be pleasant, but it is foolish in the extreme to judge by these outside appearances. But any one who is influenced by the "World of Cant" will condemn at once those who use the language which it stigmatizes as "cant," and they will look with suspicion on all ministers of religion and on all members of churches. What other influence can a book have in which the clergymen who succeed are depicted as abandoned men, who at the altar and in the pulpit are planning how they can dupe the unsuspicious and ruin the innocent. The principal work of the good men of the author of this series of diatribes, which are loosely strung together by a thin thread of narrative, is to unmask the scoundrels, profligates and persecutors, who occupied the pulpits and principal offices in Christian churches. The author's experience must have been most unfortunate. All his popular preachers are unmitigated rascals, and his leading churchmen heartless knaves and avaricious wretches. He never seems to have met a good man who was at the same time an acceptable preacher, and he apparently never heard of a deacon or an elder who was not ready to steal anything he could lay his hands on, provided it could be done without much risk of discovery. There is no one so prejudiced as not to know that this is a libel of the coarsest kind on clergymen and church officials. There are clergymen in every country, and many of them most successful, who can be counted by hundreds and thousands whose lives can bear the closest scrutiny. Indeed the more closely they are examined the purer they will appear. And there are office bearers in churches who are not only patterns of good living, but whose constant aim in life is to do all the good they can to their fellowmen. These men are to be found connected with every good work and every charitable institution in every country in Christendom. There are black sheep among both clergymen and office-bearers, it is true, but although so much is said about them, they are, as every candid person must admit, the rare exception. To endeavor to make men believe that this exception is the rule, as the author of the "World of Cant" does, is not the work of a good man, who has for his aim the improvement of the world.

We do not believe that the "World of Cant" is a dangerous book. Its misrepresentations are too coarse and its vituperation too bitter as well as too unjust to excite any feeling but disgust in the minds of those who have had any experience of the real world. And there are few so inexperienced as not to know that it does not describe religious people as they really are. Any young man who has had a good mother, or who has been intimately acquainted with a religious woman in any relation, will see the monstrous injustice which the author does to Christian women. They may have their faults and their weaknesses, but the man who does not see their many virtues must be blind indeed; and the man who seeing them will not admit that they possess them is a churl and a bigot, worthy of no man's respect.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

We are a little surprised to see the organ of the Opposition, which professes to be liberal, endorsing the twaddle uttered by Mr. Bole, in the House of Assembly, about free trade in lawyers. There is no analogy whatever between free trade and the principle of the measure introduced by Mr. Higgins. That gentleman did not propose to admit either American or Japanese lawyers to the Bar of British Columbia. All that he tried to do was to take away the restrictions which are placed in the way of capable Canadian lawyers, of good character. This is not free trade at all, but is consistent with protection of the strictest kind. There is no protectionist in British Columbia who is so narrow in his ideas, and so unpatriotic, as to wish to place restrictions in the way of goods from Manitoba or Ontario entering this province. Such goods, under our protective system, are as free to come here as the wind that blows. But Mr. Bole is more protectionist than the Finance Minister. He would raise a wall round each province that no lawyer from any of the others could get over without waiting a year and going through any number of examinations and formalities. Mr. Bole will, by and by, be moving to exclude Victoria lawyers from Westminster. He evidently does not know what either free trade or protection means. Mr. Higgins' measure was strictly protectionist.

The answer which Col. Prior and Mr. Gordon received from the Dominion Premier when they applied to have the new line of Pacific mail steamers to call at Victoria is that the whole matter rests with the Imperial authorities. It is hardly fair that the Dominion Government, which is to pay part of the subsidy, is to have no voice in the arrangements. Representations have already been made to the Imperial authorities through the British Columbia Board of Trade. Would it not be well to strengthen the representation by another memorial from the citizens of Victoria and the Island of Vancouver in general. A public meeting might be held to discuss the matter and to decide upon the best course to be adopted. It is not right that the principal seaport of British Columbia and the one nearest the ocean should be passed over in a matter of such importance without an effort on the part of its inhabitants to have justice done them. They should make their wishes known and endeavor, if it is possible, to induce the Dominion Government to aid them in getting the steamships of the new line to call at Victoria.

The Winnipeg *Call* has disappeared from the newspaper world. It has died of inanition. There is not room in Winnipeg for two morning papers and the *Call* being apparently the weaker had to give way. It was a good paper full of news and its editorials were above the average. It was a party paper but was not offensively partizan. The changes that have taken place in the political situation no doubt affected the *Call*. Both it and the *Free Press* opposed the Provincial Government and two opposition morning dailies were too much bush for so small a canoe. We are sorry to see that the *Call* has gone down. The Conservatives are now without a journalistic mouthpiece in Manitoba, for although the *Free Press* is in opposition to the government of the province it is Liberal as far as Dominion politics are concerned. They will find it difficult to establish another organ in Winnipeg for it has been clearly proved that the newspaper business has been overdone in that city and when once that has been demonstrated it is difficult to get men to embark in a new newspaper enterprise.

THE THREE LINKS.

The Last Day of the Grand Lodge Session—Presentation to the Retiring Grand Master—The Banquet at the Clarence.

At one o'clock on Friday afternoon 35 of the "Three Links" brothers boarded the giant bus, "Young America," drawn by a six-horse team, and started for Esquimalt. On their arrival in the village, they were shown through the dry-dock buildings, and had the working of the dock fully explained for their benefit. They then proceeded to the navy yard, and were shown through this interesting place. The chief object of interest to the visitors was the torpedo boats, which called forth much admiration.

The officers in charge of the dry-dock and dock-yard, were most courteous and obliging, and did everything in their power to make the visit of the brethren pleasant and interesting.

The visitors returned to the city much pleased with the excursion, and highly delighted with the entertainment they had received.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grand Lodge met at 4:30 p.m.

The finance committee's report was presented and adopted.

The salary of the grand secretary was, on motion, substantially increased.

The question of decrease of representation was taken up and discussed at some length. It was finally resolved that each subordinate lodge be entitled to one representative for every twenty-five members, any lodge with less than twenty-five members to be entitled to one representative.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned till 8 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grand Lodge re-assembled at 8 p.m., and after transacting some minor business, closed in the Grand Lodge Degree and reopened in the Degree of Tauvel, when a large number of brothers of this degree were admitted.

The Grand Lodge elective officers were then installed as follows:—Grand Master, J. H. Meldrum, Victoria; Deputy Grand Master, W. W. Walker; Victoria; Grand Warden, W. Edmunds, Kamloops; Grand Secretary, F. Davey, Victoria; Grand Treasurer, J. E. Phillips, Victoria. Grand Master Meldrum then appointed the following officers:—Grand Marshall, J. E. Phillips, Westminster; Grand Conductor, J. C. Henderson, Chilliwhack; Grand Guardian, J. Crossan, Nanaimo; Grand Herald, W. H. Huxtable, Victoria; Grand Chaplain, W. E. Holmes, Victoria.

District Deputies:—District No. 1, T. J. Partridge, Victoria; District No. 2, R. H. Baker, Westminster; District No. 3, A. McGregor, Nanaimo; District, No. 4, B. Shearing, Wellington; District No. 5, J. McCutcheon, Chilliwack; District No. 6, T. C. Gray, Vancouver; District No. 7, S. Clarke, Kamloops.

District Deputy of Degree of Rebekah:—Sister a Young, Victoria.

Grand Instructors: Past Grand Master Wm. McColl, Westminster; W. H. Flewin, Victoria.

After installation, P. G. Bro. R. McIntosh, of Victoria, on behalf of the Odd Fellows of the Province, after eulogizing the retiring Grand Master at some length, presented that brother with a handsome and costly Past Grand Master's jewel. Brother Davies replied in feeling terms, thanking the brethren for the beautiful and unexpected token of their esteem, and assuring them that he would always endeavor to promote the interests of the Order.

The jewel is a magnificent specimen of the jeweller's art. It is of massive gold, the polished surface being covered with the emblems of the order and the coat of arms of the province. Above is the all-seeing eye, the centre of which is a large diamond. The jewel is suspended by three links from a purple ribbon, the ends of which are bordered with chased gold, the centre being an ornamented gold bar, with the words I.O.O.F. On the reverse side is the inscription: "Presented to Joshua Davies, retiring Grand Master, by the Brothers of the jurisdiction of British Columbia. Victoria, Feb. 15th, 1889."

THE BANQUET.

After the business of the session had been completed, the brethren adjourned to the Clarence Hotel, where every preparation had been made by mine host Anderson for a grand reunion about the festive board. Seventy five in all surrounded the table, upon which were piled all the delicacies and substantials required to tempt the most pampered epicure. After the eatables had been disposed of, the usual toast list was taken up, and in song and sentiment, the remaining hours of the evening flew all too quickly away.

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I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for what the CUTICURA REMEDIES have been to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's.

GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis.

Sept. 21, 1887.

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