effort.

Wednesday, December 21 1870

### The Session and its Work.

Yet a few more days - holidays for the most part and the Legislature will be convened. Probably no Legislature was ever called together under circumstances of greater public interest. The work of former sessions has to receive the finishing touch. The ardent hope of weary years is to be realized—or erushed to The completion of Confederation constitutes the great work, almost the sole work of the approaching session. In truth, we are apt to think that the less else is attempted the better. That legislation on other matters is seeded cannot be denied ; but it will probably be more in accord with public sentiment, and, we may add, with public interest, too, that the Colony should at once assume its new position and relationships, leav-ing general legislation to be looked for under more auspicious circumstances. Confederation may, therefore, be regarded as the work of the season; and, thanks to the Governor and his adviscondition of such complete readiness and it is not too much to say that, in this ers, that work will be presented in a that a simple "aye" or "no " is almost all that need be uttered. A motion to accept the Terms agreed to by the Dominion Cabinet, and an address to the Queen, asking for admission upon these Terms, will do the work, Knowing the composition of the new Council, one may not, perhaps, venture to hope that all will be content with pronouncing the monosyllabic fiat which is to knock the rusty shackles from the stunted limbs of this colony, or to rivet them still tighter. There is still room to fear that an effort may be made to delay or endanger Confederation by mixing it up with issues which, however imp resut they may be in themselves, are sparate and ancillary in their character

nd relations. We have witnessed an of Confederation by so connecting it with the location of the western terminus cof the railway as to make the former contingent upon the letter. The issue was artifully raised and, from its very nature, evolved no little interest. But, although, at one time, it was to be apprehended that popular sentiment might to some extent be misdirected through what must be regarded as a cunning all danger from that quarter has, happily, been averted. The next attempt will possess the advantage of even greater plausibility and more general concernment. No Responsible Government, no Confederation, is to be the battle-cry with which it is now hoped to rally a sufficient following in the House, or a sufficient backing outside of it to make opposition formidable and felt. Now, we will yield to no man in an earnest desire to see Responsible Government conferred upon British Columernment conferred upon British Columbia coincidently with its admission into the Dominion; but we must protest against making even all important question an absolute condition, a sine qua non of Union. There must be no conditions, save only the Terms as they now stand before the country,—agreed to by the Canadian Government, universally accepted by the country, only awaiting formal ratification by the Legislature. It is now known that the Dominion Cabinet takes its stand upon these Terms, that to stiempt to alter or in any way involve them in complications with exancous issues is to imperil them; and the transous issues is to imperil them; and the country does not want them to be imperiled. It understands their value too well for that. But there is no need to cumber the Terms with the question of Responsible Government or, indeed, any other question. As we took occasion to point out when the Terms were officially promulgated, the scheme has been wisely divested of every issue not being an essential part of it; and, although the two questions of a choice of Customs Tariffs and Responsible Government were understood to be virtually submitted to the test or a general election along with the Confedor a general election along with the Confederation Terms, and although the country has pronounced no equivocal verdict upon these two questions, yet the matter has been so arranged as that the 'aye' or 'no' upon these need in no way interfere with the man question. Such an arrangement was most wise and necessary in order to avoid that delay which the colony could so ill afford But, even if it were otherwise, what would the country gain by refusing Confederation because Responsible Government could not be had simultaneously with it? Wenld as Confederation give us Responsible Government? Or would not Confederation be the shortest read—the enty read to Responsible Government? As has been repeatedly said in these columns, we see no insuperable obstacle in the way of obtaining Responsible Government along with Conse Responsible Government along with Con-federation. But should the former be with held, although wrongfully, surely it would be supreme folly on our part to refuse the latter. To employ a phrase very much more pungent than polite, British Columbia can-not afford to bite off its nose to spite its face.' To be parodical, we say to the people of British Coumbia, 'Get Confederation

## with Responsible Government if you can; but get Cenfederation. Mochanics' Literary Institute.

It will be observed by reference to our advertising columns that arrangements are being made for holding a will, no doubt, find ready purchasers.

grand concert at the Theatre Royal, on Monday evening in aid of the funds of the above institution. In the midst of such frequent appeals to the public, in aid of various objects of a more or less meritorious nature, it may be well that the grounds of the special effort now being put forth by the new Board of Management of the Institute should receive a little consideration. Owing, doubtless, to the duliness and, we may say, general impecuniosity with which this community has been afflicted during the past year, the funds of the Institute have, unfertunately, been permitted to run behind to the extent, we believe, of some five or six hundred dollars. Debt is essentially bad; but it is especially perplexing to an institution such as the e ander review; and the determination of the gentlemen comprising the present Board of Management to get rid of it is highly to be commended. The peculiar claims of the Institute

o general sympathy and support are possibly liable to escape the observation of such as are not the subjects of its more palpable and direct benefits. There are hundreds in this community deprived of home comforts and advantages; and to such the Institute presents the ready and convenient means of spending the spare hours of evening in raonal amusement or mental improvement; way, it has been instrumental in keeping many a young man from a course, which would make him less valuable as a citizen and less happy as a man. It is, therefore, the duty, if it is not the direct interest, of all classes to share in the maintenance of the Institute in a condition of that thorough efficiency which is incompatible with debt. There is another ground upon which the entertainment may be regarded as presenting an additional claim to the patronage of the public. It would, indeed, be an unhandsome requital for all the time and trouble which are being devoted to preparation should the ladies who have so kindly volunteered their services be permitted to waste their sweets ness on - half filled benches. Of course, we don't regard such a contingency as at all probable. It may be proper to state that, for this occasion more than ordinary talent has been secured, and unusual effort is being made and we must be allowed to bespeak a corresponding appreciation on the part of the public. Of one thing we are certain, those who do go will be amply repaid by the entertainment itself, to say nothing of its object. Let the public, then, generously respond to an appeal so agreeably made and place the Mechanic's Institute at ence out of

Friday, Dec 16. REAM AT SEATTLE,-Dr Ream smuggled nimself on board one of the Sound steamers at Victoria on Tuesday, last, and reached Scattle the next morning at 32 o'clock, and shortly afterwards visited the premises of his victim's parents. The Intelligencer says: 'Her reom is on the second floor in the rear of the building, which fact had not slipped his memory. So there he hid himself beneath her window and sought the advantage of a bench to get closer still. She was sound as learn. Rearing the bench against the side asleep. Rearing the beuch against the side of the house at an easy angle, he shinned up its frosted sides to the window sill, but could bering bride—just for one word of explana-tion; no other recourse being left, he fast-ened a letter upon the window sill, and slid down again. The girl's mother heard a scrambling noise outside the house, stepped to her window, and got there just in time to to her window, and got there just in time to see her promising son-in-law in the descending act, whom she mistook in the partial light for their big black dog. But the dog theory was disposed of the hext merning by the finding of that letter, in which the absconding husband and general reprobate tried to explain his conduct in part, and renewed his tale of love. In connection with his ardent declarations he tells her that he is poor, but has a good profession, (that ought to be italiesed) and if she will fly with him they'll be happy yet; but if she won't he'll take her anyhow. The letter also states that he would go up to Olympia the same night and see the Governor and that he would be back again mext day. The im-pression was that he lurked around the out-skirts of the town intending another attempt to see his wife. This new role which the

PIXLEY DRAMATIC TROUPS.-The Pixley Sisters returned from Puget Sound yesterday where they have been playing a short but suc- safety. cessful engagement. Indeed, they appear to have met with a most flattering reception at Seattle and Olympia. Is will scarcely be necessary to present the claims to liberal patronage of these young and gifted artistes in a community where they have already become such decided favorites. They have some here, accompanied by Messra Melville and Ward, also favorably known in Victoria, with the intention of playing to-morrow evening only. It will be well that such liberal patronage shall be extended to them as may tend to make matters agreeable all round, and prove that this community know how to appreciate talent and respectability. The company will make its last appearance, under the present regime, at the Theatre Royal to-morrow night, when we hope these accomplished young ladies will be greeted by a full house.

Doctor has assumed revives some interest in

GRAND MASONIC BALL .- The Masonic Fraternity of this city have decided to held their agreeable annual reunion on the 27th inst .-St John's Day. Masonic Balls have ever been the most successful given in this colony, and it is with a feeling of pleasure that we an-nounce that the ferthcoming affair will probably in every respect excel the previous efforts of the Craft.

CATTLE SALE .- Mr Franklin's cattle sale will be held at 12 o'clock to-day. The stock to be offered are prime Durham and

N. P. R. R. T.

The announcement, made upon what our Seattle contemporary regards as good authority, that the North Pacific Railway Company have bought the entire property of the Bellingham Bay Company, although chiefly interesting to dwellers on Puget Sound, is by no means devoid of interest to the people of British Columbia. Of course we regard the purchase as indicating Bellingham Bay as the terminus of the Raliway, for it is scarcely conceivable that so large an expenditure would be incurred with a less important object. Bellingham Bay is within fifteen miles of the International boundary, twenty-eight miles of the Langley, thirty-two miles of New Westmister, and fifteen miles of the track of steam navigation between Victoria and the Mainland. But the relations is which Bellingham Bay stands to Esquimalt concerns us most. Distant some fifty miles, it must be reached through the intricate and dangerous navigation of Rosario Straits It is considerably more distant and greatly more difficult of access than Port Townsend while it is less distant, but about equal! difficult with Nisqually. It will thus appear that should the North Pacific find a erminus at Bellingham Bay the Canadian Pacific would still possess a very decided advantage with its terminus at Esquimalt. The former would not be a more fermidable competitor with its terminus at Belliogham Bay than it would by stopping at Nisqually, although with a termious at the former place it would possess a decided advantage over Burrard Inlet, inasmuch as it would only be about half the distance from the Straits of Fuca. With their railway terminus at Belingham Bay the San Juan question would derive increased importance to our neigh-

PUGET SOUND ITEMS. - Condensed from the Seattle Intelligencer of Tuesday: It is reported from quite a reliable source that the North Pacific Railway Company have purchased the entire property of the Bellingham Bay Coal Company for the sum of \$1,000 000, payment, to be paid in railroad shares.... The Pixley Troupe played at the Pavilion on Menday night. The house was well filed and the performance is described by the local press as the best ever witnessed at Seattle... The Seattle Hook and Ladder Company are making arrangements for their anniversary bark Tidal Wave sailed from Port Madison for San Francisco on Saturday. The ship Commodore sailed from Port Ludlew on the 8th for the same place. The barkentine Fremont arrived at Seattle on Monday, and the bark Free Trade sailed from that port for San Francisco on Tuesday.....The Railroad Committee sailed at noon on Sunday on the Lincoln for up Sound ports.

EDUCATIONAL.—It is scarcely probable that the subject of Education will receive that attention during the next session necessary to the establishment of a liberal and efficient school system. The country continuance of the present system without some amelioration. Under these circum-stances, what is to be done in this all-imrtant matter? Probably and effective measure of relief will be found in a simple amendm at to the existing Ordinance by which the public schools will be very much more liberally, if not wholly, sustained out of the general revenue; and, with this view, we would respectfully suggest the propriety of suitable provision being made in the Estimates. To tide over the session without attempting any metigation of the present truly deplorable condition of the Educational interests of the Colony must not be thought of.

NEARLY & SERIOUS ACCIDENT -Yesterday afternoon, on Government street, a horse attached to a wagon in which were seated Mr Lawrence and Mrs Fisher, of Metchesin, took fright at the unusual appearance of a steam firengine belching forth flame, steam and smeke, and, in place of running away from the strange object, backed into it while the engine was in full motion under a heavy head of steam. For a moment it seemed as if the occupants would be thrown upon the engine and seriously injured; but they were rescued from their perilous situaby the fireman, who drew them from the vehicle, and drove the horse to a place of

THE Mail Stmr Isabel, Capt E A Starr, arrived here yesterday afternoon about six o'clock. She brought Wells, Fargo & Co's Express and a quantity of freight to order. Amougst her list of passengers we notice the names of the Hen Philip Rivz, Dr G. G. Turner. Miss Hilton, Mrs J D Spurlock, Mrs O L Ferguson and the Bird Troupe. The leabel will leave this morning at eleven o'clock, connecting at Pt. Townsend with the Stmr. Alida for Olympia and way ports on the Sound. Purser Parker has our thanks for the customary favors.

JAMAICA .- In the absence of Gov. Grant, the Colonial Secretary is administering the Government of Jamaica, and the Hen W.A.G. Young, so long and prominently identified with this colony, is Acting Colonial Secretary. Many of our local readers will be glad to hear that Mr Young likes Jamaica very much, and that he and his family are enjoying health and prosperity.

One of the best operators on the Mainland Telegraph Line, is a young girl of welve years of age, named Sarah McClure She is stationed at Matequi Prairie, where her father resides, and repeats every message that passes over that portion of the line. She receives messages by sound and is singularly

Expected.—The stmr Enterprise is expected to arrive from New Westminster this evening with a Carrison Mail and Barnard's Express. There will doubtless be later Omenica news, and faller information respecting the new route which has been explored by Mr G. B. Wright.

Townsend's GAME MARKET has been removed to the stere adjoining Fell & Finlayson's, on Fert street. Townsend has already on hand any amount of fat poultry, game and porkers, which he intends to sell at low rates. Families in search of the wherewithal for Christmas dinners should make a note of this.

SUICIDE,-Louis Miller, Sergeant of the 23nd U, S. Infantry, committed suicide in his quarters on the 30th ulta by sheoting himself through the breast with a rifle. No cause is assigned for the act. WASH,-The Deluge steamer, was out fer

wash yesterday afternoon and worked capitally. The 'masheen' was under the charge of amateur engineers attached to the com-

AN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL was held yesterday and lasted until late in the afternoon. His Excellecey is now at his office, James Bay, daily attending to public business.

FROM THE SOUND .- The sleamer Olympia Capt Finch, arrived at 11/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought 50 passengers, a large drove of fat pigs for Heywood and stock for the butchers.

PICKETT'S GREAT HOLIDAY SALE WILL take Place to-morrow. The goods attracted crowds vesterday and will be on view again

CHRISTMAS, 1870.—The show of fancy goods for the season will commence on Saturday next, the 17th inst, at London House, Government street.

THEATRICAL .- Mr and Mrs G F Bird arrived on the Isabel last evening with the intention of remaining over the winter and giving occasional performances.

Working To A CHARM, - The Mainland telegraph line now brings us daily dispatches. Its advantage and use will soon be felt and acknowledged by the business public.

THE U.S.S. Newbern will sail at daylight this morning for San Francisco direct. She will carry a small colonial mail and a few passengers from Victoria, in addition to the 50 odd she brought from Sitks

SMALL Pox is spreading through Oregon; a family of seven persons have fallen vis-

Ica, of the thickness of a quarter of an inch, was formed in the gutters on Wednes-

Pource County-The records of this inetitution presented a clear theet yesterday.

## DE J. COLLIS BROWNES CHILORIOD YINE

CAUTION—Vice-Chancellor Sir W P Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue which he regretted had been sworn to: Eminent-Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J Collis Browns was the discoverer of Universory on the they presente it largely and mean no other than Dr Browns's—See Trans, July 12 1864; The Public therefore are cautioned against using any

## Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This INVALUABLE REMEDOY produces quiet, refreshing steep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, resores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any to those uppleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellons good effects and wonnerful cures, while medical menexion is virtues most extensively using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in whoch it is found sminently useful—Chelera Dysentery, Diarrehosa, Colies, Coughs, Asthma, Oramp Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cough, Hysteria, teasons and January of San Madical Corphoss

The Right Hon Earl Russell communicated the Coltolege of Physicians and Ja Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholora was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec 21, 1864

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Meaning and January and property and property of these pricals Rombow. (Chlorodyne)

service in Cholora was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec 31, 1864
From A. Montgomery, Esq., iste Inspector of Morpitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgie, Asthma. and Dysentery. To it Ifairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other medicines had failed."
Dr Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports [Dec. 1865] that in nearly every oase of Cholera in which Dr J Collis Browne's Chlerodyne was administered, the justient recovered.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan 10, 1866—Chlerodyn is prescribed by scores of erthodox medical practitioners. Of course it want and fail a place.

Extra t from the General Board of Health, London, a to its effit, cy in Cholera.—So strongly are we convinced of the sumense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as Chlorodyns from which frequent fatal results have followed.

lowed.

See leading article, Parmaceutical Journal, Aug 1, 1866, which states that Dr. J. Cellis Browne was the inventor of Chicrodyne: that it is always right to use his preparation when Chicrodyne is ordered.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words 'Dr J. Collis Browne' on the Government stamp, Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAYENPORT,

33 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON

Sold in Bottles, Is. 11/40, 28. 20. 42. 60., a. nd 11 jel4

RECONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They at as a powerful tonic and gentle sperient; are mild in heir operation; safe under any circumstance; and consands of persons can now bear testimony to the enefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at is 1344, 25 9d and 11s each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world the sold in the same of the world the same of the sold in the same of the same of

SCHOONER INDUSTRY. THE UNBERSIGNED WILL NOT BE responsible for any debts contracted by the grew si the above vessel without his written order.

Victoria, V.I., Dec. 9th, 1876.

# PHYSICIANS.

Allow me to call your attention my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUOHU be component parts are, BUOHU, Long LEAP, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES. Mone of Preparation-Buchu, in vacuo. nniper Rev ries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. extract ed by displacement with spirits obtained from Junipar Berries; very little sugar is used and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any new n use.

Buchu as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients, The Buchu in my preparation predominates he smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent dantity of the control of the contro femation exists. In this you have the knowledge of the ngredients and the mode of preparation

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that nspection it will meet with your approb With a feeling of profound confidence. I am, very respectfully,

> -H T. HELMBOLD Chemist and Druggist of 19 year's experience

(From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World,) am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impresse with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN. Firm of Powers and Weigh man, Manufacturing Chemists

# FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horor of Disease, or Forboding of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

## THE CONSTITUTION

Medicine to strengthen and invigorate system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRAO BUCHU variably does. If no

Helmbold's Fluid Extractof Buchu

in affections peculiar to Females, is [unequalled by any

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

## IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure, com-pletely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies. Copaivs and Mercury, in all these diseases.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Bucha

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is please odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron. Those suffering from broken down or delicate constitu

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers. All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic, HKLMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Draggists everywhere. Price \$1,25 per bettle, or 6 Bettles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe Symptoms in all com-

ADDRESS.

B T BEHMBOLD.

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel engraved wrapperwith fac-similie of myChemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

The Weekly British Calanist, in res

Wednesday, December 21 1870

Work for the People.

take cate. Ever ready to map out work for mittir the Legislature and the Government, the people are too prone to neglect their tory own work. To the Legislature now too about to convene unquestionably appertains work of supreme importance, and upon the manner in which that we a work is done must greatly depend the upon success or unsuccess of every one of us | That the Colony. But there is also work to fee for the people to do, work which, if ratio they will not do for themselves, nobody towa will do for them. It remains for the Government and the Legislature to con- est s summate union with Canada upon Terms | cal already prepared. These Terms have men been pronounced very good by all, to se even by those hitherto opposed to, or, perhaps, it might be more correctly said, that prejudiced against, Confederation. The white public mind is buoyant, elated with the prospect of beneficial results. But does dencit ever occur to the public that they also It is have something to do in the matter, which, if neglected, may detract very much from the benefits to flow from these excellent Terms ? The people are by no means in a position to sit still and enjoy the good the gods-or, rather, enjo Confederation - may send them. It will be for them, in a great measure, to give practical and beneficial effect to the Terms. We will confine the present remarks to two instances in respect of which this proposition may be regarded as especially applicable. The Terms guarantee interest at the rate of five per cent, for a period of ten years after the completion of the work upon a the loan of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the purpose of coastracting tled a Graving Dock at Esquimalt. It appears, however, that the conditions are not likely to prove altogether satis- lag factory to English capitalists, to whom the Colony must, of course, look for the means of constructing the Dock,-that means of constructing the Dock,—that por longer period than ten years. It is known that the Canadian Cabinet refuses to have the Terms so amended as to meet this difficulty. The Terms, as they stand agreed to, must not be tampered with; but it would be a great mistake to suppose that, for the comparaa nominal guarantee, it is really the intention of the Dominion Government that the construction of the Graving Dock shall be abandoned, or even delay. ed. We use the word nominal, because it is presumable that the extension would not involve any actual money payment, inasmuch as the Dock would have begun to pay the interest demanded. The possession of a Graving Dock dat Esquimalt may almost be regarded in the light of a Dominion necessity. Its influence upon the naval and general commercial and maritime interests of the Dominion on the Pacific would appear to entitle it to be so regarded; so that, even if Canada might hesitate to make such a concession to the Province, self-interest and national prestige and advantage would forbid hesitation. It may be concluded, therefore, that what the Dominion Cabinet refused to do before union will readily be conceded after union, upon the matter being properly represented at Ottawa. Here is work for the people. The Terms guarantee the construction, within a stipulated period of a railway connecting the present system of Canada with the seaboard of British Dolumbia. Now, the term " seaboard" is indefinite. It may mean Esiqumalt, or it may mean Burrard Inlet, Bute In let, Bentinck Arm, or, for the matter of that, it may mean Skeena River, An indefinite term was purposely employed. The location of the roate and terminua of such a road must of necessity await efficient survey, -cannot be hampered by local considerations. Divesting the question of all mere local interest and prejudice, it must be the general conviction that Esquimslt is the only proper and natural western gate for The True Northwest Passage.' "All mast feel that to have the railway step short of Esquimalt would be greatly to neutralize its usefulness, impair its success and circumscribe its in-fluence. Especially must this be felt when

the railway is regarded as having to com-pete with another transcontinental line ter-minating on Puget Sound. Vancouver Is-

land has been fitly represented as occupying

the proud position of the strong man, arm

ed, keeping the door'; but Vancouver Island

would keep the door to little purpose did she relinquish so enormous and palpable an

advantage in favor of a keen rival as would

be involved in having the Canadian Pacific Railway stop short of Esquimalt. Thus it will be observed that, while the Terms guar-

antee the early construction of the railway,

the advantages, especially to this community,

of that great work would be very largely sacrificed upless its termination at Esqui-

malt be secured. Here, again, is work for

the people-work to be accomplished not by

obstructing or in any way prejudicing the scheme of Confederation, but by a clear,

calm, dignified and businesslike representa-

tion of the whole subject at the proper time

and in the proper quarter. Having thus briefly pointed out two important questions