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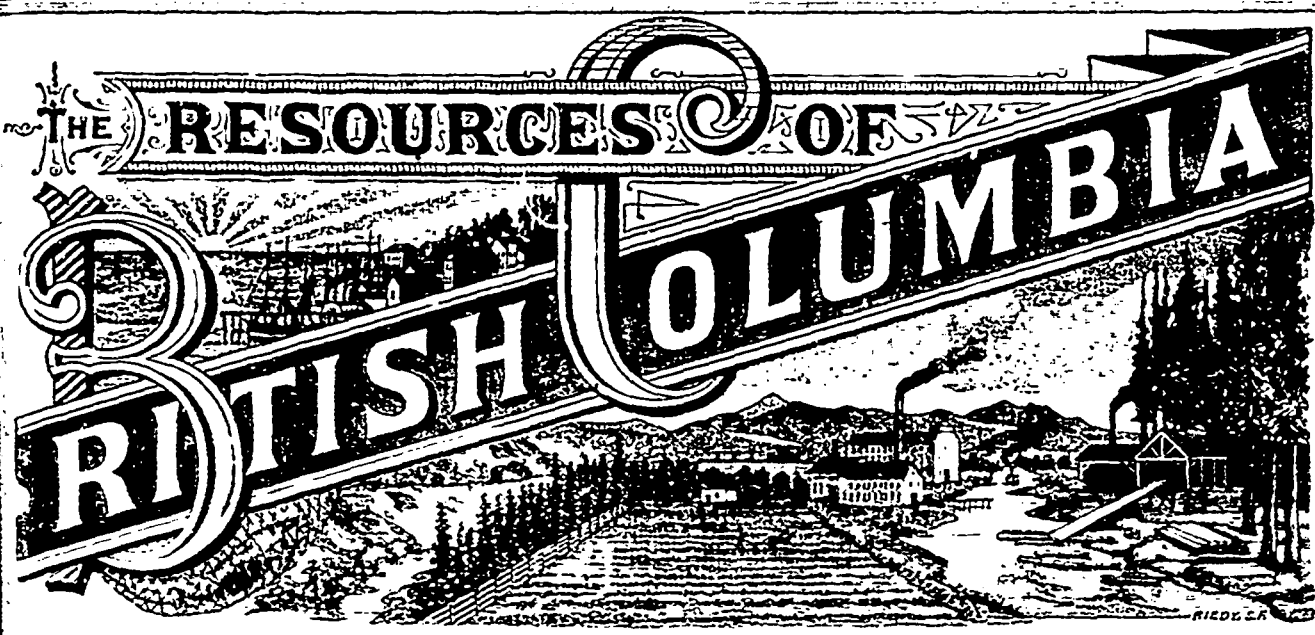
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No. 5.

VICTORIA, B. C., MAY, 1885.

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THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VOLUME 2, 1
No. 3, 1

VICTORIA, B. C., MAY, 1885.

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THE FERTILITY OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

We have received a letter from our correspondent, Mr. Thos. Tugwell, of Sooke, which we have much pleasure in inserting. Some people are fond of representing the island as sterile save round Victoria, but Mr. Tugwell's letter should go far to remove any such impression. Capital, industry and perseverance are all that is required to render the country a fine agricultural district. Extending from 48 deg. 25 min. 20 sec. to beyond the 54th degree of North latitude the island is more favorably situated than many countries whose natural resources have never been questioned, and its climate compares most favorably with those colonies on the Atlantic side of the continent in similar latitudes. In connection with this subject we may mention that, on the 22nd inst. Mr. Frank Campbell, of Government street, had on exhibition a luscious strawberry, a "Victoria gigantea," measuring in circumference 6½ inches by 6 inches, grown by our neighbor Mr. Chas. Pardoe, of Fort street. How is that for Victoria?

We shall be glad to receive further communications on this subject from our readers.

SEA VIEW SEED FARM, SOOKE, B. C., May 20th.

Editor Resources:--

In no country in the world can they grow better crops of clover and grasses than can be grown here. I have a field of orchard grass and red clover which I feel confident will turn out three tons of cured hay to the acre the first cutting and 1½ tons the next and then there will be a good aftermath. There can it be beaten? We have had ripe strawberries for the last week, and the wild salmon bushes are loaded with ripe berries. Gooseberries here are of an inch long and 2 inches in circumference. Our eastern friends in the same latitude show as

good results at this date? The land here is rather heavily timbered, but there is no better land anywhere when once cleared.

Yours very truly,

THOS. TUGWELL.

IMMIGRANT GUIDES.

In the speedy and effective settlement of a new country like British Columbia, the next thing in importance to the wide diffusion of information regarding its resources, the inducements and advantages which it offers and affords to the home-seeker, is the appointment of efficient guides who will conduct immigrants to suitable locations, their wants and means being first considered. To be set down upon our shores a stranger in a strange land, knowing not whether to turn to the right or to the left, and perhaps burdened with the care of a wife or family, worn and wearied by long journeying, the appearance of the Immigrant guide in their midst, to welcome, counsel and direct, must be to them as charming and re-assuring as the sudden entrance of a bright, warm sun-beam would be to the inmate of a dark and cold prison cell.

Having a lively appreciation of the troubles which beset the stranger in this respect, the present government with almost paternal care and solicitude for the welfare of all intending settlers has appointed men whose general intelligence and accurate knowledge of the country eminently qualify them to discharge their duties as guides in the search for and finding of homes for all such, and we are glad to be able to add that the work is being performed with all possible expedition and in a manner at once creditable to themselves and satisfactory to their employers and the incoming settlers.

A mica mine is being developed, near Clinton, about which we hope to have some particulars soon.

Resources of British Columbia.

PUBLISHED AT VICTORIA, B. C., ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.

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AT LAST.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a summary of the recent enactment regarding Dominion railway lands in this Province, setting forth the terms and conditions upon which such lands will be leased or sold to parties desiring them. After enduring disappointment after disappointment, procrastination followed only by vexatious delay for more than a decade of years, this patient Pacific Province "at last" receives from Ottawa in the form of a supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, bearing date 25th ult.; the tardy but cheering intelligence that the great railway belt, forty miles in width and traversing the Province from east to west, will be forthwith thrown open to settlement upon the terms prescribed in the Act referred to. Following the announcement, almost upon its heels, comes the reassuring fact, that a party of Dominion surveyors have already arrived and are now engaged in necessary preliminary work to parcelling into sections and townships this immense tract of country. As they are gentlemen of high scientific attainments, the work will be carried on with corresponding efficiency and dispatch. The job is a big one, but, doubtless, they will bravely tackle these primeval forests and mountain heights, and, with the dauntless daring of America's greatest general, "will fight it out on that line, even if it takes all summer. Of absorbing interest, and pregnant of good moment for the almost immediate future, is this, so long hoped for, and as long-delayed consummation—a turning point marking a most important epoch in the history of this fair country; the value of which can scarcely be over-estimated. While it is true that in the construction of long lines of railway and other public works, large sums of money are necessarily disbursed for labor and materials, besides affording facilities for the successful carrying out of innumerable private enterprises, which, otherwise, would not even be attempted, yet it is largely in the permanent settlement of a country, and the development of

its resources that enduring prosperity finds its source and sustenance.

British Columbia has now entered upon an era of unprecedented advancement. After the long night of gloom, doubt and despondency; the morning of the day of progress has at last fairly dawned upon us. What with the near completion of the great national line of railway, the speedy establishment of a line of superb steamships to ply between this and other Pacific and Oriental ports, the vigorous construction of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, the enlargement and building of the Dry Dock now in progress; the opening up of that region of marvelous mineral wealth, known as the Kootenay District, new and important enterprises almost daily entered upon, while many of those heretofore established are being extended in their operations and capacity; the influx of sturdy, stalwart, white yeomanry arriving by every vessel coming to our shores, the impost of a head-tax of ten dollars on each mongolian resident, the sale of all public lands to actual settlers at the nominal price of one dollar per acre—payable on very easy terms—with the Provincial treasury filled almost to repletion; our municipal finances never in a more healthy condition and consequent low taxation; towns, villages and hamlets springing up, phoenix-like, from the ashes of a dead past. When, to all these almost priceless advantages and scores of others not mentioned here, is added a climate at once genial and invigorating, and a country, the great territorial extent of which, is only rivalled by the variety and value of its natural and acquired resources, it requires not the power of divination to forecast a brilliant future for this sunset land, so petted by Nature and by her so richly endowed. Truly, the condition of the country never bore an aspect of greater promise than now. This fact should evoke the joy and gratitude of every true Columbian—lifting up the soul and expanding the heart with redolence of love's sweet perfume even as the myriad petals, (nature's jewels everywhere be decking this glorious land), burst forth into full bloom, filling the ambient air with sweetest perfume in this, the charming month of May. What a profusion of beautiful gems may now be gathered here on any and every side, to make wreaths, garlands and crowns for the chosen Queen of May, and abundant floral adornments for all her subjects, even if their name was legion! In a morning walk upon the sward which is most enjoyable, we are often, though reluctantly, compelled to trample under foot many flowers of great beauty and delicious aroma; but like an angel's pity mingling with her tears, the crushed flower, instead of reproach, gives us with its dying breath also its sweetest fragrance.

LEVY-LADEN LUMBER.

By the new Dominion lumber regulations, applied to the railway lands of this Province, such exports

tant and heavy dues are levied that the carrying out of these regulations will, in the opinion of lumber merchants, seriously cripple, if it does not practically kill, that important and wealth-creating factor of our resources, the lumber industry. In view of these facts, and with that business promptitude so characteristic of Mayor Rithet, President of the B. C. Board of Trade, he called a meeting of that numerous and intelligent body for Wednesday, 20th when the whole matter was seriously considered and such action taken as will, it is hoped, result in the material mitigation or entire prevention of this impending injury to the industrial and commercial interests of this Province.

If the object of the federal authorities were the preservation of our forest wealth, they might claim a measure of favorable consideration for their efforts. But when it is well known that they are solely actuated by an unjust and greedy desire to fill the capacious maw of their all-devouring exchequer, even at the expense of over-taxed enterprise and the reeking brow-sweat of the hardy sons of toil, we think it is high time for prompt action and vehement remonstrance on our part. 'Tis said that the mills of the gods grind slowly, and if so, then these federal mills cannot be of divine origin or ownership, in as much as these mammoth crushers are as notorious for their rapidity of action as for their pulverizing power.

Vast tracts of valuable forest are annually destroyed by fire, along the line of railway, and not only this, but adjacent property, frequently shares the same fate. A notable instance of this fact was furnished, only a few days since, in the entire destruction of the rapidly-growing town of Farwell, involving a loss of \$40,000. As in nine cases out of ten, these destructive conflagrations are the result of criminal carelessness, and a wanton disregard as to consequences, the federal authorities would save the government much valuable timber and other property by ferreting out and visiting with condign punishment all such offenders against the law. Such treatment of convicted fire-lindlers would not fail of proving to be more than a caution to the careless, while the saving to the state would be tenfold greater than the gain accruing from a heavy levy upon our lumber industry.

In conclusion we will venture to give our definition of a good government as being one that not only strives to bring about the greatest good for the greatest number, but also one having regard to the rights and claims of the minority in a paternal and not in an autocratic manner.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific shores through British American territory by water, rail and a comparatively short stage coach route over a gap of 104 miles, is no longer a thing of the future, but a present, palpable fact, and the journey from Montreal to

Victoria, or vice versa, can now be accomplished with ease in less than ten days. The gap in the Rocky Mountain division of the Canadian Pacific is now about 180 miles in length. Track is laid from the east as far as Mountain Creek, 80 miles from the summit. From this creek to Sicamoose the distance is only 104 miles over fair roads. Thence 75 miles by steam navigation to Kamloops and from this town to Port Moody, the present terminus on the Pacific seaboard, and connected with Victoria by a line of steamers, the railway is complete. It is expected that the gap of 104 miles from Mountain Creek to Sicamoose will be spanned and rendered available for the steam-breathing courser in August or September next. In view of the strained and bellicose relations now unhappily existing between the Lion and the Bear, the early completion of this portion may prove to be of incalculable value to the mother country, in the event of the road being required for the transport of English troops.

AN EPISODE IN LORD RIPON'S INDIAN CAREER.

British management has been greatly reformed since the days of Clive and Warren Hastings, yet as in the British Isles, much still remains to be done.

Political intrigue and corruption have not yet given way to honest straightforwardness, at the Residencies of Britons in the dominions of the feudatory princes. So writes Wilfred Seawgn Blunt in the last February number of the *London Fortnightly Review*, and Mr. Blunt has recently been in India to see for himself.

The name of the late Salar Jung has often been mentioned in British journals as that of the enlightened native statesman of Hyderabad, who had done much to improve materially and morally his native province still under the rule of its own Nizams.

During the Indian Mutiny, Jung kept the Hyderabadis faithful to the Empire, and won high approval from Canning and the home authorities. In 1872 with improved state finances he was ready to redeem the rich district of Berar formerly pledged to the Indian government at Calcutta as security for loans. The government refused to restore Berar to its rightful owners, for one reason, perhaps among others, that sixty appointees of its own were there, drawing fat salaries.

In the Hyderabad country, there were native conservatives and liberals, the former siding steadfastly with the Hyderabad Residency, the latter with Jung, who encountered during his career all the thwarting his British and native opponents could contrive against his wise measures. Fuller details are given in Mr. Blunt's article, but, though very interesting our space will not admit of their introduction.

One of Lord Ripon's first acts "was to send for Salar Jung, to make him what amends he could for

past indignities, and to promise him full support for the future. He was to be henceforth sole and supreme authority, till his young master, the Nizam should come of age, and then hopes were held out that as the final reward of all his services, he should have the satisfaction of seeing the Berar province restored to its lawful owner. Salar Jung came back to Hyderabad a happy man, and set himself to work with new vigor to deserve such high confidence. But the viceroy's honour was the last he was to receive at any man's hands. On the 8th February, 1883, and within a year of the Nizam's majority, the great minister suddenly died. Foul play, Blunt says, was suspected, as Salar Jung's unpopularity was real amongst evil doers.

The sequel can be best given in Mr. Blunt's own clear and vigorous language. "The residency for years past had given its countenance to the worst elements in Hyderabad political life, and Salar Jung's enemies must have known that his death would not be very gravely regretted in Calcutta." Salar Jung's death was seized upon by the Calcutta Foreign Office at once, for the most vigorous action yet taken against the Hyderabad State, under cover of the respectable name of an old Hindoo nobleman, the Peshkar, who had been Salar Jung's friend, but was now in his senility, the party of reaction was put in full power, and given a free hand to do what harm it pleased without let or hindrance from the resident, financially, politically, and in the business of administration. When I arrived at Hyderabad at the close of 1883, I found all government business at a standstill, the employee's unpaid, Salar Jung's trained administrators being dismissed, and a general scramble going on at the expense of the treasury, both by Englishmen and natives.

Laik Ali, Salar Jung's eldest son, a young man of great promise and imbued with his father's ideas, had indeed been given a place by the government, but he was carefully excluded from any real power, and could only lament impotently the ruin of the State, and the triumph of his father's enemies."

"A truly infamous policy, worthy of the very worst traditions of the East India Company was being pursued towards the young Nizam." As long as the great minister was alive, no pains were spared to keep the Prince from those temptations which had been the ruin of his predecessors—the corruption of a life of pleasure and the sloth of the Zanana. Successful endeavors led the Prince to evil courses. Mr. Blunt spares details, but says, "it is a history as disgraceful as any in Indian annals. The one object of every official I conversed with on the subject was to put off the majority of the Nizam for another two years, to keep things as they were, and to prevent Lord Ripon from inquiring personally into matters. While at Hyderabad I did not refrain from speaking to the resident, Mr. Cordery himself, on the

subject, and afterwards with the Calcutta officials and their language to me was, that they regretted the state of things, but that they had no choice but to support the present arrangement, that the Nizam was too young to be released from tutelage, and that Laik Ali would do far better by making friends with the new regime, than by standing out against it. A "waiting game," I was assured, was his only policy. Yet, what did that waiting game mean, except the financial ruin of the State and the moral ruin of its master?

Fortunately Laik Ali did not wait. Plucking up courage, he appealed to Lord Ripon; and Lord Ripon, to the horror of the official world, resolved himself to go to Hyderabad, where, having won the young Nizam's confidence, he speedily learned the truth.

Prodigious were the efforts made to hoodwink the viceroy. Farcial and theatrical they now appear, inasmuch as that they have failed in effecting the object aimed at by the evil-doers. To the last moment all the world (of Hyderabad officialdom) believed that the Residency had triumphed. It seemed incredible that a single man, Governor-General though he was, should dare persist in an act of justice, condemned by every counsellor. Yet this is what Lord Ripon did, and events have fully justified him.

The last act of the drama was one of the most striking—I may say also the most touching—I ever witnessed. On the morning of the Nizam's installation which the viceroy insisted should be at once, it was not even yet known who was to be minister; and it was only when the poor Peshkar, the stalking horse of the intrigue, found his seat by the throne occupied and young Laik Ali there wearing a yellow turban the Nizam's color for the day, that it was understood that indeed right for once had triumphed over wrong and that the Hyderabad State was saved. It was a moment to remember as long as one lived, and I shall never forget the feelings with which I listened to the viceroy's speech—sermon I might have called it—to the young Prince whom he had just placed on the Musnad. It affected many besides myself, and even the official world for the moment bowed to the superior power of virtue.

Nor was this a transitory victory only. A few days later the Nizam publicly announced to the world his intention of adopting a different life from any his predecessors had lived. He left his Zimara in the city, and taking up his residence with a single wife in a smaller palace outside, set himself to acquire the arts of government in earnest; and as I see that his young minister is now Sir Salar Jung, and that the Nizam himself is about to receive the Staff of India from Lord Ripon's successor, we may feel some confidence that the intention has been kept.

Honesty in the Indian "political department" will, Mr. Blunt thinks, make Hindoostan everywhere genuinely loyal.

There is a great moral for all Britishers in the foregoing drama of real life, which, be it remembered transpired much less than two years ago. The winding up was not entirely according to what is termed "poetical justice," for Mr. Blunt mentions that in the province of Benar the officials, in spite of Lord Ripon, succeeded in retaining their comfortable billets, which perhaps rendered defeat otherwise more endurable.

It is on recent record that the Mahommedans of Hyderabad offered a contingent for the Soudan, and that their young Nizam with a large following made the long journey to Rawul Pendi to attend the Durbar held there by India's new Viceroy, Earl Dufferin. Before Lord Ripon's visit, the city of Hyderabad was considered disloyal, as it evidently had reason so to be.

THE GREAT CHINESE QUESTION.

The workingmen's meeting in Victoria on the Chinese question was remarkable, alike for the intelligence and eloquence of the speakers, and the order and moderation displayed.

We were glad to notice that the workingmen have discovered that the strength of their case does not lie in villifying the Chinese, and in raking up against them all kinds of accusations, both true and untrue, but in the great fact that it is with them, and with all of us, a question of how to avoid a desperate struggle for existence, and that, where the white man and the Chinese come into competition, the Chinese must prevail, unless the white man will descend to the same sordid level as his competitor. No doubt the white man can do a better day's work than the Chinaman, but the latter can beat him in being able to accept a continually descending scale of wages. The reason why the latter can do this is because the Chinese can herd together in the most contracted of habitations, and, indeed, their miserable abodes are worthy of being called, and on account of their economical mode of living.

It will be found if our workingmen attempt to meet the Chinese on their own ground and accept Chinaman's wages, that the Chinese will accept lower and still lower wages until the workingman is fully starved out. Besides, the Chinese are very clever workmen. What a Chinaman cannot do has yet to be determined. His imitative powers are extraordinary, and he is wanting neither in perception nor manual dexterity. What he now does and does so well, is often with little training and tools of the clumsiest description. With proper mechanical appliances and with a system of apprenticeship, it is hard to understand how any mechanic in the world, even the ill-paid mechanics of Europe, could exist side by side with such a competitor. It is, therefore, impossible for our workingmen to compete against the Chinese, and unless they receive the legislative protection to which

they are entitled, they must leave the Province and seek a clime where Chinese are unknown.

So patent is this to all thinking and observant minds that we should be astounded at the blindness of most of our capitalists and merchants if we were not well aware that they are blinded by what they consider their self-interests, and are utterly indifferent to the welfare of the workingman, so long as the Chinaman will work for them at less wages. We are willing to grant that a Chinaman will, on the whole, do his work more satisfactorily in proportion to his wages, than the white man.

He is not so strong as the white man, but then he works for half the money the white man asks, and he never "saunders" his employer, and will keep steadily at work, seemingly indifferent to leisure. Granting that this is all true, what will the merchants and capitalists, who consider this so satisfactory an answer to the cry of "the Chinese must go," say when their time comes to compete with the Chinese merchant and middleman, or "compradore," who will gladly accept a quarter of their profits, and who consider neither buggy-riding, yachting, nor even the Union Club, as belonging to the necessities of life. Will they then regard the question so complacently as one merely affecting the labor market? They are attempting to decry the movement as a mere political manoeuvre, and the workingmen as merely the tools of a political party, but they will find out their mistake before very long, and bitterly must they repent it if they do not discover it in time. Some time ago we were endeavoring to impress upon one of our most influential citizens the necessity of getting rid of the Chinese. His reply was, "well, but I really cannot see how we are to do without them. Somehow, we can treat a Chinaman almost as a woman. I can put a Chinaman in our kitchen and he is most useful there; but, you know, I could not do that with a white man, and there are no women to be had." We will grant the truth of this reply as matters now stand but it is eminently unsatisfactory, and the fault lies at the doors of those who make it. There are large numbers of young women, both in Canada and England, who would gladly come out and work at Chinaman's wages, as they stand at present, if they were assured of employment when they arrived, and it would be very easy to establish an agency for the purpose (in London) of choosing honest and steady young women for such work. But the employers are indifferent in the matter—are accustomed to the Chinese and perhaps have got to prefer their homely features to those of a bright-faced girl. Our young women have been taught to look upon domestic service as 'Chinamen's work,' and to despise it accordingly, but if some Eastern girl were introduced and the Chinese turned away, Victoria women would, after a time, look upon such employment in a different light. And this forms another and very serious grievance with

our workingmen. A steady man, the man we most want and who is certain to be of use to us, naturally looks forward to finding a wife, and, if he is wise, he well knows that he can find no better wife than among those women, who have proved themselves the best servants and have become skillful in household management. But this is also denied him. The woman, who should become his wife, is shut out by the very race that is crowding him out of his existence.

A short time ago most of our capitalists were in a state bordering on panic, verging indeed on the contemptible, at the thought of the arrival of the Russians. They set up a great cry of "To arms! To arms!"—towards—not the Chinese, whom they employ, but towards the white working men, who are going about in search of work, and who might starve for what they cared, and appealed to the loyalty of these men to volunteer to save their Queen! What loyalty can a man have towards a place that refuses him a home—that in reply to his cry for work gives him a stone? What loyalty is there to our Queen to protect a few men whose only God and Queen is themselves and their pockets?

The workingman's reply was unanswerable—"You would have the Chinese, ask him to fight for you. We have nothing to lose, and our country is the country that will give us a living." Her Majesty's birthday has just been celebrated with every outward token of the utmost loyalty.

We venture to say, however, that the loyalty so brilliantly displayed, is, in many of our capitalists and merchants mere sentimental loyalty, if, indeed as much as that, which would not stand a test which would in any way affect their pockets. A good deal of money was, no doubt, spent upon the celebration, but with many the sole reason for contributing to the outlay has been to bring money into the city. We rejoice to see the day so celebrated, because such celebrations tend to create the loyalty that is so much wanting. But what loyalty can there be without deeds? To be loyal, we must begin by being loyal to one another, and the man, who pretends to be loyal to his Queen and is loyal neither to his city nor his countrymen, is a thorough hypocrite. The Chinese are loyal to one another, and will always employ a Chinaman when it is possible—but many of our merchants, capitalists and contractors are loyal neither to the workingmen nor to themselves. On the other hand the workingman is expected to be loyal to the merchants and to take up arms in their defence, even if he have to give up a situation which he has obtained with difficulty, and which will he knows be filled by a Chinaman directly he gives it up. We remonstrated with one merchant, who employs a Chinaman as porter, on the shortsightedness of so doing, and he replied in mock humility: "You may be right, but what can I do? My standing in this city is not high enough for my example to be followed by any

one, and if I do not do as others do I shall lose in the end." This is true as regards the individual, but it is no excuse for the merchants. Some man, of greater acuteness than the rest, should call a meeting of the principal men and get them to pledge themselves not to employ any Chinamen, after a certain date, and not to rent any buildings to them. But this is not done, because, we suppose, what is everybody's business is nobody's business.

In the *San Francisco Chronicle* of the 19th of March last, appeared a very interesting letter from the Hong Kong correspondent of that paper, which should serve as a warning to those of our citizens who are still so blind to the danger ahead of them.

What he writes is fully borne out by what we learn from other sources. He tells us that in Hongkong, general merchandise is coming more and more into the hands of the Chinese, all the American firms have retired from it, and only two or three of the English and German companies are left. Competition is next to impossible. The Chinese sell nearly everything that is sold at the general retail shop, and usually at three-quarters or half the price. The Queen's road is the principal retail thoroughfare in Hongkong. At the Chinese importing shops on the road the house-keeper can get his fine groceries, his wines, liquors, and everything needed to maintain a luxurious table, at prices at which no foreign dealer can afford to sell them. He can get his furniture made by cabinet makers who keep by them, and are constantly using the sample or pattern book of the best furniture firms in London. White cabinet makers and carpenters are unknown there. A gentleman who wishes to be well clad has no occasion to go to a foreigner for any article of dress—the Chinese tailor absolutely swarms in Hongkong. The Chinese shoemaker is quite as apt of hand as the Chinese tailor, and so engrosses the business that he has not a single foreign competitor. The mechanical skill of the Chinese is equally remarkable; they fill alike all branches of mechanical labor: they build junks, small steamers, tugs and steam launches, the last usually under foreign superintendence, and they are the sole workmen at the docks and machine shops. Their embroidery, their carvings in wood and ivory, their pottery, and their silks are famed all the world over. The Chinese build the houses in which the foreigners live, furnish and decorate them, and then clothe, feed, and serve the occupants themselves. The pleasure of being waited upon by a retinue of Chinese servants, the *dolce far niente* of life in a summer land, the servile homage offered by an apparently subject race, create an atmosphere of self-satisfaction, a kind of glamour, which renders invisible the tyranny of the real rulers, and the indescribable subjection of the white race, which is inevitable and not far distant. To hasten their own discomfiture, the English colonists are educating the Chinese in their public schools, and fitting them to hold the

positions of clerks, book-keepers and other places that require intelligence and a certain amount of education. The result will be that speaking English fluently, and easily acquiring the necessary amount of commercial knowledge, they will soon fill the counting houses of Hongkong, as their untaught countrymen have filled the workshops and retail avenues of city business. The type-setting and the foreign job printing and newspapers in Hongkong, as well as elsewhere in China (and here we personally feel the rub, for no trade or business squeaks until the Chinese infringe upon it) is all done by native compositors, with the exception of a few hybrid immigrants from Macao. The business of book-binding is all done by Chinese workmen, even where, as is sometimes the case, the establishment is the property of foreigners, but most of the book-binders where all kinds of blank books are made, and not a few of the printing offices also, are owned and entirely operated by Chinese. And now comes the rub for you, our blind selfish friends! The insurance business is gradually getting into the hands of the Chinese capitalists, and they will eventually capture and absorb the shipping business; they already furnish a large portion of the engineers and pilots doing duty on the small steam craft that ply in the harbors and for short distances along the coast. They understand the making and working of steam engines, and already two shipping companies have been formed, although with indifferent success.

We have quoted the Hong Kong correspondent because we do not pretend to be disinterested in this vital question and no man is a prophet in his own country. He sounds the knell of Hong Kong and Victoria in the following words: "With these facts before us, it is not hard to cast the horoscope of Hong Kong. As the Chinese population increases, the foreign element will gradually disappear, or be limited to fewer avenues of business. In twenty-five years there will not be a foreigner engaged in any branch of retail trade, and few firms in shipping, banking or taking insurance risks. Foreign mechanics, artisans and clerks will, long ere that, have disappeared, having been either pauperised or driven back to their native lands by cheap Chinese labor. The foreign society of Victoria will comprise a few bankers, a few shippers, clinging by the eyelids to the wreck of ancient commercial interests, a dozen lawyers, principally supported by Chinese patronage; a handful of missionaries, a bevy of sleek and well-fed civil officials, and a few score officers in foreign fanning uniforms, whose regiments will be needed to suppress guild riots and to aid the police."

The question is, however, far too serious for any joking. All evidence points, as we have shown, to the certain destruction that will come upon all white traders in Victoria if our capitalists, both great and

small, do not make common cause with the workmen. Standing aloof, as they are now doing, they must inevitably be discomfited. For either the workingmen will succeed in their appeal to the workingmen of the Dominion, and united they will prevail upon the Dominion government to grant their just demands, or they will be defeated for want of the support which all true men are bound to afford them and will be compelled, sooner or later, to leave British Columbia and abandon its capitalists to their just fate of being in their turn crowded out by the ubiquitous Chinese.

China-town is a terrible cancer in the very heart of Victoria and must be removed, whatever may be the cost, before it spreads itself over the whole of our fair city. We call, therefore, upon all our citizens to join, while there is time, the workingmen in the movement, and as the workingmen have, in their despair, appealed—and wisely, too—to their fellow-workmen of the rest of the Dominion, let our citizens bring all their influence to bear on the Dominion Government to grant the petition which has so long and so patiently been submitted to it. As to the workmen we wish them every success, and advise those of the Eastern provinces to support their fellow-workmen in their distress with all their heart and all their strength.

The horse would not be the patient slave to man that he is if he knew his own strength, and the same may be said of the workingman.

Let our workingmen steadily unite, knowing no party, and agitate steadily, persistently, and with the same moderation as hitherto; and in the end victory must be theirs. Their strength is so great, if they did but know it, that they cannot fail when justice is with them.

PAST HAPPENINGS.

MARCH.

The 1st March, 1857, is one, amongst many days associated with the bestowal of the Victoria Cross upon heroic soldiers and sailors of all ranks.

March 2nd, 1848, King Louis Phillip escaped from the fickle French, aided by British Consuls and Vice Consuls in France. Under the cognomen of Mr. William Smith "unable to understand a word of French" and accompanied by the Queen as Madame de Brun, the dethroned monarch got safely away from Havre in the steamer "Express" bound for "*Perfidie Albion*."

March 4, 1193, died Sultan Saladin. Born a Koord and originally a usurper he must have possessed splendid qualities; for, during a life of fifty-seven years, he became ruler of Egypt, and Mesopotamia, besides Syria and other of the finest tracts of

Asia Minor. Instances of his keen sense of justice as a ruler, as well as of his generosity to his enemies are recorded.

March 7, 1810, died Lord Collingwood. Born at Newcastle on Tyne in 1750, he entered the navy as a midshipman at the age of eleven and died at sea in the "Ville de Paris" near Port Mahon. Collingwood was greatly beloved by Nelson, was second in command at Trafalgar, and his ship, the "Royal Sovereign" was first to break the enemy's line. He finished the battle after Nelson's glorious end, continuing in command of the fleet. He was at this time raised to the peerage. Collingwood was a scientific seaman and naval tactician. His official despatches are admirable, even in point of style, which is wonderful, considering that, nearly all his days, he had led a busy life at sea. His letters to his wife and daughters are full of good sense and feeling.

March 9, 1762, born William Cobbett political writer, and in his day deemed a good typical "John Bull." Hogarth, in his time, meriting a like designation. Cobbett's English grammar has been a great aid to many self-taught grammarians.

On March 11th, 1702, the first daily paper, the *Daily Courant*, was issued at Fleet Bridge, London. It was a single page of two columns, giving only foreign news without comment, the editor "supposing other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves." How the power of the press has grown since, in every land! and mostly for good ends; although contemptible, unvarnished sheets, sedulously catering to the animal propensities in human nature, still manage to exist, earning unenviable notoriety. The *London Times*, is not now the "Thunderer" of yore. It has been compelled to reduce the price from three pence to one penny per copy, and is said to be in no great demand at that. This comes of opposing the foreign policy of the "Grand Old Man." How are the mighty fallen!

Died March 14, 1751, Marshall Wade, a good soldier but chiefly remembered for his construction of roads in the Highlands of Scotland in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Contrasting them with the devious tracks of freckled boots of an earlier time an Irish ensign, quartered at Fort William is said to have sung:

"Had you seen these roads before they were made,
You'd have lifted up your hands, and blessed General Wade."

Wade did much while in the Highlands to do away with the Jacobite predilections of the clans.

The Book of Days, on the authority of Walpole, gives the following anecdote: General Wade was at a low gaming house, and had a very fine snuff-box, which on a sudden he missed.

Everybody denied having taken it, and he insisted on searching the company. He did; there remained only one man who stood behind him, and refused to be searched unless the general would go into another room alone with him. Then the man told him that he was born a gentleman, was reduced, and lived by what little bets he could pick up there, and by fragments which the waiters sometimes gave him. "At this moment I have half a fowl in my pocket. I was afraid of being exposed. Here it is! Now, sir, you may search me." Wade was so affected, that he gave the man a hundred pounds; and immediately the genius of generosity whose province is almost a sinecure, was very glad of the opportunity of making him find his own snuff-box, or another very much like it, in his own pocket again."

APRIL.

1779. April 1. Born, appropriately on this day of this month, Robert Surtees, historical antiquary, and author of the history and antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham. Educated at Oxford, possessed of a fair estate, and of a kind, hospitable turn of mind, Mr. Surtees was generally well-liked. Nevertheless, he imposed, successively, on Sir Walter Scott, three pieces of pretended ancient border ballads of his own composition, and gave the names of the fictitious old men or women, who, he stated, had furnished him with the reliques. Mr. Surtees is supposed to have been faithful in his own historical narrations; yet he romanced with Scott, whose own romancing in his—in their way—matchless novels still keeps his memory bright.

1694. April 1, died Rev. Richard Napier, physician and astrologer, who is said to have foretold his own death to the day and hour. Napier was a South Briton. Charles I., and Cromwell are said both to have been in the habit of consulting astrologers. Elias Ashmole had many volumes of Napier's manuscripts bound, and placed in the Ashmolean Library of Oxford.

1639. April 1. Mr. Garrard, on this date, writing from London to Wentworth, Earl of Strafford then in Ireland, mentions the introduction of hackney coaches driven by men in livery. Serious complaints were made regarding the noise of coaches. The "water poet" Taylor, as having been bound "prentice to a waterman," he called himself puts in the mouth of a thief a rhymic lament, beginning with the following quatrain:—

Carrochet, coach, jakes, and Flanders' wares,
Do not rob us of our shares, our wares, our fares:
Against the ground, we stand and knock our heels,
Whilst all our profit runs away on wheels.

1661. April 2. Pepys mentions in his diary having seen the game of Pelencle (French *Pak*

maillé) played at St. James's Park by the Duke of York and others. The street, Pall Mall, now famous for its Gazette, got its name, in the days of the Commonwealth, because this game was there played.

APRIL WEATHER.

Twenty-four clear, sunshiny days, one wet day and five days of alternate shower and sunshine make up the record for this month. There were a few morning hear frosts, and about the middle of the month some breezy days of southerly wind with showers of rain; all we have had for equinoctial gales. The rain-fall 0.53 was scant, but abundant dew-fall has so far compensated. For March and April, Mr. Livock, to whom we are every month indebted, notifies us the rainfall has only been 0.85. In May or June a change may come. Last year we had more rain in June than in May.

For April, 1865, in the City of Victoria the mean temperature has been 47.42 deg.

The highest temperature, 11th April	50 deg.
" lowest " 18th "	39 deg.
The mean maximum temperature	57.80 deg.
" " minimum "	37.03 deg.

For the temperatures, we have, also, as usual to thank Mr. Livock.

Of April, an anonymous writer in 1661, wrote in prose: "In sun there is much to be spoken of it, but to avoid tediousness, I hold it in all that I can see in it, the jewel of time and the joy of nature." In verse, he sings: -

- Hail April, true Medea of the year,
That makest all things young and fresh appear;
What praise, what thanks, what commendations due,
For all thy pearly drops of morning dew?
When we despair, the seasonable showers
Comfort the corn, and cheer the drooping flowers;
As if thy charity could not but impart
A shower of tears to see us out of heart.
Sweet, I have penned thy praise, and here I bring it
In confidence, the birds themselves will sing it."

Ex-Mayor Finlayson remembers at Victoria between 1844 and 1850, a year when no rain fell from the 16th of April until October. The Hudson's Bay Company, then the only farmers here, had, that season, an excellent crop of fall wheat, which went to the Sitka market; their own supplies of flour then coming from the Columbia River.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The celebration of the "Twenty-fourth" passed off splendidly. We never knew our citizens so anxious concerning the weather and, when the day dawned brightly and with some slight showers, a number of eads were shaken ominously and oracularly, the wagers in most cases wisely abstaining from further speculations on so weighty and important a subject, feeling that such head slakings might be

explained away in several ways, but that words might spoil their future reputation as weather prophets. Nature was, however, too kind to mar the innocent pleasure of our loyal citizens, and, beyond a shower or two in the forenoon, there was not sufficient rain to spoil the splendid day which the popular superstition so common in England, if not here, invariably associates with any such celebration and calls "Queen's weather"—indeed there was scarcely enough to lay the dust.

We shall not attempt to give any of the particulars of the sports as that has already been well done by our contemporaries and we were simply enjoying the holiday. The programme began with the Anglo-American base-ball match between the Amities of Victoria and the Reds of Seattle. The Amities being dressed in white flannels with blue stockings and blue caps and the Reds in white flannels with red stockings and red caps. The Victorians were the first to bat and with some very good play assisted by some rather careless fielding on the part of their opponents they succeeded in making 10 runs in their first innings, while the Reds only made two. The Reds then pulled themselves together and held their own much better in the subsequent innings but had no chance of recovering the lost points and the game ended in favor of our men by 22 runs to twelve.

This fairly delighted our citizens, who cheered and whistled uproariously and one old gentleman's pleasure and loyalty fairly boiled over as the game proceeded and he not only directed a number of uncourteous remarks towards our visitors, in regard to their play, but worked himself into a white heat, in shaking his stick and whistling and scolding at some small dogs, that wandered every now and then on to the field. Our visitors, however, were amused at his excitement and took his remarks in very good part and the small dogs were too far off to see or hear him. The victory was rendered the more welcome by the fact that the Reds claimed the championship of British Columbia, but by what right we do not understand. It is, however, satisfactory to know that that title now fairly belongs to Victoria.

At noon a royal salute of 21 guns was fired with all military precision from the battery and the militia band played "God save the Queen."

Great interest was attached to the explosion of the submarine mine, of about 150 lbs of gun-cotton, some seven fathoms below the waves, and large numbers were drawn, reluctantly, away from the match and sports to view the preparations. We wished we could conveniently manage to be in three places at one time but somehow failed to so contrive and so had sight of the athletic sports which we understand were very successfully carried out. Owing to the

roughness of the water there was a hitch in the preparation:— for the explosion, the only hitch) with the exception of the hitches given by the blue-jackets to their pants, and which we suppose need not be chronicled) which occurred in the long programme. When all was ready and the spectators had been worked into a proper state of excitement by an admonitory rocket the wire connecting the mine with the battery broke. Indeed the mine appeared unlikely to go off and most people went back to view the sports. At last the buoy was thrown back into the water again, and another rocket sent up, and, as soon as those people, whose patience was not entirely worn out, had had time to retake their places, the mine was fired. A slight tremor was felt, a column of dirty water was thrown up some thirty feet, and the explosion was a thing of the past, the buoy and the subsequent smoothness of the water around the spot, having, at a distance, the appearance of oil upon the waves, alone marking the spot. The time spent in waiting for the explosion will not be lost if it warns our cities not to trust the defence of their town entirely to torpedoes but to "teach the young idea how to shoot" and to shoot straight.

Swallowing our lunch we hurriedly embarked on board the stately barge the "Buz." Never was a vessel better named, for no sooner did we leave the wharf, than we began to buzz about in the same reckless and suicidal way that a blue-bottle fly does, when he has made up his mind that he will get out of doors through the window pane rather than over the open sash. First we went straight for the "Daisy," which was lying quietly in the stream a short distance ahead, and, just to show how jolly we were, and ready to paint the town red, we threw her boat on board her, first smashing in its side. We then made for the shore and tried hard to smash some small sailing boats moored there, but there was not sufficient water to do more damage than to drive the bowsprit of one through the sail of the other. Getting clear of these obstructions to our undivided possession of the Arm, we made several desperate and ambitious attempts to sink the largest vessels we came across, or gloriously to sink ourselves in the attempt; for which contingency we had ample provision in the shape of some hundreds of life belts, but the sturdy little tug, which kept us company, and had to whirl round us, like a little man waltzing with a very large partner, began to find out our little game, and managed to spoil the fun. At last we came to Point Ellis bridge and our sweet little Buz determined to see whose timbers were the strongest, and, accordingly, brought up with a sudden lurch against those of the bridge, which repulsed us, smashing three of our upright timbers. Crestfallen

by this rebuff, we made the rest of our voyage quietly, until we reached the landing place, when we tried to crush against the landing stage two or three boats, and the like number of steam launches, which were obliged to beat a precipitate retreat to escape us.

Landed at the Gorge we were repaid for the perils we had gone through by the brilliant scene before us. Stretched across the Gorge, where the official barge was moored, and fastened to the trees, was a stout rope from which in harmonious blending of colors hung the flags of all Nations; the Russian flag being in decidedly close proximity to that of the Empire; and every other place, where it could be done without interfering with the view, was decked out in the same gay fashion. The water was fairly alive with craft of all description, from the rudest of Indian canoes to the smart steam-launches of the Royal Navy, all laden with gaily dressed sight-seers, and the banks, bridge and every vantage point, including the fleet of small boats, were also crowded with bright-faced and happy people, all intent upon seeing everything and everybody, and determined to enjoy themselves to the utmost. We do not remember having ever seen so great number of people assembled anywhere in Victoria, nor any day, when the Gorge has looked to greater advantage. The afternoon was delightfully fine, and nature had done her very best to make the scene as beautiful as possible, not forgetting to set it off with many beautiful women, in bright and lovely summer dresses. The racing was excellent, many of the races being very closely contested, but, perhaps, those which afforded the spectators the greatest amusement and caused the greatest excitement, were those between the various boats of H. M. S. Satellite and the Constance, and those contested by the Indians in their canoes, who worked away with their paddles, as if their very lives depended on the issue, and, who, on each occasion made a very close finish. The fun of the day, however, was furnished by "the greasy pole," which was so well greased, and so slight and elastic that walking on it was well nigh out of the question; the slippery honor being at last very cleverly attained by the youth who had throughout exhibited most dexterity. Much amusement was caused by the antics of some of the jolly tars, who essayed to do the trick fully dressed. [If he made a mistake in being fully dressed, others made the mistake of not wearing enough, and we could have wished that the Committee had more stringently enforced their notice that all competitors were to be suitably dressed.] This concluded the programme, and the band of the Militia, who played well, and very frequently, both here and on the hill, having played "God Save the Queen," the crowd dispersed and made its way back to town. We returned, with some

trepidation, on board the "Buz," but that tricky vessel, either owing to its having taken a lesson from the good behaviour of the crowd, or to the fact that the wind had dropped, brought us to our destination without further trouble. Great credit and thanks are due to the judges and Committee, and all concerned in the management of the day's amusements, not only for the variety and quality of the sports but for the admirable and punctual way in which the programme was gone through.

In the evening the Amities entertained the Seattle Reds at a banquet at the Grand Pacific.

We were sorry to see Mr. Charles Swan, coxswain of H. M. S. Satellite, injured by the discharge of the seven-pounder, fired as a signal for the canoe race. He was badly scorched by the powder, and at first it was feared his eyesight was injured permanently, but we are glad to learn, it is not likely to be in any way impaired.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

The ancient and widespread art of pottery is soon to be developed within our borders.

Mr. Daniel Nash, a skilful potter from Oregon, having selected a fitting spot on the Saanich road (Cloverdale Estate) will soon have articles of potters' ware ready for the market.

This is one, amongst other branches for the enterprising, who can discern them, and have the capital and skill needed for a commencement.

SKIL. FISHING.

Now that seal fishing is over in our waters the skil (or black cod) is, we learn, soon to be looked after by those fitted for the work.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ NEAR VICTORIA.

In cutting through the rocks near the Goldstream Falls, for the purpose of making the Island railway, the workmen have several times passed through veins of promising quartz, but very little attention was paid to them. On Friday, the 15th inst., Mr. Hunter, the chief engineer, noticed the quartz and gave directions for its examination with a view to ascertaining its value. It was found on examination that several pieces were rich in gold, and one piece of good size and thickly studded with gold was taken to Victoria for inspection.

The discovery has naturally excited the town to a considerable extent, and further developments are looked for, as many years ago free gold was found near Goldstream, and prospecting companies were formed, but the capital being small the work was aban-

doned before the quartz veins had been exhaustively tested.

We hope that the discovery will be followed by others, as British Columbia would immediately boom.

DOMINION RAILWAY LANDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Extracts From the Act Recently Passed. -

The following extracts from the Act recently passed by the Dominion Government relating to its railway lands in this Province, will doubtless prove of interest and value to intending settlers and immigrants seeking homes in this favored country; therefore, we would advise all such to give them careful perusal, and to preserve this number of the RESOURCES for future reference thereto:

"The lands in British Columbia shall be laid off so far as practical in quadrilateral townships, each containing thirty-six sections of nearly one mile square. Each section shall be divided into quarter sections of one hundred and sixty acres more or less. The Minister of the Interior shall have power to withdraw from sale or homestead entry any tract or tracts of land, and to lay the same out into town or village lots; the lots so laid out to be sold, either by private sale or for such price as he may see fit, or at public auction, an up-set price being fixed for the sale.

HOMESTEADS.

Any person, male or female, who is the sole head of a family, or any male who has attained the age of eighteen years, shall on making application in the form A in the schedule to these Regulations, be entitled to obtain homestead entry, for any quantity of land not exceeding one quarter section.

(FORM A.)

APPLICATION FOR A HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

I, _____, of _____ do hereby apply for a homestead entry, under the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act, 1884," for the _____ quarter section of section number _____ of the _____ township, in the _____ range _____ of the _____ meridian.

(N. B.—The office fee to be paid by applicant is ten dollars.)

The entry for a homestead shall entitle the recipient to take, occupy and cultivate the land entered for, and hold possession of the same to the exclusion of any other person or persons whomsoever.

The privilege of homestead entry shall only apply to surveyed agricultural lands; no person shall be entitled to such entry for land valuable for its timber, or for hay land, or for land on which there is a stone or marble quarry, or coal or other mineral having commercial value, or whereon there is any water power which may serve to machinery, or for land which by reason of its position, such as being the shore of an important harbor, bridge site, or canal site, or being either an actual or prospective railway terminus or station, it will be in the public interest to withhold from such entry.

Any person proving that he has resided on the land for which he has homestead entry for twelve months from the date of his perfecting his entry therefor, and that he has brought under cultivation at least thirty acres thereof, may before the expir-

ation of the three years obtain a patent by paying such price as may be fixed by the Governor in Council.

Whenever the survey of any township has been finally confirmed and such township opened for homestead entry, any person who has *bona fide* settled and made improvements before such confirmed survey on land in such township, shall have a prior right to obtain homestead entry for the land so settled on, provided such right be exercised within three months after the land is opened for settlement.

The person who shall have first *bona fide* settled and made improvements on Dominion lands before such confirmed survey as aforesaid, may stake out the land so settled upon in the following manner:— It shall be in the form of a square and its area shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres. Its boundaries shall be north and south, east and west lines. At each angle a post at least four inches square and standing four feet above the ground shall be planted and plainly marked with scribing lines or knife to designate the angle of the claim and shall also have in same manner the name of claimant marked thereon.

Any person who has obtained a homestead entry shall be allowed a period of six months from its date, within which to perfect the entry, by taking, in his own person, possession of the land, and beginning continuous residence thereon, and cultivating thereof; and if the entry be not perfected within that period, it shall be void, and the land shall be open to entry by another person, or to other disposition under these Regulations, by the Minister of the Interior.

At the expiration of three years from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, the settler shall be entitled to a patent for the land, provided such proof is accepted by the Commissioner of Dominion lands, or the Land Board, and on payment of the Government price for the land: Provided also, that the patent therefor shall not issue to any person not then a subject of her Majesty by birth or naturalization.

In case a certain number of homestead settlers, embracing not less than twenty families, with a view to greater convenience in the establishment of schools and churches, and to the attainment of advantages of like character, ask to be allowed to settle together in a hamlet or village, the Minister of the Interior may, in his discretion, vary or dispense with the foregoing requirements as to residence, but not as to the cultivation of each separate quarter-section entered as a homestead.

MINING AND MINING LANDS.

Lands containing coal and other minerals, whether in surveyed or unsurveyed territory, shall not be subject to the provisions of these Regulations respecting sale or homestead entry, but such shall be disposed of in such manner and on such terms and conditions as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor in Council by regulations to be made in that behalf.

GRAZING LANDS.

The Governor in Council may, from time to time, grant leases of unoccupied Dominion Lands for grazing purposes to any person or persons, for such term of years and at such rent in each case as may be deemed expedient; and every such lease shall contain a condition by which the Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of the Interior, at any

time during the term of the lease, to give the lessee notice of cancellation thereof; and, at the end of two years from the service of such notice such lease shall cease and determine.

It is hereby declared that no grant from the Crown of lands in freehold or for any less estate has operated as a conveyance of any mineral of commercial value contained, or that may be found within the limits of said grant.

"THE GRAND OLD MAN."

From the "Victoria Advertiser."

A combination and a form indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal
To give the world assurance of a man.
—Shakespeare.

Among the many famous names of men that, in the nineteenth century, have added so much lustre to British statesmanship and adorn the annals of that eventful and progressive period, the future historian will search in vain for that of any one who has labored longer and more persistently, and who has accomplished more in the elevation of the masses, in the redress of their wrongs, in the defense of their rights, at the same time by shrewd and firm, yet courteous diplomacy and wise statesmanship, conserving as far as practicable the peace of the world, and promoting the best interests of the empire at large, than has the illustrious subject of this imperfect and feeble sketch, the Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, deservedly surnamed by his grateful countrymen, "The Grand Old Man."

Mr. Gladstone, whose father was a very wealthy Liverpool merchant, was born in 1809, and, consequently, is now in his seventy-sixth year. He was educated at Oxford, where in the beginning of his twenty-second year, he took a double first class, and with his honors thick upon him travelled on the continent for a time. Returning to England the future premier first entered parliament at the early age of twenty-three, as the nominee of the Duke of Newcastle, and the representative of the borough of Newark. Like his father, who was a most devoted disciple of Mr. Canning, young Gladstone commenced public life as a strong Tory and continued to affiliate with that party for a number of years.

Some thinkers say that it would be well if all Liberal politicians could have a Conservative training, and if all Conservatives could enjoy the advantages of a youth of Radicalism. Mr. Gladstone did not suddenly apostatize. The change was long in coming and slow in progress. Thus his conversion was the result of experience, mature reflection and honest conviction. After serving under the great Sir Robert Peel as a Lord of the Treasury and afterwards as Under-Secretary to the Colonies during that gentleman's first brief reign, he, on Sir Robert's return to office in 1841, gave evidence of a disposition, at least in financial matters, to throw off the political faith in which he had been so strictly trained. Here the Liberal policy which was gradually forcing itself upon his mind could have free scope. With the formation of the new Ministry came his appointment as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, and in this capacity, he attained his first great parliamentary success by the singular lucidity and force with which he explained and defended the financial policy of the Government. Then came the great Free Trade movement, the electoral Reform Bill, the revision of the British Tariff, in which this rapidly rising statesman took a large part. But it was not until 1851, when the question of the abolition of the Corn Laws was to be advocated, that he made his first decided secession from the ranks of the older-fashioned adherents of his party. The Duke of Newcastle was strongly opposed to the repeal of the Corn Laws, and as the Duke's influence prevailed for Mr. Gladstone likewise in Parliament with that nice sense of honor with which he is largely endowed, he felt that he could no longer sit as the

inee of one from whose views he so widely differed. He accordingly resigned, and, after his place in the House of Commons was vacant for two years, he was returned as representative of the University of Oxford.

In 1852 the Derby Ministry was formed, with the late Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it was on the occasion of his production of the Budget that he and Mr. Gladstone gave the first of many great gladiatorial exhibitions to the House. The Budget was mercilessly handled by Mr. Gladstone, and it was mainly in consequence of his powerful attack upon it that the Derby Cabinet was overthrown. On the formation of the Coalition Government under Lord Aberdeen he made, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the first of his famous Budget speeches which fully justified the high anticipations of his friends by his matchless oratory and the irresistible force of his logic. This was in 1853. We next find him holding the same office under Lord Palmerston, when his splendid capacities for its duties again and again asserted themselves. In 1860, associated with Cobden, he shared in the negotiations for a fresh treaty of commerce, in which Napoleon III. also took a deep interest. His justification of that treaty will be remembered by many of our readers as one of his happiest efforts. The abolition of the paper duty and the reduction of the income tax, and the duty on tea were among the more important measures that soon followed.

Lord Palmerston dying in 1865, Mr. Gladstone naturally succeeded him as the Leader of the Liberal party and Premier of the Government.

As the subsequent career of Gladstone is of so recent date that it cannot fail to be fresh in the minds of our readers, we will close with a few remarks. Besides, the battle field is not soon cleared of the smoke of action, and few, until it is so, can survey it justly. However, we can truthfully say that he is emphatically "a full man," and he is as various in talent as he is full. By no means inconsiderable as a poet, he is first among living financiers, and among the first of living statesmen.

He is at once a copious and graceful writer, and an orator of the first rank. With a mind saturated with the hero-worshipping poetry of Ancient Greece, he is the leading Liberal statesman of his time.

We regret that a portion of the Press and some gentlemen whose education and general information should lead us to expect something better from them, display only an absolute and ignorant incapacity to understand the position of the British Ministry regarding the Anglo-Russian imbroglio. The conduct of the Gladstone Ministry throughout this affair has been such as to reflect honor upon the nation calm, resolute and vigorous—striving to prevent bloodshed, to preserve the peace, and yet actively preparing for war. Not to understand a question is bad enough, but to insist upon writing and talking about that which one does not understand is the concentrated essence of criminal audacity. Gladstone is the custodian of his own principles as well as of the nation's honor and interests. He has carefully preserved each, and no intelligent observer ever doubts that he will continue to do so, the opinions of addle-pated critics, wise in their besotted ignorance and limitless conceit, to be one tizzy notwithstanding.

Apart from anything connected with Soudanese, Russians or Egyptians, the Gladstone parliament will ever occupy a conspicuous place in history; its legislation for Ireland as for England, cannot be acknowledged, has been stupendous. If for nothing else the marvellous amount of work he has performed, Mr. Gladstone would be a remarkable man. But it is not probable that he will even now retire from active parliamentary life. A restless energy is one of his chief characteristics, and like Ulysses, he may sail the ship of state as the leader of his party even to the close of life. That the close will be long in coming is a hope and a wish in which men of all shades of politics will heartily join. Indeed he is yet surprisingly hale and vigorous. It was only a few days since that in replying

to a motion for a vote of censure he defended himself and vindicated his policy energetically. The orator's freshness and fire, on that occasion, instinctively reminded the older members of the times when his Budget speeches entranced them as no other Budget speeches have ever since been able to do. And now although in his seventy-sixth year, Mr. Gladstone is still healthy and active, still leads the Liberal party, still stands at the helm—a grand old man, one of whom the nation has a right to be proud. Loyal, honest, untiring in energy, rich in scholarship, great in those qualities which make the leader of a people, worthy of a people's honor and regard, he has earned for himself an exalted and enduring fame, which the verdict of future generations can only serve to confirm.

His life was so gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world: *This was a man.*

—*Stowe.*



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Table listing various grocery items including Spices, Starch, Syrup, Sugar, and various oils and vinegars, with their respective prices.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Money Order Office.

Text explaining the Money Order Office, including instructions on how to use money orders and the commission on money orders.

Registration.

Text explaining the registration process for letters and packets, including the cost of registration and the requirements for a registered letter.

Parcel Post.

Text explaining the Parcel Post service, including the weight and size restrictions for parcels and the cost of postage.

Table of Distances.

Table listing distances from Victoria to various locations, including the Mainland and Island, and the cost of postage for letters and parcels.

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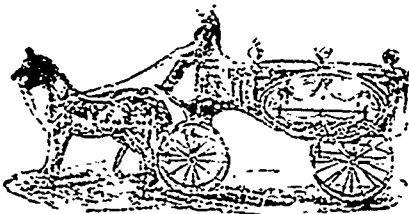
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