The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1894

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE. The Colonial Conference now in session

Ottawa is an unique assemblage. It is composed of representatives of all the great dependencies of Great Britain. Great Britain herself is represented by the Earl of Jersey. The object of the meeting is, as far as we can ascertain, to devise means to bring Great Britain and her Colonies into some closer relationship than that which now obtains.

The Australian colonies, New Zealand South Africa and the Dominion of Canada though they all acknowledge Queen Vicbond of union between them. The connection between the different parts of the British Empire is so loose and undefined that It can hardly be called a union at all. The component parts of the British Empire are at present all friendly, and they all wish each

other well, but in almost every respect they treat each other as strangers. Germany is commercially as near Great Britain as Canada is, and there is no closer union between Australian colonies and Cape Colony than there is between Russia and the United States. This is a singlar state of things to exist between the members of the same Empire, and it is one not likely to last long. The delegates at the Ottawa Conference may devise some means to bring these scattered and widely divided communities closer together-may find out some way by which they can be made mutually helpful, both in war and in peace.

The time may come when the countries under the British flag may find it necessary to unite to defend themselves against a common enemy. Ought they not to be prepared for such a contingency ? Would not union for defence make them all stronger and more secure, and would it not give them a higher place in the consideration of the family of nations? It seems to us that Great Britain, with vigorous allies in every quarter of the world, prepared to help her and each other in time of need, would be more than a match for any nation in the world or any possible combination of nations.

Then the communities which call themselves British and which owe fealty to Great Britain's sovereign can, if they are so disposed, always help each other in matters of trade and commerce. It is beginning to be seen that it is to their interest to be on good terms with each other commercially. The steamship realize that they are one people. At Ottawa to-day it would be difficult, perhaps, impossible, for a stranger, say a Frenchman, to distinguish between the delegates of the different colonies. They all bear the distinguishing characteristics of the true Briton. Is there any reason why these men, who

besten at the election, it returning only 27 members to the opposite party's 48. It is a first-class considering the season of the considerably over a year, the Opposition he desires to see carried is just as eff.ctive should have waited until within a week of as that of his bitterest enemy. It should thousand pities that so much ingenious cal- which raised and published the reports the clothic to refer to this matter. We would not be forgotten for a single moment that thousand pities that so much ingenious cal-culation and such clever campaign writing here alluded to, has learned a lesson that here alluded to, has learned a lesson that imagine that these gentlemen, if they were the elector's likes and dislikes have nothing coulation and such clever campaign writing should have been wasted. But there is the unpleasant uncontradictable fact, the party it will be a long time before the publication it will be a long time before the publication it will be a long time before the publication the interests of white labor, would the Legislature. And it is the votes that which the above article was written to dis-hearten and perhaps demolish was not im-cotten in the Valley of the Fraser. It will pressed worth a cent. Its members faced have to mend its ways before it can be

what they were told was certain defeat with either believed or respected by the people, interests in case they believed it to have sons who not only do not represent their interests in case they believed it to have sons who not only do not represent their to which great cheerfulness, and came out in the who know how ready it was to invent and great majority of cases at the head of the circulate a false report in order to bring disform parts of the British Empire. But poll. The policy of brag and bounce did oredit on a Government which was promptly not succeed in Ontario-will it be in any andenergetically doing its duty to relieve toria to be their sovereign there is no other respect more successful in British Columbia? by the flood.

REASONABLE AND SELF-RESPECT. ING MEN.

A BAD BEGINNING "The meeting held in Chilliwack on the Mr. Nicolai Schon is beginning his camevening of the 25th to consider the best paign in East Kootenay badly. He has means of protecting the farmers in the valley written a letter to the News-Advertiser, in of the Fraser from injury by the overflow of which he endeavors to create the impression the river shows that the people of the flooded that the Government intend to carry the district have not lost heart. Though they riding by wholesale bribery. He has no are now aware of the full extent of their better proof of this intention than "I am sition in this city can produce, showed very will be a sweeping majority. loss they are not by any means discouraged. informed," "I am told," and he in the end clearly that the policy pursued by the pres-They know that the land of the valley is charitably hopes "that rumor lies." If he ent Government is sound and suited to the well worth protecting, and they are looking about them for some way of having it pro-do his best to circulate the lie, and that, tected effectively. It is evident that they too, in great detail? have some to the conclusion that it is not There is some ingenuity in Mr. Schou's he went to meet, he found himself

work that can be done piecemeal. What is rumor. The roads and bridges in that part very greatly mistaken. Though not fendant Cotton from the order of court work that can be done piecemeal. What is rumor. The roads and bridges in that part needed to reclaim the land of the valley and of the country have been considerably damto protect it after it is reclaimed, is a thor- aged by the floods, and Mr. Schou, hearing of legislation and administration as the late ough system of dyking, constructed upon that no time is to be lost in putting leader of the Opposition, Mr. Rithet and

scientific principles.

ing it. They consider that it will be perfectly right to get from those who purchase and who cultivate those lands every dollar spent in constructing and maintaining the dykes and other necessary works.

The spirit in which the Chilliwack farmers delivered in a painfully monoton- have opened the eyes of many who Is there any reason why these men, who speak the same language and have the same ideas about all important subjects, should not belong to one compact empire, between the Legislature in 1893 in reference to the large number of electors when he said "there for Mr. Justice Drake," which also is apthe members of which there should be no trade restrictions, or the fewest pos-sible. We have in the United States the ask the Dominion Government to the dott of the should be no sible. We have in the United States the sible. The States the United States the sible. The States the States the States the sible. The States the State Canada Western scheme. This letter, was a time when he thought the Hon. Mr. pealed against. Mr. Campbell for the appellant argued error and deal with it to the same extent as sible. We have in the United States the adopt a comprehensive scheme for the Bodwell & Irving, solicitors for the did not think so to day." In the practical tion to sit for his brother judge and make example of communities having an aggregate population of sixty-five millions trading with each other with perfect free-dow. This unrestricted commercial inter-take time, and they could scarcely afford to wait. He would urge taking advantage of Duricie Communities of one advantage of Duricie Communities of observing, as population of sixty five millions trading dyking of the Fraser, it being a Canada Western Central Railway Co., to everyday work of civic administration the dom. This unrestricted commercial inter-course is the principal element of their great prosperity and of their material strength. What is there to hinder the communities of observing, as prosperity and of their material strength. What is there to hinder the communities of the land here: five dollars an extend to the land here: five dollars an extend to proposal is made to endeavor to induce the Dominion Government to raise the embargo on Chinese immigration for a limited time so as to permit the work, if undertaken, to were not with the man who earned his brow. They, in S. C. rule 266 only gave the judge an auththat form the British Empire following this acre would cover the cost, and where was be carried on cheaply by Chinese labor. fact, saw that there is nothing broad ority to rectify errors as pronounced from apart, it is true, and they are divided by five cents per acre per year to ensure him-the Times and Dr. Milne are most anxious intellect or in temperament. It is fortu-The responsibility for such a proposal or liberal or warm about the man, either in apart, it is true, and they are divided by hve cerus per sore per year to cusure him the ocean. But there is no reason why free self against a repetition of this year's loss. He contended that the loss this year was all are aware was one of the promoters of the attended the meeting in Fernwood Hall. as successfully and as profitably by water as greater than would have made the dyke." all are aware was one of the promoters of the attended the meeting in rernwood Hail. Canada Western charter. Those who are His presence made the proceedings more Mr. Banford urged the farmers to go not acquainted with Mr. Rithet's actual lively than they would otherwise have The subject is a tempting one and the ahead, as there was land enough to cover connection with the Canada Western Rail- been, and convinced some of the observers closer union of the members of the Empire all expenses. He, too, believed that the way Co. might easily be deceived by the that the Government is stronger in that of Great Britain opens up a glorious pros- farmers of the valley had this year lost more view of the case presented by the Opposis division of the city than they thought pect for the British people everywhere, and, than would have paid to build the dyke. tion, It is one of those ingenious efforts possible. in fact, for the English-speaking races of the Mr. McConnell said that he owned three made on the eve of an election to throw dust world. It is to be hoped that the Colonial hundred acres, but that he would rather in the eyes of the electors. Conference will take the first perceptible step own one hundred with security against At the meeting on Friday evening Mr. "A WORD TO THE WISE."

sgainst the Government is assured, and the Province will, upon the 26th, come in line servative policy. The party of which the paper that com-tained the above article belonged was badly besten at the election, it returning only 27

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST FRIDAY JULY 6 1894

they did not do so before is proof that they they are strongly opposed. This is neither have grasped at it at the last moment to sensible nor consistent, and we sincerely effect a purpose, and only as drowning men hope that no one who really wishes to supgrasp at straws.

## THE FERNWOOD MEETING.

The report of the lively meeting at Fernwood Road that appeared in yesterday to Victoria and has the good of the Province morning's issue, showed that the Government candidates are well able to give a reason for their political faith. They, in therefore expect that the vote for the Govthe presence of the best men that the Oppo- ernment candidates will be solid and that it easy victory over the inexperienced men

these roads and bridges in good Mr. Helmoken have a more intelligent per-We gather from the proceedings of the condition, very charitably concludes that ception and a firmer grasp of the principles meeting that the farmers believe that such the contracts given for the necessary work according to which the affairs of this Proa system can be constructed by the Govern- are so many bribes. If he were not so very vince must be administered. So narrow are ment better and more effectively than by clever it would have occurred to him that in Mr. Beaven's views and so superficial his private enterprise. They have, therefore, a country district in which there is to be an criticisms that it really appears as if he does determined to apply to both the Dominion election in less than a month, it is highly not understand what the word "principle," and Provincial Governments for aid. They necessary, in the interest of all parties, that as applied to the government of a country, do not appeal to those Governments in its reads and bridges should be in a condi- means. The proceedings of the meeting forma pauperis. They approach them 'as tion to be travelled upon. If the Govern- made this very apparent. Some of the independent and self-respecting men, who ment allowed them to remain in an impas- electors who questioned Mr. Beaven are ready and willing to pay for the benefits sable state the opponents of the Government seem to understand the position which they may individually receive. The Gov- would with good reason suspect that they that gentleman occupies with rements, they believe, have many advantages were left unrepaired for the express purpose spect to the administration of the

that they do not and cannot posses. Gov- of preventing electors being able to travel to affairs of the Province better than he does ernments are in a better position to under- the polling places. Had the Government himself. take and carry out a work of this kind more been spathetic and done nothing to put the It can be seen from the necessarily con-

thoroughly than it can be done by indivi- roads and bridges in good condition, Mr. densed speeches of the Government candiduals acting in their private capacity. They Schou would very probably have written a dates that they have a thorough understanddo not want the Government, which letter denouncing the Government for hav- ing of the questions now before the people, in this case means the taxpayers of the Do- ing designedly allowed travel to remain to and that they are prepared to deal with minion, to lose a single dollar by what they many of the electors impossible. This them in a sensible and practical way. We do to protect the lands in the Fraser River would, indeed, be a much more plausible are therefore not at all surprised to find that valley from inundation. The land they story than the one which he, or some one they made a good impression, and that the and the telegraph have brought them so know is good and well able to pay for the for him, has concocted about threatened cause of the Government is stronger to day in the city than it was before the meeting

was held THE LATEST ROORBACK. It is also to be observed that very many

of the electors have lost faith in Mr. Beaven In Dr. Milne's dreary speech on In Dr. Milne's dreary speech on Wednesday evening, which consisted chiefly of long, printed extracts? Years' administration as Mayor of the city delivered in a painfully monoton- have opened the eyes of many who

-words, whatever they may be, omitted by accident or error, may be amended and set right.

the missing word can be supplied. If an order be-" that such and such a

ring with their denunciations of a forgotten, and men often help to choose as supply them. The spirit of sec. 58 has been observed in

the present order-and the provision to show what judge made it, complied with. The learned counsel to show that the pracbeen entertained by the Government. That views, but who represent views to which The learned counsel to snow that the prac-tice of one judge acting for another is a matter of courtesy contended that the same necessity which gave rise to the practice sustained by Chief Justice Taylor in 3 port the present Government and desires to

Manitoba Rep. L. R. 2, Exc. 16. where one see it continued in power, will divide his judge is allowed even to rescind the order of another-obtains in Vancouver where judges vote between the Government and the Opsucceed one another at short intervals, and position. For our own part we cannot such a practice is one of great convenience. understand how any man who wishes well On all these grounds the appeal should not be allowed.

After giving full consideration to all the arguments and authorities adduced by the at heart can either oppose the present Gov. ernment or support the Opposition. We arned counsel on both sides, I am of opinion that the present appeal cannot be Treating first of Mr. Justice Drake's

order, I am inclined to think the require-ment of section 58 is substantially fulfilled, by that order without any addition. It was

in several respects much in the condition which the Lord Chancellor in the Risca coal

words "before Mr. Justice" so-and-so,

which by-the-by are only given e. g., that is

kem, as a judge of the Supreme court, by his own intrinsic authority under judicature rule 266 (marginal), had full power to make

it as he has done. That rule says "clerical mistakes in judg.

o act was

DIVISIONAL COURT. (Present : Crease and McCreight, JJ.)

Victoria, June 30, 1894

case, 31 L.J. Chan. 431, described as the Gordon v. Cotton-Judgment of Crease, J.: This was an appeal on behalf of the demost desirable. It was "completed on the spot and written out by the judicial officer and in curia," for it was drawn up by Mr. Justice Drake himself on the spot, at the time, in his own handwritingthe 26th May, 1894, was amended by in-serting the words "before Mr. Justice face with his own initials, also Drake" after the word "court" in the in his own handwriting, and which first line of such order. could not possibly represent any other The appeal was made on two grounds, judge's name. I think, therefore, that it may reasonably

z : 1. That Mr. Justice Walkem, who made be contended that substantially the order "shows on its face the name of the judge the amendment, had no jurisdiction to sit for Mr. Justice Drake and make the said who made it," though not in the identical

2 That the amendment being a substantial one going to the validity of the whole order, and not merely a clerical error or omission, there was no jurisdiction to make

he said order. There were two orders.

The first of 26th of May, 1894, was made at Vancouver by Mr. Justice Drake. The effect of it was to declare the defendant

ments, or errors arising therein from any ac-cidental slip or omission, may at any time guilty of a contempt of court, and ordering him to stand committed to H. M.'s jail at be corrected by the court (or a judge), on New Westminster for the period of three months for his contempt. The order was complete and good in sub-

motion or summons without an appeal. Mr. Justice Drake's authority to ac not necessary to enable that the provision of section 58 of cap. 31 Consol. Stat., 1888, for the insertion of the him to do this prudent as it was to obtain it, to avoid even the appearance of collision, under the circumstances of this particular case. name of the judge on the order, had acci-Like the instance alluded to by my

dentally not been carried out by the inser- learned brother during the argument-of a ion of the usual words "before Mr. Justice Jrake" in the caption of the order. To cure this, upon motion made on behalf tion of the usual words " before Mr. Justice Drake" in the caption of the order. bon motion made on behalf using the doubtful one in the staff of the s of the plaintiff to Walkem having as a matter of precaution, where the liberty of the subject was concern-

The court was still in existence, and I ed, and ex abundante cautols, obtained by think the act of making the amended order ed, and ex abundante cautols, obtained by telegraph the sanction of Mr. Justice Drake, then in Victoria, to the amendment, upon motion duly made and opposed, made the I think also that under was the act of the court by whichever S. C.

The identity of the court is always suffint to carr

Hon. Mr. Bew the Cold

CAP

Profits of the -Concurren -Mi

## (From our OTTAWA, June

down to busines Hon. Mr. Bowell Caron vice-presid read a carefully p he outlined a plan ence. He urged ment be memorial obstacles in the w preferential trade themselves. He perial government most favored natio and Belgian tre ed, when thesa the establishment union, and urged copyright question and the steamship a The address w ordered to be print subsequent meetin A resolution of Bowell in the death unanimously passed All the rural infe drill have been relie government thereby The house spent the day in concurrer Hon. Mr. Haggar in the main line year was \$20,000. OTTAWA, June 30 ence to-day consid mitted by Sir Henry the subject of interco discussion was of a m but no decision was the Pacific cable sche when Mr. Sandford submit certain prop the conference are pr are little disposed to Mr. Barnard has paired with Mr. Davi Prorogation is exp from to-day. Parliament will not

## THE PULLM

CHICAGO, June 29.of a few hundred di Pullman, Ill., who merely a local issue man strike and conse sumed the proportions between labor and cap inaugurated in the U three days over 20,000 work or have annound so doing in Chicago, an the many thousands through the West wh strike in obedience ficers of the American It has been estimate of the American Railw 40,000 men are now or refusal of the Pullman difference with its en Nearly double that nu out at once, and the st only members of the un Labor, Brotherhood terests of the roads whi stand by Pullman. It headquarters to-day that out of Chicago handling be sufficiently crippled moval of the base of open of the American Railwa cago to St. Louis. Yesterday afternoon trict Attorney Gilchrist from Attorney General that advices had been Postmaster-General ind transportation of the U the road in question was or in danger thereof. eral instructed the Unit Attorney to proceed aga concerned in such obstru warrants in the hands of marshal, who in turn appoint all the deputy proper enforcement o all persons interfering any obstacles to the gov carrying the mails of the This action of Attorn was predicated upon a c early in the afternoon in ceivers of the Santa Fe eral B shelt, setting fo caused by the strike and rumor was set abroad the general managers had de strike must end, and th consent to arbitrate with ployes. New YORK, June 29.man, president of the pany, has issued a compre-to the public with regard the company to keep its give employment to its "At the commencement pression last year we w Pullman 5,816 men and ps there \$305,000 a month. intending purchasers of that were then pending for stopped by them, order others were cancelled, an to lay off a large number department, so that by there were only about two all the departments, or al the normal number. I sity for the most strenuou cure work immediately, there would be great er only to the employes and Pullman, but also to those mediate vicinity, includi hundred and eight hundr had purchased homes and ment was absolutely neces We discussed matte agers of the works, and discussion was a ret work prices, which, in the information to the cont to be acceptable to th circumstances. Under isnd with lower prices up personally undertook the cars, and by making lower manufacturers I received gradually income on the state of the manufacturers of the state gradually increase our f about 4,200, the number ing to April pay rolls in Pullman. The result has merely by a reduction i ompany has borne its ful ting from its estimates

very conspicuous example. They are further

ELECTION PREDICTIONS.

with the prophetic utterances of some of ernment supervision would be of uniform hands." their Ontario contemporaries. In order to strength and construction, and therefore The fact of the matter was that the Government has done well in the past and

the art of bragging, we reproduce below the Fraser from inundation is, in fact, properly newspaper published four days before elec- right means are used the Dominion Governtion day. Here it is :

have a Government gone to the country admitting themselves afraid to face the elec. torate. Never before have a Government when going to the people, presented a dis-organized front. Never have a Government faced the Opposition with a broken fighting line. The present campaign, considered upon the list of nominations, is absolutely unique in our political battles. The shirk-ing Government of Sir Oliver Mount have ng Governme at of Sir Oliver Mowat have trict was incidentally discussed. The not pretended to offer candidates in at least speakers, without distinction of party, had twelve constituencies. If in so many distwieve constituencies. If in so many dis-tricts their chances are worse than con-fessedly nil, in how many more are they ortain to be defeated? Trying to diminish the evidences of their weakness, they are indulging in noisy abuse of the Conservatives, while at the same time they are assiduously courting in the close con-stituencies the P.P.A. The only influence which prevents their stampeding is the in-

X

flooding than three hundred as things are Rithet clearly explained his position in the

now. There is no risk in helping men matter. In reply to a question as to whether Fernwood Road meeting requested the who are imbued with this spirit. They it was true that the solicitors for his com- electors who favor the Government to vote We said something yesterday about the that might be spent in making it safe be admitted to build the Canada Western, ticket, for, as he said, "it would be foolish We said something yesterday about the that might be spent in making it safe be admitted to build the Canada Western, ticket, for, as he said, "it would be foolish against inundation. Getting the Govern- he said: "That is simply answered. I in the extreme to send two or three memtario newspapers, but did not quote any of ments to help them is very little more than never saw the letter from the solicitors until bers to support the Government and one or passed and entered; he had jurisdiction to them. Since then we have read the boast- a temporary accommodation. The Govern- after it was published. I was not in the two to oppose them and to minimise their ful articles that have appeared in the Opposi- ments can get the money to build the dykes oity at the time it was written. They were efforts." It should be remembered that it tion papers of this Province. We must say at a lower rate than they could get it for acting for the parties who had the handling is for the Government rather than the sevthat they are clumsy and inartistic compared themselves. The dykes built under Gov- of the charter, but that was not then in my eral candidates on the ticket that the elector

give the the Columbian, the News-Adver- better able to resist the pressure of the charter obtained by Mr. Rithet was handed that if returned to power will do well in tiser and some other of the Cottonite water than dykes built by private enter- over to a Construction Company for a stated the future, is in consistency bound to do papers of this Province a few pointers on prise. The protection of the Valley of the period on certain conditions, during which his best to ensure the return of all leading article of a prominent Ontario a national work, and we believe that if the hands. He had nothing whatsoever to do if he votes for one or two of the opponents with the handling of the charter for the of the Government he does not do his best, ment can be brought to see that it is both Never before in the history of Ontario its interest and its duty to undertake it sponsible for any proposition the Company If any considerable number of voters favormade or might make while the arrangement able to the Government, in this and other lasted. APPRECIATIVE SETTLERS.

constituencies, vote for Opposition as well as asted. The Opposition, however, go farther, and Government candidates the chances of the the same, e.g., below Mr. Justice (naming desire also to fasten the responsibility for the Government's being returned with a good the judge) At a business meeting held in Chilliwack desire also to fasten the responsibility for the Government's being returned with a good on Saturday evening the action of the Govclauses of the letter relating to the employ. working majority will be very greatly less. ment of Chinese on the Government. This ened. The man who believes in the Governernment in sending aid to the flooded disis something too ridiculous to seriously dis. ment's policy, and wants to see that policy cuss. If the Government were to be made carried out, should not think of voting for responsible for the thousand and one propos- one of its opponents. Such a way of voting als and suggestions that come from various is throwing down with one hand what he is

sources it would be in a sorry dilemma in. attempting to build up with the other. This deed. In order to protect itself it would re- he would not dream of doing in anything quire to pass a law providing for a board of censors through which all proposals sonal predilections go for very should pass before being submitted for con-little. In business it is plain men

are assiduously courting in the close con-stituencies the P.P.A. The only influence which prevents their sampeding is the in-defatigable work of their army of pap-fed orators and heelers who are fighting for self-preservation and ready to turn any means to serve their chances. But it is all of no avail. The latest reports from the constitu-encies are as reliable as indications can be before the polling. A considerable majority

We are glad to see that Mr. Rithet at the

If the judge who made the order were drowned or died "the court or a (that is

the judge who made it. There are often cases-for instance as in the Exchequer Chambers in England, which consists of several judges-where one or more judges go out of court on some other duty and may or may not return, still the court remains. Without some such power of correction

of such errors residing in the court or a judge, the course of justice would be most seriously impeded or thwarted. The Risca Coal case 31 L J. Chan. 421, indicates this. Although I have given the case so much That the English rule 319. from which attention, yet when we regard the authori-ties it seems scarcely a debateable point. our rule 266 was copied (according to Snow's Practice, 1894, p. 586), restricted the privi- On all considerations therefore I consider lege of amendment to rectifying clerical or that the order of May 23 last and the other errors in the drawing up of the order, amending order of May 30, 1894, were well within the scope of rule 266, and must be N. Brunswick Co., 44 Chan. Div. 249 250, where an interim sustained, and the appeal dismissed with injunction had been made against the com-pany with the usual undertaking against costs. damages incurred by the company. The company and one Matthews appeared

AGAINST CONTRACT LABOR.

at the nearing of the notice for injunction. When the discussion was at WASHINGTON, June 30. - The immigration an end, counsel for Matthews asked for the inspectors on the Canadian border have been usual undertaking as to damages; this was instructed to scrutinize laborers coming inte promised both for the company and the United States to see that the railroads Matthews-but only the undertaking as to the company was embodied in the order. to take the strikers' places. This action is This was wrong, and the case was appealed. Lord Justice Cotton said : "If Mr Justice Chitty who made the ortaken as the result of the statement made that the railroads had engaged two thousand men in Canada.



## A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized. confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died when I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors hought that even if I did not die. I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. I I I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsapa-rilia. It has made me well and strong."...

- 📓

AYER'S Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you

ed that Mr. Justice Drake might have made this amendment, but no other Judge. He also argued on Smith vs. Baker, 2 Hemming & Miller 498 (an old case long previous to the jurisdiction act, before Vice-Chancellor Wood) that while the court would interfere in order to do justice, it would only do so where it was not interfering with statutory enactment. A judge here, Mr. Campbell contended, had no power to interfere as it would be in-terfering with what he considered a statutory direction, namely, section 58 of the

he had made."

the bench

citing in support Tucker vs.

Supreme court act, Consol. Stat. 1888, cap. 31, which enacts that "every judgment or order made before a single judge shall show on its face the name of the judge making

correct it as not rightly expressing the order

From which defendant's counsel contend.

Citing Weekly Notes, 1867, in re Hutch-inson, p. 49, where an amending order made after the stipulated time for making it had expired was allowed because it was order affected by the act (the Eoglish bankruptcy act, sec. 192).

The present order, he contended, should not be allowed, as it was an order which was affected by a statutory enactment. (Sec. 58 )

The order, too, had been already entered and executed by the imprisonment of the defendant, and could not now be amended. He contended that "Mr. Justice Walkem,