

been added to the list another Canadian K.C.M.G., and the "villain still pursues" Sir Charles. The conclusion of the matter as regards the sealers, as the Minister puts it, is that "every means was taken to bring the subject to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion." To judge by the remainder of his letter, which very much resembles the one published a few weeks since, Sir Charles has little if any use for the British Columbia salmon canners. "The more," he says, "I have striven to meet their views, the more savage have been their attacks upon my department and myself," and "while there has been a considerable display of temper, I have discovered very little material which could be of assistance to me."

Perhaps, in default of coming out himself, if he had sent here some representative other than Mr. Wilnot, whose parable was all prepared before he came here, Sir Charles would have arrived at very different conclusions. It is all very well for him to speak of the immense growth of the salmon canning industry of this Province, particularly during his occupancy of the Fisheries' Department; but he has utterly failed to show how he has benefitted the industry or done other than stand in the way of a great and important interest to develop and preserve which it was in his province to do a great deal. On account, however, of his lack of personal attention, and his reliance upon what a number of departmental grannies told him, he has allowed it to be most seriously prejudiced. Before closing, we should like to congratulate him—if it be possible—on having done something in connection with that Point Roberts matter. It is said he has not, in the multitude of his distractions, neglected it, and we are glad to hear it.

ENGLISH FARMERS.

The London *Daily Telegraph* in a recent article on the subject of Thanksgiving Day, appears to question the idea that the British farmer has anything to be thankful for, as at present prices he grows his wheat at a dead loss of £1 per acre, while the British workingman gets his loaf of bread no cheaper because the farmer is underpaid. It is charged that the British Parliament and the Government have frittered away the national time over the demands of Home Rulers, who would not care if all England starved to-morrow. It may be added that the loudest cries of "oppressions in Ireland" have not come from the "sorely afflicted people" themselves, but from agitators in the United States, who for their offences against the laws of the land have found it convenient to absent themselves as they claim that the landlords have done. We are assured by the *Telegraph* that the land grievance in England is ten

times greater than any real grievance in Ireland and has been borne with a thousandfold more patience. Regret is expressed that there is no remedy ready to meet the case, as instead of providing it the Government and Parliament have been rather laying burdens upon the land than trying to lighten its load.

Now, what is the moral of all this? That the British farmer would do well to emigrate and come to a land where he can grow his products upon land which he can purchase out and out on advantageous terms, for which he will have no rent to pay, where he can, if so disposed, live practically within himself, and while not incurring a dead loss of £1 on every acre of wheat he cultivates, can, if he does not handle a very large amount of money every year, either lay by so much cash or make his property more valuable as time progresses. We can find homes, happiness and a fair measure of prosperity in British Columbia, for many of these farmers, who under present conditions, are like the crab, only progressing backwards. It is all very well for the politicians to talk free trade and protection to the suffering British farmers. What they want is immediate relief, and this they can get by changing the conditions under which they live.

A CONSOLATION.

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

By such people as we speak of have the ranks of the American socialists and anarchists been recruited, and the consolation, therefore, is not that they have not arrived in their accustomed numbers, but that we have had few, if any, of them. In testimony whereof, we have to show a more than ordinarily peaceable community. What we require is, as we have

previously mentioned, the class which the Provincial authorities are looking after—industrious people possessed of some capital, who are not afraid to invest it and supplement it with their own personal exertions.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE *Victoria Times* is authority for the statement that the C. P. R. are building a new boat the "Prince Rupert," which is to be run on the Vancouver-Victoria route.

THE city of Manchester, England, is, it is said, arranging for special lines of steamships to ply between that port and abroad, the regular lines of steamers not appreciating the advisability and necessity of going the extra forty miles inland when distribution of cargoes can be made direct from Liverpool without the delays and expenditure involved in the inland passage.

BETWEEN January 1st, 1884, and January 1st 1894, no less than 74,348 miles of railway in the United States, with a capital of \$3,853,371,000 went into the hands of receivers. Contrasting the year 1892 with 1883, while in the first named the gross earnings were 65 per cent greater, the decline in the average amount of dividends equalled 48 per cent of the average of 1883.

WESTMINSTER fair was, as we expected, very successful, and a wonderfully good exposition of the resources of the Fraser River Valley as well as of the industrial enterprises of the Province generally. We heartily congratulate all who were interested on the outcome of the undertaking, which, to say the least of it, was a big one, especially in view of the unfavorable weather that hung on almost to the time of the opening, and no doubt kept away many people who would otherwise have been visitors or exhibitors.

In the Province of British Columbia, we have been complaining, and with reason, that upon our public works Chinese and other foreign labor has been employed to the detriment of our own residents. In the Eastern provinces, they allege that the protection Government of the Dominion has been in the habit of obtaining much of its material and machinery from foreign manufacturers when they could be got here, thus benefiting home labor and capital. The latest complaint is that, although most of the cement works of the country are closed up, which have been accustomed to turn out a product that it would be hard to excel, large orders have been given for cement.