

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1893.

BEWILDERED JOURNALISTS.

The figures of the census, on which the Government were expected to base a Redistribution measure, are to the newspapers of the Mainland almost as bewildering as was the famous Fifteen Puzzle of a few years ago. They find it impossible to arrange them so as to produce a result that can be relied upon. They are not content to do as we have done; take them on faith and accept the results they lead to without question.

The World has got into a bad temper over them and has so far forgotten itself as to say what is not true with respect to our simple and easy computation. It asserts that we stated that the "voting strength of the Province is 54,050." We, as our readers know, did nothing of the kind. What we did say was that the enfranchised population of the Province after the Indians and Chinese were eliminated are, as shown to be by the figures supplied by the Government by the authorities at Ottawa, 54,061. This is very different from stating that the voting strength of the Province amounted to that number. There is no necessity for making any misstatements about the matter. We certainly did not make the statement on our own authority. It was the result of a very simple calculation, having for its data figures supplied by officials of the Dominion Government. If they lead to results distasteful to the World and its very good friend the Westminster Columbian, we may be very sorry; but how can we help it? Addition and subtraction are limited by rules that cannot be changed to suit the exigencies of either localities or parties. All that we wished to prove by our calculations was that (our critics and opponents themselves being the judges) it is most unreasonable to expect the Government to frame a Redistribution bill satisfactory to any one on the census returns and other data supplied by the Department of Agriculture.

AN AUDACIOUS NEWSPAPER.

Our clever contemporary, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, has had the boldness to criticize pretty sharply the "Single Tax theory." We admire the Intelligencer's audacity and we trust it will survive the effects of the contempt and indignation of the outraged Georgists. It, perhaps, does not know that they are the most concited and the most irascible of theorists. They are, in fact, the Pharisees of political economy. If Job were alive now he might say to them, "Ye are the people and wisdom will die with you." They look down with supreme contempt on every other school of economists, and the unfortunate man who should dare to question the infallibility of their prophet, Henry George, must expect to be looked down upon as the most ignorant and the most incapable of the sons of men. It is not a little singular that the disciples of Henry George, who condemn every system of social reform but that of their master, are the most intolerant of controversialists. They show the man who does not accept George's system of wholesale robbery no quarter. Though some of them are the shallowest creatures that ever attempted to enlighten their fellow-men they affect to believe that George's theory is so profound and so complicated that it is beyond the comprehension of men of ordinary intelligence who refuse to swallow the Georgian absurdities.

One would think that men, who are passably honest, when they come to find that the acceptance of George's theory requires them to believe in robbing everyone of his land whether he is rich or poor, would reject a scheme of social improvement which is based upon wholesale robbery. Those of George's disciples who are not completely infatuated by it try to explain away this feature of their teacher's system. But they show their folly when they do so, for George's system with the abolition of private property in land is worse and more absurd than the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet taken out. And how does George say that private property in land is to be abolished? By taking from its owners, small and great, the land that is now legally theirs without compensating them to the extent of a single cent. These half converts to George's system are really more dangerous than the fully converted, for they are ready to support the latter's measures, which sit at a partial confiscation of land.

It is quite evident that the converts to this pernicious system have made up their minds that since they cannot get people to consent to a wholesale confiscation of land they will do what they can to get in the thin end of the wedge and do their very best to make the land as of little value to its owners as possible. This intention can be seen in many of the measures which the full disciples and the half disciples of Henry George advocate and prevail upon unsuspecting persons to support.

They set upon the assumption that land should not be private property, and they are therefore ready to tax it to such an extent that it will be of no value to its owners. The nearer they advance to this point the better they are pleased, for then they are getting close to what their master has taught them is the perfection of statesmanship.

ing the robbery. Mr. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, whom the Intelligencer quotes, saw that this would be the result of the adoption of the Georgian system, for he said:

I am directly opposed to many of Mr. George's theories, especially the one relating to the ownership of property. Quite a large number of our members own their own homes, and I am sure they would seriously object to giving them up to benefit men who don't own homes and never would if their possession depended upon their own exertions.

The electors both of the Province and of the municipalities should be on their guard against the men whose object it is to place every possible burden on the land. The theory that the land can be made to bear all the burdens of the state, and that taxing it exclusively will abolish poverty, is what Herbert Spencer is said very properly to have denounced as "rubbish." The experiments of ignorant men who think that they understand this theory are certain to do mischief that cannot be readily remedied.

**PUGET SOUND TIMBER.**  
The Oregonian believes that timber will be scarce at Puget Sound in thirty years from this date. This, considering the immense area of forest there is in Washington State, is a very short time. But there is an immense consumption of timber on this continent in these days, and the rate will go on increasing in a geometrical ratio. The way in which the land has been denuded of timber on the eastern side of the continent is wonderful to contemplate. Fifty years ago timber was a thing in the Eastern States and in British America. It was then believed that the forests of even a limited area of the continent were inexhaustible. But many of those forests are now literally exhausted, have in fact entirely disappeared—and the rest of them are diminishing at an alarming rate.

The same process is going on on this side of the continent, and unless means are taken to preserve the forests there will be very little timber left in any of the Pacific States or the Province of British Columbia at the time specified by the Oregonian. If, as we fully expect, the duty will be taken off timber by the United States Congress at its next session, the drain on the timber of this Province will be much greater than it is now, and the demand for that timber must go on increasing.

The disappearance of forests in the United States has become a matter of national concern. State Governments are considering how they can preserve the forests that still remain, and how they can be replaced as they disappear. The prospect of something like a timber famine in the United States is by no means imaginary. The time that the forests will last, even at the present rate of consumption, can be calculated with almost mathematical exactitude. The calculation has in fact been made, and the time is nearer than most people imagine. The United States Congress would be wise to take the duty off timber if its only object was to prevent the almost immediate destruction of the forests of the country, but the abolition of that duty as part of the fiscal policy of the Democratic party is as certain as anything political can be. It will then be for the people and the Government of British Columbia to take measures so to manage the forest lands of the Province that they will remain as long as possible a source of wealth to its inhabitants.

**SOME LATE LESSONS.**  
The late Chicago strike did not last long. The principle involved was the right of the man in their employ who do not belong to labor organizations. There was no question of either of wages or of hours of labor, or of treatment of men, at issue. What the strikers wanted was that the authorities should discharge all non-union men in their employ, and bind themselves not to engage such men in the future.

Here, as it will be seen, the men were not content merely to insist on their own right to work when they pleased, for whom they pleased and on such terms as they approved, but they went further and insisted, upon other men's being refused work, and took upon themselves to dictate to the authorities whom they should employ.

good a right to work or to refuse to work as he has, and he has also a good a right to accept or reject the terms that are offered. When, then, one workman tries to punish another for not belonging to his combination and for not agreeing to the terms that he dictates, he takes upon himself power that does not of right belong to him.

When, also, an individual workman or a combination of workmen say to an employer of labor, you shall give work to A and not to B or C, he evidently attempts to infringe upon the employer's right to hire such men as please him and to reject such as do not.

It is becoming every day more and more apparent that neither the law of the land nor public opinion is on the side of the workmen who, not content with asserting and maintaining their own rights, endeavor to encroach upon the rights of others. The Chicago strikers the other day were soon made to know that the feeling of the community was against them, and it may have been the consciousness of this that caused their leaders to be so ready to agree to a settlement.

The settlement of the Chicago strike did a good deal to define the power of unions with respect to individual non-union men and employers, and the Toledo decisions made it clear that the public have rights which labor combinations must respect.

**A GROSS MISSTATEMENT.**  
Our attention has been directed to the Daily Columbian's report of Monday's proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. The reporter in describing the scene in which Mr. F. C. Cotton read extracts from the preliminary prospectus of the British Pacific Construction Company, mentions the names of "Messrs. Davis, Vernon and Baker" as "trustees" among others. It would be hardly possible to make a more misleading statement than this. The readers of the report cannot but conclude that the persons so designated must be the Premier, the Commissioner of Lands and Works and the Provincial Secretary. But, as was pointed out at the time, the name of none of these gentlemen was mentioned in the prospectus.

**THE BELGIAN RIOTS.**  
BRUSSELS, April 13.—There was a large and excited mob around the Chamber of Representatives to-day when the session was resumed. Many of the more turbulent of the mob were arrested. While ex-Minister Woeste was returning home from the Chamber a man attacked him, striking him violently on the chin with his fist. The man tried to escape but was soon caught, after trying to draw a revolver on his pursuers. There was a savage encounter between the strikers and the police in the town of Quaregnon, four miles from Mons. Three thousand strikers had raised a barricade in the Rue Monville to prevent the gendarmes from patrolling their beats. The gendarmes promptly charged the mob, and one gendarm, who was knocked off his horse, was savagely maltreated by the mob. Several other gendarmes were seriously injured. The rioters afterwards sacked the shop of a butcher who had supplied the gendarmes with ropes with which to bind the rioters who had been arrested. The town of Pateron, near Mons, was the scene of an encounter between the strikers and gendarmes.

Among the persons arrested in Brussels this evening are the Socialist leaders Volders, Vanderveld and Massé. They were arrested while inciting the rioters to further violence. It is reported that Anarchists distributed cartridges among the crowd. The civil guards have been called out and are held in readiness for any emergency. They have been supplied with ball cartridges and have been instructed to act promptly and with all the severity necessary to suppress any disorder that may arise.

A mob of several thousands of rioters armed with paving stones and other missiles pelted the streets of the lower part of the city this evening. They smashed in the windows of many cafes and shops as they marched along. The windows of all the private houses were protected by closed shutters. In the Place de la Monnaie a conflict arose between the rioters and the police. The police charged the rioters and with their sabres eventually succeeded in dispersing the mob. Several persons were severely injured. Many arrests were made.

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9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corrals, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,500 posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stoves and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

**This Property** is within easy distance of many of the most important gold, silver and coal mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be ascertained that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

**The Cattle** are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grazes on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. All buildings and fences about the farm are in good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

**The Climate** is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

**The Title** is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

**Important Railway** works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

**The South West Kootenay District**, British Columbia, from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, is destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centers in the world. Statistics show that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over a million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

**Influx of Population**, which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

# A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

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**SUPREME COURT OF B. C.**  
IN THE DIVISIONAL COURT.  
(Present: Walkem and Drake, J.)  
April 13, 1893.

**Parks v. Blackwood**—This action was tried before Bole, Co. J., sitting as a local judge of the Supreme Court, without a jury. The action was for breach of contract, whereby the defendant, owner of certain lands, agreed to take the plaintiff and his wife to work upon such lands for the period of one year, the profits to be divided in equal shares; the plaintiff alleging that before the end of the year the defendant had turned him (plaintiff) and his wife off the premises and prevented them from completing their part of the contract. The defendant pleaded, justifying the breach under a clause in the agreement, providing that in the event of a breach of any of the conditions of the agreement he was to have the option of terminating the contract, and alleging breach. The judge at the trial found all the issues in favor of the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at \$400.

This was a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and for improper admission of evidence, and that there was no evidence upon which the amount of the damages could be calculated.

The only evidence upon the question of damages consisted of expressions on the part of the plaintiff that he would not have been turned off in the manner described for \$500, and other general expressions as to the extent to which he considered himself injured; but there was no specific evidence as to the amount of profits which the plaintiff would have made had the agreement been carried out; or any evidence upon which a calculation could be made as to his damages for the breach of the contract.

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### NEWS OF THE

Provincial Odd Foundation of Beef From

The Damaged The Sea B Litera

Special to VANCOUVER, APRIL 20.—

been arrested for non-store which were in

The verdict in the case, one of actual Mr. Justice Cross as plaintiff. T. Dunn, Oriental hotel and

and scoring from the 1888. Plaintiff pays defendant 5 per cent.

Mr. John Johnson, the family one hundred pipe smoked for two Indian warrior Pous still older date than possession of Mr. T. bearing date 1760. thought of in time church curio fair.

A sample of Australia is a temper arrived here yesterday helmer Bros. It was rich, and equal to best Messrs. Oppenheimer of a large and im produce line from the Australian line is in of A ladies' lodge is called the Companions order is in connection There are forty-two Hospital, the largest tory.

Harry J. Woodfield Dominion Illustrated, Robt. Kerr, general the C. P. R., of Winn

The steamer Catch is overhauling during her A special meeting of U. L. P. held to-morrow evening Bailey Bros. are pho at Blaine for the Worl

Mr. Debarah arrived yesterday to Frank Lynch as superv expenditures on the O

J. McLeod, of Donal the Leland Hotel on returned.

Henry Esler, a young barque Blairhoyle, the mill, fell down the injured himself internat

The Union Steamship your correspondent to correct that the Sherida an action against the \$2,000 for ruined ware to baggage was very in The company and Capt. best of friends, with no pending suit in their mi

The C. P. R. have not be immediately consid Steve White offer a reward finding the body.

The Evangelical serv are largely attended. The delegates to the H

The delegates to the H venion are commencing ladies well disposed to tidying up spare rooms men.

William Jensen, Victo Vancouver.

The Free Library Bo and made arrangements new quarters, Y. M. C. A.

A meeting of the Fir committee took place ular from the fire m appointment of a fire m with immediate favor.

The representatives voted on the first mon municipality Wednesday out a dissenting vote.

The School board me number of school childre practice choruses for the new Y. M. C. A. buildi

wrote regarding the music in schools. His be immediately consid read from Hon. James B the appointment of W

He wrote that the appointment of his memb tion. It was resolved and secretary be paid to their services be dispens officials, as the letter on the opinion that the bo appoint one of its memb

from the north. Steamship Haytian R night from Portland.

Another case of the pe of Vancouver citizens ca your correspondent W and father, H. I. half st came into the office of M and burst out crying.

He replied, matter. He replied, Goodwin said, "Wait will be back," and visiti block where his office for some, returning in \$20, which he handed Bette's office for char

Vancouver, April 11 ment organized in on Y. M. I. held their first The stock of goods il by Lizzie Isaacs has been possession of by the po

Mt. Herman lodge did work in the third of Sergeant C. Handton Miss Sarah Biggs at racks last night. Staff, toria, conducted the me celebration of the sup

Steamer Haytian Reg Portland yesterday. The Capitan came in today with coal for the Co.

New Westminster, S. Sweeney, a pioneer of Mount Lehman year The Independence of will celebrate the anniversary of the founda