The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 5, 1890.

JUST CRITICISM.

The Montreal Gazette does not look with favor on the modest request of the enterprising Mr. Ritchie. It cannot see why the men who undertake to engage in so profitable an industry as the manufacture of nickel-steel, should assume the attitude of paupers, and go hat in hand begging the representatives of the people of Canada to help them to become millionaires. This is part of what the Gazette says:

"It is not conceivable that the Government will, for a moment, entertain this extraordinary request. Their business is to attend to the affairs of State, not to enter the domain of commerce as the patron of an individual or a company. When a fiscal policy is determined upon and receives parliamentary sanction, it is made to apply equally to all classes and all sections, and all men stand upon an equal plane in business enterprises so far as the Government's policy goes. But in this case we have Mr. Ritchie demanding a bonus of about two millions of dollars to enable him to compete at a tremendous advantage over other Canadian citizens who have invested money in nickel mines and whose claim to public recognition is certainly as good as his. Why should Mr. Ritchie be permitted to, metaphorically, put his hand into the public treasury to procure the means of rendering his speculations in Sudbury lands profitable? And if the Government is to enter upon the business of bonusing private enterprises, where is the line to be drawn? There are other minerals besides nickel in this Dominion awaiting development, and if the precedent of subsidizing favorites out of the public chest is established, the taxpayers will soon have a pretty bill to foot."

The Gazette is surprised that the Toronto Globe which is proud of being the enemy of protection and the advocate of free trade should favor a scheme which is not only protectionist but socialistic in its nature; but, it ought to know that no one in these days expects the Globe to be either logical or consistent.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

The passage of the McKinley tariff has evidently put the Dominion Government on its mettle. It seems determined that, if it can help it, the people of Canada shall not suffer from that piece of churlish and unfriendly legislation. It has set about collecting information, which, if taken advantage of by the people of the Dominion, will soon counteract the effects of the McKinley tariff, as far as they are concerned. We see that the Finance Minister has gone to the West Indies to see for himself how the trade of Canada with those islands, and with South America, can be increased and extended. The Finance Department has also been in communication with persons in Great Britain, in order to find out whether it is possible to establish a trade in eggs and poultry with that country. The result of those enquiries is contained in a bulletin issued by the Department on the 10th of the present month. It is entitled "Commercial Bulletin, No. 1." So we may expect other bulletins of the same nature from time to time.

The bulletin contains some information which is of great value to the egg producers and poultry raisers of the East and which may be interesting to people in the far West, who have as yet nothing to do with the egg and poultry trade except as consumers and importers.

We learn in the first place that the egg trade of Canada is one of gradual growth. Twenty-two years ago the Dominion exported over 1,893,872 dozens of eggs, valued at $205,971; in 1890 the export of eggs from the Dominion was 12,844,610 dozens valued at $1,795,913. The United States took nearly the whole of these eggs. The imposition by Congress of five cents a dozen it is generally believed will kill this trade in eggs in the States. We would not be surprised if it turns out that the trade will survive the imposition of the duty. The Americans must have the eggs and placing a heavy duty on them will only cause the American consumer to pay a higher price for them. But this is not the opinion of Canadians generally, and they are consequently looking about them for a new market for their eggs, and as we see the Government is helping them in the good work. The bulletin tells us that there is a good market for eggs in the Old Country. It imports six times as many eggs as the United States does and pays a somewhat better price for them. The wholesale price for the best eggs is a shilling a dozen. Of course, eggs that bring this price aze first-class eggs, in good condition. The best eggs in the English market weigh two and a half pounds to the score. That is exactly two ounces the egg. We do not know what proportion of Canadian eggs come up to this standard, but we have the testimony of an experienced English dealer in eggs, that "in quality," the eggs sent to him from Canada are second to none; not even the well known Normandy eggs which realize in October from 10s. 3d. to 11s. 3d. per 120 in the London market. This testimony is valuable, because it not only shows that Canadian eggs are as good as the best, but that they stand the voyage across the ocean without deterioration.

The expense of transport is not so great as one would suppose. The freight to England is 15 shillings per ton measurement. And 13 cases, holding 30 dozens each, make a measured ton. The freight of the eggs would be less than a cent a dozen, and as we have seen the eggs stand the voyage well. The breakage need not amount to a great deal, for, of 180 dozens sent to England as an experimental shipment, only six eggs were broken.

On the whole, we gather from the bulletin that the prospect of establishing a trade in eggs between Canada and Great Britain is good, and the Ontario farmer's wife may, before very long, be in a position to laugh at McKinley and his tariff.

Less is said in the bulletin about poultry than about eggs. The poultry trade with the States was not nearly so important as the egg trade. There were exported from Canada to the States, last year, only $154,845 worth of poultry, alive and dead. In Great Britain there is a market for two millions and nearly a half dollars' worth of poultry. France, just now, has the lion's share of the trade, and Belgium comes next, but, if poultry can be sent across the Atlantic in good condition, Canada may easily get as much of this trade as will compensate her for what she will lose, as far as poultry is concerned, by the operation of the McKinley tariff. We trust that the Finance Department will continue to issue Commercial Bulletins. It has many facilities for obtaining information, and much good may be done by disseminating it.

THE DRILL-SHED.

We are surprised to see that the City Council refuses seriously to consider Col. Prior's request to contribute a sum towards the erection of a drill-shed in this city. The councillors who spoke on the subject seemed to think that to aid in building such a structure was, in some way, to help the Dominion Government. It was admitted that in other parts of the Dominion the cities invariably contribute towards the erection of the drill-sheds that the militia raised in them require, and it was not shown why Victoria should be an exception. If in the East the Government took upon itself the whole cost of the construction of drill-sheds there would be good reason for the Corporation of Victoria's point blank refusal, but nothing was said to show why Victoria should be treated in this matter differently from the other cities of the Dominion. The councillors did not say that Victoria is too poor to help to erect a building that is so much needed by its citizens. That would not be a valid plea, for it is, for its size, one of the richest cities in the Dominion. They did not say that a drill shed was not required, for every one knows that if Victoria is to have an efficient corps of volunteers, a better place to drill in than it now has is a necessity.

The City Fathers seem to forget that the Dominion offers to grant by far the greater part of the money required to build and equip the drill shed. The sum of $15,000 has been already granted for that purpose. It is said that it will take $25,000 to complete the building. Of this sum the city is asked to contribute only $5,000. One would suppose from the tone of the debate in the council, on Wednesday evening, that the city was required to contribute four-fifths of the cost of construction, while the Dominion gave only one-fifth, intead of the opposite being the case. It was surely forgotten that it is this city that will reap all the advantages of the construction of a better drill-shed. It will be for the use of the volunteers of this city. The building will be an ornament to Victoria, and, as Col. Prior pointed out, the money for its construction would be divided among the mechanics and merchants of the city. Four dollars out of every five of this money would come from the Dominion Treasury. The Dominion Government would not derive the slightest appreciable advantage from the expenditure, while it would be beneficial to the citizens in many ways besides those we have pointed out.

We are quite sure that, in refusing to contribute towards the cost of the construction of the drill-shed, the City Council is not acting in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the ratepayers. The citizens of Victoria take a proper pride in their city. They wish it to be superior in every respect to any city of its size and population in Ontario, or any of the other provinces. Those cities have handsome and spacious drill-sheds, to the erection of which they cheerfully contributed, and why should Victoria be behind them in this respect? It will certainly not look very well when it is asked in the House of Commons why Victoria has not availed itself of the parliamentary grant for the erection of a drill-shed, for its representatives to be forced to reply, "because its City Council refused to contribute towards its erection." This will not be a very good advertisement for Victoria.

Alderman Wilson forgot that the local Government have no control over the militia. He might have remembered that if the militia were needed for the protection of the citizens the force required could be had without applying to the local government. The requisition of three magistrates of the city would be quite sufficient to have the militia ordered out, whether the local government approved of their action or not.

It is to be hoped that the citizens who feel an interest in this matter will take measures to convince the City Council that, in doing what is necessary to have a drill-shed built in this city on the conditions laid down by the Gominion Government, it would be acting in accordance with the wishes of the majority of its constituents.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

It would appear that the negro problem has been successfully solved in South Africa. The population of Cape Colony consists of 500,000 whites and 700,000 negroes. The negroes are entitled to precisely the same political privileges as the white men. Men of every race are, in that colony, equal before the law. Yet we hear of no irrepressible conflict, no race problem in Cape Colony. There is a property qualification in that province which, in this country, would practically amount to manhood suffrage. The man who possesses a freehold worth $125, or earns $250 a year, is, whether he is white or colored, entitled to vote. All have free access to the polls, and we hear nothing of stuffed ballots or a fraudulent count, and the shot-gun in that colony is not a factor in political contests. Still, the whites have control. Their supremacy seems to be natural and legitimate, arising, we presume, from their superiority in intelligence and wealth. These are influences that tell everywhere. American politicians would probably learn a few lessons of great value by making the social and political condition of Cape Colony a special study.

TRIED IN THE BALANCE.

Mr. Parnell is not proving himself the pure and disinterested patriot that his admirers believed him to be. He, and every one else who is able to think, must see that a disagreement between Mr. Gladstone and him must be injurious, if not fatal, to the cause of Home Rule. It is Mr. Gladstone's championship of the cause of Ireland that has given it the importance it has attained. It was he who gained for the agitators a hearing in England, and his oratory has won for Home Rule many zealous converts on the Island of Great Britain. If the Home Rulers separate themselves from Mr. Gladstone in order that they may keep Mr. Parnell, discredited as he is, for their leader, they will fall back into their old place as a troublesome faction without influence in Parliament and without a party anywhere except in Ireland.

If the Parnellites expect to place themselves in the position of a third party, holding the balance of power between Liberals and Conservatives, they will find themselves very greatly mistaken. The people of Great Britain will not permit them to hold such a position. They will force Liberals and Conservatives to unite rather than submit to the dictation of such a man as Parnell has proved himself to be. There are indications already that the parties are approaching each other. Chamberlain, the Radical, works harmoniously with Balfour, the rigid Tory, and Lord Randolph Churchill is much more in sympathy with moderate Liberals than he is with the rank and file of his own party. Recent events have shown that there is not such a great gulf between British Liberals and British Conservatives as was, some time ago, supposed by many honest men of both parties. There is very little to prevent their making common cause against any man or any faction that may be obnoxious to them both. It was significant that Mr. Gladstone, when he entered the House of Commons after his letter to Mr. Morley had been published, was cheered quite as heartily by the Conservatives as he was by the Liberals. It is not hard to see that if Mr. Parnell persists in his determination to remain the leader of the Irish Home Rulers he will find arrayed against him, both in Parliament and the country, a powerful combination, with which it would be madness to contend.

Mr. Davitt, and we think, Mr. O'Brien, see very clearly that a breach between the Irish members and Mr. Gladstone and his following would put back the cause of Home Rule many years. Being sincerely desirous to see self-government extended to Ireland they advise Mr. Parnell to resign. It is but reasonable to conclude that if the members who encourage Mr. Parnell to remain in his position as leader had the same desire, they would take the same course. If they were as earnest in the cause of Home Rule as they have all along professed to be, they would not allow any man, or any interest, to stand in the way of the attainment of the object they have contended for so long, with such apparent zeal.

These Irish patriots are now being tried in the balance, and it is melancholy to see that so many of them are found wanting. Mr. Parnell, by the commission of a serious social crime, and by a course of duplicity which extended over years, has proved himself unworthy the confidence of honest men, who have any regard for virtue. His offence has caused him to be detested and despised by hundreds of thousands whose support is necessary to the success of Home Rule; and still these Home Rulers, who believe that their political fortunes are bound up with those of Parnell, refuse to make the sacrifice which all clear-headed men see to be necessary to make the cause which they profess to have at heart accepted.

RELIGION NOT THE CAUSE.

There are some people who rejoice whenever they hear of a man or woman who has made a profession of religion and occupied an influential position in church organizations committing a serious offence against good morals. To listen to their triumphant exclamations, one is led to conclude that they are the enemies of religion, and that they believe that people who are zealous in the cause of religion, and strict in the observance of its duties, are more apt to fall when they are tempted than those who are not distinguished by their piety. It seems to be an article of their creed that religious people generally are hypocrites, and that they look upon the instances we have mentioned as proofs of their theory. But is this reasonable, or is it fair to religion? Can it be said with any approach to truth that members of churches, Sunday School teachers, and Christian workers generally, are insincere, and use religion only as a cloak to cover their weaknesses and their wickedness. We do not think that any one who is capable of thinking and of intelligently observing is really of this opinion. The worst men and women are ready to admit that religious people are generally what they appear to be, and they will frequently express the wish that they were half as good. To say that those who think most about religion, and who try to shape their lives according to its precepts and its principles, are not only no better than their neighbors, but a little worse, is to bring reproach upon religion itself. Now, we know that if a man does what his religion enjoins on him to do and refrains from doing what it forbids, he cannot but be in every relation of life a good man. What causes people to do wrong is not because they have too much religion, but too little. When a person who has made himself conspicuous by his zeal in the cause of religion goes astray, it is very unreasonable to say that his religion was the cause of his fall. If he had lived up to his religion, he would have avoided even the appearance of evil. The probability is that the apparent saint who becomes a criminal was never religious at all. A dishonest person often finds that he may more easily attain his object by making a profession of religion than by remaining outside the churches. By joining a church he soon gets acquainted with people, and by leading, to all appearance, a good life he obtains their countenance and wins their confidence. All this is useful to him. But the man does not become religious. He may even find that it advances his interests to be zealous in church work, and he may have the ability to excel many of his co-workers. This naturally causes him to be thought well of by the members of the church he has joined, and to be known in the community in which he lives as one of the religious. But he is not religious, he is what he ever was, but he is clever enough to conceal his real character. By and by, by some accident, perhaps, his true character is revealed. "Aha!" say the cynics and the sneerers, "here is another saint gone astray," and religion is made to bear the reproach of the man's wickedness. But he never was a saint; he never was religious. It is more than probable that the street rowdy or the blatant blasphemer has more real religion in his composition than this exposed impostor, who has deceived and wronged his honest and sincere religious associates.

When a poor creature who has a devotional nature and good desires, but who is not strong enough to resist temptation, falls it is absurd to blame religion for his weakness. Religion does much to strengthen and sustain persons of this constitution and enables them to go respectably through life. Those of them who go wrong do so in spite of the influence of the religion they profess, not on account of it.

THE PENSION POLICY.

A carefully prepared article in a late number of the New York Herald shows that at the end of the current fiscal year the Goverument and the people of the United States will have to deplore a deficit—that the expenditure will be greater than the revenue by $31,000,000. The surplus last year was over $104,000,000. The cause of this wonderful change the Herald attributes to the increase of the sum paid out in pensions. That sum will amount this year to $135,000,000. Next year it will be increased to $160,000,000. These are enormous sums, and their payment makes a radical change in the financial policy of the United States Government necessary. The way in which the pension list of the United States has mounted up is something extraordinary. In 1878 it was very little more than twenty seven millions of dollars. In 1888, ten years afterwards, it was over eighty millions, and in 1891, as we have seen, it is $135,000,000. As everyone knows, the civil war cost the people of the United States an immense sum. Two thousand millions is to the human mind a sum of unimaginable magnitude. Yet that was what the contest cost the Republic. But the expenditure for pensions has, since 1865 been considerably more than half that sum. It has amounted to $1,299,241,329, and the pension account is very far indeed, from being closed. The politicians have been straining their ingenuity to increase the sum paid in pensions to the soldiers who fought in the war and to their relations.

This pension policy has brought into existence a race of sharks called pension attorneys, who make large fortunes in hunting up possible pensioners, and proving their claims. It is better, it is said, to be a pension attorney than to be the owner of a gold mine. These sharks took into their insatiable maws last year $2,500,000 of the people's money. This year it is estimated that their gains will be $3,000,000 and next year $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. The devices which these harpies resort to to increase their gains are incredibly mean, and it is said that there is a pact between them and the politicians, so to shape pension legislation as to increase their opportunities of gain. In return for this accommodation the attorneys paid liberally towards political funds for election and other purposes. This pension iniquity appears to be as shameless an imposition as was ever practiced upon a confiding and well-intentioned people. The people desired to reward the defenders of the Republic and to prevent their relatives feeling the pinch of want; the politicians sought and found a means of squandering the people's money in order to make a reduction of taxation difficult.

JUDGMENT

Of the Chief Justice in the Case of the Corporation v. Walls.

In the County Court, on Thursday, 27th inst., suit was brought by the corporation of Victoria v. Walls, to recover penalty for practising as a barrister without taking out a license.

Mr. Eberts appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Yates, for defendant, contended that the court had no jurisdiction. The corporation by revenue by-laws Nos. 206-210 have power to recover according to sec. 172 of the Municipal statute, 1889, viz., by summary proceedings before a magistrate.

The Chief Justice sitting as a County Court judge, said: By-law 206 is the inversion of sec. 171 of the statute, being in the affirmative form and the statute in the negative.

The statute says: "No person shall carry on any trade, etc., referred to in the section without a license." The by-law says: "Everybody carrying on the trades mentioned in the statute, etc., shall take out a license."

Then by-law 210 says: "The penalties and procedure for enforcing by-law 206 shall be that indicated in sec. 172.

This is not happily worded. There is no procedure mentioned in sec. 172 for enforcing the by-law 206, which, indeed, it would, from the nature of things, be impossible in all cases to enforce. You cannot force a man to take a license which perhaps he no longer wishes for, and it would be clearly most improper to confer a license upon all offenders, e.g., a liquor seller whose character may be such that he ought not to have a license at all. In fact, a by-law can neither confer nor oust jurisdiction, at all events as against strangers to the corporation; and this part of the defendant's argument may be overruled.

But weightier objections remain. The plaintiffs contend that this is an action by a party to whom money is, or may be, payable by statute; and they seem to argue very fairly that, by sections 210 and 212, any fine or penalty inflicted by justices in the Corporation are to belong to the city fund, and so, they may sue. Generally speaking, an action for such a penalty may be brought in the ordinary courts by the party who is entitled to receive it. One question here is, however, whether there is, until conviction and order for payment, any money at all recoverable or usable for as a penalty. But previous to that, there is to be considered this exception to the above general rule, (viz.,) that such an action will not lie in the ordinary courts, where a special tribunal is prescribed in the statute imposing the penalty; and here, by section 172, all penalties, etc., such as this "may" be recovered in a summary way before two justices of the peace: a special jurisdiction, which, the defendant says, ousts the ordinary courts.

To this the plaintiffs reply that the jurisdiction of the two justices of the peace is not "prescribed," but merely given at the option of the plaintiff; sec. 172 containing no words excluding the courts of ordinary jurisdiction, nor using the imperative "shall," but only the permissive "may" (Interpretation Act, sec. 8, subs. 2), and that it might well be intended by the Legislature to give the corporation the power of recovering in a summary way before two justices of the peace, when the amount was small, and no question of principle involved, without depriving them of their right to take the opinion of a superior court, when, as in the present case, the whole of a powerful class is interested, and where it is even intimated that the legality of the State, and by law are to be attacked; and sec. 8, sub-sec. 2, of the Interpretation Act was insisted on, which says: "Shall" is to be construed imperatively, and "may" as permissive only, and that unless the summary procedure were absolutely "prescribed," not "provided" merely, the ordinary courts have power to entertain the application in the ordinary form of a civil action, under sub-sec. 23 of the same sec. 8.

This point, however, seems entirely governed by the case of the guardians of Hertford Union v. Kimpton and others, (25 L. J. M. C. 41). There the Nuisances Removal Act (11 and 12 Vic. 123, sec. 3,) had provided that the guardians "may" remove any filth, &c., and charge the expense against the owner or occupier, and "may" recover the amount in the county court. The guardians had paid £36 for abating a nuisance caused by a ditch, and sued the defendants in the County Court accordingly. On counter applications for a certiorari (by the defendants,) to remove the cause into the Exchequer Court, and for a procedendo (by the plaintiffs,) ordering the County Court judge to proceed and try the action, the plaintiffs, by unanimous judgement of the Exchequer Court, prevailed. Alderson B., saying that the act of Parliament had "prescribed" the tribunal in which cases of this kind were meant to be tried. And this seems quite consistent with the views and statements referred to by Maxwell Stat., p. 106, sec. 9.

I therefore decline the jurisdiction, which I think under the Municipalities Act exists in the justices of the peace alone, and the action will be dismissed. As to costs; there is a dispute as to certain facts which may affect the incidence of costs, and I shall reserve my opinion until Monday.

A TALE OF EARLY DAYS.

All Round Newspaper Work Upon the "Standard" in '58.

A reporter happened to be present at a reminiscent conversation between two old Victoria pioneers the other day, and he heard some curious and interesting incidents of early times related. The gentlemen were Mr. L—— and Mr. K——, both well known now, and thoroughly established in business.

It was gathered that they came here in '58 from San Francisco. Victoria was at that time a beautiful wilderness, inhabited only by the Indians and the Hudson's Bay people, who traded with them. The only indication of the present lovely city was the Fort, which occupied about the site of the present COLONIST building, although there was a sprinkling of isolated settlers about, who occupied solitary cabins, at distances of half a mile from each other, from Spring Ridge out as far as Esquimalt. Fresh water was difficult to procure, and those who lived near the fort—mostly tent dwellers—used to amuse themselves, and harden their muscles, by rolling the crystal fluid in barrels from Spring Ridge down.

When Mr. L—— "landed on this shore" he was the happy possessor of fifteen dollars and a pair of double blankets. He says shingle making was a pretty good game at that time, and they brought nine dollars per thousand. He could rive half a thousand a day then, and that helped him out very much, until he found an opportunity and started in business.

Mr. King was a newspaper man. He published the Standard, the second paper gotten out on Vancouver Island. An old Washington drum hand-press was brought down from Frisco and set up on the shore. Then young King rustled for local matter, wrote editorials that stirred the souls of those who could read among the trappers and traders and settlers, after which he "stuck the type" himself, ground the papers off, with toil and tribulation, on the cranky old press, and having reached this point, put on his long rubber boots, girded up his loins, and waded out through the mud to deliver the edition over about sixteen square miles of territory. There wasn't a great deal of money in the enterprise, and the subscriptions were not always paid in hard cash. Occasionally he had even to fight before the bills were settled, but the life was interesting and exciting, and probably no newspaper editor was ever more thoroughly acquainted with his constituency than was he.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S CAPABILITIES.

TO THE EDITOR: Having proved in a previous letter that the cause of the non-production of sufficient esculents, was not the absence of enough land, but an insufficiency of agriculturalists, the question naturally arises, "How does it happen that so few agriculturalists exist?" and next, "How can an increased and increasing number be obtained?" Probably the answer is, "By encouraging those who are here, likewise those who may come." For instance, I learn that Mr. T. B. Hall has lately established a flouring mill in Victoria, and further that he previous to building it, furnished a number of farmers with wheat of a quality most suitable for his purpose—a kind of wheat not previously grown in Vancouver Island. What is the result? Simply, that the farmers found that the seed yielded abundantly, and the produce found its way to the mills. If Mr. Hall had built a mill, without encouraging the farmers, by giving them wheat and purchasing the produce, far less wheat would have been grown, and the mill possibly proved a failure. As it is, the mill will be a success, and the country benefitted. In this case, Mr. Hall makes and creates a business, and the farmers are encouraged, by having a mill close at hand. The wheat is found to be of very excellent quality, and some curious results come out, depending on the locality climate and quality of the soil, and I understand that wheat grown on Vancouver Island to be equal to the best. Are there not others who can create a business encouraging other branches of agriculture; horticulture, dairying, and so forth, and so increase the numbers of cultivators of the soil, at once inducing additional producers and thus lessen the everlasting outpouring of money into the hand of foreigners and may be enemies? Why should not the manufacturers of oatmeal do the same as Mr. Hall has done? Why should not the brewers indicate the kind of barley and hops they require, and purchase these productions of home, in preference to imported articles. It has ever been a grievance, or at least a complaint, that commission merchants and citizens would rather buy of foreign than of resident farmers. Fruit and vegetable "canneries" are being established. Following the example, they must let it be well known throughout the length of the land the kinds of fruit and vegetables required for their purpose.

With regard to dairying—butter and cheese. Is there no one in the districts to establish a combination or erect an incipient creamery? It must, however, be remembered that to make these of good quality artificial grasses and roots must be cultivated. When such are established, they would soon be prosperous and encourage farmers to make the production greater. At present farmers make these in small quantities, but the expense of sending these diminutive quantities to market leaves but a small margin for the producers, save to those who live in proximity to cities.

Steamboat and railway companies could ensure agriculture and settlement, and make business for themselves to an almost unlimited extent, if they went heart and soul into the matter; charging but little for conveyance and making regular and frequent trips to suit the producers, and consumers, likewise. In a short time they could create a big business. The time will soon come, when milk and many other productions will have to be sent from outlying places. Will these companies make an effort to do this trade, and so encourage settlement, or will they still hold proudly and contemptuously aloof and allow these things to come in from the American side? This letter is too long; but, in conclusion, let me say, that the way to get settlers is to encourage those who are here, and, perhaps, the best way is to follow the example of Mr. T. B. Hall, and create business.

J. S. HELMCKEN.

SURREY SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR: Since the Surrey dyke has been finished, things are taking a forward movement in this neighborhood. This dyke is across the lower end of the Serpentine valley, and dykes about 10,000 acres of land which is naturally tributary to Victoria, because we can load our grain and hay right from our barns to the steamer which can then take it to Victoria direct. But we need a special steamer, because the gates in our lock are 16 feet wide and the water 7 feet deep. The steamer should be fixed so that the smoke stack could be lowered to go under bridges. There is a good chance for some Victoria steamboat man to get a good trade by running to the Serpentine valley and Boundary bay. There was about 1,000 tons taken from these places last year, and now that the dyke is finished there will be much more.

Our dyke cost over $20,000, and has made the Serpentine valley the best dyked land on the coast; we can keep the water just where we want it now. The land averages richer even than the Fraser Delta flats.

This valley is half-way between New Westminster and Blaine.

R. S. YEOMAN.

Surrey, Nov. 26, 1890.

EXTREMES MEET.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, received the following letter from Cardinal Manning:

GENERAL BOOTH'S SCHEME.

"Archbishop's house, Westminster, S. W., October 30th, 1890.

DEAR GENERAL BOOTH,—The gift of your book and your letter has just reached me, and I lose no time in thanking you for it. I have already sufficient knowledge of its contents to say at once how fully it commands my sympathy. Your comments on modern political economy, poor law administration, Government statistics and official enquiries are to the letter what I have said in private and public for years. This is both superficial and unreal. You have gone down into the depths. Every living soul cost the most precious blood, and we ought to save it, even the worthless and worst. After the Trafalgar square miseries I wrote a 'Pleading for the Worthless,' which probably you never saw. It would show you how completely my heart is in your book. No doubt you remember that the poor laws of Queen Elizabeth compelled parishes to provide work for the able-bodied unemployed, and to lay in stores of raw material for work. The modern political economists denounce the giving of work, even in winter, as alms and as demoralizing. I hold that every man has a right to bread or to work. These modern economists say society must adjust the demand and supply of labor until all are employed. I have asked: How many years are required for this absorption, and how many weeks or days will starve honest men and their children? To this I have never got an answer. Believe me, yours very faithfully, (Signed) HENRY E., Card. Archbishop."

JUSTICE SATISFIED.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please give me space in your valuable paper for a few words in regard to the Rock Bay boys and their destruction of my fence. Four of the boys came to my house, on the 26th, and acknowledged their guilt, and promised me that, if I would forgive them, they would repair the damages, which they have, and that it should be the last time that I would have any complaints to make of them. I received their apology with feelings of pleasure; so the boys and myself are more friendly than ever, and my patience is at rest.

T. W. PIERRE.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Drake.)

Victoria L. & M. Co. vs. (ex parte) R. McIntosh. A garnishee order was made returnable December 2. E. V. Bodwell for plaintiff: defendant unrepresented.

J. C. Prevost vs. R. Finlayson (ex parte). Mr. Wilson, for the plaintiff, applied to have some one appointed to represent the claim of the real estate represented under the will of Mr. McNeill.

James Gillespie vs. Black, et al. Mr. Walker for plaintiff; Davie & Bodwell for defendant; the latter applying for permission to amend their statement.

W. M. Parker vs. C. N. Cameron, et al. Defendant applied for postponement of trial. An order was made for trial to take 5th January, 1891, costs of application to be entered to defendant. C. Wilson for plaintiff; A. L. Belyea for defendant.

Victoria Transfer Co. vs. E. & N. Railway. Plaintiff applied to have statement of defence amended. Charles Wilson for plaintiff; C. E. Pooley, Q. C., for defendant.

THE REFEREE WAS AN IRISHMAN.

Two men disputing about the pronunciation of the word "either," one saying it was ee-ther, the other i-ther, agreed to refer it to the first person they met, who happened to be an Irishman, who confounded both by declaring "it's nayther, for it's ayther." A good old Irish lady in the city of Ottawa recently went to her grocer for some dyes. He told her he kept the right makes always in stock, and introduced a package of each. The old lady critically examined each package and laid them down, saying, "I want nayther of those, for ayther of them are bad; give me what they call the Diamond Dyes." If all who purchase dyes for home dyeing were as particular as this old lady, there would certainly be less discomfort in dyeing, and less loss of time and materials. Diamond Dyes never fail in their work, and are always reliable and eminently satisfactory.