

A BLESSED PEACEMAKER.

An interesting story of bad blood and litigation changed of a sudden to friendship and agreement, comes from St. John, New Brunswick:

"Judge Forbes, of the St. John County Court, is making a name for himself as a discourager of litigation. His latest good deed was in settling a case between two farmers and families that had been in the courts for ten years. In 1887 there lived at Oak Point, King's County, on the river St. John, families by the name of Inch and Flewelling, who up to that time were on the most friendly terms. They used to worship in the same little school building before the present places of worship were built. In 1887 George Inch fenced in a certain spring, which created all the disturbance of the after years. George Flewelling opposed this tooth and nail, and, claiming the spring, tore down the fence. It was agreed to have the place surveyed, but after this was done no agreement could be reached, because when surveyed by two different surveyors it was found that the survey of one gave the spring to Inch, while that of the other gave it to Flewelling. The battle began anew, and one afternoon that spring was the scene of a quarrel, when Inch sought to fence on the line favorable to him, while Flewelling opposed it. Inch then sued Flewelling, and when the witnesses were coming down on the steamer a quarrel arose, which ended in one person being knocked down, and, of course, this ended in another lawsuit with Flewelling as defendant, and Flewelling won. His case was tried at Hampton, the shire town of Kings, as was also the action of trespass. In the latter suit forty witnesses were examined on each side, and Inch won. But although Inch won he did not so readily recover the amount of the verdict. Wm. A. Beckett advanced the money for Flewelling to carry on the suits at law, taking a deed of the Flewelling property for so doing. Beckett mortgaged the property to his mother, who this month gave notice of sale under the mortgage. This stirred up Inch again, who brought up Flewelling for examination under the judgment, and subpoenaed Beckett as a witness. Inch's claim was partially reduced by payment, and now amounted to about \$600. Beckett claimed \$997.

Things were shaping splendidly for a big equity suit, when Judge Forbes suggested that the case be settled all round, and asked each claimant what they would take to give up their claims to Flewelling. After considerable talk Inch agreed to take \$150, and Beckett, not to be outdone in generosity, reduced his claim to \$535. Lawyer Barnhill was just passing, and Judge Forbes called him in, and while the iron was hot, had it arranged that Barnhill would draw up the necessary papers whereby the Flewellings would get their property back, Beckett get his amount, and Inch his, all to be concluded in ten days. But even then the judge was not satisfied. He turned to the litigants and said: "Now you must shake hands and make up friends." These old neighbors were evidently longing to do so; for the genuine heartiness of their handshake made up for all the lapses of the past years, and thus the chasm of years was bridged by the happy thought, energetic words, and kindly action of the County Court Judge.

JUBILEE PARADE STATISTICS.

London Daily News.

It will interest everybody to know the exact number of troops employed in the great pageant of Tuesday, 22nd June. It was 46,881. The horses employed were 6,808 in number, and the guns 116. To this army of peaceful demonstration the Household Cavalry contributed 807 of all ranks, and 745 horses; the Cavalry of the Line, 3,749 of all ranks and 3,530 horses; the Royal Artillery, 2,135 all ranks, 1,585 horses, 110 guns, and 44 wagons. The Royal Artillery also, with the Royal Engineers, contributed 1,159 all ranks, as infantry battalions. The number of Foot Guards taking part was 4,058. Twenty-seven Infantry corps supplied 14,626 of all ranks. The Yeomanry engaged were 453, with 455 horses.

The militia were represented on the occasion by 5,249 of all ranks; and the volunteers by 10,579. The colonial troops numbered 933, and furnished 393 horses. There were, besides, 144

representatives of colonial local military forces. The Royal Navy was represented by 1,401 of all ranks, and 6 guns, besides 10 men of the Royal Navy Reserve. There were also 165 of all ranks from H.M.S. "Britannia." The other items making up the grand total are: Army Service Corps, 184; Medical Staff Corps, 230; Army Ordnance Corps, 164; Royal Military College, 592; Royal Military Academy, 169, and Honorable Artillery Company, 138.

TEXADA MINES.

Respecting the universal riches of Texada Island, which lies in the Strait of Georgia, east of Comox, B.C., the *Mining Record* for July has this to say:

Texada Island is, indeed, a veritable wonderland. By the steamer "M. Baude" the owners of the Nutcracker claim on Texada Island, received a number of specimens from their claim, which in richness and apparent permanency eclipse anything yet received from the far-famed Texada. The specimens were taken from the bottom of the shaft being sunk by Messrs. McCloskie & McDonald. The depth is about twenty-two feet, and the ledge opened out for four feet wide. The specimens contain flake and wire gold in great profusion and richness. The gold is of a very bright color, resembling the Australian gold in appearance and fineness. The specimens also give evidence of being rich in silver. Experts pronounce it the most valuable of the many developments of Texada Island, inasmuch as the gold is in solid rock, and not in the surface crevasses, the same as the Lorndale and other claims. They have only sunk the foot-wall, and although the ledge has opened four feet it has not yet reached the hanging wall. The lucky owners of this claim are Mrs. Edwin Gough and Robert Evans, and J. W. Stirtan.

The Van Anda Copper Queen shaft is taking out some fine rich variegated copper ore, which should, from all appearances, run high in value. The Raven mine has now got a well defined vein of payable ore, and will soon be making regular shipments. The Kirk Lake gold mines have been making extensive clearings for plant site, and erecting new buildings, and it is expected to be shortly in full swing, with stamp mill, etc. The Surprise mine is very busy erecting hoist plant, and will sink to the 250-foot level. The Silver Tip mine shipped 100 sacks of ore on the steamer "Comox" on Thursday, and the Victoria-Texada mine shipped 100 sacks of ore on the steamer "Maude" to Victoria. Ores like these from any other new camp would bring a plethora of capitalists to it.

A Minnesota syndicate has an agent here, with instructions to bond or purchase ten or twelve additional claims at once, and they will commence operations next month in several sections of the island. The above is the result of an expert's visit here in May, and his return with samples and report. The developments now under way show some remarkably rich copper ores, all carrying more or less precious metals. Some prospects show up well, and if British capitalists don't keep their weather eye open, "Brother Jonathan" will, to his own benefit.

It is reported that four claims are bonded for \$60,000 to a North of England mining firm. A notable fact is that all veins so far have improved most remarkably at 100 feet depth, and the general outlook is that the island will ere long be a busy hive of workmen, as soon as a little more development work is done.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The wave of reform in municipal affairs which has been sweeping over our country for the past year or two, brings much joy to those who invest money in city bonds. The interest of the investor in this matter is second only to the interest of the citizen and taxpayer, and both are benefited by an honest, clean administration of municipal affairs. The watchword of the re-

formers, "Municipal government is business, not politics," appeals particularly to those who have money at stake. For years the hungry politicians have run the business of our city corporations for their own profit. Recklessness in expenditures, disregard of legal restrictions in borrowing money, flat dishonesty and criminal carelessness have in many cases cost investors much money and more worry. At last there seems to be developing a new public spirit, which will not stand the practices so common in the past. In many of our cities the reform has put better men into office than the citizens believed could be elected. In many others the Legislatures have been or are being appealed to for help in remodeling the charters.

The State of Ohio shows a curious example of official carelessness and disregard of consequences. The constitution provides that all general laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the State. In order to evade this proper requirement, the Legislature has divided and sub-divided the cities of the State into classes, until in many cases each class contains only one city. This has been done by dividing on a basis of population, with the negative assistance of the courts, which have from the first refused to declare such legislation unconstitutional. From recent decisions, however, it is evident that the Supreme Court of the State would be only too glad to correct its error and reverse its decisions, if it could accomplish this without loss of dignity and disturbance of vested rights. Here is the meat of the thing for a bond holder. The value of millions of bonds would be problematical if the court should overrule itself.—*American Investments.*

CANADA REPRESENTED ON THE PRIVY COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

The *Canadian Gazette*, of London, England, says: Sir Henry Strong was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council at the same time as the colonial premiers, and took his seat as Canadian member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Tuesday, July 13th. He was a member of the committee which heard the Carew appeal (Japan poisoning case). Several interesting cases are about to come before the committee, but as in two, at least, of them Sir Henry Strong adjudicated in the lower Canadian courts, he will not take part in their hearing by the committee. The Canadian appeals are as follows:

De Hertel v. Goddard and another. Quebec. Subject: Construction of a will. Civil Code, art. 963.

The Great North-west Railway Company and others v. Charlebois and others. Canada. Subject: Whether a certain contract and consent to judgment are binding on the company.

The London and Lancashire Assurance Company v. Fleming. Ontario. Subject: Action brought by respondent as assignee of two policies.

The Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada v. the Attorneys-General for the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, Canada. Subject: Whether beds of lakes, rivers, etc., became, under the British North America Act, the property of the Dominion or of the provinces.

The Attorney-General for the Province of Ontario v. the Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada. Canada. Subject: Whether beds of lakes, rivers, etc., became under the British North America Act, the property of the Dominion or of the provinces.

The Attorney-General for the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia v. the Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada. Canada. Subject: Whether beds of lakes, rivers, etc., became, under the British North America Act, the property of the Dominion or of the provinces.

The City of Montreal v. the Standard Light and Power Company. Quebec. Subject: Whether appellants can prevent respondents from breaking up streets to lay wires.