

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1895.

A SUGGESTION.

The importance of preserving the forests of the province must be evident to every man of intelligence and reflection. Those forests are one of the principal sources of its wealth, and they are certain to grow more and more valuable as time advances. The timber supply of this continent is limited and it is rapidly approaching the period of exhaustion. The time is not very far distant when the forests of British Columbia and those of the Pacific States will be all, or nearly all, that will be left to supply the timber markets of this continent. It follows, then, that the Government of the Province and its inhabitants should regard its forests as a very valuable possession, should be provident in using them, and should preserve them most carefully.

It can be easily seen that the measures taken to preserve the forests must necessarily be preventive. A burned forest is a ruined forest. The fire destroys the work of centuries, and nothing that man can do can repair the mischief done, or make good the loss. Fines for setting the forest on fire after it has been destroyed is indeed locking the door after the steed is stolen. And the prospect of being fined has seldom a deterrent effect. Reckless and unscrupulous men are always ready to run the risk of being fined. Besides, fire is the new settler's best servant. It removes encumbrances from the land more readily than any other agent that can be named. And it must be used at the season when the fallen brush and logs will burn readily, and this is precisely the season in which the danger of setting fire to the forest is greatest. The settler cannot be prevented from setting fire to the brush on the clearing which he has prepared for the express purpose of being burned when a favorable time should arrive. His next year's crop depends in a very great measure on the burning being thoroughly done. And his neighbors are all in the same position. The fire must be kindled and brush and other encumbrances which stand in the way of the cultivation of the land must be consumed, even at the risk of burning fences and buildings and of setting the forest on fire. What is to be done? Is it not possible to devise some means of using fire to clear the land and at the same time reducing the risk of destroying property and the standing timber to a minimum? We think that it can be done and done effectually by legislation and co-operation on the part of the settlers.

The law should, in our opinion, make it a serious offence for any settler to kindle a fire on his land during the dry season for any purpose whatever without first consulting the settlers in his neighborhood. It would be quite easy for those settlers when the season for burning the brush arrived to hold a meeting and agree among themselves when the burning should commence and the time when each settler should kindle a fire on his land. This plan would give every settler an opportunity to be on hand when the fire was set out, in order to prevent its spreading to his own property and to the forest. This limitation to individual liberty of action in such circumstances a necessity, if valuable property and the forest is to be preserved. When every man is at liberty to kindle a fire on his land whenever it suits, as he thinks, his interest, it is impossible in new settlements to prevent the fire spreading and doing any amount of mischief. But if setting out a fire without previous consultation were made a crime, and if meetings to arrange about burnings were made compulsory, a very long step would be taken towards preserving the forests of the Province from destruction by fire. Not only this, but the danger of loss of private property would be greatly lessened. A law like this for the prevention of forest fires and for the preservation of the property of settlers would be of no use if it were not rigidly enforced. If one or two stubborn or lawless persons were severely punished for kindling fires on their land without consultation with other settlers within a strictly defined area, the habit of acting on individual responsibility in this matter would be discontinued, and it would soon be seen that co-operation would be not only for the general good, but for the benefit of each individual settler.

A SELF-MADE PRINCE.

To the surprise of many, no doubt, the name of James I was used in connection with the claim of Great Britain to the Island of Trinidad. They must have wondered how in the days of the first of the Stuart kings, when America, both North and South, was to the people of all parts of Europe in a very lively sense a new world, England could have had anything to do with the few acres of rock in the Atlantic Ocean about which little or nothing is even at this day known by the vast majority of educated men and women. But it turns out that there is another James I, who is in the strictest sense a self-made Prince. This man, who is of our own day, came and saw and appropriated the Island of Trinidad and made himself Prince of the same, under the title of James I. Before he took possession of the island and made himself a Prince, this magnate was known as "a travelled gentleman, who married a daughter of Mr. H. M. Flagler, of the Standard Oil Company." He is said to be at present in California, but the seat of his Government is in the City of New York.

Hearing that the Government of Great Britain had laid claim to this Island of Trinidad and taken possession of it, Prince James I directed his Chancellor, Count de Boisblanc, formally to protest against the occupation of his principality by the Brit-

ish. A copy of this protest has been sent to Secretary of State Olney. It bears date July 30 and is issued from Grand Chancellerie of the Principality of Trinidad, No. 217, West Thirty-sixth street, New York City, U.S.A.

In this document "His Most Serene Highness Prince James I" asserts his claim to the Island of Trinidad, and requests the Government of the United States of North America to recognize the Principality of Trinidad as an independent state.

Secretary Olney, having the fear of the tail-twisters of the Great Republic before his eyes and knowing it to be his bounden duty to assert the all-prevailing Monroe Doctrine as often and wherever it is possible against the claims and encroachments of Great Britain, will no doubt acknowledge the claim of His Most Serene Highness and inform the British Government that it must evacuate Trinidad forthwith. Commenting on the protest of James I the New York Times says very significantly: "Is Olney a patriot or a miserable truckler? Now is his chance to show."

STRONG TESTIMONY.

The Nelson Tribune, which is by no means favorable to the Provincial Government, bears the following strong testimony to the soundness and the workability of the Mineral Act:

A step was made in the right direction in British Columbia when the Mineral Act was amended so as to give the owner of a mineral claim title to all minerals within the boundary lines of his claim continued vertically downwards. It stopped the old source of litigation. In the United States, the law allows the owner of a mineral claim to follow his vein or lode beyond his claim lines. The side lines of a claim are supposed to run parallel with the vein or lode, but often claims are staked before the direction of the vein or lode is known. The direction is often not known until work on adjoining claims is done. Then comes the dispute as to the ownership of the ore in the vein; as one party contending that the side lines should be considered end lines, and vice versa. A case of this kind is now before the courts in California, and the judge, in hearing an application for an injunction, said: "The point raised is a new one and exceedingly fascinating." There is the whole question in a nutshell. In the United States, the law is such that legal points exceedingly fascinating for the judges and lawyers can be raised; in British Columbia, the law is so plain that all disputes can be settled by calling in the services of a surveyor. In one country the law is fascinating; in the other, it is practical.

PRACTICAL POLITICS.

The complaint is often made that too much attention is in Canada paid to questions that are merely political. Politicians make a great deal of fuss, it is said, about questions which really do not affect the great bulk of the people one way or the other. If the greater number of them were settled tomorrow in the way in which the most ardent and the most vociferous patriots consider right, ninety-nine Canadians out of a hundred would not be able to perceive the slightest difference in the condition of the great mass of the people. Among those who are making this complaint is the Montreal Star. In its issue of August 2, it says:

We want some practical politics in this country—some broad-and-butter politics. There is no good reason why the whole nation should go crazy over the status of a few Manitoba schools—starving men out of work in a winter city is a far more serious matter. We must do justice in Manitoba, of course, and we will, but we do not make the rendering of that justice any the easier by stirring up the whole country over the affair and acting as if there were no other questions worthy to engage the attention of our public men. Now we know perfectly well that there are other questions of the greatest importance to the people pressing for settlement. We have seen the machinery of charity strained to the utmost and yet have known that the worst cases were not reached. More than that, we have known that charity was a palliative and a cure; that unless something be done the evil will increase and not decrease; and that, as the largest cities of the world show up, the evil is one that easily becomes terrible and finally approaches an incurable condition.

Here, then, is a problem for the politicians that will give them something else to do beside weighing votes against votes. And we present along with it, as we have done before, a suggested remedy. Canada has vacant prairies as well as congested cities. She has long spent a good deal of Canadian money in trying to persuade the surplus population of the old world to come over and settle. Her success in this has been very limited. They have come over in small numbers, and filled the prairies in the United States. They have come over in others, and helped to create a congested state in our cities. They have come over in others again, and knowing nothing of our climate and methods of agriculture, have made a failure which they have not neglected to report at home. But on them all has Canadian money been spent, and Canadians are very little the better. Now, why not spend a little of this Canadian money in helping Canadians who are out of work in our cities to find work on our vacant lands? This would be helping the country in two places at the one lift, while the best immigrant in the world could only help it in one. It would tend to restore the lost balance between country and town. Take an unemployed man who is walking the streets of the city in search of work and assist him to begin farming in the North-west, and you do, at least, four things worth doing:—(1) the pressure on the labor market in the city is relieved; (2) the man who remains in the city is, by so much, enabled to get better pay and so becomes a better customer of the farmer; (3) the man who goes to the Northwest becomes a practical customer of the city man for city goods; and (4) the vacant prairies are by that much settled. Let the same money be spent in bringing in an immigrant, and, at the best, we only accomplish the last two of the above items, and at the worst, we add another man to the unemployed on the city streets.

An answer to this might be, is not this odding by Government meddling, and is it necessary? Has not a large proportion of the lands of the Dominion been redeemed from the wilderness by men who received no help from Government? Who was it that cleared the forest-clad provinces of the East and developed the other resources of Old Canada?

and the Maritime Provinces? Did not the great bulk of the immigrants come to the country with no other capital than their stout hearts and their strong muscles? Governments in those days were as poor as the people and could give them but little help. Yet, in spite of drawbacks and hardships, they built up the country and laid the foundations of what will be without doubt a great nation. The conditions are more favorable to the immigrant now than they were then. The settler has now a thousand advantages and facilities which were unknown to the immigrant of fifty or sixty years ago. What is wanted seems to be the courage and the self-reliance of the pioneers. Men seem now to be afraid of work and they shudder at the idea of privation and hardship. A great number of those who come to Canada in these days think that the Government should be continually helping them. And it seems to us that the policy which the Star favors will tend to make them even more dependent on Government than they are at present, and a generation of Canadians will grow up possessing none of the hardy virtues that enabled the pioneers to prosper in spite of obstacles that appear to their successors of these days insurmountable.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

An Eastern exchange furnishes the following as a statement of the strength of parties in the United Kingdom immediately after the general elections of 1892 and 1895:

	1892.	1895.
London.....	37	32
Provinces.....	248	263
Total England.....	285	295
Ireland.....	21	19
Scotland.....	29	29
Wales.....	9	9
Universities.....	9	9
Unionist gain in London.....	5	15
Unionist gain in provinces.....	15	68
Unionist gain in England.....	84	84
Unionist gain in Scotland.....	9	9
Unionist gain in Wales.....	5	5
Total.....	98	98
Unionist losses in Ireland.....	2	2
Net Union gain.....	96	96
Or on division.....	192	192
Home Rule majority in 1892.....	40	40
Unionist majority in 1895.....	152	152

A net gain of 96 seats in a house of 670 members is regarded as amounting to a revolution in Great Britain.

It will be interesting to know what number of votes has effected this wonderful change in the representation of parties in the House of Commons. It is natural to conclude that a proportionate number of voters has changed sides, but this may be very far indeed from being the case. Parties may be so evenly divided in the constituencies that the change of a comparatively few votes will make a very great change in party representation in Parliament.

The Westminster Gazette says some things about this matter that are worth knowing. According to it the great mass of British voters seldom change their minds, no matter what question is before the people. In every general election there are always about two millions of voters on one side and nearly the same number on the other. The changes that take place are owing to the action of a comparatively few electors who hold the balance in the constituencies and who have been happily called by some one "the arm-chair politicians." It is evident that in the late election these arm-chair politicians have been much more than usually active. The Westminster Gazette calls them contemptuously "wobblers." But we have a notion that the great bulk of them are very far, indeed, from being what are generally considered wobblers. They are rather thinking men who, in ordinary contests, do not consider it worth their while to take a very active part. They cannot see the difference between twiddle-dum and twiddle-dee, and they act accordingly. But, when what they believe to be important issues are at stake, they get out of their arm chairs and go to the polls manfully, and the effect is that their votes decide a large number of elections.

The Gazette says that in the late Parliament there were forty Liberal seats and thirty-eight Unionist seats held by majorities of less than 200. The aggregate majority of the forty were in round numbers 4,500, and of the thirty-eight 3,500. Any one can see that in these constituencies the change of a very few voters would very materially affect the result of the elections.

The Gazette goes on to say: "A mere trifle of less than 4,000 wobblers would give the Liberals a gain of seventy-six votes on a division, and would enable them to power with the sweeping majority of 104! The country would then have 'pronounced emphatically' for Home Rule—by the voice of 4,000 persons. A very much larger number of persons might have wobbled in other places in the other direction, but they would not count one iota. Or, take it the other way round, and suppose that King Chance plumped heavily for the Tories, and while leaving them their thirty-eight seats wiped out the forty similar seats from the Liberal score. In that case the Tories would meet the new Parliament with a majority of fifty-two. The votes of 5,000 individuals would have done it. Meanwhile 50,000 wobblers and wobble-decs have declared for Home Rule, but King Salisbury, added by a monarch yet more powerful, would laugh at them as of no account."

There is undeniably a good deal of truth in what the Gazette says, and political philosophers and theorists have been trying to devise some means of doing away with the anomalies of representation, but so far without success. We observe that when the Liberals are successful their organs do not inquire very closely whether the majority in Parliament represents a proportionate majority in the country, but whenever the Conservatives win a victory at the polls they begin immediately to analyze the vote in order to find out whether the majority in the constituency is as formidable as the majority

in the House. There is no talk of proportionate representation when the majority of the members elected is on the Liberal side, no matter how great the discrepancy may be; but as soon as the Tories get into office the demand for reform becomes urgent. It is evident that the Liberals will get very little comfort from the most searching examination of votes polled at the late election. Their condemnation by the nation was so general and so clearly expressed that they knew that they were fighting for a lost cause long before the dissolution was proclaimed.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The Japanese are coming to the front in science as well as in war. A Japanese bacteriologist has discovered a substitute for yeast, which, if it answers the description of it in the August number of Chambers' Journal, will supersede baking powders of every brand and answer all the purposes for which yeast is used much better than yeast. The name of the Japanese savant who has made this discovery is Mr. Jokichi Takamine. The active part of yeast is a fungus closely related to bacteria. What it does is to make changes in the material in which it works that to the ordinary observer appear to be chemical. Well, Mr. Takamine has discovered a fungus which it is said does similar work better than the yeast fungus. Both in baking and in brewing it is said to be superior to yeast. Bread raised by this new substitute for yeast does not readily become sour, and the beer and whisky which it helps to manufacture are more wholesome and better flavored than those to make which yeast is used. The name given to this new kind of yeast is "Toka Koji."

Chambers' Journal has formed a high opinion of the new ferment. After describing the way in which it works in the brewing of ale and the distillation of whiskey, it goes on to say:

"There is, however, a more important field for Toka Koji than brewing or distillation—namely, breadmaking. Unless were much mistaken the new ferment will replace yeast entirely before long for this purpose. Toka Koji is such a vigorous ferment, and so certain in its action, that it will give much better results than yeast, for it will be able to hold its own against the lower organisms that cause bread to turn sour. These are often present with yeast and cause the loss of many a good batch of bread and many a good brew of beer."

There are other uses to which Toka Koji can be put, and if it is as good a substitute for yeast as it is represented to be, we shall, in the not distant future, hear a great deal more about it.

ABOUT STRIKES.

We are quite sure that a very conclusive answer could be given to the question, "Do strikes pay?" It would, we believe, be shown by facts and figures the truth and accuracy of which it would be folly to question, that strikes do not pay. But the trouble is that those most deeply interested in the subject, those who lose most in every way by strikes are not generally disposed to consider the question coolly and calmly so that due weight may be given to the evidence. The strike pleases the old Adam within men who permit themselves aggrieved too well to consider their readily giving too weight to the evidence that condemns it—the evidence that shows that it is a very effective way of cutting off the nose to spite the face. Many believe that it is too good a way of getting even with those who, as they believe, treat them unjustly, to be given up, even if in having recourse to it they do a considerable amount of harm to themselves. This is not a sensible way of looking at a subject of such great importance; but persons who are angry and resentful are not in a position to consider any subject sensibly, even if that subject is what is most conducive to their own interest. But prudent men should not defer coming to a decision about a matter so important as this until a strike is on and everyone on both sides is more or less excited. The time to consider whether strikes are good policy or not is when there is no strike, when working men are tolerably contented or are convinced that employers are doing for them the best that circumstances permit. For there are times when employers run their business when the margin of profit is very narrow indeed, or when they know that they are losing money. In such times the workman, whose wages are sure, has much the best of it, and knowing this he is in a proper frame of mind to consider whether strikes are, either in bad times or good times, an advantage to him and to the class to which he belongs. There are workmen and friends of workmen who arrived at a decision in this matter some time ago, and that decision is that strikes, from the workman's point of view, do not pay. What is gained by strikes now and then is not for a moment to be compared with what is lost. If the figures relative to strikes are carefully considered it will be seen how these men have arrived at this result.

There were in the year 1893 in Great Britain and Ireland 732 strikes, and the number of days' work lost by all the strikers was thirty-one millions. The pay for these thirty-one million days was a dead loss to the workmen of the United Kingdom. There was nothing to make up for it and there was much to aggravate it. There was hunger for one thing, and there were discontent and complaining and anxiety and trouble of mind. These were all losses in addition to the money loss, and losses, too, that were most severely felt by the best class of workmen and by their wives and children. The money loss was immense; it is estimated to amount to £6,500,000, or \$32,500,000. For this loss there was no compensation. There was a gain, but it was small in comparison with the loss, and small as it

was, a few comparatively obtained advantage from it. The problematical gain of \$50,000 a week said to have been obtained applies to only 272 of the 730 disputes. The employers, of course, lost by the strikes. We find that "in 428 cases the aggregate cost of their setting and restarting works amounted to £344,858, and 488 firms report that the value of their fixed capital laid idle was over sixteen millions sterling, equal to eighty millions of dollars. The solitary gleam of brightness in the sad story is that four disputes affecting 300,000 workers were settled amicably." With all their turbulence the strikers gained only £10,359 in wages, and even the increase is largely due to the fact that more time was worked after the strikes than before. The persons concerned in these strikes numbered 636,386. The increase spread over this great number of strikers did not give much to each striker, but the loss of over twenty-nine days' work by each worker was felt very appreciably by them all. Who will say that the strikes of 1893, in which so much was lost by the working man and so little was gained, paid? They did not pay, and there is no guarantee that the condition of the strikers will not in a year or two be much worse than it was in 1893. A most extravagant price was paid for the gain, such as it was, and the probability is that it would have been made by an amicable arrangement between employers and work people without any strike at all. The loss by those strikes was altogether unnecessary. Everyone, workmen, employers and the nation at large, would have been better off if they had not taken place. Surely, then, the British strike of 1893 did not pay, and the same may be said of the American strikes of last year. They were a serious loss to all concerned and to the country generally.

CANARDS.

The Times is in its element. It has got hold of an absurd story about Sir MacKenzie Bowell coming to British Columbia for a constituency, and it makes the canard the subject of a leading article. There is, of course, not the shadow of a foundation for the nonsensical rumor; but that trifling circumstance does not prevent our contemporary from treating it seriously. It reports a story equally shadowy and foundationless about the Premier being offered a constituency "in the Pacific Province," and also comments upon that ridiculous fabrication. We do not know what our contemporary expects to gain for its candidates and its party by giving currency to such yarns. This is not exactly the time to invent and circulate roboracks. We are sorry to see that our contemporary has so low an opinion of the intelligence and the discernment of the newspaper reading public in this community as to suppose that any number of British Columbians will give a moment's attention to reports so outrageously foolish and improbable. They are really an insult to the people's intelligence.

PRESIDENT WOODRUFF.

President Woodruff and Messrs. Cannon and Smith, the prominent members of the Mormon church who recently were in Victoria on their way to Alaska, returned to Salt Lake City, Utah, on Saturday. The Deseret Evening News of that date contains an extended account of the party's trip. In speaking of the Willapa, President Woodruff remarked that "Captain George Roberts left nothing undone that would contribute to the travelers' comfort and happiness and that would bring them in view of the grandest scenery and the most notable places in the whole of Alaska and British Columbia waters. The party expressed themselves enthusiastically concerning the delightful character of the voyage, and after describing the tremendous glaciers and icebergs the account goes on: 'In order to show the party everything that could possibly be reached, the captain proposed to take the Willapa up Gardner's Inlet, a detour of 125 miles out of the usual track, and a place never visited by tourist steamers. The scenery at the head of this inlet was most sublime and awe-inspiring. As the point the vessel was drawn up at the foot of a waterfall 400 feet high, of majestic size, which came tumbling down the side of the mountain. Standing upon the vessel's deck close to where it fell into the inlet, and looking upward as it came rolling down, the effect overwhelmed the party with an indescribable feeling of admiration.'"

On the return the Captain drew the vessel up along the side of a precipice which rose abruptly and perpendicularly from the water, except in places where it overhung the vessel, to a height of 15,000 feet, and then receded a little, to double that height. The water where the vessel rested was no less than 1,500 feet deep. While at this point the name of the vessel and the date, and also the captain's name were painted upon the rock just above high-tide mark."

CUBAN REBELLION.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 9.—Duque Aroz, the Spanish minister, to-day in an interview regarding the suspicious steamer which put in at Mujeres, on the Yucatan coast, says that the Spanish consul at Progreso advised him promptly of the arrival of the vessel at that port. The minister says he does not believe, however, that the steamer James Woodall was the one which had armed men aboard. He thinks it was an unknown steamer with Central Americans heavily armed and destined to join the Cuban insurgents. The authorities of Yucatan notified the minister that for lack of means they could not guard their coasts. He did not believe that the public sentiment here would permit the violation of the neutrality laws, and if all other nations had been as careful in this respect there would be no rebellion in Cuba. Although there are Cuban clubs in the coast towns of Mexico, the minister considered they would be of little use to the rebels, either in the way of money or recruits. Laeol, the chief of the expedition which came to grief in January, came in here to see what he could do in the way of raising men and money, but being disgusted with his non-success, he went to New York.

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FIGHTING IN CUBA.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Havana gives details of the fight near Bayamo on July 12, in which Gen. Santicides was killed. The correspondent says: The Cubans counted 378 killed and wounded Spanish on the field. The Cuban loss was fourteen and seventy-two injured. The Cubans captured 425 rifles, ten cases of ammunition, \$16,000 in cash and the baggage and pack animals of the Spaniards. Lieut. Col. Cabado has had an encounter with a band of insurgents commanded by Matanzas and obliged them to seek refuge among the hills. The fighting took place near Cienega, province of Matanzas. The insurgents left five dead on the field. Their loss wounded is not known. After the skirmish one of the insurgents surrendered to the troops. Two soldiers were seriously wounded during the fight. Captain Benet had a brush with the insurgents in the district of Trinidad, province of Santa Clara. On the insurgents' side three men were killed and two captured. On the government side only two soldiers were wounded. Gen. Campos, it is understood, has called advising the Spanish government to be prepared for important and unfavorable advances in the near future. Gen. Salcedo has been ordered back to Spain on "sick leave," but the real reason was his massacre of unarmed Cubans.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Premier Senor Canovas in an interview to-day said the Spanish government was prepared to dispatch 100,000 troops to Cuba if necessary, adding that the rebellion would be crushed before the end of the year.

KEY WEST, Aug. 8.—Latest advices from Cuba state that Marcos Garcia, mayor of Santo Spiritus, has taken arms against Spain and gone forward with 2,000 men. It is rumored that Campos is anxious to resign and will do so at the first chance. He has ordered ten per cent. of the male population to go forward for action, and the order is causing much dissatisfaction.

NASSAU, Bahamas Islands, Aug. 8.—Reports from the rebel headquarters in Baire, Cuba, confirm the rumored foundation of a provisional government in the valley of Yara. Gen. Bartolome Basso, nominated by the general-in-chief, Maximo Gomez, was proclaimed as president by the revolutionary forces assembled easily. Dr. Joaquin Castillo, Major Bernardino, Col. Mandulley, Capt. Aguilera, Dr. Padron and Mariano Sanchez, delegates from the province of Santiago, have gone to Puerto Principe to meet representatives from Camaguey, Las Villas, Havana and Villa Clara, to draft a constitution for the new republic. This will include military and civil conditions. The cabinet is not yet announced, though Antonio Maceo, it is said, has received an offer of the portfolio of war. It is understood that Castillo may be sent to Washington City to attempt to secure recognition and belligerent rights for the provisional government.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Reliable advices received here from Cuba are to the effect that the Cubans have blown up with dynamite the railroad bridges near Santo Spiritus. It is also reported that Corda Leraundi, or Coraundi, has joined the insurgents.

DEBBS AND HIS FRIENDS.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 9.—The text of the telegram sent to Debbs by the State Populists is as follows: To Eugene V. Debbs and your associates now in Woodstock jail: We, the Populists of Texas, in mass convention assembled at Fort Worth, recognizing the fact that you are now in prison for no crime committed by you, but for your defence of humanity, right, liberty and justice to the toilers of this nation, having been placed where you are now by injustice, without trial by jury, at the direction of the money power against the constitution of the United States of America, we hereby tender you our heartfelt sympathy and bid you be of good cheer, for your letter, for which we thank you kindly, speaks with more force and power with us in prison than you could if here in person. We, therefore, pledge you our united support in the restoration of this government to the original constitution given us by our forefathers over 100 years ago. This we mean, and we intend by the help of a Divine Providence, no matter at what cost or method, to be decreed. We regret the cause that has led to this action, but we are determined that the causes shall be removed, for we know that under it no liberty for the wealth producers of this country can exist. Bidding you to be hopeful, we are, fraternally yours, for government for and by the people, unanimously adopted by a rising vote.
(Signed) J. M. MALLETT, Chairman.

CHANGED REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Morton has announced that sheep and lambs intended for immediate slaughter may be admitted into the United States from Canada when accompanied by certificates as follows, instead of those provided for in sec. 3 of the regulations of the department of agriculture, dated February 11, 1885: (1) A certificate from the official veterinary inspector of the port of export or of the province or district in which the sheep or lambs are raised or fed, stating that no contagious disease affecting sheep has existed in the said province or district during the last twelve months. (2) An affidavit from the owner or importer that the sheep or lambs offered for importation are from the district covered by the certificate above mentioned, but they were not outside of that district during the period of three months preceding the shipment, and that when not driven they had been shipped direct from the said district to the port of import in clean or disinfected cars.