The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1890.

## DISHONEST JOURNALISM.

There is a way to convict the most innocent man that walks of committing the most heinous of crimes, and the Times resorts to it to fasten on the Government the responsibility of sending the soldiers to Nanaimo.

It is a very simple way indeed. It is merely to make the charge and without adducing a particle of evidence in proof of it—indeed, to confess that there is no proof—to repeat it and to keep on repeating it.

Of course there is no honesty in this, or fairness or even common sense, but what does the Organ of the Opposition care about honesty or fairness or common sense when it has a point to gain?

It declares that "the public are too familiar with the underground railway methods of the Government to swallow any statement it may make exonerating them (the Government) of the folly and expense of sending troops to Wellington to bully peaceful citizens." This is tantamount to admitting that there are no grounds for its accusation, but, in spite of want of evidence, or rather on account of it, our contemporary reiterates the charge. It goes on to declare that it is prepared to attach no importance whatever to evidence that may be adduced to prove that the Government had no hand in the matter. It says "Declarations and affidavits the Government may make relative to their powerlessness to prevent the calling out of the troops, but the public will be chary of believing that these simple Dogberrys assumed the responsibility of ordering the invasion at Wellington."

The annals of journalism will be searched in vain for an example of a charge against a government or an individual being preferred with such an impudent disregard of even the appearance of impartiality and being pressed in a manner so diametrically opposed to every principle of justice and fair play.

The Times knows that the troops could have been sent to Nanaimo without the knowledge or the consent of the Provincial Government, and even against its strongly expressed protest. It does not show, because it cannot, that the Government took any part, directly or indirectly, in sending the soldiers to Wellington. Yet in the face of its inability to produce a particle of evidence in proof of its assertion, it declares that there was concurrence on the part of the Government. Such opposition as this is simply disgraceful. No newspaper that wished to be regarded as even decent would resort to it.

## ARBITRATE.

The publication of the correspondence between the diplomatists of Great Britain and those of the United States, relative to the Behring's Sea dispute, has not increased the respect which the people of both nations have for the way in which governments do their business. They see that time has been lost and reams of paper spoiled, and a settlement not only not arrived at, but apparently as far off as ever. One good result, however, has followed the publication of that correspondence, and that is the conviction among thinking men that the proper way to settle the dispute is by arbitration. The parties to the dispute may go on splitting hairs for years longer, leaving open a source of irritation and annoyance. War, or relations that make war imminent, may at any time be precipitated by the rash or stupid action of men of either nation. An impartial and a competent tribunal would settle the whole matter effectually in a very short time without wounding the self-love or the pride of either Britons or Americans. To this conclusion the St. Paul Pioneer Press, on the side of the Americans, gives expression in the following paragraph:

It seems certain enough, to the matter-of-fact man, that nothing can be settled definitely in this matter except by arbitration of some sort. The two governments have failed to get together. Great Britain refuses to allow our claim of exclusive jurisdiction. We refuse to waive it, since to do so, without any assurance on the part of that government that her colonies will be restrained from invading our premises and despoiling our property, would be equivalent to relinquishing a valuable possession. When the affairs between two nations get to this pass, there is nothing for it but to call in a neutral power to decide the questions at issue. Further direct correspondence leads nowhere but into the wilderness of inconsequential detail, in which Lord Salisbury and Mr. Blaine have wandered until both of them are weary. The commonplace man, with no taste for hair splitting, will understand simply that all diplomatic negotiations between the two governments with reference to the adjustment of relations in Behring's sea have been broken off, that the differences between them are as aggravated as ever, and that stubborn persistence in their respective positions cannot fail to lead to a hostile encounter sooner or later. This is preposterous. And the common sense of both countries calls for an arbitration conference that will settle, for all time to come, both the Behring's sea controversy and the unsettled difficulties, equally persistent and dangerous, on the subject of fishery rights in Canadian waters.

Every patriotic Canadian would be glad to see the fishery questions settled by arbitration, and the British people generally would, we are sure, cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of any arbitration that both nations would agree upon. It would be a great relief to get the fishery questions out of the way.

## IGNORANCE OR MALICE?

The News-Advertiser, with a zeal and a promptitude worthy of a better cause, hastens to lay at the door of the Provincial Government the blame of sending a detachment of the militia to Wellington. It, of course, disapproves of the act. It had two reasons, which it, no doubt, considered excellent, for deciding that it was altogether unnecessary to send the volunteers to that village. The first was that it was, as it believed, an act of the local Government, and it is the first article in the News-Advertiser's creed just now that the Government cannot do right, and anyhow it must be represented as continually doing what is prejudicial to the interests of the country. The second reason was that sending troops to keep the miners quiet was likely to be unpopular with the workingmen, and that, as the workingmen have votes, it is safe to condemn what they disapprove. The astute editor of the Advertiser believed that, in censuring the Government, because the troops were sent to Wellington, it was shooting two birds with one stone—it was making the Government unpopular and it was making itself solid with the workingmen whose votes it is so convenient to have an election day.

It is too much to hope that when the Advertiser finds that it has made an eggregious blunder it will be honorable enough to make a public confession of its error and apologize for having falsely accused the Administration. The Advertiser will not confess that it misrepresented the Government through ignorance, and it can hardly be expected to admit that its false accusations were prompted by malice.

The ill natured and malignant article in which it attributed all sorts of evil motives to the Government has been wasted. The public already know that the Provincial Government had nothing whatever to do with sending the soldiers to Wellington, and they will see that the editor of the Advertiser was deplorably ignorant and culpably careless when he wrote a column of malicious twaddle based upon the assumption that the troops were sent at the instance of Mr. Robson and his colleagues. With a very little alteration a sentence which the editor of the Advertiser no doubt considered would do much to demolish Mr. Robson's government, can be made to apply to Mr. Cotton. This is it, the necessary changes having been made. The action of yesterday which, in its stupidity and recklessness could not be surpassed, will have consequences which Mr. Cotton and his backers did not consider.

## OUR CLIMATE LIBELLED.

The San Francisco Call of the 19th of last month under the head of "Federated Trades contains the following very singular paragraph from a long communication sent by John Horribin, district secretary of the Miners and Mine Laborers Association of Vancouver.

"That company (Dunsmuir & Sons) is not satisfied with not allowing workingmen the privilege to organize, but wants to turn men, women and children out into the streets TO FREEZE TO DEATH, for you must be aware that this is a very damp climate and men, women and children cannot lay out on the wet and cold ground."

The closing paragraph of this precious epistle is "Dont take notice of any statement made through the papers without my signature or the President's." This Mr. Horribin, not content with misrepresenting the business concern with which the miners have a dispute, finds it necessary to libel the climate of British Columbia. The weather is surely not the enemy of the truthful secretary and his friends. When he says that people are in danger of freezing at Wellington in the middle of July, he certainly maligns the climate of that part of the province. People who read that letter will get the impression that Vancouver Island is somewhere within the arctic circle. The weather there we are told is simply delightful and it has been so for some time. The miners were under no necessity to camp out. They could, if they liked, have remained at their work and lived in houses which, if they are not frost proof, are water tight. But if, in the exercise of their freedom as British subjects, they chose to camp out they could be very comfortable indeed for three or four months. Many delicately nurtured people, just for the fun of the thing, live principally in the open air for weeks, and even months, in a far more ungenial climate than that of British Columbia at Nanaimo. It may be presumed that the miners have a liking for that free, pure, unconventional kind of life or they would not of their own accord have left the work which they were sure of and their comfortable cottages. We can assure our readers far and near that it does not freeze in July and August in Nanaimo, and that the rain does not constantly fall at that season of the year.

## A PERSECUTED PEOPLE.

The persecution of the Jews has been recommenced in Russia. Cruel edicts against them have been revived, and the result is likely to be that hundreds of thousands of that ancient people will be driven out of Russia. According to these edicts no Jew is allowed to own or even to farm lands in the dominions of the Czar. He cannot enter the army, or be a doctor, a lawyer, a civil engineer, or even a stock holder in a mining company. In short the Jews are to be made outcasts of society in Russia. There are four millions of them in the empire, and unfortunately as it happens, a very large proportion of them are farmers. It is always difficult for large numbers of people to leave their native land at short notice, but it is peculiarly hard if they are farmers. Men engaged in agriculture are, it appears to us, more attached to their native soil than are traders, mechanics and professional men. Besides, it is not so easy for them to find new homes and to become settled in them as it is for other classes. However that may be, these Jewish farmers in Russia, against whom the decree of banishment has gone forth, deplore their fate most bitterly. They cannot part with their property except at a sacrifice, and they shudder at the prospect of becoming strangers in a strange land. These laws were enacted in 1882, and have been known as the May laws, but they have not been enforced until now. It would appear that what the Russian Government aims at is the total extinction of the Jewish race in Russia. There are no doubt some objectionable persons among them, but they are described as being as a people industrious, thrifty, law-abiding and sober. They are good citizens, but there is a bitter prejudice against them among the people, and this prejudice has been crystalized into a cruel and an unjust law. The Russian Jews will, before very long, be scattered over the civilized world, and will, by their industry and enterprise, help to enrich other countries. This wholesale punishment of an unoffending people is another proof that there is still a very great deal to be done to civilize and to humanize the world.

## A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.

The President of the United States considers that the establishment of lotteries in some of the states of the Union, and in towns across the Mexican frontier, is so demoralizing as to require special legislation. In a recent message to Congress he said:—

"If the baneful effects of lotteries were confined to the States that gave the companies their corporate powers and license to conduct business, the citizens of other States being powerless to apply legal remedies, they might clear themselves of responsibility by the use of such moral agencies as were within their reach. But the case is not so.

"The people of all the States are debauched and defrauded. The vast sums of money offered to these States for charters are drawn from the people of the United States, and the Government, through its mail system, is made an effective and profitable medium of intercourse between the lottery company and its victims. The use of the mails is quite as essential to the companies as a State license. It would be practically impossible for these companies to exist if the public mails were once effectually closed against them, and thus stop the prostitution of an agency only intended to serve the purposes of legitimate trade and decent social intercourse."

He therefore recommends such severe and effective legislation as will enable the Post Office Department to purge the mails of all letters, newspapers and circulars issued by lottery companies and necessary for the successful carrying on of the lottery business. The action of President Harrison in this matter is worthy of the highest commendation, and we have no doubt that his efforts to put down this species of gambling will be seconded by the Government and the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada.

## FARMED OUT.

The system of caring for the lunatics of Quebec is now the subject of warm discussion in that province. In Quebec the insane are not confined in asylums or hospitals owned and maintained by the Government. They are kept in private establishments. The province pays so much a head for pauper patients, and those that are not paupers are maintained out of their own property or by their relatives. The asylums are open to the inspection of the Government, and the patients paid for out of the provincial revenue are cared for according to regulations prescribed by the Executive. This system of "farming out" the insane is, it is said, open to many and serious abuses, and an agitation for a change has been set on foot. What is required, it is said, are hospitals owned, managed and maintained by the province. The superintendents of such institutions, it is contended, having no interest in their financial success, will be in a better position to do justice to the insane than are the managers of private institutions. It is charged that the owners of private asylums have an interest in getting as many inmates as possible and of keeping them there after they are cured. Persons who are not insane at all are, it is contended, sent to these private asylums and kept in them. Many of them are destitute persons who, though not insane, are weak-minded and eccentric. The parish officials, not wishing to bear the burden of their support, get them admitted into the asylums, where they are well fed and comfortably clad at the public expense. The reformers contend that the asylums at Longue Pointe and Beauport are as much poor-houses as they are hospitals for the insane. It is not, as far as we know, charged that the inmates are cruelly treated or insufficiently fed, but it is said that the treatment that those of them who are really insane receive is not scientific.

Whether the agitation will result in a complete change of system it is difficult to say. Those interested in continuing the present state of things are very influential, and Quebec politicians are amenable to many influences.

## THE FORCE OF BRAIN.

J. G. Blaine is asserting himself. He is without doubt the most able man in the President's Cabinet, and he is making his influence felt. He has given the McKinley tariff bill its death blow. Though not in Congress—where he ought to be—he has found means to do more towards modifying the trade policy of the United States than any score of men in the Legislature. The influence which the President is supposed to wield he exercises. The McKinley tariff bill was not opposed at all effectively until Mr. Blaine wrote a letter or two, and then it was suddenly discovered that that bill was far from being perfect, or from embodying the views and the wishes of the Republican Party with respect to trade and commerce. Republican members in the West and Northwest discovered that the McKinley tariff is not suited to the circumstances of the country, and they gave their party leaders a very plain intimation that it must be very greatly modified before they would give it their support.

With respect to the fishery dispute, it is said that Mr. Secretary Blaine and the President do not agree, and it is more than hinted that it is Mr. Blaine's ideas and not the President's, which must prevail. In the United States cabinet, as elsewhere, brains tell, and Mr. Blaine being the brainiest man in it the policy which he approves will be certain in the long run to prevail. It is said that the President and Mr. McKinley and Mr. Reed do not willingly submit to Mr. Blaine's supremacy, but that they find that resistance to it would be vain. The Secretary of State was always a strong man in the country, and of late he has become stronger still. His policy of reciprocity has captured a very large proportion of the farming community, and it is believed that he is the only man in the Republican party who can bring the fishery disputes to a satisfactory conclusion. It is also said that he is paving the way for the Republican nomination in 1892, and that his chances of success are excellent. There is no doubt that during the last few months Mr. Blaine has done much to regain the popularity he had lost.

## BREADSTUFFS.

It is believed that there will be a good price for wheat on this side of the Atlantic during the coming year. The crop in the United States is considerably in excess of that of last year, and the harvest in Great Britain is by no means abundant. A good crop in America and a poor crop in Europe means a brisk demand and good prices for cereals. The following account of the crop prospects in England was written on the 23rd of July:

"Farmers in this country are seriously alarmed as to the fate of their crops, which have not yet had any normal summer weather to mature them. The last five weeks have been wet and generally cold, and the warm and sunny days might be counted on the fingers of two hands. In the London district more rain has fallen during the season than in the disastrous one of 1879, when the crops were the worst of the century. Weeks ago all the stoutest of the wheat and barley and some oats and beans were laid badly, so that they had no chance of maturing their grain properly. Standing crops have been less injured, but have suffered from the cold and wet weather. Although no rain has fallen in my own district since Saturday, there is no sign of settled fine weather, and the normal period for commencing harvest has already come. Harvest must be a fortnight later than usual—always a bad sign. Potatoes are diseased, and nearly all the hay has been badly injured. Root crops promise well, and so do beans, while oats may possibly be up to average; but wheat and barley cannot yield well in proportion to straw."

## THE BEST JUDGES.

There are two opinions as to the necessity of sending the military to Wellington. The leaders of the Union and the men who are engineering the strike, declare that no unusual measures were needed to keep the peace at the Wellington mines. They describe the men as peaceably disposed and law-abiding. If they are to be believed, the striking miners are as gentle as lambs, and are comporting themselves like persecuted saints. The men who want the miners' votes adopt the same tone. They are full of sympathy for the miners who refuse to work except on their own terms, and they blame the mine-owners for not being more conciliatory, and denounce the Government because the soldiers have been sent, although they know that the Government had nothing to do with sending them. The men who are perhaps the most deeply interested in the matter are hardly thought of. They are the miner who have had the moral and the physical courage to go to work on the old terms. It is to "shame" them into throwing down their tools and joining the strikers that the processions have been formed, the banners flaunted and the edifying sight of a "blackleg miner" hanging on a gallows displayed. It might be thought that the opinion of these men would be worth something, and we are glad to see that it occurred to the correspondent of the Times to ask some of them whether they considered that they needed the protection of the soldiers. This is the report which the Times correspondent gives of his conversation with the men:

"They were all unanimous in stating that they believed that the presence of the military was necessary to preserve the peace. They said that it was not pleasant to go to work to hear the hoots and yells of an angry and unruly mob, and not know the moment they might be attacked."

The Times correspondent of course knew better than the men most concerned, and could see no danger of a row. But it is well that he has given the public a glimpse of the situation from the point of view of the men for whose benefit the demonstrations at Wellington have been made.

Every one who is acquainted with all the circumstances will, we think, come to the conclusion that there are good grounds for the opinion so unanimously expressed by the beleaguered miners. They are only a handful of men. They are surrounded by a crowd of between two and three hundred unfriendly fellow workmen who take no pains to conceal their disapproval of the course they are pursuing. A large proportion of these men are foreigners who are more excitable and who have not so high a respect for law as men of the Anglo-Saxon race. Then these foreigners are not teetotallers. Is there any man of sense who would be responsible for what these men would do in a moment of excitement? For our part we would be greatly surprised if the men working in the mines were not nervous, and if they did not feel that they needed the protection of either the soldiers or a strong body of officers of the law. The "ironical escort," of which the Times seems to approve, are not pleasant companions, and they should not be permitted to annoy the miners, who were going about their lawful business in a lawful way.

We are a little surprised that the men who are so loud in expressing their hatred of tyranny and their love of law and order do not protest vigorously against the tyranny attempted by these demonstrating Belgians and the threatening attitude they have assumed. There is no doubt that if the soldiers had not been sent to Wellington some unusual measures would have had to be taken to preserve the peace and enforce the law in Wellington. The demonstrations made when the men went to work, and not before, are sufficient to show that protection was necessary, and the men who went to work knew that they were incurring a risk. They who are in the best position to form an opinion believe that the soldiers were needed to preserve the peace, and sensible men who are living at home in perfect safety will hardly be so presumptuous as to say that they know better than men on the spot whether the soldiers are needed in Wellington or not.

## RIGHT EDUCATION.

The necessity of making education a preparation for the work of life is becoming more and more generally recognized. The best educationists now admit that children should be taught from the beginning that there are things quite as important to be learned as reading, writing, arithmetic and languages, living and dead. They know that nine-tenths of the children who are attending the schools must earn their living by working with their hands in some way or other, they therefore see the necessity of teaching them the use of tools, and of educating the mechanical faculty. Technical schools are being established in all countries, and workshops are being attached to elemeutary schools in both Europe and America. In Ireland an interesting experiment of this kind was lately tried and the success has been most encouraging. We clip the following account of it from an exchange:—

The lady superioress of one of the convent schools in Cork decided to teach her pupils the art of weaving, with a view to having them utilize their knowledge in the linen manufactory. The girls who began without the faintest knowledge developed such skill that by the assistance of philanthropic public men who looked kindly upon the experiment, a very extensive outfit and workshop grew up in time. Fine work began to be turned out, and orders, says the Liverpool Mercury, began to pour in at remunerative prices, and as the workers become trained looms are given them to use at home, while room is thus made for new pupils. A very considerable impetus has been given to the industry of the district.

The education given to the little children in the kindergarten is based on sound principles. The little ones are required to do things. They work with their hands as well as with their heads and the consequence is that they learn a great deal with very little effort. It is a great pity that the Kindergarten principle has not been put in practice in schools of every grade. Education would then be symmetrical and the boy or girl would leave school with a trained hand and eye and well developed muscles as well as an education and perhaps over stimulated brain. The girls in the Irish convent school no doubt learned all that is usually taught in schools of the same class with the weaving added. Their education fitted them for their work whereas the educated given to a very great many in these days under the ordinary systems actually gives them a distaste for the work by which they must earn their bread and so, to a greater or less extent, unfits them for the most important duties of their lives. How long is the superstition that the acquisition of a little—a very little—knowledge from books constitutes education, going to last?

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The News-Advertiser speaks of "the siege of Wellington." The phrase is a happy one. Perhaps the Advertiser will tell the public who the besiegers are and who are the besieged. Was it right to send relief to the beleaguered garrison of miners or should the authorities have abandoned the little band of honest miners to their fate and allowed the invading Belgians to do as their gentle spirits dictated.

## FIRST PRINCIPLES.

To the Editor: I could not discover in your issue of yesterday (Sunday) any letter written by me X., containing the sentence, "that the world was created for man, is a mere convenient form of speech." You kindly dissent from this assertion, but nevertheless, in the most friendly mood, I stick to my text. That man admires the flowers, trees, animals, birds and fish, beautiful scenery, gorgeous landscapes, sunny days, moonlight nights, in fact almost everything in nature, goes without saying. Do not animals do the same? That he makes use of all these for his sustenance or benefit will not be gainsaid, but to assert that all these were created purposely for his special benefit, to be ready for his arrival on earth is surely an arrogant assumption. That man has become master of the animals, in fact every living creature, is admitted. That he can and does inhabit or travel over the greater part of the earth is a fact, but to assert that the earth was purposely created and got ready for man in order that he might travel over it and destroy everything else that had the right to live before his advent can scarcely be swallowed by an ordinary mind. Only take one further step and it would not be unpleasant to the aggressive and progressive Anglo-Saxon to assert that he was specially created to destroy and overrun all countries and peoples. In fact many believe this now and act upon it. It is a convenient creed.

To assert that the earth, with all its productions, was made specially for man, means that the sun also was made specially for man, seeing that without the sun, the earth would have been unfit for his existence. To assert that the solar system was created specially for man, is equivalent to asserting that the whole universe was brought into existence simply and specially to prepare that tiny speck, the earth, and get it in readiness for the "introduction of man," so that he might enjoy the lovely sight of the planets and wonder what they are, or for what purpose they are intended. What is the use of them, anyhow?

Well, if any one can soberly believe the universe to have been created for his special benefit countless ages before his advent he must either be very arrogant or the pampered goose you instance.

The earth probably would turn on its axis and enjoy the sun still, were man altogether swept off its surface. Would it matter if he were?

How, when, where or in what manner or shape man first appeared on earth is unknown and unknowable. What he is genealogically considered there are not any records to prove, but it may be assumed that the earth being in a suitable condition for man he came (use the term created if you please) just as the animals and so forth who preceded him came. Puffed up, pampered and conceited man is really a very trifling affair as far as the universe is concerned. It may be assumed that the Omnipotence which generated man still exists and still controls the universe. Man is only a result. Whilst the conditions remain the same as now, man will continue, but if the conditions be materially changed man will in this case change also, improve, retrograde, or become extinct altogether, and something else perhaps arise either of higher or lower degree. As it is, man must be taken as he is, for we know not what changes may take place in the future. All he can do is to do the best he can for his happiness here and hereafter. Whatever is to be, will be. Man is neither the master of the earth nor of his destiny. Man will fulfil his part like every thing else in the universe. H.

## THIS AND THAT.

Wife (reading)—Here it tells about a summer resort where there are seventy-eight pretty girls and not one young man! What do you think of the young men of this generation? Husband (decidedly)—I think they know when they are safe.

Little Mamie—Ma, please let me have that big doll, which uncle bought me yesterday, to play with. Mother—No, my dear child, if you play with it so often it will be broken very soon. Little Mamie—Why, ma, you don't expect my children to have the use of it, too.

Dr. Child's Pile Ointment quickly relieves and cures. $1 of druggists. Wholesale agents, Langley & Co., Victoria. mr20 3m

## THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE LANDS ONLY THE FIRST STEP IN LAND REFORM.

To the Editor.—Every true friend of British Columbia was made glad when the proclamation withdrawing the crown lands from sale for speculative purposes made its appearance. No act of the present Government has given greater satisfaction. All except the speculators are pleased, because the day of the land grabber has ended and the reign of the actual settler is about to commence. Land, now scarce and high, will soon be on the market at reduced figures and on easy terms; not, perhaps, as the direct outcome of the proclamation, but as the inevitable result of the adoption of the new policy, for I assume that the proclamation is only a first step towards the radical reform of the land laws. To be of value to the country the reform must strike at the roots of the evil of land speculation. The withdrawal is a good thing in itself, but it is insufficient. The Government should bring down a policy to tax the speculator roundly; to make him carry the heaviest load, while the actual settler, the tiller and improver of the soil and the opener of the country shall go almost untaxed. Already I hear the holders of vast tracts of land felicitating themselves upon the proclamation. They think they see in it an opportunity to advance the price of their land. But these gentlemen surely reckon without their host. I am mistaken in my estimate of the character of the members of the Government if the proclamation shall not prove to be the entering wedge and that as soon as the house is in session the wedge will be driven home. It is not enough to make speculation in crown lands odious; it must be made unprofitable. The ministry have the power to do that, and I believe they will not fail to exert it.

One of the Elected.

## MARRIGAE IN ENGLAND.

Virginia M. Crawford writes in the Philadelphia Press: Considering how rich a country England is, it is extraordinary how poor most English women are—I mean, in their own right. In France hardly a peasant girl marries without a dot; here, even well-to-do farmers seem to expect to marry off their daughters without giving them a penny. This is principally the result of the time honored English custom of making an eldest son—a process which is mainly accomplished at the expense of the young man's sisters. From the purely sentimental point of view, it is no doubt gratifying to a girl to be selected entirely for what she is and not for what she brings, but I fancy that after marriage the gratification soon fades away before the practical necessity of asking her husband for every shilling she requires. To me, as an ardent believer in woman's rights and woman's independence, the idea is quite odious, and it seems to me a little short of monstrous that a rich man who, in dying, bequeaths say £40,000 pounds apiece to each of his sons, should consider his daughters amply provided for with £1,000 apiece. Fortunately, in this as in many other things, public opinion is undergoing a change, and I trust that before many years have passed, an equal division of property between brothers and sisters alike will become the rule instead of being the rare exception.

Another point in recent social development which bears favorably on the marriage question in England is the rapid breaking down of class distinctions and the consequent extension of the field of possible matrimonial choice. The aristocracy and the country families intermarry freely nowadays with the professional and upper middle classes. Thus, only a few weeks ago, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, Lady Mary Howard, bestowed her heart and hand on Professor Murray, the clever young Greek Professor at Glasgow University. Such a union twenty or thirty years ago would have been regarded as a positive mesalliance, but nowadays it is sensibly accepted as a perfectly suitable matrimonial arrangement.

## FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

**Heavy Floods in Australia—Sensation in a Honolulu Court.**

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—The steamer Zealandia arrived from Sydney and Honolulu to-day, bringing the following advices:

The threatened strike of wharf laborers at Sydney has been avoided. The men, who numbered 1,500, were granted their demand.

The rowing of O'Connor, the Canadian oarsman, who was recently beaten by Stansbury, has excited general disappointment, and he is considered not so all formidable. No arrangements have yet been made for a match between Kemp and O'Connor.

Big floods are reported in Western Australia, and the crops are destroyed. There has been a great rainfall in Sydney. In three days the fall amounted to seven inches. Considerable damage was done in the city and neighboring country.

The Imperial postmaster-general will consider the request to support the continuance of the New Zealand and San Francisco mail service.

Thirty men have deserted from the United States cruiser Charleston since her arrival at Honolulu.

Heavy rains on the island of Hawaii have done considerable damage. Many plantations are flooded. The steamer Farrallon has arrived at Honolulu from San Diego with passengers and a full cargo of general merchandise. This is the first vessel of the new line between the two places.

Louis Seymour, an ex-policeman, created a scene in the court room at Honolulu, recently. He was charged with aiding a prisoner to escape from the city prison. He pleaded guilty and when the sentence that he be imprisoned at hard labor for six months and pay a fine of $100 was pronounced he drew a revolver and was about to shoot himself through the heart. He was overpowered, however, before he could use the weapon.

**The Root of Evil.**

DYSPEPSIA and constipation are the sources of various diseases, but root and branch may be removed by using Burdock Blood Bitters according to directions. It is endorsed by the press, the public and the profession, and cannot be excelled for the cure of constipation dyspepsia, and all diseases arising therefrom