The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1891.

FALLEN! FALLEN!!

The result of the Carlow election goes a long way to prove that Parnell has lost the leadership of the Irish people. The contest was a fair one, and whatever advantage there was appeared to be in Parnell's favor. Three years ago Parnell was, politically, master in Carlow. He had only to name the man he wished to represent the county, to have him elected against any other candidate, no matter who might bring him out. So strong was he in 1886 that the Conservatives considered it useless to bring out a man against his candidate, who was, therefore, elected by acclamation. The other day his candidate was defeated by a majority of two to one. Who, after this, will say that character goes for nothing in politics? As long as Mr. Parnell was believed to be a moral man, he was the idol of the Irish people. Notwithstanding his being a Protestant, the Roman Catholic clergy, almost to a man, supported him, and the rank and file of the electors would go through fire and water in his service. It was discovered that he had been leading a double life, that he had immoral relations with the wife of a man whom he called his friend, and notwithstanding that he did not change one article of his political creed, and although he professed to be as devoted to the cause of Ireland as ever, he immediately fell in the estimation of the people and kept on falling until now there are few comparatively, clergy or laity, so poor as to do him him reverence.

This Carlow election shows that Mr. Parnell is not merely temporarily out of favor with the Irish people, but it has also shown that he has not been rehabilitated politically by going through the ceremony of marriage with Mrs. O'Shea. A very large proportion of the Irish people look upon his marriage as no marriage at all, if they do not regard it as an aggravation of his offence against decency and good morals.

In the estimation of many, too, the manner, in which Mr. Parnell has spoken of the venerable leader of the Liberal Party is an unforgivable crime. His attitude towards Mr. Gladstone has convinced them that Parnell is both ungrateful and unreliable. If Parnell's influence were tested in England it would, we are convinced, be found that he is even less esteemed by the English Liberals than he is by the Irish Home Rulers. No one need close his eyes to the fact that Parnell is a fallen man, and that the chances are a hundred to one against his ever rising again. He has fallen, not because he has committed a political crime, but because he has, by his conduct, outraged the moral sense of the people of Ireland.

RULERS AND PEOPLE.

The accounts of the way in which the Jews are treated by the Russian Government are almost unbelievable. That the Government of a people supposed to be civilized could act with such wanton barbarity—with such a disregard of every consideration of humanity and enlightened self-interest, almost exceeds belief. When we read the sickening and horrifying narratives of Russian cruelty inflicted not on the Jews only, but on the Russian subjects of the Czar, we are tempted to ask, are the people who submit to such a Government really civilized? Would a really civilized nation permit such horrible atrocities to be committed in their midst, as we know are continually committed in all parts of the Russian Empire? Would not a people, possessed of what truly civilized men and women regard as proper ideas of common humanity, rise in a body and sweep out of existence a government capable of committing such outrages as are witnessed every day in the Czar's dominions? But the Russians allow the Government to commit acts of the most dreadful cruelty and the most abominable tyranny and injustice without seeming to have the slightest idea that they are out of the common and necessary order of things. Acts which make the blood of Western Europeans boil with indignation or cause them to shudder with horror are coolly looked upon as everyday occurrences in Russia, and excite among the people neither pity for the victims nor indignation against the government and its officials.

The evidence that the government of Russia is unjust, cruel and callous is too strong to be controverted, and it cannot be denied that the barbarous tyranny on the part of the government implies debasement, ignorance and slavishness on the part of the people who submit to it and tolerate it.

Harper's Weekly, which is one of the most moderate and the most conservative as well as the best informed and most reliable of American newspapers, in an article headed "Russia and Christendom," gives the following description of the political condition of Russia:

"The situation of the country is such, and the oppression of the people so flagrant and brutal, that the public opinion of the world is gradually rising into indignant protest. Russian men and women are arbitrarily seized by the Government, and are imprisoned and exiled without trial or other form of law than such as the Government permits. A free press is unknown, free speech is suppressed, and the whole body of the people are crushed and helpless under the absolutely irresponsible will of an autocrat. Despotism, tempered by assassination, is still the truthful description of Russian rule, and nihilism is the natural result. Other nations of Christendom, including those recently released from the grasp of Turkey, have free constitutional governments. In Russia there are no people, in the political sense, no discussion, no representation, no agitation of any kind. The Russians are practically, as much slaves of their governments, as the horses in his stable are the property of the Czar."

"The people, under this Government which possesses unlimited authority, and which makes so bad a use of its power, crawl at the feet of the corrupt creatures of the Government, and give to its head the endearing title of "Father." People so spiritless and so devoid of the dignity of manhood hardly deserve a better government than that of the Czar they worship.

A SUGGESTION.

It may, we think, be taken for granted that the attempt to establish a University in British Columbia has, for the present at any rate, failed. If, as is indicated, rather than asserted, in the Attorney-General's opinion, the Senate of that body is dissolved or has become powerless, we do not think that any very energetic effort will be made to place the institution on its former footing, or to establish a new one. The action taken by the Mainland graduates with respect to the election of the Senate has made it impossible that, for a good while, there can be any hearty co-operation between the friends of higher education on the Island of Vancouver and many of those who profess to be such on the Mainland. The sectionalism displayed by the Mainland members of the convocation is, of course, to be greatly deplored, but we do not consider it a matter of regret that the establishment of a university in British Columbia should be postponed a few years. The population of the province is not, in our opinion, sufficiently large to warrant the establishment in it of such an institution. It requires a great deal of money to keep a really good college in proper working order. The best teaching ability, like the best ability of any kind, is not easily procured, and it must be well paid. A poor University can have but a weak teaching staff, and its members must necessarily be third or fourth rate men. No man of intelligence wants his son to be educated at what is called, on this continent, a "one horse college." The training received at such colleges is inferior, and the degrees they confer are not considered worth much. The difference between the expense of attending a really good college, which has an established reputation, and that of finishing one's studies at a poor, ill-equipped and unknown university is not, when the difference in the results is considered, very great. A judicious and far-seeing man will be sure to select what is known to be the best institution. Until, then, British Columbia is in a position to endow and support a really good university, one that will command respect in all parts of the Dominion and in the United Kingdom, it will, we submit, be best to establish in the province an efficient college in which young men can prepare themselves for entering the well-established universities of the East. If the College is as good as it ought to be, the men who leave it will be able to enter for the second or, if the rules permit it, for the third year in the great universities. There is nothing to hinder the establishment of such a college here, in Victoria, almost immediately. The money required ought to be easily raised. Such a college, if properly conducted, would do an immense amount of good. It might, also, be made to answer the purpose of a normal school, which is very much needed in the province, and it would, no doubt, as the province grows and prospers, develop into a university.

We throw out these suggestions for the friends of education in the province to think over. British Columbians are not now numerous or rich enough to establish and maintain a university, but it is within their means to support a less pretentious but exceedingly useful preparatory college.

THE GALLOWS OR THE CHAIR?

The account of the execution of the men who were killed by electrical shock, was not pleasant reading, but it was not anything like so horrible as the descriptions of hangings that we have read. It is evident that the four criminals died a sudden and a painless death. "As quick as lightning" has become a proverb in our language, and it expresses the rapidity with which the death-blow was dealt to those unfortunate men. We doubt if, during the dread preliminaries, there can be much difference in the mental sufferings of men who are executed by hanging by the neck until they are dead, and those who are killed by electricity. The chair is not more dreadful in appearance than the gallows, and the process of strapping does not, we presume, take longer than that of tying the hands and adjusting the noose. Insensibility, no doubt, comes quickly to the man who is hanged, but it must be instantaneous to him who is killed by electricity. The bungling hangings have been innumerable, and the scenes at the gallows have been horrible. The criminal has been tortured, and the feelings of the spectators have been harrowed by the sight of his sufferings. This can hardly be the case when the execution is by electricity. If the current is strong enough there can be no suffering, and the process is so simple that there is very little room for blundering. It is surprising to see how much has been said about the inefficiency of the electric current. In the face of the many accidental deaths by contact with the wires of electric lights it is hard to understand how any one can doubt the deadliness of a shock from an apparatus expressly made to take life. The arrangements for taking the life of a human being are dreadful to contemplate, let them be what they may, but we will be much mistaken if, after people get used to execution by electricity, they will not wonder how a civilized people ever tolerated execution by hanging or beheading. Perhaps the time may come when enlightened men will look with horror on capital punishment in any form, but as long as society considers it necessary for its safety and well-being to deprive certain classes of criminals of life the more sudden and the more painless the deprivation can be made the better.

THE OTHER POINT OF VIEW.

British colonists enjoy so great an amount of freedom, there are so few restrictions to their power of governing themselves, that they do not realize that it is the Imperial Government, and not their own Governments, which is responsible for the way in which they treat foreigners and for the attitude they assume towards foreign nations. To see the way in which the Newfoundlanders, for instance, act towards the French Government, and to listen to what they say with respect to the fishery rights of the French, one would think that they alone were responsible for their acts and their words, and that they have the power to settle the difficulty between them and their French neighbors. Canadians, too, when they discuss the matters in dispute between them and the United States talk as if they were perfectly independent and possessed the power to settle all difficulties. The fact that Great Britain is regarded by the United States as the principal in all transactions in which Canada is concerned appears to be for the moment forgotten. Canadians see so clearly how the matter affects them and they feel so keenly, that they have sometimes to be reminded that the interests of the Mother Country have to be considered. This is natural. Newfoundlanders and Canadians look at disputes with foreign nations in which they are interested from their point of view, and it requires an effort to contemplate them from the standpoint of the British taxpayer, and this effort they are not always prepared to make. The British Prime Minister, however, is compelled, when considering the dispute of a colony with a foreign power, to enquire how that dispute affects the Mother Country and to find means of settling it without injury to her interests. Lord Salisbury put this aspect of the subject in a strong light a few days ago when he was discussing Imperial Federation and the relation of the colonies to the Empire generally, with a deputation of the Federation League. He said:

"Sir John Colomb very justly pointed out a consideration of which, in my office, I am especially sensible—the large proportion of our foreign negotiations, our foreign difficulties, and the dangers of foreign complications, which arise entirely from our colonial connexions; and that the effect is, that, from time to time, we have to exercise great vigilance lest we should incur dangers which do not arise from any interest of our own, but arise entirely from the interests of the important and interesting communities with which we are linked."

We are afraid that Canadians in discussing the subject of their relations with foreign nations, do not make sufficient allowances for the difficulties and complications of which the British Premier speaks. If they tried to put themselves in his place, if they now and then shifted their point of view and looked at the questions, in which they are peculiarly interested, from London instead of Ottawa, they might modify their tone and make the task of the Minister of Foreign Affairs somewhat easier. It should never be forgotten, that as long as the colonial relation exists the interests of the Mother Country must be considered. The Colonies cannot expect to have everything their own way, and every thoughtful man must see that if they are, in disputes in which foreign nations are involved, unreasonable and exacting, if they evince a disposition, recklessly, to increase the Empire's difficulties and complications, the bond which connects the Colonies with Great Britain, being continually chafed, will not be able to stand the strain and the Empire will fall to pieces.

M. DE LESSEPS.

The soured and disappointed stockholders of the Panama Canal seem determined to prosecute M. de Lesseps for fraud. They declare that they were induced to subscribe for shares in that great undertaking by the false representations of dishonest men, and they hold M. de Lesseps as the projector mainly responsible for the loss they have sustained. It is sad to see the last days of this great man made miserable by a prosecution of this kind. He may be to blame for being too sanguine as to the feasibility of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific by a canal cut through the Isthmus of Panama, and he may have underrated the engineering difficulties of the work, but that he sank his own fortune and the fortune of his family in the undertaking is proof that he was honest in the representations that he made. M. de Lesseps had a greater stake in the success of the canal than any other man living. He staked both his reputation—which to him is no doubt priceless—and his means; all that those who complain of him and are going to law with him risked were comparatively small sums of money. Though the amount sunk in the Panama Canal is great in the aggregate, it is composed of small sums. It is made up of the investments of provident farmers and mechanics. The French peasant and city workingman are both intelligent and provident. They do not allow their little savings to lie idle, but invest them in stock of one kind or another which will yield them both a sure and a large return. The Panama Canal stock was regarded by them as an investment of this kind, and it is said that the newspapers which they read were paid by speculators to create and deepen this impression. The Panama Canal was advertised in the most seductive manner, and the poor people were led to believe that it would be to them a veritable bonanza. How far M. de Lesseps is responsible for circulating these rose-colored but, as the event proved, most deceptive, representations we have no means of knowing, but we see that he is blamed for continuing to lead the people of France to believe that they would get a good return for the money invested in canal shares, long after he knew or ought to have known that the successful completion of the work was an impossibility. But projectors are proverbially hopeful, and it may be that M. de Lesseps continued to believe in the possibility of completing and operating the canal long after ordinary people had despaired of it ever being finished. The Paris correspondent of the London Times, who is familiar with the whole history of the work, says that no one can impeach his good faith, however great his mistake. This being the case, most people will agree with the correspondent when he says:—"That there is no sight sadder than that of this great man given over now, at the edge of the tomb, to the hatred of those who, from personal vengeance, bring him into the courts—a man who has carried so widely the name and glory of France, and has symbolized everywhere the initiative and the daring of the race."

THE EXECUTIONS.

The sensational newspaper correspondent has wasted a great deal of ink and taken up much space in trying to make the people of this continent believe that the men who were executed by electricity at Sing-Sing, on Monday, were cruelly tortured. What his object in doing this is, it is hard to say. The telegraph liar sometimes appears perfectly purposeless. It would seem that he lies for the mere fun and excitement of lying, or out of pure "cussedness." The truth about the executions is, what every intelligent man would expect, that the criminals did not suffer, and that their bodies were not marred or defaced. Dr. McDonald, who attended the executions officially, is reported to have said:

"We are not at liberty to dilate upon these cases, but I will take the responsibility of saying that in each case to-day, unconsciousness was instantaneous and death painless. There was but one application of the current in each case, and there was no burning of the flesh."

Dr. Alphonso Rockwell, another physician who attended the executions professionally, said:

"We are all pledged to secresy, but I do not think that I am violating that pledge in saying that all four executions were unqualified successes. The men all died painlessly and without a struggle."

These reports may also be fabrications, but we do not think that reporters would be such fools as to make statements which, if not true, would, in a few hours, be flatly and emphatically contradicted by the men to whom they were attributed.

IN A BAD WAY.

The organ of the Opposition is again seized with a fit of marking on the brain. A year or so ago it was daily marking, it is now scholar marking. What will it be next? Our contemporary breaks out in capitals, and has transformed itself into a note of interrogation. The symptoms are unpleasant, but we do not know whether they are dangerous or not. We wish we knew what would do it good. Why not try a little of Celery Compound. That appears to be a cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but whether it will minister to a mind diseased, and pluck marking from the memory, or not, we do not venture to say.

The poor suffering patient asks us in big capital letters as if its very life depended upon our answer, "Did or did not the Department of Education mark poor Latin scholars up and proficient Latin scholars down?" Much as we would like to gratify the sufferer by answering it in the way it wishes, the stern truth compels us to confess that we know nothing about the matter. We have not seen the papers, and we are afraid that we would not be able to adjudicate upon the markings if we had. We are not like our contemporary, competent to decide upon a case without having enquired into it, and having heard what all the parties concerned have to say for themselves. We hope that the Times will forgive us when we say we are not prepared to take its decision in a matter in which the niceties of the Latin, or, indeed, any language are concerned. We want to hear what the experts have to say upon the question. But the Times is so feverish and impatient that it will not wait until it has heard what those experts have to say. Indeed, if it had its way it would not give the experts a chance to examine the papers. That, perhaps, is not its fault. We have observed that when it has marking on the brain it does not want to hear evidence or to listen to reason in any shape. This, we presume, is one of the peculiarities of the disease. We are sorry to see it so sorely afflicted. But we are not without hope. It, after the application of some sharp remedies, got pretty well over the last attack, and we trust when this has run its course it will recover and be almost as well as ever. We are the more inclined to believe this, as it has no such irritant at hand as J. N. Muir.

THE McGREEVY SCANDAL AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

To the Editor:—The enquiry now in process in Ottawa as reported in your telegraphic despatches from day to day is developing most startling and disgraceful exposures of the rankest corruptions in high places, all unfortunately showing the groove in which politics are traversed in "this Canada of ours." Our American cousins hitherto have generally had the credit of manipulating politics to their own personal advantage, upon lines far more extensive than those adopted by Canadians, but the latter can surely now lay claim to the distinction.

Without attempting to pre-judge the matter now under enquiry, enough has apparently been shown, and admitted to convince the people of this Dominion that a searching inquiry into every department of the civil service is absolutely necessary, without delay. Indeed, the Government itself is very much to blame for the present position of affairs, when it steadily pursues a course inimical to the Civil Service of the Dominion, by appointing, in nine cases out of ten, political partisans, irrespective of qualifications or other merit, to positions of responsibility. In the meantime, it is to be hoped that bribery and corruption, when clearly established, will be dealt with as the law directs, and the Government should not shirk its responsibility in this respect in spite of politics.

What can be said of a Government officer, in receipt of a liberal salary, who cannot stretch his conscience to accept a bribe of *money*, but who forsooth can smother it sufficiently to take *jewellry* and *diamonds* for himself and family, which were doubtless shown off to full advantage in some of the Ottawa society functions. Then there is a certain amount of grim humor in the statement, that having regretted the circumstances the receiver of the bribe paid back the value to the donor. Asked *how* it was paid, he replies by an "I O U, due in *August* next," or what British Columbians would call a "slow" note.

To the taxpayers of Canada this miserable business is one for serious reflection and action.

That the public funds should be frittered away in awarding contracts at outrageous figures, to political supporters; that the execution of contracts should be tampered with from time to time; that honest and incorrupt officers should be sought to be got rid of, in order to make the path of corruption smoother; that dishonest and corrupt officers should be deliberately bribed, from time to time, to assist in covering up delinquencies, are matters which are a disgrace to Canada, and call for a speedy and thorough reform.

Elector.

Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1891.

THE NORTHERN INDIANS.

Superintendent Vowell's Visit of Inspection to a Number of Camps.

Mr. A. W. Vowell, Superintendent of Indian affairs, arrived last night from the Northern Coast, *via* Vancouver and the steamer Yosemite. He left here, on June 23rd, by the Boscowitz, for Alert Bay, and made an extensive tour through the Kwawketh agency (Mr. Pidcock's). The Indians at Alert Bay had been expecting him for several days and had the church all decorated and gave him a hearty welcome. A meeting was held, at which Mr. Vowell pursued his inquiries, and found everything satisfactory, all the people being industrious, comfortable and well off. The next day, accompanied by Mr. Pidcock and an Indian crew, he started in a canoe for the head of Knight's Inlet, calling on the Indian settlements on the way and the tribe settled on the reservation at the head of the Inlet. He also visited the Indians along and at the top of Kincombe Inlet, where the number of children was most remarkable. This was more noticeable here than elsewhere among the Indians, for out of a population of little more than 200 there were some 60 to 65 children. Rev. Mr. Corker, of the Church of England, says that the school is attended by from 30 to 40 daily.

From the head of the Inlet a long distance had to be travelled to Fort Rupert, where it was learned that the steamer Sir James Douglas had, that morning, left for the North, with Hon. P. O'Reilly, Indian commissioner, on board. From Fort Rupert, Mr. Vowell started back for Alert Bay; there he learned, from Mr. Spencer, that the salmon had not commenced to run on the Nimkish river, the season being unusually late. Indeed, it was the custom for the canneries to be in full operation before that time. A week later he learned that canning had been commenced to a small extent, but only about 400 or 500 cases had been packed. In other cases at the North the canneries were equally backward, the cause of which was not known, except that the season was unusually late. There had been a very satisfactory collection of furs. Rev. Mr. Hall, missionary at Alert Bay, contemplated erecting a large church, almost a facsimile of St. Saviours' Church, Victoria, the old edifice being converted to the purposes of a school. Mr. Spencer, whose cannery at Alert Bay was a model of neatness, informed the superintendent that there were excellent prospects for the salmon catch.

At Alert Bay Mr. Vowell hired the steamer Evangeline belonging to the Mission and started for Cape Mudge, calling on the Indian tribes *en route*. The Indian village at Cape Mudge he found deserted except by a few dogs, the members of the tribe having either gone fishing or started for the Fraser River canneries, intending to visit the Puyallup and other hop yards before their return. Leaving Cape Mudge, Mr. Vowell went direct to Comox, reaching Nanaimo at six o'clock on Thursday night, whence, having some business to transact at Vancouver, he took the Cutch for that city, returning to Victoria last night, as previously noted.

The Indians, Mr. Vowell reported, as previously mentioned, to be well satisfied with their circumstances, having no important complaints to make. The weather was bad throughout Mr. Vowell's trip, being tempestuous and rainy, with head winds all the time, nevertheless, in eight days he covered in canoes some 295 miles.

FACTS ABOUT FISH.

The Salmon Market Shows a Disposition to Get Stiff.

New York, July 9.—The Commercial Bulletin says: "The Bulletin has a dim recollection of one or more Pacific Coast trade journals not long ago alluding, in a sneering manner, to the various items printed in Eastern papers regarding the position of the salmon market, but facts have since come to the surface indicating that the Eastern journals' informants were not only well posted, but stated the plain, simple truth. All signs are very much at fault if the Pacific Coast journalists' slurs have not by this time been found rather hasty. In any event, the market for salmon has continued to gradually harden, and that too without an impetus from anything in the nature of speculative buying apart from alleged liberal purchases the past week or 10 days.

VILLARD'S GOLD VIEWS.

McKinley Responsible for Heavy Drains on the Yellow Metal.

New York, July 9.—A friend of Villard says:—"Villard is quoted as saying that he considers the McKinley bill responsible in a large measure for the export of gold. He looks upon that bill as having caused excessive imports into this country of goods not needed at the time. It stimulated factories on the other side to supply this increased demand. The panic coming when it did curtailed credits on the other side and of course gold had to be exported in larger quantities than usual to pay our debts."

For Many Years.

We have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for many years in our family and find it an excellent medicine for all forms of summer complaint." John A. Valens, Valens, Ont. Fowler's Wild Strawberry, price 35c., sold by all dealers.

IMPRESSIONS OF TRAVEL.

George W. Anderson, M. P. P., Visits Several States of the Union and Describes their Conditions.

He Returns Fully Convinced that the Prospects of British Columbia are Much More Preferable.

Mr. G. W. Anderson, M.P.P., who has recently visited the East, gives the following account of his experiences:—

A trip over the Rockies and the great lone land has been so often described, that I will only say I was agreeably surprised at the growth and business appearance that Winnipeg has attained in so short a time, with its wide and well-built principal streets and suburbs. We tried to imagine the wonderful change since Riel held power in old Fort Garry, the remains of which are preserved and pointed out to strangers. Our time being limited, we left for the South, through a fine piece of country, almost wholly cultivated with wheat; the grain was about three inches high and looked healthy "16th May." We arrived at the bordertown of Gretna, where our luggage was overhauled by a keen-eyed official of "Uncle Sam," and passed on through the fair wheat fields of Dakota and Minnesota until we reach St. Paul, a railway and business centre of great importance. The mud roads of 35 years ago, when St. Paul was merely a rural village, are now macadamized and lined with palatial residences, and named Grand so and so avenue, or park road, and traversed by the most improved electric car system. Leaving for the south, we soon reached the State of Iowa, and with it a change of crop was to be noticed, corn taking the place of wheat. We soon reached the good city of Dubuque, with its bluffs, fine mansions, comfortable homes, and, above all, many dear old friends. The city has improved in business and population, but the change is not so great as in its neighbors, notably St. Paul and Omaha.

We enjoyed many trips through the country parts, visiting old scenes and places, but as time was on the wing we moved on, southwest, to Des Moines, the capital of the state, centrally and beautifully situated, its public buildings stated by some to be the most finely finished in the United States. It is a railroad and business centre, generally well built and of good appearance. After pleasantly spending a few days, we journeyed on to the Missouri border, with the same rolling prairie country in view in every direction, and covered with corn, hogs and cattle. The country is said not to be adapted to wheat and flour, which are nearly all imported from neighboring states. The land here has all been alienated from the Government, and is held at from $15 to $50 per acre, according to quality and situation; the open prairie is almost all cultivated, and I saw several large pieces of oak and hickory scrub being cleared, the grubbing, ploughing, disc and smooth harrowing, each machine in turn worked by four large horses, and costs with the cheap horse and manual labor prevailing here, about $15 per acre, ready to plant. Corn growing is laborious. After the grain is up, it has to be continually cultivated, say four times or until it is too high for the cultivator to pass over it. It requires hot weather, (90° to 100°), nights as well as days, to keep it growing. Harvesting is tedious. The average price of corn in Iowa is about 40 cents per bushel, and the average yield about 40 bushels to the acre, thus yielding with all its labor about $16 per acre. One good man is expected to work about 40 acres, which, if properly done, will keep him moving.

Most farmers here keep from 50 to 100 hogs. In case corn is low, say 25 cents per bushel, and pork is up, they can feed to advantage, and vice versa, and all the cattle they can pasture and feed their corn stalks, straw and slough hay, but the prices are low. I saw several lots of fine hogs, ranging from 150 to 250 lbs., in fat condition, sold at 4c., live weight, at the R. R. station. In addition to good clover pasture they had been grainfed all winter and spring, up to June. The packing houses put up meat now all the year round, if they can get a supply. Good shipping fat cattle are sold at the station at about 3c. per lb., live weight. Dairying is carried on mostly in creameries, the dairy men collect the cream and pay, at present, 10c per inch, that is, they use a round tin pail, 12 inches in diameter, and for every inch in depth they pay 10 cents, which is calculated to make 1 lb. of butter, the farmer therefore gets 10 cents per pound for his butter without the trouble of manufacturing it, and also has the skim milk for his hogs. A test glass tube is used, and a sample is taken from every customer, and if not found pure the price is reduced. Fresh eggs are worth from 12 to 15 cents per dozen. Terrific storms are common here, and many horses and cattle and lives also are every season lost by lightning. I have heard more thunder here in a few weeks than in 35 years on the Pacific coast. In conclusion I will venture to say that a farmer can make more money out of 50 acres of good land in British Columbia, Vancouver Island, near Victoria, than he can on 160 in Iowa, and in addition have a much better climate, better roads and schools, as also far lighter taxation.

PARNELL'S LAST DEFEAT.

Dublin, July 9.—The Parnellite press is exceedingly downcast over the result of the Carlow election.

The Freeman's Journal says: "There is now no more chance of getting home rule for Ireland than of getting the moon."

The Electors' Journal adds: "They have abandoned their independence for the British party yoke."

The conservative Dublin Express says: "The English will learn from Carlow that the Irish tenant farmer, when not actuated by an insane land hunger, is a puppet in the hands of the Roman Catholic priests, and as unfit to be an elector as if he were an infant or a lunatic."

The National Press, McCarthyite organ, is naturally jubilant, and says: "The Carlow men have dealt a death blow to the faction of Parnell, from which there is no longer any peril."

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem.)

Re Hurst, deceased—Rogers vs. Hurst—Summons for payment by Receiver. Adjourned to 13th instant.—Bodwell and Irving for plaintiffs; Eberts and Taylor for defendants.

Kingham & Minor vs. Whyte—Application to set aside judgment. Discharged with costs. Leave granted to issue fresh summons.—Eberts and Taylor for plaintiffs; Walker, Pemberton and Dumbleton for defendants.

NEGRO MINERS RESOLUTE.

They Assert their Rights as American Citizens, Resolve to Disarm and Claim Protection of the Law.

Franklin, Wash., July 9.—The following resolutions have been drawn up by the committee appointed for the purpose at the meeting of colored men held on Monday evening:—

Whereas, The colored miners of Franklin have been misquoted and misrepresented through the press by the evil influence of the so-called Western Central Labor Union and their coagitators, so that they have placed our social, moral and intellectual standing in a very questionable light; and, as it is a well-known fact that the shores of America are and always have been open to the free immigration of the people of all nations of the earth; that they are allowed to locate in any state and territory of the United States, why question the right of the negroes to do likewise, since it is known to be a fact that each and every one of them are native-born American citizens.

Whereas, We have been the objects of threats and menaces that were thrust at us from time to time, showing conclusively that our lives were in danger of actual violence, which became a fact on the morning of June 28, when one of our number was ruthlessly shot in the dark while in discharge of his duty by one of nine cowardly assassins armed to the teeth, this and other acts compelled us to act upon the defensive.

Resolved, That the allegations made by the striking miners that the negroes were an uncivilized class of beings, unfit to become civilized citizens, and that they were liable to attack peaceably disposed citizens and commit outrage and murder, are false in every particular, and without foundation in fact. In proof of the facts herein stated, we cheerfully refer the public to the testimony of the following named gentlemen: C. P. Williams, chairman; I. W. Evans, secretary; committee, James H. Orr, M. F. Brunson, J. M. Boyd.

My opinion is that the colored people of Franklin are disposed to be peaceable and law-abiding. W. P. Williams.

Approved. J. B. Troutman.

The Hon. James H. Woolery, sheriff of King county, said, after a careful investigation, that he could see nothing to warrant the false statements of the striking miners, and the Hon. General Curry acquiesced in the same opinion; and

Whereas, on the evening of the same day that the said man was shot, a train on the Columbia and Puget Sound railroad was fired upon by cowardly assassins in ambush, said train having on board a party of men returning from the Newcastle mines, in the employ of the Oregon Improvement Company, who, believing themselves in danger, fired back into the bushes, from whence the firing came; and simultaneously firing began on the hill at the east end of the camp, by the striking miners, causing the colored miners, in self-defence to fire back, the results of which no one deplores more than we do.

And now since the state and civil authorities have asserted their rights to disarm us and claim that they can and will protect us, as law-abiding citizens we have laid down our arms, and now we demand the protection of our rights and citizenship by said authorities from all outside interference.

Resolved—That we ask the suspension of public opinion until all the facts have been thoroughly investigated, and the blame placed where it justly belongs, feeling assured of the fact that not only we, but Mr. T. B. Corey will be vindicated when all the facts concerning the mining trouble of the Oregon Improvement Company are made known to the public.

TORONTO TRUTH'S

New Spring Bible Competition. No. 22.

In these latter days there have arisen many false schemes and many scores of imitations of Truth's Competitions, but one after another have failed and utterly perished, yet Truth remains, and makes good all its promises. Its reputation is now too well established to risk damaging it, and as it has cost a very large amount of money and many years of care and labor to build up, the publisher could not afford to fail in carrying out all his agreements to the letter. There are twenty-one divisions of the largest list of bona-fide prizes ever offered and ever actually given away by any publisher in the world. The total value of prizes in the Spring list is about $10,000.00. The lists are so large it would cost altogether too much to give them in detail here. There are pianos, gold and silver watches, china tea and dinner sets, ladies' and gentlemen's bicycles, silver tea sets, silk dresses, books, money, and hundreds of other valuable rewards. You pay nothing for these prizes, as everyone concedes that full value is received for the dollar in securing Truth every week for three months. Send one dollar and answers to the five following questions: Where in the Bible are these words first found: 1, Grain; 2, Corn; 3, Wheat; 4, Barley; 5, Rye. If your answers are correct and your letters arrive in time you are almost sure to get a reward, as there are so many, and everyone cannot always find correct answers to all these questions. All the five answers must be correct to get any prize, but you will get full value for the dollar in Truth if you don't get anything else. If you want to see the list of rewards before sending in your dollar, mail Truth ten cents and a copy will be sent you containing the list of prizes. But there have been very few dissatisfied prize-winners in previous competitions, considering that he has given away during the past eight years scores of thousands of prizes. Some people expect a piano for every dollar sent, and are mad if they don't get it. He wishes it were possible to give every subscriber a gold watch or a piano or both, but says it can't be done. Some publishers intimate they will, but nobody can do it for any length of time. Send one dollar and correct answers and you won't repent it; and bear in mind that it is not guaranteed that everybody whose answers are correct will get a prize, but that all the prizes in the twenty-one different lists will be given away. The competition remains open only until the last day of June next, inclusive, after which the prizes will be immediately distributed to the successful ones. Ten days will be allowed for letters to reach Truth from distant points after the 30th June. All, however, must be postmarked where mailed not later than the 30th June, or any time between now and that date. Address S. Frank Wilson, "Truth" Office, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

eow-wkly—eos-dly.

The Grenadier Guards Going Home.

Halifax, N. S., July 10.—The troop ship Orontes, which is to take the Grenadier Guards back to England, arrived in Bermuda to-day. The Guards have become very popular since their advent at Bermuda, and the natives will be sorry to lose them. The Guards, however, are delighted at the chance to get home and escape the hot weather.