

The Colonist.

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ADVERTISING RATES. REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from every kind of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, sold non-pareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements...

A NEW MAN.

One of the most prominent of the new men is Barney Barnato. Barney is not an Italian. In fact very little is known about the African millionaire's origin. Different stories are told about it, but it is hard to tell which of them is the true one or if any of them is true.

Barnato went to Africa with his brother in 1872, when he was twenty years of age. The two lads had no capital, and it is said they made a hundred dollars on the voyage by entertaining their fellow-passengers and passing round the hat.

It seems that after he had been in Africa some little time the diamond boom collapsed, and diamond claims fell to a very low figure indeed. Barney had faith in diamonds, and he concluded that it would not be long before there would be a rise in the claims, so he spent all the money he could raise in purchasing the depreciated diamond mines.

coming to terms, and in the course of a short time Barney found himself a very rich man. When the fame of the South African diamond mines and the South African gold fields had reached England, and Rhodes had been there, and shown English capitalists that South Africa was a splendid field for investment, England was seized with a fit of South African gold fever. When it was nearly at its height Barney visited England, where he became an object of the greatest interest.

Mr. Barnato does not seem to have lost his head. He spends his money freely and takes a pleasure in spending it. He is hand-in-glove with the Lord Mayor, and is now and then seen in company with some of the great swells. He lives in a palace, the Spencer House, a residence which Earl Spencer is not rich enough to occupy. He keeps a splendid establishment and gives his family and his friends everything that money can buy, but he seems to be personally a thorough good fellow.

MCKINLEY FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. McKinley is still the popular Republican candidate for President. He is the choice of the great majority of the party, but he has opponents who are not to be despised. Mr. McKinley is suspected of not being sound on the money question. He goes, many Republicans think, a certain distance in the right direction, but he does not go far enough.

Then, of course, Mr. McKinley will be opposed by the free silver men of his party, and by those who believe in a greater issue of paper money. We see the following analysis of the convention which meets in St. Louis on the 10th of June, in the San Francisco Call. It is as follows:

Total. The Call proceeds to say: "McKinley, to gain a majority, must carry seventy-six of the contested seats, or all but six. As four-fifths of these contests are made up on McKinley bolts from the majority action of regular State and District conventions, he cannot possibly find in these contests enough delegates to give him a majority, nor does he stand any fair chance to gain them elsewhere.

ABOUT CUBA.

The rebellion in Cuba is at the present moment almost as far from being stamped out as ever it was. We hear nearly every day of victories being won by both the Spanish and the rebels, but none of them are decisive. Very little of the news from Cuba is to be relied upon. That which reaches us by telegraph has passed under the eye of the Government censor, and is consequently toned to suit the interests of the rulers of the country.

It is to be observed that the rebels are not yet recognized by the United States as belligerents. This, when the fierce resolutions of Congress are called to mind, must appear strange. The President has treated these resolutions with undisguised contempt. They are with him as if they had never been passed. If a sovereign of Great Britain had treated the resolutions of the House of Commons and the House of Lords in the same contemptuous way the country, from one end to the other, would be in a ferment.

A HERETIC.

We live in an age of bold scepticism and of outspoken heresy. There are multitudes of both men and women in these days who have no respect for the wisdom of their ancestors and who are not either afraid or ashamed to speak in contemptuous terms of their most cherished institutions. An English author, we blush to say it, has been so lost to all that is proper and decent as to write disrespectfully of the TUB—the tub, which is one of the most cherished of British institutions, and, in the opinion of many sturdy Britons, the cause, and hardly the indirect cause, of Britain's greatness.

"The whole theory of the cold bath," he says, "is wrong. It attacks the vitality of the body at the very outset. It drives the blood from the surface and concentrates it unnaturally on the interior and produces for the time being a tremendous pressure. The whole effect of the shock is positive injury. The people whose systems are strong enough to react from the shock may think they are benefited, but they have been simply strong enough to recover. No healthy person, much less a sickly one, should ever put cold water on his body."

A TRUE ESTIMATE.

The Canadian correspondent of the London Times has formed a correct estimate of the character and capacity of Sir Charles Tupper. He says: "There can be no doubt that Sir Charles Tupper with his long experience of Canadian politics and his intimate knowledge of the principles and prejudices of the Canadian public, is a stronger fighting leader than any other Conservative politician available for the post. He has conducted many a campaign at Sir John Macdonald's side. He performed prodigies of political valor in the election of 1891, and there is, perhaps, no man on the political arena of the Dominion who is better qualified to conduct the Conservative battle to a successful issue."

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

The Liberals have hitherto treated the idea of preferential trade between Great Britain and her colonies with ridicule. They say that it is only entertained by a few amiable enthusiasts in the colonies and by a very small number of political cranks and impracticable zealots in Great Britain. Preferential trade, they say, cannot become a question of practical politics either in Great Britain or the colonies. It is opposed to the principles of free trade to which the British as a people are wedded, and until it finds favor in the eyes of the statesmen and the electors of Great Britain it is the merest folly to make it a question of colonial politics.

This representation of the case of preferential trade is only half the truth, if it is even that. What its opponents in the colonies suppress is of the utmost importance. It is quite true that when it was first mooted it was laughed at by the ardent free traders of Great Britain, but the opponents of the new system do not tell those whom they address that its advocates have now gained for themselves an attentive and respectful hearing from the British public and in the British House of Commons. They try to conceal from the public that a large number of men, influential both on account of their intellectual ability and the positions they occupy in public and in social life, have become converts to the preferential trade idea, and are zealous in recommending it to all who are within the range of their influence.

"Now, sir, I do not intend to follow these subjects much further; but there is a question to which I had the honor of calling the attention of your commercial men immediately after becoming Secretary of State—and that is the question of preferential trade. (Cheers.) I showed you on that occasion why I believed preferential trade was making rapid progress in Great Britain, and how it was capable of bringing even greater blessings and advantages than have flowed from the National Policy, of which I have been speaking."

Why does Mr. McKinley speak? Why does he not dispel the cloud of doubt that hangs over his candidacy? One sentence from him would sweep away all mystery. The business men of the United States have no personal antagonism toward him. What they insist upon is a guarantee that the next President, if the necessity for it arises, will use the veto power which the constitution gives him to defend the public credit and keep each dollar as good as gold. Every Republican president has been an aggressive and outspoken sound money man. The people have known exactly where each of them stood before he was nominated. McKinley is the first candidate who has tried to gain the presidency through the policy of evasion and silence. His record in the past can be read either way. It is not conclusive either for silver or for gold.

Why has not some Liberal newspaper the honesty and the independence to address Mr. Laurier in this strain? Most of them must not doubt be annoyed and ashamed to be obliged to screen his inconsistencies and to follow him in all his turnings and twistings. The Grit anti-coercionist must now feel many qualms when he acknowledges Mr. Laurier to be his leader, and the Liberal free-trader must feel like using very strong language when he reads Mr. Laurier's recent utterances on the trade question. On both these questions he must, if he is honest, find himself in direct opposition to his leader.

THE POTLACH.

TO THE EDITOR:—As an Indian who loves fair play and justice, I feel it my duty to place before the public, through the columns of your widely circulated paper, a few words on the question of the potlach; and who is as capable of judging the custom or thoroughly understanding its features, good and bad, as Indian who looks at it from the inside. In the first place, writers argue that the government has no power to interfere with the ancestral rights of the Indian. That may be true so far as those rights and habits are innocent and harmless, but further than that it is not true. These writers do not know that the principle of the potlach is unjust to many of our own race, and, at that, the very portion which is trying to adopt the customs of the white man, and respect our Queen and Government.

"What would these men think of a custom that deprived city aldermen of their seat of office, power and influence because they would not profess themselves of a certain sect, or of a custom that would unseat and forever bar out an influential member of government because he does not believe a certain creed, and yet this outrage we, who try to benefit by the civilization of the white man, are forced to bear as long as the potlach exists. I might be the highest and most respected chief of this river, or this coast, and yet all my influence and honor, as dear to me as the birthright of any nobleman, be snatched from me by the bribes of a potlach or series of potlaches. In the same way might go the hereditary

title to my hunting and fishing grounds and my name, of which I am justly and pardonably proud, simply because I wish to live in civilization and law-abiding citizenship. Why, I ask, in the name of justice and British fair-play, should such a practice be tolerated, not to say defended, and how long shall we suffer this injustice?

It does not require any argument to show the immense advantage which preferential trade would be to the Dominion of Canada. If Canada had what might appear a very small advantage over the foreigner in the British market the benefit to Canadian farmers, fishermen and lumbermen would be incalculable. It is a benefit well worth working for.

SILENT AND EVASIVE.

We noticed yesterday the position which Mr. McKinley occupies on the money question. His policy on that very important matter of public concern is not unlike that of Mr. Laurier in this Dominion with respect to both the trade question and the school question. He has as far as possible avoided making frank and definite declarations. One has painfully to search for his meaning in heaps of evasive phrases and rhetorical tropes and figures. When it is found it is generally so poor and useless that one wonders why it is hidden away so laboriously and artfully. Something like the same complaint is made of Mr. McKinley's speeches on the money question. Harper's Weekly represents him as a juggler who is trying to keep in the air at the same time the gold ball, the silver valise, the protection umbrella and the populist butterfly; but Harper's Weekly is not friendly to Mr. McKinley. The New York Commercial Advertiser, however, is Republican in politics, and it is an out-and-out sound money advocate.

Our personal safety is also bound up in this question. That of your paper know that at different times gunboats and forces have been called at the government expense to suppress the riots of the potlach. The danger is not covered until the evil is prohibited by the merest oversight on the part of the potlach, where giving priority according to the grade of chieftainship is almost sure to cause a tribal feud.

In conclusion I beg to ask—How in the name of common sense are we to save our race as long as the potlach exists? Only in civilized villages where we imitate the habits of the white man are there any signs of permanency. Only about the modern homes where matrimony and motherhood are respected do we see happy, healthy children sporting in the streets—the hope and joy of the Indian. In the interests of five hundred Christianized Indians, sixty per cent., at least, of the population on this river; in the name of justice to those of us who try to advance; in the name of fair play to those of us who are robbed of their birthright, lands and hunting grounds, and in the name of mercy and hope for a race still striving for existence, I ask that every lover of humanity not only leave the law as it is, but use all their power and influence to enforce it.

AN ENORMOUS STRIKE.

LONDON, May 28.—There is an enormous strike here in the building trades, and 2,000 men are marching out of work today. They include bricklayers, plumbers, fitters, smiths, carpenters, joiners, painters, plasterers and laborers. The masters say that they are acting so as to prevent constant petty strikes. The men say the masters are trying to cripple the union and to lower wages by a gradual process of strangulation. The direct cause of the present trouble is the demand for a very small increase of wages, but at the bottom of it is a source of dispute between the masters and the employees.

A Possible Victoria Pastor.

WINNIPEG, May 28.—It was stated today that, all probability, Rev. G. R. Turk, at the conclusion of his pastorate in Grace church here, will go to the Metropolitan Methodist church, Victoria, B. C.

AWARDED Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

title to my hunting and fishing grounds and my name, of which I am justly and pardonably proud, simply because I wish to live in civilization and law-abiding citizenship. Why, I ask, in the name of justice and British fair-play, should such a practice be tolerated, not to say defended, and how long shall we suffer this injustice?

The writers, who have defended the potlach, will see that an act of charity, so to speak, seems to them an act of charity, for it is charitable only in appearance, in reality, it is a bribe. The Indian is paid so many blankets or guns simply to shut his mouth against the wrongs that are perpetrated by the usurper and not by any means as an act of charity. We have no word for charity or benevolence in our language; these ideas come from the whites. If the ideas of dollars were really given away to needy Indians, with the idea only of helping them, who would not applaud it, but who dare applaud bribery?

Then, too, we must think that keeps the poor from starving. Thus has been presented by depositions from our river, but such representations are utterly false and untrue. The potlacher is not necessarily an accreted hundreds of dollars' worth of goods, but at the same time he runs into debt to his friends, to the neighboring stores, and that for years, while why rub away? The Indian would stake life itself on this attempt, and all sense of morality too often vanishes before it. He does not give goods to produce an event of failure to do this they are simply dropped, and, if a chief, subjected to public ridicule, to avoid which the old chief would sacrifice even a rich family. If unable to raise the money, it only remains for a younger, thrifless, and often meaner man, by bribery to take his place.

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THIRTY-NINE NEWS OF THE... E. King Dodds V... ally Received... Fruit Pests in Ta... Mining in Ta... (Special to the... VANCOUVER, June... VANCOUVER fruit... warned by the gover... not to sell any of the... Tasmania apples, as... in large quantities... The inland revenue... port of Vancouver was... \$138,000; duties, \$35,7... Great sympathy is... of their prospective... Canada now controllin... ket in England. Th... was discussed at leng... was made that Vanc... the Dominion govern... built the C.P.R. despi... opposition to the enter... VANCOUVER, June 2... is visiting some bench... creek that he has... V. Straube's gru... \$300 worth of goods st... cut the panels out of... of the shop and succe... heavy swag away... veirs razors, compas... Geo. H. Cowan, the... diolate, held a good... ville last night. He... by the electors in... were no opposition... that the aim of the... was to make Canada... viewing the national... plished by the Con... concluded by referenc... school question. Dur... his speech Mr. Cowan... ination had been ent... Tupper and Hugh Joh... Cowan also held a... Pleasant to-night. Th... his speech in Cow... speech in which he... of the Conservative p... Johann Wulfsberg... England. Mr. Wulfs... the newspapers that... organizing a company... talists who had one... the bank ready for inv... ish Columbia. Two... the mining districts... company, looking at a... while another is on hi... England. Mr. Wul...

The O... The N... The old way... Had to pass the... hands before re... and the cot... each middle-m... The new wa... to a very large... from the factory... has only to pa... We carry a... House Furnish... and sell on a ve... never unders... to have more c... anteing to gi... or to refund th... We sell nic... Blankets... Spool Cotton, 2... reels, at 30c... Cotton, 35 in... value, at 10c... Table Linens... Towels, etc... Get prices on... Write us... samples, and... thing you may... better still, gi... town. The Wes... J. HUTCHINGS