

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1892.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

A few days ago in announcing that a pardon had been granted to the Rev. Father Chirouse we ventured to make some comments and suggestions with respect to the general system of dealing with Indians in Canada. The importance of the subject, and the large and fruitful field offered for the hopeful cultivation of a few new principles, which would, if successfully carried out, be productive of immense benefits to the natives, may possibly be an excuse for returning to the matter. Let us be misunderstood, we may state that we did not, nor do we intend to reflect in any way upon the administration of Indian affairs here or indeed in the Dominion, for we believe that, generally speaking, the officers of the department have done their best from time to time to carry out the instructions incident to the application of the Indian Act. We stated, however, that this act, and, as a consequence, the necessity of Indian agencies, Indian Councils, the massing of Indians on large reservations on which they are only temporary occupants, with a theoretical ownership, the gift system, etc., etc., were all calculated to prolong their isolated and unsatisfactory social condition, in which they receive from the treatment meted out to them, as Indians, but not that which is due them as British subjects.

It is with the system generally that we propose to deal, and which we think can be discussed with profit to all concerned, and especially to the Indians, whose improvement, welfare and happiness we seek. It is customary with many to refer in terms of contemptuous contrast, to the condition and treatment of Indians in the United States. But while thousands of dollars are voted by perhaps the most liberal-minded and humane people in the world, to improve the Indians, these funds are often doubtless squandered and diverted into improper channels by corrupt officials. Nevertheless, the system generally has been to blame for this, and it is only lately that the most progressive and intelligent minds in the Union have been occupied with the best mode of banishing the evil, and placing the Indian in a far better and more improved condition than he now has been heretofore. Indeed, we may now well copy the arrangements of many of their excellent training schools established in late years, with all the requisites for imparting first-class industrial education, are designed for fitting their graduates to take their place among the best artisans and industrial workers in the country. Following these wise and beneficial efforts, comes the splendid Act of Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, which provides for the solution of the Indian question by making the aboriginal native a fully enfranchised citizen. It contemplates educating and fitting him "to act well his part" and then it delivers him as an efficient mechanic, farmer, artisan or laborer, free with all the rights and responsibilities of a white citizen, to the state in which he is to reside, and take his place as an ordinary member of the community. It provides as rapidly as possible for the important individual allotment of lands in lieu of the system which prevails in this country, as well as in the United States, of keeping Indians collectively on large reservations, where they are maintained, as a consequence, in a comparative state of degradation by the general and practical, and the outcome of this scheme is, that at a comparatively early day, the existing system of reservations and Indian agencies "will be lessened, changed and modified, that it will cease and become obliterated." The Dawes Act is referred to by those whom experience qualifies to speak as the "Red man's Charter of Liberty, and is to him what Lincoln's proclamation of liberty was to the black man." As one effect, reference is made to the Sioux Indians, and to the fact that within the last three or four years about four thousand have been allotted to good farms, and these have passed out of their former inferior status to the large and more dignified one of independent citizenship. At present, over five thousand pupils are undergoing the necessary training at the different high class industrial schools, while six or seven thousand more are being prepared at the usual Government boarding schools. It is not intended that any of the trained pupils should return to the condemned social life on the reserve to relapse into their former condition, but they will be absorbed into white communities, furnished with separate lands or introduced into various industrial centres. Surely this is a great work, affording unlimited scope to the hearty, intelligent and humane efforts of those who have official supervision over our own Indians. What a change it would be to the usual humdrum and fatiguing routine of regarding Indians "as children," of paying periodical visits to the reserves to hold the usual loyalty pow-wows, to tell them of the strength of the Queen's arm, to exhort obedience to the act which treats them as a separate people, and to essay the always difficult task of advising them to cultivate lands to which they have no personal rights, and on this account often decided aversion.

The first effect of education is seen in the desire of the Indian to separate himself from the rancherie, but under the Indian Act there is no provision for this beyond the allotment ticket principle, which does not permit the land to be alienated from the claims of the whole band—held in trust by the Government. Is there a white man with a scintilla of respect and ambition who would accept a similar gift, or for one moment, consent to be treated in such a way?

Should we offer to others what is not good or fit for ourselves? If we make a boon of this kind compulsory by a special act, can we expect that under such regulations human beings are to become enlightened, progressive or useful citizens?

We congratulate the Government upon their first attempt to educate Indians on the industrial plan, which we know from good authority to have been the result of long years of urging. But more schools should, as rapidly as circumstances permit, be established. Religious bodies should take this method of educating Indians by uniting the spiritual with the practical, and requesting the Government to aid them. One good industrial boarding school which separates the child from the community of the band, and fits him to take his place among civilized men, relieving the Government of the further responsibilities of his wardship, does much more good, and confers infinitely greater hopes of happiness in independence than a hundred day schools with untrained tutors, their sequence of councils or vain attempts to give lasting instruction among the alluring and evil surroundings of camp life. It is very essential to have different lines of work taught in such places. Practical instruction in scientific dairy, stock, fruit or general farming, the various mechanical trades, fish canning or a knowledge of best utilizing our diverse products of sea, of mines and other resources most applicable, individually, or in the district where the training school is located, should be particularly provided for. An Act by which the educated Indian would be enfranchised, furnished with a separate land holding, or by which he would be insured an opportunity to use his acquired skill and intelligence, is the policy we think should follow—a policy, no doubt, fraught with difficulty, but nevertheless less in our opinion feasible. So far as the Sanguine reserve is concerned, to what a noble use could it be applied? A sale of it at present valuation would afford a munificent endowment for a first class industrial training school, in which every child belonging to the band primarily would obtain the best care and the highest educational and industrial culture. It would furnish means for giving every graduate and every young man fitted for the responsibility a separate land holding and withal leave sufficient to provide liberally for the maintenance of the old people, whose existence under present circumstances is limited, and exceedingly wretched. If a separate act for such a change be necessary let it be passed; that the absorption of this reserve in the manner indicated, or for that matter, of any other, similarly placed would be a great benefit to all, is, we take it, beyond successful contradiction.

A MONTREAL GRIEVANCE.

The English-speaking electors of Montreal are complaining bitterly that they are not, under the new Redistribution Act, fairly represented in the House of Commons. They have only two representatives in that body, while they, they maintain, by their numbers, their intelligence and their wealth, entitled to at least three. The English-speaking wards of the city, the Star contends, have a population of 100,000. These wards could be formed into three constituencies, having each many more than average electoral district populations. The Star shows that there are in Quebec, five constituencies whose aggregate population does not amount to 58,000. Our contemporary cannot see why this small number of French-speaking inhabitants of the province should be represented in Parliament by five members, while the 100,000 of the English-speaking wards of Montreal should be represented by only two members. The case, as the Star puts it, is a very strong one, and there are indications that, in this matter, it speaks for a large proportion of the city and, indeed, the whole English-speaking population of the Province.

The advocates of the Redistribution Act, on the other hand, say that to give the English-speaking part of the population of Montreal what they want would be very difficult. In the first place, as the representation of the whole province of Quebec, in the Dominion Commons, is, by the Constitution, limited to sixty-five members, an extra member could not be given to Montreal without taking one from some other part of the province. It would not do to take one of the members from the Eastern Townships which are, on the basis of population, rather over-represented in Parliament, for that would be depriving the English speaking population of one representative. To deprive a French Canadian county of a member, in order to accommodate the English speaking electors of Montreal, would be a proceeding of great difficulty, and likely to be followed by unpleasant results. Besides, the Gazette shows that the English speaking population of the province is already fully represented in the popular branch of the Dominion Legislature. According to the last census, the English-speaking inhabitants of the province numbered 292,189, which, roughly speaking, is one-fifth of the whole population. This number entitles them to thirteen representatives in the House of Commons. This is just one less than the number of seats now held by the English-speaking minority. Under the old election law there were four sure seats for English-speaking members, and the districts returning these four members have not been disturbed by the new Redistribution Act.

This reasoning does not satisfy the Star and those for whom the Star speaks. This is the concluding paragraph of a pretty stiff article on the subject of Montreal's representation in the House of the 4th instant: "English-speaking Montrealers have a right to three members. Parliament can grant this right if it pleases. It will please, would accept a similar gift, or for one moment, consent to be treated in such a way?"

THE NEW REGULATIONS.

The Government is acting with judicious energy in the matter of the smallpox vaccination. Regulations have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, which will put it out of the power of selfish, greedy or ignorant citizens to impede the work of stamping out the disease. Those regulations empower the Corporations of the cities to appoint Health Officers and policemen to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases. They give authority to the Local Boards of Health with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor to take possession of any land or any unoccupied building when it is required for purposes connected with the preservation of the public health. Recent events have shown that such a regulation is absolutely necessary.

As soon as it was seen that the Corporation of this city was wholly unable to deal with the emergency, the Government came to its aid and gave it the powers it needed to stamp out the smallpox. We trust that the city authorities will go to work with a will and make an intelligent use of the new regulations. They cannot be too prompt or too stringent in their enforcement. What the city needs is the resolute exercise of authority in preserving the public health. There should be no half-measures, no shirking responsibility, no leniency in any one's favor. The citizens, one and all, should back up the authorities manfully, and intelligently aid them in all their efforts to restore the health of the city to its normal condition. We have been grieved and disappointed to see in men from whom better things might be expected, a disposition to oppose the authorities in their efforts to provide means for checking the spread of the smallpox. We trust we have seen the last of this. It is every citizen's interest, and his duty as well, to do what he can to aid the health authorities. The Government has done its duty in the matter. It is now for the citizens to do theirs.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We earnestly hope that the spirit of this city will not fail to use the means that are known to be efficacious in checking the smallpox. The first of these is vaccination. Let every one, man, woman and child, get vaccinated. The responsibility of neglecting this duty is very great. The operation is a simple one and not at all dangerous. Neglecting it may be followed by the most serious consequences. Life-long regret and self-reproach is too heavy a price to pay for refusing to comply with so reasonable a requirement, and neglecting so necessary a precaution. Isolation should be strict. It cannot be perfect, unless those who have the disease, and their relatives and friends carefully comply with the regulations of the health authorities. There should be no attempt to evade these regulations. Let there be no secret or underground communication with the houses that are quarantined. Every one should make it a matter of duty not to do anything at all calculated to spread the disease or to countenance a breach of the regulations by any one else. The hearty and willing co-operation of the citizens is absolutely necessary to keep the disease from spreading.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

It has been suggested that a Commission to enquire into the cause of the present outbreak of smallpox be demanded. The idea is a good one. The citizens of Victoria want to know the truth about the matter. They believe that an investigation properly conducted would bring out some truths which it is necessary for the people to know. It is to be hoped that all the facts connected with the violation will be made public and that the blame, if there is any, will be placed on the right shoulders. Besides, unless it is known how the smallpox was brought here and how it was allowed to spread, it will be impossible to guard against a similar outbreak in the future. Let us have a Commission of enquiry, by all means.

THE LATE PREMIER.

The editor of this paper received by Thursday evening's English mail a letter from the Hon. John Robson. It was dictated in a cheerful spirit and contained the following passage: "This little loan bill of ours has evoked a wonderful amount of interest here, and the Government have behaved splendidly. As you will see the Bill passed through all its stages without much delay." The letter was dated June 24. The same mail brought us a number of newspaper clippings from the leading papers of Great Britain, metropolitan and provincial, which were announcements of the Hon. Mr. Robson's arrival, reports of the debate on the loan bill in the House of Commons, and detailed descriptions of the Crofters' scheme. The amount of space which the great English and Scotch newspapers devoted to Mr. Robson's mission to Great Britain was really surprising. One or two of the notices will be seen in another column.

OUR MAINLAND NEIGHBORS.

The man who rejoices in the calamities of his neighbors is never very highly esteemed. And he does not deserve to be. His nature is narrow, mean, malicious and altogether unlovely. To judge by the utterances of their newspapers Victoria, in this her day of affliction, has no reason to feel grateful to her sister cities on the Mainland. There is an undertone of rejoicing in almost every thing that appears in them about the "smallpox in Victoria." It was a French cynic, we think, who said that there is

something not unpleasant to us in the misfortunes of our neighbors. But whatever pleasure he may feel in contemplating the sufferings and the losses of his neighbors the Frenchman, cynic though he may be, would be the last man in the world to show by any sign that the spectacle gave him pleasure.

But our Vancouver and New Westminster neighbors are wholly devoid of the Frenchman's tact. They are pleased to see Victoria afflicted, and they take very little pains to conceal their joy. They exaggerate the reports they hear; they reproach Victorians as if they brought the visitation on themselves, and they do their best to deter those who show an inclination to come to this city from paying it a visit. They evidently see that they have Victoria at a disadvantage, and are bound to make the most of their position. The spirit they evince is not pleasant to contemplate, and is not calculated to give those who witness its manifestations a very high opinion of either the heads or the hearts of the leaders of public opinion in the two cities.

They must, however, stop after their kind. It is impossible for us to change their natures. We cannot give them good taste, good sense and good feeling, for they are showing themselves lamentably deficient in all these neighborly qualities. There is, however, a satisfaction in letting them know that we are not insensible to their treatment of Victoria in this unhappy crisis. We do not see that there is any thing to be gained by recriminating, though the temptation to do so is very great.

We sincerely hope that the spirit exhibited by the Vancouver and New Westminster newspapers and newsmongers is not the prevalent one in these two cities. We do trust that there are some of their inhabitants who are not a little of kindly feeling, and who are not incapable of sympathy with those who are overtaken by misfortune. We would be very sorry to think that the whole population of the two cities is as cold, as small-minded, and as malignant as their newspapers and some of their public men have shown themselves to be. There is surely some of the milk of human kindness left in the two cities.

Since the above was written we find that Vancouver's harsh words have been succeeded by harsher acts. We see that the Board of Health of the city of Vancouver has declared a strict quarantine against Victoria and that in this it is operating with Seattle, New Westminster and Nanaimo. This is interpreted by some to mean a decree of complete non-intercourse. If our neighbors intend this they will find that they have gone a great deal too far. All that the Vancouver Board of Health can do in the premises is to put the quarantine regulations of the Dominion in force against vessels entering the port from Victoria. If those vessels are found to be free from disease, passengers and freight can be landed, whatever the Board of Health may say to the contrary. The intention of our neighbors to do all the harm they can to Victoria is very plain, but the execution is slightly defective.

There is a humorous side to this Vancouver scare. Every one knows that that city is by no means free from smallpox. If the whole truth were known, we would not be at all surprised to learn that there are quite as many smallpox cases in Vancouver and in New Westminster as there are in Victoria. Our Vancouver neighbors are like the lady in the play, protesting a good deal too much. The smallpox was among them before it was in Victoria. There is, in fact, very strong evidence that the worst cases in our hospitals can trace their origin either directly or indirectly, to Vancouver. Vancouver is not the sweetly pure city it would have the world believe it to be. We do not find fault with the mainland cities for taking all reasonable precautions to prevent the spread of the smallpox, but it does look a little absurd to see its newspapers and its Board of Health declaring non-intercourse with Victoria on account of the smallpox, while there are still many cases within its bounds.

LEFT-HANDED BOYS.

The Hamilton Spectator has a word to say on behalf of the left-handed boys. We are glad to see this, for we know from painful experience that they have, or rather used to have, a hard time of it both at home and at school. Their left-handedness was treated as if it were a crime, and they were continually scolded and sometimes flogged for instinctively using their left hands when their mothers and teachers thought they ought to use their right. This often made the poor left-handed fellow's life a burden to him. He could not see why he was to blame for being left-handed, and he knew that the impulse to use his left hand on occasions when all properly constituted persons used their right was irresistible. It required some thoughts and a strong effort of the will to enable him to use his right hand, and then he felt awkward and uncomfortable; but his left hand was always handy, and he was continually using it before he had time to think that it was the wrong hand. To be ridiculed and reprimanded and slapped for doing what he really could not help doing, seemed to him a great injustice, and made him feel as if a mistake had been made in putting him together. Respecting the treatment of left-handed boys in school, the Spectator says:

"The boy whose Maker, for some wise purpose, caused him to use his left hand with greater ease than his right, leads an unhappy life in the school. Some of the teachers do not seem to understand that the boy can be left-handed without being criminal, and the poor fellow is punished accordingly. Why should this be? Is it superstition on the part of the teachers? Do they think there is something uncleanly about using the left hand in preference to the right? Or is it a rule of the Board of

Education or of the Education Department that no public school pupil shall be left-handed? If it be superstition the superstitious teachers ought to be relieved from their duty, and if it be a rule of the Education Department it should be a rule of the Education Department, and not of the teachers themselves. Why should not a boy write with his left hand or make marks on a slate with his left hand if he finds it more convenient for him to use that hand than the other? Why should an unfortunate boy be scolded and boxed and pummeled and rapped over the knuckles for using the hand the good Lord taught him to use?"

There is sound, common sense in this. What the teacher should do is, not to laugh at the boy or punish him for being left-handed, but, while letting him use his left hand as his instinct impelled, to teach him to use his right hand. So far from punishing a boy for having a compulsion to use his left hand which he finds it most difficult to resist, he should teach all boys to use their left hands as well as their right. It is most convenient for men in many occupations to be ambidextrous. But there are many teachers who are such slaves to systems and forms and fashions that they cannot be convinced that anything can be done right if it is not done strictly according to rule and regulation. It is these martinet and pedagogue who ill-treat, and tyrannize over the left-handed boy.

THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.

The Canadian Gazette has a high opinion of the British representatives on the Behring Sea Arbitration Commission. It evidently thinks that Lord Hannan and Sir John Thompson will do all that can be done to effect a satisfactory settlement of an irritating and long-standing dispute. It says:

The personnel of the British side of the Commission is well calculated to give general satisfaction in Canada, and we note that, so far as British journalists have been able to spare a moment's thought for the subject in the midst of their electoral disputings, they have spoken of the appointments with unqualified approval. Lord Hannan won for himself general respect by his conduct of the most trying duty that could well fall to any judge, of presiding over the Parnell Commission. He will, we are glad to think, find the atmosphere of the Behring Sea Commission Committee a more congenial one, and he will, we believe, have little difficulty, with the aid of his colleagues and the British agent and counsel, in arriving at a just judgment regarding the dispute. Sir John Thompson is well known to all friends of Canada as an astute statesman, and his legal training and intimate knowledge of the facts of the case fit him in a peculiar sense to adjudicate on the issues involved. The Sir John Thompson won the confidence of the majority of the Canadian people has been shown within the last few days by the presentation made to him at Ottawa by all the Ministerialists of the most glowing testimonials.

The Gazette is right. The people of Canada have perfect confidence in Sir John Thompson. They know him to be an able jurist and that he is well acquainted with all the facts connected with the Behring Sea question, and they also know that he will not, if he can help it, permit injustice to be done to Canada. As a British Commissioner on the Board of Arbitration, there is, as far as we know, but one opinion of Sir John Thompson among Canadians of all parties.

THE MANITOBA ELECTION.

The Manitoba general election takes place on the 23rd of the present month. The election campaign in that province is, therefore, in full blast. It is very bitter, but at this distance it appears as if the Opposition were playing what they know to be a losing game. The contest is evidently a most unequal one. The Government was strong in the Legislature, and the indications are that it is quite as strong in the country. The issue, at the beginning, was the school question, but the Opposition avoids that issue, and tries to convict the Government of dishonesty and incapacity. It would, we think, have been wiser to have gone to the country on the school issue. The question is before the people. It is, in fact, never for a moment lost sight of by either party, and if the Opposition had stuck to its guns it would, in our opinion, be as successful as it will be while pursuing its present policy, and it would have gained credit for courage and consistency. As it is it will be defeated, and its members will lose the confidence of those who at the commencement trusted them to stand up for a principle which they regard as of the first importance. It has been reported that Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, son of the late Premier of the Dominion, has been asked to take the leadership of the Opposition at the eleventh hour. We do not believe that the report is true, and are quite sure that Mr. Macdonald is too sensible to take such a position under such circumstances. He knows what the late lamented President Lincoln said about swapping horses while crossing a stream.

ONE OF THE LIES.

The meanest, stupidest and most malicious lie published about "the smallpox in Victoria," appeared in the Vancouver Courier, of Monday last. Here it is:

"Nearly every newspaper reader in the Province will remember the British Columbia Sugar Refining Company's advertisement appearing in the World, last September, in which the warning was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, the source of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Pura Nang, which before the outbreak was given against the