The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1894.

THE BRIBERY CHARGE.

We see that the Opposition in order to account for their want of success at the polls have raised the cry of "bribery." The constituencies, they allege, have been bribed, not with cash on the nail, but with promises of roads, bridges, trails, schoolhouses and other public works. The Government bribes them with their own money. This accusation has become stale, but that fact does not prevent the Opposition prefer firing it whenever they address the people through the press or from the platform. As it is the duty of the Government in this Province to do much that in the older Provinces is done by municipalities, it is a charge very easily made. The roads, bridges, trails, schoolhouses and many other public works are built, made and maintained by the Government of the Province. A very considerable part of the revenue is appropiated by the Legislature for the construction and maintenance of public works of one kind and another. Naturally every district is desirous to get as large an appropiation as it can for these purposes and it is just as natural that there should be a good deal of jealousy about the matter. If one district gets more money than a neighboring district thinks it ought to have, no one need be surprised to hear the small politicians of the locality that believes itself to be slighted complain that the former district was favored with a political intent—that its inhabitants were bribed with their own money. For instance it was the fashion in the District of Westminster to complain that the Government in the matter of public works favored the Island at the expense of the Mainland; that the principal part of the revenue was spent among the Government's supporters on the Island, while its opponents on the Mainland were neglected. So confirmed had this conviction become that when the Leader of the Government proved to a Mainland audience that the inhabitants of the Mainland received *pro rata* considerably more for public works than the inhabitants of the Island, the Mainlanders were greatly surprised. They could hardly believe that their own calculations, made from figures taken from the public accounts, were correct. They had always believed that the Island had been getting the cream of everything, and it was very difficult for figures, whose accuracy could not be questioned, to convince them to the contrary. Mr. Davie showed that not only did the Mainland get more in proportion to its population than the Island but that it received more than its contribution to the revenue, according to the rules of arithmetic, warranted. Though their reason must have been convinced that they had been doing the Government an injustice, there is good ground for believing that the old prejudice was not uprooted. The Opposition press had been so long dinning into their ears that the Government had been bribing the people with their own money, and that people in this case meant Islanders, that they could not get it into their heads that if the population of any part of the Province had been bribed, it must have been the dwellers on the Mainland.

But the truth was that there had been no bribery about the matter.

The money had been distributed according to the needs of the different sections, and in great part on the representation of the inhabitants of the various localities. The Mainland being the larger area and needing the greater number of improvements, naturally and properly obtained proportionately the larger share. No one on the Island complained of this. And not a word would have been said about it had it not been that an attempt was made to form a Mainland party on the ground that the inhabitants of that section of the Province were not fairly treated by the Government.

The impartial reader sees that owing to the peculiar circumstances of the Province it is exceedingly easy to raise the cry that the inhabitants of certain sections of it were being bribed with their own money. He will also see that the representative of the people when giving an account of his stewardship must necessarily speak of the way he attended to the wants of the district with respect to public works. He will also see how easily an ingenious and unprincipled opponent could distort anything he could possibly say on the subject, and make it appear that he was boasting of his success in obtaining bribes for them. In the same way the candidate for legislative honors could not speak of the way he proposed to perform this part of his duty without laying himself open to the charge of attempting to bribe the electors with their own money. But there was no thought of bribery on either side. It is the business of the Legislature to aid in the development of the country, and each of its members is expected to do his best to see that the district which he represents is not neglected in the distribution of the appropriations for public works. The Government in doing this work, like every other large business concern, may now and then make a mistake, but we do not believe that it ever intentionally misappropriates a single dollar of the people's money. Every work undertaken is needed. The greater number of them are asked for again and again by the inhabitants of the various districts through their representatives, and they are asked for because they are badly needed. It is the easiest thing in the world to say that a road or a bridge or a schoolhouse is a bribe to a settlement or a district, but if it is required and the Government has the money to build it, it is its duty to make an appropriation for it without giving a thought as to what its enemies may say about the matter, and it is the duty of the representative to see to it that the Government does not overlook the pressing want of that part of his constituency. If the Government and the representative get credit for doing their duty, it is a credit honorably earned. But the worst of it is, it often happens that neither gets the least credit. A jealous locality exclaims against the Government for showing favoritism and a carping Opposition organ declares that the district accommodated has been bribed.

THE POSTMASTER-POLITICIAN.

It seems that Postmaster Brown's retirement from politics has been more apparent than real. We find that he bobs up in the political current every now and then, but not serenely by any means. The last time he appeared above the surface was at the meeting held to celebrate the return of Mr. Kennedy, who, by the way, narrowly escaped defeat. Mr. Brown, in a speech which he made on that auspicious occasion, commented feelingly on the smallness of Mr. Kennedy's majority, consoling himself and his hearers, we presume, with the old saying that "a miss is as good as a mile." His consolations were not all, however, as sensible or as innocent as this. He is reported as saying, "Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to congratulate you on your victory, though I am astonished at the smallness of the majority. We did not win very much (which is not very complimentary to Mr. Kennedy), but for every $100 it cost us to win the fight it cost the other side $2,000 to lose." Mr. Brown, we believe, wishes to be considered a religious man. Now, the very first virtue in a God-fearing person is truthfulness. If Postmaster Brown were required to prove that the Government spent $2,000 in the city of Westminster election for every $100 spent by the Opposition we have a notion that he would be in as uncomfortable a position as the accusers of the Government were when they were called upon to make good their charges in the Nakusp and Slocan business. He would not be able to prove that there is the shadow of a foundation for the statement which he so confidently made in order to get a cheer from the excited crowd. Not satisfied with making this direct charge he preferred, before he sat down, another equally malicious. After speaking of Nanaimo, which he and his fellow missionaries thought they had secured, he went on to say: "Apparently the Government have bought largely as they are trying to keep their places by every means." Here was another instance of bearing false witness against his neighbor in a speech of only a few short sentences. There is nothing to show that the Government have bought largely in Nanaimo or anywhere else. It may be that the perfectly gratutious charge of bribery was the only thing he could think of at the moment to account for the singular want of success of himself and his associates both in Nanaimo and New Westminster and his principles were not sufficiently strong to prevent his inventing a pretext which he could not possibly know to be true and which may be as false as it is malicious.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.

The seat filled by Mr. Punch is one of the few lost to the Government. Mr. Punch deserved a better fate. He served his constituents faithfully. He had the interests of those he represented always in his mind, and he never let an opportunity of advancing them slip. He was as unpretentious as he was zealous and industrious. He was not given to blowing his own trumpet. He was not in the habit of telling everyone he met how much he had done for New Westminster District, and he never boasted about what he intended to do. The consequence was that when he met the blatherskites of the Opposition he was at a disadvantage. They made a great deal out of nothing, but he was so diffident and so modest that he did not do justice to himself. But the electors of the Delta riding will find to their cost that a representative who says little, but does a great deal, is of far more service to a constituency than one who is always ready to talk, but when it comes to the pinch is not prepared to back up his words by his acts. Mr. Forster's course in the Nakusp & Slocan business will, we feel sure, be found to be characteristic of the man. In the House of Assembly, where he was not required to prove his words and to substantiate his statements, he was the boldest of the Government's accusers. He had the apparent pluck to say plainly and definitely what they only hinted at and suggested. But when the opportunity was afforded him of making good his charges before the Royal Commission he had neither the manliness nor the audacity even to attempt to prove his statements. This, when he fails to accomplish for his constitutents what they may reasonably expect from their representative, will be remembered against him. The electors of the Delta will be sure to find that there is a great deal of difference between a working member and a talking member. They will discover when it is too late that it was an act of both folly and ingratitude to dismiss an honest and faithful servant for an untried man.

THE LATEST TYRANT.

Despots of all kinds abominate a free press. They are intolerant of criticism. They hate to see their acts and their measures commented upon by able men who do not regard them with a friendly eye. They want to hear nothing but praise, and the only comment they wish to see made on themselves and their doings is the most fulsome flattery. President Debs is no exception to the tribe of tyrants. The press of Chicago has spoken of him and his movement in very plain English, and he has proclaimed a boycott against all the newspapers of the city except one, "which has long since lost all the character, business or circulation it ever had." This is what the St. Paul Pioneer Press says about Debs' boycott of the press of Chicago:

No wonder he wishes to boycott the newspapers; for they never performed a more valuable service to the cause of free institutions or to the laboring classes of this country than when they raised their united voice against the remorseless despotism of Dictator Debs. For it has been mainly in behalf of the laboring classes that they have exposed the senseless wickedness of this strike. It is in their behalf that they have deplored its pitiless cruelty as the most deplorable calamity which could have befallen them at this time. In all the denunciation of this mad proceeding by the newspapers they have been pleading, more than all other causes combined, the cause of labor. It is because it strikes down labor everywhere within the wide circle of its operations that they are moved with indignation against it; because it deprives many thousands of workingmen, without the pretext of any grievance to be redressed, of any indirect or ultimate benefit they are to derive from it, of the means of living; because it closes hundreds of factories, mills, offices, stores and business houses, and adds their thousands of employes whose discharge it compels to the tattered and starving armies of the unemployed; because it stops all the wheels of traffic which would enable the producers of the country to send their products to the market; because it forbids the farmer to sell his cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, butter, eggs, the produce of his fields or of his orchards; because it raises the cost of all necessaries of life to the poor; because it blights and paralyzes all industry and darkens and deepens the shadow which the industrial depression has thrown over every poor man's home.

WHAT THE PRINTERS SAY.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Considerable stress is laid here upon the resolutions regarding the present railway strike which have been adopted by the typographical unions of New York, No. 6, and of Chicago, No. 16. The former expressed their hearty sympathy with the Pullman strikers and the sympathetic strike of the American Railway Union, urged President Debs to stand firm until the Pullman company agrees to arbitrate, and demanded of the government to assume control of all railways as a means of preventing further strikes. The Chicago printers adopted an address to President Cleveland as follows:

"President of the United States, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, in special meeting assembled, appeals to you and your cabinet to cease upholding by federal arms the corporations, drunken to intolerance as they are with the wine of special privilege; that you prove yourself worthy to take rank in the hearts of the people with the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, and be the second chief executive of this republic to throw about the weak and oppressed the strong arm of that government which should be their guide and strength.

"The cause of liberty and patriotism is dying. The only hope of a free government, its working people, are having the chains of poverty forged stronger and stronger about them by the oligarchy of corporation slave drivers that has replaced the oligarchy of slave owners. We appealed to the ballot and won the victory. We have been robbed of the fruits of that victory by the servants we chose to represent us, they too, having become drunk with the wine of special privilege, drank from the golden goblets of the corporations. We appeal to you, as the head of that government which we would love to call our government and are determined to call our government. We appeal to you to point us to the one star of hope in the political firmament, that our government can be reclaimed to us from corporate rule without the arbitrament of the sword.

"We appeal to you to refuse longer to drink of the poisoned cup that is now being held to your lips; it is the cup of corporation greed, and makes rebels and tyrants of those who drink of its contents. We appeal to you not to let this government, created by the people and for the people, perish from the earth, and on its ashes seek to establish a government by corporations and for corporations.

"Yours respectfully,

"JAMES GRIFFIN,

"President C.T.U., No. 16."

The subject was discussed at length by the members and the attitude of newspapers that approved the position opposing arbitration in the Pullman difficulty after themselves benefiting by the adoption of that principle condemned, each and every member of the union being requested to wear a white ribbon during the continuance of the strike. A committee of three was appointed to act with like committees from other trades organizations, the committee to have power to give every aid and encouragement to the American Railway Union consistent with the existing laws and contracts of the typographical union. These delegates were also instructed to urge upon the consideration of the general conference of representatives of the trades organizations, the creation of a board of conference to be headed by the mayor of the city and to be composed of seven citizens, three members of the board of railway managers and five members of the labor organizations, the duty of such board being to make an earnest and energetic effort toward a peaceful settlement of the unfortunate and dangerous conditions that now confront the peace of the city and the welfare of the citizens and country generally. The sum of $1,000 was appropriated for the purposes of the strikers' relief committee and a formal declaration made that the position taken by the Pullman company against its former employes was a criminal conspiracy against the liberty of the people and that the members of the typographical union would not sit idly by while corporate power enslaved the toilers of the country.

HAMILTON, July 10.—J. W. Murton has been sworn in as sheriff of the county of Wentworth.

TORONTO, July 11.—William Tucker, butcher, 786 Yonge street, was found dead in the office of his shop by his assistant Ernest Alston, early this morning, suffocated by gas.

WINNIPEG, July 10. — There is little change in the Northern Pacific strike situation here. The men are still out but the regular passenger train to St. Paul left as usual, being the first train to depart since Friday.

PORT ARTHUR, July 10.—Mr. Conmee may be declared elected in West Algoma owing to illegal returns.

PETERBORO, July 11.—Thomas W. Tebb, chief clerk in the post office here, was arrested on a charge of stealing money from letters. Tebb was caught by means of decoy letters, and confessed to having stolen about $300 in all. He was subsequently tried by the police magistrate and sentenced to three years in the Kingston penitentiary.

Ayer's Pills possess the curative virtues of the best known medicinal plants. These pills are scientifically prepared, are easy to take, and safe for young or old. They are invaluable for regulating the bowels, and for the relief and cure of stomach troubles.

THE SAMOAN TANGLE.

Germany Expected to Annex the Country With England's Consent During This Month.

Rebel Chiefs Submit to German and English Forces and Are Taken to Apia.

Advices from Apia received here by the Warrimoo yesterday announce that Germany proposes to move very shortly in the affairs of disturbed Samoa. Letters from Berlin had just reached the Island capital on the departure of the last steamer, giving the news that four or five German men-of-war had orders to assemble at Samoa during July or August for the purpose of formally annexing the country to the flag of the Fatherland, England, it was explained, having agreed to waive her rights and accept other islands now under German protection by way of exchange. The news was not popular in any quarter of Samoa, the hope of the country being in England.

The so-called civil war in the little kingdom still drags monotonously, though the end seems nearer at hand than at any time since hostilities were declared. On May 24, the commanders of the English and German warships in Samoan waters issued an ultimatum to the chiefs of the war party at Atua, whither they had gone to restore order. The ultimatum was to the effect that if the chiefs came aboard the ships within three hours no attack would be made—otherwise the village would be shelled without further parley. The chiefs complied, and were on their way to Apia within half of the stipulated time.

Having thus restored peace at Atua it is expected that the English and German forces will next give their attention to the Aana rebels who have now assumed the aggressive, the government party there—who have ascribed their delay in making an attack to a desire to surround the rebels—now appearing to be practically surrounded by the latter. About 250 of the rebels left Lefaga a few days ago with the avowed intention of burning the village of Vaimosa, but allowed themselves to be dissuaded from so doing. They, however, went down the coast and burned the village of Saleimoa.

Had the government party made an attack promptly after the disaster of the 3rd May their task would have been easy; now so much time has been wasted in holding fonos and deciding upon what to do that the enemy have been enabled to retreat before an attack can be made. Thus when the government troops arrived at Samatau the rebels had fled, and so when they were sought at Falelatai it was found that they had retreated to a strong position between that place and Lefaga, which they now occupy.

From positive information to hand it appears that the night attack at Fasilolo resulted in loss to them. King Malieta, who was at Anna, has returned to Apia with a view to holding a conference with the European powers. It is now certain that a party of the rebels are close to Apia, their leaders having been seen in the neighborhood, and relics of their camps having been found on the hill at the back of the capital.

The Samoan Times says that "there can be but little doubt that there are many traitors in the government camp and that Tamasese and his rebellious followers are receiving moral, if not material support from foreigners. Indeed, without this support, the rebel party would have been powerless to have acted as they did, and have maintained the strong opposition they were enabled to make in the recent struggles." Much blame for the present unfortunate position of affairs is laid upon the novelist Robert Louis Stevenson, whose interference in the politics of the country has greatly incensed the majority of the residents.

SOVEREIGN'S MANIFESTO.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The manifesto of General Master Workman Sovereign to the Knights of Labor, is as follows:

CHICAGO, Ill, July 10, 1894.

To the Knights of Labor of America, Greeting: A crisis has been reached in the affairs of this nation that endangers the peace of the republic. Every fibre in our civil structure is strained to the breaking point. The shadow of factional hatred hovers over our fair land with terrible forebodings.

The arrogant lash of superiority is being applied by the corporations with relentless fury, and the chasm between the masses and the classes is growing deeper and wider with each succeeding day. If peace is restored and this nation is saved from acts repulsive to the conscience of Christian people, there must be wise action and that quickly.

Sincerely believing that the flames of discord are being purposely fanned by the railway corporations, at the risk of the life of the government, I take the liberty to appeal to you and through you to the conscience of the whole people, imploring you to lay down the implements of toil for a short season, and under the banner of peace and patriotic desire to promote the public welfare use the power of your aggregated numbers, through peaceful assemblages, to create a healthy public sentiment in favor of amicable adjustment of the issues growing out of the recent strike of the Pullman car employes, and you are further requested not to return to your usual avocations until a settlement of the pending troubles is made known to you through some authentic source.

In the present strained relations between corporations and their employes, is involved a principle near and dear to all true American citizens—the right of labor to present its grievances to the owners and representatives of corporations and capital. The Pullman palace car company refuses to arbitrate the difference between itself and its employes on the ground that cars were built below cost, and therefore there is nothing to arbitrate. But the conclusion of every unprejudiced mind must be that if such were the facts it could have nothing to fear at the hands of an arbitration committee.

But the Pullman company goes further in its autocratic policy than a refusal to arbitrate. It has refused to join with the business men and the board of aldermen of Chicago in a committee to discuss the question as to whether there is anything to arbitrate or not, and behind this autocratic policy stands the general managers' association of the railway corporations, backed by the present administration of the United States as the aiders and abettors of this social crime.

Suppose the Pullman company had invited organized labor to arbitrate and organized labor had declined the invitation and refused to discuss the question as to whether there was anything to arbitrate or not, it is needless to say a wave of popular indignation would obliterate every labor organization from the face of the country, and no more could be formed during the next 50 years. The stigma of such a position would follow every man connected with organized labor to the grave. But in the present crisis the corporations, whose wealth has been created by labor, take the position that they are prior to and above their creator.

Like the brigands of old, they rob the laboring classes and employ the sword and bludgeon and set up a throne on the bones of the vanquished, and declare their divine right to rule over the remainder of mankind. The Pullman company claims that notwithstanding the wages of its employes were reduced to the starvation point, there is nothing to arbitrate, because cars have been built at a loss, yet it neglects to state that the stock of the company has been watered three times over, and that the company has been able, not only to pay its regular dividend on water and all, but its stocks have long been and at the present time are at a premium on the stock market.

Mr. Pullman cries poverty to his starving employes and then retreats to his princely summer mansion on Pullman island, in the St. Lawrence river, and wires the business men of Chicago that he has nothing to arbitrate. Like Nero, he laughs in luxury while the devoted martyrs burn.

If the present strike is lost to labor it will retard the progress of civilization and reduce the possibilities of labor to ever emancipate itself from the thraldom of greed.

The dignity of labor and all the victories won in the past are at stake in this conflict. I beseech you to be true to your obligations in this hour of trial. Court the co-operation of a generous public; stand firm and united in our common cause, and the victory will be one of peace and prosperity for the faithful.

HOW IT IS OBEYED.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Dispatches from a number of cities and towns throughout New England, New York and Pennsylvania say that thus far Sovereign's order has fallen flat, no strikes having been inaugurated. It was learned yesterday that several weeks previous to the big strike in the West, the yardmen at the Erie railroad terminus in Jersey City had decided to hold a meeting on July 15 for the purpose of organizing a branch of the A.R.U. The men have changed their minds on the subject, being disgusted by the course of the union, and the proposed meeting will not be held. The Erie yardmen declare that they will not have anything to do with the union and will not go on strike.

No action has been taken by the local knights on Grand Master Sovereign's order. The secretary of District Assembly No. 49 says they are not likely to go out. At a secret meeting of the Knights of Labor held in Brooklyn this morning it was said that the appeal issued by Sovereign had not yet been received. The secretary said the matter would be discussed and the question of the strike would be decided by a majority vote of the members.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 11.—The estimated strength of organized labor is ten thousand. A committee has been appointed to be daily on hand at headquarters awaiting any request for co-operation from President Debs. An official from the Central labor union says 7,500 would respond.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 11.—The Boston & Maine trainmen say they are all ready to strike at word from Chicago. Pullman is a prominent director of this road. The officials deny any possibility of a strike. The Maine Central officials claim their employees do not sympathize with the Western strikers at all.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 11.—Reports have been received from every Knight of Labor assembly in Luzerne county and all but one say that they will not go out at the request of Sovereign. The assemblies here are mostly made up of miners. Local knights say it would be a ridiculous thing for them to quit work now. "For eight months we had little or no work, now that we have steady work is to our interests to keep at it and that we propose to do."

U. S. RAILWAYS.

The sixth report of the interstate commerce commission, giving statistics of railways in the United States, has just been issued. It is valuable as showing at the present time, when the railroads are the centre of a disturbance as widespread as the country, some of the more interesting details of their organization and operation.

The total number of employes in the service of railways on June 30, 1893, was 873,602, being an increase of 52,187. Of this total of employes 35,384 are assigned to the work of general administration, 256,212 to maintenance of way and structures, 175,464 to maintenance of equipment, and 397,915 to conducting transportation, the remainder, 8,627, being unclassified by the carriers making report. If the employes be assigned to mileage, it appears that 515 men found employment in the railway industry in the United States per 100 miles of line, 21 being assigned to general administration, 151 to maintenance of way and structures, 103 to maintenance of equipment, and 234 to conducting transportation.

The number of railway employes killed during the year was 2,727, being greater by 173 than those killed during the previous year. The number of employes injured was 31,729, being greater by 3,462 than the number injured the previous year. The number of passengers killed during the year was 299, being less by 77 than the number killed the previous year, and the number injured was 3,229, being 2 in excess of the number injured the previous year.

The aggregate of property properly classified as railway capital was on June 30, 1893, $10,506,235,410, which shows railway capital equal to $63,421 per mile of line. The amount of stock outstanding was $4,668,935,418, of which $3,982,009,602 was common stock, the remainder, $686,925,816, being preferred stock. The funded debt outstanding was $5,225,689,821, classified as follows: Mortgage bonds, $4,504,383,162; miscellaneous obligations, $410,474,647; income bonds, $248,132,730, and equipment trust obligations, $62,699,282. The amount in the railway securities has increased during the year from $1,391,457,053 to $1,563,022,233, being an increase of $171,565,180.

PETERBORO, July 6.—Anthrax has broken out on the farm of Thomas Crowley at Otanabee. Four animals are dead and numbers of others are dying.

Reports of the Pop's alarming illness are false.

BIRTH.

CUTHBERT.—At Meanwood Cottage, Stanley avenue, on the 7th instant, the wife of Herbert Cuthbert, of a daughter.

COLE.—On the 8th instant, the wife of Harry T. Cole, of a son.

MARRIED.

DAVIE-PORTER.—At Kupar Island, on June 29, by Rev. J. R. Roberts, Samuel Horace Davie, of Somenos, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of G. R. Porter, Esq., J.P., of Oyster District.

DIED.

BAKER.—Suddenly, on the 6th instant, Frances Mary Baker, the beloved wife of Edgar Crow Baker, aged 46 years.

ROBERTS.—On Thursday morning, Alfred Ernest, youngest son of Capt. T. W. Roberts, C.P.N. Co., aged three and one-half months.

FAIRBROTHER.—On Tuesday, 10th July, 1894, George Fairbrother, of Croydon, near London, England, aged 55 years.

STOREY.—In this city, on the 9th instant, Mary Ann, beloved wife of Thomas E. Storey, aged 55 years and 11 months.

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