

The Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1894.

THE TERRIBLE DEFEAT

The American newspapers have different ways of accounting for the terrible defeat of the Democrats on Tuesday. Some of them say that it was because the people were sick and tired of the rule of the Democrats, and others attribute it to the disagreements among the Democrats themselves and to the open and insolent depravity of the Tammany section of the Democratic party.

This is the most astounding reversal of public sentiment within two years ever seen in the United States. It is a party revolution—a deliberate reversal of former judgment. No personal question entered into the election. States having favorite men give no larger majorities than others. No new issues have been introduced. The country simply has tried Democratic government and doesn't like it. It took that party on trial for four years, in spite of its ancient bad character.

The result in New York and throughout the country yesterday showed that the government was never more in the hands of the people than it is in America now. The defeat yesterday was as truly the work of the Democrats as the landslide against Harrison was the work of the Republicans. There is no doubt that yesterday's results are due to Democrats who wish to discipline the party leaders.

The undimmed, the irrepressible and, we fear to meet, the unscrupulous Sun comes to desert Hill in the day of his adversity. Hill is still in here, as the following paragraph shows:

Dearer than ever is David R. Hill to the unscrupulous, fearless, indomitable democracy of New York. He has made the greatest political fight witnessed in this land since Andrew Jackson encountered and defeated the United States bank and the money power more than half a century ago. He has made it distinctly, heretofore, unimpaired by the best methods of production and uniform high quality. Perhaps the best evidence of the excellence of Canadian cheese was afforded by the results of the competition at the World's Fair, where out of a total number of 848 entries from the Dominion no less than 738 lots were found by the judges to be entitled to medals and diplomas, and no fewer than 161 exhibits scored higher than the highest award to the cheese from any other country in the same class.

Ontario's Gold Fields. It is not generally known that there are gold fields in Western Ontario. But we find by the Toronto Empire that there are in that part of the Dominion prospectors and speculators who search for gold and deal in gold mines. There are "valuable properties" on an island in the Lake of the Woods and even mines in working order, with the requisite and appropriate names "Sultana" and "Ophir." They are both said to be very rich.

LOOK AT HOME! One of our Eastern contemporaries says that the telegraph line is at work again in British Columbia. The creation of his vivid and prolific imagination this time is, according to it, a report that the British consulate in Peru has been burned down, the consul imprisoned by the revolutionists, and his wife and daughter murdered. This, we should say, is a very taking tale, but why should our contemporary believe in a Pacific Coast telegraphic line. Is it a bloated monopoly? Does it want Ottawa and the other cities of the East to have corner in newspaper edition? Are not telegraphic lines to be allowed to pursue their innocent vocation in other parts of the Dominion? They live and thrive and multiply under the shadow of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa and in the newspaper offices of Montreal and Toronto, and why should the few

stragglers who have made this far-western Province their home be taunted and worried and prosecuted because they try to earn so much per line or per column by the exercise of a fertile fancy? Let the indignant virtuous people of the East prosecute and punish a few of their own telegraph liars, and then they can with something like a good grace demand the hanging and quartering of the strays of the tribe who have found a refuge and a working-place in the towns of the Pacific Coast.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT

The cheese trade of Canada is a comparatively recent creation, and the rapidity of its growth and development is truly amazing. The time in which Canada did not produce cheese enough for her own consumption is within the memory of thousands of Canadians now living. If anyone forty or fifty years ago had predicted that the export of cheese from Canada would before very long exceed the export of wheat, he would be regarded as a foolish dreamer. Very little cheese was then made in the country, and of that little, a very small quantity indeed was of a quality that a good judge of cheese could honestly call first class; the greater part of it was, in truth, very poor stuff indeed. The assertion that as good cheese could ever be produced in Canada as was made in Cheshire would be looked upon as simply absurd. Yet Canada has come to be a large exporter of very fine cheese and is now a competitor, and a successful competitor, of English cheese-makers in the English market. This is part of what the Montreal Gazette says of the rise and progress of the cheese industry of Canada:

No single industry in Canada, certainly none connected with farming, has made such rapid and continuous strides in recent years as that of cheese-making. In the last census decennial, namely from 1880 to 1890, the number of factories in the Dominion increased from 709 to 1,665, the capital invested from \$1,021,435 to \$2,686,800, the value of raw material from \$4,264,900 to \$8,804,600, and the value of the output from \$5,464,454 to \$9,784,900. In 1893 the export of cheese from Canada reached the great sum of \$13,407,000, being nearly double the value of cattle and of wheat shipped abroad, and no less than 25 per cent. of the total value of all the agricultural products exported from the Dominion. In cheese Canada is easily first among the nations competing to the British market, as the record for the year ending April 30 last, clearly shows:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Value. Includes entries for Canada, France, New Zealand, Holland, and Other countries.

SOBER SECOND THOUGHT. Experience, some of it very dearly bought, is teaching the labor leaders of Europe and America that the cause they have at heart is not advanced by strikes small or great. General Master Workman Sovereign is reported to have said quite lately: "I am opposed to strikes, we have struck too often." It is to be hoped that influential workmen will take this saying of the General Master Workman to heart and come to the conclusion that strikes are both wasteful and cruel; equal too, to those whom very many employes regard as their enemies, but to those who are near and dear to them, their own flesh and blood. We have often wondered how kind-hearted men, fathers of families and the generous bread-winners for the helpless persons who have claims on them, could find it in their hearts, for the sake of the chance of gaining a temporary advantage, to condemn wives and children and other relations dependent on them to want and suffering. They know that every strike brings with it more or less of distress, and that those who feel the distress most keenly are innocent creatures for whom many of the strikers would spill their hearts' blood. Even when the strike is successful these men must feel that the advantage gained was not, in most cases, worth the terrible price paid for it. When it is considered that there are ways of obtaining all that can possibly be gained by a strike, and a great deal more, by peaceful and reasonable means that will not bring sorrow or suffering to anyone, we are not surprised that Mr. Sovereign and many other labor leaders are sick of strikes and look upon them as a coarse, clumsy and barbarous way of settling labor disputes.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT. The visit of the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen to Vancouver Island has, we believe, been satisfactory to all concerned. The citizens of Victoria and the inhabitants of the Island generally were glad to have the opportunity of welcoming among them the Representative of their Queen and her amiable and talented wife, and those distinguished guests, if appearances are not very deceptive, heartily enjoyed their visit. We believe that it does the inhabitants of the parts of the Dominion distant from the Capital good to be pleasantly reminded of their connection with Great Britain by an occasional visit from the Queen's Representative. We are no admirer of a loyalty which is merely effusive, neither do we appreciate very highly that kind of affection which never permits itself to give an outward demonstration of its warmth and its depth. We believe that a few British subjects in the remote parts of the Empire an opportunity to express their attachment to their Sovereign, and their appreciation of the institutions of the great nation of which they belong, has an effect which is highly beneficial to a patriotic point of view. It stirs the spirit of nationality in them, which is apt to drop and stagnate, and it revives associations which it would be unwise to permit to be forgotten. Although the progress of the Governor-General is not in this region of the Far West attended by the pomp and pageant which are calculated to remind its inhabitants of the magnificence of the Empire of which their country forms a part, both Lord and Lady Aberdeen are worthy representatives of the best and most attractive features of Royalty in these days. They both possess in a very large measure the graciousness, the kindness and the warm and ready sympathy with the people of all classes and conditions, which have given our beloved Sovereign the unbounded popularity which she enjoys, and which have made her long reign the happiest in the annals of Great Britain. When Lord and Lady Aberdeen know that they take the most lively interest in all that tends to promote the material prosperity and the moral elevation of the people of this Province, they not only do what they personally consider their duty and what their wide sympathies and their kindly nature prompt, but what is required to make them true representatives of Queen Victoria. It is quite possible for a Governor-General to pay an official visit to British Columbia without in any proper and true sense representing our most gracious Sovereign. But Lord Aberdeen did not perform his duty in a merely perfunctory manner. He did not consider that his station and his dignity required him to keep the people at a distance. He mingled with them freely and showed by everything that he said and did that he took a lively interest in their welfare. In the performance of his duties he was very graciously and most effectively assisted by Lady Aberdeen. The feeling entertained by all who were privileged to meet them—and they were very

A SINGULAR VERDICT.

A murder trial which took place in Brantford, Ont., a few days ago will not help to increase the respect of the public for the jury system. A woman named Hartley was accused of poisoning her husband. The evidence against her was very strong indeed. There was no doubt that arsenical poisoning was the cause of the man's death. It was proved that the accused had some time before obtained poison ostensibly to kill rats; but the jury were not required to depend entirely upon circumstantial evidence. The woman had a paragon, the "hired man." He swore that Mrs. Hartley admitted to him that she had poisoned her husband, and had offered him a thousand dollars if he would say nothing about it. According to his story he refused to keep her secret. And when she was arrested he told the authorities all he knew about the murder. It does seem as if he was as deeply implicated in the crime as she was, and that he tried to fasten the whole of the guilt on her shoulders in order to save his own neck. There was a good deal of evidence which corroborated what the man had sworn to both with regard to the nature of the murdered man's illness and the relations that had existed between him and Mrs. Hartley. It seems to us that the unprejudiced reader of the evidence could have come to no other conclusion than that Hartley was poisoned and that one of the poisoners was his wife; the only room for doubt was whether her paramour was not fully as guilty as she was. But the Crown law officers did not deem it expedient to put him in the dock beside the woman with whom he was so intimately and so guiltily associated. The miserable bound not being up to trial all they were required to pass upon was the guilt of Mrs. Hartley. They, after hearing evidence, direct and circumstantial, of the strongest kind, brought in a verdict of "not guilty." How they could do so must be a mystery to most of those who either heard or read the evidence. It may be that the jury when they saw that the man, in endeavoring to save himself, did not hesitate to do all he could to make them believe that the woman alone was guilty, becoming convinced that it would be unjust to punish her and allow him to go free, got out of the difficulty by permitting her also to go unwhipped of justice.

REINSTATED.

The citizens of Victoria are, we are sure, glad to learn that the Post Office employees lately suspended have been reinstated. The sympathy with the men was general, and it was warm. They had performed their duties faithfully and diligently, and with great acceptance. We do not remember at this moment to have heard of that fall was ever found with any one of any means light, and it requires for its proper performance qualities that are not always found in the same person. The Postmaster had been particularly happy in his choice of carriers. When it was found that he had been misled by these men had been misled many times over had been withheld from them the feeling against the Post Office Department was very strong. There was, as may have been observed in Ottawa, no distinction of party among those who expressed their disapproval of the inclusion of the Postmaster-General. Conservatives were quite as indignant as Liberals, and the men who generally take no part in politics felt as strongly and spoke as feelingly as the sense of justice of the citizens was outraged and they did not hesitate to speak as they felt. In their indignation they were not so unjust as to blame the representatives of the city in the House of Commons. They all knew that Col. Pilon and Mr. Earle had done everything they could to get justice done to the hardworking employees, and that it was in no sense their fault that the men had not been paid what had been promised them.

We have no doubt that the employees will before many days get the full allowance with all arrears. Even that appears to us not to be enough. It is, we are satisfied, a mistake to place letter carriers, who must be strong men fit to struggle through the streets in all kinds of weather, on the same footing as junior clerks. A boy of sixteen or so is not capable of properly performing the duties of a letter carrier. It requires a full grown man, possessed both of energy and intelligence, to do the work as it ought to be done. To require such a man to do such work on the same pay as a lad who is kept in the office doing simple and light work, appears to us to be unjust in the extreme. It may be said, and it is well believed said, that the Department can get plenty of men to do the work for the money. This we submit, is not a proper answer. The Government should see to it that its servants are fairly paid according to the kind of work that they are required to do. It is not for it to take advantage of men's necessities and give them inadequate pay because they are obliged to take such pay or starve. The Government wastes good men in its service who can be depended upon to do good work ungrudgingly. It should not be required men who are physically fit to do the work of letter-carriers, and who possess the moral and educational qualifications to fill the position creditably, to work for thirty or even forty dollars a month, is not doing what is fair. They cannot live decently in this city on that pittance.

THE COMING SESSION.

The first session of the new House will be opened to-morrow. The greater number of the members were in the city yesterday, and many conjectures were made as to what it would be the policy of the Government and the work that has been set out for the Legislature to do. Some of the surmises were no doubt true, and others were exceedingly wild. We do not think that it requires any very unusual amount of discernment to see that the Legislature was called together at an early day to ratify as soon as possible the unusual and unlooked for expenditure which was necessitated by the Fraser river floods. There will of course be some mention made of those floods in the Speech from the Throne, and His Honor will be fully justified in directing the attention of the House to the beneficial effects that the timely aid rendered by the Government produced. It may be shown that the business depression which has been felt all over the world has had its effect on the revenue of the Province, causing it to be less than was expected.

It is more than probable that the members will be reminded by the Governor that there is a bright side to the picture, that the prospect for the Province is cheering. He can tell them that coal mining is, on account of the increased demand, likely to be brisk, that the outlook for the miners in Kootenay is most hopeful, that in Cariboo a mining revival has commenced that bids fair to produce the most beneficial results, and that the fishermen and the sealers have had a good year. Something, perhaps, will be said in the Speech about the mission of the Attorney-General to Ottawa, and what he has been able to accomplish towards bringing about a speedy settlement of the disputes relative to lands in the Railway Belt. It is to be hoped that the rumors as to the success of Mr. Davie's mission have been well founded. His Honor may express a hope that a comprehensive scheme for the defence of the lands in the Fraser River Valley against floods and the reclamation of large tracts of fine land in that valley will be an accomplished fact in the near future. He may, too, offer congratulations on

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Six Proposals Received by the Dominion Government—Names of the Tenderers.

All Doubts Set at Rest as to an Exclusively British Cable to Australia. (From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—Proposals for constructing and maintaining the Pacific Cable were opened by the Minister of Trade and Commerce to-day. Sandford Fleming and W. H. Mercer, of the Colonial Office, England, being present. The advertisement asked for proposals for laying a cable by eight different routes, and also for laying and maintenance. Six offers were received, all from English manufacturers.

It is to be hoped that among the measures forehadowed in the Speech there will be one providing for the better government of cities. There will, no doubt, be much important business done during the session—which is not expected to be long—that will give the new members an opportunity of proving their fitness for the position they have been elected to fill.

A BAD CHARACTER.

Some may think that the denunciations of Tammany Hall whippersnappers which were published in some of the papers of the Democratic party, were the spiteful utterances of disappointed and jealous politicians, and that the men condemned in such very strong terms are no worse than their Republican neighbors and fellow-Democrats. But inquiry must show that such a conclusion is altogether too charitable. The revelations that have been made before the Lexow committee prove that New York has been for many years under the rule of a set of men as ever attained place and power. Disloyalty to Tammany seems to be almost the only crime they recognized and punished, and loyalty to Tammany covered the basest vices and the most corrupt practices. From all that we have read we believe that the following estimate of Tammany and its men is not in any degree exaggerated:

To say that Tammany Hall is a gang of thieves is not a rhetorical flourish, but an arithmetically accurate statement of fact. It is impossible for the leader of the organization to talk as if the things brought to light by the Lexow committee were mere incidents of Tammany government. They are nothing of the kind; they are its essence. Tammany Hall is primarily an association of men who are bent upon getting rich by means of dishonesty and industry, and by breaking the laws and committing crime. The men who are engaged in this work are engaged in the sale of indulgences for breaking the laws and committing crime. Such writing as this appearing in a Democratic newspaper a few days before the election must have had weight with the better class of electors in both city and country. And no doubt it did influence many of them. The Democracy of New York city and New York state allowed themselves to make more Tammany considerations predominant than they could have elected their own candidates by large majorities. But they were convinced that to do so would make them participants in the crimes of the Tammany ring, and they consequently voted for the Republican candidate. This, we believe, is the secret of the Democratic defeat in New York. Decent Democrats refused to be identified with Tammany and its crimes any longer.

AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

The Westminster Columbian has been grumbling because the Attorney General is not attending the session of court at present being held in New Westminster. Our contemporary seems to forget that it is a law of physics that a body cannot be in two places at the same time. Mr. Davie's duty as leader of the Government requires his presence at the Capital now as the Legislature is about to meet. Consequently he cannot be in New Westminster. It is a physical impossibility that he should be in both places at the same time.

LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

The Prime Minister Outlines the International Outlook and Britain's Attitude. Tribute to the Czar as the Preserver of the Peace of the World.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The most notable feature of the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guild Hall this evening was the Prime Minister's speech on the political situation at home and abroad. The British government had given strong and tangible proof of its friendship for Japan by concluding the recent comprehensive treaty with her, Lord Rosebery said. It had also shown its benevolent neutrality by attempting to promote peace between the two warring powers. In this delicate and difficult business the government had gone hand in hand with Russia and other interested powers. Although the sky was not as clear, the government would let no opportunity slip to settle the war. Great Britain's relations toward Russia are most cordial, the difficulty as to spheres of influence in Asia having been terminated. If all the European countries concerned could only proceed cordially and without suspicion in Asiatic affairs a great step would be taken to secure the peace of the world. Only recently the civilized world had been shocked by the assassination of the president of a country with which England ought to stand shoulder to shoulder in generous commercial rivalry. Now she had to regret the death of a great Emperor, the Master of Peace. The terrible responsibility of the Russian crown might prove unequal to the task. He paid a high compliment to the wisdom and moderation of Alexander III.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Men-of-War Ordered to Attack the Japanese.

Germany's Fleet to Obey British Admiral if Ordered Upon. LONDON, Nov. 10.—A Berlin dispatch says the German Admiralty has admitted commanding the German fleet on the Chinese station to obey the British Admiral in certain circumstances. A Daily News dispatch from that source says that the German admiral is a European conference of naval officers. It is said that the powers in China to negotiate for peace direct Japan, and they have secured Japan to meet the overtures in a Japanese port.

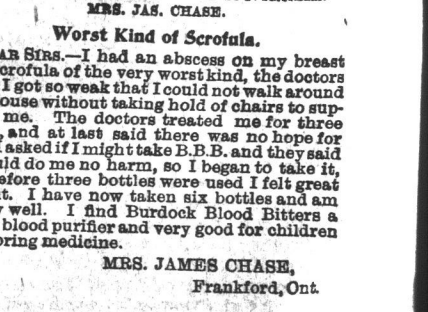
A dispatch from Shanghai states Chinese men-of-war remaining out Arthur have been ordered to attack the British Admiral in certain circumstances. A Daily News dispatch says the British admiral is a European conference of naval officers. It is said that the powers in China to negotiate for peace direct Japan, and they have secured Japan to meet the overtures in a Japanese port.

The revenue of the Dominion for the last four months was \$2,500,000 over the expenditure. Compared with last year the revenue, however, shows a falling off. Application is now being made to parliament to incorporate a railway company to build a line from Quebec to the Pacific Coast, with a branch to Hudson's Bay.

Oil boring operations in the Athabasca district give good indications of the extent of the petroleum resources. The government has ordered Assistant Commissioner Gerald, of the Inland Revenue department, to visit Duluth and Western positions and report on the methods of grain inspection.

An order-in-council has been passed constituting all the territory lying between the 100th parallel and the eastern boundary of British Columbia an independent revenue division.

SCROFULA CURED BY B.B.B.



Worst Kind of Scrofula. DEAR SIR:—I had an abscess on my breast and scrofula of the very worst kind, the doctors said I got so weak that I could not walk around the house without taking hold of chairs to support me. The doctors treated me for four years, and at last said there was no hope for me. I took B.B.B. and I began to feel better. I had three bottles used, I felt great benefit. I have now taken six bottles and I am nearly well. I find Burdock Blood Bitters a grand blood purifier and very good for children as a spring medicine. MRS. JAMES CHASE, Frankford, Ont.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK. (LATE COBBURG COLLEGE). The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on Park and Strathcona. First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses. Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. Autumn term begins Monday, Sept. 10, 1894. PRINCIPAL J. W. OSBORN M.A.

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM. ESELEY'S LIVER LOZENGES. They are not a cure, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Skin eruptions, and all disorders arising from impure blood or sluggish liver. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

U. S. PATROL FLEET.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 9.—Private voices from a local officer now temporarily located at the Mare Island navy yard that it seems to be the general opinion among those best qualified to judge there is no necessity for such an expenditure of money as is proposed for the purchase of a large fleet of ships to be sent to Behring sea as there was during the recent season, and without doubt there will be even such a number sent. A number of vessels are now being ordered, and even if they carry no more than one or two small guns each, will answer all the purposes.

One of the reasons they give for the lack of interest the British government seemed to take during the last season sending one or two small ships. The more risk run in the Behring sea, the more others say that the British government the remotest idea of the dangers to be countered. They are present at all times.

When Others Fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the shattered system by giving vigorous action to the liver, cleanses the blood, and restores the system to its normal state. It is prepared by modern methods, and is the most powerful and pure of all the most wonderful records of actual cures by any medicine in existence. Take only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Purely vegetable, and not purgative, cathartic, or griping.

SEATTLE, Nov. 9.—The old ocean steamer as butter has been revived here at the instance of Mr. Henderson, the "cow" man. It is a small steamer, carrying 150 tons, and is a violation of the city ordinance of June, which prohibits the sale of "unclean, unwholesome, or adulterated food." The steamer was built in 1880, and was used for carrying butter. It was found to be in a state of decay, and was abandoned. Mr. Henderson has purchased it, and has had it repaired. It is now being used for carrying butter, and is a violation of the city ordinance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—At a meeting of the diplomatic ministers discussing the recent Japanese action in the Philippines, it is supposed that the second Japanese army is in possession of Kinohow, no reports of the occupation of that place have been received. The Japanese commander the Chinese telegraph in Port Arthur to Tientsin, via Kinohow been cut.

CHEMIST, Nov. 5.—There are four rumors that Japanese troops have landed on the coast to the southwest of Seoul. Their object is the subjugation of Tong Haks, who are very troublesome. The Japanese government has ordered the steamer "Mitsushima" to be sent to the coast, which was appointed by Japanese finance, was assassinated on October 10. The anti-Japanese feeling is intense. Hundred Japanese troops have returned to the coast.

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