The Colonist.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1896.

THE SULTAN.

The outrages on the Armenians still occupy a great deal of the attention of people in Europe and America. It is no wonder that they do; for it would be difficult to find a parallel to the Armenian massacres and atrocities in the history of the world. "According to the latest estimates," writes a contributor to the October number of the Contemporary Review, "about 100,000 were killed and half a million reduced to want." It is now believed that the murder and rapine of which the seven provinces of the Turkish Empire that are known in the West as Armenia were the scenes, were the deliberate work of the Turkish Government and that the Sultan is in a peculiar sense responsible for the horrible carnage.

The nations of Europe must share with him this responsibility, for they could have prevented the slaughter and the cruelties; but they did not. Their criminal inaction will ever remain a deep reproach to Christendom. In old times, for far less cause than the massacre of Christians in Armenia, the Christian nations of Europe banded together to punish the infidel and to wrest the land he misgoverned from his cruel sway. Why has a crusade not been preached against the ruler who has been, most deservedly, denominated The Great Assassin? Has the Christian faith died out in Europe? Have men's hearts grown hard and cold, that they stand by inactive when the most abominable cruelty is inflicted on their fellow Christians?

Very few people even yet have anything like an adequate idea of the murderous nature of the Sultan's rule. The writer in the Contemporary, who was evidently a resident of Constantinople at the time of the massacre and knew what was going on, gives some of the details of the bloody work that was done by the Sultan's orders during the three days that it lasted.

He, without qualification, asserts that the Government knew of the intended attack on the Oriental Bank on the 26th of August, and that it made preparations, not to repel that attack and to punish the assailants, but to murder the defenceless Armenians who lived in the city and who had no more to do with it than its Turkish inhabitants.

"As we have said," he writes, "the authorities had full information of what was to be attempted and did nothing to prevent it, but they made every preparation for carrying out their own plan. Bands of ruffians were gathered in Stamboul, Galata and Pera made up of Kurds, Lazes and the lower class of Turks armed with clubs, knives or firearms, and care was taken that no one should kill and plunder in the quarter to which he belonged lest he should be recognized and complaints made afterwards by the embassies with a demand for punishment. A large number of carts were in readiness to carry off the dead. The troops and police were in great force to prevent any resistance and to assist the mob if necessary. It was a beautiful day, the streets were crowded, and few had any idea of what had happened at the bank, when suddenly, without any warning, the work of slaughter and plunder began, everywhere at once. European ladies on the way to the Bosphorus steamers found themselves surrounded by assassins and saw men beaten to death at their feet. Foreign merchants saw their own employes cut to pieces at their doors. The streets in some places literally ran blood. Every man who was recognized as an Armenian was killed without mercy. . . . . The work of death and plunder went on unchecked for two days. On Friday there were isolated outbreaks, and occasional assassinations occurred up to Tuesday. The number killed will never be known. The Ambassadors put it down at 5,000 or 6,000; the official report at the palace at 8,750, besides those thrown into the sea.

The reader can form some conception of the sights which those who traversed the streets of Constantinople saw during those days of the massacre when he reads some of the following details:

"The savage brutality of the Moslem mob was something beyond all imagination, and in many cases the police joined in beating men to death and hacking others to death with knives in the very face of Europeans. A friend of mine saw eighteen men dragged by the police one after another out of a building in Galata and cut to pieces at the door. A lady friend saw a procession of Catholic school girls in Pera street. An Armenian flying from the mob took refuge in the midst of them, and was cut to pieces there—his blood spattered over the children's dresses. Some twenty employes at the railway station were seized by the police and beaten to death on the premises."

And so the sickening narrative goes on. Nearly all the Armenians were unarmed and could not make any resistance. The Government made no effort to put a stop to the horrible butchery. "It was not the people, not even the mob who were responsible for this great crime. It was deliberately committed by the Government." The Ambassadors of the six Powers have declared this to be an unquestionable fact in the Joint Note addressed to the Porte. It was not until after this joint note was delivered and considered that any measures were taken by the authorities to put a stop to this work of wholesale murder.

Even after this horrible massacre, which is a disgrace to humanity and to civilization, the Powers of Europe did not take a single step towards compelling the Sultan to cease killing and oppressing his Christian subjects, and when Great Britain evinced an intention to call the Sultan to account its Government was threatened and reviled by the Press of continental Europe, as if it had proposed to commit a crime.

THE REBELLION IN CUBA.

After two years' war the insurrection in Cuba seems as far off being quelled as when the first reinforcement of Spanish soldiers landed on the Island. Spain has spent $200,000,000 and sacrificed many thousands of lives in the attempt to subdue the rebels, and they are still unsubdued. The Spanish army greatly outnumbered the rebels; it was also better armed, better disciplined and better fed than the rebel force, yet the rebels have held their ground. The Spanish army, too, had the treasury of Spain and of Cuba to draw upon, and the rebels were as poor as they could be, and the generosity of their countrymen at home and abroad were their only resource. It is a matter of wonder how under such circumstances the rebels have been able, not only to keep the field, but to make head against the royalist army.

At the outset of the rebellion all the money that its leaders could raise for every purpose was some two millions of dollars. That sum, considerable as it may seem, could not go far in supplying an army with arms, ammunition, clothing and other necessaries. The rebel General has until this day many more men than he can provide with arms. When the rebels took the field they had 6,000 rifles hidden in various parts of the island and a supply of sixty or seventy cartridges for each rifle. They had also a very large supply of machetes. The machete is a heavy knife used to cut the sugar cane, and in fact almost everything which the native Cuban has to cut. It is a formidable weapon in the hands of men who know how to use it.

The rebel general Marti had to depend on the voluntary contributions of those who sympathised with him and his little force for the sinews of war. Among those who responded liberally to his appeal for pecuniary help were the cigar makers of Tampa and Key West. After one of the vessels that were endeavoring to smuggle arms and ammunition into Cuba had been seized and the rebel leader was completely out of funds he appealed to these men for the help he needed. There are, it seems, some 12,000 of them. In ten days these cigar makers sent him $50,000, which they afterwards increased to $80,000. Some of the men contributed the whole of their week's pay towards the support of the rebel cause, and some half a week's pay, and they have kept up their contributions. So zealous and so devoted are they in what they regard as the cause of their country and of freedom that they will not allow a workman to remain among them who does not contribute to the rebel fund. And the man who is known to be slack in sending in his contribution is frowned upon by the women of his class and has generally a pretty hard time of it. Young men have given the whole of their savings to the cause. The cigar makers of Florida, New York and other cities give regularly from $60,000 to $75,000 a month towards the maintenance of the rebel army. When one of the men offered to go to Cuba as a volunteer Marti is reported to have said to him: "My son, we have 60,000 men in Cuba willing to fight and only 20,000 rifles for them to fight with. You can do more for the cause by keeping your job, by contributing whatever your heart is willing to give, than by going to Cuba. To stay will be the greater heroism." If all Cubans at home and abroad are so devoted to the cause for which the rebels are fighting, and so ready to make sacrifices for it, it is no wonder that the insurgents have been able to remain in the field so long and have managed to hold their own against armies so superior to theirs in numbers and equipment.

A NEW EDUCATOR.

A good many look upon hypnotism as something uncanny, and others regard it as so very dangerous that good people should not practise it or submit to it. There has been a rumor that a good use can be made of hypnotic power; that it can be legitimately used in reforming drunkards and in curing disease. It is said, too, that it can be made an agent in education. Dr. Mason, who has written on the subject in the North American Review, "infers that since a hypnotic patient can be made to do and say certain things when in a trance, a mental or moral education could be carried on which would gradually effect a change in the patient when in his normal state."

Here is a suggestion for those who look forward to competitive and other examinations with dread. All that they have to do is to get someone to hypnotize them and then fill them up with the knowledge that they most require. If this is done often enough, the subject or the patient will without fail remember the right thing at the right time without an effort.

An instance is given in which a most wonderful moral and mental change was effected by means of hypnotism. We reproduce it for the benefit of educators and moral reformers. Here it is:

In 1884 there was at the Salpetriere an insane woman, who had been from childhood a criminal. M. Auguste Voisin, a hospital staff physician, attempted to bring her under hypnotic influence, at a time when she could only be kept quiet by the strait-jacket and the cold water douche on the head. He was successful in throwing her into a trance, and while she was in this condition he repeatedly urged her to reform her habits. After a time she began to show, when awake, the influence of these suggestions made to her in hypnotic sleep. She swept her room and became neater in appearance. Gradually her mind recovered its balance. Her cure was at last complete, and at the time her case was recorded she had been for two years a hospital nurse of irreproachable character.

With regard to this wonderful case the New York Commercial Advertiser says:

Whatever may be thought of such a case, and whether it was the direct result of hypnotic suggestion or not, it is interesting from a theoretical standpoint. The cure of insanity and the cure of diseased morals have long baffled the physicians of the body and of the soul. If hypnotism can offer harmless and effective methods of cure, those in recognized authority should be allowed to make use of it. But they should be specialists of standing, as scientific in their intentions as the trained electrician or chemist.

HOW HE DID IT.

While on the stand giving evidence in his libel case against Mr. W. A. Grenier for criminal libel, the Hon. Mr. Tarte stated very ingenuously how he secured five thousand dollars from a Liberal for the Conservative election fund. Mr. Tarte was at that time a Conservative, as zealous in the cause of conservatism as he is now in that of Liberalism. This is the Montreal Gazette's account of how the boodle was secured:

Mr. Tarte has told his story of how he came to get $5,000 of Contractor Whelan's money from Mr. Ernest Pacaud, the provider of funds under the Mercier regime for the provincial Liberal party. Briefly stated it is as follows: In 1890 some of the Conservative leaders thought Mr. Taillon—and the statement is not to Mr. Taillon's discredit—was not qualified for doing some of the work considered to be necessary in a contest with so redoubtable a leader as Mr. Mercier. Mr. Tarte took charge of the party election fund. Mr. Pacaud came to him during the session of the Legislature and told him that the Liberal Government intended to put an item of $140,000 in the estimates to pay a final claim of the contractor for the Quebec court house. It was Mr. Pacaud's desire to know if the Conservative Opposition would object to such a vote. Mr. Taillon, on being consulted by Mr. Tarte, said in effect that the best way to stop the corruption that had been going on in connection with the work in question was to pay the money demanded and so get the thing out of politics. As Mr. Whelan's claim was admitted by the Government and its officers, there was some ground for an Opposition leader taking such a course, though Mr. Taillon will probably regret it now. Mr. Tarte saw in this acquiescence a chance to get $5,000, sufficient money to prepare the voters' lists in the coming election for the Conservative party, with which he was then acting. The inference is that there was an understanding arrived at between Mr. Tarte and Mr. Pacaud, by which, in return for the Opposition's acquiescence in an unwarranted payment, the party election manager was to receive $5,000. The bargain was a bad one; an immoral one, a disgraceful one, on the part of the Conservative Opposition as well as of the Liberal Government. It is a satisfaction to think that after the making of it, the Conservative party in the Province was thoroughly thrashed. The money did it no good, and should have done it no good. It matters not whether Mr. Tarte got the money from Mr. Pacaud, knowing it to have come from Contractor Whelan or not. He had no right to take it. A man with a proper sense of his public duty would not have taken it. All that Mr. Tarte's evidence now given does for him is to free him from the suspicion that he kept the money for himself. He does not figure as a private free booter, but as the agent of a political party in a corrupt deal. That he could tell such a story without apparent shame is a reflection on the character of our politics as much as upon himself.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. A. J. McColl to the Bench of this Province is from all that we can learn a good one. It meets with the approval of the Bar, and laymen look upon him as a sound lawyer and an upright man. The prospect is that he will make a good judge. We heartily wish him every success in the career upon which he has just entered. There is no member of society who is better entitled to the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens than a judge who does his duty faithfully and with ability.

DROWNED IN THE COLUMBIA.

REVELSTOKE, Oct. 17.—(Special)—Two men, named J. McArthur and Dyell, were drowned in the Columbia river, north of Revelstoke, to-day. They were towing a boat loaded with supplies for Big Bend, up the rapids, when the boat became unmanageable, pulling both into the river with the above result. J. McArthur is from New Westminster and Dyell from Port Saskatchewan, the former being married. The bodies have been recovered.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The famine in Northern India which now appears to be inevitable causes the greatest anxiety here, and it is recognized that the importation of American wheat is likely to be the prime factor of the situation. Prices in the affected districts have risen considerably, and California wheat en route is sold in advance at higher prices than the native product, indicating the conviction that prices will have risen still higher by the time the imports arrive. The Indian government is already sketching vast schemes for railroad, canal and other relief work.

J. C. Calbreath, the well known Cassiar business man, arrived in town by yesterday's City of Kingston.

TYNAN INTERVIEWED.

Believes in Dynamite as a Weapon of War—Nationalists Are at War.

He Decries the British Army and Predicts England's Early Downfall.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Oct. 16.—Upon his release Tynan sent two cablegrams, one to his wife, at Audubon Park, telling her of his release, the other to William Lyman, treasurer of the Irish National League of America. In an interview he said: "Whatever was the nature of my mission to Europe it has been more than successful. I look forward to the establishment in the near future of an independent Irish republic. The object of my visit was not a plot, as attributed to it by the press. There was never any idea of a plot against the Czar, and there never was any idea of doing any injury to the Queen of Great Britain. That is an absurdity. We Irishmen have nothing to do with things of that kind. We are honorable in our warfare. As to the Czar, I would myself stand between himself and danger, as I would between danger and my own son. Exactly what the nature of my mission was I cannot say. But I may tell you this. I am no believer in the anarchistic ideas of the general destruction of persons and property. If you are the father of a family, as I am, you can rest easy; no harm could ever come to your children through any act of mine. I would not hurt a hair of a dog in the street.

"I believe in dynamite as a weapon of war and we Irish Nationalists are at war with Great Britain. The Irish people in America proved their union in Chicago last October, when I was a delegate to the convention there, by establishing an Irish national alliance, a public organization for the establishment of an Irish republic. The object of the alliance is plainly stated, and it means to attain that object, as it is equally plainly stated, by force. I include dynamite and every other method of warfare in force, just as the United States government includes the Zalinski gun. Talking of dynamite, the first use of it known in history was the blowing up by the English of the Basuto chief, Soocichinis, in a cave, when 10,000 men, women and babies were blown to atoms.

"I will say that I visited Gibraltar and possibly other places where, if the British government knew anything of my movements, I should not be at liberty now. That shows how absurd the statement was that I was shadowed by British detectives ever since I left New York. The night before my arrest I saw that my valise had been tampered with. I think one of the most important matters for the cause of Ireland is a proper propaganda to let the European nation know that while the British flag covers one inch of Irish soil Irishmen will never cease latent or active hostility against the rule of the alien government which is cunningly and maliciously depopulating Ireland. I think that my arrest has done some good in that way by making the people of France take an interest in the seven centuries of the struggle of the Irish race for freedom."

Tynan spoke for a considerable time on the subject of the hour. A twenty mile ditch alone was between England and an invasion by a French army and a hundred thousand men would sweep the country. The British army, he asserted, is composed of the riff-raff of the cities, while its efficiency is the laughing stock of the continental experts of Europe. Russia, he said, is moving on India, and the downfall of the British empire, with Macaulay's prophecy of the New Zealander on the ruins of London bridge, would undoubtedly be realized within the present generation.

Regarding Bell, Kearney and Haines, Tynan would say nothing one way or the other. In the course of the talk he was asked point blank what was his connection with the Phœnix Park murders. Tynan begged the question, saying the deed done in Dublin on May 6, 1882, was not the act of one man or two men, but of the whole Irish national party. The blows that struck down Cavendish and Burke were struck by the Irish race. What he was charged with was one of the phases of that cruel war waged for centuries between England and Ireland. English people speak of May 6, 1882, but conveniently forget the assassination of the night previous, when boys in Ballinar were stabbed and shot by British hired assassins, when one little fellow 12 years old fell down weltering in his own blood and expired in the presence of his agonized father.

"They forget," he asserted, "the brutal assassination of Helen McDermott, a young girl in the bloom of womanhood, brutally stabbed to death by the knives of English hired bravadoes. They forget the murder of Mary Dean and her aged mother, assassinated by the buckshot of a Forster. All these infamous crimes are ignored by the British press and public. Coroners' juries in Ireland returned verdicts of wilful murder against the assassins, but England made no arrests. Instead of that she conferred honors and promotions on her wretched criminals. But the great and good God, who visits with punishment nations as well as individuals, will soon shower upon the head of this wicked nation fitting retribution for the many crimes already committed. The instruments of His vengeance are mustering their forces, and the present generation will witness the destruction of this modern Babylon, drunk with the blood of the people."

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Sir Matthew White Ridley, home secretary, has expressed the opinion that there was decided mismanagement in the case of Tynan and other dynamite plotters. It is not improbable that the matter will be brought before parliament, or it is possible that the resignation of one or two leading officials in Scotland Yard will be required before the investigation is ended.

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—Omer Lepitre, an electric lineman, has been killed by catching hold of a live wire.

COLLINGWOOD, Oct. 15.—Toby & Co.'s tannery has been destroyed by fire; loss $40,000.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.—There is talk of holding another great midwinter carnival here during the coming season.

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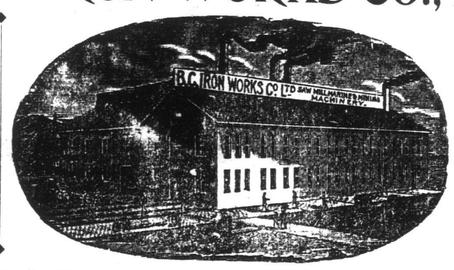

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CONDITION OF CUBA.

Nothing of Importance Is Being Accomplished by Weyler's Huge Army.

Rebels Active All Over the Island—Spanish Difficulties Increasing.

Writing from Havana under date of Sept. 12, the correspondent of the London Times says: "Reinforcements are now rapidly arriving, and already some 14,000 men have been disembarked, the remainder of 40,000 being expected to reach Havana in the course of the next ten days. The men are a healthy and cheery looking lot, though very young to face campaign work in a climate such as that of Cuba.

"With the arrival of these reinforcements the Spanish army in this island is brought up to over 200,000 men of all arms, including, of course, the irregular troops that have been raised and equipped locally. How many of this large force, however, are really sound and fit for duty I have not been able accurately to ascertain.

"A very large proportion of the army is scattered over the country side on detachment duty and in places where there are not hospitals, and from which no regular medical returns are received, and it thus happens that the military authorities are themselves ignorant of the actual number of men available for active work at any given time.

"The distribution of the new arrivals is more or less on the old lines. The only change is that 12,000 of the fresh troops are to be sent to occupy the Spanish second intrenched line across the island from Jucaro to Moron, while a similar number of men will be brought down from the central districts for service in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. An additional force of 40,000 men will thus be available for active operations against the rebels in Havana and those under Antonio Maceo in Pinar del Rio.

"It is again authoritatively stated that a vigorous campaign will be undertaken almost immediately in these two western provinces. I have not, however, any very great faith in these constant assertions of the Spaniards as to their future operations, the more especially as up to the present such statements have invariably proved barren of all result.

"From conversations I have had with several Spanish officers, I gather that there is no definite intention of altering the tactics hitherto employed, and that the main object in view will be to keep flying columns constantly on the march. These tactics have failed completely in the past, and I can see no reason why better success should attend them in the future. The difficulties in the way of long marches are greater now than formerly, owing to the scarcity of all food throughout the country; the Spaniards have made no efforts to organize a commissariat and transport service, and the rebels are far better armed and ammunitioned than they were six months ago.

"Altogether the army has greatly increased difficulties to face if any thorough and decisive result is to be obtained. Moreover, the feeling of the country is more strongly opposed than ever to a continuance of Spanish dominion, and in all their future operations the Spaniards will encounter a vast deal more of passive resistance from the population in general than they have experienced up to the present time.

"The rebels continue active all over the island, and especially in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. They are destroying most of the small villages and many of the sugar plantations that have hitherto escaped. The Western Railway, running from Havana to the town of Pinar del Rio, has again suffered much damage, many of the bridges having been again destroyed, and long stretches of rails torn up and carried away. In the eastern provinces the rebel Commander in Chief has made a long march through Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, being now encamped with some 5,000 men at a spot about twenty miles distant from the capital of the latter province.

"The accounts that come in from this section of the country state that recruits are daily joining the rebel ranks, and that Maximo Gomez has received such substantial supplies of arms and ammunition from the expeditions landed by the Dauntless and other filibustering vessels that he is organizing and equipping several fresh regiments. Little or no attempt is now made by the Spaniards to interfere with the rebels in the eastern section of the country, only a few of the principal towns having garrisons, and the interior being absolutely under rebel jurisdiction.

"The rebels have proved that the Spanish intrenched line from Mariel to Majana is not invincible, the insurgent chief Quintin Bandera, with an escort of fifty men, having crossed without any great difficulty at the southern end some two weeks ago. Of course, the impunity with which the crossing was made was principally due to Spanish negligence, and not to any special weakness in the defensive line; but it is invariably this same negligence that has up till now proved the opportunity of the insurgents."

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington City says: If Spain don't conquer Cuba within three months the insurgents will receive from the United States recognition of their independence. It can be further stated on authority that the President does not expect that Spain will end the war with the tactics now employed during the present year, and that he is fully convinced that the grave duty will devolve upon him of taking a vigorous stand in the matter.

A high official of the administration said that action by the President may be looked for by the first of the year. Long before that time the Venezuelan question will be disposed of, and the administration will be left free to devise a plan for restoring peace in Cuba.

The Past is dim and black—it has a horror for me. I do not like the past. When I recall the past I recall that I was a poor, weak immatured irresolute man. I recalled nights of quiet yet fearful torture and days and days of indecision

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