

The Colonist. MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1896. NO DISPUTE AT ALL.

The American newspaper editors and stump orators who have been prating about the "Alaska boundary dispute" will perhaps be surprised to find that the dispute they expatiate upon so vigorously, and at such length, has really no existence. A communication to the British Columbia Board of Trade from the Dominion Department of the Interior contains the assertion that "no definite statement of claim, so far as this Department is aware, has ever been made by the United States Government, and certainly none has ever been made by Canada or Great Britain." If neither the United States nor Great Britain has ever made a statement of claim, where is the ground of dispute? There has been no dispute, and the nature of the line of demarcation between Alaska and British territory is such that there can be no room for a dispute between men who are even passably honest and intelligent. Russia sold the territory of Alaska to the United States. The boundary of the territory sold is clearly described in the treaty made between Great Britain and Russia in 1825. Article III of that treaty states: "The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties upon the Coast of the Continent and the Islands of America to the Northwest shall be drawn in the following manner: Commencing at the southernmost point of the Island called Prince of Wales Island which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes North latitude and between the 131st and 133rd degree of West longitude meridian of Greenwich the said line shall ascend to the North along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the Continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of West longitude (of the same meridian) and finally, from the said point of intersection the said meridian line of the 141st degree in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean shall form the limit between the Russian and British Possessions of the Continent of America to the Northwest. The reader sees from this description that there are two sections of this Alaskan boundary line about which there can be no dispute. The first section is from this southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island in latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes North until it strikes the 56th degree of North latitude on the coast of the continent. Nothing can be simpler than to run a line northwards between these two points. There is, indeed, some indefiniteness in the section of the line from the 56th degree of North latitude until it intersects the 141st degree of West longitude. The summit of a range of mountains is a rather indefinite direction, even when it is modified by the instruction that the line is not to be at a greater distance than ten marine leagues from the ocean. The line of this section is to be still further complicated, as it is to be parallel to the windings of the coast. It is clear to the uninitiated that the line of this section must be determined by mutual agreement. But there can be no dispute after the line meets the 141st degree of West longitude, for that meridian is to be the boundary until the Frozen Ocean is reached. We do not expect that there will be any dispute about the middle section of the line, for two reasons. The first is that the land can be of very little value, and the second is that both Governments appear to be disposed to be very accommodating in the matter. A contention has been raised with regard to the first or southernmost section of the line, on what grounds it is difficult to imagine, for nothing can be clearer than the language of the treaty with regard to this section. The line of demarcation, it states, "is to commence at the southernmost point of the Island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes North latitude and between the 131st and 133rd degree West longitude, the said line to ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of North latitude." It is evident to anyone who understands English that the line starts north from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, and continues northwardly until it meets the coast of the continent in latitude 56. The name given to the water that intervenes between these points is a matter of very little consequence. The direction of the line is the material thing to be considered. Nothing, in our opinion, can be more absurd or more dishonest than to contend that those whose duty it is to survey the line instead of going north when they leave the point of departure should run the line east, or a little south of east, some fifty miles before they take a northerly direction, and then follow a canal or channel that runs inland and does not extend as far north as latitude 56 degrees. No honest surveyor would ever dream of giving such an interpretation as this to the instructions contained in the treaty. If he were told from a given point to run his line north he would run it north and not some points south of east.

WELL POSTED.

We hear very little in these days about an investigation into educational matters, past and present, in Manitoba. Members of Parliament believe that they know enough about Manitoba school affairs to make long speeches on the school question, and to vote against a measure that has for its object the permanent settlement of that question. The Government of Manitoba did not plead ignorance of school affairs when they were asked to confer with the Dominion Commissioners in order to find a way of amicably settling the dispute. There is no Opposition orator in Parliament or out of Parliament who is deterred from condemning the course pursued by the Government because he knows nothing about the subject. Mr. Laurier has ceased to plead ignorance and so have his followers. They all act as if they felt themselves perfectly competent to pronounce upon the subject. It can now be easily seen by their speeches and their acts that their complaint of want of information, and their loudly expressed desire for an investigating committee were the shallowest and the most insincere of pretences. The Liberals have from the very first pursued a crooked course on this school question, and their present tactics are even more unscrupulous and more unparliamentary than their early dodges and devices.

GOOD ADVERTISEMENTS.

We were right in our surmise that Mr. Robert Ward's letter to the Pall Mall Gazette on British Columbia as a gold producing country would direct public attention in England to this Province. In the two succeeding numbers of the Gazette there were several letters all confirming what Mr. Ward had written. It will not be long before English capitalists know as much about Cariboo, Siwash Creek, William Creek, Alberni, Trail Creek, West Kootenay and other mining localities of the Province as British Columbians do. It is evident that mining men in England have their eyes on British Columbia.

MINORITY RULE.

The policy of obstruction which the Liberals are pursuing is devised for the purpose of enabling the minority to coerce the majority. According to theory the majority in Parliament rules. Their will is law. This may be at times a little rough on the minority who are compelled to submit to what they believe to be wrong. The rule of the majority, it will have to be admitted, is not always wise, and is not invariably just. But imperfect as it is, it is the best and most practicable that has yet been tried, and in this and other constitutionally governed countries the whole community have tacitly agreed to abide by it. In such communities it is always understood that the will of the majority is to prevail. In all deliberative bodies the same rule obtains. But minorities are not harshly treated. The opportunity is given them freely to express their opinions on the subjects deliberated upon. The rules of debate are so framed as to give them every chance to say what they have to say. British deliberative bodies have been peculiarly careful to preserve perfect freedom of debate. In them a latitude considered by many not a little unreasonable is allowed minorities. This being the case, one would suppose that British minorities would be very careful not to abuse their privileges. And so they were for many years. But in these latter days British minorities have been so perversely ingenious as to use the privileges of debate generously extended to them as the instrument of a very peculiar and an exceedingly galling kind of tyranny. They have perverted the rules that have been made to prevent their being trampled upon into a means of bringing a standstill and thus preventing the majority from exercising their legitimate authority. This is the policy of obstruction, and there are men so factious and so short-sighted as to encourage the minority outrageously to abuse and pervert the rules made for their protection. They do not see that the tyranny of the minority can, in the nature of things, be only temporary, and that it must in the end result in seriously restricting freedom of debate. The majority having it in their power to frame new rules will be certain, as soon as the opportunity offers, to use that power to take from the minority some of the privileges which they have so unscrupulously and so stupidly abused. In this way the offending minority, and all future minorities, will have to pay dearly for every victory they may gain. This is what has happened in other countries and this is what will be sure to happen in Canada if the present minority persist in the course which they are pursuing. What do we see in Ottawa to-day? A minority of about thirty bull-dozing the majority of upwards of ninety. This insignificant minority because they cannot have their own way have undertaken to coerce the majority of the House of Commons and that too in a way most injurious to the cause of freedom. Yet the greater number of those petty tyrants, those factionists who impudently misuse the privileges of debate, call themselves Liberals. They are not Liberals; they are on the contrary the enemies of true Liberalism. What is the first article in the creed of the Liberals? Is it not that the majority must rule in the country

and in Parliament? But the Canadian Liberals by their acts declare that the minority when they are disgruntled must rule.

AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.

A proposition was laid before the Committee on Agriculture a few days ago which is well worthy the consideration of the Dominion Government. It is known to all that farmers lose a great deal every year for want of some means of preserving perishable products in a marketable state. It is well known that the means now of only preventing great loss to the farming community but would be of considerable benefit to the inhabitants of the towns and cities, as they would afford them a continuous supply of many farm products in good condition. This is the proposition which was made by Mr. William Johnson, of the Dominion Cold Storage Company, Montreal:

He proposed to establish cold storage warehouses in various parts of the country. If the Government would undertake to guarantee 4 per cent. interest for ten years on \$3,000,000, the anticipated amount of outlay. The idea, he said, was to provide cold storage accommodation for the farmer's products to be placed on the market in practically the same condition as when they were produced. The stock of the company was pretty well subscribed, and should the offer be accepted, they were prepared to begin at once. It was originally intended to erect warehouses at Montreal and the other exporting points, but, on further investigation, the company came to the conclusion to establish warehouses in the producing districts, so that they might be more convenient of access to the farmers. He dwelt particularly upon the prospects of developing a profitable trade in eggs with Great Britain, pointing out that inquiries made there showed that any quantity of cold storage eggs, preserved by mechanical refrigeration, could be disposed of, the summer price at the distributing points being 10 or 20 cents per dozen, and the average winter price 18 or 38 cents. The price of storage per case of 40 dozen for six months, Mr. Johnson said, would be 50 cents. The freight rate for a case of eggs to a warehouse on the other side of the Atlantic was estimated at 2 cents a dozen, while the cost of storage and handling was estimated at 1 cent. A warehouse of the capacity of 50,000 cubic feet, and which would hold about 25,000 boxes of eggs, would cost \$12,500. If the company's offer was accepted, warehouses would be built wherever produce was available. Should the guarantee be given, the company would go to work at once, and save more than double the \$120,000 interest before the year was out. The guarantee would not be asked for until the buildings were put up, and the government could exercise supervision in such a way as to control the issue of the stock.

Professor Robertson occupied part of the same session of the Committee by explaining what the Government proposed to do in providing cold storage accommodation. So it appears that previous to hearing the offer made by Mr. Johnson, the Government intended to do something in the way of providing cold storage for the benefit of the farmers. What the Government does in this way for the advantage of the farmers of Western Canada. We have not heard how Mr. Johnson's offer was received by the Government, but if it accepted the same guarantee as is given to the Dominion Cold Storage Company will be extended to cold storage establishments in all parts of Canada.

A MUCH-NEEDED LESSON.

It is safe to say that ninety-nine out of every hundred American jingoes who indulge in tall-talk about war and who boast of what the United States could do and would do if any European power should have the temerity to go to war with it, have not the remotest idea as to what actual warfare is like. To show these thoughtless and ignorant braggarts what would happen to their country if, in its present state of preparation, its Congress should provoke a war with a first class naval power, an American writer has contributed a very interesting and most edifying article to Harper's Weekly. He has given it this startling title: "The Bombardment of Chicago." This of itself is sufficiently significant. The article is in the shape of a letter of a young British naval officer to his parents in England. The author assumes that the war talk in Congress and in the newspapers has brought about its natural and perhaps its intended result, and made war between Great Britain and the United States imminent. British ships of war of all sizes and all classes are ordered to America. Halifax is the rendezvous. The ship in which the young officer served was in the Mediterranean when the crisis came. She immediately set sail for Halifax. His first letter is dated from that port. "This harbor," he writes, "is a wonderful sight; beats everything I ever saw at Spithead let alone the Mediterranean. What do you think of forty-five men-of-war, big and little, ten of them line-of-battle ships, from the old Massacre to the Pestilence, every one uglier than the other, a dozen first-class cruisers, and no end of small fry like us. Three vice-admirals, if you please, and rear-admirals too common to notice. Besides the men of war we have had six or eight first class liners and tramps beyond counting coming and going as transports besides troops that are forwarded by rail as fast as they arrive over and above the reinforcements for the garrison here, which is already doubled."

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

The speech lately made by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, looking to a closer union between Great Britain and her colonies, based upon mutual commercial advantage, evidently made a strong impression on so ardent a believer in free trade in the abstract as the London Times, for it closes an article on that speech with the following paragraph: "The belief in free trade as the indispensable condition for the growth of an industrial and commercial community like ours is not inconsistent with a growing impatience of the penality that would condemn any practical modifications of an abstract doctrine, such as the most rigid economists have themselves introduced when they had to descend from theory to business. A very moderate advantage given to our colonial fellow-subjects would have scarcely a perceptible influence on the great bulk of our foreign trade. At the same time, it would be a substantial guarantee to the colonists of a position in the home market, the importance of which is likely to increase from year to year. There is, at any rate, very weighty matter for discussion in the suggestions which Mr. Chamberlain has thrown out, and which, as he showed, had been foreshadowed in the dispatch of his predecessor in office under the late government. That "epoch-making speech" has evidently made a deep impression upon thousands of British subjects both in Great Britain and the colonies, and will, we have no doubt, have a great influence in bringing about the closer union which it foreshadowed.

A SIMILITUDE OF SATAN

Holmes Confesses to Having Taken Twenty-seven Lives—'Possessed of the Devil.'

An Unparalleled Record—Not a Word of Regret for His Terrible Deeds.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The North American to-day prints what purport to be extracts from the confession alleged to have been made by murderer H. H. Holmes. The confession covers in full nearly three newspaper pages, written in Holmes' own handwriting, and gives details with a minuteness which is simply revolting. The architect and author of twenty-seven murders, as he admits himself to be, states with something like pathos, that he does so simply that he may obtain enough money to educate his boy. Holmes writes his blood-curdling atrocities with an abandon which simply appals one. Not one grain of remorse seems to enter into the construction of the document, and never for a moment except in one or two isolated cases, where he refers touchingly to the memory of Miss Williams, and another time when he pathetically speaks of the outrage perpetrated on his boy, does the recollection of pity figure in the case.

Regret is never for a moment expressed; he comes out boldly and without compunction, opening with the statement: "I was born with the very devil in me." Even now he believes that the evil spirit is the guiding genius of his destiny. He believes he is fully under the spell of the damned, and, despite assertions to the contrary, that he is receiving the attentions of a minister of God, and that he is generally becoming imbued with the spirit of forgiveness and religion, he feels he is lost hopelessly. He even goes further and asserts that he is gradually, in appearance, in figure and in face, becoming distorted; and he sees, whether in the distortion of his bloody imagination, by which he conjures hosts of vengeance-calling dead, or not, all the faces assume the look of the eyes the leer and the very ears an exact similitude of the picture of Satan.

"Yes, I was born with the devil in me," says he in one part of his confession. "The inclination came to me naturally, as the inspiration to do right comes to the majority of persons. Where others' hearts are touched with pity, mine is filled with cruelty; where in life I revelled in the thought of destroying it. Not only that, not satisfied in taking it in the ordinary way, I sought devices strange, fanatical, even grotesque, and fancy gave me play to work my murderous will. I revelled in it with the enthusiasm of an alchemist who is hot on the trail of the philosopher's stone. This inclination came early in life. I remember, when a mere lad, my ambition was to study medicine that I might know the relative effects of poisonous gases; that I might fully become acquainted with their uses and learn to be expert in handling them. I am convinced that since my imprisonment I have changed woefully and gruesomely from what I formerly was in face and figure. I mean, in fact, that my features are assuming nothing more or less than a pronounced satanic cast, that I have become afflicted with that disease, rare but terrible, with which physicians are acquainted, over which they seem to have no control whatever. The disease is malformation or distortion of the osseous parts, causing a deformity so marked in many men that they are made to assume a likeness to the infernal animals. The change begins with pain in all the joints, followed by excruciating symptoms located on the head and bones of the face.

"These I attributed first to rheumatic trouble, until I found they were gradually causing a change to take place in my whole figure, quite in keeping with my character. The real nature of the malady then began to dawn on me. I recollect having studied once about a man whose features became deformed by this disease in such a way that he gradually grew to resemble a donkey. The horror of the thing did not fall on me, for it was quite in keeping with my nature, and like a true medical student, I began to study the new conditions that had arisen. From what I can see, I fully believe that I am growing to resemble Satan; that the osseous parts of my face and nose are gradually assuming what is called the degenerate head that the similitude is almost completed."

Holmes' confession from this time on speaks of his early experience of boyhood days on the farm in Vermont, and the life he led until he entered college to study medicine in Michigan. Not until after he graduated fully equipped with a knowledge of the human frame and the easiest way to solve the simple thread of life, did Holmes begin his career as a murderer and mutilator. When he began, he admits himself, that he was ruthless and never once halted until he took 27 lives, and would have committed six other murders, he added, had not certain occurrences intervened. Possibly one of the worst, most brutal, revolting and disgusting this arch-mutilator ever committed was the one which he speaks of in the chapter devoted to his boy, son of the wife whom he married in New England when but a youth. The chapter in question tells a story hardly creditable. Coming as it does from the lips of the father, it outranks for barbarous cruelty any other act ever committed. The only explanation he offers is that he did it simply to gratify his love of mutilation.

"Shortly after I was married," he declares, "our boy, then but a youngster, was playing about with other lads of his own size and age, when I was seized with a wild desire to destroy him. I called him in from the road and took him out to the rear barn. I don't know what possessed me, but I took a surgical knife along with me. It was not a sudden impulse, nor the maddening desire of a father, seeing his child about to grow up and enter a world of sorrow and sin, that led me to the deed. It was simply the craving of the murderer within me which inspired me to make a subject of my little one. I noticed there was a terrible look of fear on the little fellow's face as I took him into the

CONCERNING CUBA.

HAVANA, April 10.—Statistics collected regarding the insurgents show that their leaders are nearly all men without property. About three thousand of the insurgents are under 20 years old, and their total number is said to be 30,000. Many of them are without arms. Gen. Oliver, near Camajuani, province of Santa Clara, has had a severe engagement with 600 insurgent under Jose Gonaes, the colored leader, and others, resulting in the defeat of the insurgents with a loss of thirty killed and many wounded. The troops lost fifteen killed and twenty-six wounded. The insurgents drew the troops into an ambushade in a dense wood, killing the soldiers covered with trees on each side of it. The insurgents had constructed earthworks and from behind these, which protected them from the fire of the soldiers, they waited the approach of the column. The soldiers were marching along, but when the column was well inside the ambushade a dynamite bomb was suddenly hurled into the ranks of the troops, which exploded, killing several men and wounding a number of others, besides almost causing a panic. The Spanish officers, however, quickly rallied their men and fire was opened on the enemy, but the latter poured a shower of bullets at the soldiers, many of the latter being wounded by explosive missiles. At first the Spanish infantry gave way, being taken so completely by surprise. Later, however, the troops were rallied and made a splendid dash forward and up the side of the hillside over the earthworks, driving the insurgents before them at the point of the bayonet, and shooting them down as they fled up the hillside. The fire of the enemy was quickly silenced and the troops captured and razed the insurgent camps on both sides of ambushade, where they found a number of boxes of abandoned ammunition and several rifles.

EXCITEMENT IN SPAIN.

MADRID, April 11.—Affairs look so serious again that American tourists are hurrying away. The passage of the belligerency resolutions has caused excited talk. A guard is still maintained at the American legation, but it has not been increased. The feeling is prevalent that a crisis is near, and that trouble might break out at any moment. The captain general of Ferrol reports that the fleet which is being organized there is all ready to go to sea. The ships composing the fleet are the ironclad Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya and Oquendo, the torpedo destroyer Destructor and various torpedo boats. They will be supplied with the necessary war material, and probably start for the river Aragoa on Friday week, to go through a course of instructions until the government decides on their ultimate destination. The last three named ironclads are really second-class cruisers.

The archbishop of Madrid has sent a very patriotic letter to Senor Canovas, the prime minister, offering the support of the Catholic Workmen's Society. The Correspondence prints a picture of Uncle Sam looking for a new star in the American shield, while a Spanish soldier is trying to pull him away from the telescope.

A rumor is gaining ground that Marshal Campos is to be sent back to Cuba, but no confirmation of the story can be obtained in official circles, and Marshal Campos declines to be interviewed on the subject. His position just now is a very delicate one. Contrary to general belief, he came back from Cuba a poor man.

CABLE TO JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—General Wager Swayne, of New York, yesterday made a statement to the house committee on commerce in the interest of the Spaulding cable company, which is competing with the Scrimser company for a government subsidy for a cable to the Hawaiian Islands and to establish a picture cable. Swayne resented the charge made against his company that it was under English influence and inspired by Sir John Pender. He stated that his company would accept any offer of terms made by the other company. The lowest subsidy he was willing to offer to accept without consultation with his company was \$160,000 a year for twenty years. It was unnecessary for such a company to extend its line in China, he held, because there were already sufficient cable facilities between Japan and China.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A special telegram from Cairo says that Col. John A. Cockrell, the well known newspaper correspondent, died of apoplexy at six minutes past ten o'clock to-night in Sheppard's hotel.

NEW-IRISH

A Measure to Be Monday by Right Balfour

Of Larger Scope Than Proposals—Increase in Property Throughout

LONDON, April 11.—Balfour, chief secretary Monday next will land bill of far larger Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland the principle of purchasing tenant as being a measure of the land question. Mr. Balfour's task has been by the increasing progress where agitation is being a discount. The proposals in Ireland now £8,000,000, the highest recorded. Besides the evicted tenants have holdings and Smitliffe, has just come to his agricultural tenants and other important progress. Finally the office of Lord Ireland and appointing Royal family, possibly York, the heir presumptive permanently in Ireland agitated and the question shortly in the House of Commons the scheme. Irishmen of all parties, to be very popular. Michael Davitt has dis league cottage and has dence at Battersea.

COMMON C

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