

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7 1894.

VOLUME XXXVI, NO. 39

FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

King Mafetoso Remains on Board War Ship During the Action.

Modern Gunners Bring the Rebels to Terms and They Finally Surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—(Special.)—The United Press correspondent at Apia, Samoa, writing under date of August 15, per S. S. Mariposa, which arrived to-day, says: On Monday last a fortunate observer might have witnessed the edifying spectacle of mutilated Samoans bodies dashed hither and thither in bloody confusion as a result of modern gunnery. To what extent this has occurred I am as yet unable to inform you, but a reliable authority gives the death returns of one shell alone as four killed and nine wounded, most of the latter desperately.

On Saturday, the 4th, about midday, rumors of heads on poles coming into town from the direction of the fighting were received, and on inquiry it was found that there was a full proposition of heads in the report. In a short time a small party of natives appeared, headed by a herald who announced the fact that six of the rebels had been killed in an engagement at Faleallagi on the previous day. Unfortunately for the party they had met the Chief Justice on the road near where he resides and the trophies of war, in the shape of six human ears tied to a string at the end of a stick, met His Honor's judicial view.

ROBERT BURNS' DEATH.

Here is an account of the death and funeral of Robert Burns taken from a New York paper of the 21st July (July 20th), died at Dumfries, after a lingering illness, the celebrated Robert Burns. His poetical compositions, distinguished equally by the force of his native humor, by the warmth and tenderness of his feelings, and by glowing touches of a descriptive pencil, will remain a lasting monument of the vigor and versatility of a mind guided only by the light of nature and the inspiration of genius. He was a public, to whose amusements he largely contributed, will learn with regret that his extraordinary endowments were accompanied by frailties which rendered him unequal to himself as a private man. The last months of his life were spent in his native land, and his wife, with five infant children, is now left without any resources but what she has derived from the regard due to the memory of her husband.

On the 21st of July, he was taken to the shade of such a genius, his remains were interred on Monday last, July 25, with military honors and every suitable respect. The corpse having previously been conveyed to the town hall at Dumfries, remained here till the following ceremony took place: The military there, consisting of the Cinque Ports and the Buffs, and the fire companies, lined the streets on both sides to the burial ground. The Royal Artillery volunteers, of which he was a member, were marching in slow solemnity to the "Dead March in Saul," which was played by a military band—preceded by a mournful array of drummers. The principal part of the inhabitants of the neighborhood, with a number of particular friends of the bard, from remote parts, followed in procession to the grave, which was purchased tolling at intervals. Arrived at a churchyard gate, the funeral party, according to the rules of that exercise, formed two lines and leaned their heads on their forelocks, pointed to the ground. Through this space the corpse was carried. The army drew up alongside the grave, and after an interment fired three volleys over it. The whole ceremony presented a solemn and affecting spectacle, and accorded with the general regret for the loss of a man whose like we shall scarce see again.

CINNAMON A MICROBE KILLER.

No living germ of disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours. It is the conclusion announced by M. Chamberland, as the result of prolonged research and experiment in M. Pasteur's laboratory. It is said to destroy microbes as effectively if not as rapidly as pyroxylic sublimate. Even the scent of it is fatal to micro-organisms. Chamberland says a decoction of cinnamon should be taken freely by persons living in places infected by typhoid or cholera.

THE CZAR AN INVALID.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—An additional reason was here for the countermanding of the order for the Russian army movements at Smolensk, is that the Czar, who has expressed a very strong wish that His Majesty should subject himself to as little fatigue as possible because of a unsatisfactory condition of his health.

A THOUSAND LIVES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—A terribly destructive cyclone swept along the shores of a sea of Azov to-day, working immense damage. In some instances entire villages were swept into the sea. Many steamers were sunk or driven ashore and wrecked, and it is believed that at least one thousand lives were perished.

QUEBEC CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27.—(Special.)—It is reported here that Hon. Mr. Tallon will shortly retire from the premiership to accept the Chief Justiceship of the Superior Court.

At the present time, however, the duties of the office are being performed by Hon. Mr. G. E. Foster, who is expected to continue in the office until the end of the year.

BROOKVILLE, Aug. 27.—The funeral of the late Hon. C. F. Fraser was the largest ever seen here. The Ontario cabinet was represented by Sir Oliver Mowat and Hon. Messrs. Hardy, Hart and Ross.

Are you subject to sick headache? Use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They will cure you.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27.—J. N. Hogan, secretary to the Colonial party in the night House of Commons, arrived here Friday on the Parisian en route for Australia.

HAWAIIAN HAPPENINGS.

Departure of British and U. S. Warships—Opinions as to the Future.

Rumors That the Royalists Contemplate a Coup in the Near Future.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—(Special.)—The Hawaiian warships, the USS Albatross and the USS Albatross, have just departed for Honolulu. The Hawaiian government has just received news that the British and American warships are to remain in the harbor for some time. The Hawaiian government is reported to be contemplating a coup in the near future.

HOP PROSPECTS.

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TAOUSA, Aug. 30.—J. P. Stewart, of Puyallup, says: "There will be a large number of hops in the Puyallup valley that will not be picked at all this season on account of the low price of hops, which is from 6 to 7 cents per pound. This weather is very bad for hops as it drives the lice into the burr. This injures the hop, and in some instances entirely destroys it. I apprehend we shall have a large crop of hops, but they will be of very poor quality. The price of hops is very low, and the growers are very dissatisfied. I understand that Meeker will pay but 60 cents to begin with."

"A BIRD IN THE HAND."

GLASGOW, Aug. 30.—The result of a ballot among the Scotch coal miners on the questions involved in the present strike was announced to-day. The balloting shows 25,417 miners in favor of the proposal of the Miners' Federation to accept a sixpence reduction with guaranteed wages on that basis for two years, and 20,942 in favor of the proposal of the coal owners to accept a sixpence reduction with no guarantee.

DISASTROUS COLLISION.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—A collision between a passenger train and a freight train occurred at four o'clock this morning on the N. P. R. at about eight miles north of this city near Black River station. The freight train was carrying a heavy load of coal, and the passenger train was carrying a large number of passengers. The collision resulted in the destruction of several passenger cars and the death of several passengers.

POLITICS IN VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 30.—(Special.)—A largely attended and very enthusiastic meeting of Conservatives took place to-night and organized the first Liberal Conservative Association of Vancouver. The greatest unanimity of feeling prevailed. The following officers were elected by acclamation: President, Dr. Wilson; vice-presidents, resident in the ward corresponding with the Conservatives, Dr. Carroll; Sec. G. I. Williams; Sec. W. H. Gallagher; 4th, James Clendenning; 5th, Aid. Bethune; secretary, treasurer, G. W. Cowan. The meeting adjourned until next week, when the work of organization and plan of campaign.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 30.—(Special.)—The Manitoba Hat electors have voted non-confident in Mr. Davin.

DOMINION VOTERS' LISTS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 30.—(Special.)—The Queen's Printer has numbered supervisors and lists over and above those required by the revising officers, and as far as they will go will be glad to supply them to members of Parliament only, without charge, for the purposes of the present revision. Formerly the supervisors were destroyed.

LAND RECLAMATION.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 30.—(Special.)—The C. P. R. land department will endeavor to transform by irrigation, a dry waste of country along the line, in fertile farming district one million acres, into a fertile farming district in the district between Medicine Hat and Gladstone in Alberta. The surveys are now at work.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30.—The government is informed that Mataram, the capital of the island of Lombok, is in possession of the native rebels and is being bombarded by Dutch warships.

CHOLEERA IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.—One death from cholera occurred here to-day. One new case of the disease is reported in Rotterdam, two in Spilkenes and two in Maastricht.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Two Miners Drowned Near Lytton—Interior Mines Make a Fine Showing.

Slocan Will Ship a Million Dollars Worth of Ore This Season.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 31.—The case of S. R. Bobb charged with publishing false news for the detriment of public interests, was on for trial yesterday and to-day. The witnesses are numerous on both sides.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 30.—Not more than half of the cannery hands and fishermen have reached the city yet. Paying off was not finished to-day at a few of the canneries.

WARRANT.

W. J. Goyard, gold commissioner, has been paying Warrant, Salmon River and Trail Creek an official visit. He has authorized the expenditure of some \$200 on the trail from the north fork of the Salmon River to Salmon Siding.

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ON LAWLESSNESS.

Address of Judge Cooley to the Bar Association of New York.

The People Must Certainly Abide by the Law and Respect Order.

(From the New York Times.)
No thoughtful American, we think, can read Judge Cooley's address to the Bar Association at Saratoga without coming to the conclusion that the author chose precisely the most important topic that can just now engage the attention of American lawyers, or indeed, of American laymen. The subject of the address was the duty which lay upon lawyers to uphold the law and so discourage and help to punish any infractions of it whatever, no matter upon what pretenses they might be excused. This is really a duty that rests equally upon all citizens. Every naturalized citizen takes an oath to support the constitution, and such an oath might well be required of every native citizen if there were any necessity for it. Judge Cooley is quite right in saying that the first duty of a lawyer is to uphold the law and to do what they can to induce respect for the law and obedience to it, but this is no more their duty than it is the duty of all the rest of us.

It is true that the American people are becoming more lawless than they formerly were, less disposed to yield prompt and willing obedience to the law because it is the law. The instances given by Judge Cooley of such a change and degeneration are very recent and very striking. They sum them up into three main classes: The lawless lynching of negroes, especially in the Southern States; the lawless behaviour of the tramps that have been traversing the country and making or pretending to make for Washington; and the lawless behaviour of the recent strikers in the West. No doubt these instances are very striking and calculated to induce serious reflection.

As to the lynching of negroes, in the south or elsewhere, it is the mark, wherever it occurs, of a barbarous community. It is what we expect to find in a frontier settlement where civilized institutions have not yet been established, and where public opinion judges, decides and punishes without form. In a settled community it shows a lack of that sense of common decency and respect which may be called common-law respect. There is something to be said for the "wild justice" of lynching in a case, like that of the Gallinas at New Orleans, where the machinery of the law has broken down and failed to perform its functions. There is nothing to be said for it where the courts are open and prepared to do justice. The permanent crime for which negroes are lynched is an capital by the law. It is a crime which the law has not provided for, and which the law has not provided for.

With respect to the tramps and the rioters of the case in the same. A man has a right to go about as he pleases, if he can afford it. He begins to be in the army the moment he begins to use anything in the nature of coercion or menace to induce other people to support him, if he tries to induce other people to quit work, if he is a striker. When it comes to stealing trains, in the one case, or destroying property in the other, it is necessary that the offense be punished in a severe and exemplary fashion. This is where the lawyers are especially to be blamed, because the machinery of justice is in their hands. They share the usual American custom of good nature. When the crisis is once past and the danger for the time over, they give the rest of us, are too willing to "let bygones be bygones," and to forget that justice has claims. If it were not for the fact that the law is a law, it is the people who are to blame for not providing that they shall be regularly and fully put to death.

With respect to the strikers and the rioters of the case in the same. A man has a right to go about as he pleases, if he can afford it. He begins to be in the army the moment he begins to use anything in the nature of coercion or menace to induce other people to support him, if he tries to induce other people to quit work, if he is a striker. When it comes to stealing trains, in the one case, or destroying property in the other, it is necessary that the offense be punished in a severe and exemplary fashion. This is where the lawyers are especially to be blamed, because the machinery of justice is in their hands. They share the usual American custom of good nature. When the crisis is once past and the danger for the time over, they give the rest of us, are too willing to "let bygones be bygones," and to forget that justice has claims. If it were not for the fact that the law is a law, it is the people who are to blame for not providing that they shall be regularly and fully put to death.

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