

The Colonist. FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895.

A BAD BEGINNING.

The organ of the Opposition on Thursday promised to be good. It tells its readers that as long as the election lasts it will refrain from evil speaking, lying and slandering, and will be for that time, at any rate, a good little newspaper. It is a pity that it did not begin to carry out its very praiseworthy resolution at once, for the leading article of that issue does not show that it had then experienced a change of heart. The article is misleading, and we cannot help believing that it was intended to be so. In that article the editor holds the Government responsible for the decrease in the imports for the month of January of the present year. Every man who possesses an atom of common sense knows that the dullness of trade is owing not to anything the Government has done or has not done, but to the general depression that prevails in almost every country in the world. It would be quite as reasonable to blame the Government for the overflow of the Fraser River as to ask the electors to condemn it because the merchants of Canada did not see their way to import as large a quantity of goods last January as they did in January of 1894. The Dominion Government had no more control over the circumstances that caused trade everywhere to be depressed than it had over the causes that control the forces of Nature. When, then, our contemporary says that the prospective deficiency of the revenue is owing to the "criminal mismanagement" of the Government it states what it must know to be ridiculously false. Perhaps our contemporary thinks there is no harm in this kind of lying. But there are moralists who believe that for a politician to say what he knows to be false about a Government is quite as wicked as knowingly to belie an individual.

What makes this false statement of the Times more absurd is that in the very same article it says: "The contention that the reduction of the customs revenue is a result of the Fosterian tariff fallacies is evidently one of the stupidest fallacies that was ever put forward by a party in distress." Here our contemporary completely exonerates the Government from being the cause of any diminution of the revenue. The Government is doubtless responsible for any deficiency that the revision may have caused. The revision was their own act, and it is perfectly fair to hold them responsible for its consequences. But the Times says that the revision had nothing to do with the "hole" in the treasury caused by the decrease in imports, so the revision could not have been part of the "criminal" mismanagement. Perhaps our contemporary will do a little explaining, and let the community know to what criminal act or acts of the Government the decrease in the imports and, by consequence, the decrease in the revenue, is due. It owes it to itself to prove to the satisfaction of reasonable people, that it was owing to the "criminal mismanagement" of the Government that fewer goods were imported into the Dominion in January, 1895, than in January, 1894. If it cannot do this it will have to plead guilty of having broken its promise as soon as it was made.

By the way, the Times yet found out that the money paid into the treasury as tax on tobacco is not stolen from the users of the weed?

A NEW NATION.

The rise of a new nation on the other side of the Pacific Ocean is a matter of considerable interest to the inhabitants of this Pacific province. Hitherto Japan, as a nation, has been regarded with indifference. The attempt to establish constitutional government in a country unacquainted with even its forms was watched with interest by a comparative few, and the wonderful adaptability of the Japanese was witnessed with amazement. But until lately it was not believed that the changes that have been going on in Japan would affect any country outside the jurisdiction of the Mikado. But the events of the last few months have increased the importance of Japan in the eyes of people everywhere. A nation has almost literally been born in a day. A people who it was believed was little more than playing at civilization has shown itself to be possessed of great capabilities and to have made immense strides in the art of war in a wonderfully short time.

The Government of Japan has acted with remarkable vigor and has used its resources with extraordinary skill. It has gone to war with a nation believed to possess immense reserves of power and it has been successful from the commencement. Its army was efficient and well provided with everything it needed in the field, and its navy was powerful, well armed and well manned.

The superiority of the Japanese to the Chinese was conspicuous from the very first. Not only was the Japanese Government better prepared in every way to carry on the war than the Chinese Government, but the Japanese soldiers proved to be better fighters than the Chinese soldiers. There was no comparison between the armies of the two nations as regards morale. In short, Japan is now believed to be a military power which the nations of the West cannot afford to despise or disregard. It is easy to imagine national combinations in which Japan may be a very useful friend or a very unpleasant foe. A nation that has a well disciplined army of proved fighting ability, and a well equipped navy under capable officers, has claims to respect and consideration that cannot be safely ignored. When the Chinese

war is over it is safe to predict that Japan will occupy a much higher place in the family of nations than it ever did before, and there is every reason to believe that it will feel its strength and be ready to assert its importance.

FREE SUGAR.

A good deal has been stoutly said by the organ of the Opposition in this city about sugar. Although the Conservative Government has placed sugar on the free list, our contemporary maintains that sugar is not free; and although making sugar free has caused it to be cheaper than was heretofore thought possible, it is maintained that the people of the Dominion have not been benefited by the remission of the sugar duties. A similar controversy has been going on in the East between the Montreal Herald and the Montreal Gazette. This is how the Gazette disposes of the argument that the Canadian refiners get all the benefit of the abolition of the duties on sugar:

The Herald calculates that the tariff on sugar puts \$9,000 a year into the treasury and \$1,500,000 a year into the pockets of the Canadian refiners. The Herald gives a fair sample of how far from the market facts an active imagination may ride on a theory. The great sugar market of the continent is in New York. The quotations there for standard brand equal to Canadian granulated on Thursday were three and thirteen-sixteenths cents a pound. In Montreal the rate was a quarter to three and three-eighths cents. The wholesale price in Canada was quite half a cent lower than that in New York, the current press quotations being taken in each case. This is not a singular condition. It is rather the rule, and has been so for many months, the trade returns of the year 1893 showing that over four million pounds of Canadian sugar was exported to the United States. With Canadian refined sugar much the cheapest of the continent it is plain that the refiners cannot be putting the duty in their pocket. The Herald's political writer should consult occasionally with his commercial man. He would learn then how not to make a public exhibition of himself.

THE TROUBLE IN CUBA.

The revolution in Cuba does not appear to be very formidable. The Government is confident of its ability to put down the insurrection. Rebellions in Cuba are quite frequent but they are seldom very serious. There has not been anything like a general rising of the people. A few "patriots" make a disturbance in one or two districts while the rest of the island looks on with apparent indifference. It is a little surprising that the Cubans have not ere this risen en masse against the Spanish Government. That Government has never got rid of the old idea that colonies are intended for the advantage of the Mother Country and for that alone. Colonists—creoles—are looked upon by the natives of Spain as their inferiors, and have never been entrusted with the management of their own affairs. They have chafed under the treatment they have received, but they do not appear to possess the ability to organize a united opposition to the Spanish party. A few among them have been agitating for more freedom, and others seem to think that their only chance for freedom is to become annexed to the United States; but hitherto all attempts to throw off the yoke of Spain and to obtain the advantages and privileges of complete self-government have been failures. The present disturbance does not appear to have attained the dimensions of a rebellion.

THE GRITS AND THEIR LEADERS.

This is what an Eastern contemporary says about Sir Richard Cartwright's recent declaration of war against those who have been trying to stab him in the back: Sir Richard Cartwright has brought the Grit party to their knees by a terrible threat. He declares that he knows the "crafts, wiles, and devices" by which the "Reform" party has been several times wrecked, and threatens that if any more attacks are made upon him in the party, "all Canada shall ring with the names of traitorous Reformers." At the threat the reformers tremble in their shoes, and Richard was himself again! Mr. Mackenzie knows something of the "crafts, wiles, tricks and devices" of the party. So did Mr. Blake. Both were harassed out of the leadership, and virtually or really out of the party. Mr. Mackenzie lived long enough to see his party source of unrepentable pain and humiliation to him. Mr. Blake unable to continue with each a party, withdrew to violence to his conscience as a patriotic Canadian, cut himself clear of them in that memorable letter of March 5th, 1891, closing in these words: "Having to sail under false colors, and adverse to train hostile guns upon the comrade of a former day, I make my demission to the party and pass out from the public life of Canada." Mr. Mackenzie was released from the wiles and devices of his party by death, and Mr. Blake sought refuge from them in another land. Sir Richard's threat opens up a frightful theme and has brought his party into subjection, where undoubtedly he will keep them, both as regards himself, and as regards their political opponents.

THE NEW SENATOR.

The merits of the Acadian citizens of Prince Edward Island have been recognized in the appointment to the Senate of Mr. Joseph Arsenault, of Prince County. Mr. Arsenault is perhaps the most prominent man of his race in the Province. He has had an experience of more than a quarter of a century in the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, and was a member both of Mr. Pope's and Mr. Sullivan's Provincial Governments. In the Assembly and the Executive he was the colleague of Mr. Ferguson, now a Dominion Minister, who of course recommended his appointment. Mr. Arsenault is a merchant and farmer, and in every way a worthy man.

Beyond Comparison.

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THE NEW CABINET.

Yesterday Hon. Theodore Davis tendered his resignation as Premier and Attorney-General to the Lieutenant-Governor, who accepted the same and sent for Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance. Mr. Turner was asked to form an administration and consented. It is understood that the new Premier has already completed his Cabinet, and that on Monday the official installation will take place. With one exception, there will not in all probability be any change in the existing portfolios. Mr. D. M. Eberts, Q. C., member for South Victoria, has been offered the Attorney-Generalship, and it is understood he has accepted the portfolio. These arrangements are in accord with what was generally accepted as probable, and will meet with general approval. Hon. Mr. Turner, the new leader of the Government, is to be congratulated upon the speedy accomplishment of the comparatively easy though important task he has had in hand, which must be accepted as an augury of the success of his administration. Mr. Eberts, from his ability, legal standing and personal qualities, should be a popular Minister, and the duties he has undertaken will no doubt be well performed.

Hon. Theodore Davis has now retired from political life and is Chief Justice of British Columbia. A leader of strength and conspicuous ability, his former supporters regret his departure from the political arena, but he carries with him the good-will, best wishes and utmost confidence of all for his future career.

NOT RECIPROCAL.

The Times tries in a blundering sort of way to meet the Hon. Mr. Patterson's objections to Mr. Laurier's one-sided free trade with the United States. It says "the Government at the present time declares itself ready to arrange such reciprocity (in farm products), at the same time making it known that no free trade in manufactures will be allowed." This is not the whole truth, for the reciprocity is a reciprocity of natural products, which include coal, fish and lumber. But under British free trade there is no reciprocity. Products of the United States, both raw and manufactured under British free trade policy, will be admitted into Canada free. There will be no limitation worth speaking of, while none of Canada's products, either raw or manufactured, will be allowed to enter the American market without paying duty. This is precisely what Mr. Patterson objects to, and what everyone else who thinks over the matter without prejudice must object to. British free trade does not mean reciprocity. It is really a lop-sided arrangement from which the Americans will get all the advantage and Canadians all the disadvantage. Under it Canadians will have to contend against the full tide of American competition while at the same time Canadians will be compelled to pay dearly for the privilege of selling their goods in the United States.

In 1854 and succeeding years there was reciprocity between British America and the United States. The arrangement worked well for the colonies because it was reciprocal. The complaint of the Americans was that it was too favorable to the British colonies. They sent their raw products into the States free and got a good price for them. But under British free trade they could not have done this. To compare a reciprocity in trade with Laurier's jag-handled arrangement is the merest nonsense. Not only is British free trade not reciprocal, but, as every one must see, it would effectually prevent any arrangement for reciprocity being made. Our market being opened to the Americans without their being so much as asked to give us an equivalent in return, no one who is not a simpleton would imagine that they would open their markets to our reciprocity, their reply would certainly be, "What will you give?" Having given them that advantage every possible trade advantage already, curiously enough have to be "Nothing." It is not hard to imagine their rejoinder.

THE YOUNG CZAR.

Those who expected that the young Russian Emperor would voluntarily exorcise of his subjects constitutional government are beginning to find that they had formed an altogether mistaken estimate of his character. Nicholas II is not a Liberal. He is not disposed to depart from the traditions of his race. He succeeded to the throne of an absolute monarchy, and he is evidently determined that it shall not be his fault if it does not remain absolute. He made the assemblage of influential men who waited on him on the occasion of his marriage to understand this pretty clearly. Russia is to be governed in the old way. The Emperor and the people shall bear the same relation to each other as they have done since the earliest days of the empire. Brought up as he has been, and seeing what he has seen, it is not likely that the young man believes in popular institutions. It is not likely that he is either a more liberal-minded or a more kind-hearted man than his father was, and we have read of the corruption that was practiced, the injustices that were inflicted, and the cruelties that were perpetrated, in his reign, and apparently with his sanction. The Emperor of Russia inherits a system of government rarely established, as well as an empire, and he will be indeed a strong man who is stronger than that system. It was far too strong for Nicholas I, and the indications are that it will be too strong for Nicholas II. It seems just now that the Emperor of Russia, though not so self-assertive and imperious in manner as his cousin the Emperor of Germany, is equally fond of power, and equally determined to preserve his prerogative intact.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Average for four years preceding. Rows for 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894.

"The results which have been obtained," says Dr. Biggs, "from the treatment of diphtheria by the new remedy are far better than have ever been obtained by any other method. Speaking generally for children's hospitals in Europe and in this country, it has been found that of every method of treatment from 40 to 55 per cent. of the cases of diphtheria occurring in children under five years of age die. With the new method of treatment this mortality has been reduced first to 25 per cent., then to 15 per cent., to 13 per cent., 11 per cent., and it has been said in the last series of cases treated by Roux the mortality was

has inherited his father's love of peace and his discretion in dealing with foreign nations. This will be known before very long. It is said that there is great activity just now in both the naval and military departments of the Czar's Government, and there is some talk of Russia's interfering in the quarrel between China and Japan; and a rumor is afloat that the Czar is preparing to interpose for the protection of the persecuted Armenians. Nothing definite, however, is known respecting Russia's designs in those quarters. But it is clear that the Czar does not consider it his duty to make political concessions to the people of Russia.

WONDERFUL!

We hear in these days much that is wonderful about hypnotism. The power of the hypnotist over those who are susceptible to the influence he exercises is said to be almost unlimited. Formerly it required time and manipulations of one kind or another to bring the subject under the influence of the hypnotist—"memoria" as he was then called—but now it can be done almost instantaneously by a look and without "passes" or personal contact. It would appear from the reports of the latest developments that the right sort of hypnotist can make a man or woman completely subject to his will as quickly as an expert photographer can take a likeness with a kodak.

An extraordinary story is told in 'The Metaphysical Magazine' of hypnotism of the instantaneous kind used for a beneficent purpose. A physician in one of his walks abroad was moved to enter a house which he was passing. He felt in his inner consciousness that he was wanted in that house instantly. He, it appears, obeyed the impulse without questioning. As soon as he entered the house he heard screams—the screams of a female in distress. He boldly proceeded to the room from which the sounds issued, and when he opened the door he saw a man in the act of striking a woman.

He felt that no time was to be lost, so he mastered him—magnetized—hypnotic forces, directing them to the man. He made him feel as if a superior power had said to him, "You must not strike that woman." The result, so the story goes, was to the uninitiated almost miraculous. The man with his arm still uplifted was as if paralyzed. He changed color, allowed his arm to drop nervously to his side, and burst into tears. He did not strike the girl, who happened to be his daughter. Between his sobs he reproached himself with being a brute. But the work of the good hypnotist was not yet done. The young woman was in a bad way, being half dead with fear and dreadfully agitated. The doctor again summoned his magnetic forces for action and concentrated them in the unuttered words, "You are perfectly safe and completely at rest." This did not, like the sentence fired at the man, set instantaneously. He had to repeat it seven times. The effect after the seventh repetition was wonderful—the girl had sunk into an easy chair and was sleeping sweetly and serenely.

This is not all. That look from the doorway transformed the man from being a tyrannical, passionate and cruel brute into a kind, considerate and attentive father and husband, which he continued to be to the end of his days. Who can say after this that the age of miracles has passed? There may be some sceptical reader who will say that the story is a fabrication. Well, all that we can say is that it is seriously told in The Metaphysical Magazine and reproduced as an editorial in the Toronto Globe without a single expression that would lead the reader to conclude that it is not from beginning to end as true as the Gospel.

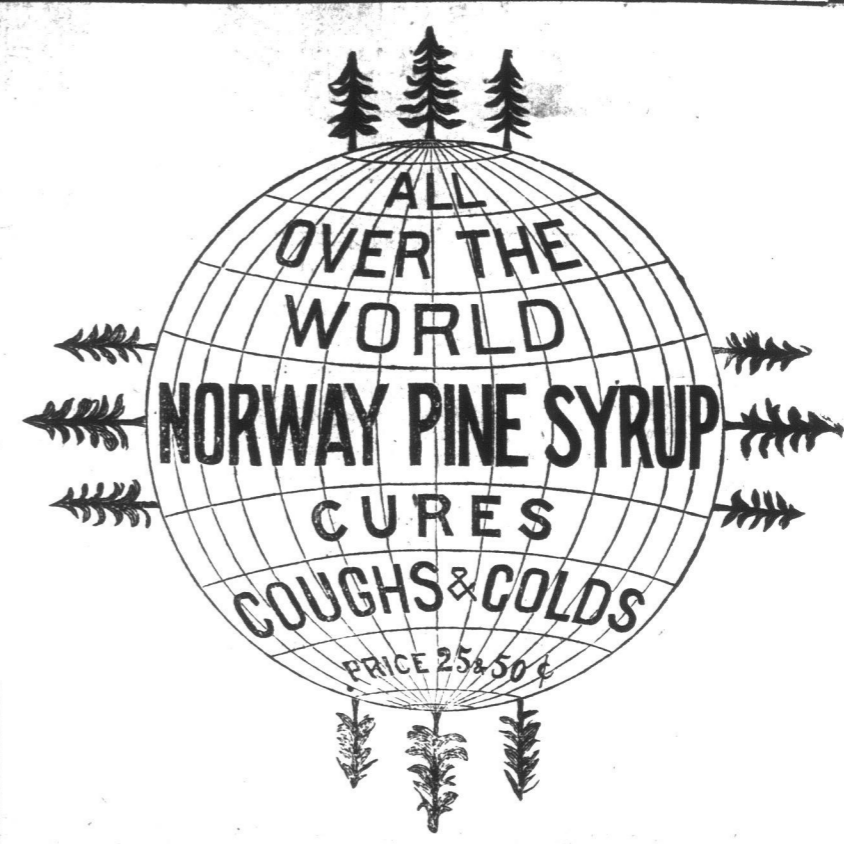
A GREAT REMEDY.

The serum treatment still continues to recommend itself to physicians who have had the best opportunities of observing its effects. It has been tried in many hospitals in Europe, and the results have been highly satisfactory. It may, indeed, be said to have passed the experimental stage. Antitoxine is not a mere cure for diphtheria in all its stages, but it has been found to be efficacious when administered before the disease has reached the later stages of its development. It has greatly diminished the mortality in the hospitals in which it has been used.

The decline in the Paris death rate from diphtheria will give the reader a good idea of the efficacy of the serum treatment. In January of last year the deaths from diphtheria were 175, February, 121, March 171, April 155, May 138, June 98, July 85, August 72, September 39, October 34, November 45, December 51. It will be seen from this that the deaths from diphtheria in Paris were at the end of 1894 not one-third of what they were at its beginning. In the following table the mortality in the last three months of the year is compared with the average of the four years immediately preceding.

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only 8 per cent. The striking influence upon the mortality from this disease brought about by the use of anti-toxine is shown in the reduced death rate in Paris during the last few months, as compared with the corresponding months of previous years. . . The influence of the use of this agent on the death rate from diphtheria, as shown by these tables, constitutes, in my opinion, an exhibit of the saving of life by a new remedy so extraordinary as to be without a parallel in the history of medicine.

This is strong testimony. A remedy which reduces the death rate of a deadly disease from more than a half to less than one-twelfth must be looked upon as a boon of incalculable value to mankind. When it is considered that diphtheria has always been a most difficult disease to treat, and that it was becoming of late years harder to cure, the value of the discovery or invention of anti-toxine will appear in its true proportions. A knowledge of the curative power of this wonderful remedy cannot be too widely diffused.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

This is how the Duke of Devonshire, a true Liberal, a free trader and an honest man, speaks of the condition of Great Britain after an experience of nearly fifty years of free trade: "There is not one of the great national interests at the present moment in the condition in which we could wish it to be. Agriculture, after all our greatest national industry, has never been in such a condition of depression, and manufactures and industrial interests are rapidly sinking into the same condition. The mining and manufacturing interests of this country are gradually sinking. . . It is a national

shame, a national scandal, that during recent years Parliament has not allowed even a single day for the discussion of the causes of the great depression under which our national interests are now suffering. . . The country about which the Duke of Devonshire—better known perhaps to some of our readers as Lord Hartington, for a long time Mr. Gladstone's right hand man—speaks in this melancholy way, has for the last half century enjoyed the advantages of British free trade and has been of late years blessed with a Liberal Government. Yet neither free trade nor Liberalism has prevented its falling into the miserable condition above described by a statesman not by any means given to over-statement.

QUESTION OF COPYRIGHT.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Acting Secretary Hamlin has decided that under the copyright law each passenger arriving in this country from Canada can bring in with him for his own use two copies of books, etc., free of duty. The case arose over the selling of copies of "Don Quixote" on Canadian railroad trains at 25 cents a volume, when the price in this country was 50 cents, their importation into this country being to the detriment of the publishers.

A TELEGRAM from Pasadena, Cal., announces the death there on Friday of Mr. G. A. Burton, who had gone there in the vain endeavor to recover health and strength. No arrangements for the funeral have yet been made by the orders of Anderson Foresters and Knights of Pythias, of which he was a prominent member. The late Mr. Burton was in his thirty-seventh year, and a young man of great promise and popularity. MONTREAL, March 1.—W. E. Fries, J. E. Whitney and J. Lawlor Woods, being business as the Pearl Manufacturing Co. of Montreal and Toronto, have assigned with liabilities of \$35,000.

MARTIAL Quiet Resto Pass Lillookalan Five D SAN FRANC small steamsh ing from H 22nd alt: The week Martial law sfer for the trial for four days of All of them carried arms Three glades to show they Diamond Head On the 22nd leased from dance agents Clark Seward large on account unearthing ar place and sid Gaster paper on her trial. On the 18th Minister Will foreign office special referer, an Americ to five years in Mr. Willis said ted to leave p risonment, d an Englishman although it w bombian had It was repli ance of the sold they we ment. Also have underta phone offic, ment commu Mr. Willis ha stenographic Bowler's case, and Seward. The Preside to is a sub pr the prisoners' T. Gulick, 35 y H. Richard, Major Seward, R. W. Wilcox, T. B. Walker, Widemann, 30 Henry Bartel fine W. E. B 000 fine; L u 000 fine; J. h fine; W. C. L fine; Gulick, Nowlin and B ood by the hanged. Nowlin ree tion house, A as follows: "And furth the governm before the mil it is instruce to The marshal a similar app the case of Be The prisoners while their sen sentence of the yet been anno yet passed ur Queen. It is mission made It is understo being the me ment. A com The Honolulu sentences as the imposed under Willis Crisp the ex-Queen, representative he had been ke being charged. quest was mad minister, and be informed of he said, treat A. F. Peter drafting the co attempted to he had been in particular com council had de and had agree years and a f verdict had no President Dol president wou believed the shortly after The Austral deported. Creighton, Jo Mandenberg, N. Peterson, and C. Carren cret rule of the be interviewed say, and und criticisms wou PRI SAVANNAH, another day a ment in Savan high, though of any kind Slavery lectur hall. Many of escorted to the were statione hall fronts. About the buth lecture crowd Slavery and hotel by the To-night O to its limit, a fully 1,000 m d armed. On al men were re through the capti ception of th audience, was the entrance allowed to con side the hall and througho and observ rict Tuesday of Protestan ting based on only resumed A.P.A. or the