

The Colonist.

Published Every Monday and Thursday... THE DAILY COLONIST... THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST...

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THE TRUE ISSUES.

Bryan and his leading associates, Watson, Altgeld and Tillman are rapidly transforming the Presidential campaign into a sectional and a class war.

I cannot understand why Mr. Bryan went to Maine. It was a mistake, a serious mistake.

It is a sectional issue. We could have appealed to the pride and material interests of the South and West and have united them solidly against the East.

But the contest has become more and more sectional, though this is bad enough, goodness knows. It has been made by the Populists a contest of class against class.

They hold our bonds and mortgages. They are seeking to reap what they do not sow; they are seeking to collect that to which they are not entitled; they favor spoliation under the forms of law.

"This," Harper's Weekly says, "was a speech of an enemy of the Union, besides being a monstrous untruth. It was fittingly followed by the candidate's declaration at the Chicago convention, where, still speaking of and at the East, he said: 'We beg no longer. We entreat no more. We defy them.'"

Bryan's speeches are becoming more inflammatory as the campaign advances and his prospect of success becomes dimmer. When in the State of New York he attempted in one of the rural districts to excite the hostility of the farmers against the owners and occupants of Hudson River country houses and he has since, we are told, made every effort to stir up strife between those who want and those who have, and between the South and West on the one side against the East on the other.

Harper's Weekly, which is generally very moderate in the expression of its views, shows the consequences of the teachings of Bryan and his Populist co-laborers in the following passage: "The vital spirit of the Bryan campaign is a denial of the truth, which all men who are honest know full well, and acknowledge, that all classes in our community are interdependent, and that the prosperity of each individual is best promoted by increasing the prosperity of all. If the Bryan-Altgeld principle were

be applied, we should have legislation or the purpose of preventing the acquisition of property, and this would affect the man who has earned his humble home, or who hopes to earn one, as disastrously as it would affect the millionaires. We should also have legislation by which the purpose of enabling them to escape partly or entirely from their obligations, and naturally, in shaping such legislation, the dishonest debtors would have the principal voice. We should have legislation taking the control of property from its owners and placing it in the hands of the politicians, Populists or others, who for the moment would be in the majority in the State or Federal legislature. We should have legislative attacks on capital, and capital would seek countries where it could be safely employed, or go into hiding at home if no profitable investments were offered abroad, until the storm of communism had blown over. If capital ceased to work, what would labor do? Enterprises would not be undertaken, existing establishments would be closed, men would go out of business, the business interests of the country are constantly using about \$2,000,000,000 borrowed from the national banks alone. This money pays the wages of hundreds of thousands of workers, keeps open thousands of factories, workshops, and stores. Is labor interested in driving it into idleness? The Bryan-Altgeld programme proposes to put an end to the trust and confidence on which modern business rests.

From this we see that free silver is not the only issue at the polls in the United States. Under the guise of zeal for the free coinage of silver the advocates of Populism have been preaching socialism of a very hateful kind. It is evident that they have, by showing the cloven foot of communism, alarmed the lovers of law and order of all parties in the States, and that, when election day arrives, they will find arrayed against them the great conservative forces of the Republic without regard to section or party. The indications show that the Presidential election of this year is the beginning of the great social as well as political contest which thinking men of all countries are beginning to see is inevitable, and that at no distant day.

THE OUTLOOK.

Observers in the United States, who are believed to be impartial and truthful, say that there is now no uncertainty as to the result of the coming election in the United States. They believe that Mr. McKinley, who has come to represent the conservative element in the whole country, will be elected by a sweeping majority—a majority of citizens as well as of Electors in the Electoral College. The following table is said to be the result of a careful and trustworthy census of several States:

Table with columns for States, Bryan, McKinley, and Total electoral vote. Lists states like Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

This table gives Mr. McKinley a majority of 117 in the Electoral College. He will probably have a greater majority. In the above table there are 68 doubtful votes that have been counted for Mr. Bryan.

MADAGASCAR.

The French are finding that Madagascar is likely to become a very troublesome as well as an exceedingly expensive colony. The people have not quietly submitted to French rule. They have done the very reverse. Outside the principal towns the dominion of France is little more than a name, and it would appear that there is a very great deal to be done before the supremacy of law is established on the island. In a description of the present state of the country, we find the following passages: "The aboriginal elements of Malagasy savagery, the haters of foreigners, the haters of missionaries and the disbanded troops of the Queen's army, have united in a sort of patriotic hatred brigandage, and are levying a war of massacre and pillage all over the island, and this island, it must be remembered, is a thousand miles long, three hundred and fifty miles broad on the average and supports a population of more than four millions."

The French occupation has not only united all races, tribes and factions not under the immediate guns of the conquerors against the French, but has re-awakened all that old savage hatred of white men, and, indeed, of all foreigners, that has kept Madagascar so long a practically free land.

Riotous and lawless bands have already burned three or four hundred churches and slain native churchmen and white missionaries. Robber bands rove the forests, and without warning surround Christian villages and summon the inhabitants to choose between submission and death. In either case their worldly goods are put at the disposition of the marauders. The old native administration has been destroyed, and the French have, so far, put nothing in its place. Attacks upon the capital and upon all French forts, big and little, are common, and in this way the only power there is in existence, on the defensive, is kept continually on the defensive. Provision trains are mobbed and destroyed and the mail is being constantly tampered with. When it is remembered that Madagascar is more than a thousand miles long and over three hundred miles broad

and that it contains a population of about four millions it will be seen that the task of completely subjugating the country and transforming its savage and semi-savage inhabitants into law-abiding citizens of a civilized colony is by no means an easy one. And this is what must be done before Madagascar is a self-supporting dependency of France.

A LAMENTABLE FAILURE.

Mr. T. McNaught, a gentleman from Scotland who takes an interest in the experiment of crofter immigration which is being tried in Manitoba, in an interview with a reporter of the Winnipeg Free Press gave an account of the present condition of the crofter settlers. According to him the crofters, although they were largely assisted by the Government, have not done well. They have, in fact, done very badly. Each family received from the Imperial Government 160 acres of land. The settlers were to repay the money in eight instalments, the first instalment to be paid until the fifth year after settlement. These appear to be very easy terms. The crofters who settled in Killarney arrived in 1880. They were the 160 in number. When Mr. McNaught visited the settlement a few days ago they had dwindled down to 54, and they were, so to speak, immersed in debt. They had paid none of the \$600 a family advanced to them, they had not paid for their land and they were deeply in debt to local traders. "The debt of the settlers to the Imperial Government," Mr. McNaught said, "is over \$35,000. They have paid back little or nothing of instalments or interest. Their debts due to traders and storekeepers are beyond \$35,000. If they were to realize their assets to-morrow by selling off their stock and effects they would not get sufficient to pay their debt to the Imperial Government."

The poor people have, in fact, nothing that they can call their own. During the sixteen years that have elapsed since 1880 thousands of men who did not own a dollar and who have not received the slightest assistance from Government have not only made an independent living in Manitoba but have acquired a considerable amount of property. Why have these settlers succeeded, and why have the crofters failed? Principally because the men who were not helped by government relied upon themselves. Knowing that they must depend upon themselves or starve, they "rustled." Necessity sharpened their wits and spurred them on to exertion. Many of them were ignorant of the country and of the business of farming as were the crofters, but they profited by every day's experience and they even benefited by their blunders.

The Saltcoats settlement has not been more successful than that at Killarney. There were originally in that settlement 49 families, numbering 282 persons. They came to Manitoba in 1889 and took up 72 homesteads. To-day there are 22 homesteads and 90 persons. Their debt to the Imperial government is \$35,000. Mr. McNaught said that if they were to realize all their effects to-morrow it would not pay the debt, or anything like it. This is not taking into consideration any debts to storekeepers or traders. Commenting upon the failure of the crofters the Winnipeg Free Press says: "The national and natural characteristics of the Scottish Highlander fit him to engage in a struggle with difficulties with as much chance of success as most; but these are, unfortunately, the victims of Government nursing and coddling, and being strangers to the new life in more than the ordinary sense, and having the misfortune to lose at the start more than they could recover with common patience and industry, they have not made the success we could all wish them." That the Highlander has in him the material to make one of the best of pioneers has been proved over and over again in the eastern colonies of British America. They have conquered difficulties immeasurably greater than the settlers on the prairies have to contend with, and their descendants form a large and a conspicuous proportion of that part and other parts of the Dominion. We are quite satisfied that the crofters did not fail in Manitoba because they were Highlanders, but because they were coddled by Government and taught to depend upon others rather than compelled to rely on themselves.

A HARD LAW.

Although the Minister of Public Works has entered an action of criminal libel against the editor who was so rash as to publish an expose of the coal hoarding transaction, he has as yet done nothing towards prosecuting the writer of the now notorious "business-is-business" letter. The offence which that gentleman is said to have committed is an indictable one, as is seen from the following provision of the Criminal Code: "Every person is guilty of an offence and liable to fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and not less than one month, and in default of payment of such fine to imprisonment for a further term not exceeding six months, who (1) by reason of, or under pretence of, possessing influence with the Government, or with any minister or official there-

of, demands, exacts, or receives from any person, any compensation, fee or reward, for procuring from the Government the payment of any claim, or any portion thereof, or for procuring or furthering the appointment of himself or any other person, to any office, place or employment, or for procuring or furthering the obtaining for himself or for any other person of any grant, lease or other benefit from the Government."

It is lucky for some persons pretty well known to the Minister of Public Works, that there was no such provision as this in the Criminal Code when Mr. Mercier was in power. It will no doubt act as a deterrent to a good many zealous Grits, who would like dearly to act as media between the Government and contractors and other recipients of Government favors.

ANOTHER "PROVINCE" ATROCITY.

In Saturday's issue of the Province appears a quotation from a letter written by Mr. Thomas Cunningham, one of the delegates sent to Ottawa to interview the Government respecting the conservation of the Fraser River, in which this gentleman alleges that during the conference with the Minister of Public Works the Chief Engineer of the Department, Mr. Coote, confessed that "the works already executed had been a huge blunder, and that they had been commenced at the wrong end and that all that had been gained had been lost," etc., etc.

We do not for one instant believe that Mr. Coote, an engineer of such repute, expressed himself in these terms, or that anything he said could be construed into conveying any such opinion as this Mr. Cunningham's letter appears to desire to convey.

THE SLOCAN.

SPOKANE, Oct. 13.—Notwithstanding that all eyes are turned to Rossland and the Teton or district, as being the centre of the mining industry of British Columbia, there are other portions of the province from which the ore production will be greater than that of the Rossland district this year. In the Slocan country there are figures from one only from which ore has been shipped within the past few months, and so far as can be learned there are more producing mines in that section than in any similar area on the continent. The number will be increased by the addition of fully fifteen shippers this coming winter.

To estimate the value of the output would be difficult as there are two ways in which the ore is shipped out of the country, and the figures from one only are obtainable. The Slocan Star is under contract to ship out \$1,000,000 worth of ore from April last to December 30 of this year. Other mines are shipping a greater or less amount of ore. The production of ore will be enormous this year, and greatly increased next year. A prominent mine owner of that section estimates that the output of ore from October 1 of this year until April 1 next will be 25,000 tons, of an estimated value of at least \$2,500,000.

The mining districts of British Columbia have not been one-half explored, for the reason that the mineral region extends from the summit of the Rocky mountains to the west coast of Vancouver island, and there is no portion of the country south of the Canadian Pacific railway where mineral is so found.

A Brussels dispatch to the Graphic says that Major Lothaire, who was recently acquitted of a charge of illegally executing the English trader Stokes on the Congo, has obtained the service of the Congo State and engaged in the French service in Madagascar.

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he refused to say that it had been sworn to—Times, July 15, 1894. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY FOR COLIC, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.—Medical Times, January 12, 1888. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. R. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., & 4s. 6d. B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies' and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. 1210-1214w