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WANTED A LEADER.

There appears to be in the British Liberal party a pretty strong opposition to continuing Lord Rosebery as leader. It is openly and loudly said that he as a leader was a failure, and he is made to bear a good deal of the odium of the late disastrous defeat. It is now said that Lord Rosebery was in the minority in his own cabinet, and that the policy of his party was not such as he would have followed if he had been permitted to have his own way.

A NEW DISINFECTANT.

A new disinfectant has been discovered. It is called Pictet's gas. It is a mixture of sulphurous and carbonic acid gases. Its power of diffusion is said to be 12,000 times that of hydrogen. The medical authority of the European edition of the New York Herald speaks of its action in the following terms:
In an hour's time every microbe, even the most resistant, is killed, no matter what the obstacle to penetration may be.

A FOSTERED INDUSTRY.

The German Government in order to encourage the manufacture of sugar from the beet-root sugar and willfully violated the most sacred doctrines of free trade. It imposed a protective duty on foreign sugar and it offered and paid bounties admitted to be too high on sugar exported from the country. The consequence of this protection is a most flourishing industry.

WHOLESALE LYNCHING.

YREKA, Cal., Aug. 27.—Four murderers were taken from the county jail by a mob of 250 men at 1 o'clock this morning and lynched. The lynching was the ghastly climax to the reign of lawlessness which prevails in Siskiyou county.

THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Daily News in an editorial on the Waller case says: "The French are in a bad way in Madagascar, and in addition by their ridiculously severe sentence of Waller, have involved themselves in a grave international complication. There is a certain irony in the misadventure which has embroiled them with a power so absolutely indifferent to the Madagascar question. They must have gone out of their way to fix a quarrel on the American consul. It is their misfortune that these things were done for them not by statement but by soldierly, undoubtedly the matter will be amply settled. The French have repeatedly shown themselves willing to acknowledge an error of temper and to offer reparation of a kind."

MANITOBA'S HARVEST.

The Manitoba harvest is without doubt magnificent. All the crops in all sections of the province have done well. Wheat averages in the North-Western district 28 bushels to the acre, in the South-Western 24 1/2, in the North-Central, 25 1/2, in the South-Central 26 1/2, and in the Eastern 27 1/2—making an average yield per acre for the whole province of 25 5/8. The estimated total yield of wheat is 29,139,815 bushels. The average yield of oats 45 3/8 bushels to the acre, of barley 35 3/8, of peas 25, of flax 15, and of rye 22. The crop of oats is estimated at \$21,887,416 bushels, of barley 5,507,310 bushels, of flax 1,240,020 bushels, of rye 62,810 bushels, and of peas 24,250 bushels. This makes the whole grain crop of Manitoba to be 57,861,621 bushels. Hay has turned out well, though the yield per acre is not so large considering the heaviness of the grain crop, as one might expect. The highest yield is two tons to the acre and the lowest one and a third.

HARD TO CONQUER.

The French do not appear to be making much progress in the conquest of Madagascar. The country is very difficult to penetrate, and it is to foreigners most unhealthy. The French army has, it appears, been spending most of its time making a road to the interior through a belt of dense forest. The task is an arduous one in any case, and the presence of an enemy makes it harder. It does not appear, however, that the Malagase are making much active resistance. They seem to be holding back in order to permit General Fevre to get in his work. And by all accounts he has not been idle. A very considerable proportion of the invading army is in hospital, and many soldiers have been sent home invalided. What the mortality has been is not known, but it has likely been quite as great as it would have been if the army had encountered the stout resistance in a healthy country.

AN ENEMY REJOICES.

The New York Sun has for some time taken a lively interest in Canadian affairs. It is a bitterly anti-British sheet and desires nothing so much as to see Canada joined to the United States. It has been doing what it can of late years to accomplish that end, and those who inspire it are no doubt surprised that they have made so little headway. The Sun was at one time under the impression that the thing which Canadians wanted most in this world was reciprocity in trade with the United States. The course pursued by the Canadian Liberals deepened this impression. First they tried to persuade the people that if they did not get commercial union with the United States, even when such a union involved discrimination in trade against Great Britain, their country would very soon go to the dogs. When the Liberals found out that the Canadian people would not have Commercial Union at the price asked for it by its advocates, they agitated for the same thing under another name. This new name was "unrestricted reciprocity." The Sun was an interested spectator of the Canadian agitation for reciprocity in trade with the United States. It said very little for a long time, but when it believed that the Canadians had become convinced that their very existence depended upon their obtaining reciprocity with the people of the Great Republic it told them very plainly and very forcibly that the only condition on which they could get commercial union, or reciprocity of any kind, was the annexation to the United States. Political union was the price that must be paid for commercial union. This outspokenness on the part of the Sun spoiled the game which a section of the Canadian Liberal party was playing. It exposed their designs and the Sun's schemers must have been astonished to see how quickly their Liberal allies in Canada were discredited. They were literally crushed out of existence, and there has been no serious talk of annexation in Canada from that day to this.

AMERICAN TRAVEL.

A very large number of Americans are visiting Europe this year. The stream of travel across the Atlantic is large and it is continuous. It is almost unnecessary to say that a very large proportion of the Americans who cross the Atlantic visit Great Britain. It is the land of their forefathers, its history is to a great extent their history, and it is but natural to conclude that intelligent Americans of British extraction have a desire to see the Old Country before they die. The London Standard, in an article on the subject, says:
It is not surprising, then, that as soon as they have "made their pile," or are on the way to making it, the first thing Americans think of is a visit to Europe, and, most of all, to the Old Land. It has been said, that the strongest wish of every American is to be an Englishman. But, if they only knew it, they are Englishmen. All rightly constituted Englishmen regard Americans as their kith and kin; and it is but natural that they should desire to establish and strengthen their relationship with a land that has been great for a thousand years, the land of Alfred, of Shakespeare, of Bacon, of Milton, of Newton, of Pitt, of Nelson, of Scott. Hence, they come hither in thousands and tens of thousands, bringing with them their keen, scrutinizing gaze, indulging from time to time in their apparently irrelevant wit, but nourishing in their hearts all the while deep and tender reverence for what they see, and brooding with affectionate sympathy over the visible relics of the bygone life of the race from which they themselves are sprung. It is Americans, rather than Englishmen, who linger lovingly amid the walls and ancient houses of Chester, who visit Stratford-on-Avon, who strong family and national feelings, and who gaze on Oxford with an almost envious sigh. For, like ourselves, the Americans are a sentimental people; and there is no sentiment so profound as affection and reverence for the Past. They love our green fields, our lanes full of flowers, our woods full of birds, our winding streams, our accessible hills and downs, our miniature lakes, which you can take to your heart, our miniature waterfalls, to whose music one can listen without being stunned and deafened. Determined not to betray what they imagine some would deem an unpatriotic delight, they may sometimes affect to be hostile to the land which is so small they are "afraid lest they should fall off it." But, in their hearts of hearts, England is for them the centre of the universe—their dear, their home, and it would by them be gladly accepted as their sepulchre. Free from affection as they almost always are, they cheerfully confess, in their moments of candid intimacy, that the Old Land is the best place in the world, and that if Englishmen were only unkind to themselves, and be a little less reserved, they too would be very tolerable.

AN ELECTION PROPHECY.

Now that the contest is over, it is amusing and not a little edifying to read the predictions that were made respecting the result of the election in Westmoreland, N.B. The St. John Daily Telegraph, which is on the whole, as Opposition newspapers go, moderate, said in its leading article of the 17th, just a week before the election:
We observe by the Moncton Transcript that Mr. Powell is meeting with a cool reception in those districts of the county of Westmoreland in which he has already spoken. This is something that was to have been expected, for why should any Westmoreland elector become enthusiastic over Mr. Powell or the Government which he proposes to support? Mr. Powell, if he was the best man in the world ought to be defeated as the supporter of an imbecile government, but as Mr. Powell is by no means the best choice that even the Conservatives of Westmoreland could have made, his defeat ought to be doubly certain.

This was written on Friday. The news from Westmoreland on Saturday and Sunday must have cheered the heart of the Grid editor, for on Monday he assumed a much more confident tone. He said:
The Government are now beginning to realize the stupendous blunder they made in opening Westmoreland at the present time. No doubt their plan would have worked well enough if the Liberals of Westmoreland had been supine or indifferent, but as they were prompt to place a man in the field to oppose Mr. Powell, and are giving Mr. Kilham an enthusiastic support, the Tories find themselves in a dilemma from which there is no escape. What will they say in the West when it is known that the huge majority of 2,100 which Mr. Wood by at the last election has utterly disappeared or has been reduced to a vanishing point.

Presuming that the Telegraph editor meant what he wrote it was he that committed "a stupendous blunder" in venturing such confident assertions respecting the state of political opinion in the county, and not the Government in making its seat in the House of Commons vacant. Although the Liberals were so prompt and energetic, and although Mr. Powell was so unpromising a candidate, the Conservatives carried the seat by a very handsome majority. The Conservative majority has not disappeared and eight hundred is very far from the vanishing point. What will the readers of the Telegraph think of its editor's disclaimer or his honesty when they find his confident statements and predictions falsified by the result? The folly of attempting to forestall the result of an election contest is very clearly shown in this case.

It is easy to see that the disappointed Sun has ever since then borne Canada a grudge. It has seized upon every opportunity to say ill-natured things about Canada, and to misrepresent the nature and the effects of its connection with Great Britain. The agitation to which the Manitoba school question has given rise has been magnified and distorted by that unamiable exponent of Anti-British feeling in the United States. It endeavors to make its readers believe that the solution of the Manitoba school problem will require Imperial interference, and that one of the consequences of the agitation of the question will be the disintegration of the Dominion. It said a short time ago:
One of the most embarrassing questions which will confront Mr. Chamberlain in his capacity as Secretary for the Colonies will be, whether, seeing that the Protestants of Manitoba refuse to obey the mandate of the Imperial Privy Council, he will authorize the Dominion Government to resort to military force for the purpose of exacting measures designed to reinstate the Catholics of Manitoba in their legal rights with regard to school money.

The very wording of this passage shows how little the Sun knows about the nature of the Government of the Dominion and the merits of the Manitoba school question. But its object is evidently not to enlighten its readers on these matters but to give them the impression that Canada is at present in a very bad way, and that its condition is likely before very long to become much worse. It tries to show that whatever course the Government of the Dominion takes it will be sure to get into very serious trouble. It says:
The dilemma, then, in which the Canadian Tories find themselves is this: If they make up their minds to enforce the constitution of the Dominion, they will provoke civil war in Manitoba, and will cause the Protestants, who constitute a great majority in Ontario, to regard with detestation the scheme of federal union contrived by Sir John Macdonald. If, on the other hand, the Dominion Government shall decline the delay to employ force for the coercion of Manitoba, the Catholic masters of the Province of Quebec will have a strong motive for seceding from the Dominion, which the coreligionists are deprived of their legal rights.

There is an element in this Dominion which the Sun does not take into its calculation, which is the good sense and the moderation of the people. The people of Manitoba have no idea of rebelling, and nothing is further from the intention of the majority of the inhabitants of Quebec than to secede. They all know that a way will be found to settle this troublesome school question without proceeding to extremities. The question is being discussed with great moderation by all the parties concerned. Nothing can be construed into a threat has been uttered on either side. What men of all opinions are just now looking for is a fair, constitutional and honorable settlement of the question, and there is no doubt that such a way will be found before very long. The Canadian people do not propose to give their enemies cause to rejoice by quarrelling bitterly over a question which the Canadians of all creeds and all provinces have the deepest interest in settling equitably and amicably.

the traces of stumps of large trees. There is hardly any fresh water, and Mr. Knight nearly died of thirst in its gloomy gorges. It might be thought that a civilized nation which had left this desolate island unoccupied for a long series of years would not think of fighting about it now that an enterprising nation has found a use for it and talks about occupying it. The attitude of Brazil with respect to Trinidad is indeed that of the dog in the manger. But the Times, which no doubt voices British opinion on the subject, takes a very reasonable view of Brazil's claim to ownership. It says:
"Of course if Brazil can establish a substantial claim to it, the fact that it is a convenient possession to the engineers of the direct Argentine cable gives us no right to keep it, and we must abandon it again to the Brazilians and the land-croakers, if they still survive. But the burden of proof lies with Brazil, and she will have to make out the case by solid sober arguments before we resign ourselves to a surrender. In the meanwhile the rhetoric of Senor Bellarrio and his friends does not tend to a satisfactory solution. It only makes people laugh over here, but it may do mischief amongst his own countrymen."

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN ORDER TO encourage the manufacture of sugar from the beet-root sugar and willfully violated the most sacred doctrines of free trade. It imposed a protective duty on foreign sugar and it offered and paid bounties admitted to be too high on sugar exported from the country. The consequence of this protection is a most flourishing industry. Not only does Germany raise sugar enough for home consumption, but it is a large exporter of sugar.

The Germans have certainly paid a heavy price for this industry, but have they paid for it more than it is worth? From the raising of the beets to the refining of the sugar the beet-root sugar industry gives employment to thousands of persons. It has given an impetus to agriculture and it has helped to increase the profits of the mercantile class. In 1893 there were raised in Germany over nine millions of tons of sugar-beets, and from these were manufactured 1,175,137 tons of 2,200 pounds of sugar. The quantity of sugar refined in that country in 1893 was 768,420 tons. The reader may have some idea of the extent of Germany's export trade in sugar when he learns that the United Kingdom in 1893 imported from Germany sugar to the value of £10,562,655 or over \$50,800,000 worth. The sugar which Germany exported to Great Britain and Ireland in 1893 was almost equal in value to all the articles of British production which they exported to Germany. It is quite true that that sugar was sold to the British people at very low prices, and that the German taxpayers paid in the shape of a bounty on sugar exported part of what the British consumer would otherwise have to pay. When all this is taken into consideration do the people of Germany, who are admitted to be amongst the most thoughtful and intelligent in the world, believe that they have paid too much for the best sugar industry there is a way of coming to something like an intelligent conclusion with regard to this. It is believed that the best sugar industry had advanced so far and become so strongly as to be able to do without the bounty, so a law was passed which provided that the bounty should cease in 1897. The reduction is to be gradual. One of the reductions was to have taken place in August of this year, but in consideration of the very low figure to which the price of sugar has fallen, the Reichstag, by a vote of 191 to 45, passed an act postponing the reduction of the bounty for another year. Now there are in the German Parliament financiers, merchants, manufacturers and land-owners. Are these men, considered highly intelligent when dealing with other subjects, a pack of ignoramuses when they come to legislate on matters relating to trade and commerce? They in the proportion of more than four to one voted for the continuation of the bounty at its present rate for another year. Are we on this side of the Atlantic to condemn them for this, and to declare that they did not understand their own business? Here we have a great national industry built up under a system which is in direct opposition to the principles of free trade. We have no doubt it can be shown to a dollar what this industry has cost the people of Germany. Germans are just the sort of people to make a calculation of this kind. They are not afraid of labor and are not spalled by an immense mass of intricate details. Some patient German economist has, we have no doubt, made the calculation before now. What has been the result—on which side of the account is the balance on profit and benefit? It is not to be supposed that the German legislators who voted for the continuation of the bounty did not know whether the establishment of the best sugar industry is an advantage to the country or not.

THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD, about which the Republic of Brazil is making such a fuss, and to which the self-created Prince James I. lays claim, is seven hundred miles from the coast of Brazil. It is a barren and desolate rock, uninhabited and uninhabitable. If it is made a telegraph station the unfortunate men sent to live there will be almost as much out of the world as if they had taken up their residence in another planet.

The island was explored by Mr. E. F. Knight fifteen years ago. He found the London Times says, "that men could live there, but only if they brought with them all the necessaries of life and took sufficient precaution to protect them from the myriads of land crabs which swarmed over the arid soil. There were the remains of what was once a great forest, but all the trees had long since died. Dead trunks and branches, as dry as tinder, cumbered the rotten rock, of which the surface is composed, a few years ago; but the crew of the Barraqueta seemed to have found only

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE. CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The St. Lawrence route for export, via Kingston and Montreal, will be a very heavy loser on account of low water in the Welland canal. The reduction in the draft of vessels from 14 feet to 13 feet 6 inches has caused vessel men to ask a corresponding advance in rates as compared with Buffalo. There has been for several days a fair inquiry among exporters who desire to ship by way of Montreal, but thus far they have been unable to pay the advance demanded and boats have taken grain to Buffalo instead.

TO TRANSPORT TROOPS. MONTREAL, Aug. 26.—(Special)—Two Canadian Pacific trains were completed today to carry troops across the continent. They are thoroughly equipped and it is expected will be able to cross from ocean to ocean in five and a half days.

HOWARD FITZEL'S REMAINS. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—The charred bones of a boy have just been found in the house occupied by H. H. Holmes. It is undoubtedly the remains of little Howard Fitzzel.

IRISH VITAL STATISTICS.—NAVAL ESTIMATES.—ARMENIANS TERRORIZED.—THE POPE AS A PEACEMAKER.

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