

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1896.

COLONIZING NATIONS.

The conduct of Dr. Carl Peters, the German Imperial Commissioner in Africa, has roused the indignation of the German people. Dr. Peters, like many men who have been sent to Africa and other countries inhabited by men "guilty of a skin not colored like their own," believed that he could treat the colored natives as his whims or his passions dictated. Rumors of some of the deeds of this German colonizer having reached Germany, inquiries were made and the result was the reverse of creditable to Dr. Peters. Among other despicable and cruel acts which he is said to have committed he is accused of having deliberately murdered the native woman who lived with him as his wife, and one of his men servants. It was found, too, that his treatment of the natives generally was very far from what it ought to have been.

The case of Dr. Peters has led to a comparison of the different methods of colonization practiced by European nations. The New York Tribune, a newspaper that cannot be accused of being unduly favorable to the British, in an article of which Dr. Peters' career in Africa was the text, says:

Whatever may be the outcome of this case, it is notorious that colonial methods in Africa are generally, except under the British and French flags, harsh and cruel. The British do not hesitate to wage unprovoked wars of conquest; but after they have got possession of a country they treat the natives kindly. The natives of Natal, Zululand, Basutoland and other regions in South Africa are happy and contented. The natives of Swaziland sent a delegation to England to beg the government to take them under its rule and protect them from the Boers. The Fellahs of Egypt look upon the British as their benefactors, their saviors. And so it is everywhere. The Englishman calls the black man a nigger and regards him as his inferior; but he never forgets that the nigger is, after all, a man, entitled to humane treatment. And so the subject races under British rule increase and multiply and thrive, and actually make some progress toward civilization.

Far different is the state of affairs in colonies under other flags. The horrors of Spanish rule in South America and the Indies are well known. For many years the Portuguese flag has been the chief shelter of the slave trade in South-Central Africa. The Dutch colonists, from the Cape to the Limpopo, have offered the natives no other choice than that between slavery and extermination. Of German rule in Africa the case of Carl Peters is a sample.

It seems to us that the great difference between the British and the men of most other nations, with regard to colonization, lies in the fact that Great Britain looks upon a colony as a community which must be protected and fostered for its own sake. Her great object is to make the colony self-supporting and law-respecting. She in these days, at any rate, is content with the indirect advantages which she derives from communities great and small under her flag, and to a certain extent dependent upon her, in all quarters of the world. Other European nations as a rule look upon colonies as tributaries of the Mother Country from which she is from the very first to obtain immediate and substantial advantages. It is, as we take it, these different ways of regarding colonies that are the cause of the difference in the treatment of them between Great Britain and most other nations which have made attempts at colonization. The consequence of this difference in their estimate of the nature and the use of colonies is that Great Britain as a colonizer has been successful, while nearly all other nations have been, to a greater or less extent, unsuccessful.

The Tribune proceeds to show that in the Cameroons, which the Germans have occupied for some years, the chief business still is the repression of rebellions and "the thrashing of the natives, male and female," there being only two hundred white people in the whole country; that in Togoland, which the Germans have occupied for a dozen years or more, there are less than one hundred white inhabitants; and that in German Southwest Africa, with an area of twice that of all the North Atlantic States, the white population, after twelve years, is scarcely 1,200. This is how the Tribune bears witness to the success of the British race as colonizers.

"The fact is the Anglo-Saxon seems to be the one great colonizing race. The Latins had the start of it in America, but it has immeasurably outstripped them. The Dutch and the Portuguese were the first in South Africa, but must now give place to the British. France got the first grip upon India, but has loosened it in favor of her island rival. New Zealand and Australia are the other examples of the marvellous ability of this race in founding and developing new states. Men of other blood came in later, as they have come to the United States by millions, and made admirable citizens. But the pioneers are of Anglo-Saxon origin. It is a strong, proud race, sometimes arrogant and domineering, but on the whole both just and generous. It has established in every quarter of the globe such an empire, political, commercial and intellectual as no other in this or any other day was ever dreamed of, covering six times the area of the Roman empire at its greatest, and comprising one-third of the whole population of the globe. And with all this achieved, it is still so fresh and vigorous and full of energy that every world-rival seems weak and decaying in comparison with it. It has played a great part in the history of the last century. It will dominate the doings of the century to come.

It seems surprising that other nations

which are ambitious to extend their influence by means of colonies have not yet learned to adopt the British methods. None of them seems to have British patience and British forbearance, and none of them appears to be able to get over the idea that colonists are inferior to the inhabitants of the Parent Land and are not fit to be trusted with the management of their own affairs.

SOUTH AFRICAN DISTURBANCES.

The situation in Matabeleland seems serious, but the sensational reporter is no doubt industriously making the surrection of the natives more formidable than it really is. It is not so long ago that Dr. Jameson, with a not very formidable force, defeated Lobengula and his well organized and well disciplined impi, and the Zulus and other native races of the region cannot be so formidable now as they were then. The Boers entered the country when the warlike natives were stronger and more numerous than they are to-day. They, nevertheless, in spite of all opposition, gained a foothold in the country and increased and multiplied in the face of the persistent hostility of the native tribes. Even to this day they find it necessary to make raids into the country of the black men to show that they are still alive and watchful. If the Boers could grow and prosper in the midst of enemies who are now creating so much alarm in Matabeleland, and that too without help from the outside world, there cannot be much fear of the hardy and plucky colonists of Matabeleland who have already shown that they know how to take care of themselves.

The March number of the Review of Reviews contains a "character sketch" of which Paul Kruger is the subject. From that sketch we take the following lively passage:

Paul Kruger and his father and family trespassed once into the region over which the Zulus roved as undisturbed masters. Now to the good Boer the Zulu was even as the lion—a fierce enemy who must be slain or he would slay you. Casuists might notice some distinction between the lion and Zulu. The Boer made none. It is true he was trespassing on the Zulus' own territory. He was no intruding Uitlander. No Zulu had invited his unwelcome presence. No Constitution guaranteed him equal rights. He came unbidden and prepared to stay.

Now, the Zulus in those days had all the dislike which the Boers to-day have of new comers. Being simple minded savages, without any state secretaries from foreign universities to advise them how to circumvent the Uitlander, they proceeded in their delightfully direct and primitive fashion to give the Voortrekkers notice to quit. The notice was served with the assegai and supported by the whole strength of the Zulu impi. The first years of the Voortrekkers in the Transvaal were more exciting than comfortable. Time and again the invading Boers had to defend their lagged wagons as a fastness, round which stormed the foaming waves of Zulu war. When little Paul was only twelve years old he stood behind the wagon camp on Battle Hill (Vechkop) and saw the dreaded crescent surge up the hill as if to overwhelm the feeble garrison. Twice the black flood came roaring up, while the assegais bristled over head, and no power on earth seemed able to save the encampment from annihilation. But twice the sure shots of the Boer marksmen rang out from behind the wagons and twice the Zulu impi fell back, almost from the muzzles of the white men's rifles. After the second repulse they departed, and there was great psalm singing over the deliverance. For in those days even Paul Kruger believed the Uitlanders had some rights. But then those Uitlanders could shoot, and shoot straight.

It is not likely that the settlers in Matabeleland will have such enemies to meet as those which the Boers fought and overthrew. And those settlers have proved themselves to be quite as brave as the Boers were and they are better prepared for the contest.

THE SPREAD OF PROTECTION.

The Southern States not very long ago were, without a single exception, free trade in sentiment. They submitted most reluctantly to the protection policy of the Northern States. But now it appears the Southerners are fast becoming protectionist. The cause of the change is that in the old time before the war the Southern States produced nothing but the raw material of manufactures. They exported the produce of their plantations in a raw state and received manufactured goods as the greater part of its price. They therefore favored a policy of free trade. But now the South has manufactures of its own. Its inhabitants are manufacturing the cotton and the iron that the country produces on the spot where they are mined and grown. Manufactures of various kinds are springing up in the country, and those interested in them want them protected from the competition of the foreigner.

Even the cotton planters find that they are suffering from Eastern competition. Large quantities of cotton raised in Egypt are imported into the States, it being of a kind which the manufacturers of the New England States value highly. The American consul-general in Cairo has written a paper on this subject, which has been a surprise to the people both of the North and of the South. "His figures," it is said, "are sufficiently startling to be reproduced. He finds that in the last ten years the importation of Egyptian long-staple cotton has increased from the weight equivalent to 5,722 American bales of 500 pounds each in 1885-86, to the equivalent in weight of 75,000 bales of 500 pounds each in 1895-96. American consumers paid for this cotton last year \$5,000,000.

The Egyptian cotton paid no duty to the United States treasury. Southern cotton growers cannot see why the United States Government should encourage cotton cultivation in Egypt, while quite as good cotton as that grown in Egypt can be raised on American farms in Louisiana, Georgia and Texas by American taxpayers. The New Orleans Picayune indignantly asks "why Americans should send money abroad to pay for an article which can be produced at home?"

The growth of protectionist sentiment in the South, it is averred, will have an effect on the election to be held next November. It will, it is said, result in the near future, if not immediately, in breaking up the "Solid South." The South has, indeed, shown signs of political disintegration, and it would not be at all surprising if at the coming election the Protectionist party of the North received an accession of strength from the South.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The prevailing opinion now is that the general election will take place early in June. Parliament will be prorogued on the 24th of this month and the writs for the election will be issued immediately the House rises. It is said that the writs are already made out awaiting signature. This may or may not be true. But it is the next thing to certain that before two months have elapsed the people of the Dominion will be called upon to elect a new House of Commons. Both parties are girding themselves for the strife and the campaign will be a lively and perhaps an acrimonious one. The indications are that the religious elements, so-called, will be imported into the contest, unhappily to increase its bitterness. Religion and politics do not go well together. The kind of religion which gets mixed up with politics is not the kind that makes men feel more kindly towards each other, or to be more ready to bear with each other's failings and weaknesses. It is religion minus charity, and we have the best warrant for knowing what kind of religion that is, or for deciding whether it deserves the name of religion or not.

It is devoutly to be hoped that British Columbians will do their best to keep what goes by the name of religion in politics out of the consideration which they give to political questions, for all there is one man more apt than another to come to foolish and mischievous decisions on political questions it is the man whose judgment is warped by religious prejudices and whose reason is blinded by religious antipathies.

VICTORIA LIBELLED.

The report signed W. Marchant and W. G. Cameron is as flagrant and as uncalculated for an example of birds fouling their own nest as can be found in the annals of City Councils. What could have possessed these two aldermen deliberately to libel the city whose interests they have been elected by the citizens to promote and conserve passes our comprehension. Who authorized Messrs. Marchant and Cameron, in an official document, to inform the world that the citizens of Victoria by their laws have decided that they do not want any increase in their population or capital, or industries. Do those aldermen wish it to be understood that in their opinion the inhabitants of every city in which licenses are required and taxes imposed do not want any increase of population, of capital, or of industries. Do they not see that in their condemnation of Victoria they condemn every city in Canada, and in fact, in the world, for in all of them people are required to take out licenses and to pay taxes. The report, whatever may have been the intention of the men who drew it up, is a deliberate attempt to injure this city of Victoria, and as such we believe it will be regarded by ninety-nine out of every hundred of its citizens.

J. C. CALDWELL, of Cassiar, who arrived from the north on the steamer City of Topeka yesterday morning, is a guest at the Diarr. He reports considerable ill-feeling among the Indians of Alaska over the killing of game in their territory. The natives claim that the trappers are using strychnine in their work, and are thereby exterminating the animals. Two trappers are said to have been killed years ago for using strychnine, and it is feared that the Indians have disposed of two more for the same offense. The individuals in question left Laketown last fall and have not since been heard from, although they had a good supply of provisions and may possibly be all safe.

It may save you time and money to be informed that, when you need a blood purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the kind most in favor with the medical profession. It is the standard of the world's best blood purifier admitted at the Chicago World's Fair.

GOOD ADVICE

ABOUT DYSPEPSIA.

The best advice about dyspepsia is—cure it with Burdock Blood Bitters, and as surely as you follow the advice and take the medicine the cure will follow in every case. Mr. Wm. Day, of Fox William, Ont., says in speaking of B.B.B.: "Two years ago my wife was very ill with dyspepsia. No remedy that she could find gave her relief. Finally she tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking six bottles was entirely cured. That is now more than two years ago and she has had no return of the malady. I also have had occasion to use B.B.B. and I can say that it is the best in the world. I always recommend it to my friends and in every case with good result. Hoping this may be of use to you, I am, Yours very truly, WILLIAM DAY.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Spring Lamb Makes Its Appearance—A Difference of Opinion as to Price.

The most noteworthy feature of the market this week has been the sudden collapse of the apple supply, in consequence of which the fruit has gone up 50 cents per box. Spring lamb is just beginning to come in and is retailing at \$1.25 per three quarters and \$9 per hind quarter. These prices, however, will probably not last long, for a plentiful supply will soon cause a drop. With poultry men there appears to be a radical difference in the selling prices of chickens, and hence the wide divergence in the quotations given below. Some maintain that chickens are scarce at \$1 a piece, while others assert that they can meet almost any demand by selling them at 65 cents. Oranges have materially advanced in consequence of this year's crop in California having been frost-bitten.

The current retail quotations are as follows:

Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl	5.50
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian).....	5.50
Victoria XXX.....	5.00
London.....	5.00
Portland roller.....	5.00
Salem.....	5.00
Rainier.....	5.25
Snowflake.....	5.25
Olympic.....	5.25
Premier.....	5.50
Three Star.....	4.00
Two Star.....	4.00
Superfine.....	4.00
Wheat per ton.....	35.00
Oats per ton.....	25.00
Barley per ton.....	25.00
Middlings per ton.....	22.00
Bean per ton.....	22.00
Ground feed per ton.....	22.00
Corn, whole per ton.....	35.00
cracked per ton.....	40.00
Commeal per 10 lbs.....	35
Oatmeal per 10 lbs.....	45.00
Roller oats per lb.....	34
Potatoes per lb.....	3
sweet per lb.....	2
Cabbages per lb.....	2 1/4
Hay, baled per lb.....	8 1/2
Straw per bale.....	12 1/2
Green peppers, cured, per lb.....	8 1/2
Onions, per lb.....	24 1/2
Lettuce, three bunches.....	25
Asparagus, per lb.....	12 1/2
Rhubarb, per lb.....	10
Eggs, Island, per doz.....	15
imported per doz.....	20
Butter, fresh, per lb.....	25.00
" Creamery, per lb.....	30
" Dairy, per lb.....	17 1/2
" California per lb.....	30
" California per square.....	50.00
" Delta.....	40
Hams, American, per lb.....	14 1/2
" Canadian.....	14 1/2
" Boneless.....	12 1/2
Bacon, American, per lb.....	14 1/2
" Rolled.....	14 1/2
" Long clear.....	10
" Canadian.....	14 1/2
Shoulders, per lb.....	12 1/2
Loaf, per lb.....	15
Golden Cottolene, per lb.....	15
" Best.....	16 1/2
Sides, per lb.....	7 1/2
Veal.....	10 1/2
Mutton.....	10 1/2
Pork, fresh, per lb.....	9 1/2
Chickens, each.....	55.00
Pigeons, per brace.....	50.00
Turkeys, Eastern, per lb.....	12 1/2
Geese.....	15.00
Fruit—Oregon apples, per box.....	2.25
Chilmark apples, per box.....	1.75
Oranges, (River) per doz.....	25.00
Lemons, (California) per doz.....	25.00
Cape Cod Cranberries, per gal.....	1.00
Rhubarb, per lb.....	10
Bananas.....	30.00
Fish—Salmon, spring, per lb.....	10.00
" Smoked.....	10.00
Cod.....	8.00
Hallbut.....	10.00
Finnish Haddies.....	12 1/2
Herring (Labrador) per doz.....	5
Mackerel, each.....	20.00
Bloaters, per lb.....	10

THE WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR:—Many people are sceptical as to whether the British Pacific railway, when built will really have its terminus in Victoria; and, to put the matter boldly, I think, under existing circumstances, such scepticism is justified. This question is capable of being put forever at rest if the government will take one little step this session, which will cost them nothing, do immense good to the Vancouver and Westminster districts, anchor in Victoria for all time, and beyond all doubt, not only the terminus of the British Pacific but those of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific. The plan is to build a bridge across the Strait of Steveston, and its connection to Vancouver, and the freight cars of the Great Northern, who are already on the south side of the Fraser opposite New Westminster, and of the Vancouver and Pacific, will be ferried bodily to Sidney and brought to Victoria over the Victoria & Sidney railway. This is certain. It requires little imagination to believe that the already authorized line to Sunbury City will follow without delay, thereby enabling the Northern Pacific to add its quota to that of its two transcontinental competitors towards the prosperity of the capital.

The plans and estimates for the bridge are said to be ready and it can be completed in six months. The little line to Steveston can be built in a few months and that to Sunas in twelve months. Let us not in our efforts to get one transcontinental line in Victoria, lose the chance of securing three, two of which are knocking at our doors for admission, and the third of which must follow in self defence.

Let the supporters of the British Pacific rally round the city members, in

Break Up a Cold in Time
BY USING
PYNY-PECTORAL

The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CRUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

Mrs. JOSEPH NORWICK, of St. Sourthern Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of colds, coughs, croup, etc. I have used it for years and it has also proved an excellent remedy for my own colds, croup or hoarseness."

H. O. BARRETT, of Little Rock, N.B., writes: "As a cure for cough Pyny-Pectoral is the best I have ever used. I have used it many times and it has never failed to cure my children of colds, croup or hoarseness."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., Proprietors, MONTREAL.

JUST ARRIVED

A CARLOAD OF



"REINDEER" BRAND
EVAPORATED CREAM

For Home Use, Lunch Rooms and Hotels it is unsurpassed.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A CAN, PRICE 15C.

The Occidental Hotel,

Corner Wharf and Johnson Streets, Victoria.

THIS popular and well known Hotel was re-opened on November 15, under the management of Wm. Jensen, its founder, with everything new and bright. It will be conducted as of former years, aiming to make it homelike for guests.

50 CASES
New Spring Goods

JUST RECEIVED.

GRAND OPENING SALE, COMMENCING TO-DAY.

B. Williams & Co. Clothing and Hatters,
No. 97 Johnson Street.

Look for this Print in the Snow

It is the pattern of the heel of the Granby Rubber and Overshoe. The next time you buy a pair of rubbers or overshoes ask for Granby's and look for this pattern on the heel. There is no need to take a Granby that is not the same shape as your boot, because they are made to fit every shape of shoe. A rubber that does not fit the boot will draw the foot. Granby Rubbers are thin, light, elastic and fit perfectly. They wear like iron.

ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATORS,
SPRAY PUMPS,
PLOW, HARROWS, SEED DRILLS,
FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
BUGGIES AND CARTS,
HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL,
MILL AND MINING SUPPLIES,
LOGGERS' SUPPLIES,

FOR SALE BY
E. C. PRIOR & CO., LTD.
Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops.

order that their influence may be added to that of the men of New Westminster in carrying through this enormous boon to the city and aid to the construction, in the near future, of "THE BRITISH PACIFIC."

THE NOOTKA CHIEF SPEAKS.

TO THE EDITOR:—My name is Maquinna. I am the chief of the Nookas and other tribes. My great grandfather was also called Maquinna. He was the first chief in the country who saw white men. That is more than one hundred years ago. He was kind to the white men and gave them land to build and live on. By and bye more white men came and ill treated our people and kidnapped them and carried them away on their vessels, and then the Nookas became bad and retaliated and killed some white people. But that is a long time ago. I have always been kind to the white men. Dr. Powell knows it and Mr. Vowell and all the white men who come to my country. And now I hear that the white chiefs want to persecute us and put us in jail and we do not know why.

They say it is because we give feasts which the Chinook people call "Potlatch." That is not true. That which we give away is our own. Dr. Powell, the Indian agent, one day also made a potlatch to all the Indian chiefs, and gave them a coat, and tobacco, and other things, and thereby we all knew that he was a chief; and so when I give a potlatch, they all say that I am a chief. To put in prison people who steal and sell whiskey and cards to our young men; that is right. But do not put us in jail as long as we have not stolen the things which we give away to our Indian friends. Once I was in Victoria, and I saw a very large house; they told me it was a bank and that the white men place their money there to take care of, and that by-and-by they take care of it, and they give it back to us, and we have no such bank; but when we have plenty of money or blankets, we give them away to other chiefs and people, and by-and-by they return them, with interest, and our heart feels good. Our potlatch is our bank.

I have given many times a potlatch, and I have more than two thousand dollars in the hands of Indian friends. They will all return it some time, and I will

thus have the means to live when I cannot work any more. My uncle is blind and cannot work, and that is the way he now lives, and he buys food for his family when the Indians make a potlatch. I feel alarmed! I must give up the potlatch or else be put in jail. Is the Indian agent going to take care of me when I can no longer work? No, I know he will not. He does not support the old and poor now. He gets plenty of money to support his own family, but, although it is all our money, he gives nothing to our old people, and so it will be with me when I get old and infirm. They say it is the will of the Queen. That is not true. The Queen knows nothing about our potlatch feasts. She must have been put up to make a law by people who know us. Why do they not kill me? I would rather be killed now than starve to death when I am an old man. Very well, Indian agents, collect the two thousand dollars I am out and I will save them till I am old and give no more potlatch!

They say that sometimes we cover our hair with feathers and wear masks when we dance. Yes, but a white man told me one day that the white people have also sometimes masquerade balls and white women have feathers on their bonnets and the white chiefs give prizes for those who imitate best, birds or animals. And this is all good when white men do it but very bad when Indians do the same thing. The white chiefs should leave us alone as long as we leave the white men alone, they have their games and we have ours.

I am sorry to hear the news about the potlatch and that my friends of the North were put in jail. I sympathize with them; and I asked a white man to write this in order to ask white men not to interfere with our customs as long as there is no sin or crime in them. The potlatch is not a pagan rite; the first Christians used to have their goods in common and as a consequence must have given "potlatches" and now I am astonished that Christians persecute us and put us in jail for doing as the first Christians.

MAQUINNA, X (his mark)
Chief of Nooka.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carver's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

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