







The Colonist

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

The Mary Ellen. News has been received of the arrival at San Francisco of the sailing schooner Mary Ellen, Capt. Alex. McLean.

PARALLELS TO IRISH HOME RULE

The most prominent article in this month's Fortnightly Review is one by the eminent historian, Professor E. A. Freeman on "Parallels to Irish Home Rule."

THE CITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO TEACHERS SALARIES

If the City Council think that by further restituting the payment of the school fund for which the Provincial Government have recovered judgment against them in the Supreme Court, they are doing the will of the ratepayers, they

EUROPEAN GOSSIP

Socialists Fail to Run the Rotterdam Strikes. The Government Treasurer at Dresden Absconds.

PROSPECTING ON THE YUKON

Four Miners Who Have Traversed the Entire Length of the Great River.

SWISS ANARCHISTS ARRESTED

Several additional arrests of anarchists were made in various parts of Switzerland to-day, and the authorities

DEATH OF AN ARCHBISHOP

Archbishop Steichele, of Munich, died from the effects of influenza, which he contracted while on his return

ITALY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

London, Oct. 1.—A great deal of interest and comment have been excited by the publication in the Contemporary Review

THE LOWER KOOTENAY

Scheme to Reclaim 65,000 Acres of Land for Cultivation.

HE DRANK LAUDANUM

A Revelation in the Life of Willie Collins.

HE DRANK LAUDANUM

A Confirmed User of Laudanum for Years—Five Glasses of the Irgu World.

THE NORTHEN MISSIONS

Return of the Missionary Steamer Glad Tidings from Port Simpson.

THE LAND OF THE FREE

It seems that Frederick Douglas, the accredited representative of the Government of the United States to the Republic

CABLE NEWS

Queen Natalie Will Remain in Serbia.

Boulangier Must Leave London to Reduce Expenses.

RECAPITULATION

Mr. Gladstone's Favorite Pastime.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PNEUMONIA

Richfield Nomination on the 10th, Polling on the 17th.

THE NAIMANO SPECIAL

The \$12,000 Loan By-Law Defeated by 18 Votes.

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Accidental Poisoning of a Child at a Party.

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CAPITAL NOTES

Mr. Abbott Will Sail for Australia in May.

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Continuation of text from previous page, including "THE NAIMANO SPECIAL" and "Accidental Poisoning of a Child at a Party."

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L. NOTES.

Against Pleuro in the N. W.

ation on the 10th in the 17th.

for Australia in May the Herring Fish

Correspondent.

30.—It is reported pneumonia exists in

The Government in

ing to the quarantine

west frontier.

ers who have been in

herring fisheries in

here in two weeks,

for home on Thurs-

Australia in May

omination takes place

alling on the 17th.

Correspondent.

—Mr. E. C. Baker's

in received here.

Mining Engineers in

to be arranged for

Canada, but none will

as Arthur.

MO SPECIAL.

Loan By-Law De-

ny 18 Votes.

Correspondent.

of a Card at Comm-

of a Card at Comm-

Correspondent.

30.—The three-year

Piercy, of Comox,

poisoned on Friday

as playing outside the

bottle containing ice

is. Everything for

the child, but it

is of the poison.

boarding at the Bay

100, which he claims

room. He informed

him, who searched the

\$35 in the wash-

ing, who stops in the

rested on suspicion.

attn, steward and

had resigned to-day

to borrow \$12,000

by 18 votes.

Correspondent.

2.—Filip McDonald

from drowning to-

boat house in a boat

owner lying at anchor,

board he fell back

in immediately called

Boyd and Mr. Cam-

er and pulled Mc-

Donald was found to

be as was at once taken

PRING.

Rufus E. Wood; bark

San Pedro passed up

PRING.

UL NERVE.

to prevent herself

to death.

Sept. 28.—Wed-

nesday Mrs. Kitchen,

of a few miles from

ing up and burning

discovered that a

had caught fire.

a blanket, which

her lower limbs

the ground, had

blames. Finding this

the result she seized

her head and tried

without effect, her

she was not aware

of her condition.

Some screams aroused

a man, and the

she lay on the

ground, with her

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SALE, ALMHURST, DOWNE, BULLS, LOAN, GAIN, VELOUS, NEWER!

TAKEN BY SECRET, CHAPTER V, USE BULL-STONE NO TIME IN REACHING THE ACADEMY OF HISTORY...

CHAPTER VI, ESSIE ARCHER, she was intelligent enough to be conscious of her own shortcomings...

CHAPTER VII, I don't believe they had a change of shirts among them, And did Miss Archer find pleasure in their society?

CHAPTER VIII, I suppose you have read her book on the matter of marriage proposals among the ancient Egyptians...

CHAPTER IX, "I don't think you would carry," said Miss Gaston, with a movement of disapproval...

CHAPTER X, "I am in any such wickedness. He did not stop to think that no sister of his would be likely to ask his permission..."

CHAPTER XI, "I don't think you would carry," said Miss Gaston, with a movement of disapproval...

CHAPTER XII, "I don't think you would carry," said Miss Gaston, with a movement of disapproval...

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY, Dr. J. C. Catarrh, 1550 OFFERED

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 1889.

LAST YEAR'S SURPLUS.

The Dominion revenue statement for the year that closed on the 30th of June, 1888, is contrary to the confident predictions of the Opposition organs, favorable. They declared that the anticipation of a surplus were all hush, manufactured for the purpose of bolstering up the Government. The result must be disappointing to them. The statement, based on returns received up to the 31st of August, shows that the revenue for the fiscal year was \$38,175,829.41, and the total expenditure \$36,712,904.84, giving a surplus for the twelve months of \$1,462,924.57. This is a very good showing, and proves that the Dominion is still prospering. Compared with the revenue of the year 1887-88, customs receipts in 1888-89 increased from \$22,106,140.65 to \$25,727,256.47; excise, from \$6,071,486.61 to \$6,888,934.89; Postoffice receipts from \$2,352,908.83 to \$2,234,920.21; public works, including railways, fell from \$3,554,794.79 to \$3,047,711.27; while miscellaneous receipts increased from \$1,780,068.76 to \$2,907,437.57, or a total increase of revenue for 1888-89 over the revenue of 1887-88 of \$2,811,434.62. The expenditure of 1888-89 was \$14,799.21 in excess of that of 1887-88.

A STARTLING THEORY.

The September number of the Nineteenth Century contains a very interesting article on the "Disease Caught from Butcher's Meat." It is from the pen of Dr. Behrend. The facts contained in this article will be to many startling. Every one dreads consumption. All have witnessed the ravages of that fell disease. Many indeed, most people believe it to be incurable, and there are very few who think that it is, in any great degree preventable. The conviction with numbers is that it is hereditary, that it "runs in families." But everyone has seen friends die of the disease, in whom as far as could be discovered, there was no trace of hereditary taint. How they contracted the malady is to them a mystery. The paper before us presents a solution of that mystery. Dr. Behrend holds that butchers' meat frequently conveys the virus of tuberculosis into the human system. He shows that a great many of the animals that are killed for food are, to a greater or less extent, tubercular, and he believes that the parasitic organism which produces and extends the tubercle is not destroyed by the amount of heat necessary to cook an underdone steak. It has been further proved that the bacillus, as the parasite is called by the learned, in cattle, is identical with the bacillus which does its dread work in the human organism. The gastric juice is not sufficiently powerful to kill this bacillus. Tubercle is, therefore, according to him and other eminent physicians, communicable to the human system through the meat of diseased animals taken as food.

The reviewer shows that a very large proportion of the animals killed for food are tubercular. Dr. Carpenter states that an inspector in the Metropolitan market declares, upon oath, that 80 per cent. of the meat sent to the London market had tubercular disease. The Glasgow Herald, which devoted special attention to the subject, asserts that the markets of that city are flooded with tubercular cattle for consumption as food. Dr. Richter stated recently, at a meeting of the Berlin Medical Society, that the prevalence of tuberculosis in cattle is much greater than most people suspect, and that he had been informed by veterinary surgeons that "in some localities in Germany as many as 50 per cent. are affected; that animals may show no signs of the disease during life, and no mean of accurately diagnosing it are known; and that consequently its presence is only revealed by examination after death."

It is well known that the Jews are exceedingly careful with respect to the condition of the animals which they use for food. These animals before being killed are carefully examined, the Jewish mode of slaughtering is peculiar, and the flesh is inspected before it is allowed to be sold. To show how grave a disease of one kind or another in cattle when taken to the slaughter-house we quote from the article the following paragraph: "As regards the result of examination, according to the Jewish method the most recent returns show that, during a period of six months, of 13,111 oxen slaughtered in London, only 6,977 were passed as coming up to the standard; and, taking the average of the last five half-years, 40 per cent. of the oxen, 39 per cent. of the calves and 22 per cent. of the sheep were rejected."

It is a fact which others than medical men have observed that very few of the Jewish race die of consumption. I state owing to the great care taken in the selection of their food, and the selection of a healthy diet. This exemption from a disease so common and fatal among Christians of every race is commented upon in the article. It is also shown that Jews are more hard and longer-lived than the men of any other race. Statistics are produced to show this. "In Prussia," Dr. Behrend says, "the latest statistics show that the mean duration of Jewish life averages five years more than that of the general population, and official returns from Algeria give a Jewish death of 40.8, as compared with 1 in 2 among others." Dr. Mayer states "that in Frankfurt 54 per cent. of Jews attain their 50th year and 38 per cent. of Christians and the 7th year of life by 27 per cent. of the former and by 1 per cent. of the latter." To which I add this greater tendency to life in the Jewish race attributable? Is it to the sanitary provisions of their law?

The conclusion which the reviewer arrives at is that all butcher's meat offered for sale should be carefully inspected even if it is not shown to be diseased, and destroyed forthwith. "The consensus of scientific opinion," he says, "in this and every other country, has fully established the danger of such practices and has formulated the conclusion that meat from tubercular cattle should be absolutely withdrawn from the food supply."

RECIPROCITY.

There are very few in any part of Canada who do not look with favor on reciprocity in trade with the United States. Commercial union, which a few enthusiasts advocated so strongly a little while ago, is now properly speaking, reciprocity. It is fusion or annexation as far as commerce is concerned. Its establishment would require Canada to give up its commercial independence and place in a foreign State the power of taxing Canadians. It is not surprising that it was generally rejected by the people of the Dominion. But reciprocal interchange of commodities is a very different thing. There are many of the products of the United States which can be imported free into Canada without doing the slightest injury to any of its industries, and the people of the United States want many things which Canadians produce. Why should not such commodities be freely interchanged? No good reason can be given for laying high rates of duty on them on either side of the line. The reciprocity treaty of 1854 worked with advantage to both countries. It benefited Canada and it was of equal, if not greater, benefit to the United States. This is now frankly admitted by enlightened and liberal-minded United States citizens, and they would like to see reciprocity of a similar kind re-established between the Dominion and the United States. The English Daily Republic favors reciprocity with Canada, and asks, "Why should we abandon old and tried methods for a kind of internal revenue and high protection tariff with Canada?" It appears, too, that there are many in the Dominion generally supposed to regard reciprocity with the United States with disfavor, who are really to meet the "Americans" as soon as any practical scheme is proposed, more than half way. The Montreal Gazette, which is in the confidence of the Government, is evidently in favor of closer commercial relations with the United States than those which now exist. Alluding to the feeling in favor of a feasible scheme of reciprocity which is showing itself among our American neighbors it says:

"The lauren is clearly working among our neighbors. Time and a clearer perception of the truth have removed the last remnant of the prejudice which has caused the abrogation of the treaty of 1854 as a retaliation upon Canada for her wrongs assumed sympathy with the South in the civil war. To neither country is reciprocity an essential property, but to both it would be an aid and advantage, more especially if it were to include the fisheries, the coasting trade, the use of the canals, and the railway transportation problems. Until the Republican party has definitely rejected proposals for new negotiations we prefer to indulge in the hope that the coming session of Congress will be marked by legislation looking to the arrangement of a commercial convention with Canada."

These words coming from such a source are very significant. They point to fresh negotiations with the United States, and to a comprehensive treaty by which the differences between the two countries will be amicably and equitably settled, and trade relations mutually beneficial established. If the present Government succeed in negotiating such a treaty it will confer the greatest possible benefit on the inhabitants of every province of the Dominion. We infer from the passage of the article which we have quoted that the attempt to make such an arrangement is contemplated, and every patriotic Canadian must devoutly wish that the attempt will be successful.

ABOUT RECIPROCITY.

When the Senate Committee appointed to inquire into the commercial relations existing between Canada and the United States sat in Boston members must have been surprised to hear quite a large amount of very strong testimony in favor of closer commercial intercourse with the Dominion of Canada. Some of the business men who came before them were in favor of unrestricted commercial intercourse with the Dominion and other advocates of free interchange of natural products such as obtained during the twelve years immediately succeeding 1854. One of the extreme free traders was the Hon. Jonathan A. Lane. He represented the Boston Merchants Association. There are three hundred firms included in this organization. Mr. Lane said that the views of the Association with respect to trade with Canada were embodied in the joint resolutions submitted to Congress in March last by Mr. Pitt, which proposed the complete obliteration of the customs line between the two countries. Mr. Lane considered that it would be greatly to the advantage of both countries if the custom houses along the whole line of frontier were pulled down. Mr. Coolidge, a New Hampshire manufacturer, favored complete freedom of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada. The manufacturers of his state are now to a very great extent Canadian, inasmuch as between fifty and sixty per cent. of the operatives in the factories are natives of the Dominion. They are, he said, entirely law-abiding, temperate and frugal people. It appears as if Mr. Coolidge believed that one of the results of freedom of trade between the United States and Canada would be that the manufacturers' capital would go to where the operatives live instead of the operative being compelled to emigrate to where the factories are established. The following is the testimony borne by Mr. Peter McFarlin, who represented the iron manufacturers: "I would," he said, "favor a renewal of that reciprocity which proved so satisfactory to the two countries directly interested during the few years it was in force. If there be just reasons for its abrogation, they are now happily dispelled, and its restoration, with amendments and eliminations conform to all changed conditions, would prove a wise and beneficent arrangement."

Mr. Horace Tobey, connected with the Fremont Nail Works, advocated the revival of the trade arrangements of 1854 with necessary modifications. He said that until the reciprocity treaty with Canada was dropped his company used very largely—almost exclusively—Canadian coal, and were thoroughly satisfied with the results obtained. Canadian coal was then also used by most

of the mills in the vicinity of Warham, and its use was discontinued not on account of its inferiority, but because of the abolition of the treaty of reciprocity and the imposition of the war taxes upon coal, which made it no longer profitable to use Canadian coal. As the representative of the iron industries, he would say that they built their hopes of future existence upon the use of the coal that comes from the Canadian provinces, and that they were figuring very confidently indeed upon being able to obtain from Canada an abundance of coal, which would do all the iron making that they wished to do in New England.

Some of the American dealers in lumber on this side of the continent exhibit a jealousy of Canadian lumber, which is very far from being felt by the lumber merchants of the East. Mr. Hall, who deals in lumber very extensively, when he was before the committee, denied that the abolition of the duty on Canadian lumber would reduce the price of lumber in the United States. He said that within five years, if the duties on lumber were entirely removed, there would be no appreciable difference in the value of lumber in Boston compared with its present price, for the reason that the timber lands of Canada would be more valuable when the duties were removed from the product of those lands.

It will be inferred from this abstract of the testimony of some of the business men of New England that the people of the United States are not in any way averse to reciprocity, and that they will give their representatives in Congress the requisite support and encouragement when a measure of reciprocal free trade with the Dominion of Canada comes before that body.

We find, too, that an influential portion of the press of New York is strongly in favor of intimate commercial intercourse between the States and Canada. A recent number of the New York Times, which represents the views of the best business men of the Northern and North-western states, contains the following article on the reciprocity discussion. The subject is so important, and the article is so good, that we do not feel like apologizing to our readers for giving insertion to so long an extract. The Times says—

"It is one of the curious anomalies of this kind of discussion that, in general, so much importance is attached to political boundaries, which in reality have no potency whatever to affect the principles of commercial intercourse. It is generally admitted that the unrestricted traffic between the different States and sections of our own country is mutually advantageous. Nobody doubts that the East and the West and the South profit by the interchange of their products, and that everything that makes that interchange easier, quicker, and more economical is a gain for all concerned. The removal of restrictions on trade and internal trade and the reduction in the cost of transportation from one part of the country to another are recognized benefits to the general prosperity. On the other side of the Canadian border it is equally well understood that whatever promotes intercourse and exchange between the different provinces of the Dominion is a general benefit to all of them. The political line that separates Canada from the United States has no power to modify the effects of commercial intercourse. If it is profitable for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to trade with Quebec and Ontario, or for New England to trade with New York and the West, it is equally so for New England or the West to trade with Canada, and in all commercial intercourse the advantages are necessarily reciprocal. The value of this New England testimony lies in the fact that the situation of the States and the relations of the industrial and commercial interests are such as to make obvious the advantages of unrestricted trade with its northern neighbors, while with reference to other parts of the country they are not so plainly discernible. There is no difference in the principles that apply, and none except of degree in the effects that would be produced in regard to the rest of the country. The fullest and freest intercourse between the United States and Canada would be as surely advantageous to both countries as unrestricted trade between the East and the West, or between the North and the South is advantageous to those sections of this Republic. The reasoning which applies so plainly to New England is equally applicable to the whole country."

In the discussion of annexation, commercial union and reciprocity, the point of real importance is that of freedom of commercial intercourse, and it really matters little how it is brought about. The only solid advantage of annexation would be the commercial one; and that can be attained without political union. There are obstacles to what is called commercial union in the relations and policies of the two countries with reference to other nations. But reciprocity of trade by agreement between the United States and Canada has existed to a large extent heretofore, and could be readily established again when ever the people of the two countries could be brought to see and appreciate its advantages. That they are so clearly discernible in New England is a sign of progress, and a promise of awakening interest and growing intelligence on the subject."

The Toronto Globe, which keeps a keen eye on all the movements of the Government, sees that it is now favorably disposed towards reciprocity, and that it has concluded that the time is favorable for taking the necessary steps towards making an arrangement for the reciprocal interchange of products with the United States. It gives the result of its observations in its own carrying, ill-natured way. "This apparent change of attitude," it says, "may be affected with intent to deceive the electors. Sir John Macdonald, as all men acknowledge, is capable of any duplicity. His game may be to set about negotiations for Reciprocity, to propose what our neighbors would certainly not agree to, and then turn round and say to Canadians, 'You see I have tried in vain to obtain the boon.' But more probably he has been brought to understand that he cannot get safely through another general election unless he obtains Continental Free Trade, or a very close approximation thereto."

The Globe forgets that Sir John Macdonald likes to succeed, and that when he once undertakes a thing he will leave no stone unturned to bring it to a successful issue. No situation need be paid to the Globe's malicious insinuations, or its false and malignant accusations. But its testimony on one point is valuable. It sees reason to believe that Sir John Macdonald's Government favors Reciprocity, and that it intends to open negotiations with the Government of the United States to accomplish that end. In this it agrees with

the Montreal Gazette, which is its ally, and its use was discontinued not on account of its inferiority, but because of the abolition of the treaty of reciprocity and the imposition of the war taxes upon coal, which made it no longer profitable to use Canadian coal. As the representative of the iron industries, he would say that they built their hopes of future existence upon the use of the coal that comes from the Canadian provinces, and that they were figuring very confidently indeed upon being able to obtain from Canada an abundance of coal, which would do all the iron making that they wished to do in New England.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Grover Cleveland keeps himself or is kept by his friends and advisers before the people. He is admitted to be the first man in the ranks of the Democratic party. There are, indeed, many who say that he is the first statesman in the United States. He gained for himself while he was president the character of being clear-headed, sagacious, courageous and patriotic. He had no ambition and he was not afraid to avow them though the avowal might lead—as they did—to disaster to him personally and to the defeat of his party. But he considered that defeat while advocating what he believed to be sound policy and right principle was bitter for both the victor and the vanquished. He followed to the end the path of duty and by so doing a principle which he believed to be sound and patriotic. He had no ambition and he was not afraid to avow them though the avowal might lead—as they did—to disaster to him personally and to the defeat of his party. 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