

Outrages on Foreigners in China and in America.

(Literary Digest.)

The outcry of the American press against Chinese outrages, and its demand for "stern measures" and a "vigorous policy" on the part of our Government, suggest the propriety of reviewing our own record with respect to treatment of foreigners. The New York Evening Post publishes the following list of outrages in China and in the United States, which it takes from our official reports on foreign relations:

In China, in 1870, occurred the Tientsin massacre; nineteen French and Russians (including several nuns) were barbarously murdered by a mob and the mission premises destroyed.

In the United States, in 1881, came the Denver riot; Chinese dragged through the streets with neck-ropes; one killed, several wounded.

In China, in 1883, some Europeans on a carouse killed some Chinese.

In the United States, in 1885, came first (September 2) the Rock Springs massacre; a village of Chinese stormed and burned by 150 armed miners, inspired by Knights (!) of Labor; men and women, from noon till midnight, shot and looted the fleeing victims; twenty-eight were killed and fifteen wounded, fourteen were burned to death, mostly sick men, and the dogs and hogs ate the charred corpses. The whole population stood by and approved; a fruitless inquest, etc., followed. For this we paid \$423,000. On September 7, at Seattle, the Chinese were expelled, their village burned, three killed, and several wounded. Early in 1886, at places in Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Oregon, twenty-eight were killed. In Juneau, Alaska, eighty-seven Chinamen were driven out and set adrift on the ocean in two small boats with no food. During this period the Chinese were expelled from a score of places on the Pacific Coast, and more than 100,000, it was said, fled to San Francisco in terror and destitution. For one year's work, including damage to property, we paid \$275,000.

In China, in 1887, there were return riots, on hearing the above news; but no lives were taken. In 1891, in numerous riots in Wuhu and elsewhere, property was destroyed and two British killed.

In the United States, in 1891, there was arson and robbery, with one woman burned to death, in Vallejo, Cal. In 1894 in Oregon, ten Chinamen were ambushed and murdered: "Every one was shot, cut up, stripped, and thrown in the water," most of them being shot in the back.

This summary, which omits scores of instances of mere property damage and ineffectual assaults, The Evening Post says, shows that our indignant clamor for war or a protectorate over China "is as good an example as Christian history has ever afforded of the mote and the beam." Examining the cases in the list, the paper continues:

"On this side we find the Chinese invariably and unanimously acquitted of any provocation; they are conceded to be inoffensive in their conduct, industrious and useful in their work. On that side we find, in the missionary settlers at least a similar absence of provocation, together with a highly useful activity. On this side, however, the Chinese compete for employment at exasperatingly low wages, and thus undoubtedly disturb the economic order to a serious extent. On that side, in a similar way, the missionaries come with doctrines and customs which, by the Chinese standard, pervert morality and overturn its basis, the family; while an unfortunate combination of circumstances has spread an ungrounded but often highly plausible belief that they kidnap Chinese children for their orphan asylums and use babies' eyes and hearts as medicines in their hospitals. On this side, consequently, we find sporadic outbreaks of violence by a turbulent and lawless class of the community. On that side, no different results follow; these recent killings of 1895, for instance, being the work of a band of marauding rebels.

"In China, again, while decent people think about these things just as decent people do here, we find often a part of the intelligent class—officials and scholars—openly or quietly abetting; we notice, also, that strife is often excited for political ends. On this side, too, we find the Pacific coast officials often conniving, seldom protesting, at the persecution of the Chinese, and constantly effecting a practical denial of justice; we also find the same nefarious use of popular feeling for political purposes. On that side we find these outbreaks consisting of robberies, lootings, and burnings, of assaults and massacres; on our side, too, we find and destruction, with cowardly and barbarous butchery.

"Thus far the cases run on all fours. But there are two differences. First, the Chinese Government has never denied its duty to pay for all these things, and in the vast majority of instances the records show a full and fairly prompt payment. But it has been reserved for the officials of our enlightened Republic to record themselves before the world as repudiating our liability to pay, and to relegate the Chinese to the tender mercies of a hostile local tribunal and a farcical justice; and the Rock Springs and other indemnities came as pure gratuities, thoroughly inadequate, pushed through a not too willing Congress. Secondly, the Chinese who have suffered here were undoubtedly in the simple exer-

cise of their full treaty rights in settling and working where they were. But the missionaries who have suffered outside of the treaty ports were with equal certainty voluntary intruders where they had no right to settle; for missionary work in China (strange as it may seem) has been and is largely conducted by the aggressive occupation and persistent maintenance of stations outside of the stipulated treaty limit of residence."

But what is the moral of all this? The Evening Post states it as follows:

"If the Chinese are black in iniquity, then we are equally so; that if we prefer to think our people as a whole untainted by these sporadic excesses, the same conclusion must follow for the Chinese; and that a little more deliberation in the choice of vituperative adjectives is desirable. . . . A decent regard for the *to quoque* argument and an intelligent study of the point of view of our foreign neighbors, are things which our press can not too assiduously cultivate among our people."

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The Hallmarks of the 21st.

Well might the psalmist exclaim "Wonderful are thy works oh God" from the simple blade of grass which sprung forth but a few short months ago, to the white harvest fields which were ready a week ago for the sickle, but which in an half hour were mown and destroyed by a terrific thunder and lightning storm accompanied by hail (many of which weighed an ounce) and which carried devastation in its path, for half an hour the elements seemed to be holding fiendish sway, the sky became of an inky appearance, and in a short time fields that never in this district gave such promise of an abundant yield were totally destroyed.

Surely the faces of farmers who were exultant with the prospect of their crops need bear the look of sorrow, as they see a long winter approaching them and with not enough left to keep gaunt wolf from the door. Well may parents mourn like Rachel of old weeping for her children and would not be comforted, for those who toil the hardest to provide the necessities of life for those they love know how to feel for those who were building their "homes" only to have them ruthlessly demolished.

The people whose crops were so badly damaged were always liberal and were always ready to respond to those who were in need. We trust measures may be taken to bring relief to those who suffered in the recent storm and must shortly feel the pinch of hard times unless help comes.

The writer interviewed several Acadians whose faces turned to ashen paleness as they spoke of the approach of winter. One would exclaim, I have nothing to live on now, I will have to sell all my cattle; another would say, nothing to live on, nothing to pay my debt; the cry of another would be, I had a field, expected to thresh 200 bushels of buckwheat off of it, if any one gives me 20 they can have all. Several farmers in this district who expected 100 bushels of wheat now do not expect 10 bushels while many residents too numerous to mention had the windows of their dwellings and outbuildings badly shattered.

During the night of the storm Mr. John McNairn met with a severe loss, his grist, carding and saw mills being burned. The property which was quite a valuable one had but a small amount of insurance, which will make his loss more heavy.

McNairn, Kent Co Aug. 28th 1895.



Mr. Editor:

It has been said that a Temperance Hotel could not be run in Harcourt and made pay. Be that as it may it is worthy of note that since the temporary departure of one of our hotel men on Tuesday last, the business has been run on temperance principles—for the bar-room has been kept locked—and, judging by the rush of trade, there is that sameness of briskness.

TEMPLAR.

Harcourt, Aug. 27, 1895.

Tongue was Paralyzed.

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 19.—William Hague Wood, once a Methodist lay preacher, recently turned infidel. He attended a revival meeting several nights last week at High Shoals, and ran an opposition meeting outside the church. He made nightly addresses, declaring that the preachers were talking nonsense, that they were frauds and were duping the people.

Sunday his tongue was paralyzed while he was making a speech ridiculing the church. This frightened his hearers. Last night Wood attended the meeting and handed up the following note to the preacher in charge:

"I now believe that there is a hell, and that I am doomed for it. Pray for me."

The sensation in the congregation was such that in less than five minutes the altar would not accommodate half the mourners. The meeting was kept up till a late hour.

KNOWS JACK THE RIPPER.

He is Hopelessly Insane, Says Dr. Forbes Winslow, of London.

(New York Times.)

Dr. Forbes Winslow, of London, a well-known specialist on suicide and insanity, says that "Jack the Ripper," who by his crimes terrorized London a few years ago, is incarcerated in a county lunatic asylum in England.

Dr. Winslow says this fact is known to the authorities, but they have hushed up the case. Dr. Winslow also asserts that the ripper was a medical student suffering from homicidal mania.

The doctor has come to New York to attend the Medico-Legal Congress, which will be held in the Federal Building Sept. 4, 5 and 6. He will be the chairman of the Department of Insanity and Mental Medicine, and has prepared a paper on "Suicide Considered as a Mental Epidemic." Dr. Winslow arrived yesterday on the steamer St. Louis, and is staying at the Westminster Hotel.

The doctor was interviewed last night in the Westminster Hotel by a reporter for the New York Times. He is about fifty years old, of medium height, somewhat stout, and wears iron-gray side-whiskers. He chatted with the reporter about the forthcoming congress, insanity and suicide and kindred topics. Among other things he said:

"My specialty has been insanity, and particularly cases of murder where the perpetrator has been insane. As an expert witness I have testified in an enormous number of cases, and won them all save one. In that case a man killed his wife and then cut his own throat. He missed killing himself by the merest fraction. Had he succeeded the verdict would have been murder and suicide while temporarily insane. He was, however, nursed back to life and tried. I testified that the man was insane, but the jury thought otherwise. He was found guilty of murder and hanged.

"Insanity is very largely on the increase in England. There are now 94,000 insane persons in England, and the number is increasing at the rate of 2,000 a year. To what do I attribute the cause? Drink, undoubtedly. It is a sad fact, but nevertheless true, that the drinking habit is on the increase in England, and particularly among women. They do not do their drinking at the table.

"Mrs. Major So-and-So does not drink anything—oh, dear, no; but she has probably got a bottle concealed under the mattress in her bedroom. This class of dyspeptics is the most dangerous and the most cunning. The evil is largely attributed to the fact that under our system alcohol can be purchased from the grocer, and the consumption among women of cherry brandy, for instance, obtained through the medium stated, is enormous. "Our inebriate law is a dead letter, and I find it necessary to send my patients to asylums in Belgium.

"As to suicide, I am rather loath to discuss it, since that is the subject upon which I have prepared a paper to read at the forthcoming congress. In that paper I shall treat of what diseases induce a disordered brain to commit suicide. My main argument will be that suicide is insane and irresponsible. In my opinion, all suicides are insane. At the same time there is no doubt that many suicides occur as the result of imitation. If a man jumps off the monument in London Monday, two will repeat the act Tuesday.

"I take the view that suicide is a complaint which is not to be regarded as premeditated. It is an impulsive act, committed on the spur of the moment. Suicidal acts, come in waves, spasmodic generally. The statistics of suicide compiled recently in England show a recent enormously high percentage. I consider that this is due to the epidemic of influenza that swept over England. All suicides are insane, and no responsibility, moral or legal, attaches to their taking off.

Dr. Winslow related some of his experiences with insane patients, and the many times his life had been threatened. In this manner the conversation got around to "Jack the Ripper," of whom the doctor said:

"Jack the Ripper" was a medical student of good family. He was a young man, of slight build, with light hair and blue eyes. He studied very hard, and his mind, being naturally weak, gave way. He became a religious enthusiast and attended early service every morning in St. Paul's. "His religious fervor resulted in homicidal mania towards the women of the street and impelled him to murder them. He lodged with a man whom I knew, and suspicion was first directed toward him by reason of the fact that he had returned to his lodgings at unreasonable hours; that he had innumerable coats and hats stained with blood.

"I have in my possession now a pair of Canadian moccasins stained with blood that the 'Ripper' wore while on his murderous expeditions, and notified the Scotland Yard authorities, but at that time they refused to co-operate with me. Subsequently the young man was placed in confinement and removed to a lunatic asylum, where he is to-day. Since his incarceration there has been no repetition of the horrible murders that he perpetrated.

"These facts are all known to the English authorities, and it is conceded that the man in the asylum is Jack the Rip-

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Account of The Massacres of The Missionaries in China.

BROCKVILLE, Aug. 29.—Messrs. T. A.

and S. R. Stayner, of this town, have received a letter from their sister, Miss Catherine Stayner, who for the past three years has been connected with the English Church mission at Wenchow, China, in which she gives a graphic account of the

causes which led up to the recent attack made upon the native Christians and missionaries in that far away country. The letter was written on July 17. The first trouble, Miss Stayner says, originated at Pen Yang, a city about thirty miles from Wenchow, and was caused by a report made out of whole cloth, that some of the native Christians had been caught defacing the idols in the temples. The charge was first made on the occasion of the red dragon boat races, between crews from two sister towns, the losing crew alleging that their defeat was due to their idol having been despoiled. In connection with the allegation an ingenious plot was discovered by which the rioters hoped to secure strong evidence in support of their claim. They approached a native Christian, whom they tried to engage to do some work in one of their temples with the expectation that while he was thus engaged they would lock the doors and then bring a mob to show them the man at work. The native refused to do the work, however, and this spoiled the plot. On the date of the letter no atrocities had been committed at Wenchow, but considerable trouble was feared. Miss Stayner is a daughter of the late Sutherland Stayner, of Toronto. She was born in Perth twenty-two years ago; he was educated in England and Canada, and is an accomplished musician, being a gold medalist of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, from which institution she graduated.

People are having the same trouble they used to have. If their horse got out of wind they had to walk; now its the same with the bicycle.

Familiarity, no doubt breeds contempt, in most instances but certainly not in the matter of money. The more we have of that the better we like it.

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