

The Colonist.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1896.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Irish Land Bill, which was carried through the House of Commons with such difficulty, is a measure to enable Irish tenants to become freeholders. It has other objects, but these are chiefly incidental. The Irish tenant has for some time been the pet of British Governments. Laws have been passed for his relief and arrangements have been made for his benefit, in which the English and the Scotch tenant are not included.

The purchase clauses of the new bill are most favorable to the tenant. The Government, under certain conditions, advances him the money to purchase the freehold of the land he occupies. As soon as he becomes the Government's debtor 20 per cent. is deducted from his yearly rent. The 80 per cent. which he is to pay thereafter is not rent, but an instalment of the purchase money of the land. The Government gives the tenant seventy years in which to pay the money it advances him. Of course it has sufficient security for its money, but the new bill makes the transaction comparatively simple. The previous Purchase Act was so elaborate and so hard to understand that the tenants were afraid of it, and comparatively few availed themselves of its advantages. The present bill, besides being very much simpler in its operation and consequently more easily understood, gives the tenant a much longer time—twenty-one years—in which to make his payments.

The terms on which an Irish tenant can become a freeholder seem at first sight too easy to be practicable. By paying much less than what is now required as rent he in the course of a specified time becomes the owner of the land he occupies. Under the old system generation after generation of tenants paid their rent more or less punctually, and at the end of a century they did not own a foot of the land for which they had paid rent. It was still the proprietor's, to let for as high a rent as he could get. The system, as every one knows, did not work well.

The tenants became discontented and the disputes between them and the landlords became so frequent, so bitter and accompanied with such violence that the Government was compelled to interpose between them in order to adjust matters with some approach to fairness. But in spite of all the efforts of governments to bring about an amicable settlement between Irish tenants and Irish landlords the disputes continued and were productive of very great trouble. So at last the Government made the tenants an offer to transform them into freeholders on what appeared to outsiders as wonderfully easy terms. But the Irish tenants, as we have already said, did not avail themselves to any great extent of the Government's offer, so it devised another and a better scheme from the tenants' point of view and embodied it in the bill which the other day was read a third time in the House of Commons. It was predicted that the House of Lords would throw out Mr. Balfour's measure but those who know enough about the matter to enable them to form an intelligent opinion upon it say that Lord Salisbury will find means to prevail upon the majority in the House of Lords to pass the bill. The bill is not a compulsory measure. The landlords are not forced to sell neither are the tenants compelled to buy. But circumstances in Ireland are such that many landlords who can get a fair price for their estates in ready money are glad to sell and it must seem to most people that the tenant who will not purchase his holding on the terms set forth in the act must be little better than an idiot.

The Government does not propose to buy the Irish estates at the expense of the taxpayers of Great Britain. The new law is intended to be self-sustaining. The Government borrows the money needed to purchase the estates at a very low rate of interest—2½ per cent. It sells the land at such a rate that at the end of seventy years it will have repaid the money it advanced to the tenant, principal and interest. So when the transaction is completed the tenant has the land and no one is the poorer. It is hoped that through the operation of the new law the Irish tenants will become almost to a man proprietors, and that, too, without any extraordinary effort on their part. If it has this effect it will, without doubt, be one of the most beneficial laws ever enacted by the Parliament of Great Britain.

SOUND ON THE MONEY QUESTION.

The British trade unionists have no use for the American silverites. They, like the great majority of the people of Great Britain are staunchly conservative on the money question. They believe in sound money and the gold standard. Silver, they think, may be good enough for change; but when large payments are to be made they demand gold of standard fineness. The sovereign with them must be worth twenty shillings, neither more nor less. The man is not living who would have the audacity to ask them to take a coin worth only ten shillings as a sovereign. Speaking of the

way in which English workmen regard the sayings and doings of the Populists and Silver Democrats in the United States, Harold Frederic in his letter to the New York Times of the 28th ult. says:

Without exception, the labor leaders here regard the reported capture of American trades unionism by Bryan with despair and disgust. They say that the wage-earning class is the one of all others which would be smashed first by such an upheaval as free silver would provoke, and that it would be the last class to recover from the catastrophe. The English Socialist leader, Hyndman, takes the same view. He denounces the silver delusion as childish, and he declares that the impulse behind it is one of naked repudiation of debts. From no class of either working people or social reformers here does the silver-Populist movement, as it has defined itself, get respect or sympathy. Lord Farrer today, in a review of the whole currency question, says:

"There may be some excuse for the ignorant Western farmer, who has been told wild lies about hoarded gold somewhere, but there is none whatever for the English bimetallics, who persist in their asinine folly in the face of their knowledge that the banks of Europe are overflowing with a plethora of gold which no currency demands can absorb."

The windy deliverances of boy orators are estimated at their true value by intelligent British workmen. Mere oratory, or what goes on this side of the Atlantic for oratory, has very little effect with sturdy, shrewd Brits.

PROTECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Although the great majority of English legislators of both parties reject protection when it is presented to them without disguise they accept without scruple what really is protection when it comes before them in another shape and is called by another name. A good many Englishmen did not look with unqualified approval on the importation of Canadian cattle into Great Britain. The animals were of good breeds, healthy and in good condition. They fattened rapidly after they were landed and were soon fit for the butcher's knife. They could be sold comparatively cheap, and the quality of the meat was such that it required an expert to distinguish it from home raised and home fed beef. When the report was raised that Canadian cattle were diseased the authorities acted upon it with wonderful promptitude, and although it was denied that pleuro-pneumonia existed in the Dominion-Canadian cattle were scheduled. This is what the New York Times says about the exclusion of Canadian cattle from Great Britain and Ireland:

But, although ostensible protection has no longer any avowed support in England, there is still much unavowed and effective protection. No American believes that the various exclusions of American cattle, beef and hams from Great Britain have really been done, as it has been pretended to be done, in the interest of the public health, any more than the former exclusion of our salted meats from France and Germany, which was justified on the same grounds. In every case the sanitary pretext was made to cover the real motive, which was the prevention of competition with the native product. In England the exclusions were sops to the "landed interest."

The latest exhibition of the protective spirit has been made in an official action of Mr. Chamberlain's. It is a very amusing comment upon his own project of a Greater British commercial union, because it is aimed at a British colony. The importers of Canadian cattle to Ireland needed additional facilities of wharfage in Belfast and the supply of these facilities had been refused by the British Government. The Canadian Government had protested, but, in answer to a question, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government would stand by its decision. The effect of this decision will be to stop altogether the importation of Canadian cattle into Ireland, to the relief of the Irish landlords and the greater expense of the Irish beef eaters.

It is undeniable that open and avowed protectionists are increasing in Great Britain, and there is reason to expect that unless some scheme of Imperial preferential trade is adopted by both the Mother Country and the Colonies, the day is not far distant when British legislators in the interests of the food producers of Great Britain will openly and effectively favor a policy of protection.

AN AMERICAN PATRIOT.

This is what Mr. William C. Whitney in an open letter says about the spread of the silver craze:

The truth is there does not seem to be in the East a realizing sense of the seriousness and sincerity of the free silver movement. You may call it a craze but it has captured the imagination of the entire West and South and it has a much stronger following in some portions of the East, not closely allied to large commercial centers, than is generally supposed. It is the result of reading and agitation. It has become a fixed opinion and an unreasonable one. I think it may be accepted as a fact that the vast majority of free silver believers at this time are not open to conviction. Their minds are made up and they are quite as little inclined to reason upon the subject as were the delegates they sent to Chicago.

Mr. Whitney does not think that the Republicans are acting in such a way as to permit the gold Democrats, 254 of whose delegates refused to support the nomination of Bryan, to aid them in the election of a President. He says that: "There has been no time since the old soldiers laid down their arms when we had greater need for patriotic men than now, and the response to the crisis of the hour will come from all sections of our common country. We have reached a point in our history when all men who love their country must unite to defeat

by their ballots the forces which assail the country's honor." "The future is the sacred trust of us all, South as well as North. 'Honesty, like patriotism, can never be bounded by State not sectional lines. Financial dishonesty is the greatest danger now, and good men will obliterate old lines of party in a united effort to uphold American honor."

BELLA COOLA COLONY.

TO THE EDITOR:—In reply to your inquiries concerning the Bella Coola Colony, and the reports that the colonists are dissatisfied and that they are leaving the province, I may state that such reports are not true.

There are over fifty locations in the colony and nearly two hundred men, women and children. The government agreed with the colonists to give them 180 acres each by public time, to give them a school house and school teacher. These things have been done at a cost of about eighteen thousand dollars, and the colonists have been employed at wages in making the road.

The road goes up the valley for about 20 miles and crosses the river in several places by bridges. There is one large bridge with a 200-foot span which is not quite completed, but it will be in a short time. A good schoolhouse is erected and a school teacher provided.

A wharf is about to be erected at the mouth of the river so that large steamers can come alongside, which will be a great boon to the colonists. A townsite has been surveyed near the wharf and lots will be sold by public auction. The land in the valley is rich, but timbered in some places heavily, and in others with alder. The climate is good and the settlers express themselves as well satisfied as to the suitability of the land for farming and fruit growing.

Some of the settlers have farms in Minnesota, and they have applied for leave of absence (one of them for two years) to live upon their holdings at Bella Coola, which has of course been refused—hence the grumbling and exodus of a few.

There are many more locations ready for settlement, and when a sufficient number of settlers arrive the wagon road will be extended up the valley. Steamers call at Bella Coola and will be available for taking crops, etc., to the markets of Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo and Victoria.

The settlers have the advantage of abundance of salmon in the Bella Coola river.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES BAKER,
Minister of Immigration.
Provincial Secretary's Office, July 31.

ACUTE DYSPESIA.

A TROUBLE THAT MAKES THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS MISERABLE.

The Only Rational Treatment is to Remove the Cause of the Trouble—One Who Suffered Greatly from it. This Can be Done at a Comparatively Trifling Expense.

The life of a dyspeptic is beyond doubt one of the most unhappy lots that can befall humanity. There is always a feeling of over-fullness and distress after eating, no matter how carefully the food may be prepared, and even when the patient uses food sparingly there is frequently no cessation of the distressing pains. How thankful one who has undergone this misery and has been restored to health feels can perhaps be imagined from the following. One of our subscribers, Mrs. Thos. E. Wainwright, Dunbarton, N.B., relates her experience in the hope that it may prove beneficial to some other similar sufferer. Mrs. Wainwright says that for more than twenty years her life was one of constant misery. She took only the plainest food, and yet her condition kept getting worse, and was at last seriously aggravated by palpitation of the heart brought on by the stomach trouble. She lost all relish for food and grew so weak that it was with difficulty she could get about the house, and to do her share of the necessary housework made life a burden. At times it was simply impossible for her to take food as every mouthful produced a feeling of nausea, and sometimes brought on violent fits of vomiting which left her weaker than before. She had taken a great deal of medicine but did not find any improvement. One day she read a newspaper of a cure in a similar case through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. After using three or four boxes there was a great improvement in her condition and after the use of eight boxes Mrs. Wainwright says: "I can assure you I am now a well woman, as strong as ever I was in my life, and I owe my present condition entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which have proved to me a wonderful medicine. Mrs. Wainwright further says that Pink Pills were also of the greatest benefit to her husband, who suffered greatly with rheumatism in his hands and arms. At times these would swell up and the pains were so great that he could not sleep and would sit the whole night beside a fire in order to get a little relief from the pain he was enduring. Seeing how much benefit his wife had derived from the use of Pink Pills he began their use, and soon drove the rheumatism from his system and he has since been free from the terrible pains which had formerly made his life miserable. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright say they will always strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to ailing friends.

These pills are a blood builder and nerve restorer, and there is no trouble whose origin is due to either of these causes that they will not cure if given a fair trial. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." There are imitations of this great medicine, also colored pink, which are offered by a dozen, hundred or ounce, or trade mark. Always refuse these imitations, no matter what the interested dealer who tries to sell them may say.

AT THE DRIVING PARK.

Opening Day of the Summer Race Meet Results in Good Sport.

A New Track Record Established for the Five-Eighths Distance by Reno.

The first day's events of the summer race meeting, which opened at the Driving Park on Friday, furnished capital sport and proved deserving of a far larger attendance of spectators than they obtained. The efforts to give Victoria really good horse races ought to be encouraged, and to-day should see a greatly augmented crowd at the park for the best events of the meet are set down for this afternoon. The presence of so many outside horses gives the meet more general interest than otherwise would be the case. The time made in yesterday's races was very satisfactory for not only did Reno lower the track record for five-eighths of a mile to 1:07, but in the mile Marcelle's track record of three years ago was equalled by Wyandshott, who carried under the English rules now in vogue on the track four pounds more than did Marcelle under the American track rules when the record was established.

The first race called, five-eighths of a mile, for a purse of \$100, brought out as starters:

1. R. Stanley's ch. g. Reno, aged (owner).
2. B. C. Compton's b. g. Wag, 5 years, (Lanigan).
3. F. W. Hall's b. m. Bertie Powell, 5 years, (Galbraith).

Wag, the apparent favorite, is an ugly looking animal, somewhat long in the back, but said to be a flyer. He was slightly lame yesterday and seemed to run somewhat dead. Bertie Powell, a pretty little bay, was a taking looking mare, but Reno with his well put up body, serviceable legs and powerful chest looked remarkably well. There was some trouble in scoring for a start, but finally they got off with Bertie Powell having the best of it as she was in full swing as the flag dropped. At the eighth she was still leading, but Stanley, who rode remarkably well, sent Reno out. With powerful strides he refused to draw to the front, and at the third had a short lead, while Wag was making a good third to Bertie Powell's second. On the home stretch Wag made desperate efforts to wrest second place from Bertie Powell, but the little mare gamely answered to Galbraith's skilful hand and held the bay down. Reno won by two lengths. Wag third, the same distance behind Bertie Powell. Time 1:04.

Then came the one mile, for a purse of \$100, the entries being:

1. W. J. Taylor's n. s. ch. g. Rogation, 4 years, (Stanley).
2. B. J. Perry's n. s. g. Mutineer, aged, (McCough).
3. R. Dunsmuir's n. s. ch. g. Wyandshott, aged, (Galbraith).
4. W. J. Taylor's n. s. ch. f. Elsie, 3 years, (Millington).

Elsie was the favorite, but Wyandshott did the trick. The chestnut was beautifully ridden by Galbraith and at once took the lead, cutting right into the pole and holding the inside all the way round. Rogation was out of it almost from the start. The half was done in the remarkably quick time of .53, Wyandshott leading, Elsie gamely trying to even it up, and Mutineer a good third. Elsie for a time looked as if she was going to make a dead heat anyway and crept up close on the leader in a desperate effort to win. Wyandshott was making the most of fine stuff and won by a length and a half, Elsie second, Mutineer third. Time 1:49.

The third race was a three-quarters and repeat for a \$100 purse, and brought out three local horses:

1. R. Dunsmuir's bk. m. Black Beauty, aged (E. Frank).
2. Miss Dunsmuir's b. m. Vanda, aged (Graham).
3. B. J. Perry's s. f. Messina, 2 years (E. Cohen).

In the first heat Messina proved very cranky, and gave Eddie Cohen the bad boy who rode her, all he could do to handle her. However, when a start was made, the mare straightened out. Vanda made an ambitious beginning, getting the lead on the start, Black Beauty and Messina close behind. At the first half Black Beauty forced to the front, Vanda dropping behind as the pace was too hot for her, but Messina giving Black Beauty a hard fight for the lead. It was a very pretty race, the horses keeping well balanced till the last wire, when Black Beauty crossed winner of the heat, only half a length ahead of Messina. Vanda another length to the rear. Time 1:24.

The second heat was somewhat similar to the first, Vanda leading at the start but not holding the place. It was Black Beauty's heat and race, however, for she won handsomely with Messina second. No time taken.

The race for the Plate, half mile, pole ponies, gentlemen riders, brought out as starters:

1. J. S. Byrnes' bk. m. Black Bess, 6 years (owner).
2. G. A. Kirk's s. g. Socks, 4 years (Mr. W. Drake).
3. A. Britting's br. g. Carlo Bianco, 3 years (Mr. O. Hartnagle).
4. R. Dunsmuir's r. g. Don R. aged (Mr. Harvey).

Mr. Drake was somewhat handicapped, as he only volunteered at the last moment to ride Socks without any previous training. Don R. the little roan, sailed out ahead but Black Bess was up and past him in the next eighth of a mile. Carlo Bianco sulked at the start, and after half a dozen yards or so simply refused to run. Black Bess won as she pleased with Don R. second and Socks third. Time .58.

"PHOEBUS APOLLO" WINS.

LONDON, July 31.—The Chesterfield cup handicap, valued at 300 sovereigns, with sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns additional was won from a field of eleven at Goodwood today by Mr. Theobald's "Phoebus Apollo."

The well known firm of Challoner, Mitchell & Co. who for the past five years have been doing business in this city and have established a reputation second to none on the Coast, have opened out a branch business in Rossland, B.C. As the members of the firm are practical workmen as well as business men of experience and are starting out with a most complete stock, and have one of the largest stocks on the Coast to draw from besides their extensive manufacturing department, there is little doubt of the issue. Rossland people are to be congratulated on the sterling worth of the business men who are locating in their town.

Mr. H. M. GRAHAM has received a letter from the French Consul General at Montreal, stating that Mr. Jordan, French Consul at Boston, has been appointed to the newly created office of French minister at Vancouver. Mr. Hanotaux, through the Consul General, expressed his appreciation of Mr. Graham's services as acting consul general at Victoria for the last three years, a position which, at the request of the Consul General, Mr. Graham has held since the resignation of the late consul.

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THE TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR:—It would be well if the attention of the examiners and the public generally was called to some of the papers set at the teachers' examination.

On the "Education" papers the candidates are asked to write brief notes on scientific principles of heating and ventilating houses. Is this pure education? Would it not more properly belong to the "Hygiene" paper? Again the time for the "Education" paper was too short. Candidates are asked to answer ten questions, several containing two and some more parts in two hours. The time given for geography was two and one-half hours with not so much writing required for the answers. Judging from the time apportioned to these subjects it is more important to have a knowledge of names of places and where to find unimportant rivers and know where such animals as the chimpanzee are found than to understand the principles of teaching and the art of school organization. Are we to place a knowledge of education on a level with writing? The same time was given for these two subjects.

On the "Canadian History" paper the first question is, "When and by whom were the following places discovered: Guanahani, Cuba, the Pacific Ocean, Newfoundland, St. Lawrence, and Vancouver Island?" Do the first four belong to Canada? Is this Canadian history? The spelling! O ye Gods! Words fail when one thinks of it! Why should teachers be asked to spell words that the greater part of the world never hear and never need know? Of what use is it for teachers to be able to spell "zyggy," "zollverein," "autochthonous," etc., etc.? Will they be any better able to teach the child to be a good citizen and to use his abilities in a right way because they can spell unusual words? I think not.

Is it any wonder that teachers become cranks and disagreeable pedants when forced to undergo such unfair tests as this examination in spelling was?

EDUCATOR.

Victoria, July 29.
Subscribe for The Semi-Weekly Colonist

TEMPERANCE BEER.

TO THE EDITOR:—An item appears in your issue of the 24th, under Steveston, dealing with temperance beer, the sale of which has been stopped in this place. Not, however, as your correspondent states, because some of the vendors in order to attract custom had been "putting a stick in it," but because the beer which was being sold under the name of Temperance beer was found to be an intoxicant. A week or so previous to the stoppage of the sale of this beer the agent for each brewery was asked for a sample of his temperance beer, which sample was analyzed, and the result of the analysis showed that the sale of it to Indians was against the law; hence the commercial calamity to which your correspondent refers. Please insert this in your next issue. "One Who Knows."

Steveston, July 29.

BALLOT BOX ROBBERY.

TACOMA, July 31.—The ballot box thieves have not been arrested, although upwards of ten days have elapsed since the crime was committed, and nothing which points to their arrest has been unearthed by the police authorities. Such wide publicity has been given to the measures that have been taken to bring the burglars to justice that the guilty ones have been fully advised of every move of the authorities, and so have been enabled to make good their escape. The police department is ostensibly at work on the case, and the council has offered a reward of \$1,000, which ought to be an incentive to the pursuit of the thieves. But there are no results, and as day after day passes without the finding of a clue the prospects of the apprehension of the perpetrators of the crime grow smaller. The probabilities are that the burglars who disfranchised the voters in four precincts of the city will never be heard from. The indications all lead to the belief that the wall was dug on Saturday and Sunday nights, July 18 and 19. It was on Tuesday afternoon, July 21, that the crime was discovered, so that the thieves had every chance they could wish to put miles between themselves and the county jail.

CHATHAM, Aug. 1.—A young woman, aged 19, daughter of John Pool, a well known and respected farmer of Chatham township, jumped into the Thames and committed suicide yesterday.

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