

The Colonist. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1895.

"REFORM" NOT IMPROVEMENT.

The time has come for men to inquire into the results that the reforms from which so much was promised and expected have produced. Have those reforms made the world much better than it was before they were introduced? Harold Frederic, the London correspondent of the New York Times, writing of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of General Cadorna's entrance into Rome, naturally directs attention to the changes that have taken place in Italy since then, and to the effects the unification of Italy has produced. Have the political and other "reforms" which were then inaugurated improved the condition of the people of Italy? Are they better and happier than they were before the days of Garibaldi? This American republican seems to think they are not.

"The truth is," he says, "that Italy as a whole is in no mood for merry-making and discerns no practical reasons for celebrating 1870 as a sacred date. The promises of that delusive year have all been broken, the peninsula is as divided against itself as it was under the Grand Dukes, and the people are not better educated, or housed, or fed, or clothed. Taxation has risen to the point of ruin, the national debt of the small, impoverished country equals that of the United States at the close of the civil war, politics have grown incredibly base and rotten, and, worst of all, there is a permanent religious feud ceaselessly disturbing the social life of every village, disrupting families, estranging friends with deadly certainty, and making another Ireland of the unhappy land. Crispi's long speech yesterday recognized and illustrated all this. It was as narrow and strictly partisan a harangue as was ever listened to."

This, when the glowing pictures of Italy's future painted by the revolutionists are remembered, is exceedingly sad and disappointing. The Italian revolutionists did not fight to make their country such a one as this American journalist describes. They believed that one of the results of the struggle in which they were engaged would be to regenerate Italy, to make it not only free, but happy and prosperous. Those of them who survive cannot be proud of the work they did. The impoverished people have evidently too much to do to pay their taxes and to get a little coarse food to eat, to give attention to the squabbles of the degenerate politicians who seek their favors. Many of them see that the only way by which they can better their condition is to leave the lovely land of their birth to earn a living under sordid conditions in an ungenial climate. There seems to be no prospect of freeing the country from its enormous load of debt or of lightening the burden of taxation which is crushing the spirit out of the people.

In the opinion of her rulers Italy must maintain war establishments altogether disproportionate to her means. She, if she wants to maintain her place in the family of nations and to keep the powerful friends on whom she depends, dare not economize, so the chances of the people of Italy being better educated, better housed, better fed and better clothed than they are at present are exceedingly small. Yet the happiness of the great mass of the people almost entirely depends on improvements being made in these directions. What are political privileges to a people who are insufficiently fed; what even national greatness to men and women who are so absorbed in the struggle for existence that they have neither time nor inclination to think of anything else?

It is evident that revolution and reform so called, have done very little for the people of Italy, and we fear that if we inquired closely and honestly into the condition of the masses in other countries we would be obliged to make the same admission. Many men in many lands are beginning fearfully to make this inquiry, and to tell the world of the discoveries they have made and the conclusions at which they have arrived. Some of them, from what they have seen and heard, are fain to say a political reform that this also is "vanity and vexation of spirit." The results hoped for and predicted have not been realized. Ignorance and want and suffering in spite of the reforms that have been made, are found to abound in the most advanced communities, and the people as a whole are as badly in need of help as ever they were.

THE BOUNDARY AGAIN.

The San Francisco Chronicle is indignant because on a map of British Columbia, compiled by the direction of G. E. Martin, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, the boundary line between this Province and Alaska is in its proper place. The Chronicle declares that the object aimed at "is an attempt to gain jurisdiction over the heads of the great Alaskan inlets, and to include within British territory some of the richest mines and mining lands heretofore belonging indisputably to the United States."

degree of north latitude. A line running through this channel may or may not include as British territory the harbors and places mentioned by the Chronicle as belonging indisputably to the United States. If the line as given in the treaty of 1825 includes them within United States territory there is nothing more to be said; but if they are on the east of that line they are in British territory, and those who dispute Great Britain's right to them have not an honest fact or a sound argument to advance in support of their claim.

The draughtsman, whether British or American, who drew the map which is the subject of our contemporary's fiery article, having the treaty before him, could not have traced the boundary line in any other direction than that marked on the map. The treaty told him to start at the extreme south of Prince of Wales Island, then pursue a northerly direction until he came to the 56th degree of north latitude. This he did. There was no other course open to him, and the line he traced is beyond controversy the right one.

ABOUT CHEESE.

A good deal has been said and written of late in the eastern parts of the Dominion about cheese. As our readers know Canada has become a large exporter of this commodity. England has been her principal market. Canadian cheese of excellent quality has been sold in the English market at unprecedentedly low prices. The quality of the cheese could not be denied. Being so good and so cheap it has become a favorite with the British consumer. Finding it growing into favor so fast and wishing to check the demand for it, it entered the head of the editor of the North British Agriculturalist to give it a bad name. In an article on the subject of Canadian cheese, he inserted this very damaging paragraph:

"It is stated, however, on good authority that a considerable proportion of the so-called full milk cheese from Canada is in reality made from separated milk fatened with oleo, and that this artificial fattening of the cheese is as difficult to detect as is a skillfully blended mixture of margarine among butter. This is a matter to which the chemical experts of the Board of Agriculture may well direct their attention."

It can easily be understood that a statement of this kind, if not contradicted and proved to be false, would ruin the market for Canadian cheese in England. To make matters worse the Times on the assumption that the North British Agriculturalist had "good authority" for the assertion it made, commented upon it more in sorrow than in anger, as the following extract from its article shows:

"The well-wishers of Canada will read this statement with deep regret, and they will sincerely hope it may prove to have no foundation in fact. There is no brighter spot in the history of agricultural development and industrial enterprise than the record of the honest and determined efforts which Canada successfully made to manufacture a pure, unsophisticated Cheddar cheese which, in point of quality, should be second to none in the world. Nothing short of a suicidal policy could have dictated such a step as embarking in the 'filled' cheese trade, when her freedom even from suspicion of this has hitherto been one of the chief causes of her triumph in the English cheese markets."

Mr. Charles Tupper, it can be easily believed, lost no time in communicating with Mr. Robertson, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner in Ottawa, who immediately gave the statement made by the Agriculturalist a most emphatic denial. He declared that such an article as that paper described had never been manufactured in Canada. The Agriculturalist was challenged to state who was its "good authority." That paper was then obliged to make the very lame excuse that a mistake had been made in the wording of the paragraph, and that the word "America" should have appeared instead of Canada.

The prompt denial on the part of the Canadian authorities, followed as it was by the back-down of the North British Agriculturalist, prevented the libel on Canadian cheese doing much harm in England. It was, in fact, having exactly the opposite effect to that intended. It has directed public attention in England to Canadian cheese, and persons who never thought of it before may be induced to give it a trial and they, finding it as it is universally admitted to be, rich, well flavored and pure, will most probably continue to use it.

In order that Canadian cheese may not be in the future mistaken for American it is advocated that every cheese made in Canada should be "branded," not only with name of the place where it was made but with the name of the maker and the date of its manufacture. The marking should be on the cheese itself, and the law should make such marking compulsory. It is contended that if this be done Canadian cheese will retain its good character, and that both detection and fraud will be more difficult than they are at present.

IN A NEW LIGHT.

This is what the Montreal Gazette says about the Tory device of sending a man to follow Mr. Laurier in his speech-making tour to take down every word he says, whether he speaks in English or in French: "L'Electeur has a new grievance. It says that during Mr. Laurier's recent tour in the Eastern part of the Province a Conservative spy followed him taking notes of his speeches, evidently for future use. The heinousness of this offence will be at once detected. It completely destroys the usefulness of the Liberal plan of campaign. If when Mr. Laurier goes into Protestant Ontario he is confronted with his Chocoutint declaration that there are no Orangemen among the Liberals, the Grit admirers of the Boyne warrior will not be satisfied if his reported Gaspé declaration that he will vote for remedial legislation in the Manitoba school matter is brought up to him. A Liberal league for the 'removal' of reporters who take notes of Laurier speeches is evidently one of the necessities of the Opposition machine."

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These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

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This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.
The Gattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley.
The Climate is not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains.
The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given.
The South West Kootenay and Osoyoos Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

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FIRESIDE MUSINGS.

TO THE EDITOR:—Not only as shown to the human family, but as extended to the inferior animals; evidenced in their being endowed with the instinct of self-preservation and sense of danger, so that their lives may not be curtailed, but prosaged to the allotted time, God's love is further shown to them in their being possessed with a desire to keep themselves clean, as cleanliness seems part and parcel of their nature, alike in bird and animal, and assuringly so in the domestic cat, with her marked care not to soil her feet, well knowing that cleanliness is indispensable in the proper arrangement of her toilet.

Furthermore, God's love is also shown to these inferior portions of creation, by their full happiness of existence, for there can be no question that it is enjoyed, which would be evident to the most common observer who sees it in the vagaries of the birds when they fly, and in the joyous gambols and frolics of other animals. Age and hapiness is not altogether denied to that noble animal the horse, though deprived of freedom, and compelled to toil for man; that is, if he is properly cared for. Moreover, one bent on outdoing the all-pervading happiness, may gaze with pleasure in watching the bee humming satisfaction as it gathers honey from flower to flower, not forgetting a sight often presented in our homes, of poor pussy at the fire-side expressing her gratification for kind treatment, and doing her best to show it, for hark! how she is singing!

Who, in face of such manifestations of the Great Creator to make His creatures happy, would treat them cruelly and thus mar the happiness of God's benevolent design for the enjoyment of their existence? W. K. B.

THE "PROVINCE" YOUNG MAN.

TO THE EDITOR:—A leading article appears in the last issue of the Province headed "Alberni's Needs," which carps at the government for its allegedly expeditious attitude towards the mining industry of that district, but which is so full of inaccuracies and subtleties that it suggests the idea of having emanated from a young and verdant politician who "knows everything," but who has handled his subject with the grace of a trail or trail made up to the mines in which he is interested.

I have taken the trouble to inquire from reliable sources and I find that the "large revenue" it is stated that the government has received from the mines in Alberni amounts to under \$1,000 from January to the end of August last, while it has expended over \$4,000 on roads and trails in the district. Again, the \$9,000 which the writer states is spent annually on a London agent is, I find, only \$5,000—a slight difference. Why does not this verdant young man take the trouble to inform himself before rushing in to print upon subjects of which he is so ignorant? A FREE MINER.

A GALA EXCURSION.

Friday of next week, October 4, will be "Victoria Day" at the Clallam county fair, which opens at Port Angeles on Tuesday, October 2, and which promises to be a splendid success in all of its many departments.

"Victoria Day" is to be the big day at the fair, as on Friday the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company will run a grand excursion to Angeles, making three trips across with the Princess Louise. The steamer will leave for Angeles on her first trip at 8 a.m., on her second trip at 2 p.m., and on her third trip at 8 p.m. Returning in the evening she will leave Angeles for Victoria at 6 p.m., and again at 1 a.m. Saturday. The fair and again it will be 50 cents.

A magnificent programme has been arranged for Victoria day, and among the features of it will be an international bicycle race, in which the wheelmen of Victoria, Nanaimo, Seattle, Townsend and Angeles will participate; a mixed random bicycle race, for lady and gentlemen riders; a Fenelon canoe race; Indian war canoe races; a tug-of-war, in which Victoria will dance one end of the rope; Indian war dances, etc., etc.

The big U.S. cruiser Philadelphia—the largest vessel of her class in the American navy—will be in Angeles harbor during the entire fair, engaged in target practice, and will prove a strong special attraction to Victorians, who will have an admirable opportunity of visiting and inspecting the splendid vessel. She has a fine marine band aboard, which will give a grand concert at the fair on Friday. Mr. M. J. Carrigan, the chairman of the executive committee of the fair, came over to Victoria yesterday to invite Rear Admiral Stephenson to visit Port Angeles on Friday with the Royal Arthur, for an exchange of courtesies with the Philadelphia—which gracious compliment the Philadelphia will return during her visit to Victoria, after leaving Angeles. Governor John H. McGraw is also expected to be at Angeles on Victoria Day. Friday's excursion will afford the Victoria owners of Angeles property a fine opportunity of visiting the big fair, to see what is being done in the way of substantial development to give value to their holdings. The fair will conclude with a fine evening entertainment and a grand Harvest Home ball, which Victorians will be enabled to enjoy as the Princess Louise will make her last return trip at 1 a.m. Saturday. A great crowd of Victoria people will visit Angeles on "Victoria Day."

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—To-day the committee on resolutions submitted a declaration of principles setting forth Ireland's right to rule, the rights of which she had been deprived of by Great Britain, and the manner in which she had been oppressed. They declared that Irish liberty must be won upon the field of battle, and that Ireland must make Britain's difficulty her opportunity. The chairman also submitted on behalf of the resolutions committee separate resolutions, as follows: Resolved—That we earnestly protest against the continued incarceration in English prisons of the Irish patriots; that we consider it inhuman and against the policy of civilized nations to keep in prison men who have acted only in the interest of their country and human liberty; that the release of these men is imperatively demanded, not only by the Irish people but by civilization. Resolved, that this convention, recognizing the importance to the Irish nation of preserving the language, literature and music of the people, commends the work now being done by the Gaelic League and the National society in Ireland, and by the Gaelic societies of this country, and earnestly trusts our people will give their hearty co-operation and generous support.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after the date I intend applying to the Honourable the Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to lease a site for a fishing station on the following described land, situated on the shore of Metchat Arm, Nootka Sound, and containing in all fifty acres, more or less, viz: Commencing at a post marked "P. Jacobsen's B.R. Post," on the shore of Metchat Arm, thence north to a south westerly direction back to place of commencement, including an island situated at the mouth of Gold River, and lying on the west side of the above-mentioned land. P. JACOBSEN, Clayquot, B. C., August 13, 1895.