

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1896.

PROTECTION FOR COAL.

The Stellarton Journal, a paper controlled by Hon. R. Drummond, a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, and an ardent supporter of Mr. Fielding, published in its issue of the 15th instant an article advocating the continuance of the duties on coal.

THE B. C. SOUTHERN.

A speech of the Hon. Mr. Blair at New Westminster, in which he referred to the lands of the B. C. Southern railway, has been the subject of much comment.

The charter of the B. C. Southern has been in existence for a number of years, but it remained for the Honorable the Minister of Railways to discover the inequity of the measure which gave it effect.

Mr. Blair made a series of distinct statements in connection with the land grant to the B. C. Southern, all of which were wide of the mark.

Mr. Blair stated that the charter carried with it 15,000,000 acres of land, all the valuable timber, the baser metals, 250,000 acres of coal lands, and that altogether it was a huge and dangerous monopoly.

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Opinions may honestly differ as to the best means of building railways, whether by land grants, or otherwise; but there is no necessity for grossly exaggerating the evils, if such evils exist.

motives which do not at present appear on the surface.

If the Dominion Government will undertake to build the railway without drawing upon the resources of the country through which it will pass, we are sure no one would be more pleased than the promoters of the B. C. Southern themselves, but we are at the same time certain that it will not be thus built, and that the Province will be called upon to contribute largely either in lands or money or both.

ANOTHER ALIEN LABOR BILL.

A good deal has been said and written lately about the injustice and the narrowness of the alien labor law of the United States, but it seems that there are people in the United States who are too mean and too selfish to be satisfied with that measure of exclusion.

A Congressman named Mahany, from Buffalo, has proposed a bill making it unlawful for aliens, unless they have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States and can show an uninterrupted residence in that country of one year from the date of such declaration, to be employed in any capacity on work to be constructed or completed by the Government or by contractors under contracts entered into subsequent to the passage of the Act.

THE FINANCIAL GRIEVANCE.

An Irish member of parliament, Mr. J. J. Clancy, has written a paper, which was published in the December number of the Nineteenth Century, on the Financial Grievance of Ireland. He contends that Ireland is greatly overtaxed, and declares that Irishmen of all classes and creeds and of every shade of political opinion are united in their determination to obtain a removal of the excessive burdens they are now called upon to bear.

Indeed it may be said, without any disparagement whatever to the Irish commissioners, that British interests were better represented than the interests of Ireland, for no Irish commissioner possessed the expert knowledge which comes and only can come of such lengthened official experience as that of Mr. Childers, Lord Farrer, Lord Welby, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir David Barbour and Mr. Currie.

There were on the commission eight members from England and Scotland. Of these two, Mr. Childers and Sir Robert Hamilton, died before the report was presented, and two others, Mr. Barbour and Sir Thomas Sutherland, dissented from the majority.

That Great Britain and Ireland must, for the purpose of this inquiry, be considered as separate entities. That the Act of Union imposed upon Ireland a burden which, as events showed, she was unable to bear.

That the increase of taxation laid upon Ireland between 1853 and 1880 was not justified by existing circumstances. That identity of taxation does not necessarily involve equality of burden.

That whilst the actual tax revenue of Ireland is about one-eleventh of that of Great Britain, the relative taxable capacity of Ireland is very much smaller, and is not estimated by any of us as exceeding one-twentieth.

One great result of the work of the Financial Relations Commission is, as has been said, that the controversy as to the facts of the financial grievance of Ireland may be said to be ended.

the facts is and has been impossible for us to assume the truth of the first of the findings of the commission—viz., that Great Britain and Ireland are to be treated as separate entities.

Again, some doubt has existed as to the amount of revenue actually contributed by Ireland. But there can no longer be any reasonable doubt on this point. So much is admitted even by Sir Thomas Sutherland.

Mr. Clancy discusses each of the findings of the commission, with the objections that have been raised against them, and points out that the separate report presented by Sir David Barbour does not differ in any essential respect from that of the majority.

With respect to Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's project for the payment of old age pensions, notwithstanding the fact that the Government has decided to bring forward a measure at the coming session, we notice that a committee of experts, presided over by Lord Rothschild, has been examining into the merits of a number of schemes for providing old age pensions and of preparing a report embodying a workable project.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Among the proposals is one by Mr. Charles Booth, who urges that the State should raise a sufficient revenue to pay a universal old-age pension of five shillings weekly to every person in the British Isles of 65 years of age and upward. It is estimated that this would add an annual charge of £30,000,000 to the amount now raised in taxation.

For his part, Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain wishes the State to encourage people to buy deferred Government annuities by adding a substantial subsidy to the amount properly payable under such annuities. That is to say, if a man or woman should save up enough to secure a pension of five shillings a week after he or she had passed the sixtieth birthday, the Government—for the encouragement of thrift—should add material to the amount.

Mr. H. C. Burdett, in a communication to the London Times, asserts that an annual payment of £607,275 would enable the Government to supplement the savings of all wage-earners of £1 per week and under in such a way that every wage-earner of 20s a week and under who puts by in the Post Office Savings Bank is per week from the age of 20 to that of 60 can provide for himself sick pay of 10s per week up to 60 years of age and a pension of 7s per week afterwards to the end of his life, and that the wage-earners of 15s a week and under, by putting by something like 9d a week in the postoffice savings bank from the age of 20 to that of 65, can be provided with sick pay of 10s per week up to 65 years of age and a pension of 7s per week afterwards. Provision is also made for assisting the depositor to meet his payments during temporary lack of employment or other causes.

Rev. Canon Blackley favors a compulsory scheme under which every person should be compelled, before reaching a certain age, to deposit a sufficient sum with a public department to provide him with a pension in old age.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

Some days since the Protectionists of Great Britain held a conference in London, at which many of the speakers came out plainly and flat-footedly for fair and square protection, as necessary to the welfare of the British people.

The President, Sir James Lowther, complained that between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 acres of land had been elbowed out of cereal production in England for £120,000,000 worth of imports, most of which might be produced at home. He urged the imposition of a 5 per cent. duty on wheat, which would, he contended, only raise the price of wheat three and nupence halfpenny a year for a full grown adult. Statistics were presented to prove

the need of protection, not alone for the British farmer, but for the British manufacturer. In this connection it was pointed out that German manufacturers were, under the existing free trade policy, making such inroads upon British trade that there was nothing for the English workman to do but to dig his own grave, using a foreign made spade for the purpose and then to be buried in a coffin made in Germany or some other foreign country.

Lord Masham, in a speech which fairly bristled with statistics, showed that British export trade had not increased during the last thirty years, while the foreign trade of Germany had been augmented by upwards of £175,000,000. It is thus seen that in less than fifty years the principles of the Cobden Club have proved themselves to be impracticable even in Great Britain, with all the advantages which she possesses, and at the next elections it is more than probable that the subject of protection will be a prominent issue which the electors will be called upon to consider.

OPPOSITION PROPHETS.

Several of our contemporaries are taking a special delight in prophesying dire things for the Provincial Government, and particularly that it will not last through the coming session of Parliament. The Province is the paper which has taken the lead in this matter, and as a certain coterie of the press of the province all howl in unison, the cry has been taken up by several others. If we mistake not, we saw similar statements prior to the last session of Parliament. The paper we have named had a cartoon in which Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier, was dressed in the garb of a farmer, and represented with his hands to the plough and endeavoring to steer among numerous ugly looking rocks.

As an organized effort is being made by a section of the press already referred to to out the present Government on Dominion political lines, it is quite evident in the minds of the people generally that what it desires to see accomplished must inevitably ensue. In other words the wish is father to the thought. Notwithstanding, however, all this talk and the many references to incompetency, mismanagement, monopolistic control, etc., which adorn the editorial columns, the credit of British Columbia still continues to go up, and from 85, at which the first incensed stock of the Province sold on the market in 1894, it has risen and stands to-day at 103. Now, if the many charges that are being made, vague and indefinite as they are, were in any sense true, the financial men of London, England, who are accurately informed on all matters which affect the credit of a country, would not display such confidence in Provincial securities, because it is their business to watch closely the condition of finance. So far the anticipations that were made in the budget speech of last year have been realized. Revenue has been steadily improving, and the prediction that in a short time expenditure will be kept within the receipts is likely to be fulfilled.

The characteristic feature of the criticism to which we refer is that while much is said, nothing is proved. There are many vague and indefinite statements made, but nothing of an explicit character is pointed out, and practically the whole programme is one of abuse. It is the easiest thing in the world for writers to indulge in vague generalities, but it is a vastly different thing—and it is what the public require—to substantiate their case by facts and figures.

A MESSAGE TO MEN.

Proving That True Honesty and True Philanthropy Still Exist.

If any man, who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from excesses of overwork, will take heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially, and free of charge, the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and manhood, after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness.

CATARRH!

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure

SWIFT, INEXPENSIVE AND ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.



See, Bessie, this is the way mother does. You insert the tube and give one good blow and away she goes.

Is the breath foul? Is the voice husky? Do you ache all over? Is the nose stopped up? Do you sneeze at night? Does your nose discharge? Does the nose bleed easily? Is there tickling in the throat? Is the nose sore and tender? Do you sneeze a great deal? Is this worse towards night? Does the nose itch and burn? Is there pain in the back of the head? Is there pain across the eyes? Is there pain in the back of the eyes? Is your sense of smell leaving? Is there a dropping in the throat? Is the throat dry in the mornings? Are you losing your sense of taste? Do you sleep with the mouth open? Does the nose stop up at night?

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE

Gives instant relief—in less than a minute after the first application the air passages are freed, and the breathing becomes natural and easy—the most acute attacks of cold in the head are cured in a few hours—cures incipient catarrh in a few days—and will permanently cure most chronic cases in from one to three months—it always relieves and counteracts all foulness of the breath—checks the ulcers—and in an incredibly short while absorbs and dries up all discharges. It contains no injurious ingredients, such as cocaine, the use of which, like morphine, in many cases has been the means of contracting the dreaded narcotic habit. Beware of catarrh cures containing such ingredients. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is pure, harmless and easily applied. Dr. Chase's Improved Inhaler accompanies every box free of charge. Follow directions closely. Here are a few from a thousand or more testimonials who have been helped and cured.

A BAD CASE BUT A PERMANENT CURE.

For years I suffered from that dread disease—catarrh—I spent a small fortune in medicines without receiving any relief—I had the disease in a very bad form, and nothing seemed to reach the seat of the trouble until I procured and used Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I got almost instant relief and I declare that, though I can hardly credit it myself, I have been permanently cured, and gladly give my testimony to the merits of this great cure.

ARTHUR P. THORNE, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

CHRONIC CATARRH FOR 15 YEARS.

I had been a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years—it became chronic. I have spent a lot of money and tried many doctors. I also treated with a catarrh specialist in London—in fact, had tried most everything I saw advertised, without getting any benefit. I was directed by the advertisements and testimonials I read to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I used three boxes and a complete cure was effected. I heartily recommend it to all sufferers from catarrh.

JAMES SPENCE, Clachan, Ont.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE WITH BLOWER FREE—AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c.

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Granby Rubbers wear like Iron.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, ETC. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times January 12, 1889. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne" on the wrapper. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 21 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 12d. 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d.

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