the Governor of New York, if he is in

earnest with his forestry policy, should

It may sound like an exaggeration

to say that, as to the future prosperity of this country, the matter of forest

preservation and renewal is far more important than the tariff or the cur-

velop the Yukon Region.

bles Interested.

Railway and Work the Mines

-An Interesting Move.

dia, the Hudson Bay Company in Can-

ada, and the South Africa and other chartered companies in Africa. It is upon the Yukon that he now casts

longing eyes, and over it he desires to extend his jurisdiction. Two years ago

part of those few acres of snow that Louis XV. decided were no longer

worth fighting for. The discovery of gold in the Yukon, the stories of fabu-

lous wealth of mines in that territory, and partly, no doubt, the adventurous

nature of the enterprise, have attracted

much interest in England to a pro-

posal for the formation of a company

to explore and govern the country un-der the authority of the Dominion

Government. The first practical step toward carrying out the project was taken yesterday when Mr. Fraser (Guysboro) presented a petition for the

incorporation of the British Yukor Company. The petition is signed by his Highness the Duke of Teck, Messrs

H. C. Beeton, Adolphus Drucker, C. H. Wilkinson, G. W. Mitchell, R. B. Martin, M.P., Capt. Pirie, M.P., Henry

Samuel Samuel, M.P., Major Dalbaid M.P., Hon. H. V. Duncombe, M.P., H

H. Marks, M.P., Ernest Flower, M.P., Major Price-Jones, M.P., Thos. Rich-ardson, M.P., Henry C. Richards, M.P., Sir Charles, Exceptable M.P.

Sir Charles Freemantle, M.P., Capt.

and other members of the British Yu kon Chartered Company. The peti

tioners seek power to construct and operate a railway line from a point

on the northern boundary of British Columbia between the 134th and 136th

degrees of longitude west of Green-

the Yukon was an almost unname

not for a moment forget.

lessness of their fathers.

## In Self-Defense.

Canadians and the International Alien Labor Question.

What the Bill of Mr. Cowan, M. P., Means.

important Explanations by Premier and Mr. Mc-Gregor, M.P.

A Spirit of Fair Play, Not of Conciliation, Evinced in Parliament.

(Special Editorial Correspondence of The Advertiser.)

Ottawa, April 20.-Mr. Cowan, member for South Essex, will at an early way take action to have the special committee on the question of the importation and employment of aliens called together, in accordance with the promise of Premier Laurier that the necessary legislation will be pushed to this bill will pass so that the Governa conclusion this session. When Mr. Cowan's bill was passed to a second reading he made a lucid explanation of the circumstances which rendered its passage at this time necessary. He

"I quite readily understand that it is and my honorable colleague (Mr. Cowan) who spoke so nicely on the entirely contrary to the trend of modentirely contrary to the trend of mod-ern legislation and to the ideas of the Canadian people to place any restric-tion upon laborers from any country entering the Dominion of Canada. At entering the Dominion of Canada. At the same time, I feel, coming as I do from a border constituency, immediate again the Government will be ately facing upon the great republic to able to bring in a reciprocal arrangement for trade and allow us to do the south of us, that I would be derediet in my duty and to the laborers and artisans, not only of that constitnd artisans, not only of that constit-ency, but to the laborers and artisans and the United States. For I agree of every constituency in the Dominion with many gentlemen who have spokof Canada, if, under all the circum-en that it is beneath the dignity of stances, the state of affairs, and in Canada and the United States that view of the legislation that exists in the United States of America today, hope that the day will soon come we did not put forward an honest ef-lort to protect Canadian artisans in the labor market at home."

Mr. Cowan further emphasized his position in these words:

"Sir, the Canadian laborer and the and not sufficient to meet the United Canadian artisan need not, neither does | States measure excluding Canadian he ask for, protection in the open field of competition, but if any country i debar the Canadian laborer and the Canadian artisan from enjoying the fruits of honest toll, then I say that fruits of honest toll, then I say that the Canadian artisan and the Canadian artisan and the Canadian taborer should be protected in the labor markets of home, unfettered, unhampered by restrictive laws of foreign

speakers on both sides of the House who followed the member for South Essex. The Canadian Parliament from the Premier down, is loathe to pass any measure to restrict the liberties of workmen to make the best of their talents in this country, no matter from what civilized nation they may cessity of resorting to it in selfhail. Our legislators would much rather defense, said the course adopted by that workmen had perfect liberty to choose their place of residence as best Parliament no option. He would not in several New England States to presuits them. In fact, if the present go one step further than was abso-Government at Ottawa and its sup- lutely necessary, and for this reason denudation the head-waters of the porters could have their way, they he favored a full investigation by a principal rivers. President Harrison would remove every barrier to inter- special committee on the effect of the set apart, by executive orders, about national intercourse not necessitated by the revenue requirements of the two countries. Mr. McGregor, the member for North Essex, voiced this sentiment in the debate when he said:

"It was not my intention to take part in this debate, having spoken some years ago on the same subject, but that my hon friend from South Leeds Taylor) said that I asked him to withdraw his bill. Now, sir, the case stood somewhat in this way: My hon. friend from South Leeds was pressing this bill. I said that the law on the American side had not been used to any great extent against the people in Canada. Where I live, we are not more than 2,000 feet from the American On the American side is the city of Detroit, with a population of 300,000, while we have a population of 12,000. Labor is free between these two cities, and has been for many years. We have some 500 or 600 cross-ing from our side to the American after that be moved. side, and they have from 300 to 400 crossing from the American to the Cabinet Parliament decided to reduce Canadian side, and there has been no difficulty. Now we are placed in a different position today from what we prime Minister, Count Matsukata, addressed his Majesty about it. His

"You will remember, Mr. Speaker, that the new bill was passed by the two Houses of Congress—that is the Corliss Bill and the Lodge Bill engrafted together—almost entirely cut- and I have advanced money from my ting off the laboring portion of the treasury to support them. If the prespeople of Canada from working in the United States. We found that this ed this bill. That being the case we must wait for a short time to see what e new Administration in the United ates will do. Now we hope that the evernment of Canada will have sufficult. Majesty. However, the Cabinet once more debated the question with the Count, and Matsukata went again to States will do. Now we hope that the Government of Canada will have sufficient influence to negotiate with the Government of the United States so that we may have reciprocal trade be-tween the two countries in labor at If not, we must place on the statute book a law similar to the law placed on the statute book in the United States; and, if between one

### **Br. CHASE GURES** FATHER AND CHILD

Both afflicted with Eczema of a very troublesome type and cured in a remarkably short while by Dr. Chase's Cintment.

"I was troubled for ten years with eczema on one leg; the itching was something terrible; would scratch until the blood came. How I know the value of DR. CHASE'S OINT-MENT, I have a little girl two years; when she was one year old the same disease began to show upon her face. It wasn't long before her face became literally covered with it. to keep her from scratching it we had to bandage her hands up. I tried several doctors, but got no relief. Seeing DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT so highly advertised I made up my mind to pur-chase a box, which I did from one of our leading druggists. The first noticed a change. It was then I began to think about myself. With four or five applications, to my surprise, I am completely cured, no sign of the disease, and my little girl's face to-day is clear of all the scabs. I am only too glad to inform any person what a blessing DR. CHASE'S CINTMENT has proved itself.

HIRAM FREY. " Norwood, Ont,"

in council to bring it into force at once. We say, therefore, it is well to have the last clause so as to hold the bill until we are satisfied that the Amtry Problem. ericans have passed a bill that affects us so materially as we believe that measure would do. Sir, we want to be neighborly with our American

next it should be found neces-sary to bring that law into force, we want the Governor-General

cousins; we want reciprocity with them on every point on which it is

possible to have it; we want to have commercial relations with them if such be possible. The honorable gentleman (Mr. Taylor) has said that we

were entirely opposed to his bill. We were not opposed to the bill, but he

was pressing the bill at a time when it was not in the best interests of the

not get employment on the other side

tween the two countries."

workers, Mr. Cowan explained:

Premier Laurier, while saying that

he had no sympathy with legislation

THE MIKADO

The Ruler of Japan a Remarkable

Man.

His Majesty's daily customs are very

parliamentary laws and decrees.

When a Cabinet Minister addresses

he decides a matter once he cannot

At the beginning of Matsukata's

treasury to support them. If the present Cabinet Ministers retain their posi-

Count Matsukata retired from his

His Majesty was not inclined to see

manded about the reduction of sal-

The salaries were, therefore, not re-

Majesty that some of his subjects have given their lives in time of flood or

preserve them from any but necessary

With all the Emperor's life is a very

everywhere with reverence and joy.-[Japanese American Voice.

PAPA SIZED HIM UP.

"Why this confidence, my boy?"

the evening caller.

aries. I cannot see you any more.

consult the Emperor.

pose and condition and decides it. is firm and not changeable.

Forest Reserves Set Apart in the United States

By Executive Orders-The Progress of Ruin Must be Stopped or Succeeding Generations Will Suffer.

people of the country that it should be enacted—the time was inopportune. It has often been said that the Am-We feel that the time has come now when, if the American people place ericans are spendthrifts. This may not be true in all respects, but it is on their statute book a bill such as the Corliss and Lodge Bill, people of certainly true that the wanton wastefulness with which our people have this country will have to adopt a re-ciprocal measure. If they determine squandered their magnificent forest rethat the people of this country shall sources stamps them as most reckless spendthrifts in that line. It is a fact, of the line—and you must remember that we have 4,000 miles of border well known to all who care to inform fronting on the United States, and the themselves upon such subjects, that people are constantly crossing—we must keep our own labor market for our own people and keep the Americans out. That being the case I hope while a century ago no country had forests as rich and magnificent as ours there will be none of those forests left in less than twenty years if the presment can make use of it if it should be required at any time. Sir, I am ent rate of destruction goes on. But amazed and somewhat amused to hear it said that one honorable gentleman upon the public mind that the loss of had taken the bill of another. Why, sir, the honorable member for Leeds our forests, without adequate restoration, will be the deadliest blow to our took word for word the American bill future progress and prosperity. And of 1891, with necessary verbal changes, yet there is no more invariable lesson taught by the history of countries and nations. What has become of those lands of Asia which once were said to "flow with milk and honey"; which among their then forest-clad mountains, and on their hills covered with vineyards and fig groves, and on their plains waving with grain-fields, nourished teeming and prosperous popula-tions; which reared great cities and away with such petty laws as between astonishing monuments of the civiliza-tion of their time? Wherever their forests disappeared their mountain-sides were denuded of soil, their springs dried up, their watercourses disappeared at one season, and became raging torrents at another, inundating the valleys and covering them with the when all such laws will be wiped out gravel and loose rock swept down from the mountains; their vineyards and orand reciprocal trade established bechards wilted and died of want of Hon. Mr. Wallace having alleged oisture; their plains became parched and barren; and for many centuries they have been desolate deserts, roamthat Mr. Cowan's bill was incomplete, ed over by wild beasts, and nomadic tribes little better than robbers, poor, niserable, degraded and relapsed into parbarism. What is the lesson taught "The first seven clauses of the bill by the history of Spain, in ancient times one of the most luxuriant garare the American law as it is on the statute books of the United States. den-spots of the world, the granary of the Roman Empire? The noble forests which still existed in the times of the Moors were ruthlessly swept away, and it is not without good reason that Senate, but were vetoed by the Prelearned historians ascribe the economic These were put in so that if as well as the political decadence of they should be re-enacted in the Unit-Spain in a great measure to the evils ed States we would be able to bring which the destruction of her forests them into ferce in Canada immediate brought with it. Examples of minor without waiting for a session of Parliament. But the other portion of word with the American law."

consequence may profitably be studied in some parts of Italy and of Southern France. We may congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the warnings with regard he had no sympathy with legislation of this kind, and regretting the necessity of resorting to it in selfat large. Earnest efforts are being made in New York, Pennsylvania, New serve large stretches of forest, in most cases with a view to protecting against acres as forest reserves in the far Western States and Territories, and President Cleveland in the border before the measure came before Parliament for final passage. This same manner reserved various districts wise counsel the House unanimously aggregating 27,000,000 acres, all for the same purpose. Thus a fair start has been made in a policy designed to and other members of the British Village. avert the most disastrous consequences of our recklessness; and there is no doubt that these movements and measures have the hearty sympathy of every intelligent man in the country whose judgment is not warped by private interest. But we must not indulge in the delusion that mere popular sympathy will be sufficient for the regular. He always goes to his study at 9 a.m. and remains at work there attainment of the object. Every forward step for the systematic preserva until 4 p.m. He reads and signs all tion of public forests will have to overcome the stubborn and crafty resistance of greedy persons who seek his Majesty about any public matter he inquires about the subject, and purto enrich themselves by preying upon the public property; and that resis tance will be supported by cowardly Legislatures who have such greedy bbers among their constituents and

wish to conciliate their political in-When, during the administration of President Hayes, the Interior Depart-ment made the first earnest effort to stop the plundering and devastation of the public timber lands, a notion seemed to prevail that the public forests were everybody's property, to be taken or wasted as anybody pleased. Enterprising timber thieves were ap propriating to themselves not merely United States. We found that this would be very oppressive; but, fortunately, President Cleveland disallowed this bill. That heing the case of salaries are the case of the ca able lumber, not only to be used at home, but to be exported to foreign The value of the stolen lumber so exported amounted to many millions of dollars every year. When the first steps were taken to arrest His Majesty was not inclined to see this wholesale robbery and destruction, him again, and sent an attendant to the Interior Department was flooded say to him: "I have already com- with telegrams and letters indignantly remonstrating against such tyrannical attempts, and senators and members of the House of Representatives came rushing in, asking in angry tones how the department could dare thus to induced.

His Majesty understands the condition of the lower classes, and familiarizes himself with the private conduct of the Cabinet Ministers. When he reads newspaper articles relating to the private misconduct of any Cabinet Ministers and attacking him, his Majesty sometimes emiles terfere with the legitimate business of the country! And when the secretary applied to Congress for rational for estry legislation, he was contempt uously sneered at, even by "great statesmen," for his outlandish notions, that might do for a little German principality, but were ridiculously out of place in a great country like this.

The supercilious sneering has ceased, but, as the protests of western senators and representatives against President Cleveland's last forest reserve

Majesty sometimes smiles.

His Majesty is fond of reading books and newspapers. He is especially fond of German books. He likes to compose Japanese poems, which he can do very readily. His ability in that respect is much admired by his attendants. order proved, that active resistance has not ceased. To baffle it will re-His Majesty dislikes all pretense and ntrepidity on the part of executive officers as well as legislators. should take good care not to be stamearthquake to preserve his Majesty's picture, he has been much touched; but he is anxious to discourage his imber thieves that they are only providing for the abjects from such quixotism, and to eople, and that if they are prevented from stealing the business of the country will come to a standstill-while, in happy and peaceful one, blessed by the love and respect of grateful subjects; and when his Majesty makes a tour miner need is comparatively very little and easily supplied; but the main anywhere in Japan without his guards he is in no danger, but is received business of the timber thieves is to sell in the general market for their private profit what they steal from the public. The present Secretary of the Interior, who is hard pressed about the forest reserves recently ordered by President Cleveland, should keep this "If you marry sister I know that you old experience well in mind. Nor will will give me a bicycle," said Tommy be difficult to protect the public timber lands against robbery neans be granted. Especially will this "Because pa says you have more kinds of wheels than any other fellow that comes here" be easy to the national government.

Indian wars are no longer to be ap-

prehended. A large part of the army will be disposable for other objects. Why should not a few battalions be organized and specially instructed as forest guards for such service? There could hardly be a more useful employment for the soldier in time of peace. The next problem will be to keep the forests so saved from devastation in a state of constant and profitable representations. With the approval of the Government, administer the Yukon territory under conditions. forests so saved from devastation in a state of constant and profitable rethe Yukon territory under conditions newal, so as to make them a source of public revenue. This is a matter of science and of administration. In this respect several European countries to be prescribed.

While the Duke of Teck is not a tries present to us a noble example

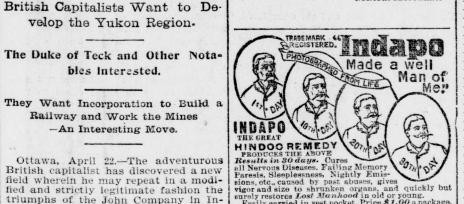
notable capitalist, although father-in law to the heir presumptive, his sup port counts for not a little in an en and a vast store of experience; and it is to be hoped that we have at last outgrown the childish notion that we well-known capitalists. Sir Charles well-known capitalists. Sir Charles are too great to learn anything from "abroad." No respectable American university or college should be without its forestry department, manned with the forestry department, manned with the source of the forestry department. instructors perfectly familiar with European systems; and nobody should be entrusted with forestry administration other than persons educated in such schools. The first requirement governing power of the Dominion

to be kept in mind is that this branch of the public service be kept severely out of politics; for scientific administration has no more dangerous enemy tration has no more dangerous enemy than the "practical" party politician. great permanent settlement is possible in such northerly latitudes, would be in such northerly latitudes, would be better promoted by throwing the country open to individual effort. As to the railway there is less difficulty. If any English company desires to build a line up in the arctic no one in Canada will say no.

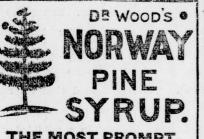
rency. But it is the sober truth. Nor is there any time to be lost. We have STRATFORD, 4th Aug., 1893.

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