

Hon. Messrs- Bowell and Foster turned from Montreal to-day. Speak-ing to-night, Mr. Bowell said the tariff inquiry had thus far been most search-ing. Mr. Foster and he were most anxious to ascertain how far the existing tariff had developed the different in-dustries of Canada, and to what extent it had given the manufacturers the control of the home market. Minute de-tails were asked for as to the value of labor above the cost of raw material

ent gain means proximate loss and ultimate ruin of these canneries. What will be the result to New Westminster? The money spent by the Indians and whites will be taken out of the country? Will able traders to rent business premises? Will this keep the mills going? What are the prospects for New Westminster, if our stores and mills are to de-pend on Asiatic customers? If the requested. On the part of the manu-facturers there was a decided disposition better than they are now. pretty plain to our traders that alien to be candid and communicative. The inquiry not being public, they felt free to open their minds to the ministers. It slave labor is a mistake; further, that this labor is the great curse of the country. We might just as well try was evident that the manufacturers were country. We might just as well to build on a quicksand as to try sensible to the effects which attacks upon the present tariff would have upon build up our province so long as we ad-mit and employ slave labor. public mind if the facts concerning industries were not fully known. Politically, what may we expect? These naturalized Asiatics are our Therefore they did not hesitate to furequals, and will vote exactly as they are told by their employers, and will represent a factor not to be despised nish the ministers with full information. It seems impossible to form from this any other concluson than that the inwill have to be guarded against. and tention of the government is to convince Section 44 of the naturalization act ays: "Every person who wilfully" the people that they are quite mistaken says: in asking for tariff reform. Perhaps swears falsely, or makes a false affirma-tion, under this act, shall, on conviction thereof, in addition to any other punishthe ministers will succeed in quieting the prevailing interest by an elaborate ment authorized by law, forfeit all the parade of "facts" gathered from the privileges or advantages which he would beneficiaries of the tariff, but they otherwise, by making such oath or would do well not to be too confident. affirmation, have been entitled to under this act.' I am given to understand that 47 Japanese and 36 Chinese have received NOT DESIRABLE CITIZENS. certificates of naturalization. Now not Another phase of the Chinese quesone of these Asiatics has the very lightest knowledge of the oath tion has presented itself at New Westtaken: therefore it must be patent to all men minster that may well prove disturbing that they are not now, nor will they ever be, bona fide British subjects to those who appreciate the evils of the They Asiatic influx. The subject is dealt have simply put a cross and nod with in a vigorous letter written to the ded their head in answer to the questions put; and the allowing of Columbian by Capt. Robertson, the work, such imposition, on our race. writer of the articles on the Chinese proves beyond doubt that there is some thing radically wrong with our statquestion at present appearing in the utes or their administration. Times. The letter is long, but the in-There are few British Columbians who terest attaching to its subject matter will not condemn this free and easy is great enough to warrant its reproducmanufacture of citizens out of such very bad material, and if our natural-Editor Columbian :-- Our entire prov ization law can be thus taken advantince, more particularly the cities of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westage of it surely ought to be changed minster, are now suffering from the effects of many years of mal-administrawithout loss of time. The idea of men who are practically serfs being enrolled tion, robbery associations and Asiatic slave labor, to an extent sufficient to as Canadian citizens must be repugnant to all who wish the province well. As utterly destroy all prospect of improve Capt. Robertson points out, the social ment. Another most damnable outrage being perpetrated with impunity effect can be nothing but evil when upon our long-suffering people. For a few dollars, paid by either Chinese or Japan-Asiatic labor is thus given another advantage over white labor, which it is ese, the following certificate can be obalready supplanting too freely. Politi-"I, C. D. (name and description of the person before whom the oath is taken), hereby declare that A. B., an alien, on the day of subscribed and took before me the oath (or affirmation) of resi-dence and allegiance authorized by the eighth section of "The Naturalization Act." cally the result may also be bad, for though Chinese are expressly excluded from our provincial voters' lists, they may when enfranchised become Dominion voters, and the Japanese may be registered on both lists. As many of and therein sworn (or affirmed) to a resi-dence in Canada of three (or more) years; that I have reason to believe, and do be-lieve, that the said A. B., within the period them are practically bondmen, it is not reassuring to know that they may be placed on an equality with the free and enlightened white citizens. We trust the evil to which Capt. Robertson has called attention will be dealt with in such a way as to stop its spread. Otherwise the consequences may be serious.

this build up the town? Will this enand a comparison of prices between Can-ada and other countries had also been requested. On the part of the manu-labor things generally would be much It must be 132

year, no inconsiderable sum in these hard times. The World trusts that if the Indian department insists on increasing our population Premier Davie will insist on the subsidy being increased also. Now we quite distinctly remember that when the population of Victoria was shown to be underestimated by the census, and we suggested that through this act the province would be cheated out of its rightful per capita subsidy, the World charitably accused us of urging a raid on the Dominion treasury. Well, we shall not now return the compliment, but trust, with the World, that the premier will compel the Dominion to fork over that \$10,000. Says the Empire:-"'A couple of years ago there was \$10,000,000 on deposit in the savings banks of Melbourne and \$200,000,000 in the chartered banks. To-day there is nothing but bankruptcy and ruin visible." The colony of Victoria, of which Melbourne is the capial, is the most highly protected of all the Australian communities, and it is there that the depression is most severe. These facts do not speak well for the fiscal policy which the Empire so ardently admires.

lagers' cottages the shade of grand old sycamores and always"a tall fir through which the wind sings when other trees are leafless;" in the rear a little orbetokening sturdy pride in their vocachard; an ample herb-bed; a near rill or tions which were the toil of their faspring-spout with its ceaseless wimple: thers before them. There is no elbowing, comely garden; comfortable stone outbuildings for grain and for winter hous-" no jostling, no harrying or hurrying. Everybody saunters, dozes or labors as ing of the cows and tiny but hardy though content never paid penalty to want. An atmosphere of unconstrained Cumbrian sheep; and always the shed for the hives of bees which distill from the mountain heath the darkest, amplitude broods over all. but of the olden English villages are surely ever the sweetest, honey in the world. These village home interiors are no less characteristic. The floors are usuhere in a region that knows no change. Unless one has really wandered ally of the same huge slates as those covering the roof. They are scrubbed and cleaned until they shine like dusky mirrors. Frequently you will find them particularly near the door and freplace, decorated with white, ochre and vermilion chalk in figures and scroll work embodying strange fancies in rustic art. The living room or "fire-house" as it is called is always very large for a cottage, often from eighteen to twenty-five feet square, low, but with the richest of old and polished oaken beams in the ceiling. Indeed old oak may be found these Cumbrian village homes in profusion The long, solid table with benches at its sides where the "statesman," his family and laborers sit together at meals and of evenings in winter; the long "settle" or two-yards long seat at one side of the great fire-place, and the "sconce" on the other side, under which the night's fuel, called an "elis placed; the chairs, huge and den. high andrequiring a strong arm to move them; the high, narrow, sprawlinglegged bureaus; the many iron or brass bound chests; the beds huge and strong enough to hold giants, for these Cumbrians are often tremendous in stature; -are all of oak, curiously carved and wonderfully polished. All this is some-times varied by pieces of mahogany almost as unique as can be found among the peasant homes of Brittany. From this large, clean "fire-house" or livingroom there are in all directions inviting vistas through wide, low doors and cozy stone "lean-tos," perhaps each one built different century; to tiny-paned windows, splayed like turret windows, white with inner curtains, and in summer ablaze with outer bud and blossom These villagers rooted to the land which gave them birth not only by the sacred ties of heredity but by the, to them, more priceless heritage of owenership, neithe nigrate nor llock to the congested owns. Here is "are rural England as has for centuries been, among a type of independent, half-defant folk, whose aplicity, piety, Lardihood and selidarity compel genuine admiration and res-Many of the comparatively modern villages of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Der-byshire and Staffordshire, the village the nes of operatives in mines, mills and potteries, are far prettier and more comfortable than even many Englishmen would have us believe. A half dozen different religions fighting tooth and nail for their piety and pence, the vague unthat comes through almost unlimited access to newspapers and books, and the changed standards of necessities and luxuries pressing sorely upon the highest limitations of even largely increased wages, have given the villa-gers of this type of hamlets an entirely different mental and material mold. I would not say they are happier for the change; but their homes, food, labor, wage and environment are, as we measure things, infinitely superior to those of the same class from a half century to a century ago. Many of these hamlets are massed about by trees, have architecturally beautifully little churches, chapels, club-houses, libraries and the neatest of shops. Nearly all are tidy and clean. The potters' villages of Staffordshire are good illustrations of them all. Within a five mile radius of Hanley, Burslem and Stoke, you can find 10,000 homes of potters, nearly all in pretty hamlets or in shady village lanes, and villages of long, single streets. The poorest potter of the district lives as snugly as did the master potter manufacturer of forty and fifty years ago. hity years ago. His cottage is of brick. It has two stories, and the blessing of perfect drainage. On the ground floor are a parlor with a pretty fire-place, a large living-room provided with a huge grate, bobs and "jokey-bar" for swinging pots and kettles; and behind this is a scul-lery, with a fine little garden at the

the tion. Capt. Robertson writes: tained

of years preceding the said A. B., within the period of years preceding the said day, has been a resident within Canada for three or more years; that the said A. B. is a person of good character, and that there exists to my knowledge, no reason why the said A. B. should not be granted all the rights and capacities of a natural-born British subject." With a certificate of which the foregoing is a copy, and a further payment of twenty-five cents to the clerk of the court, either a Chinese or Japanese can obtain a certificate of naturalization and shall within the Dominion of Canada be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges. For twenty-five cents, plus the fees, paid to any lawyer, J.P. or notary public, any ignorant Asiatic slave, who is utterly incapable of understanding the nature or responsibilities of the oath he is call-ed upon to make by the Naturalization Act—for it is entirely foreign to any-thing he is called upon to do in his own country—can become a fully fiedged citizen. These ignorant Asiatics have idea what they are doing in taking such an oath than they have of conic sections; they neither understand our language, written or spoken, and will say or do anything they are told; if found out telling a falsehood, they will fall back and excuse themselves by

MORE LIGHT.

After some weeks of confused wandering among the census figures the Vancouver World has reached the correct conclusion that some eleven or twelve thousand Indians credited to this province by the Indian department are not included in the population found by the census. As we have already pointed out, this discrepancy between the two sets of figures is responsible for the muddle on which the govern-

ment relied as an excuse for its postponement of redistribution. Though the World has reached the light by taking 1500 an extremely erratic course, and has Rohe tangled itself up needlessly in masses night. of figures, it is to be congratulated on saying they did not understand. From having arrived at the proper judgment dred

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Matters of Interest Happening in All Parts of the World.

Hull, Eng., April 28.—The leaders in the strike of the union dock laborers against the employment of free labor at this port have decided to take a vote of the strikers by ballot as to whe ther they wish to continue the strike. Paris, April 28.—In the chamber of deputies to-day M. Peytral, minister of finance, stated that the government would make the separation of the li-quor tax from the budget a question of confidence. After discussing the ques-tion, the chamber, by a vote of 397 to decided to separate the liquor tax from the budget.

Naples, April 28 .- The Emperor and Naples, April 28.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany and the King and Queem of Italy watched from the war-ship Lepanto to-day the naval review in the harbor. The Duke of Genoa commanded the squadron.

Paris, April 28 .- Eight thousand men ployed in the Loire navy yard struck at Nantes to-day, and marched, shout-ing and singing, through the streets. No trouble is apprehended, and the troops have been confined to barracks. Paris, April 28.-Gustave Nadaud.musician and ballad writer, died to-day. He was born in February, 1820, and in 1861 received the decoration of the legion of honor. Olean, N. Y., April 28 .- The Allbright

and Simpson sewer at the corner of Union and Lawrence streets caved in this morning, burying five Italians.

San Francisco, April 28.-The propel-ler of the coast defence vessel Monterey, which became entangled in a fishing net while the Monterey was on her way down from Mare Island to this city, with preparatory to making a short trip with the inspection party aboard, has been cleared by a diver and the vessel has resumed her trip.

Visalia, Cal., April 28.-About 3:30 Visalia, Cal., April 28.—About 3:30 this morning fire was discovered in the second story of the Visalia flouring mill, owned by J. Max. In a few miu-utes the building was a mass of flames. The fire department responded to the alarm promptly, but their efforts prov-ed futile. The firemen confined their efforts to saving adjoining buildings. The plant was worth \$40,000, partially in-sured. The employees assert that the building was set on fire. The mill was a four-story building and well equipped with flouring machinery. with flouring machinery.

#### Swept Away By Fire.

Prague, April 28.—A large portion of he town of Kreutzeberg, a place of 500 inhabitants, near Deutschbrod, Schemia, was destroyed by fire last The conflagration swept away 169 houses. Six persons perished, and many others were injured. Five hun-dred people lost their homes.

rock-buttressed old Cornwall it is hard that outside the picturesqu oastwise fishing hamlets there is such a thing as characteristic village life. the casual observer from the rul ruilway rain, the whole face of the land seems torn and scarred as, if by tremendous lemental struggles. A myriad hissing fragments of exploded planet , hurled in awful upper rain upon its face could have left no more unsightly hurts. But it is full of entrancing hidden nooks, where, sloping from ragged moorlands are beauteous little valleys with ample farms, lessening into tinier checkers of nedge and lane-broidered fields and into mossy old hamlets, where the

white Wesleyan chapel and the Norman towered parish church, are the only two structures showing through a wealth of trees; but where are curious old homes, and always a bawling moorland stream turning the gray, huge wheel of some trembling old mill.

Here, miles perhaps from their "paird-ner" work" below grass" in the mines on the moors, live swarthy "Cobden (cousin Qack" with scores of cotter laborers upon the farms. Wherever these vilage cottages are their walls are of everasting stone, embowered in brilliant Cornish creepers and roses, with cement floors, and thatched roofs subject to interminable repairs from onslaughts of scores of busy sparrows, tiny miners themselves, endlessly sinking shafts and drilling "cross-cuts" and "levels" in the soft and yielding straw. There is one room below; sometimes two: and a half story garret beneath the thatch. There is only a front door. A window ither side of this, and sometimes directly above these, tiny panes to light the parret. Each cottage is provided at the end or back with an open fire place in the center; a sort of range at one side, covered with brass ornaments which the housewife is endlessly polishing with growder; while at the other side is the 'ungconer" with "heps" or upper and ungconer" with "heps" or upper and under doors, for storing faggots or furze for fuel.

The furniture though scant is honest and useful. At the fire-place are the brandes, a triangular iron on legs on which, over the coals, the kettles boil, the circular cast-iron "baker" is set, and the fish or meat, when they can be luckily had, are "scrowled" or grilled. There are perhaps four chairs, singularly en ough with solid mahogany frames but the seats are of painted pine and are waxed weekly. These are for "best," and all are the best. For every-day use one or two "firs" or rude benches are provided. The single table is of pine, an unpainted side for daily use, and scrubbed daily and a painted side for Sunday. The ta ble ware is something startling in cheap goods, for the Gipsy hawkers frequent Cornwall, and each member of the family is provided with a real "chany" cup and saucer with a gorgeous gilt band.

For his class the Cornish villager is a generous liver. The young folk have an unusual fund of games distinctive of Cornwall; marriages provide extraordin-ary festivals; the dead are "watched" from decease to buria! and funerals proride subdued diversions with heroic feasts; leaping, wrestling, running, cricket and "putting the stone," are the principal amusements of youths and men. in which they excel; and countless endeared hobgoblins and their caboos." which Wesley and Whitfield along with the railways and telegraph were never able to "lay," draw these sturdy Cornish villagers close together around the flashing village smithy forge, the Cornishman's chief place of evening

esort, or within the home glow of their blazing ingle-nooks, during the long winter nights when the cruel fors yound in over the moors from the seething Chan-nel, or the tempests howl across the dreary, shuddering moors.

bobs and "jokey-bar" for swinging pots and kettles; and behind this is a scul-lery, with a fine dittle garden at the rear. The upper floor comprises two

Corpora Kingston, Ont., April 28. March, of Fort Henry, was fatally injured by the explosion of a cannot while firing off the noon gun yesterday He died during the afternoon.

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Booth Resting Easily.

New York, April 28.-Edwin Booth's

condition is reported unchanged this morning. Physicians said the trage-

dian was sleeping comfortably and rest-

Killed By the Noon Gun.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

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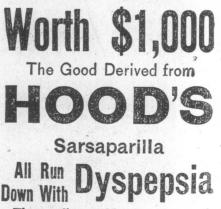
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#### Veragua Has Heart Disease.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 28.-Duke Veragua and party passed through Harrisburg this afternoon en route for Between here and Philadel-Chicago phia the duke was stricken with heart ease, but was feeling better when the train left here. It was thought prud send a physician from this point and Dr. Daniel Dunott accompanied the party.



The peculiar combination of stomach tonics and alterative remedies in Hood's Sarsaparilla cannot be equalled, and this superiority explains the wonderful success of

**This Creat Medicine** in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and similar troubles. Mr. T. A. Wheelock, a well known citizen of Burlington, Vt., writes:

"Six months ago I was badly run down and unable to attend to business. The principal trouble seemed to be due to indigestion and aggravated dyspepsia. I had no appetite,

### **Nothing Tasted Good**

and what I did eat distressed me. Added to this was a nervous disturbance. Physicians that I employed failed to reach my case. I grew worse, lost flesh and almost hope. One day I ran across a testimonial for Hood's Sarsaparilla stating what it had done in what seemed to be a case similar to mine. I got a bottle and in three or four days saw that I felt better. Before I had finished the first bottle, was greatly improved. Rested better, felt better, and knew I was

#### **Better All Over**

I continued with the medicine, and have taken two bottles and now feel better than at any time for the past five years. Feel as hearty as when a boy. Have regained my flesh, have good appetite, can sleep well, and my nerves are in excellent condition. I would not value a thousand dollars for what it did for me." T. A. WHEELOCK, Burlington, Vt.

## **Fully Indorsed**

"We have sold Mr. T. A. Wheelock several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have heard him tell in high terms of commendation what it has done for him. I know that has recommended

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

to many others here. Our customers generally speak well of it." F. L. TAFT & Co., macists, Burlington, Vt. Hood's Will Liver

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in the treaty signed 23rd, 1860, free coolid Chinese will retaliate cry of our politicians own ends, and of ma disinterested writers. disinterested writers. fend one individual of who, in return for our