

Dominion Parliament

**Senate Kills Redistribution Bill—
Votes Stood Fourteen For and
Thirty-Six Against.**

**Government's Preferential Action
Sustained in the House of
Commons.**

Ottawa, July 21.—Sir Charles Tupper's preferential trade resolution, which had been passed by the House of Commons all day Wednesday, was debated up till ten o'clock last night, the opposition continuing its attack upon the Premier's Minister for his free trade expressions in 1897, which, it charged had knocked on the head a preferential trade arrangement in favor of the colonies, which the British government, as it fancied, had serious contentions with. The resolution was negative on a division of forty-one to seventy-seven. Messrs. Leighton McCarthy (North Simcoe), Dr. Stubbs, (Cardwell), the only surviving member of the original third party, and Mr. Rogers, (Frontenac), (Frontenac), voted with the opposition.

The debate was resumed at 8 o'clock by Mr. Bell (Prince Edward Island), who charged that Mr. McNeill, (Conservative), (North Bruce), had made Imperialism a byword in his partisanship.

Mr. Clarke Wallace replied that the supporters of the government were themselves guilty of partisanship in their view of the subject, and had been made to feel that the British government was really to hold out the helping hand to the colonies, but the offer was cast aside.

Mr. Wallace also dealt at some length with the subject of the Canadian tariff, and the preference to British goods, arguing that was a fraud and a delusion.

Mr. Henderson (Haiton), presented an argument along similar lines, which brought the House up till close on six o'clock.

Mr. Rogers, (Frontenac), made a speech in which he devoted his attention mainly to the question of binding. He was not able to make out any practical result which would come from the passage of this preferential trade resolution.

Mr. Osler (Toronto West) was satisfied as to the benefit which this preference would bring to Canada and urged the government to persist in pressing for it. The Mother Country might be well-to-do to free trade principles, but if it could be shown to her that this preferential trade was to prove of advantage to the British people it would be speedily repealed.

Mr. Macpherson, (Liberal) (Hamilton), felt that all those now discussing this proposal would be in their graves long years before the sentiment in favor of preferential trade had reached a point to justify the passage of legislation to this effect. The British people were described as a nation of shopkeepers, and as such the British government could not be expected to import that trade. The question did not seem to him one which should be taking up the time of parliament at this late stage of the session.

Dr. Montague took the very opposite view, that the question was one of the most important that could engage the attention of parliament. The Liberal party seemed divided upon this question. If Sir Charles Tupper had misinterpreted the view expressed on this subject by the Duke of Devonshire, he had a section of the British press sharing in his opinion. The government would make a grave blunder in not supporting this resolution.

Mr. Bergeron said that the Premier's statement in 1897, that Canada was tending toward free trade, had knocked the whole prospect of preferential trade on the head.

The debate was continued up to ten o'clock by Messrs. Bell (Picton) and Bender (Dundas), after which the division was taken.

The vote stood as follows:
Yea—Messrs. Beattie, Bell (Addington), Bell (Picton), Bennett, Bergeron, Borden (Halifax), Brodie, Cargill, Clarke, Cochrane, Gerguson, Ganong, Gidley, Hale, Henderson, Klock, MacDonald (King), MacDonald, McAllister, McCarthy, McDougall, McClurey, McLean (Glenagarry), McNeill, Martin, Montague, Moore, Morin, Powell, Prior, Robertson, Roche, Rogers, Rosamond, St. John, St. John (St. John's), Trenchard, Wallace, Wilson—Total, 41.

Nays—Messrs. Angers, Bain, Basinet, Bell, Belcourt, Bell (Prince), Bethune, Borden (King's), Bostock, Bouras, Bouché, Bourgeois, Britton, Burnett, Campbell, Cartwright, (Sir) Richardson, Casey, Champagne, Copp, Cowan, Davis, Demers, Desmarais, Domville, Douglas, Edwards, Ellis, Erb, Fielding, Flint, Fraser, Gibson, Holmes, Hutchison, Johnston, Landerkin, Lang, Laverge, Lewis, Livingston, Logan, MacDonald (Huron), Macdonnell (Selkirk), Mackie, Macpherson, McArthur, McGregor, McGowan, McMillan, McMullen, Malouin, Mallet, Malouin, Marcell, Martineau, Meigs, Mignault, Monet, Morrison, O'Brien, Parnell, Paterson, Pettit, Proulx, Richardson, Rinfret, Ross, Russell, Scribner, Sempie, Sifton, Somerville, Stenson, Talbot, Tucker, Total, 77.

The following were paired: Madore and Roddick, Davies and Tupper (Sir), C. H. Sturges and Reid, Penner and Carleton, Penney and Quinn, Gibson and Corby, Ellis and Powell, Sutherland and Taylor, Savard and Dugas, Dyer and McCormack, Ratz and Ingram, McAllister (Frontenac) and Gillies, Russell and Borden, Gilbert and Hughes, Fitzpatrick and Casgrain, McInnes and Reid, Maxwell and Robinson, Hurley and Craig, Costigan and Larivière, Levesque and Mills, Fisher and Hodges, John Le Lottiniere and Foster, Constock and Segram, Heyd and Pope, Charlton and Deane, Deane and Marcotte, Dobell and Chauvin, Burt and Poupore, Turpin and Kennedy, Fraser (Guyabor) and Sproule, Wood and Gilmour.

In Supply.
In committee of supply, the public works votes for harbors and rivers, were

Ottawa, July 22.—The morning and the bulk of the afternoon sitting of the House of Commons yesterday were taken

up with a discussion of the Yukon charges and charges of party corruption, which had absolutely no relevancy to the business before the House.

Resuming at three o'clock, Mr. Fielding replied to the accusations of Mr. Foster as to corrupting methods in regard to members of the government party, and taunted the opposition with a long record of corruption from the days of the Pacific scandal down. Of that record the people of Canada were aware, and would be in no hurry to favor them with a new lease of confidence. Mr. Foster himself was a man who had run away from the charges that awaited him in 1891 as to the way in which his election had been won, and it became him to refer to this unseemly way to the West. His record was as good as his. A good deal had been said in the newspapers against Mr. W. T. R. Preston's conduct in the bye-elections, but so far as he could see, it was a great deal better than the record of Mr. Foster, who had been proven, and Mr. Preston had brought suit against his slanders.

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Did the Japs Help Rebels?

**Reported That a Tokio Firm
Supplied Arms to
Aguinaldo.**

**Dr. Eastlake Tells of Business
Possibilities of the Far
East.**

A most interesting conversationalist upon matters in the Far East is Dr. W. D. Eastlake, a young New York physician, who has become so engrossed in the business possibilities of Japan that he has relinquished his practice to devote his attention to the study of commercial affairs in the Flowery Kingdom. The doctor, who is a strapping, athletic specimen of manhood, was in the city a few hours this morning, arriving by the Rijn from New York, and he was back to New York to consult with the syndicate, of which he is the leading member, but he intends to be in Yokohama again inside of three months.

His mission to Japan, to which land he has made a number of trips, was for the purpose of introducing the tramcar system into the principal cities. Negotiations have so far proceeded that he expects to install the overhead trolley system in Tokyo within a few months. Once installed there he thinks the Japanese penchant for progressive schemes will ensure him ready entrance to the other cities.

The delay of the Japanese in securing in introducing the more modern system of transportation (they already have the horse car), he explains by the statement that they were watching the experiments in America to make what system would prove to be the best. It is possible that the pneumatic system may be employed in preference to any other.

"Japan opens a delightful and safe field for investment," explained the doctor, "and American and English investors are just beginning to find it out. There is a fixed rate of interest on deposits of 6 per cent, while 5 per cent is given on current accounts, this rate being much higher until recently."

"Americans and Englishmen," he continued, "are making up fast since the revised treaties have been framed. Under the new treaties foreigners can hold land and can take a mortgage on land as security for debt. This opens up an excellent field for the capitalist, and there are already one or two English syndicates doing business there, with others rapidly coming into the field."

One of the effects of the introduction of the European trader has been the elevation of the standard of the Japanese merchant. Formerly the tradesman was held among the natives in contempt as being a sort of parasite on the body politic. Now he has assumed a higher station, and there are included among this class men of the greatest business acumen and of undoubted ability.

The quickening of business life, too, has resulted in a marked appreciation of values in Tokyo, Yokohama and all the principal cities. As an instance of this Dr. Eastlake pointed out the fact that the horse car system in Tokyo, where shares of which have risen in value from 50 to 250 yen each.

Of the operation of the revised treaties, Dr. Eastlake is most hopeful. There is a general feeling among foreigners in Japan, he says, to loyally observe the new arrangement, and so anxious are the Japanese themselves to remove all cause of friction, that foreigners are expected to receive the same leniency in the courts as natives. U. S. Minister Bucke has addressed a letter to all American citizens calling upon them to loyally observe the Japanese laws. No fears, he states, need be entertained as to the enforcement of the code is founded on those of France and England, while the legal profession embraces some of the ablest men in Japan. These have had a preliminary training in the excellent law school at Tokyo, and have attended the colleges in the States and in England. Many of them are graduates of Cambridge. Of the leading ones, mention is made of Hatayama, Akayama and Masujima.

Very interesting news comes from Manila, through the doctor, who had exceptional opportunities shortly before leaving to observe the progress of the men fresh from the scene of the campaign. Two days before the Rijn sailed the Boston arrived from Manila at Yokohama, on her way to San Francisco. It was believed that she had been converted into a transport and rechristened the Hancock, arrived about the same time with 900 Utah men on board. The transport Relief left the same day for the Rijn, with a detachment of the regiment men aboard, in all stages of sickness, bound for home. It is in connection with the latter that Dr. Eastlake shows his temper to rise.

The Relief he says is a three-decked, slow vessel, suitable for river travel, and will be a most unsatisfactory and uncomfortable boat in which to transport sick men.

"I never saw so many cases of aggravated homesickness, anywhere," continued the doctor; "the poor fellows are actually ill, longing for home."

There are two or three cases aboard the transport which are of special interest. One of these is Capt. Bradley, of the Tenth Kansas, who is going home with a bullet behind his heart. He hopes to recover, but in the medical man's opinion he will not survive the journey.

One of his signalmen is with him with a shot clean through his jaw. The signalman was shot three times before falling, the first two shots passing through his legs and the third through his jaw.

Speaking of the campaign, Capt. Bradley eulogizes General Otis, who, he says, is conducting the campaign magnificently. His duties are most onerous, but he is well in hand, he keeps all the details well in hand.

The coolness and bravery of the raw recruits, even in the face of the most gallant fire, the captain describes as admirable. Notwithstanding this, the American troops are supposed to be armed with a superior weapon to that of the Filipinos, the latter always get their enemy's range first and the troops were forced to rush several hundred yards before getting within striking distance. A favorite method of fighting

among the natives is to take up a position in the trees, protected by a few steel rails and pepper the troops from this point of vantage. Even when the captain fell, the troops pushed on heroically.

To put down the rebellion the wounded officer recommends that a large force be thrown into the islands and the rebellion stamped out by sheer force of numbers. He describes the facilities for treating the wounded as totally inadequate, many of the wounded men being compelled to lie, unattended, for hours in the sun.

A sensational feature is given to the situation by an explanation Dr. East