SANGUILLY RETURNS

He Is Full of Expressions of Gratitude and Praise for Consul-General Lee.

Rumors That the United States Gov. ernment Is Secretly Preparing for War.

Key West, Fla., March 2.-General 1895." Julio Sanguilly has arrived from Havana by the steamship Mascotte. He was at first indisposed to say anything further than what would express his lasting gratitude to Consul-General Lee. ago have been in Cuba. "Had he been get about my customary duties, I had there three years ago," Sanguilly exclaimed, "there would have been less solitary newspaper, except those published on the island. When I heard of 1895." the death of the brave General Maceo different names, and are popularly supit almost made me collapse, not because I thought the death of one man would they are really-as modern investigacheck the progress of the Cuban cause, but because I knew then that the butcher Weyler would not be recalled, as Spain would try to pacify the people by this that cripples and disables the peopointing to Maceo's death as a great vic- ple. More persons die of it, and tory for the government." Speaking of his plans for the future, Sanguilly said:

Sequences, han are slain in war or depolicy relating to immigration is here presented. Heretofore we have welcomed words, 'returning for the future, Sanguilly said:

Stroyed by floods, fires, epidemics, or sented. Heretofore we have welcomed otherwise. It is the missance and fall who came to us from other lands, experiment."

A careful example of the government."

Sequences, han are slain in war or depolicy relating to immigration is here presented. Heretofore we have welcomed otherwise. It is the missance and fall who came to us from other lands, experiment. "I do not know them myself, but I am otherwise. It is the myself, but I am tality of our civilization. going to Washington to attend the in- Proof of the power of Mother Seigel's augural parade, having been invited by Syrup to cure it when other measures the old veteran boys to parade with fail, increases with every year this remthem. I have been given a place of edy is employed. So when a sufferer henor in the parade. After that I shall asks, "What will do me good?" we an cal go to New York to see my brother, who has worked so faithfully for my re-

A deputation met Sanguilly, at the wharf. He was discovered by the crowd the moment the steamer reached, the moment the steamer reached, the williams Pink Pills. "Viva General Sanguilly, viva Consul-General Lee, viva Cuba Libre, viva Los

Estado Unidos." Sanguilly was escorted with his fam ily to El Polaco restaurant, where he was dined. The restaurant was crowded with friends and countrymen, eager to have a word with him and to embrace him. When questioned by a friend as From the Richibucto, N.B., Review. to the Competitor's crew, he replied carnestly that if the government did not live Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, respected -would befall them

From an incautious word dropped by a prominent state official here it was as ' The story is that the the following pe points on the sea coast.

with the state officers in regard to call ing out the state troops, if necessary, and to provide for their quick transport-

It is understood that this has been going on very quietly for the last week, and that all arrangements have been completed, so that at a moment's notice the troops could be thrown into Tampa.

At St. Augustine, it is said, the troops have been warned to be in constan; readiness for instant movement. The constantly for the past week or two. voluntary offer to the governor. The state troops are composed of twenty companies of about one hundred men each and four batteries.

ARE THEY THE MAJORITY?

Now, this world is full of people who are either fettered by disease, like pris- ior to all other treatment. They are also bedded in quicksand. We see them or hear about them every day. I am not sure but those who are more or less hampered by disease comprise the mafority of the human race.

netimes it is a misfortune merely, it may, they all look around for help, Life is sweet and health is precious—the latter never so much so as after we have lost or impaired it. "Do you know anything that will be likely to do me That's the question they allwith tengue, with pen, and with pleading, anxious eyes.

Without making rash promises to any one, we beg, nevertheless, to submit two short, plain letters, as a partial reply. "In the spring of 1881," says the first, "I began to be low, weak, and ail-I felt tired, heavy, and languid least thing making me feel weary and exhausted.

appetite was poor, and after meals I had pain and heaviness at the tricts of Camborne and Redruth alone chest and sides. I was much troubled have emigrated to South Africa and with headache, and was often so bail other colonies. In fact, Cornwall is fast that I could scarcely keep up.

nervous, and the pain at the back of my left the county for South Africa alone.

head was almost unbegrable. After two years' suffering like this, my mother persuaded me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle of this medicine from the Co-operative Society at Swanbourne.

I continued taking it, and my appetite improved, and the food gave me no pain. Soon all the dreadful pain in the head ceased, and I was in good health. Since that time I have kept a bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup in the house as a family medicine; and if I or any of my family ail anything, a few doses soon set us right. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) E. 'Alderman, Swanbourne, Winslow, Bucks, October 24th,

"In the early part of last year, 1894," says the second letter, "I began to suffer from weakness of the stomach and indigestion. After meals I had a heavy weight and pain at my chest, and a gnawing pain at the pit of my stomach. whom he described as a truly noble I had at times a feeling of faintness, American and a man who should long and got very weak. Although able to

a feeling of pain and discomfort. "After suffering like this for months, I read about Mother Seigel's shedding of American blood." He was curative Syrup. I got a bottle of this very much agitated as he expressed his medicine from Mr. Blott, chemist, Irth feeling towards Consul-General Lee. lingborough, and after taking it, found Asked how he was treated during his myself much better. I continued with confinement, he begged earnestly not to it for a short time, and was completely cured by it. Since that time I have be compelled to recall his experience kept in good health. You may make during the last two years. "Why," said what use you wish of this statement. and is the parent or grandparent of a he. "I have not been allowed to read one (Signed) Frank Waddington, Irthlingborough, near Northampton, Oct. 25th,

> posed to be distinct from one another, tions prove largely results or symptoms of the one prevailing and radical disease, that of the stomach, liver and bowels-indigestion or dyspepsia. It is

swer, "Try Mother Seigel's Syrup."

THEIR

Mrs. John Wood of Notre Dame, N. B. Strength After Other Medicines Had

In the village of Notre Dame, N.B.,

take prompt and energetic action to se- by all who know them. Mrs. Wood has cure their release, he feared the worst gone through a trying illness from which she is now happily recovered, and this Chicago, March 2.-A special to the recovery created so much comment that Tribune from Tallahassee, Fla., says: your correspondent called upon the lady with a view to getting the facts for The reporter was cordially publication. certained that the government has been welcomed and was told by Mrs. Wood making arrangements for some days that she had no objection to making a past toward the rapid transportation of statement for publication if it were likefederal troops through Florida in case ly to benefit anyone else. She then gave railroads have been asked to co-operate and cure. "For some time previous to with the northern lines and have special February, 1896," said Mrs. Wood. " trains ready at a moment's notice to had been feeling unwell and from that transport government troops to all time out my health seemed to be going from bad to worse. I suppose the words It is also stated that the Washington general debility would best characterize authorities have been in communication | my condition. I was weak, my blood seemed as thin as water. I felt continually drowsy, and yet could not get sound, refreshing sleep. My appetite was poor and I had no relish for food. was reduced in flesh, and yet my limbs were bloated and swollen and I was told that I had dropsy, but really I cannot say if this was the case. I tried several medicines but they did me no good, and Key West, St. Augustine and other One of my friends urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began using them in the early spring. It did not take very long to see that I had at last guns at the fort there have been put in perfect working condition, and the perfect working condition, and the couple of boxes I felt both better in health and spirits than I had done for Several torpedoes have been placed in scrength continually. My flesh became the outer barbor at Kay West, St. Au sound and healthy, the bloading left me, some months. From this out I gained gustine and Tampa Bay. The state my weight increased, and I soon found troops officers have been worked up myself restored from the position of an over the reports of being called upon for unfortunate invalid to a strong and duty, and several have sent in their bealthy person. I can say nothing but words of praise for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I strong recommend them to all who may be suffering." Mr. Wood endorsed what his wife said, and added that Pink Pills would hereafter be their

family medicine. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the When one has fallen into a swamp, root of the disease, driving it from the and is hopelessly bemired, he is sure to system and restoring the patient to welcome a man strong enough to pull health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous trobules, etc., these pills are superoners dragging a chain and ball; or ab- a specific for the other troubles which solutely stalled by it, like wagons em- make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail postpaid, at 50c. a box, or six boxes Sometimes it is a misfortune merely, and often it is their fault. Be that as liams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., cr Schenectady. N. Y. Beware of intations and substitutes alleged to

"just as good." CORNISH TIN MINING.

"The coming winter in Cornwall," says the Westminster Gazette, "will, it is feared, be a time of severe trial. The depression in the mining districts has reached an acute stage. The price of tin has been gradually dropping for many months past, and it is now lower than it has been for nearly twenty years. Consequently miners are leaving the country in thousands. Since January last over 1,000 miners from the dishat I could scarcely keep up.

"As time went on I got very weak and Last year no less than 2,086 Cornishmen

"After taking it I found great relief. President Cleveland Has Vetæd the Obnoxious Immigration Bill.

> Its Provisions, He Thinks, are Unnecessarily Harsh and Oppressive -His Reasons.

Washington, D. C. March 3 .- The president yesterday sent to the house of

"I herewith return without approval

amend the immigration laws of the United States.' By the first section of this bill it is proposed to amend section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, relating to iminto the United States the following: 16 years of age who cannot read and write the English or some other lanqualified immigrant of over 21 years of age, and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent, may accompany such immigrant; or such a parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild over 21 years of age, similarly qualified and capable; and a wife or minor child not so able to read or write may accompany or be sent for, and come and join the husband, or parent similarly qualified and capable

"A radical departure from our national. cept those whose moral or physical condition or history threatened danger to our national welfare and safety, relying on the jealous watchfulness of our people prevent injury to our politiand social fabric. We have encouraged those coming from foreign countries to cast their lot harm to our citizens. with us and join in the development of our vast domain, securing in return a share in the blessings of American citi-

"A century's stupendous growth, largey due to the assimilation and thrift of millions of sturdy and patriotic adopted citizens, attests the success of this gen-Says They Restored Her to Health and | while guarding the people's interests, exacts from our emigrants only physical and moral soundness and willingness and grand results of this policy cannot fail however it might have been regarded as druggists, with blower free. an original proposition and viewed as an experiment, its accomplishments are such that if it is to be uprooted at this late day its disadvantages should be Regret in England at the Loss of the plainly apparent and the substitute adopted should be just and adequate, free from uncertainties and guarded against difficult, oppressive administra-

> This is certainly a disadvan-It cannot be shown, however, tage. migration policy. The claim is also deprives of the opportunity to work those the privilege of earning their livelihood erica. daily toil. An unfortunate condition certainly presented when any who are willing to labor are unemployed. But so far as this condition now exists among our people it must be conceded to be a esult of phenomenal business depression and the stagnation of all enterprises in which labor is a factor. With the advent of settled and wholesome financial and economic governmental policies and consequent encouragement of the activity of capital, the misfortunes of unemployed labor should be to a great extent at least remedied. It is proposed by the bill under consideration to meet the alleged difficulties of the situation by McKinley. establishing an educational test.

"The best that could be said for this radical restriction of immigration is the sail for a brief visit to Canada on Satnecessity of protecting our population urday, to confer with Premier Laurier against degeneration and saving our naional peace and quiet from imported turbulence and disorder. I cannot believe that we would be protected against these Glasgow, has retired, and A. J. McMilevils by limiting immigration to those lan will succeed him. who can read and write. In my opinion it is infinitely more safe to admit a hund- THE LONGEST WAR ON RECORD. red thousand immigrants who, though unable to read and write, seek among us waged between a boy and his clothes only a home and an opportunity to work, and the result is generally in favor of than to admit one of those unruly agi- the boy! He is a bundle of aggressive tators and enemies of governmental control who cannot only read and write, knock out that new suit on sight. He but delights in arousing by inflammatory kneels down anywhere and everywhere speech the illiterate and peacefully in- to work his knees through his pants,

literate laborers." the bill provides: 'That it shall be unlaw- well, and though his mother may deful for any male alien who has not in clare she can't and won't buy him a good faith made his declaration before new suit, his disreputable appearance the preper court of his intention to be soon forces her to do it, and another got a great deal more out of Britain than come a citizen of the United States, to victim is furnished to him to operate on. be employed on any public works of the Energy and activity are hard to beat United States, or to come regularly or but passive resistance, if strong enough habitually into the United States by land can do it every time. or water for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor antee all of their boys' clothing to be

Constipation Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels find therein H. Shorey & Co,'s guaranand produces biliousness, torpid liver, indi-

cure constipation and all its

results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

for wages or salary, returning from time to time to a foreign country.

"The fifth section provides: 'That it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, company or corporation knowingly to employ any alien coming into the United States in violation of the next preceding section of this act.'

"The prohibition against the employment of aliens upon any public works of the United States is in line with other legislation of a like character. It is quite a different thing, however, to declare it a crime for an alien to come regularly and habitually into the United States for the purpose of obtaining work from private parties, if such alien returns from time to time to a foreign country, and to constitute any employment of such alien a criminal offence. When we consider these propositions of the bill in connec tion with our long northern frontier and representatives a message vetoing the the boundary of several of our states and immigration bill. The message is a territories, often but an imaginary line lengthy document, and is in part as fol- separating them from the British dominions, and recall the friendly intercourse between the people who are neighbors house bill No. 7,864, entitled 'An act to on either side, the provisions of this bill affecting them must be regarded as illiberal, narrow and un-American.

"The residents of these states have separate and especial interests which in migration by adding to the classes of many cases nake interchange of labor alieus thereby excluded from admission between their people and their alien between their people and their alien neighbors most important: frequently with All persons physically capable and over the advantages largely in favor of our citizens. This suggests the inexpediency of federal interference with these conguage; but a person not so able to read ditions when not necessary to the corand write, who is over 50 years of age, rection of a substantial evil affecting the general welfare. Such unfriendly legislation as is proposed could hardly fail to provoke retaliatory measures to the injury of many of our citizens, who now find employment in adjoining foreign soil. The uncertainty of construction to the language of these provisions is subject, is a serious objection in a statute which describes a crime. An important element in the offence sought to be created by these sections is the coming re gularly or habitually into the United States.' These words are impossible of definite and certain construction. The same may be said of the important words, 'returning from time to time t

"A careful examination of this bill has convinced me that for the reasons given and others not specially stated that its provisions are unnecessarily harsh and oppressive, and that its defects in construction should cause vexa tion and its operation would result in

"(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND. "Executive Mansion, March 2, 1897.

The Weather for Colds,

This is the time when colds are in the fashion-everybody who is anybody has one, if not himself there's one in the erous and free-handed policy, which, family. For no complaint under the sun are there more remedies than for a cold in the head, but of the thousands Chase's Catarrah Cure is the best. "In ability to work. A contemplation of the twelve hours I was cured of a bad cold in the head by Chase's Cure," writes to arouse a sentiment in its defence, for, Miss Dwyer, Alliston, Ont. 25c. of all

MR. BAYARD'S RETIREMENT.

Popular Ambassador. London, March 3.-The Times, in an ditorial on the banquet to Ambassador Bayard last evening, expresses the re-"It is said that too many immigrants gret of England at the loss which the settle in our cities, thus danger nation and diplomatic corps sustain by ously increasing the idle and vicious the retirement of this most genial, ur. 565,703, and in 1883, \$230,339,826. So

bane and accomplished of ambassadors.
It says: "This remarkable banquet has that it affects all our cities, nor that it is seldom, if ever, been surpassed as a permanent; nor does it appear that this representative gathering of all that is indition, where it exists, demands as its most distinguished, influential and charremedy the reversal of our present im- acteristic of public life in Great Britain. Here, at any rate, it would be ungratenade that the influx of foreign laborers ful, as well as unjust to assent even by silence to the censures upon Mr. Baywho are better entitled than they to ard's conduct sometimes heard in Am-

All the morning papers contain editorials full of eulogy for Mr. Bayard and 1892 expressions of regret at his approaching | 1893 retirement. They comment also upon the forthcoming change in the administration at Washington.

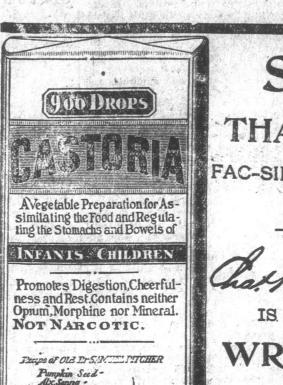
The Daily News says England welcomes Col. Hay as Mr. Bayard's suecessor, and he is coming at a time when judicious ambassador may do a good eal when the hot fit which produced the arbitration treaty has been followed a cold one. It suggests that perhaps the senators who differ with President Cleveland and Mr. Olney may be disposed to come to terms with President

Sir Donald A. Smith, high commissioner to Great Britain, is expected to and his colleagues, before the opening of the session, on immigration matters. Thomas Grahame. Canadian agent as

The longest war on record is that activity, is the boy. He sails in to clined to discontent and tumult. Violence | squirms all over whatever he sits on to and disorder do not originate with il- wear out the seat, pokes his elbows through his sleeves, twists off his but-Coming to the Corliss amendment the tons, and does contortion acts to burst esident says: "The fourth section of his seams. He usually succeeds all too

H. Shorey & Co., of Montreal, guarmade of material that is thoroughly sponged and shrunk, to be sewn with the best of thread, and perfect in make in all respects. Feel in the pocket of any boy's suit you buy and see that you tee card; if so, buy that suit, and tell your boy to go ahead and enjoy him-

Great Britain. . . . \$48,890,241 42,047,526 . . 41,348,435 . . . 48,148,418 88,717,267 For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best | est point, being \$8,392,482. The trade with



Pumpkin Seed -Alx.Sanna -Rochelle Salts -Anixe Seed -Papermint -Bi Carbonate Soda -Varm Seed -Clarified Sugar -Watergroup Player Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-

tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms Convulsions Feverishness and Loss of SLEEP. Tac Simile Signature of Chall Fletcher.

NEW YORK. At6 months old 35 Doses - 35 Cents

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don's allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every pur-

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The annual report of trade and navigation for the fiscal year ending June 30th last has just been issued by Hon. Wm. Paterson, controller of customs, and distributed today. The grand aggregate trade of the Dominion, which was \$131,027,532 at Confederation, reached \$239,025,360 last year, the highest in any year since that time, with the exception of 1892, 1893 and 1894. In 1893 the grand aggregate trade reached its high water mark, being \$247,638,620; in 1892 it was \$241,-369,443, and in 1894, \$240,990,889. In 1873 the grand aggregate trade

rose from \$131,027,532 in 1868, to \$217, 801,203. It remained stationary for a couple of years, afterwards dropped considerably, and it was not until 1882 that it again got back to the figures of 1873. that with the exception of these two years the aggregate trade of the Do-

1873 until 1890. Only in one year, that of 1893, were the imports so high as in

are as follows: Year. .\$96,749,149 121,858,241 218,607,390

98,417,296 119,967,638 218,384,934 113,963,375 127,406,068 241,369,443 118,564.352 129,074,268 247,638,620 117,524,949 23,474,940 240,999,889 113,638,803 110,781,682 224,400,485 121.013.852 118.011.508 239.025 360 The goods entered for consumption (in other words the goods of outside countries bought by Canada for home use) amounted it Confederation, 1868, to \$71,985,306, and the customs duty paid on them as they came into Canada was \$8 819 431. In 1873 here was entered for consumption \$127,-514,594 and the duty was \$13,017,730. In 1875 the duty was \$15,361,382 and it was not until 1881 that it again reached these figures. In that year it was \$18,500,785. The largest duty collected was in 1820. The goods entered for consumption and the duty collected since that year figure as fol-

.\$112,765,584 . 113,345,124 . 116,978,943 21,161,710 113,093,983 110,587,480

The excess of imports over exports since Confederation has been \$521,719,423 and the average per pear was \$17,990,325.

The aggregate trade of the Dominion with Great Britain has never reached the point it was at in 1874, when it was \$108,-083,642. In the same year the aggregate trade of the Dominion with the United States was \$90,524,060. The figures since 1890 with both countries are as follows:

Great Britain. U. S. 91,743,935 \$ 92,814,783 91,328,384 94,824,352 106,254,894 82,125,599 107,728,996 107,728,996 107,744,986 103,022,43 However, in the nature of the trade, we out of the neighboring republic. Our sales to John Bull were far larger.

Great Britain and the United States was as follows since 1890: Great Britain. 49,280,855 64,906,549 64,080,493 68,538,856 61,856,990 66,690,288 41,297,676 The imports or purchases by Canada for the same period were as follows from Great Britain and the United States:

The value of exports from Canada to

aggregate trade with France was \$3,081,950 in 1894, and dropped to \$2,920,-456 in 1895. East year it reached its high-

※※※※※※※※※ Mermany was \$7,887,594 in 1894, \$5,421,135 in 1895 and \$6,688,990 in 1896. With Spain the trade is stationary, and with Portugal It dropped from \$115,000 in 1895 to \$55,000 in 1896. There is a decrease in the trade with Newfoundland from \$3,065,046 in 1895 to \$2,333,721 last year. With Belgium there was an increase from \$693,019 in 1895 to \$1,018,789 in 1896. There was a decrease in the trade with the West Indies from \$8.681,622 in 1895 to \$4,707,243 last year. it dropped from \$115,000 in 1895 to \$88,000 in 1896. There is a decrease in the trade 681,622 in 1895 to \$4,707,243 last year. With South America the trade increased from \$1,610,470 in 1895 to \$2,063,145 last

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

hat M. Tletchers overy

The fac-

simile

from \$1.610,470 in 1895 to \$2,063,145 last year. The trade with China and Japan was \$3,065,768 in 1894, \$2,906,574 in 1895 and \$3,339,429 in 1896. The trade with other countries was \$3,771,454 in 1896, compared with \$3,050,444 in 1895.

The amount of customs duties paid per head of the population in 1896 is placed at \$3.94, compared with \$3.52 in 1895. The percentage of duty on total value of goods imported (dutiable and free) was 17.13. compared with 16.14 in 1895. The expenses of collections were 4.43, compared with 5.15 in 1895. in 1805.

The duty collected by provinces is as

follows: \$7,860,366 7,738,547 1,442,927 New Brunswick ... Manitoba British Columbia. 136,135 13,05440,824 \$17,887,260 \$20,219,037

With careful attention the ugliest beard and moustache can be made tidy, Exports. Imports. Aggregate and of even color, by the use of Bucking-ham's Dye for the Whiskers.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S FAITH. Will Play the Tyrant and Put His Trust in God.

London, March 2.-A dispatch from Johannesburg says that President Kruger and the chairman of the volksraad, upon the proroguing of that body, made ominous speeches, which have created much uneasiness. The chairman said that all attempts at compromise must be ended and the law enforced to the letter. President Kruger said in his speech that if the storm that was brewing burst they would rely on God's help. The government would enforce the law placing the high court under the control of the Volksraad and all other laws exactly as they had been passed. The object of the enemies of the Transvaal was to efface the republic, but the Lord would not forsake his people.

A dispatch to the Times from Johannesburg to-day states: "At to-day's session of the high court of the South African republic, the chief justice read a statement to the sourt signed by all the judges, expressing regret at the action of the volksraad in placing the court virtually under its control, characterizing the independence of the tribunal, and finally declaring the court adjourned untill June to await the voice of some of the action as a gross encroachment upon the people of the republic. The adjournment will cause the greatest inconvenience to the public.

One loaf of bread may be light, sweet and digestible. You may use the same materials for another and have it heavy, sour and soggy. The knack is in putting the ingredients together just right. A substitute for Scott's Emulsion may have the same ingredients and yet not be a perfect substitute, for no one knows how to put the parts together as we do. The secret of "how" is our business-twenty-five years of experience has taught us the best way.

ALIATION DISCARDED

se Not in Favor of Mr. Helcken's Motion re Corliss Amendment.

lie Moves to Ask the Federal ernment for a Retaliatory Measure.

Amendment and Resolution Withdrawn-Protection of the Forests

Private Bills Read a First -Some interesting Questions and & nswers.

Monday, 1st March, 1897. Speaker took the chair at two prayers by Rev. W. Leslie Clay ennedy drew attention to .h the records of the house for re left in the committee room less manner The Speaker said would call the librarian's atten-

LIEN LABOR LAW. Helmeken moyed and Dr. Wal-onded that "whereas this house ith much regret that the govern the United States of America nacting an alien labor law (on provision known as the 'Corment,' inimical to the best in labor; and whereas it is withwer of this legislature to pass relating to the tenure of land regulation of labor, and more rly affecting the citizens of the tates of America, which may reisturbing the hamnonious rela present existing between the jects of Her Most Gracious Queen Victoria and the citizens nited States of American and it is undesirable to pass any although it will be necessary lies within the power of thi to protect the citizens of this

n the event of such labor la operative; be it therefore reat a respectful address be pre His Honor the Lieutenant praying him to communicat government of the Dominion urging upon that governmen bility of making such represen the president of the United America as will prevent the such alien labor law, and thus otective measures by this legis necessary.'

lmcken considered that there no objection to the resolution that it might be desirable to see what action the president ited States will take with rehe alien labor law. His object cing such a resolution was to athe hands of the federal gov-although he believed that the who at present held the high premier of Canada was quite willing to cope with such a It was within the power of ture to so strengthen the hands eral government, and he quothe recent judgment in connecthe Coal Mines Regulation w that the judges who deliver dgment so held. Inasmuch as was passed save receiving the of the president, it was likely in strained relations between

countries. It was unfortunate should be the case, but it was of the legislature to look after of this province and to show that they were quite capable their own interests. Turner held that it would for the legislature to act in ry spirit, although the Corliss bill was in his opinion the ow-minded piece of legislation ver placed on the statute books intry. It was almost beneath ature of this province to do so small as to urge the introsimilar legislation. He was

see that the American citizens his province were protesting to government against the pas-Corliss bill. th believed that the bill was under the impression which n the United States that Canning to join the United State: nericans believed that by the such a law they could fere to become citizens of their He believed that if such a law sed in the United States a r

measure should be passed.

Ir. Helmcken's resolution:

ie moved the following amend

ike out the balance of the reafter the words 'United States a' in line 7 and insert in lieu And whereas it may be desiriss such laws as will protect the this province in the event of ss amendment becoming opera- of therefore resolved, that a reddress be presented to His Lieut.-Governor praying him cicate with the government of fur nion of Canada, urging upon the nment the desirability of passegislation as well secure to the lasses of this Dominion the wa unt of protection as it is pro- in cure to the laboring classes of | tion States, and placing the same gov upon all citizens of foreign full ning into this Dominion nited States as will be placed ose, not being citizens of the tes, desirous of obtaining emin the united States, should the

endment become law." e said he had no prejudice ricans, but when the United ed such a law it was beneath of any legislative body in on their knees and beg for such a law. No rights cranted to Americans in this are not granted to Cana-United States.

ers believed the whole trouble too much "spread-eagleism" ted States and when the peor sober senses they would