

THIS EVENING'S MEETING.

This evening at the city hall is to be held a public meeting to consider the question of placing further restrictions on Asiatic immigration.

THE ASIATIC QUESTION.

Last evening's meeting undoubtedly pronounced the opinion of the majority in Victoria when it approved the petitions to parliament asking for further restrictions on Asiatic immigration.

SHARE LIABILITY.

Another contribution to the mining stock discussion has been made by Mr. J. A. Forin, of Rossland, who writes as follows to the World:

"My attention has been drawn to a letter from Judge Turner of Spokane which appeared in your issue of the 19th inst., dealing with the mining laws of the State of Washington, in which he explains that under those laws mining property may be bought and sold at a valuation fixed by the owners and fully paid up stock issued in payment for it.

"Whether it is wisest to make three, four or more wards we do not care to discuss. Our impression is that a smaller council might be more effective for work, and we would favor proposals to this end, but those who have served in the council would probably be more fitted to judge. The present inequitable, unjust and unwise arrangement ought, however, to be swept away, and the council that accomplishes this will do a work deserving the gratitude of all those who believe in our municipal institutions.

"The Australian correspondent of the Monetary Times writes the following paragraph of interest to British Columbians: 'The drought of last season caused a loss of thirteen million sheep and lambs. Rain has fallen abundantly, but too late to start the grass for a good clip this year, and wool has fallen five per cent. in value instead of rising, as was hoped. That the past statistics of this land are not discredited by their troubles is evident by the fact that at the recent sheep breeders' annual sale, held here last week, 1,600 guineas were paid for a merino ram, and others brought several hundred. Eight thousand dollars for a bit of wool and nutron is not a bad figure. It is three thousand dollars more than was ever paid here before. The practical side of this fact is that these high-priced sheep were bred in Tasmania, which has hills and a climate not materially different from that of parts of British Columbia. Might not merino breeding be carried upon there with prospects of exporting choice animals to Australia? Of course it is not everybody that knows how to breed hundred guinea, much less sixteen hundred guinea, rams.'

circumstances remains to give rise to doubt, namely the tendency of our present legislature to mix and muddle whatever it attempts to make clear.

BEGIN AT HOME.

British Columbians may be forgiven if they refuse to consider what the British government will say or do in regard to the question of Asiatic immigration. They have to look to their own interests and consider what affects their own welfare.

CITY WARDS.

The proposal made by Alderman Marchant for the redistribution of the wards in the city is a most reasonable one, and we hope every member of the civic council will endorse it.

As was to be expected, the opposition party has got even with Hugh John for failing to defeat Hon. Mr. Paterson. They have spared his nose, but declined to make him leader of the party.

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than to tender the resignations of himself and his colleagues." From which one is naturally led to infer that if Lord Aberdeen had allowed Sir Charles and his colleagues their own way they would have paid no attention to the judgment pronounced by the people on the 23rd of June. A good deal has been said about Sir Charles' fondness for office, but the public would hardly have supposed that a kick from the governor-general as well as from the people was necessary to make him let go.

The Chilliwack Progress has the following anecdote: "While a celebrated Indian chief was loading some hay in his field, near Chilliwack, the other day, his team bolted, throwing the dusky warrior off the load and smashing things up generally. The old man climbing viewed the wreck, then quietly struck a match and lit a pipe, not his pipe, but the hay, cremating the whole crop, thus scoring one against the team for next year, and showing his utter indifference to such a trifling episode."

Having made it clear that he is opposed to Chinese labor, Mr. Helmeck should now turn his attention to his colleagues in the provincial legislature and the men he supports for the Dominion House. If they could be converted there would be a few canneries, railways and collieries in which Chinese would not be employed.

There was a good deal of truth in what Ald. Macmillan said about Victorians electing men to parliament with the idea that they would solve the Chinese question, only to find when they got there that they devoted most of their time to an endeavor to better their own positions, forgetting all about the Chinese and the workmen.

Col. Prior seems to find it easier to ask questions of the present government than he did of the past. Was he afraid of Tupper & Co., or did the close shave he received at the recent elections warn him that he had better do something for his constituents before he faces them again?

After having used every scheme known in political warfare, fair and unfair, to defeat Hon. Mr. Paterson, the Conservative party, through its organs, turns like a whipped boy and charges the Liberals with bribery and corruption.

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Perfectly awful, the cut that has been made in the income of the Tupper family as a result of the recent elections. Even Son-in-Law Cameron is looking for another job.

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Cripple

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

Made

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

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take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URSAN HANCOCK, Table Grove, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. McInnes in Moving the Adoption of the Address in Reply.

Sir Chas. Tupper Has Received New Light on the Manitoba School Question.

(Montreal Witness Report.)

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—The real business of parliament began yesterday. There was unusual private interest in the debate on the address. The galleries were crowded. The floor of the house was well filled and the new faces were so many that a stranger wandered on the floor among the members and around the speaker sitting in awful grandeur in the chair, without the sergeant-at-arms taking notice of the intrusion.

Mr. McInnes, the member for Vancouver district, one of the youngest, if not the youngest member in the house, was anxious to make a mark by making the motion. The mover of such a motion is generally regarded as the spokesman of the house, but in this case the speech from the throne contained so very little and the programme of the session being confined to the supplies, the utterances of the mover were devoid of that importance which usually attaches to them. His speech did not meet with universal approval even from his own side. He made the mistake of confining his remarks to the provinces, the utterances of the mover were devoid of that importance which usually attaches to them. His speech did not meet with universal approval even from his own side.

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ed to maintain that position. The opposition leader undertook to show that the Liberals had obscured the issue on the trade question. He recalled the victories of the National Policy and then quoted speeches by Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Davies directed against the protective principle. Mr. Laurier's utterance in regard to his fiscal policy, were also quoted at some length, but Sir Charles aimed to show that in this campaign the Liberals had forsaken their hostility to manufacturers and declared that they would assist the great industries. Passing to the school question, he introduced the fact of which Sir Charles attributed the defeat of the late government, he read Mr. Laurier's declaration against coercion as opposed to the late government's desire to pass an act in accordance with the decision of the privy council. He went on to assert that Mr. Laurier appealed to Ontario on the ground of provincial autonomy, and in Quebec stated that if conciliation failed he would use the provisions of the constitution in their entirety. A majority of the members of the house, however, was not fairly obtained, and on this question the government represented a minority. Here the premier and his colleagues laughed good-naturedly. Since the elections Mr. Laurier had declared, at St. Johns, that the only means of settling this question was conciliation. Sir Charles quoted this, but with what object he did not explain. He noticed what he termed a charge made by Mr. Laurier against him, that he had sought to set race against race and creed against creed, and repudiated it as something against which his whole public life of 41 years bore testimony. He could not do it, nor did he ever stoop so low. He denied that he ever appealed to the electors to reject Mr. Laurier because he was a French-Canadian and a Catholic. What he did was to appeal to his own followers. He said to them: "Will you turn your back upon me, upon our party and return to the fold of the French-Canadian and Catholic who says he will do more?" He declared the Liberal victory to have been a triumph of race and not of policy. Quebec had been a great disappointment to him. (Ministerial laughter.) He repudiated the charge that he had ever made any bargain with the bishops. He had never seen one of the bishops nor communicated with one since his return to this country. The opposition leader proceeded to make a confession which was richly humorous in the light of the recent political history of Canada. He said: "I confess that I entirely overrated the importance of this school question. In the light of what has occurred I frankly admit I greatly overrated the importance of remedial legislation. A large portion of those especially interested in religious instruction in the schools had not attached that importance to it they were supposed to attach. It will be added, 'be much more difficult in the future to induce gentlemen to sacrifice their own judgments to some extent and the feelings of their constituents to maintain a policy, which, when subjected to the test of actual experience, is not found to be thought of that importance that was previously supposed.' These confessions seemed to amuse the ministerialists, who cried 'hear, hear.' Sir Charles declared that his desire was as strong as ever to see equal justice to all, irrespective of race and creed. After this delicate utterance Sir Charles rejoiced that the responsibility was now shifted from his shoulders to those of Mr. Laurier and he would at all times contribute to the early and speedy settlement of the question. He attacked Mr. Laurier for giving his views on the relations between Canada and the United States in an interview which was published in the Chicago Record recently, and yet the first minister refused to give his views to the parliament of Canada. Sir Charles was amazed at it. It was unparliamentary to commit himself to such statements to the representatives of a foreign press. He denied the charge that the Conservative party had been unfriendly to the United States. He went back to the Chamberlain treaty of 1888 to prove the desire of the late government to cultivate friendly relations, and it ended in the modus vivendi. He objected to Mr. Laurier's utterances in the interview on the waterways and bonding system. "Give us free trade, strike down industries at a blow if you will, but the uncertainty of delay in dealing with the tariff will be worse." Such was Sir Charles' opening reference to the question of tariff revision. The country should know before this house rose what the policy of the government on this subject was to be. He implored the government to let the country know. What had the minister of justice who, as premier of Ontario, had supplemented the iron protection of the Dominion government, to say? The government should disclose frankly what the people had a right to know. He hoped the premier would continue as in the late campaign to throw behind him all his wild free trade rhodomontade, and then the opposition would go forward hand in hand with the opposite side of the house. On resuming his seat Sir Charles was well cheered by his supporters.

On rising to reply the premier was loudly cheered. He took no exception to the tone of Sir Charles' speech. Indeed, he considered it mild in view of the source from which it came. The hon. gentleman had left a high position to come to Canada and lead the government. Like Caesar he came and saw but unlike Caesar, he did not conquer. Mr. Laurier told Sir Charles that he evidently did not realize yet that an earthquake had passed over this country on June 23, and he talked of the Liberals not having a majority. "Well, sir," exclaimed the premier, "will not go minutely into that, but the hon. gentlemen sit and here we sit." This reply produced great ministerial cheering. If the Liberals were in the minority at the polls although in a majority in the house, what became of the gerrymander? He counted on finding no objection to the government's policy of repealing the gerrymander. The premier had turned out the government because of their bad policy, extravagance, corruption and because upon a delicate question the late government appealed not to the intelligence of the conscience of the people but to their prejudices, thus creating upon the better element of their party distrust. It was a twice blessed day, Mr. Laurier exclaimed, when the people rebuked these appeals. He contrasted the candor of his interview with the Chicago Record with the dishonesty of Sir Charles Tupper in dealing with the people of the United States at the dissolution of 1891. The

relations between the two countries had not been satisfactory. These bad relations had brought us to the verge of commercial war, according to Sir Charles. He recalled the speech of Mr. Laurier in the speech from the throne, and saying: "I did not suppose that the hon. gentleman would have any stomach for a heavy meal at this moment." Mr. Laurier touched lightly. All tariff revisions exposed the country to some commercial disturbance. They must avoid this. The effects of a protective tariff to produce a high pressure atmosphere and a sudden disturbance of that as it would endanger natural life, and it was dangerous to commercial life. It might be determined to reform the tariff through parliament, but it should be done after deep and anxious consideration and in a single measure. The reference to the school question was of the highest importance and of the highest importance. We had, he said, a provision in our constitution, inconsistent with the principle of a court, it was not judicial but political, and the right of the federal authorities to determine that appeal was to be exercised not only for the benefit of the minority but for the good and welfare of the Canadian people as a whole. This was the true interpretation of the constitution. The appellate power would only be exercised in the last resort. The first thing the government did when they came into office was to ask the Manitoba government to negotiate and they sent the attorney-general. All he could say was that he had every reason to believe that this question shall be settled satisfactorily to all parties. (Cheers.) Mr. Laurier went on: "I know full well that my settlement we can make, however just to them: 'Will you turn your back upon me, upon our party and return to the fold of the French-Canadian and Catholic who says he will do more?' He declared the Liberal victory to have been a triumph of race and not of policy. Quebec had been a great disappointment to him. (Ministerial laughter.) He repudiated the charge that he had ever made any bargain with the bishops. He had never seen one of the bishops nor communicated with one since his return to this country. The opposition leader proceeded to make a confession which was richly humorous in the light of the recent political history of Canada. He said: "I confess that I entirely overrated the importance of this school question. In the light of what has occurred I frankly admit I greatly overrated the importance of remedial legislation. A large portion of those especially interested in religious instruction in the schools had not attached that importance to it they were supposed to attach. It will be added, 'be much more difficult in the future to induce gentlemen to sacrifice their own judgments to some extent and the feelings of their constituents to maintain a policy, which, when subjected to the test of actual experience, is not found to be thought of that importance that was previously supposed.' These confessions seemed to amuse the ministerialists, who cried 'hear, hear.' Sir Charles declared that his desire was as strong as ever to see equal justice to all, irrespective of race and creed. After this delicate utterance Sir Charles rejoiced that the responsibility was now shifted from his shoulders to those of Mr. Laurier and he would at all times contribute to the early and speedy settlement of the question. He attacked Mr. Laurier for giving his views on the relations between Canada and the United States in an interview which was published in the Chicago Record recently, and yet the first minister refused to give his views to the parliament of Canada. Sir Charles was amazed at it. It was unparliamentary to commit himself to such statements to the representatives of a foreign press. He denied the charge that the Conservative party had been unfriendly to the United States. He went back to the Chamberlain treaty of 1888 to prove the desire of the late government to cultivate friendly relations, and it ended in the modus vivendi. He objected to Mr. Laurier's utterances in the interview on the waterways and bonding system. "Give us free trade, strike down industries at a blow if you will, but the uncertainty of delay in dealing with the tariff will be worse." Such was Sir Charles' opening reference to the question of tariff revision. The country should know before this house rose what the policy of the government on this subject was to be. He implored the government to let the country know. What had the minister of justice who, as premier of Ontario, had supplemented the iron protection of the Dominion government, to say? The government should disclose frankly what the people had a right to know. He hoped the premier would continue as in the late campaign to throw behind him all his wild free trade rhodomontade, and then the opposition would go forward hand in hand with the opposite side of the house. On resuming his seat Sir Charles was well cheered by his supporters.

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relations between the two countries had not been satisfactory. These bad relations had brought us to the verge of commercial war, according to Sir Charles. He recalled the speech of Mr. Laurier in the speech from the throne, and saying: "I did not suppose that the hon. gentleman would have any stomach for a heavy meal at this moment." Mr. Laurier touched lightly. All tariff revisions exposed the country to some commercial disturbance. They must avoid this. The effects of a protective tariff to produce a high pressure atmosphere and a sudden disturbance of that as it would endanger natural life, and it was dangerous to commercial life. It might be determined to reform the tariff through parliament, but it should be done after deep and anxious consideration and in a single measure. The reference to the school question was of the highest importance and of the highest importance. We had,