

PARLIAMENT.

Bill to Transfer the Inspection of Grain to the Department of Trade and Commerce

Premier introduced a Bill Re the Importation and Employment of Alien Labor—Committee on Banking and Commerce Report Favorably on the Canadian Lloyds and Eastern Saving and Loan Company Bills.

OTTAWA, April 2.—In the house today the minister of inland revenue introduced a bill to transfer the inspection of grain to the department of trade and commerce. Also one to eliminate from the weights and measures act certain clauses which have no bearing on the act.

Premier Laurier's bill, entitled an act to amend the act to restrict importation and employment of alien labor, was then taken up. Laurier explained that the bill had three primary objects: 1st, to allow the penalty to be inflicted for breaches of the law to be largely left to the discretion of the judge by fixing the minimum and maximum fines of \$50 and \$1,000 respectively; 2nd, to take the responsibility of prosecution from the attorney general and place it on the shoulders of the attorney general of the provinces, judges to be competent to try an action for \$1,000; 3rd, to prevent employers from advertising abroad for labor.

The premier announced that since the bill had been introduced manufacturers had approached the government and asked that the bill be not made too stringent in its character. It was pointed out that it is often impossible to get certain classes of skilled labor in Canada, and to close the channels through which it might be obtained would be a hardship. The government, while disposed to allow every latitude in this direction, were prepared to accept any amendment with that end in view. Labor organizations had agreed to the spirit of the bill, but it was proposed to prevent any importation of labor in the case of strikes.

Mr. Borden of Halifax took exception to the wording of the bill, which left a doubt as to how the procedure was to be conducted. He saw no reason for making provincial attorneys general responsible for the enforcement of the act, as it might not conform to the ideas of such provincial ministers. This view of the case was taken by Cassin and Monk, but was discredited by Fitzpatrick and Laurier, who took a strong stand on the ground that no misconception could result, as the cases would have to go before a court competent to try a case in which \$1,000 was to be collected. Borden claimed that inasmuch as the minimum claim of \$50 could be made, an inferior court was competent to conduct the proceedings.

Mr. Charlot opposed the proposition to give magistrates the authority, urging that it would seriously hamper American mill owners on Lake Michigan. Mr. Bennett submitted that it was Canadian young men who suffered, and Clarke moved in amendment that the penalty be recovered in the name of His Majesty summarily before any magistrate, court, sessions, or county court. Sutherland, Essex, supported the amendment so far as it favored trial in the county court, and Laurier agreed to allow this point to stand for consideration.

Mr. Smith, labor, proposed an amendment to facilitate the importation of skilled labor when it is absolutely impossible to secure it in Canada. Premier Laurier explained that the courts would be the judges as to whether labor cannot be secured in Canada. The debate was adjourned until some future day.

Sir Louis Davies, on the motion to

go into supply, urged upon the government the necessity of making a test case as to whether C. P. R. Bonds will become liable for taxation. Hon. Mr. Sifton stated that as soon as some municipality would undertake to levy taxes on C. P. R. lands the government would pay the expenses of the test case.

MacLean gave notice of motion on the same question, which will require parliament to settle the question. After dinner Mr. MacLean brought in his motion in regard to determining the claims of the Northwest in regard to the right of municipalities to tax lands granted to the Canadian Pacific. It urges that 20 year exemptions date from the date of the original grant and not from the issue of the patents.

Hon. Mr. Sifton replied, and while regretting the existing condition as first did not offer any hope that a remedy would be provided for the future, and stated that time alone could effect a cure. Messrs. Scott, Wallace, McCarthy, Monk, Davis, Spruille, Oliver and Borden, Halifax, also spoke. The latter challenged the government to declare its policy in this matter. He thought that the government could grant relief and indemnify the railway company for any loss.

Premier Laurier admitted that the Northwest labored under a great burden, but the time was inopportune to act. On a division the amendment was lost, 7 yeas to 10 nays.

The house went into supply to consider the public works estimates. OTTAWA, April 3.—The house was poorly attended today, owing to the departure of members for home. The committee on banking and commerce reported favorably on the Canadian Lloyds and Eastern Savings and Loan Company bills.

Those asking incorporation are: F. H. Carnegie, E. N. Clermont of Saint Ste. Marie; E. Y. Douglas and Frank S. Lewis of Philadelphia; Hon. Robert McKay, Hon. R. Dandurand, H. A. Allan, David M. Campbell, E. Drummond, Robert Reford and John Torrance of Montreal. The proposed capital stock is placed at \$3,000,000, and divided into shares of \$100 each. The bill is for the organization in Canada of an ocean marine insurance company. The company asks to be allowed to carry on the business of fire and inland marine insurance, and to extend to wrecking. Another clause makes provision to receive grants from corporations and governments. Mr. Geoffrion explained the provisions of the bill. Leighton McCarthy questioned the right of the company to go into the wrecking business. Senator Dandurand pointed out that another wrecking company was very much required on the St. Lawrence. Mr. Barker of Hamilton offered various objections to the bill. His chief one was to the proposal to give the company power to do wrecking business as well as a marine insurance business. He feared a mixing up of accounts, which would not permit of a clear idea as to the success of the marine insurance project, money perhaps being made on the wrecking business. Mr. Dandurand made a vigorous plea on behalf of the bill. He held the insurance people were making foreign trade by the St. Lawrence impossible. He held the Lloyds had taken advantage of the monopoly they enjoy to force on us discriminatory rates, and forcing them in such a way as to destroy our trade. He held that it would be vain to spend money on the improvement of the St. Lawrence if there was no chance of getting a reduction in insurance rates. The St. Lawrence route had been greatly improved in the past four or five years, and it was not fair for the insurance people to have published a list of the wrecks of the past ten or fifteen years as they did. They should have shown the improvements. If the insurance people could give Canada a pledge of fair treatment, the present bill would not be before parliament. He argued that the question with Canada and Canadian foreign trade was one to be or not to be. He admitted that navigation on the St. Lawrence was more dangerous than navigation on the ocean, but the difference between the rates was far more than the difference between the dangers. Mr. Tarte said he would not urge the adoption of the bill as a whole, but asked the committee to approach the subject with the view of the facts of the case with respect to Canada's trade. In regard to the proposal to include wrecking powers in the bill,

he said there was only one wrecking plant on the route, and that it was not sufficient.

Mr. Gourley said the saving of Canadian trade was more important than the question of giving a little extra power to the company. Mr. Borden pointed out that the petition called for an inland insurance company, while the bill excluded this altogether. The petition wanted one thing, and the bill, which was for ocean insurance, was another. He wanted to put the matter of public works right when he said that the insurance companies did not give any guarantee to the government to lower rates if the navigation of the St. Lawrence was improved. The insurance companies gave that assurance to the government, just as soon as the channel was improved, insurance rates would go down. Insurance, like water, would find its own level, and that regard it was like any other business.

Mr. Fielding explained that the "ocean" was accidentally left out of the petition, but that ought not to affect the bill.

Senator Cox, who is interested in some insurance companies, objected to the company in question being allowed to go into the wrecking business. If it was permitted to do so, other companies should have the same opportunity. What he suggested was to put a clause into the general insurance act so that all companies would have the same privileges and could take advantage of it. Mr. Kenny of Montreal devoted some attention to the losses on the St. Lawrence route, with a view to show the rates were not excessive. He said that in five years the losses were \$1,738,000; of this \$199,000 was between Quebec and Montreal. In reply to Mr. Tarte, he said the losses in the past five years had been larger than in the previous five years.

Mr. Bond denied that there was a monopoly of marine insurance, and said that rates were fixed in accordance with the losses. He also said that he attended a marine insurance meeting in London, and that there great objection was taken to the assertion that there was discrimination against Canada. He said that they were anxious to do what was right by Canada, and that if the St. Lawrence route was improved the rates would surely come down. The improvements needed were in regard to lights, buoys and pilotage.

Sir Louis Davies made a defence of the government in connection with the light and buoy service. Mr. Bond admitted the good work done in regard to the lights between Quebec and Montreal. Sir Louis quoted the testimony of several sea captains to the effect that they knew of no aids to navigation along the lower St. Lawrence that were missing. Mr. Tarte drew attention to the fact that the representatives of the Allan, Elder-Dempster people and other vessel owners were among those applying for the bill before the committee, and said that when the managers of these companies were taking such interest in the question there must be the matter of rates be something wrong in the state of Denmark. The Lloyds bill was reported with a few slight amendments. The clause giving the company power to receive bonuses was struck out. Returns were read declaring election of Duncan A. McKinnon in East Queens and C. F. Halliday in North Bruce. McKinnon was introduced by Sir Louis Davies and received a warm reception.

Mr. Borden, minister of militia, stated that the following number of militia battalions were in service in Canada: Ontario, 43; Quebec, 30; Nova Scotia, 9; New Brunswick, 2; E. Island, 2; Manitoba, 2, and British Columbia, 1. The forces are made up of: Cavalry, 2,282; artillery, 3,843; engineers, 338; infantry, 29,476; army service corps, 140; bearer corps, 245, and field hospital, 22. Field batteries have 9 field guns. Of the complete force 69.4 per cent are armed with Lee-Enfield rifles. In Nova Scotia 232,850 rounds of ammunition are available for use, and in New Brunswick 318,517 rounds. Premier Laurier, in answer to Mr. Bond, stated that the government was not aware of the Rothsay forgery case, and if there was any evidence to establish guilt an investigation will be held and the guilty parties punished.

It is said that the complete list of voters in Kings county, N. B., for the year 1901, certified by George O. D. O'Connell, county secretary, Hampton, was received by the clerk of the crown in Charlottetown on the 24th, December, 1900. Mr. Monk showed up the had practices under the Montreal toll system in his motion to bring down a copy of the annual statement of the Montreal surplus trust. Mr. Monk moved for the return of all documents connected with the despatch of militia to Valleyfield.

Mr. Klein, deputy minister of labor, went down and acted in a political speech.

Mr. Logan's motion re preferential trade was then called, but as it was not supported, he decided to allow it to stand over.

The house adjourned until Tuesday, 9th.

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IN THE FAR EAST.

Russia Will Not Abandon Prince Tuan Because She Owes Manchuria to Him.

So Says a Correspondent Who Had an Interview With the German Minister to China.

BERLIN, April 4.—The Pekin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung writes the substance of an interview he has had with the German minister to China, Dr. Munster. He is represented as having said: "Russia will not abandon Prince Tuan because she owes Manchuria to him. It is impossible to designate Prince Tuan as a rebel, inasmuch as the Emperor's orders are still in force. She will continue to direct, with Prince Tuan, China's future fate."

The developments regarding Prince Tuan's negotiations with Russia fully explain the impossibility for Russia to abandon him." (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

PEKIN, Feb. 14.—The past week has practically been devoted socially in Pekin to Gen. Chaffee in honor of his promotion to the rank of major general in the regular army. The American club, which there was a smoker at the American club, which was pretty generally attended by foreign officers. Gen. Chaffee put in his appearance, shortly after eleven o'clock, and was warmly greeted by those who were coming through the gates. Preparations were made to receive him in style, and an extraordinary number of honorees were formed, the commanding officer of which was the British general Richardson, the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner."

United States minister and Mrs. Conger gave a dinner Saturday night, Feb. 9, in Gen. Chaffee's honor, after which there was a smoker at the American club, which was pretty generally attended by foreign officers. Gen. Chaffee put in his appearance, shortly after eleven o'clock, and was warmly greeted by those who were coming through the gates. Preparations were made to receive him in style, and an extraordinary number of honorees were formed, the commanding officer of which was the British general Richardson, the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner."

His excellency today received a cable message from Chamberlain, stating that on his approaching visit to Canada, the Duke of Cornwall and York will be pleased to present the South African medals to the first and second Canadian contingents. The medals were presented to Chamberlain, stating that on his approaching visit to Canada, the Duke of Cornwall and York will be pleased to present the South African medals to the first and second Canadian contingents.

A certificate of competency as captain has been granted Second Lieutenant L. P. D. Tilley of the 8th Hussars.

The predicted fight at the meeting of the railway committee today over the proposed incorporation of the Crown's Nest Southern Railway Company did not come off. The bill was the first on the order passed, but at the request of the minister of railways it was allowed to stand until another meeting. Hon. Mr. Fisher wants to investigate the proposition.

Judge Tschereau has invited to dine on the 17th the nineteen surviving members of the Canadian parliament of 1885 who supported confederation. The dinner will be decidedly unique in consequence of its associations, and the members of the parliament in West Hastings, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Corby, conservative, was issued today.

Correspondence brought down today shows how thoroughly incompetent Hon. Mr. Fisher was as Canada's representative at the Paris exposition. Although Canada had one-fourth of the exhibit of the British Empire, she only secured five judges out of sixty-one, and only Tarte's prompt action saved the situation. He at once kicked the British out of the exhibition, and the background secured a slight improvement in the existing condition.

London, April 5.—The Moscow correspondent of the Daily Graphic, "The Russian army in Manchuria will number 200,000 men, still is understood that the Russian minister of war reckons upon the possibility of having to despatch 100,000 men to the front."

China's rejection of the Manchurian convention appears to be of a rather temporary nature, leaving the matter still open for future discussion.

London, April 5.—The Times chronicle publishes the following despatch from Berlin: "Count Von Waldsee has sent an urgent telegram to Emperor William imploring him to endeavor to hasten the negotiations for the withdrawal of the allied troops on the ground that it is impossible to prevent quarrels between the soldiers of the different nationalities, which might at any moment lead to serious trouble."

London, April 4.—The members of the emperor's bodyguard, beside a special corps of big game hunters, are now in London with leave when accompanying his majesty on horseback.

The Russian minister, Yonshke Zeitung demands to know what justifies the latter in showing such a fear of the people. It contains precautions with those taken by the czar.

Gum drops a few years ago were the most fashionable variety of candy. Diphtheria and scarlet fever cannot spread where Vero-Cresoline is used. All Druggists.

RECALL OF RUSSIAN FLEET.

PARIS, April 4.—An official of the foreign office informed a representative of the Associated Press today that the sensation which was being created by the departure of the Russian warships from Toulon is quite artificial. It was never intended that the whole Russian squadron should remain there during the Franco-Italian festivities. The czar wishes, nevertheless, that the Russian navy should get President Loubet at Toulon, and it will be represented by at least two warships which will stay there during the festivities, in which their officers will participate.

A Russian personage in this city who was interviewed on the subject explained that had the Russian officers and warships been in the great numbers they might have diverted to themselves part of the demonstrative friendliness which the Italians came to seek during the Franco-Italian festivities. The czar wishes, nevertheless, that the Russian navy should get President Loubet at Toulon, and it will be represented by at least two warships which will stay there during the festivities, in which their officers will participate.

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PAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Although so far without official confirmation, the report that the Spanish council has approved the draft of the new treaty of commercial friendship between the United States and Spain finds credence here. Minister Storey has been at work negotiating a whole fabric of treaties since he has been in office, and it is believed that he has succeeded and that the American imports to Spain, which since the war have been almost entirely prohibited, will be secured substantial reductions that will result in enlarged trade. Because this new treaty is being negotiated at the hands of the United States senate, it probably will not be published in detail in advance of its submission to that body.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

BERLIN, April 4.—A despatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Constantinople, dated April 3, says that the award of the ambassadorships who have been appointed to points of difference withheld from the treaty of 1898 between Turkey and Greece. The ambassadorships have not yet been made public, but are substantially to the effect that the ambassador have created for Greece an intermediary regime, standing between that of those states whose citizens in Turkey enjoy the fullest advantages and those states whose citizens have no special advantages. Certain rights enjoyed by Greece before the war, as well as Greece's standing as the most favored nation, are abolished. Greece retains jurisdiction over her subjects in Turkey.

Rheumatic Waxed Limbs.

Mrs. H. Willis, Chesley, Ont., says: "My boy was all crippled up with rheumatism. Although we doctored, he was in this way for about one year, and the pain was terrible. Reading of many cases where Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills had cured rheumatism, we got a box. Before they were half gone he began to improve, and is now quite well. I am very glad to recommend them to others." One pill a dose, 35 cents a box.

STRENGTHENING HER HAND.

LONDON, April 5.—The Times has received the following from its correspondent in Wellington, N. Z.: "France, after establishing a naval station in the Pacific and increasing her warships to five within a few weeks, is now engaged in strengthening her land defenses. This action is regarded as menacing British interests in the South Pacific."

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AFRICA. Despatches from Brussels talk of Gen. De Wet joining 15,000 men for operations. Boers have reappeared in Cape Colony, and the has been called out to.

on st health. nerve-straining care for their health in lags, the mind headaches and body all of exhaustion and thing collapse of the

what is to be done? Ants have been used to heart and to eliven have been tried to soothe rugs have been freely p. In spite of these men has grown weaker motor ataxia, paralysis, be insanity, are threat-

red corpuscles in the ve force and strength heart, Dr. Chase's vigor and vitality to. It reconstructs the of weak and wear-out makes them feel again lingling through their ring down the tissues it sets nature in throwing s.

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