

VALUES were rising, they sell...
Special - We have some more...
for this week.

Cookery Butter, 30c. lb.
Merry Butter, 30c. lb.
We have a few left, 40c. dozen,
for 25c.
Tea at 20c. and Golden Blend
are special values.

Co.
The Famous Corliss Amendment Declared Un-American.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

of Spokane are alive to the
mitting the so-called Corliss
bill to become law, and in
the injustice of the laws of the
of property by aliens. The
correspondence shows that
anxious that the right thing
be in both these matters:

Wash., February 24, 1907.
The "Colonist," Vic-
tor.
I herewith beg to hand
of resolutions unanimously
of a mass meeting of the city,
held last night, with a
you give the same publi-
columns of your valuable pa-
very truly yours,
SIDNEY NORMAN,
Secretary.

That we, citizens of Spok-
meeting assembled, do earnest-
against the so-called Corliss
bill as being highly detri-
destructive to the mining
industries in the North-
tending to destroy the present
friendly relations, commercial
between the Dominion of
of our own country, and we
demand that our congress-
use their best efforts in
the President's veto to this
noxious measure.

That we, citizens of Spok-
meeting assembled, do
urge the legislature of the
Washington submit to the
state the amendment to the
bill that shall modify the
prohibiting aliens from ac-
by purchase, so that our
in the Dominion of Canada
the privilege of enjoying the
purchase and own a house in
of Washington.

BETT,
NEWBERRY,
LISLEY, Committee.
WELLS,
T. CRANE,
TRAY, SIDNEY NORMAN,
man, Secretary.

Winnipeg Tribune states: "Own-
increase in mining operations
vince a mining act is to be in-
This bill is based mainly up-
act now in force in Ontario,
law cannot fail to arouse senti-
ment, but on the whole
commended as offering the
simplest opportunity. The
that law that has attracted
ism has been the system of
royalties. Under the propos-
ing locations can be ac-
two ways, by purchase and
by location must be rectangular
consisting of 40, 80, 160 or 320
the purchase price is to be
regulations of the Lieutenant
in council. The crown lands,
and unurveyed, are open to
sector and miner. In addition
see and lease mining rights may
lred by any one who
miner's license, and an an-
payment of a small fee,
see has the right to stake out
on cross lands by planting
claim 600 feet square, one by
each side. Each claim can
ed if allowed to remain un-
r a period of three months.
may be appointed to examine
and see that the regulations
ed. Provision is also made
rules as to explosives safety
r, division and construction of
r. Appropriate penalties are
for infractions of the act."

for
Retiring....
Ayer's Pills, and you will
etter and wake in better
for the day's work.
Cathartic Pills have been
a pleasant and effect-
ness, sick headache, and
r troubles. They are
ated, and so perfectly
d, that they cure with-
annoyances experienced
use of so many of the
market. Ask your
for Ayer's Cathartic
When other pills won't
Ayer's is
PILL THAT WILL.

The Daily Colonist

THURSDAY-NINTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY MARCH 4 1897. VOLUME XXXIX. NO. 23.

VETOED BY CLEVELAND

As His Last Official Act, the Outgoing President Kills the Immigration Bill.

The Famous Corliss Amendment Declared Un-American.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 2.—The President to-day sent to the house of representatives a message vetoing the immigration bill. The message is a lengthy document, and is in part as follows: "I herewith return without approval house bill No. 7,804, entitled 'An act to amend the immigration laws of the United States.' By the first section of this bill, it is proposed to amend section one of the act of March 3, 1891, relating to immigration by adding to the classes of aliens thereby excluded from admission to the United States the following: All persons physically capable and over 16 years of age who cannot read and write the English or some other language; but a person not so able to read and write, who is over 50 years of age, and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant of over 21 years of age, and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent, may accompany such immigrant; or such 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 swife or minor child not able to read and 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 policy relating to immigration is here presented. Heretofore we have welcomed all who came to us from other lands, except those whose moral or physical condition or history threatened danger to our national welfare and safety, relying upon the jealous watchfulness of our people to prevent injury to our political and social fabric. We have encouraged those coming from foreign countries to cast their lot with us, and to develop our vast domain, securing in return a share in the blessings of American citizenship. "A century's stupendous growth, largely due to the assimilation and thrift of millions of sturdy and patriotic immigrant citizens, attests the success of this generous and free-handed policy, which, while guarding the people's interests, secures from them vigor, industry and ability to work. A contemplation of the grand results of this policy cannot fail to arouse sentiment in its defense, for, however it might have been regarded as an original proposition and viewed as an experiment, its accomplishments are such that if it is not uprooted at this late day its disadvantages should be plainly apparent and the substitute adopted should be just and adequate, free from uncertainties and guarded against difficult oppressive administration.

"It is said that too many immigrants settle in our cities, thus dangerously increasing their idle and vicious population. This is certainly a disadvantage, but it cannot be shown, however, that it affects all our cities, nor that it is permanent; nor does it appear that this condition, where it exists, demands as its remedy the reversal of our present immigration policy. The claim is also made that the influx of foreign laborers deprives the opportunity to work those who are better entitled than they to the privilege of earning their livelihood by daily toil. An unfortunate condition is willing to labor and unemployed. But so far as this condition now exists among our people it must be conceded to be a result of phenomena of business depression and the stagnation of all enterprises in which labor is a factor. With the advent of settled and wholesome financial and economic government 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 establishing an educational test.

"The best reason that could be given for this radical restriction of immigration is the necessity of protecting our population against degeneration and saving our national peace and quiet from imported turbulence and disorder. I cannot believe that we would be protected against these evils by limiting immigration to those who can read and write. In my opinion it is infinitely more safe to admit a hundred thousand immigrants who, though unable to read and write, seek among us only a home and opportunity to work, than to admit one of those unruly agitators and enemies of governmental control, who cannot only read and write, but delight in arousing by inflammatory speech the illiterate and peacefully inclined to discontent and tumult. Violence and disorder do not originate with illiterate laborers."

NARROW AND UN-AMERICAN.

Coming to the Corliss amendment the President says: "The fourth section of this bill provides, 'That it shall be unlawful for any male alien who is not in good faith made his declaration before the proper court of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, to be employed on any public works of the United States, or to come regularly or habitually into the United States by land or water for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor 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, partner-

PLEDGES WERE GIVEN.

The Secret of Liberal Success in Quebec Province Is a Secret No Longer.

Many Successful Candidates Bound to Obey the Church's Behest.

MONTREAL, March 2.—The news of the sudden departure for Rome of the coadjutor of the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, on a mission connected with the Manitoba school question, as mentioned in the associated Press dispatches yesterday, caused quite a commotion in the religious and political circles of Quebec province. That his mission is one of importance and closely affects the fortunes of the complaints made at Rome against the bishops of Quebec by Mgr. Drolet and Mr. Fitzpatrick is frequently with the advantage largely in favor of our citizens. This suggests the inexpediency of federal legislation with these conditions when not necessary to the correction of a substantial evil affecting the general welfare. Such unfriendly legislation as is proposed would 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 which the language of these provisions is subject, is a serious objection in a statute which describes a crime. An important element of the offence sought to be created by these sections is the coming regularly 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 to a foreign country.' "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 vexation and its operation would result in harm to our citizens.

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

THE NATIONAL BUDGET. LONDON, March 2.—The statement of the first lord of the admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, on the navy estimates for 1897-8, was issued to-day. The expenditures were placed at £21,888,000, being an increase of £15,000 over last year's estimate. Four battleships, three third-class cruisers, two gunboats, two torpedo destroyers and a new royal yacht will be commenced, making 168 ships building, of which number 60 will be completed during the year. There will also be an increase of 6,170 men and 121 officers in the navy.

COMING AND GOING.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The National Capitol to-night shelters the outgoing and incoming presidents and vice-presidents, and preparations for the grand ceremonies marking the change of administration go on with feverish haste and bustle.

Major McKinley and Mr. Hobart were welcomed to their future home by one of those gloriously bright days such as Washington takes pride in. The entry of the two was made with little pomp and comparatively slight public demonstrations. Governors general, and men with one title or another continue to arrive with each train.

THE BANK OF B.N.A.

LONDON, March 2.—The annual meeting of the Bank of B.N.A. was held to-day, when the chairman deplored the paralyzing effects that the tariff uncertainty in Canada and United States is having on trade, but for that he said an improved trade feeling must soon develop into distinct prosperity. The bank's experience of Roseland as a banking centre had been most encouraging and the chairman had great hopes also of Sandon, Kaslo and Trail.

POLITICAL DOTS.

HALIFAX, March 3.—(Special)—The Liberals of Colchester county have nominated Lierman McClure, a member of the legislature, to contest that county for the Commons.

QUEBEC, March 3.—The Bonaventure county Conservative convention to-day nominated Charles Coyer, of Quebec, and J. B. Belanger, of New Carlisle, as candidates for the Commons and legislature respectively.

MANITOBA BUDGET

WINNIPEG, March 3.—(Special)—The debate on the budget was continued in the legislature this afternoon by Mr. Fisher, who was followed by Premier Greenway. Mr. Stewart spoke next, and Colonel McLeod closed the debate, the motion to go into supply passed without division.

AN OMINOUS NAME.

WINNIPEG, March 3.—(Special)—Wm. Seager, a resident of London, Ont., was badly mangled by falling from a train at Brokenhead station to-day. Both feet are crushed and he will possibly die.

The blue-bird is hailed as a harbinger of spring. It is also a reminder that a blood purifier is needed to prepare the system for the debilitating weather to come. Listen and you will hear the birds singing: "Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in March, April, May."

MUTINOUS SOLDIERS.

Turkey's Unpaid Military Add to Her Present Misfortunes—A Cretan Incident.

Rebellious Gen'darmes Exchange Shots With the Sailors of the Powers.

CANEA, March 2.—Turkey's troubles have been added to by serious internal dissensions, which, as much as Greece, seem destined to cause her serious embarrassment. Her gen'darmes are composed of Albanians and Bonians. Their pay is fifteen months in arrears, and yesterday they refused to go on duty and to-day they seized their officers and imprisoned them in the governor's palace, the reason being, it is claimed, that the officers had received their pay and intended to leave the island. The officers tried to escape and the mutineers fired upon them. Col. Suliman Bey has succeeded in this, and was shot through the body. The mutineers then barricaded themselves in the barracks, and the foreign marines immediately hurried to the scene and surrounded the barracks. The Italian and German detachments fired volleys under the windows, and the British commander was just ordering his detachment to fire when a white flag was thrust out of a window. The British and Austrian officers thereupon held a short parley with the mutineers, eventually resulting in the surrender of the latter.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch to the Times from Canea says that the Greek army is now at Alikani, the red cross hospital remaining at Platina. Major Ber, the British organizer of the gen'darmes in Crete, offered fifty mutineers three months' wages. On their refusal he was converted completely into an autonomous standarder the Sultan, and demands that the Greek vessels and troops be withdrawn from Crete. The expressed views of the powers at Constantinople this afternoon also presented a collective note to the Turkish government. The admiral's committee have notified the Greek commander that Selinos has been placed under the protection of the powers, who in London in the last week in Crete, Suliman's murderers have been sent on board H.M.S. Barfleur. All the patrols from the foreign warships have been reinforced.

WHITE RIBBONERS.

PORTLAND, Me., March 3.—Mrs. L. H. Stevens of this city, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., and president of the state of Maine, and Mary E. Hunt, national superintendent of the department of scientific temperance instruction in the "public schools," have been appointed internal delegates to the British Women's Temperance Association, meeting in London in the latter part of May. Mrs. Stevens says that Miss Tatiana Tolstoi, daughter of Count Tolstoi, the White Ribbon candidate to be held in England, Canada and the United States this year, and that Miss Clappa Jonnadiottir, president of the society in Iceland, and sister of the premier of that island, will also be in attendance.

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ROSSLAND SPORT

It is not every man who will sell a mining claim, with its chances of bringing him wealth, merely for the purpose of raising money with which to attend a prize fight, but that is what a man in Roseland proposes to do. He has a good claim, developed only with a prospect shaft, but nevertheless possessing good showings, and he is now trying to sell it for almost any price which will net him enough money to attend the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Carson, Nev., March 17. A mining man of this city who has just returned from Roseland brings the information. Said he yesterday: "I have heard of many reasons why a mining property should be sold, but this is unique in my experience. A man will say that he wants to sell to get money to keep a family from starving, while he has millions in the ground, but not one cent in pocket. I have also heard of the man who sells cheap in order to get money to satisfy other properties, but of this man in Roseland discounts them all. He possesses a claim south of Roseland, and not far from the international boundary line. It is in good locality, has plenty of water and timber close by, is only a few miles from rail transportation and has a clearly defined ledge 14 feet wide showing. An assay he has had made shows \$4 in gold, 6 per cent copper and a trace of silver on the surface, with every indication that it grows deeper as depth is attained. He is an ardent enthusiast on the matter of prize-fighting, and is crazy to attend the big mill. For that purpose he is hawking his claim about Roseland, and I should not be surprised to hear that he has effected a sale at a price that will enable him to attend the fight and perhaps get a little on the side on his choice.—Spokesman-Review."

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At a crowded mass meeting held this afternoon in International hall, to protest against the passage of the new provincial companies act, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that this meeting is of opinion that the bill referred to should not be applicable to companies organized for the business of mining or development of mines, or such works as may be necessary in connection therewith. "That the president affected by the Ontario legislature might be followed with advantage, inasmuch as people of this province have to compete with Ontario for capital for similar objects. "That we regard the feature of the Ontario act empowering the issue of fully or partially paid up shares, as constituting the liability to the amount at which it was issued as particularly suitable and indispensable to attract capital to such undertakings. "That we respectfully urge that the advisability of passing such an act as is referred to be placed in the hands of the companies act at the present session of legislature practically amounts to a necessity, otherwise history may repeat itself and the tide of progress and development be diverted from this province. Copies of the resolutions were mailed to members of the legislature and government."

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erion, fresh jealousy will arise so soon as the Greeks are ousted and the inauguration of the new regime in Crete commenced. It is suggested in some quarters that events may force Lord Salisbury to desert the concert of the powers and declare that Great Britain will not authorize the coercion of Greece. But it is realized that this involves an instant and violent diplomatic quarrel with Russia and Germany, and possibly war with one or the other. Yet there are not lacking those who, tired of the endless Eastern question, and on being reminded of the horrors which Russia is desirous of proceeding even to this length in settling the matter finally.

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THE INAUGURATION.

Elaborate Preparations for Installing the New United States President at Washington.

Names of the Cabinet Chosen by President McKinley as His Advisers.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The official ceremonies to-morrow will begin with the departure of President Cleveland, and President-elect McKinley and vice-President-elect Hobart, and the senate committee of arrangements with their escort of four thousand troops from the White House to the Capitol, where the oath of office will be administered. Major McKinley will drive over from the Ebbitt house to the executive mansion at 1:30, and will meet the President at his private office. The presidential party will leave the White House at 11 o'clock, and reach the Capital shortly before noon. Vice-President Stevenson will not accompany his successor. General will assemble in the senate chamber, the members of the supreme court and of the senate and house of representatives will assemble in the senate chamber, the members of the supreme court and of the senate and house of representatives will assemble in the senate chamber, the members of the supreme court and of the senate and house of representatives will assemble in the senate chamber.

The new vice-president, an extra session of the senate will have been called, will take the oath of office. The newly elected senators. The Senate will then take a recess and the procession will then move to the stand at the east portico, in front of the rotunda, President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley leading. In the stand the President will return to the President's room in the Senate wing of the Capitol and from there will be escorted to the White House by the inaugural parade which will begin to move from the Capitol, it is expected at 2 o'clock. From a stand in front of the White House the President will review the parade. On the return to the White House, which President McKinley will reach ahead of the main body of the parade, slouchcoats will be hastily served for him before he goes to the reviewing stand.

At this time he, Mrs. McKinley, will take leave of President Cleveland, who will also leave, the former probably going down the river on a trip and the latter to Princeton, N. J. There will be an illumination and display of fireworks in the Washington monument grounds beginning at 7:45 o'clock. The inaugural ball will be held in the pension building, the doors being opened at 8 o'clock and the ceremonies beginning at 9 o'clock.

The chief event of the day was the definite completion of the cabinet, which will probably be sent in to the senate on Friday for confirmation by that body as required by the constitution. The last name added to the list was that of Mr. Cornelius B. Bliss, of New York, who will become secretary of the interior. He declined a cabinet proffer some days ago, but yielded to-day to the pressure of friends of the new cabinet, therefore will be made up as follows: Secretary of state, John Sherman, of Ohio; secretary of the treasury, Lyman Gage, of Illinois; secretary of war, Russell A. Alger, of Michigan; attorney-general, Joseph McKenna, of California; postmaster-general, James A. Gary, of Maryland; secretary of the navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts; secretary of the interior, Cornelius Bliss, of New York; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa.

During the day Mr. McKinley and President Cleveland exchanged calls of courtesy, the former paying his respects to the outgoing President at the White House, and the latter returning it without a hour at the Ebbitt house. There were of course large numbers of callers at the Ebbitt house, but few of them saw President-elect McKinley, who saved himself as far as possible from the task before him to-morrow. In the evening he dined with Mr. John Hay, who will be the new ambassador to the court of St. James, and retired early.

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