

RE CHINESE CHEAP LABOR

Mr. Maxwell Introduces the Subject to the Notice of the House of Commons.

Sir Henri Joly's Plea of Defence to the Distinguished Chinese Visitor.

Discussion on the Proposed Retailatory Bill Relating to Alien Labor.

(Montreal Star Report.)

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—Yesterday was private member's day in the house of commons and motions, together with questions, occupied the sitting of the afternoon.

Then in the evening came private and public bills and so the day was passed rather quietly, perhaps tamely in comparison with the battle and division of the previous night. The feature of the afternoon was the speech delivered by Mr. Maxwell, of Burrard, British Columbia. He urged the government to increase the per capita tax on Chinese from \$50 to \$500, and in presenting his motion he presented a strong case against Chinese immigration.

After dinner Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere made a personal explanation, and if he voiced the views of the ministry the anti-Chinese advocates have little to expect in the way of restrictive legislation. Sir Henri was fresh from his visit to the great Li Hung Chang and perhaps he had not yet recovered from the influences of the great man of the East. Outside the ranks of the British Columbia members no great interest seems to be taken in this question. To the members from the Pacific coast it is a burning question and it is certain that they will not be disposed to accept the views laid down by Sir Henri.

The chief item of interest in the first half of the afternoon was a discussion arising out of the resignation of Major-General Cameron, late Commandant of the Royal Military College of Canada at Kingston. Hon. Dr. Borden moved for an order of papers for the members referring to the Royal Military College. The papers had been brought down, but this motion was necessary in order to bring papers properly before the house.

Sir Charles Tupper immediately rose and in an order of papers referring to the resignation of the commandant, which led to his resignation.

Hon. Dr. Borden replied that the letter was a private letter addressed by Major-General Gascoigne to the commandant. It had not been thought necessary to bring the letter down. There was nothing in it but what the answer implied.

Sir Charles Tupper impressively remarked that the house would at once perceive that it was impossible to refuse to lay on the table a letter from one high official to another, in which the latter was told that it was necessary that he should resign his position. A letter which conveyed to a high official an intimation that his services would be dispensed with in fifteen days. It was impossible that such a letter could be treated as private.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that the question rested with the general himself. If he wrote "private" on the letter it was a private letter, if not it could be brought down.

This was a proposition that did not at all commend itself to the members who had asked for the papers.

Sir Charles Tupper protested that a letter intimating that services were to terminate in a few days could not be a private letter.

The premier, however, persisted, and Hon. Col. Tisdale, who, at the instance of Major-General Cameron, had asked for the papers, said that he had an interview with the minister and received a hint that it would be as well not to press for the papers. Then Major-General Cameron asked him to make a second motion. He dissented from the premier's suggestion altogether. He pointed out how serious would be if the government could make official documents private by merely writing the word "private" on them.

Sir Adolphe Caron supported this view, and Hon. L. H. Davies, thought the premier could write to the recipient. He could either accept the condition or not.

The motion then carried. In answer to Mr. Oliver's question: "Is the government aware that the fact of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company holding in reserve a right of selection of public lands on account of grant enables that company to block land grants in the territories on any railway company to which it is opposed, and to practically block construction by such railway companies unless it receives a cash subsidy? When does the government intend to compel the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to complete their selection of lands on account of grant?" Hon. R. R. Dohell said the government was not aware of the blocking of the grants to other companies, but would make inquiries. They would make the completion of the selection as soon as possible.

Answering Mr. Oliver, Hon. R. R. Dohell said that an agreement was made between the government and the C.P.R. in 1880, by which the company's lands in the Territories were exempt from taxation for twenty years from the date of the grant by the Crown. It was on a motion for papers that the speech of the afternoon was delivered. Chinese immigration was the subject and Mr. Maxwell, of Burrard, British Columbia, the speaker. Mr. Maxwell is new to parliament and largely new to active politics. He is a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, and resigned his charge last spring in order to contest the new electoral division of Burrard in the Liberal interest. He won, and now sits on the back row of the Liberal benches besides Mr. Morison, of New Westminster. They are bright young members and worthy representatives of the people of the coast.

It was Mr. Maxwell's first speech, and he did himself credit. One listening to

Mr. Maxwell saw that he had received his training as a public speaker in the ministry. There was much in the manner of delivery and in the style of expression that smacked of the pulpit. But this was lost sight of because he put his case so clearly before the house. His arguments were excellent, and through them all ran an intense earnestness.

Mr. Maxwell felt every word that he spoke, and the house listened attentively. His motion was as follows: "Ordered, That copies of all petitions or memorials presented to the government on the subject of Chinese immigration. At the outset Mr. Maxwell said that he regretted that his first speech in parliament should be delivered on such a subject; still he had a mandate from the people of British Columbia to deal with this matter; he felt it to be his duty to press the matter upon the attention of the administration. The question generally from the fact that it was not directly concerning the Dominion government, it was British Columbia's grievance, but he invited the house to look at it not from the standpoint of the eastern resident, but from that of the people of the Pacific coast. And further, it is in our party question. British Columbia candidates on both sides were pledged to attend to this matter. Had his Conservative opponent been elected, he would have stood on this question in the same position that the speaker was then occupying.

Taking up the grievance complained of, Mr. Maxwell's first point was that it was a growing evil. Year by year it became worse as the number of Chinese in Canada were increasing. A common reply was that the presence of the people gave Canadians a good chance to Christianize them, but what was the effect of the presence of these people? Mr. Maxwell's answer was that as things were now going on in Canada injustice was being done to our own people. "Is it not an unwise policy to flood one province with a semi-barbarous people?"

The history of the case was reviewed. The Chinese first came to British Columbia to work upon railway construction, but the promise was given that when the work should be completed the Chinese should be sent home. The promise was not kept, but when the work was completed, the Chinese were turned upon the province. Then the trouble began. A commission headed by the Hon. J. A. Chapeau had visited the province and inquired into the question. In their report they stated that they found the people of the province in favor of prohibiting the immigration. That was true then and true to-day.

Notwithstanding this the findings of the commission were simply outrageous. To be sure, some evidence had been obtained in favor of the Chinese, but whom was it given? By persons interested. The great mass of the evidence was in favor of shutting out these people. Against the Chinese was brought the charge of immorality. It could not be denied, said Mr. Maxwell, that the whites had their vices, too, but the vices of the Chinese were controlled by the higher influences of civilization, while the vices of the Chinese were controlled by the lower forces of barbarism. They were opium users, they were gamblers, they were grossly immoral; the laws they obeyed were those prescribed by the secret societies to which they all belonged; all of which induced leprosy and given to the province several hundred acres, all of which cost the public much money and delayed the development of the country.

"No self-respecting people," said Mr. Maxwell, "wished to have dumped into their midst the scum of eastern barbarism." He next proceeded to consider the effect of a large Chinese population upon the moral life of our people. It was degrading, he claimed, in the extreme, for this moral and social condition could exist without corrupting the whole body politic. He urged the government to consider the high moral aspect of the case rather than the monetary consideration. "And this stream," said he, "is pouring into our land over the accumulated filth of Chinese goals and sins of vice and crime."

The labor aspect of the case was next taken up. There was the plea that the province required cheap labor. And why did British Columbia require cheap labor more than other parts of the commonwealth? British Columbia was rich enough to pay white man's wages for a white man's work. The Chinese took the bread from the mouths of the whites, closed their homes and drove our own people from their own land. In what respect were the conditions of the Pacific province different from those of the other provinces that cheap, barbarian labor was required for its development? It was said that Chinese were so docile, so easily managed. For these qualities he might be liked by an employer who wished to swear at and kick his laborers. "Thank goodness," said Mr. Maxwell, "our white people will stand that. The men who made British Columbia are good enough for British Columbia."

Mr. Maxwell told how Chinese labor filled the fish canneries, the C.P.R. steamships, the kitchens of the city homes, and everywhere they displaced white labor. According to his calculation Mr. Maxwell held that there were 20,000 Chinese in the province. The people thought it was high time to stop or at least check this immigration. And now what did they ask? It was simply this; that the import tax be increased from \$50 per capita to \$500. About this matter the people were earnest, and they looked to the government for relief long delayed.

"Let the Chinese continue to come and soon the condition of British Columbia will be similar to that described by Goldsmith in the 'Deserted Village,' but give us the desire of our hearts, stop this flood of barbarism and we will make of British Columbia a province beloved at home and respected abroad."

It was nearly six o'clock, and the remainder of the sitting was occupied by Mr. Fraser. The bulky form of the member for Guysborough loomed up in defence of the mild celestial. He was directly opposed to the views expressed by Mr. Maxwell. One objection was that such a law would be a form of the worst protection, and it was therefore wrong.

Canada should be open to all people, and if Canadians could not compete with the new-comers then they must abide the consequences. Instead of shutting people out, Canada should invite all who are willing to work to come here and take up the broad acres awaiting the plow. However, he did not ex-

plain what prospects there were of Chinamen taking up land and becoming farmers. "And are we afraid," asked Mr. Fraser, "of these people; not able to take care of ourselves, but have to resort to a law in order to shut out competition?" He pointed to England, whose shores were free to all comers irrespective of race or color. She received them all and made all contribute to her prosperity.

Canada should imitate her example both in the matter of trade and the immigration of foreigners. Speaking for himself he was opposed to a further restriction upon Chinese immigration. It being six o'clock, the speaker left the chair, and the debate on Mr. Maxwell's motion went over until the next private members' day.

After recess a comparatively small number of members were present, and an air of languor pervaded the whole house. Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, who had not had an opportunity of speaking before six o'clock when the Chinese question was under discussion, rose to make a personal explanation. He spoke earnestly and clearly though quietly. He said: "I desire to ask a great favor of the house. I may say even a personal favor, but I will not occupy the time of the house for more than two or three minutes. I had the honor of being chosen by the government of Canada, to give its representative to meet Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of China. I spent some time with him in friendly intercourse, and I heard him express the gratification which he entertains and which he acknowledges for the attention shown him in Canada. Let me tell the house that almost the last words he said to me before I took leave of him were these: 'Do not abandon us; do not abandon him. I told him that I would not abandon him. He is about to sail from Canada; the cheers with which he was received everywhere ringing in his ears. To-morrow he will see the attack brought against his country to-day. Mr. Speaker, I do not in any way desire to comment upon the Chinese, but the attack was just and unjust, but I appeal to all the members of this house as Canadians to give me the chance of showing that a Canadian can keep his word. I want him to know before he sails that when he is before the house, if the American attack meant to keep my word, and when I am allowed to open my mouth upon this subject I shall seek to dispel the dark cloud which is hanging now over the reputation of the countrymen of the viceroy who was welcomed so heartily in this country.'"

I merely ask the house of commons for permission to make this statement in order to let him know, before he leaves this country, that when the time comes for me to speak, I shall endeavor to clear, so far as lies within my power, the reputation of his countrymen; then it will be my duty to do it, and I will do it. I thank the house with all my heart for the attention they have given to my remarks. Mr. George Taylor moved the second reading of his alien labor act. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier acknowledged that the bill was important, but regarded the principle as somewhat objectionable. He regarded the American alien labor law as a blot on the statute book of a great country. He acknowledged that there was great and unjustifiable discontent in Canadian border towns by the American labor law, which he thought was of the same tenor as that now before the house. If the American bill was a blot on their legislation it would be a blot on the Canadian statute book if a retaliatory act was passed. To protect Canadian laborers Parliament might be compelled to do so, but he asked that the bill be not proceeded with at present. Reference had been made to correspondence between the two governments on this question, and he thought time should be given to the government to look into this matter, and he hoped that communication between the two governments could not be arrived at. If it were necessary at a later date to go on with this unfriendly legislation he would give Mr. Taylor every possibility to press his

A LEAGUE OF PEACE

St. James Gazette Proposes that England, America and Italy Join Hands.

Situation in Constantinople - Foreign Representatives Decline a Turkish Guard.

Sir Isaac Pitman Reported Dangerously Ill - The Advance on Dongola.

London, Sept. 16.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon publishes a leading editorial headed: "New Triple Alliance." During the course of its remarks on the subject, the St. James Gazette, points out the menacing tone of the continental semi-official press on the subject of Turkey and says: "We are openly treated with a joint hostile European action if we interfere (in Turkey) against the will of the powers, but there is one combination which British statesmanship might regard with entire approval to be able to assume an independent attitude under British inspiration."

"Why should not England, the United States and Italy form a new combination of the nations of the earth the people of the United States can understand the impulse which would drive Englishmen to war in order to suppress tyranny or rescue the oppressed. Many Americans would regard with entire approval the spectacle of the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes floating in the breeze side by side in the Bosphorus to back up a joint demand."

Continuing the St. James Gazette points out that Italy is ready to join England in this matter if invited, and continues: "It might be expected that the Russian combination would go to pieces at the mere aspect of this general league of peace and the new driving force would be a fresh grouping of the powers and the delivery of Europe, from Turkish misrule."

The First, Second and Third brigades of cavalry and the camel corps have continued the advance on Dongola and are pushing on southward from Kedorna. The infantry, artillery, engineers and transport corps will soon move further southward as soon as the cavalry reports the country open for them.

The Chronicle's Rome correspondent reports that the Italian Ministry publishes the rumor that negotiations are afoot for the cession of Erethra (the Italian possession in Abyssinia) to Russia in exchange for some eastern compensation.

Thomas Montgomery Joy, said to be an American and hailing from New York, was charged in the local police court to-day with obtaining postage stamps by false pretences. It appears that he advertised a bicycle to be given away with persons sending in the most words to him under letters in the word "Overland," but each competitor had to enclose a postage stamp. This police found 6000 letters in Liverpool, where Joy's letters were addressed to him, and they also found 3000 letters addressed to his modelers here. The police have been unable to find any bicycle named "The Overland." Joy was eventually committed for trial.

Paris, Sept. 16.—There is no truth in the report that Alexander Sullivan, the Irish leader, has been arrested here. Paris, Sept. 16.—Sir Isaac Pitman, the originator of spelling reforms and a system of phonetic shorthand, is dangerously ill in this city.

Constantinople, Sept. 15.—Owing to the Turkish government's communication to the embassies of the powers in regard to rumors of another Armenian outrage here, the embassies to-day deputed the foreign consuls to authorize the police to enter foreign houses when necessary to search for arms, and to throw bombs or shooting therefrom.

Vienna, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to the Neu Freie Press from Belgrade, Serbia, says it was the Austrian consul who was kidnapped near Seres, Macedonia, by a band of Bulgarian brigands, armed with dynamite bombs. The consul is also a wealthy landed proprietor and a Greek.

A scientific party from the warship Andros, it is just announced here, was attacked on August 10th by the natives of Guadalcanal, one of the Solomon Islands. The geologist of the expedition, Foulton, a midshipman, and two seamen were killed. Many natives were also killed.

Paris, Sept. 16.—P. J. Tynan, the alleged Irish dynamite, up to yesterday evening had not applied for protection at the United States embassy at this capital. There is said to be considerable doubt whether he has been a naturalized American citizen.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.—Among the passengers sailing from New York on board the Cunard liner Aurania, is Mrs. Tynan, mother of P. J. Tynan, the alleged dynamite, under arrest at Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

Glasgow, Sept. 16.—Edward Bell, the American, arrested on a charge of participating with Tynan, Kearny and Haines, in a dynamite conspiracy to blow up the residence of Queen Victoria at Balmoral, while the Czar is her guest, was handed to Scotland yard detectives to-day and taken to London.

Constantinople, Sept. 16.—The offer of the Turkish government to furnish the embassies guards has been declined, the officials preferring to rely upon guards of blue jackets from the warships of the powers. Three thousand Armenians have been arrested and the exodus of Armenians continues. Turkish officials declare they have discovered a quantity of bombs and dynamite in the Halidjiglu quarter. It is feared in high quarters that a Mussulman movement is on foot against the Sultan and military measures on an extensive scale have been adopted.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Constantinople, published here to-day, says a guard of Turkish troops on Yildiz Palace, composed of four battalions of Albanians were forcibly disbanded yesterday evening in the presence of a large body of troops

THE STRONG MAN...

Needs to take care of his health and not wait till he gets sick. This can be done by keeping the system well nourished. A Cup of Johnston's Fluid Beef regularly, night and morning, will do this effectively.

Johnston's Fluid Beef. 16 oz. Bottle \$1.00. A Bottle will make 50 Cups of Beef Tea.

AWAY IT GOES

OVER everything—just like our prices. We have set things humming with our parade. Everybody is looking for us; if they ain't they ought to do so. Put your pocket book if you want to pick up gold; no 16 oz. silver dollars worth 50c. in our catalogue. Hard money and small profits.

Don't forget it is NOT a small 7 lb. bag of Rolled Oats, but a big sack of 10 lbs. per sack.

90 lbs. Sugar for \$1.00. Electric Soap, 60c. per box. French Claret by the gallon or bottle. FERRIS A DROP, Sausage Flour, \$1.00, Hungarian Flour, \$1.15.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

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HAD INDIGESTION!

For a Matter of Some Forty Years or More.

Joseph Gardner, stove dealer, of Bath, Ontario, is a great believer in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and kidney and stomach troubles generally.

"I was troubled for over forty years with indigestion and constipation," he writes. "At intervals I suffered from severe headache. I spent dollars and dollars without result until Mr. Hall, our druggist, advised me to try Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and must say that they are the only remedy that gave me relief. I would not be without them for anything."

Many people suffer from rheumatism, Bad-blood and diseased kidneys bring it on. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will remedy all this and cure rheumatism, sciatica and all kindred complaints. Here is a simple case:

"My boy was all crippled up and suffered awfully with rheumatism," writes Mrs. H. Wells, of Chesley, Ont. He also had a touch of diabetes. The doctors could do him no good, but Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured him."

Sold by all dealers and Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, 25c.

When all other remedies fail Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine will cure the worst chronic cold. 25c.

MANAGUA.

Managua seems to have been made the capital of Nicaragua because the two principal cities, Leon and Granada, were always fighting for the honor. Leon approached the most closely to the true metropolitan character. It covers a wide extent of country, and its public buildings are admittedly the finest in Central America, and, besides, showing a greater variety of race in its inhabitants, it is the abode of the old aristocracy. Then it has gone in for progress and education; and though it strikes one as a trifle incongruous to see even a railway station in a place like this, to say nothing of the other adjuncts of civilization, there is no blinking the fact that these same adjuncts are there, and that they represent an advance. And the cathedral of cut stone is a magnificent structure, covering an entire square, and fronting the whole width of the grand plaza.

From the roof I saw the wide Pacific shining like a thin rim of silver on the western horizon, while stretching away to the northeast, followed without shifting my eye the lines of Los Marabios, which are nine volcanoes, some of them as perfectly tapered as an Egyptian pyramid. Managua has a certain advantage in being situated on the lemon-colored lake of the same name, and in being the seat of government.—Good Words.

GREENS FOR AUTUMN.

Diamond Dyes Give the Richest Colors.

The manufacturers of the justly popular Diamond Dyes constantly avail themselves of every improvement in the manufacture of dye-stuffs, thus giving to home-dyers all over the world each and every advantage possessed by the largest manufacturers on earth.

Have you tried the Diamond Dye Fast Dark Green, Diamond Dye Fast Olive Green, and Diamond Dye Fast Bottle Green? For the dyeing of wools and silks, these greens are certainly triumphs of science.

For the coming autumn, the above greens with their varied shades—Hunters Green, Myrtle Green, Bronze Green, Russian Green and Old Green—will be the rage for ladies' suits and dresses. Use only the "Diamond," and you will get the best results and colors.

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TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN

Dastardly Scheme of the Ruler and His

Very Little Doubt Hatched in

British Government

formed As To of Consp

London, Sept. 14.—Heard here that the rest of Edward's Saturday, J. Waller Kearney, at Rotterdam (No. 1), at France, have tipped the plot in the bud, and captured a number of conspirators. The result in further arrangements at the Cent remained until Wed. afternoon. He while in court and Bellon.

He is about 28 years build, clean shaven, a fine dressed as a young man. The people at the hotel stopped say he paid his fellow guests. He made an unfavorable impression on the police, and corresponded in further arrangements at the Cent remained until Wed. afternoon. He while in court and Bellon.

Tynan seems to have been shadowed by the police from the moment he and feels his knowledge of the plot. He was arrested during his escape from the hotel. He was arrested during his escape from the hotel. He was arrested during his escape from the hotel.

There is a strong suspicion that the queen at Berlin that all the suspects have purchased materials for the manufacture of bombs. The queen at Berlin that all the suspects have purchased materials for the manufacture of bombs.

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