POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Feb. 26—The following appointment has been gazetted:

York—Frederick H. Peters, to be judge of probate, pro hac vice in re estate of Timothy Lynch, deceased, and of the infant children of deceased.

The following resignations have been accepted:

Robt. W. McLellan, of the several offices held by him by appointment of the governor-in-council.

D. P. McLauchlan, as alms house commissioner for the parish of Chatham.

Dr. James P. Peake, as chairman of the board of health for Sunbury.

Geo. M. Byron, an issuer of marriage licenses for Charlotte.

The following new companies have been incorporated: Warren H. Belyea, Cora R. Belyea, Wm. Stymest, Percy Cleveland, of Newcastle, and Edmund Bourgeois, of Tracadie, as "Miramichi Farm Implement Company," with a capital of $15,000.

J. M. Robinson, Percy Fairweather, J. D. Pollard Lewin, Geo. F. Calkin, of St. John, and Thos. Bell, of Rothesay, as Theobald Fish & Game Club, with capital of $600.

L. B. Knight, Maria S. Knight, Fred R. Taylor, of St. John, L. C. Prime and Mabel I. Prime, of Westfield, as the L. C. Prime Co., Ltd., with a capital of $99,000.

Mayor McLeod, who is a candidate for the legislature, has decided not to run for a second term in the civic chair.

The Moncton hockey team arrived this evening and will play the Crescents at Marysville tomorrow evening and the Capitals on Friday.

The hearing in the divorce case of Eunice Simonds vs. Edmund I. Simonds, was concluded in the divorce court here this morning, and judgment reserved. W. A. Ewing, who appeared for the plaintiff, read the libel in the case, which alleged the statutory offence with one Gretchen Boyce. W. E. Vroom, father of the plaintiff, proved marriage and showed that the defendant had some years ago executed a trustee deed vesting his property in a trustee to prevent it being dissipated.

Charles Edmunds, a coachman, was called to prove the charge against the defendant.

Mrs. Simonds took the stand this morning and testified in regard to certain business relations between herself and her husband.

Dr. MacRae appeared as counsel for the defendant but did not cross-examine the witnesses. The counsel submitted to court an agreement in regard to alimony which provides that the property is to be divided and Mrs. Simonds is to have the custody of the children.

The judge intimated that he would grant a divorce to the plaintiff, but took time to look into matters pertaining to the case.

Wm. Horseman vs. Maizie Horseman, a Moncton case, was then tried. In this case the husband is seeking divorce on the usual grounds. The couple were married in 1905. W. B. Chandler is proctor for the plaintiff and the case is undefended.

Dr. Botsford, Mrs. Elizabeth Horsman and petitioner were the only witnesses examined. Judgment will be delivered May 19.

The trial of Furge vs. Furge has been finished and judgment reserved.

Dunphy, of the Capital hockey team, was assaulted by two Chinamen in a Regent street laundry yesterday and narrowly escaped a severe mauling. He disputed a laundry bill and one of the Chinamen knocked him down while another took at him with an axe. But for the intervention of some citizens who chanced to be passing the affair might have had serious results.

HARTLAND

Hartland, Feb. 25—The potato market which has been giving farmers some uneasiness for many months is now up to where it pays to sell. Today $1.50 to $1.60 is freely offered.

At Northampton last evening J. K. Flemming and J. C. Hartley addressed the electors and found an enthusiastic reception. At Richmond Corner, at the same time, a big crowd met to hear B. F. Smith and Donald Munro.

At Pembroke and Lower Woodstock last evening government meetings were held.

All this week the stores will close at 8 o'clock in order that the employes may have an opportunity to attend the special meetings in the Baptist church, held by Rev. A. F. Baker, who is closing his pastorate here with a big revival. Mr. Baker and family will leave for British Columbia next Tuesday.

Miss Sadie Barnett, of Canterbury, has been spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Barnett.

Arthur and Miss Sadie Currie intend starting tomorrow on the sixty-mile drive to Central Keswick Ridge, York county, where they will visit their sister, Mrs. W. W. Estey for a week or two.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Carleton county, N. B., Feb. 24—An opposition rally was held at Bath on Saturday night. There was a good attendance, and good speeches by J. H. R. Simms, F. C. Squires, B. F. Smith and Donald Munro. The opposition stand to make large gains in this parish.

Tonight a meeting, under the auspices of the Reform League, will be addressed by Revs. Messrs. Fulton, Ireland and Anderson.

On Sunday afternoon Rev. Mr. Ireland addressed a good meeting in the Baptist church, Bristol, on the subject of Purity.

Rev. J. B. Daggett, who has been pastor of the United Baptist churches on the Florenceville circuit during the past two years, has resigned, and intends going west in the spring.

Robert Tweedie had his leg broken on Friday by having a log roll upon him. Dr. Somerville set the fractured limb.

The funeral of Mrs. A. F. Crandall, whose death occurred at Lowell on Wednesday last, took place on Saturday. Rev. J. B. Daggett conducted the services. She is survived by her husband and six daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Dyer, of Carlisle, were in Bristol on Monday.

Mrs. John Hutchinson, of Colorado, has been visiting her neice, Mrs. Scott Darkis.

Rev. Charles Orser, of Caribou, preached in the Primitive Baptist church last evening.

WOLFVILLE

Wolfville, N. S., Feb. 26—Before a large audience composed of students of the college, seminary and academy, together with people of the town, the freshmen defeated the seniors in interclass debate Saturday evening on the question: "Resolved that the Senate of Canada should be abolished." The freshmen had the negative side. The judges were President Hutchinson, I. B. Oakes and Principal DeWolfe, of the seminary.

J. W. Blanchard, of Windsor, is spending a few days in town, visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. J. C. White.

At a meeting of the committee to consider a site for the new Carnegie $30,000 science building it was decided to secure a landscape architect at once to look over the ground. E. N. Rhodes, of Amherst, one of the committee, is now in Boston looking for such an architect. It is expected that a site will be selected in a week or so, and that the contract for the building will be let at the governors' meeting in June.

R. Earl Burgess left yesterday for Florida to look after one of his ships which was disabled on the coast of that state.

On Thursday evening the home of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Strong, Kentville, was the scene of a very pretty wedding, when their daughter, Nellie, was united in marriage to Hedley V. Fuller, of Hortonville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. R. Turner, pastor of St. Stephen's Methodist church.

T. S. Simms, of St. John, is in town, visiting his son, Stockwell, of the Acadia sophomore class. This evening he addresses the Acadia Y. M. C. A. on the subject of Baptist Interests in India.

Principal C. J. Mersereau, of Horton Academy, delivered an able address before the Kentville Y. M. C. A. on Sunday. His subject was Self-Control.

A. J. Watson, of Campbellton, recently bandmaster at that place, has opened a tailoring establishment in Wolfville.

The death occurred at Port Williams on Monday of Mrs. Isabella D., widow of the late Robert FitzRandolph, of Bridgetown. Mrs. FitzRandolph, who was born in Annapolis Royal in 1824, is a daughter of the late Robert Runciman.

Mrs. Martha Coldwell, of Gaspereau, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Davison.

The second Acadia hockey team was defeated by the Wolfville Shamrocks here last night by a score of 6—3. The first half ended 3-0 in favor of the college boys.

Wolville, N. S., Feb. 27—Charles E. Starr has returned from Boston, whither he accompanied Mrs. Starr, who went for hospital treatment.

The marriage of Ernest H. Hosterman, of Wolfville, now in the druggist business at Ottawa, is expected to take place next month to Miss Winnifred Smith, daughter of J. P. Smith, of Windsor.

Dr. George E. DeWitt, president of the Kings-Annapolis Medical Association, who recently underwent an operation at Montreal, has improved greatly in health, and is now able to resume his practice.

The Rev. William B. Bradshaw, formerly of Wolfville, now of Whittier, California, is reported seriously ill, being confined to his home for the last four months.

The death occurred at Grafton on Wednesday of Mrs. Absalom Brown, aged 90 years. She was the mother of Mrs. James Porter, of this town.

The date of the Acadia-Dalhousie debate has been fixed for March 20.

Captain Lewis Fielding, of Hantsport, is in the hospital at San Francisco, having his thumb amputated.

The Baptist of Lawrencetown have engaged H. S. Bagnall, of the Acadia senior class, to act as their pastor.

It is expected that the iron mines at Torbrook will resume operations next week.

A large audience of students and townspeople greeted T. S. Simms, of St. John, who spoke last night in college hall, on his Tour of the World and on Baptist Missions in India.

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., Feb. 26—The sad intelligence was received here Sunday of the death at Chelsea (Mass.) Saturday evening of Mrs. John Glencross, formerly of Upper Rexton. Mrs. Glencross was Miss Fanny James, youngest daughter of the late Abraham and Mrs. James, of Upper Rexton. She underwent an operation for appendicitis a short time ago and could not recover. She had many friends here who regret to hear of her early demise. Deceased leaves besides her husband, her mother, one sister, Mrs. Wright Walker, who resides in the western states, and three brothers, William and Henry, at home, and Abraham, out west. The body was brought here yesterday afternoon accompanied by her husband, her uncle, Mr. Kennedy, of Moncton, and her aunt, Mrs. Talbot, of Boston. The funeral will be held this afternoon; interment in St. Andrew's cemetery.

An interesting game of hockey took place Monday evening in the Richibucto skating rink between the Rexton boys and a Richibucto team. The Rexton boys were victorious with a score of 6 to 1. A large number from here witnessed the game.

W. H. S. Cox, of Moncton, who has been very ill at the Royal Hotel, is slightly improved. Mrs. Cox came from Moncton Monday.

James W. Smith, who has been very ill with pleurisy, is able to be out again.

Wm. Beattie, who has been very ill with la grippe, is recovering.

Wm. Carson, of Jersey City, is visiting his uncle, A. B. and Mrs. Carson.

Miss Gertrude Hudson, of South Branch, is visiting friends in town.

Word was received here a few days ago of the sudden death at Rumford Falls (Me.) of Fidele Poirier. Deceased was a son of the late Pierre Poirier, of St. Louis, and a brother of Jean Batiste Poirier. He was about 30 years of age. The remains were interred at Rumford Falls.

Miss Lizzie Robertson, of Mundleville, is visiting Miss Maude Malley.

HARVEY STATION.

Harvey Station, Feb. 25—Robert A. Little & Sons, of York Mills, have their tub factory working to its full capacity, and employing seven hands. They have a large number of tubs ready for shipment. Those tubs are made principally of fir and find a ready market in St. John and Fredericton.

Alex. Little, of York Mills, is manufacturing considerable quantities of excelsior for shipment.

Mrs. DeWitt is in very poor health and not making such progress toward recovery as her many friends would wish to see.

Mrs. Alex. Little, of York Mills, is also very ill and her recovery is doubtful.

The Presbyterian churches for the last two Sundays have been supplied by Rev. M. J. McPherson, of Point a la Garde (P. Q.) The services were well attended and much appreciated. Mr. McPherson returned home yesterday morning.

NORTON

Norton, Feb. 27—The John H. Roberts gospel temperance campaign is ended. Afternoon meetings of Monday and yesterday were well attended by the ladies. On Tuesday forenoon Mr. Roberts talked to the pupils of the day school for half an hour as they assembled for the purpose in the principal's room.

Mr. Roberts will leave today for Fairville and on Saturday will go to St. Stephen for a twelve days' campaign. He will then take a week's rest with his wife and son at Lee (Mass.), after which he will return for a three months' campaign in Nova Scotia, beginning with Halifax, where he was a short time ago for his first campaign in Canada.

Miss Bell, sister of Joseph L. Bell, of this place, died here on Sunday afternoon and was interred on Tuesday at the Millstream, Rev. Abram Perry conducting the services.

George B. Huggard and his wife are enjoying a well earned vacation visiting friends and relatives in Boston and New York.

Rev. Milton Addison, of Chipman, stopped off here with his brother-in-law, L. D. Jones, on Monday night. He went on to St. John on Tuesday.

Richard and Thomas Moore, of Mecaanic Settlement, on their return from nomination, stopped off here, the guests of Elias Harmer, to attend the Roberts meeting.

Mrs. Ackerson, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Heine, for some weeks, left here today with her little daughter Alda for their home in Bridgewater (Me.)

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 26—There was a social on Monday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Asael Peck, Riverside, for the benefit of the public hall at the Hill. The proceeds amounted to about $14. Teams took quite a number from this village.

Ora Mitton, who has been very ill from a relapse after mumps, is able to be out.

C. A. Peck, K. C., went to Moncton to attend the funeral of his nephew, the late Joseph P. Clarke.

Miss Mamie Stewart is spending a few days in Moncton this week.

Mrs. Enoch Steeves, of Elgin, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles O'Regan.

Miss Joanna West, who has been in Moncton for a few weeks, returned home on Monday.

Miss Ethel Stevens is confined to her home with an attack of rheumatism.

Arthur Russell, of the I. C. R., Moncton, who spent a couple of weeks at his home here, returned on Tuesday.

The consolidated school at Riverside has closed again this week on account of scarlet fever breaking out among the pupils.

Some of the children of Mrs. Annie Klever, of the Hill, who attended this school, are sick with the disease. It has also broken out in a family at Riverside, and all precautions are being taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

Rev. H. D. Worden, who has had charge of the Hopewell Baptist church for more than a year, has resigned, and preached his farewell sermon at Albert last Sunday evening.

Captain George Cochrane, of Lower Cape, has sold his property there to Percy Nelson, of Lower Cape.

MAY RUN FOR MAYOR OF FREDERICTON

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 27—(Special)—Ex-Alderman C. Fred Chestnut is being strongly urged by leading citizens to offer as a candidate for the mayoralty, and will probably accede to their wishes. There is a good prospect of inducing a number of well known citizens to offer for aldermanic seats.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 27—Miss Annie Dickie, daughter of the late J. W. Dickie, of Gagetown, was here today and took the oath of office of registrar of deeds for Queens county.

The South African veterans in this vicinity celebrated Paardeburg day by a reunion and supper at Lindsay's restaurant this evening. Covers for twenty were laid and the company included Col. March, Col. Loggie, Rev. Canon Montgomery, Col. C. H. Inch and several other guests.

The annual conversazione of the university students was held in the arts building this evening and was a brilliant and successful affair. There were nearly 300 ladies and gentlemen present, including several from St. John and other outside points. Dancing was kept up until a late hour in the main corridor to music furnished by Hanlan's orchestra. Refreshments wer served in the library at midnight. The chaperones were Mesdames Jones, Perrott, Bailey and Cox.

Senator Lovitt Ill.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 27—(Special)—Senator Lovitt, of Yarmouth, N. S., was taken into the hospital today to undergo an operation. It is said that he is suffer-

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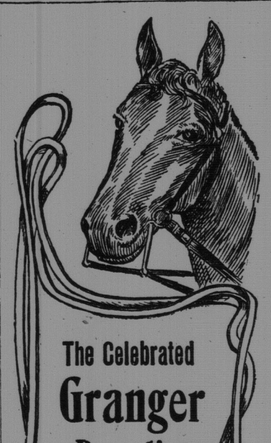

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REPORT THAT DOMINION ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD IN NOVEMBER

Toronto, Feb. 27.—A Mail and Empire (Conservative) Ottawa despatch says: It is stated today on the best authority that the government has positively decided to appeal to the country next November. The whole trend of parliamentary business this session has shown that the government is getting ready for a general election. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is known to be adverse to a winter campaign. If parliament were to rise in time he would be disposed to appeal to the country next June, but there is not the remotest possibility of parliament concluding its labors this season to enable this to be done. It is assumed, however, that by the end of July at the latest prorogation will have taken place, and in that event parliament will be dissolved in October and polling take place in November.

OPPOSITION CLINCHES VICTORY IN YORK

(Continued from page 1.)

county for the execution of Collins which had been ordered paid by the present attorney-general. He contended that the attorney-general had no right to do this until the municipal council had passed on the several items. He told his hearers that if the sum were assessed for they ought to refuse to pay and if they persisted in that attitude the assessment would have to be set aside.

Hopewell Hill, Albert county, Feb. 27.—A great political meeting was held in the old Baptist church at Alma last night, addressed by W. B. Dickson and Geo. D. Prescott, the candidates, and Dr. Murray, of Albert, and Geo. W. Fowler, M. P. The hall was packed to the doors, standing room even was hard to get, in fact it is doubtful if such a meeting was ever held before in Alma.

Mr. Fowler arrived while Mr. Dickson was addressing the electors and he was given a rousing reception. It was some minutes before Mr. Dickson could resume.

The federal member for Kings was at his best and gave one of the finest speeches ever heard in Alma. Messrs. Dickson and Prescott also went fully into the issues of the campaign and were heard with close attention.

The opposition are proud of their candidates who are gaining strength daily and it can be said that there is every confidence of carrying the county.

Messrs. Prescott and Fowler went to Point Wolfe this morning and then to Waterside, getting a good reception in both places. They returned to Albert tonight and a fine meeting was held there.

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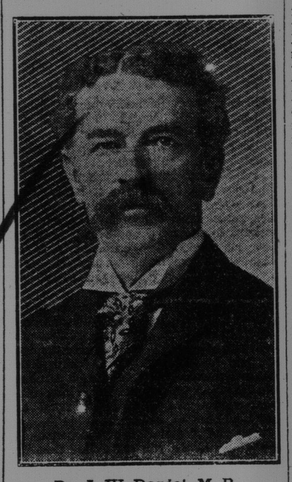
DR. J. W. DANIEL ON FRENCH TREATY

St. John Representative's Able Address in the House of Commons.

Ottawa, Feb. 20—The house resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fielding for the first reading of bill (No. 57) respecting a certain convention between his majesty and the president of the French republic.

J. W. Daniel (St. John)—Mr. Speaker, we have frequently heard the statement that there is no sentiment in business, but certainly in a matter of this kind I can very well realize that there may be some sentiment, because we have here a rapprochment with a country with which a



Dr. J. W. Daniel, M. P.

large number of the members of this house are closely identified, whose language they speak and in whose history and traditions they are warmly interested, so that naturally among one section of the members of this house there would be a sentiment in favor of any treaty with France. I can appreciate any such feeling, for I know that under similar circumstances I would probably be imbued with the same feeling.

Apart from any sentimental feeling, when we come to consider the business aspect of this treaty, to consider it as a bargain which has been made between France and Canada, one can hardly examine the treaty without coming to the conclusion that it should be called rather a convention or treaty to facilitate the imports of French products into Canada than a reciprocal arrangement whereby the products of each country would find an equal advantage in the ports of the other. The minister of finance (Mr. Fielding) himself has practically confessed to that condition of affairs, because he has told us that the benefits which may accrue to Canada would appear rather in the future than at present. That is how I think it strikes the statesmen of France themselves, because in the few reports that I have seen of the transactions in the French Chamber of Deputies of France the only criticism made of this treaty was that possibly the lower tariff on the items of boots and shoes might cause the importation into France of such a large quantity of boots and shoes as to imperil some of the manufactories of those articles in France. We can hardly consider that as a strong objection, because the duty on boots and shoes under the French general tariff is today only about ten cents a pair, and the value of shoes imported by France from Canada last year was only $441. This is hardly worth considering, so that if we take into consideration the fact that this is the only criticism made by French statesmen upon this treaty, we may take it for granted that those who negotiated this treaty on behalf of France are certainly very well satisfied with the bargain they have made.

Our imports from France last year for nine months to March 31 were $6,679,349, while the exports to France from Canada for the same period were $1,409,572. Taking that average for the twelve months it would make the imports for the year $8,905,798, while our exports would only amount to $1,879,429. If we are to accept the statement that was laid before this house during this session, that the amount of imports over exports was the amount of profit made on these exports in foreign countries, these figures would indicate that we have been doing a very flourishing and successful trade with France, a trade which has given us great profit, a profit to the extent of 500 per cent. I think the statement I have just made is sufficient to show that that theory will hardly pass muster as a correct theory with regard to the effect of excess of imports over exports. This treaty is calculated to increase the great disparity which now exists between our exports to France and our imports from France, for the very reason that we have been giving to France special terms, much better terms than are given under the intermediate treaty on these very articles which France is especially adapted to produce, which she manufactures and exports to a very great extent and which we may call specialties of that country. Of what do they consist? They consist of such articles as fish packed in oil, sardines, sparkling and still wines, pharmaceutical and chemical preparations, proprietary medicines. On pharmaceutical and chemical preparations, proprietary medicines, laces, embroideries, silks and ribbons, which the French people manufacture and sell very largely, France is given a large reduction in our tariff rate. Then, French books of fiction are accorded a reduction of forty per cent. and French magazines get a reduction of fifty per cent., while I cannot find any mention of books in schedule A, so that we do not know on what terms Canadian books and magazines are admitted to the French market, although I suppose we may infer that they are given no special privilege. As opposed to these special terms which are given to France on her own particular industries and manufactures, the principal products of Canada which are the products of the farm—live stock, poultry, wheat, grain of various kinds, cattle, horses, the products of the fisheries, fresh and dried fish, and the products of the forest—are not given any privilege which is likely to develop trade in them between France and Canada. On wheat and other grains we have absolutely no advantage given to us; they are subject to the French general tariff which applies to every nation in the world in the same degree that it applies to us. We are, therefore, absolutely cut out of this treaty as regards our principal lines of export. On horses over five years of age a duty of nearly $30 is exacted in France, and on colts the duty is about $10. The tariff exacted by France for Canadian cattle is nearly two cents per pound live weight.

An honorable member—Is that the minimum?

Mr. Daniel—That is the minimum. The French tariff on steers and bulls is from $18 to $20; on preserved meats in tins and extracts of meats it is two and a half cents per pound, including the tin. Although we exported no cheese to France last year the duty remains at more than two cents per pound; on butter, two cents per pound; on fresh fish, two cents per pound, while on dried fish, strange to say, the duty is four cents a pound, which one would think is almost as much as the article is worth. The duty on cowhides is more than two cents a pound, and it is eleven cents a pound on the uppers of boots or shoes, not varnished. Therefore, so far as these agricultural products are concerned, we get practically no benefit because the duties that still remain are so high that I do not see where we are going to reap an advantage. Speaking of the duties on sparkling and still wines having been reduced, I might recall to the memory of the minister of finance that when in the debate on the address the leader of the opposition stated that the duty on champagne was reduced, the minister of finance told him he was mistaken. I have not seen any correction of his assertion yet made by the minister of finance, but there is no doubt in the world that the thirty per cent. ad valorem duty was taken off under this special tariff and I think I am correct in saying that the duty on champagne was reduced by that much. With reference to proprietary medicines, we imported them from France last year to the value of about $40,000. On our side we have not the privilege, if it may be considered a privilege, of exporting one single dollar's worth of proprietary medicines to France nor will France allow any of these medicines to enter her country. In that respect France shows more concern than does Canada for the health and pockets of her people, for I might direct the attention of the minister of finance to the fact that under this treaty that well-advertised remedy which is said to have saved the valuable life of that well known statesman, the Hon. John Costigan, will be absolutely prohibited from entering France, and its operations, if I may use the term, will be confined to the senators and people of Canada. That seems an anomaly since our Canadian statesmen advertise it as one of the greatest remedies under the sun.

Mr. Fielding—It is so good that we must keep it as a monopoly for ourselves.

Mr. Daniel—As to absinthe, which receives special favors in its admission into Canada under this treaty, I wish to refer to it because I believe it to be a very deleterious article and one which this government might very well refuse to admit into Canada under any circumstances whatever. The New Universal Encyclopedia describes absinthe as follows:

A liquor much used in France, prepared from alcohol mixed with volatile oil of wormwood, oil of anise and other ingredients. It has peculiarly intoxicating effects which are due to the oil of wormwood the state resulting from its use being very different from the result of alcohol poisoning. Trembling vertigo, fearful dreams and epileptiform convulsions are among its severest consequences. Absinthe drinking is among the most dangerous forms of stimulation yet invented, the more so because its immediate consequences are usually more agreeable than those of alcohol.

I think the government might draw the thin red line through that word to the advantage of the country, saving our people from one other means of getting headaches and weakened nerves, opportunities for which we have already in plenty in this country without importing another one from France.

There is another matter to which I shall only refer in passing, because it will probably be dealt with more at length later on; that is, the effect which the reduction of the duty on light wines will have on the wine industry of this country. I understand that one-third of the whole product of the grapes in Canada is turned into wine; my hon. friend from Lincoln (Mr. Lancaster) who comes from a part of the country where grapes are largely grown, says that the proportion is even larger. The reduction of duty on light wines will certainly have a deleterious effect on this industry.

Another important feature of this treaty is that the importations into this country from France as well as the importations into France from this country must be direct. There are some who do not take that view of the matter; but to my mind that is the one respect in which the two countries have come out equal, the one gaining no advantage over the other—the only point in which our side have not lost, but simply held their own. I imagine that France insisted on having all importations from Canada go direct, or otherwise be subject to an extra tax; so that our negotiators could do nothing less than say in reply, if that is the case, we will give you certain reductions and certain privileges in our market provided French goods also come to us direct. It has been objected that if that happens there will be no competition in the winter time and no competition by sea. So far as the railways are concerned, if these products come by way of the Intercolonial, we have already heard time and time again that there is no railway in Canada on which the rates are so low as they are on the Intercolonial. I had the opportunity a year ago of showing that the rates from St. John say to Toronto were less than the rates to the same place from either New York or Boston. So that so far as railway rates are concerned, there is nothing in that argument. With regard to the rates by sea, as this steamship line will be subsidized by the country it appears to me that the government will have full control over the rates, and will be able to put an embargo or any undue enhancement of them.

As regards other objections, such as probable delays from snow storm, I think they need only to be mentioned to be thrown aside. A couple of years ago there were heavy snow storms on the line of the Intercolonial railway; last year the railway lines in the northwest were blocked by heavy snow storms; this year the province of Ontario has had a similar experience, such places as Toronto and Ottawa having been for days without a train in or out. These climatic occurences are to be found in all parts of the country, with about equal frequency.

Another objection made was that perhaps resentment might be occasioned by discrimination. Well, Sir, you cannot have a tariff without discrimination; tariff means discrimination. But to my mind the tariff is not a discrimination against any other country, but is a discrimination in favor of our own. Under these circumstances, if discrimination so called is made, I do not see why it should not be made in favor of our own country. Take the example of the great country to the south of us. When the United States commenced housekeeping it consisted of a few states, scarcely more in number than we have of provinces at the present time. These states had a smaller population than we have at present and they were scattered, each having its own individuality, with desires adverse from those of every other state. What was the action of the United States? Among the first things they did was to put an extra duty of 10 per cent on all goods brought into that country in foreign bottoms, no matter where they came from. That was put on in the latter part of the 18th century, and remained on the statute-book down to a very few years ago, if it is not there still. I could very well understand that at a time like that those interested in importing into the city of New York might very well say: this will not do; we are not large enough; we have no lines of our own; we should wait until we are larger and greater. But that course was not taken. The duty was put on, and that policy has continued from that time to this. So that at present there is no regular line running into the United States, and they have, by their policy of protecting all their interests—their agriculture, manufacturing, shipping interests and their ports—made themselves such a powerful nation that they have become a wonder and admiration to the whole world. Out of their great superabundance they are able to go into the markets of the world and compete on even terms against the greatest free trading nations. We can therefore take as example that country, which began largely as our own, which is similarly situated, and which, notwithstanding the various and conflicting interests of its many component parts, has always acted from a national standpoint, has always protected its own interests, and has consequently developed into a powerful nation. The United Sttaes have had a single eye to their own interests regardless of the interests of any other country. Away back as far as 1823 they took it into their heads to impose an import duty of $3.75 per ton on French goods brought in French bottoms into the United States. They did not ask France what she thought about it, nor did France ever pass any resolution of non-intercourse on that question. Coming down to later times, it is not many years ago since the United States acquired Porto Rico under their navigation laws. By doing this the United States cut off a very large part of the shipping business of our maritime provinces, but they did this without consulting our interests. Take the law which they passed, and which came into effect on the 1st July, 1906, with regard to the Philippine Islands. I would here take the opportunity of reading the principal clause in this statute, so that this House may understand how very stringent it is:

Be it enacted that on and after July 1, 1906, no merchandise except supplies for the army or navy shall be transported by sea under penalty of forfeiture thereof, between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the voyage, in any other vessel than a vessel of the United States: But this section shall not be construed to prohibit the sailing of any foreign vessel between any port of the United States, and any port or place in the Philippine Archipelago, provided, that no merchandise other than that imported in such vessels from the same foreign port which has been specified on the manifest as for another port, and which shall not have been unloaded, shall be carried between a port of the United States and a port or place in Philippine Archipelago.

Another clause in the same statute provides:

That after July 1, 1906, no foreign vessel shall transport passengers between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, either directly or by way of a foreign port, under a penalty of $200 for each passenger so transported and landed.

There you have a coasting vayage of about 7,000 miles, and that is the way the United States looks after its shipping interests and the interests of its ports; and I do not know that the United States ever found it necessary to find fault with any other country for following its example. It is of equal importance that we should give every possible assistance we can, directly and indirectly, to our shipping interests. That interest is today a declining one. In 1874 we owned 1,158,363 tons of shipping. That went on increasing until 1879, when it reached the amount of 1,332,094. After that it began to diminish and has kept diminishing, until, in 1906, all the shipping we had on our register in Canada was 654,179 tons. That record carries its own lesson. While wooden hulls have had to give way to steel and iron, that is not the sole reason of the decine. The chief reason is that the building of ships has never received that encouragement from this government and parliament which it should, and which it will be necessary for it to receive if it is ever to amount to anything and if we are ever to increase our tonnage either on our great lakes or on our sea coasts. Another indirect advantage of benefiting our shipping interests would be the assistance we would thereby give our own ports. I do not see any argument that can be made for assisting by our tariff foreign ports and railways when we have ports and railways of our own. So that looking over the whole treaty, and taking everything into consideration, we must come to the conclusion that France has got very much the better of the bargain. France reaps a large and present advantage, while we have to look to the future for anything we may get. There is nothing in the treaty, so far as I can see, to cause us to congratulate ourselves on getting anything out of it at present. At the same time, I make this reference to direct importation, either into our country or into France, because I think it well to emphasize the importance of doing all we can for our own vessels and railways and ports. In the short history of Canada it has already been demonstrated that free open ports all the year around are of vital interest to any country, and more especially to this; and I have no doubt that, as the years roll by, history will repeat itself and show us that the possession of these ports is absolutely essential to our existence as a nation. One of the best means to build up these ports is by increasing their business. In this respect, Canada has simply held its own, while, with regard to the other matters, I think the gentlemen of France have got the better of our friend the Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Mr. Brodeur.) But perhaps the next time he may do a little better for Canada.

C. P. R. Official Promoted.

Montreal, Feb. 27—Special)—A circular issued today from the office of D. McNicol, vice-president of the C. P. R., announces the promotion of J. W. Leonard to the office of general manager of the company's lines, in charge of matters relating to maintenance of way and operation, with office at Montreal. The appointment will become effective on March 1st.

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