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SOME VIEWS ON RECIPROCITY

Expressed by Local Business Men of Yarmouth, Digby and Annapolis.—Fishermen Want Free Fish.—Lumbermen Less Disposed to Regard Tariff Concession as Important

The Halifax Chronicle is publishing articles on what T.M. Fraser, one of the editorial staff, learned in regard to the feeling on the question of reciprocity, during his tour along the Nova Scotia south shore. Here is what he says regarding the feeling at Yarmouth:—

"Yarmouth is no exception to the general attitude in favor of reciprocity along the South Shore. I conversed with many of the leading citizens of the place, and found a stronger sentiment towards free trade than in any other place along the shore. Here they would go in for it on almost any terms so strong is their faith in the benefits that would accrue from it. Yarmouth has always been in very close touch with the United States and the trade in that direction is still very large. Here is the collective sentiment of three of the largest fish dealers of the place:—

"We should get the Americans in here on any terms. We have three thousand men who go annually to Gloucester. Many of them live here and in Shelburne and Yarmouth counties. They spend about \$20,000 yearly in getting back and forth for transportation. They make a good living out of the fishing and bring enough home with them to pay their store bills at least. Under reciprocity they would not shut out of Gloucester. A big shipbuilding industry would grow up here. Ships can be built here cheaper and operated cheaper than in Gloucester or Boston."

"It is depressing to recall how the fishing industry in Yarmouth has fallen off. Thirty-five years ago one firm, Ryerson, Moses & Co., operated and outfitted thirty-two hankers and Quero, fourteen Labrador men, and twelve Bay Chaleur men besides an average of six ships in the West Indies trade. There were sixty fishing vessels actually owned in Yarmouth and fifty-eight in Pictou. Today there are not more than sixteen all told."

EVERYTHING IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY.

"There is everything in favor of reciprocity from a financial point of view," said R. E. Spitzer. "We should conduct the negotiations with the greatest care, however, and have the

Americans tied down so they could not evade the issue. As far as fishing is concerned it would keep our men at home. Twenty-five years ago we had sixty ships in deep water fishing and one came after another, chiefly the loss of the United States markets, and those controlled by them, drove our people out of the industry. The loss of the Cuban market, for example, was a big blow to the industry here. The men naturally went to the United States for work. Three-fourths of the Gloucester chips are managed by Maritime Province people. I believe the restoration of that market would develop this and associated industries in Nova Scotia. Free fish would not take our industry to Gloucester. The men are exposed to temptations there to spend their money which they are not here. They have to pay transportation there and back. Many of them come back with nothing. There are two hundred and fifty-six sail of American vessels in the Bay of Fundy today, and under reciprocity we should have them here buying bait, and general supplies. It would mean a great deal to the fishing industry."

WANT YARMOUTH WOULD PROPOSE TO offer for free fish would be free fishing—absolutely the same privileges to Americans as we enjoy, including within three mile limits for everything but lobster."

VIEW OF DIGBY AND ANnapolis.

Digby is interested principally, so far as export is concerned, in fish lumber. The most of the latter goes to the South American market."

On the first question, I got two exactly opposite expressions of opinion Mr. H. B. Short, Manager of the Maritime Fish Co., thinks the Americans would never ask for reciprocity if they did not expect to get a lion's share of its benefits. The Maritime Fish Company ship fresh and smoked fish from Halifax to Vancouver. Their market is Quebec and Ontario. They ship by express and refrigerator cars. They will ship 100,000 boxes of codfish this season. They ship a good deal of fresh cod and are working up a trade in salt fish. Presently they ship about one million pounds. They do not ship any

Shipwrecked in Bay of Fundy

Capt. Herbert Coffill returned to Canning on Wednesday last having lost his schooner the Lone Star and suffering the terrors of shipwreck in the Bay of Fundy through one of the worst gales of the season.

Capt. Coffill had his Lone Star loaded with barrel heads, staves etc. by Silas Gates of Port Williams and was bound for St. John. His journey from Windsor Saturday morning last at 4 o'clock while running at an 8 knot speed and about three hours out of St. John his schooner struck fair into a delirious draft in the bay. He only had time to rush on deck and he and his two sons Dan and John had to leave everything except the clothes they had on and fight for their lives. The schooner soon turned on her beam ends and then after the masts broke away she righted again. The forecast in breaking cleared the sail and by carefully lashing a boom and keeping the forecast aloft until they were comparatively safe while the boom held. They rode all through the terrible storm of Saturday which washed poor Tupper off the deck of the Yarmouth, and hung on all through the wet and cold until Monday when the C. P. B. steamer Mont Temple picked them up right in their track and took the three to St. John.

The two boys and Capt. Coffill looked very well after their trying experience. They speak in the highest terms of the treatment they received on the Mont Temple, providing for them until they left for home on Wednesday morning.

The Lone Star was owned by Capt. Coffill and the loss is about \$1000 besides all clothing etc.

The vessel had been repaired at Hantsport about a month ago and was fit for many years service.—Kentville Advertiser.

FROM WILLIAMSTON TO MANITOBA

Williamston Boy, Frederick L. Schaffner, Now Representing Manitoba in Federal Parliament.—Active in Religious, Educational and Philanthropic work in The West

Among a series of sketches written by Rev. R. Osgood Morse for the Herald, appears the following regarding Frederick L. Schaffner, a native of this country.— Dr. Schaffner was born at Williamston, Annapolis. By diligent use of the opportunities afforded by the common school of his district, Mr. Schaffner fitted himself as a teacher in the common schools of his native province. After some years teaching, he entered Acadia College, whence he graduated in 1882. Proceeding at once to the then new west, he was principal of the academy in Rapid City, Man., for one year. A course in medicine at Toronto University followed this. In 1887, Dr. Schaffner settled in Boissevain, Man., in the practice of his profession. He has been identified with this town ever

FROM WILLIAMSTON TO MANITOBA

since. Dr. Schaffner also acquired large areas of farming lands in Manitoba when prices of land were low. He has carried on extensive farming operations. From the first, Dr. Schaffner took an interest in the public matters of his adopted home. This led to his nomination, by the conservatives of the district of Souris, Man., as their candidate in the general elections of 1900. He was defeated by a small margin in this campaign. But in the campaign of 1904, he was elected to the federal parliament by the same electoral district. This district he still represents at Ottawa. Dr. Schaffner is in evidence in the debates and the business of the house of commons. Dr. Schaffner is also interested in religious, educational, and philanthropic work in the west.

Tobacco Remanded on Murder Charge

Prisoner's Landlady Tells of His Paying a Board Bill the Day After Victim Disappeared.—Sheriff Doubts Tale About Visitor to Jail.

Digby, N. S., Nov. 29.—The preliminary examination of John Tebo, Jr., charged with the murder of Edward W. McGregor, was continued at ten o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Mina Haight's evidence was continued. She said, among other things, that the prisoner had boarded up her room about the first of July until he was arrested. He paid her \$16.50 six weeks ago tomorrow (Wednesday, Oct. 19, the day after McGregor was missing). The amount was paid with a \$10 bill, a \$5 bill and a \$1, and fifty cents in change.

When interviewed, Sheriff Smith in reference to a strange man being at the jail, said no one had been there with the exception of the prisoner's counsel. He would not even allow the detective there.

The second witness called this morning was Walter Vantassel. He said among other things that he had overtook the prisoner on the Bay Road Tuesday night, Oct. 18, and

continued along the road with him until the witness reached his home which is on the same road as the McGregor house and within a mile of it. The witness agreed to meet him at the pool room and he went downtown but the prisoner did not appear that night. The witness left the pool room to return home again at ten o'clock.

The next witness, Mrs. Kaiser, said she met the prisoner on the Bay road near the South End grocery the same night returning from the direction of the McGregor house.

David Sibley, the next witness said that he saw McGregor standing on his own (McGregor's) doorstep on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, about 6.30 o'clock. This is the last time McGregor was seen alive by any witness who has been examined up to the present time.

At this stage of the inquiry Magistrate Harvey said that a lot of evidence had been taken, and he did not think it was necessary to proceed any further, as there was certainly enough evidence to warrant the prisoner being sent up to a higher court for trial. The prisoner was asked to stand up and when asked by the magistrate if he wished the evidence read over to him he said: "No." And when asked if he had anything to say he replied: "Nothing." The prisoner was again locked up in jail awaiting the June term of the supreme court or a special session of the same.

Fruit Growers' Association

The Association of Annapolis, Kings and Hants fruit growers met at Windsor on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last week. The features of the opening meeting were described in last week's issue.

On Tuesday, at the morning session, a collection of boxed apples from the different provinces, was shown, with a demonstration and discussion of box packing, the Fruit Marks Act, and uniformity in gradings.

At the afternoon session Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, of Ottawa, gave a useful address on "Insects injurious to fruit in Nova Scotia," and F. H. Johnson, of Bridgetown, another of the Management of Bearing Orchards. These were followed by discussions.

At the Tuesday evening session there were addresses by Canon Powell, Prof. M. Cumming and others.

The first business of the association at the Wednesday morning meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President—Ralph Messenger, Bridgetown.

Vice-President—A. C. Starr, "Sea View Farm," Port Williams. Secretary—S. C. Parker, Berwick. Assistant secretary—M. K. Ellis, Port Williams.

Treasurer—G. W. Munroe, Wolfville. Auditors—Wm. Black and J. Elliott Smith.

Robert Starr was appointed an honorary member of the executive, the other members of which are W. W. Pines, F. Chipman, Stanley Banks and S. P. Chute. The vice-presidents of last year were all reappointed.

The morning session closed with an admirable paper on "Profits in orcharding," by Professor P. J. Shaw, of the Agricultural college. Professor Shaw's address was of special interest to the practical fruit growers, especially to those who are beginners in the work.

In the afternoon, the association closed its sessions with an address by Professor Merret Wallace, Cornell University, on "The apple scab and its control," which elicited much profitable discussion.

PERRY SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS IN DORCHESTER.

TENNO, Nov. 30th.—Judge Drysdale tonight sentenced E. J. Percy to serve twenty years in Dorchester Penitentiary for killing his wife on the 19th day of September last. The jury took two hours to deliberate, before rendering a verdict of manslaughter.

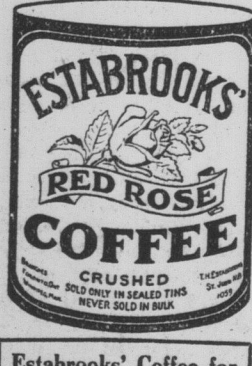
ask for MINARD'S and take no other

Did you ever hear any one say they could not get good coffee except in the States?

I have heard it, scores of times, and it's one of the reasons that made me decide to go into the Coffee business.

Of the Americans who visit us in summer, hundreds take home a supply of Red Rose Tea because they have never tasted such good tea before. I determined to put up a coffee that would make for itself just as good a reputation. It has not been easy, but I am sure I have succeeded.

Estabrooks' Red Rose Coffee, put up in sealed tins is—well, it's good coffee. You and your American friends will say so.



Estabrooks' Coffee for breakfast and Red Rose Tea for other meals.

Estabrooks' RED ROSE Coffee

Try it for Breakfast To-morrow

NOT MUCH INTERESTED.

Annapolis appears to regard this matter with indifference, and what detached air. They expect more than twelve million feet of lumber yearly but very little of it goes to the United States, or would go. Hemlock cut on order, is all that goes there, and they would take it on duty, or no duty. The fish trade is all in dried fish and is confined to the West Indies and South America, and goes chiefly to the States. If they want any lumber in the States they will pay the price, duty or no duty, and if they do not want we cannot sell it under any conditions. The removal of the duty would not affect us in the least. We do not drive the benefit of the present reduction of the lumber duty, they get that. Shipbuilders, we would like to see free cordage binder-twine is free. Other cordage pays twenty-five per cent with a preferential of twenty per cent.

"Dressed lumber cannot be shipped in vessels as it will have to be redried and it suffers damage besides. It is all dressed to order, there and shipped wherever wanted. The only saving would be in the cheaper labor here. Nearly all the lumber business in the States is done in carload lots. They want free lumber but it will be no advantage to us.

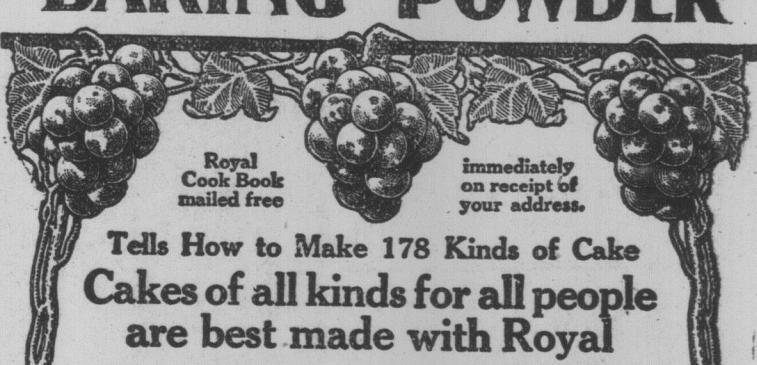
WHAT DO THEY OFFER.

"We want to know what they have to offer us. We want free cordage for our shipbuilding trade. Free cotton for sails would be welcomed by the shipbuilders. Why should we not have free oil for both illuminating and lubricating purposes, in the United States? The duty should be off gasoline for all tests."

Mr. Mills said that, "everything for ship's use comes in bond. The price of Canadian beef is now about equal to American with the duty added. Canadian \$20 l.o.b. St. John; Ahern's, \$15.75 in bond, St. John. Duty \$4.25. In this case the packers got all the duty. Would like free beef and pork, but it would probably cost


(Continued on page 4.)

Royal BAKING POWDER



Tells How to Make 178 Kinds of Cakes
Cakes of all kinds for all people are best made with Royal

SPECIALLY FINE FOR LAYER CAKE



See Dec 14 Journal