

## KING AMERICANS.

of the Quebec Conference of the "World's Industries and Reciprocal Trade."

Sept. 3.—The first phase of the Quebec conference of the "World's Industries and Reciprocal Trade" was a short one, and at its close the delegates of the various countries of the world, who had gathered in the city of Quebec, were dispersed to their respective homes.

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Next came Messrs. Silvester Cunningham and Sylvanus Smith of Gloucester, Mass., who did not want the United States market opened to Canadian fish on any conditions.

They were accompanied by E. G. Preston, H. C. Hall and O. H. Hovey of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who were quite at variance with those of the Gloucester men.

Free fish for free fishing was their slogan. They had other views, too. The smallest delegation numerically, though number for number there was nothing small about it, consisted in the portly figure of ex-Senator Warner Miller, one time of Albany, now of Grand Mare, New Hampshire.

Mr. Miller would like to see a measure of reciprocity between the two countries, and especially the abolition of the United States duty on pulp and paper.

The Gloucester men protested vigorously against the American market being opened to Canadian fish in return for the right to American fishermen to fish in Canadian waters. They contended that the Canadian inshore fisheries were of little value to them, and would go a small way towards compensation for the free admission of Canadian fish.

The Gloucester fishermen are somewhat anxious to effect an arrangement of some kind with Newfoundland, as it would enable them to obtain necessary bait under better terms than at present.

The proposal of the Halifax Board of Trade, contemplating the access of Canadian fishermen to the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico, in return for Canadian concessions, the Gloucester men opposed with all their might.

Against the special interest views of the Gloucester delegation the representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce urged the advantages which a broad measure of reciprocity would bring to the people of both the Dominion and the United States.

In framing a reciprocity treaty they pointed out that it was obviously impossible that each individual interest on both sides should be the gainer, and that the general benefits should be the object sought.

Messrs. Preston, Hall and Hovey, as representing the views of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, would like reciprocity on as broad a basis as possible and made as all-embracing as can be.

While the New Englanders are anxious, however, that reciprocity in trade should be effected, they are not sanguine that such a result will come from the present conference, and all three of the Boston delegation say very emphatically that a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States is not possible with a Canadian tariff in force which extends a preference to British goods.

Either the reciprocity schedule will have to be so sweeping as to bring the duties on American goods in every instance below the present British preferential basis, or there will be no reciprocity.

In this connection Hon. Warner Miller expressed himself similarly. He said that like reciprocity, he said, but that could only come with the abandonment by Canada of any preference for Britain.

If the United States entered into reciprocity arrangements with Canada they did not intend thereby to let in a lot of British goods over the border that had come into the Dominion at 35 per cent. less than the regular tariff.

The question of the Atlantic inshore fisheries, which is understood to have been the subject of discussion by the joint commission on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon, was allowed to temporarily stand over yesterday afternoon, and in its stead the Alaska boundary dispute is understood to have been taken up.

Although not officially announced, it is said that an agreement has been reached by the joint commission and that the settlement of the boundary of Alaska will be left to an outside commission.

It is composed of foreign arbitrators, or to a commission composed of one from Great Britain, one from the United States, and one from Canada, and one from each of the foreign powers. The settlement of the boundaries is now merely a matter of interpretation of the old treaty of 1825.

Surveys have been made by both the United States and Canada and each nation now fully understands the contentment of the other.

A BANKER'S GUESS.  
He Gives It Out That the Conference Has Tipped Don Dickinson.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 3.—A prominent banker here says: "You may take it for granted that the International Commission has arrived at an agreement by which American lumbermen owning timber lands in Canada will be allowed to cut their logs and ship them over to this side instead of being compelled to cut them into lumber on the Canadian side. I am satisfied of this because Don M. Dickinson, who represented the American lumbermen in their petition to the commission, was praying for a modification of the new Canadian tariff law so as to permit those who had interests in Canadian timber prior to the passage of the law to

cut their logs without being compelled to manufacture them into lumber in Canada, yesterday at a meeting of Fisher & Turner, the Bay City lumbermen, advised his clients, the First National Bank of Detroit, to allow Fisher & Turner to continue their logging operations in Canada as a sure means of paying their debts.

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## DAY OF DELEGATIONS

One Section of U. S. Lumbermen Satisfied With Present Tariff.

SO THEY TOLD THE CONFEREES.

A Detroit Banker Says That the Quebec Conference Has Decided in Favor of American Lumbering Interests—An Alleged Tip to Hon. Don Dickinson—Proceedings of Conference.

Quebec, Sept. 2.—Yesterday was a day of delegations at Quebec, and the United States commissioners' souls were grievously tried with the conflict of interests which the spokesmen of the various industries represented developed.

First there were the members of the delegation of American lumbermen, who want no reduction in the duty on sawn lumber.

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## ENDORSED BY CONFERENCE.

Dr. Potts' Million Dollar Methodist Fund Scheme.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PROJECT.

A Committee of Twenty Has Been Appointed to Deal Thoroughly With the Matter—Stirring Words by Great Canadian Methodist—Conference Practically Unanimous—Dr. Courtice's Warning.

Toronto, Sept. 6.—The usual morning session of the conference was omitted yesterday in order to give committees the opportunity of meeting.

The afternoon session of yesterday was specially set aside for the discussion of the million dollar scheme of Dr. Potts. Dr. Potts outlined the history of the movement in detail—it began in England—'Old England, the mother of liberty and the mistress of the world,' as Dr. Potts referred to her in the course of his impassioned address. Mr. Perkins, M.P., an eminent Methodist layman, the son of a Methodist preacher, was its originator, and the idea had been received with tremendous enthusiasm at the Hull conference, where it was finally decided upon—an enthusiasm which quickly spread over the whole of England. Mr. Perkins' proposition, however, had reference to a million guineas. Dr. Potts wishes to duplicate the scheme for Canada in dollars.

The colossal nature of the undertaking and the almost numberless issues it brings prominently to the fore will thus be seen to warrant the sensation it has undoubtedly caused.

The introduction by Dr. Dewar of the Rev. John B. Fraser, federal delegate from the mother church of England, was the first item on the day's programme.

The order of the day was then proceeded with, and the burning topic of the afternoon broached amid a tumult of applause. The Secretary read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Potts, in which he stated that he was ascending the steps of the platform. 'The action of this Conference,' said Dr. Potts, in opening, 'is one that is likely to be historic. Never before has Methodism been confronted with the responsibility of endorsing a scheme of this magnitude. The resolution now submitted to the action of to-day will affect the Methodism of the twentieth century and the efficiency of our church in a vast number of directions. Dr. Potts continued in a similar strain at considerable length, his voice increasing in resonance and volume as he proceeded. Several things were necessary if the scheme were to be a success. Sentiment for one thing was necessary. 'We are sons of noble sires. The time is come for us to follow in their footsteps.' (Great applause.) Another necessary care to be taken was that the scheme should be put into execution along the lines of strict business principles. And, thirdly, from start to finish it should possess a great religious movement. Dr. Potts next dealt with the practical aspect of the question. He admitted that it was a great undertaking, so great that it was staggered the faith of some. But it was impossible to think of a less amount, and it would be unwise to attempt a greater. Dr. Potts urged the conference to accept it, to-day, pointing out that individual effort was sure to follow if they rejected it, and that great and general irritation would thus inevitably follow. Dr. Potts declared his belief that the great task of the work might be finished by June next.

Dr. Inch now appeared as the second of the motion of Dr. Potts. He said he was surprised at his own temerity in consenting to appear as the second of this great scheme. He observed the polish of his boots. 'Observe the polish of his boots,' said Mr. Gibson. 'Without sentiment you might look in vain for it. It would not be there.'

Dr. Courtice of the Christian Guardian then, in a few words of confidence and contagious enthusiasm, said that he was a danger that beset them. If there were unanswerable arguments against the scheme let them be enunciated. The Methodists, he thought, were neither too few nor too poor. Their chief weakness lay in the fact that they were congregational rather than a confessional body. They lacked great leaders. Dr. Courtice also discussed the various uses to which it had been proposed to put the money when once raised. He concluded with an earnest exhortation to the church to look forward and not backward.

Rev. John Lancelley followed. He thought they ought to raise two millions instead of one. He thought the fund ought to be devoted to the paying off of church debts. It was a new issue. The discussion here showed a tendency to ramble off to general subjects, but it was brought home forcibly by Dr. Sutherland. 'I don't care a brass continental,' said the irate Doctor, 'what the world may think. Every class and department with the exception of the Methodists owes to the God of our salvation. We may talk like this till the end of the week and be no better off. I have looked on in positive misery while the enthusiasm of this conference has been allowed to evaporate. We ought to do this thing; we can do it; so in the name of common sense let's get at it.'

Dr. Sutherland suggested a committee of nearly one hundred names to take the matter in hand and report back to the conference. A general desire, however, to hear from some of the laymen present being expressed, Messrs. Cox, Nixon, Bond, Brown and Gurney spoke briefly in favor of the proposal.

Finally a committee of 20 was appointed as follows: Ministers—Messrs. Potts, Sutherland, Ryckman, Rigby, Williams, Joffe, Bond, Brotherton, Gates, Bettes. Laymen—Messrs. Cox, Sevel, MacLaren, Bishop, Allen, Torrance, Bear, Ferguson, Dement.

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Into Amsterdam Is Made by Holland's Youthful Queen.

HER MAJESTY'S SOLEMN WORDS

A City's Royal Welcome to a Royal Little Lady—Industrial and Military Display Witnessed by 200,000 People With Glad Acclaim: The Burgomaster's Address—Scene of Great Festivity.

Amsterdam, Sept. 6.—Beginning at early dawn yesterday vast crowds of people gathered in the streets, which were lavishly decorated, in anticipation of the entry of Queen Wilhelmina. The weather was bright and trains from the provinces brought thousands of visitors to the city. The stands which had been erected along the route of the procession were packed early, as was also the Damplaz. The route to the Royal Palace was lined by 35 workmen's unions and 11 military associations, the latter comprising veterans of 1830-31 and other retired soldiers to the number of 5,000. The Damplaz, a high bridge over the canal, was the principal canal and the streets through which the Queen passed were adorned with festoons and triumphal arches. One of the most elaborate of these decorations was prepared during last winter, the work giving employment to four hundred men. A striking feature in this was a representation of Admiral De Ruyter's old flagship, the Peace.

All the Houses Draped.  
All the houses surrounding the Damplaz were literally covered with gay draperies and natural flowers which extended from the ground to the roof. The Queen arrived at 2 o'clock, and was enthusiastically received. After the Burgomaster had delivered a speech of welcome the Queen drove to the Damplaz. Uniformed guards lined the entire route and kept back the throngs.