

Hon. J. D. Hazen and the Conservative party as represented in the House of Commons in 1891 were not disloyal, but they all favored RECIPROCITY

It is interesting to see where Mr. Hazen and all the Conservative members of the House of Commons stood on the reciprocity question in parliament when they were under the leadership of Sir John Macdonald.

In 1891, Mr. Hazen moved the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, which contained a reference to reciprocity, and which read as follows:

"That we are pleased to be informed that his excellency's advisers availing themselves of opportunities which were presented in the closing months of last year, caused the administration of the United States to be reminded of the willingness of the government of Canada to join in making efforts for the extension and development of the trade between the republic and the dominion, as well as for the friendly adjustment of those matters of an international character which remain unsettled; that we learn with great satisfaction that these representations have resulted in an assurance that, in October next, the government of the United States will be prepared to enter on a conference to consider the best means of arriving at a practical solution of these questions."

In Hansard of May 1, 1891, there is recorded the speech of Mr. Hazen, in moving the address, in which he said:

"It was, I think, most expedient and very proper that the advisers of his excellency, late last year, should have reminded the government of the great republic to the south, of our willingness to join with them, in developing the trade between the two countries. In doing this the government of the day were simply following out the policy which we have pursued in this country ever since the year 1879, when they caused that policy to be embodied in an act which was then placed on our statute book. Now, Sir, it must also be very gratifying to this house to know that, our government having reminded the government of the United States of their willingness to treat with them, a time has been fixed in the month of October next, for holding a conference for the purpose, not only of considering trade matters, but, for the purpose, also, if possible, of arriving at an amicable settlement of all matters in dispute between the two countries, including the fishing question and the Behring Sea dispute. That conference, I believe, will be watched with very great interest by the people of this whole North American Continent. THE RELATIONS AND THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE OF THE TWO COUNTRIES WHICH COMPOSE THE NORTHERN PART OF THIS CONTINENT, ARE IN A COMMERCIAL WAY, IN A SOCIAL WAY, AND IN A FRIENDLY WAY, CLOSELY INTERWOVEN IN MANY RESPECTS, AND I BELIEVE THAT IF A FAIR RECIPROCITY TREATY CAN BE EFFECTED ALONG THE LINES OF THE OLD TREATY OF 1854, IT WILL BE OF CONSIDERABLE BENEFIT TO BOTH COUNTRIES, AND THAT IT WILL MEET WITH FAVOR FROM ALL PARTIES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA."

That which Mr. Hazen approved was a binding treaty, while the trade agreement which the Liberals have secured may be terminated at any time.

It must also be borne in mind that the speech from the Throne, as well as the address in reply, are prepared by the government, and the member to move the address is selected by the government.

The address, therefore, as well as Mr. Hazen's speech in support of it, represented not only Mr. Hazen's views but also the views of the Conservative government and the Conservative party.

THE RECIPROCITY MATTER FROM 1866 DOWN TO 1911

(Montreal Witness.)

It would be difficult to pay a worse compliment to our people's intelligence and information than by the persistent assertion that Canada had given no mandate for reciprocity in natural products with the United States.

Up to 1866 she enjoyed such reciprocity. It saved her from commercial distress and was the only annexation movement Canada ever knew—a movement among the Montreal Conservatives.

1865. A. T. Galt visited Washington unofficially, and subsequently he and W. F. Howland, both Conservatives, went on an official mission to secure, if possible, an extension of the reciprocity treaty which had been denounced by the United States. The Canadian government appealed to the Home government to use its influence at Washington to avert what would be regarded as a great calamity.

1868. A standing offer of reciprocity on the lines of the 1854 treaty, was incorporated in the first tariff law passed by the Dominion parliament under the control of Sir John A. Macdonald, Conservative.

1869—Sir John Rose, finance minister of Canada, Conservative, went to Washington and tried, unsuccessfully, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

1870. Canadian tariff amended, but standing offer of reciprocity retained.

1871. Sir John A. Macdonald, Conservative, on the occasion of the drafting of the Washington treaty, sought, unavailingly, to reopen the question of reciprocity.

1874. George Brown, Liberal, went to Washington and negotiated a treaty in natural products and in a selected list of manufactures. Treaty rejected by the United States senate.

1879. Standing offer of reciprocity incorporated in the National Policy tariff for Sir John A. Macdonald, Conservative. By this the Canadian government took power to take off the duties on United States products by order-in-council in the event of the United States congress doing likewise.

1888. Sir Charles Tupper, Conservative, went to Washington commissioned to negotiate a reciprocity arrangement approaching as nearly as possible that of 1854. As a consideration Sir Charles offered all privileges enjoyed under the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington. This would have opened the Canadian fishing waters to United States fishermen.

1891. Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson and the Hon. George E. Foster, Conservatives, twice visited Washington. They made what Sir Charles described as an unrestricted offer of reciprocity.

1892. Unofficial overtures. Sir John Thompson, speaking in April, 1894, said he had taken occasion to let the United States know that Canada was prepared to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

1898. Unofficial discussion of reciprocity by representatives of the Liberal government.

1898. Unsuccessful attempt of the Joint High Commission, sitting first at Quebec and afterwards at Washington, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

The reason why the matter has been in abeyance since then was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had declared upon this rebuff that Canada would go no more to the United States—that the subject would not be reopened again till the United States made a move to Canada. There has never been any reversal of the uniform attitude of Canada on the subject. The United States did come to Canada and Canada would have stultified herself by not receiving them. There were no premonitions of the protectionist squall till after the agreement had been come to.

"The agreement affords an ample measure of reciprocity, the application of which cannot but foster agriculture, and thereby benefit the vast majority of the Canadian people. And such advantage does not appear to be acquired at the expense of Canadian industry." From "The Reciprocity agreement," by Henri Bourassa.

The second edition of the "Dictionary of Heating" is now ready for distribution.

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The Visit of Curzon.

From time to time during the last few months the cryptic message "Curzon are coming" has been flashed across the Atlantic. Doubtless many of our readers have seen this message, and seeing wondered as to its full purport. It is certainly not a communication of any day importance, for explained in its entirety it means that the greatest measure tailoring house in England, Ireland and Scotland, making a wonderful collection of real British materials in the latest shades and designs. Tweeds, Worsted, Vicunas, Serges, Cheviots, Meltons, Beavers, and in fact every class of fabric for which the Mother Country is so justly celebrated.

The Curzon tour throughout Canada is being conducted by the leading representatives of the house, including one of the Principals, and is conducted not altogether for the purposes of lifting business but with a view to the Principals getting into closer touch with their friends and clients residing overseas.

It is true that the Curzon service annihilates the distance separating Britain's Colonies from their Mother, but this step on the part of the Proprietors to personally pay a tour of inspection to their ramifications across the Atlantic, must do much to even strengthen the very life spirit permeating the house, and enable them to give even more efficient service to their thousands of patrons.

Mr. T. Curzon and his staff will carry with them on their tour all the leading samples, all the latest West End of London and New York and Canadian fashions and will, in short, be fully equipped to take orders and to measure clients for their tailoring needs.

The arrival of the Principal and Staff will be duly advertised in the Dominion newspapers during the tour, and visitors will always receive a hearty reception at the various hotels at which Messrs. Curzon will be staying during their progress through the country. They will always be honored by a visit from clients and will not importune orders. Briefly Messrs. Curzon intend to bring a touch of the Mother Country right into the Dominion. Look out for definite dates.

Heard the "Sausage" Yelp (Los Angeles Herald.)

In a little restaurant where the waiter insists upon shutting down your plate or saucer if a man had ordered a sandwich and a cup of coffee. Then he decided to put an addition to his order.

"Gimme a plate o' that country sausage, too," he told the waiter.

Just then the accident happened.

Somebody stepped on the tail of a small, saucy-looking yellow pup dog that had followed another customer into the restaurant. The dog gave three staccato yelps.

"Ah, just countermand that order for 'sausage,'" growled the waiter with the face. "I didn't know you had to go and make it!"

Canada's total trade with all countries last year was valued at \$769,094,389. More than half of it, or \$404,137,940 was in trade with the United States. Does that fact lessen our loyalty to the Empire?

Sloth and Forgetfulness

and inferior dentifrices are the principal dental foes. A dentifrice that scratches the enamel starts decay instead of correcting it. Lactic acid is the active agent of destruction. It is created by particles of food retained in the crevices of the teeth. The more irregular the teeth the greater retention of particles.

They must be brushed away night and morning after every meal with a good tooth brush and

SOZODONT

SOZODONT penetrates the minutest crevices; helps restore circulation to the gums; gives health and tone to the mouth.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER polishes without leaving a scratch.

SOZODONT TOOTH PASTE is also free from every particle of grit and acid, and like the liquid and powder is supreme as a dentifrice.

Your druggist keeps them.

LIBERAL WARDROOMS

The Liberal Ward Rooms for the various wards are located as follows:—

QUEENS, DUKES, SYDNEY—Climo's Entrance, 85 Germain street.

KINGS—O'Connell's Hall, 85 Union street.

WELLINGTON—LeLachar Hall, 10 Brunel street.

PRINCE—C. A. C. Rooms, 22 Waterloo street, (over Joe Dalzell's.)

VICTORIA—Victoria Rink.

DUFFERIN—609 Main street, (next McConell's Grocery.)

LORNE, LANSDOWNE, STANLEY—Temple of Honor Hall, Main street.

GUYS—O'Connell's Hall, West End.

BROOKS—McCauley's Building, St. John street. 921

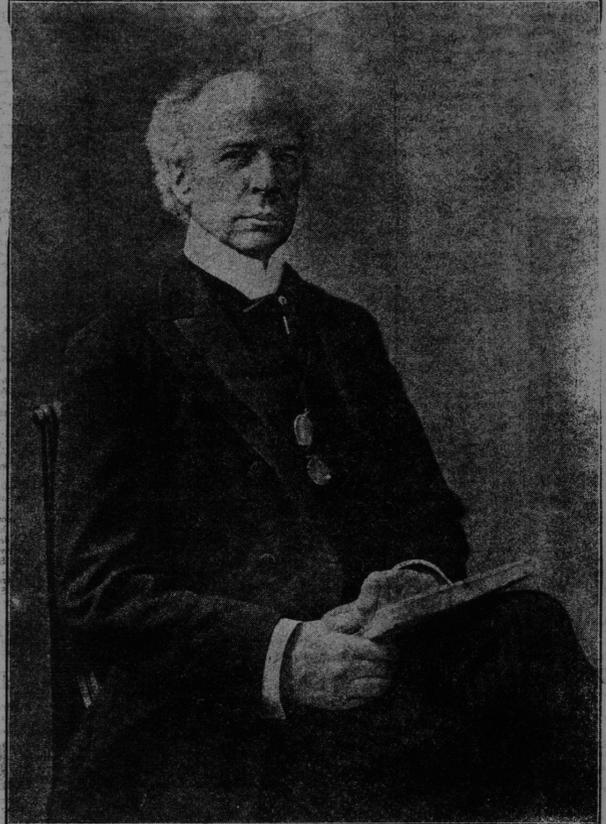
PREMIER'S FIRST POLITICAL VISIT TO ST. JOHN

THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR WILFRID

LAURIER HERE MONDAY 28TH

TO TAKE PART IN A

Grand Liberal Demonstration



VICTORIA RINK AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M. Followed By Address in the Open Air

CANADA'S HONORED CHIEFTAIN has been heard in St. John but once, at a gathering about a decade ago. Therefore his visit next Monday will be the signal for a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm. St. John will give him a most flattering welcome. Sir Wilfrid's coming will afford a splendid opportunity to all citizens to hear the Great Reciprocity Agreement discussed from the standpoint of the leader of the Government. Its great benefits to the people of the Maritime Provinces and particularly to the port of St. John will be clearly pointed out. The speaking programme will include Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works and member from St. John county, candidate for re-election from the city as well as Mr. James Lowell, M. P. P., candidate for the city and county of St. John and others. This will be a red-letter occasion in the political history of St. John. Those who anticipate hearing the Premier speak should make early preparation for the securing of seats. An overflow meeting will be held near Victoria Rink.

MONSTER WELCOMING PROCESSION

Torch-bearers and Brass Bands, concluding at the scene of speechmaking.

SPEAKERS ON THE PROGRAMME

- Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Premier of Canada.
- Hon. William Pugsley—Minister of Public Works, Liberal candidate for the City of St. John.
- James Lowell, M. P. P.—Liberal candidate for the City and County of St. John.

SPECIAL C. P. R. AND I. C. R. EXCURSION AT ONE FARE Ticket Agents Can Give Particulars.

HONOR THE CHIEF