22 1-2c

20 p.c. 17 1-2 p.c.

. 22 1-2c

17.1-2 p.c. 25 p.c.

15c

11c

free 25 p.c.

27 1-2c

## RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT IS FORMALLY ANNOUNCED IN PARLIAMENT AND CONGRESS

Canadian Minister of Finance Presents Details of Agreement Simultaneously With a Similar Statement in Congress at a treaty and there was nothing bind- similar legislation. Washington—Eagerly Awaited Statement Received With ing in this case. It rested on general confidence, general good will and the Enthusiasm by Parliament—Both Government and general feeling that this was for the benefit of both countries. As an illus-Opposition Cheering Hon. Mr. Fielding.

## Wheat, Oats, Vegetables, Fruit Coke and Lumber on Free List

Reductions in Duty on Agricultural Implements from 171/2 per cent to 15 per cent—Duty on Flour and Coal Reduced by 10 and 8 cents Respectively-Mr. Fielding Appeals for Consideration of Agreement Outside of Party Politics

Washington, Jan. 26-Within les than ten months after the announcement of the reciprocity ne-gotiations with the Canadian Government, there was laid simultaeously before the American Congress and the Canadian parliament today a reciprocity arrangement. Usually such arrangements take the form of a treaty, but in the present instance, this was not done, with the result that considerable time will be saved in consummation of the agreement, which can be made effective by a simple majority in each of the two legislatures.

The animating purpose of Secretary Knox appeared to have been to secure a reduction of the "high cost o living," by greatly enlarging the free list so far as it relates to foodstuffs coming from Canada.

The intention of the commissioners to remove all duties on printing paper and wood pulp was effected so far as the Dominion Government could do it outside the limits existing in the laws of the Canadian provincial governments, imposing an export duty on wood cut on crown lands in

The agreement to become effective, must be put in the shape of law amendatory to the existing tariff acts in the United States and in Canada. and it will require sharp work to accomplish this so far as Congress is concerned in the short length of time remaining in the present congress.

Commons chamber this afternoon and vances of the United States President. open up new possibilities to our manwaited with almost anxiety for the result of the trade negotiations, which have been conducted at Washington, were believed to be of considerable importance. Hon. Mr. Fielding, when he entered the chamber at 3.35 o'clock was accorded a rousing cheer, participated in by many members on the opposition side of the House. This is his first appearance in parliament this season. Last fall, he was the victim of a slight facial paralysis from which he seems now to have recovered. The gallerles were crowded and most of the ministers' wives were Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury Northern and the form of the sulfilling and Marchioness of Salisbury Northern and the form of the ministers and the f try of the Minister of Finance was ber to the right of the Speaker.

eve of a debate on such a subject Criticism of Negotiations. Mr. Fielding said at the beginning the government had been criticized for with the United States. It seemed strange to the members of the Govcriticism of such a course consequent upon an invitation from the great republic to the south. Mr. Fielding continued that it was strange that tempts to reach a friendlier trade re-

edge our interest in theirs." The Minister expressed the idea standing and the Minister hoped the that those who had objected to the country would join in saying negotiations would approve not only both Canada and the United States also. In view of the great moment the he would tell in detail later on. we" as to Canadians. When the treaty was in operation, it brought prosper

Ottawa, Jan. 26-There was un- the United States. In view of this, reductions on manufactured articles usual excitement in the House of would it not be strange if the Govern-

would or would not work out for the good of the Dominion. He hoped they while the United States has a duty.

Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury the United States did Canada the Valuation. This is left to the customs actly the same degreerere seated on the floor of the cham-tion at Albany, and Mr. Fielding de-er to the right of the Speaker.

Before the orders of the day were clared that in all the negotiations he complete. Portable engines, called, Hon. Geo. E. Foster complained that a return he had asked for, containing correspondence, was in-complete and this was serious on the strongest desire to accomplish something.

re-opening reciprocity negotiations gotiations at Washington for a treaty. ernment that there should be any gotiations a condition of the United

lation between the two countries. This Government thought the physcologishould be the policy of every Cana- cal time had come to treat with the to us but that is where matters stand. ference were made 331-3 below this Ninety-two million of United States had learned their lesson get an agreement that on both sides Mr. Fielding: "None, we have abso-States people are not ashamed to say and that their statesmen would be that there should be no vexatious returned are interested in our trade. We willing to negotiate with Canada in gulations interfering with the At this point. should not be ashamed to acknowl- a free and friendly way. The nego-

of the negotiations but of the result were gainers. The argument for this subject had, he would review the Months ago, the United States neevents leading up to the present ne- gotiators were informed that this regotiations. Mr. Fielding then went sult would be brought about by muback to the treaty of 1854. After it tual legislation as well as by a formal had been in use some years it was treaty. It must be understood that thought by Canadians to be of great- Canada preferred an arrangement in es use to United States people as the form of a concurrent legislation Mr. Foster: "At what date was this information sent to Washington?

moved. The reason stated was that

lation of the United States shall pro-Question of Good Faith. vide that either does not come in Mr. Fielding said that there was not force till the other nation has passed agreement. Mr. Borden: "Does this mean all or

tration, Canada's reduction on wheat the United States would probably try reduction was 25 per cent, in order to thing would fall through." reach a common basis.

C. C. Owen: "What will be the duty

wheat going into the United Mr. Fielding: "Nothing, not a cent." Secretary of State Knox and this letter agreed with Mr. Fielding's inter-The Minister continued, stating that barley is free. Canada's reduction is some courteous words as to the ne-15 cents a bushel. The United States' gotiators from Canada. Mr. MacLean reduction is 30 cents. "Potatoes are now free. Canada's Government altered its tariff. Would ing influences. This great ideal, re-

free. Canada's reduction is 10 cents, absolutely free to do as it chose. the United States reduction 15 cents | In reply to Major Currie, the Minmon rate of 50 cents, per, barrel sense, the only documents in connection and sawn lumber is made free. It was already free in Canada. It becomes free to lumbermen and manu-

"It has always been a grievance. particularly in Ontario, that duty on was to maintain the British prefercoal bore heavily on the people. So with flour. The duty on flour has been would have to be-if this agreement at the worst time. The United States reduced 10 cents and the duty on coal reduced 8 cents. The coal people will have to bear a cut of 8 cents in duty, tariff with a view to adjusting the namely, from 53 cents to 45. Slack coal is subject to a duty of 15 cents, tions created. on all kinds.

Of Benefit to B. C. United States as well as in Canada. largely interested in this item. In some cases, too, we have made small both nations. but the reductions are small.

although some preliminary business The minister expressed his surprise at ufacturers and they will be able by was transacted, the house paid little the strength and wealth of this op- this to send goods into the United heed to what was going on. The en- position. What he had to propose States. As an illustration, take wire

enjoyed the privilege of sending fish into the United States free. There were some people," he said, "who Fielding said he had a statement thought that the United States should showing the present and past duty

moderate duty. It was noted that extraordinary agreement. It was for under certain conditions was not re- months or even one month. If the government had stood firm

this was entirely a matter for the last year, it would not have been The agreement provides that the jed States and would not be forced gislation of Canada and the legis- into these negotiations as the finance

nothing?" Mr. Fileding: Practically, if we Some other reductions would be dischanged anything in the agreement to make changes too and the whole

Each Country is Free. The minister then read an answering letter to him from United States asked what would happen if either reduction is 20 cents a bushel; the we be where we were?

> ister of Finance said it was neither a treaty nor a convention in the strict which had passed between Mr. Knox and Mr. Fielding.

Mr. Fielding said in reply to Mr. Borden, the object of the Government | ed and undone." lence and so they thought that there with the United States went into effect-a re-arrangement of the present | tariff reduction. Canada had been British preference to the new condi-

Mr. Borden asked if any arrange-"Coke is now made free in the sular certificates. Mr. Fielding said it was impossible to go into details in British Columbia friends will be glad the negotiations. However, there was to hear that, for that province is the general agreement, that these

Statement in Detail.

be allowed to fish in Canadian waters. and effect of the change in each ar-The Government, however, thought ticle. He would have this informathis was an unfair agreement to tion embodied in Hansard with the which they could not agree, and so speech. The financial side was importthe agreement had to be made under ant on the basis of last year's busi-

was in operation, it brought properit is abrogation brought us to the exof Confederation, the policy for was never sint," and Mr. Fiddingtins of Confederation, the policy for reciprocity to the confederation of th

make no arrangement regarding the bounds. Trade was to be dislocated offer of the United States if the order with no assurance that things owing prohibiting the export of pulp wood to this change would last three

forced to give concessions to the Unitminister had seemed to intimate. Mr Borden started an analysis of the On agricultural implements, the

charge to the farmer in the future

in the future would fix their tariff in the interests of their own people That was the United States policy and it was up to the Government o Canada to fix our tariff similarly without yielding to their demands. "The Conservative party stands for reciprocity within the Great British Empire. The Conservative party believes that to that great end Canada should keep itself free from enlargciprocity within the empire, should be United States 25c a bushel. Oats are Mr. Fielding said each party was should be the teaching of her states.

men. This was the future for Can ada, but this announcement of today was entirely at variance with the ideal of Canada. For thirty years the trade limits of Canada had been east and west. Today they had been policy of thirty years and been chang-Mr. Borden also made a point tha these negotiations had taken place

was on the verge of a considerable brought into a position it had through the failure of Government, to stand firm a year ago. Mr. Borden made plea that Canada's future should ments had been made regarding con- be with the British Empire in trade

matters should be treated liberally by both nations.

Mr. Foster asked for a further amplification of the result of the agreement in connection with the British preference.

To Lower British Rates.

Mr. Fielding said if these rates were lower than the rates given to Britain, the rate to Britain would be lowered. The agreement would nessent agreement in the province is entitled to send a delegate, and everyone interested in H. A. Malcolm, of this town, is

smooth and quickly.

James Bennett gave quite a successful dance at his home to a good sized gathering, who expressed themselves delighted with all the arrangements

oard. Innisfail, Jan. 25. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

## THE NEW SCHEDULE

2					
	New Rates of	Red	uctions.	1.7	
1	The following table shows rooms	ctivel	v the pregent	U. S. tar	iff, the new
n	rates proposed in the agreement, the	reduc	tion made by	the U. S	, and the
			a note the second		
-			Rates now	Reduc-	Reduc- tion by Canada
1	[ ] 전 경기되었다. 그 바쁜 보고 마음을 됐다. "라마션은 그림	tariff	proposed	tion by	Conodo by
е	Article—	2	for both U.S. and	. U.S.	CHUNGE
			Canada.	1000	
		1.6	100		
е	Cattle Less than 1 year old Valued at not more than 14 per head	0	free	\$2.00	25 p.c.
	Less than 1 year old	\$2.00	free	\$2.00	-0 p. h.
е	Valued at not more than 14 per head	3.75	free	3.75 27 1-2	0
	Valued at more than 14 per head	27.1	-Z p.c. Iree	27.1-2	p.c. o
	Less than 1 year old Valued at not more than 14 per head. Valued at more than 14 per head Horses and mules Horses over 1 year old valued at \$50	0	Iree	0.	. 0
	Horses over 1 year old valued at \$50	.3.			0
-	or less	0	free	30,00	25 p.c.
S	Horses, N. O. P.	20.00	free	20'00	0 p.h.
	Horses valued at \$150 or less per head Horses valued over \$150 per head	30.00	p.c. free	25 p.	c. 0
,	Horses valued over \$150 per head	1 50	free		11-1216
1	Swine, per head Sheep and Lambs Less than one year old, per head One year old and over, each Other live animals Poultry, dead and alive Alive	1.00	free	. 0	26 p.c.
II.	Tage than one year old per head	250	free	75c	-0
9.	One wear old and over each	1.50	free	1.50	
7.	Other live animals	20 T	c. free	20 p.c	
	Poultry dead and alive	0	0	0	
*	Alive	3c	1b. free	3c 11	25 p.c.
7,	Dead	5c			. 20 p.c.
	Wheat per bushel	25c 10c	free	25c	120
1"	Poultry, dead and alive Alive Dead Wheat, per bushel Rye, per bushel Oats, per bushel	10c	free free	10c	10c
h	Oats, per bushel	15c	iree	15c	100
11	Barley, per bushel	30c	free	30c	16c
-	Barley, per bushel	15c	free		15c
a	Beans, edible, dried, per bushel	45c	free	45c	25c
-	Peas, dried, per bushel Seed Peas	25c	24		L
	Seed Peas	40c	free	25c	or 15c
-			1 55.79	40c	26c
e	l'otatoes, per bushel	25c	iree	290	200
d	l'otatoes, per bushel Corn, (except in Canada for distilla- tion) bushel			150	0
	tion) bushel	IDC	11.66	25c	10c
3	Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	200	free	25c	30c
-	tion) bushel Sweet Potatoes, per bushel Yams Turnips Onions, per bushel Cabbage each	25C	free	25c	80c
y	Turnips	400	free	40c	30c
e	Cabbana coab	20	free	20	30c
	Cabbage each	20			4
2	All other vegetables, natural state FRESH FRUITS—	25c	free	25c	30c
	Apples, bushel	25c	free	25c	40c
n	Pogre hushel	25c	free	25c	25c
e	Pears, bushel Peaches, bushel Grapes, 25c cubic foot capacity of bar-	25c	free	25c	\$1 100 lbs.
-	Grapes 25c cubic foot capacity of bar-				A . 14
-	rels of	pkgs	free	20c	2c 1b.
	Wild blueberries, wild strawberries,	7 .7	52		. ^
t		1c	free	10	0
e	Blackberries, gooseberries, rasposities		. 3 . 7 . 1	10	0
			free	1c	٠.
4	Fresh fruits all other edible fruit in		- 2 - 1	free	or
5		0.7 -	fron .	25c	25e
n	their natural state, N.O.P	25c	free	2c	25c
h	Dried Apples pound	ZC.	free	20	25c
d	Dried peaches, pears and apricots, 1b.	20	free	60	40
	Butter, per pound	00	free	6c	3c
e	Cheese, per pound	90	free	2c	171-8 p.c.
d	Fresh milk, gallon	50	free	5c.	17 1-8 p.c.
e	their natural state, N.O.P. Dried Apples pound Dried peaches, pears and apricots, lb. Butter, per pound Cheese, per' pound Fresh milk, gallon Fresh cream, gallon Ergs per dozen	5c	free	5c	3c
	Fresh cream, gallon Eggs, per dozen Honey, per gallon Garden seed and other seeds, not here in otherwise provided for when in packages weighing over one pound each not including flower	200	free	20.c	3 c
	Conden and other goods not have	200			
	Garden seed and other seeds, not here		100		
	in neckages maighing over one				
	nound each not including flower			2	10.
	seeds from 15c by to 20c lb	free	frec . 1	5c to 20c	10c
1	Grass seed including timothy and			2	100
,	pound each, not including flower seeds from 15c bu. to 20c lb Grass seed. including timothy and clover	free	free	0	10c
-	Flax seed or linseed per bushel	25c		25c	10c
	Cotton seed and other oilseed	1100	free	0	2.00
- 1	TT 44- (19040 1hm)	4 00	free	0	2.00

Extract of hemlock bark
Glycerine, crude, not purified
FISH—
Mackerel, fresh, pickled or salted, lb.
Herring, fresh, per lb.
Herring, pickled or salted, per 100 lbs.
Herring, smoked or kippered, per lb.
Halibut and salmon, fresh pickled,
or salted, per lb.
Cod, haddock, ling, pollock, fresh salted or pickled, per lb.
Boneless, per lb. All other fresh pickled or salted, per All other fresh pickled of salted, per pound.

Salmon and all other fish prepared preserved, N.O.P.

If in packages containing less than half barrels, oysters shelled in bulk, per gallon.

Shelled, in cans, not over one pint, including the duty on cans, per can fover one quart, including the duty on cans per can fover one quart, including the duty on cans per can.

Shelled in cans exceeding one quart in

butting it on but of Mr. Taft being induced to take it off. The President of
the United States did Ganada the
thought of himself discussing the guestempor of himself discussing the guestemporary of himself discussing the guesting of the class of the Shelled in cans exceeding one quart in eapacity, including duty on cans

Biscuits, wafers, cakes and other baked articles composed in whole or
in part of eggs or any kind of
flour or meal when combined
with chocolate, nuts, fruits or
confectionery, also candied peel,
candied popcorn, candieu nuts,
candied fruits, sugar candy and
confectionery o. all kinds

Maple sugar and maple syrup
Canned fruits, including the weight of
package, per pound

Peanuts, shelled, per pound
Peanuts, unshelled, per pound
Pickles, sauces and catsups
Egg yolk, egg albumen and blood al-

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heat than - why the i-steel fire-pot ore heat than n slanting gray

udebaker

and Rice

service to ful

-no other kind

hat the I H (

wer for many

if you prefer,

nish farmers

OF AMERICA

ut freely, cleanse the

ole laxative, prepared

them, send 25c and

ade Mark.

hat the I H C

show you how iangular grate ashes without el - how the gas damper unshine burn

irnaces. install a Sunnace with a to heat your our entire sat-

fumes that he chimney of

nace