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JOHN HOWEY, Managing Editor.
C. F. HAYES, Business Manager.

EXPLANATIONS NEEDED.

Tonight Mr. Borden is to tell us why we should vote against reciprocity. Elsewhere he has urged as one argument that a larger growth of trade between Canada and the United States would weaken our sense of Imperial connection and would thus tend to disintegrate the British empire. That being so, it seems to be the duty of Mr. Borden to produce some explanations as to the conduct of himself, his predecessors and his colleagues in the leadership of the party, unless he and they are to be counted as willing and anxious in days gone by to bring about this weakening of Imperial sentiment and this disintegration of the Empire.

We find that while our Opposition friends were in office trade between Canada and the United States was growing; not growing very fast, to be sure, for nothing grew very fast in those days, but still growing, and all things considered, growing in a way which illustrated the powerlessness of a misconceived tariff to absolutely extinguish the vitality of trade. And if the present logic of our Opposition friends is correct, Imperial sentiment was weakening accordingly and an unholy desire growing up in the minds of our people to be joined with those living across the border. Why then did the government of the day do nothing to stop this dangerous growth? Why were not the duties cracked up to the Haman's gallows limit or higher and the importation ended? Why was not an export duty clapped on, and our disloyal exportation put an end to? Were Sir John Macdonald and his followers and supporters consenting parties to a process which was sapping the vitality of our Imperialism and inclining us to the notion of annexation?

But Sir John Macdonald did more than this; he worked for and planned for the very thing the Government has now secured—reciprocity. Reciprocity was one of the ends he had in mind when he established the National Policy. In the act which brought that policy into force in 1879 he embodied this clause:—

"Any or all of the following articles, that is to say: animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), plants, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, and flour or meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats (fresh, salted or smoked), and lumber, may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty."

Plainly that clause will have to be explained away or Sir John must stand condemned by Mr. Borden of trying his best to bring about what would weaken the bonds of Empire, if it did not break up the whole combination.

That clause stood on the statute books of the country as a standing offer of reciprocity until the year 1894. In the meantime Sir John had passed away and had been succeeded in turn by Sir John Abbott and Sir John Thompson. Were these men also parties to an offer to weaken the Imperial sentiment in this country and supplant it by annexation sentiment?

Mr. Foster, too, needs some polishing up, if he is to escape conviction by Mr. Borden. In 1894 he revised the tariff act. He continued the offer of reciprocity, though in slightly altered form. He did away with the clause quoted above and inserted a whole handful, of which the following is a sample:—

"The whole or part of the duties hereby imposed upon fish and other products of the fisheries may be remitted as respects either the United States or Newfoundland, or both, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that the governments of the United States and Newfoundland, or of either of them, have made changes in their tariffs of duties imposed upon articles imported from Canada, in reduction of repeal of the duties in force in the said countries respectively."

Other similar clauses gave the Governor General power to bring reciprocity into force, whenever the United States were willing, in regard to eggs, shingles and pulp wood, green and ripe apples, beans, buckwheat, peas, potatoes, rye, rye flour, hay, vegetables, barley and Indian corn. This was quite a formidable list of farm products in which Mr. Foster asked the United States to be good enough to give Canada reciprocity in the year 1894. He, too, is among those leaders of the party who would have gladly introduced a policy which Mr. Borden now says would have a destructive influence upon the relations of Canada and the Mother Land. To make the point clear, here is a paragraph from the speech which Mr Foster made when he introduced the tariff act of 1894:—

"When they, the people of the United States, look over the items in our tariff as it shall have passed this House, they will find that line after line, article after article, grade after grade, we have given them a better chance to get into our market than they have given us to get into their market; consequently legislative reciprocity so far as trade is concerned, shines out from the propositions that the government put before the House today in a far greater degree than it does out of the legislation which they have proposed, and which is in progress through their Congress."

That convicts him, beyond a doubt. He is numbered among the disruptionists, the succession of loyal Conservative leaders who through almost twenty years of power continued to labor without ceasing to bring about the disintegrating consequences of reciprocity.

Humiliating as it may be, it is surely cause for gratitude that after Macdonald, and Tupper, and Abbott, and Thompson, and Foster and the other pigmies of the days gone by, there should arise a Borden to tell us that these honored heads of the party were either simpletons or traitors. But one disquieting fact has yet to be explained; why the oracle has been silent so long. For many years now Mr. Borden has been a member of the House, and for a good part of the time the leader of the Opposition. During that time trade with the United States has gone on increasing, both as regards imports and exports. And if his present argument is sound, annexation sentiment has been growing proportionately. There is surely an explanation coming as to why he did not long ago rise to warn us that our patriotism was waning, and annexation sentiment growing up in its place. Surely it was his duty to urge the heightening of the tariff walls to stop this menacing growth of trade and treason. On his own account, as well as that of his predecessors and his chief lieutenant, Mr. Borden has some explaining to do.

Mr. John Herron, Opposition M.P. for Pincher, has not joined the speaking party of Mr. Borden. The other day the press agent of the party sent along word that John was spending a pleasant time with the party in his country. Mr. Herron is the man who says he will vote for reciprocity, not because he thinks it a good thing but because nine out of ten of his constituents do, and because the nine have votes. His "good time" no doubt consisted in humping his respected leader into these nine out of ten reciprocity men and hearing what they had to say to him. But the pleasure can hardly have been unalloyed, for Mr. Borden was there for the purpose of convincing the constituents of Mr. Herron that that gentleman proposed to vote for something not in their interests. If his speech had the effect it was designed to have, John will find himself in a funny position when polling day comes round. To be defeated is bad enough from John's stand-point—bad enough to be avoided if possible by voting for a measure one does not approve of. But to have the ground cut from under one's feet by his own leader would be the limit. John, we may take it, is not altogether wishful that the party have convinced the people of Pincher Creek to vote against the man who votes for reciprocity.

A man was brought to a Montreal hospital with the lower half of his face blown away by a giant firecracker. More stringent regulations of the handling of these dangerous agents of jubilation must be undertaken in Canada. Making a noise seems to be the universal way of expressing patriotism or commemorating an anniversary. But explosives make no allowance for the sentiment of the person handling them—or that of the by-standers. It is inconsistent to regulate the handling of fire arms and put practically no restriction on the use of powerful explosives done up in pasteboard wrappings. That it is costly inconsistency we are reminded very forcibly and very often.

Mr. Middleboro, M.P. for North Grey, has come west to join the anti-reciprocity speakers. Mr. Middleboro is a lawyer. He should be quite at home among the millionaire lumber dealers, lawyers and doctors who are conducting this educative mission among our benighted agriculturists. There is, it should be said, one farmer in the party—Mr Broder of Dundas. He is the man who told the House of Commons that the annexation talk in which his leader is indulging is nonsense. He seems to have been brought along to give an air of democracy to the distinguished company.

Canada is now the seventh wheat-producing country in the world. Per head of population we probably produce more wheat for sale abroad than any other people, and the volume of it grows every year by a tremendous percentage. The securing of new wheat markets is something we cannot afford to regard with indifference.

The removal of the ban of the railway commission will allow freight traffic on the branch line of the G. T. P. south from Tofield. That opens a new and splendid section of the province to trade. In it Edmonton merchants should be able to do a thriving business.

Mr. Borden argued in Calgary that under reciprocity the price of wheat would be fixed on an export basis. On what basis does he fancy it is fixed now?

Trade or tariffs?

OBSTRUCTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Toronto Globe—It seems incredible that Mr. Borden should repudiate the charge of obstruction levelled by the grain-growers against the Opposition in Parliament in the matter of reciprocity. In other respects Mr. Borden has been frank and explicit, but no one can look over the nine thousand pages of the Hansard reports of a session that is still unfinished without recognizing that the Opposition has been deliberately delaying the progress of public business.

Mr. Borden is not candid when he says that the Liberals have filled more columns of Hansard in debating reciprocity than the Conservatives. In the first place there are a good many more Liberals than Conservatives in Parliament, and in the next when Liberals ceased to reply to the Opposition speeches the Tory press throughout the country declared that the Government proposed to put the measure through by brute force, but the Conservative members would talk till the snow came in the effort to force a general election before the adoption by Parliament of the reciprocity agreement.

There has been no suggestion of the abandonment of that attitude. It was adopted by the Tory caucus at Ottawa when Mr. Borden declared that reciprocity would be fought to "the bitter end." When the House resumes it will speedily become apparent that there is on the part of the Opposition an intention to make the conduct of public business impossible by obstructing the passage of supply and so forcing the Government to the country on the reciprocity issue.

The Conservatives are within their loyal rights in doing this, for there is no machinery by which debate can be arbitrarily ended, but while taking advantage of their power to obstruct it is ridiculous to pretend that obstruction is legitimate debate. Instead of asking the grain-growers, "Have we no right to debate reciprocity?" Mr. Borden should have admitted frankly his intention to force a general election on the issue.

WHO IS PAYMASTER HERE?

A gentleman named Whiddon Graham has been writing to the Montreal Star, warning Canadians of the peril to their national existence of reciprocity in natural products. He sees in the proposed agreement a conspiracy of the great papers of the United States to obtain duty-free print paper and also the first step toward annexation. Mr. Graham is a Canadian by birth, who long ago annexed himself to the United States. Of that personal annexation he has not repented, so that his good precepts are somewhat nullified by his evil example.

While it is a matter of indifference to his fellow-countrymen which side of the border he prefers for purposes of residence, Mr. Graham's letter, under the circumstances in which it was written, is worthy of some notice. For he is the same man who three weeks ago admitted on oath before the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United Stats that in opposing reciprocity he was an instrument of the United States trusts and was working for them in the hope of securing ample recompense, under the cloak of the Grangers' organization. The firm of Allen & Graham, backed by the expectation of ample funds from the trusts whom they had served upon previous occasions, had a large share in rousing the northwestern farmers of the United States against the agreement and carrying on the lobby in the Senate.

The exposure of the operations of Messrs. Allen & Graham and the proof supplied that the trusts were striving to prevent reciprocity turned the scale at Washington in favor of the agreement, and its adoption is now almost certain. What does the letter to The Montreal Star presage? Having failed at Washington, are the trusts of the United States going to try to defeat it at the polls in Canada by spreading abroad the ridiculous idea that reciprocity means annexation? If that is the program its working out has been entrusted to very poor agents. The men who a few weeks ago were scaring the farmers of Minnesota and Dakota with stories of the deluge of wheat that would be poured in upon them under reciprocity by the "colossus of the north" will not scare the Canadian farmer out of his desire for larger markets by representing the men of the northern zone as poltroons prepared to destroy their country for a few cents a bushel on wheat. There is no field in Canada for Mr. Whiddon Graham. Even Mr. Lash's League could not afford to hire him. The trusts of the United States have been his paymasters heretofore. Who is paymaster here?—Toronto Globe.

NO REDUCTION.

There was nothing new of consequence, either of matter or of argument, in Mr. Borden's speech in the Thistle rink. Substantially it is the speech he has been delivering at various western points during the past ten days. As usual, the preliminaries consisted in an hour's fishing for anti-reciprocity votes, with the Hudson Bay railway, terminal elevators and chilled meat as bait. The gist of that portion of his address having relation to the question of the hour is that he is opposed to tariff reduction. Not only is he hostile to the reciprocity agreement. He is as well, opposed to any extension of the British preference unless the British people first impose a tax upon the food products they import from foreign countries. As the British people have repeatedly made it clear that they have no intention of doing anything so foolish, and as each of the British political parties when in power has explicitly declined to stake its existence on doing so, the dictum of Mr. Borden is tantamount to saying that there would be no extension of the preference either vertically or horizontally if he had the making of the Canadian tariff. It is part of his scheme too to put between Parliament and the tariff a commission whose duty it would be to know everything about the tariff and its operation and to advise the Government what, if anything, ought to be done about it. Mr. Borden being an avowed protectionist, it is to be supposed that the commission appointed by him would be composed of men who understood it to be no part of their business to seek out reasons why the tariff should be reduced; if not of men deeply and continuously conscious of the great blessings of protection and the advisability of conferring them whenever and wherever possible. A tariff commission is all right if it consists of men whose purpose is to look for opportunities to cut down the tax rate without injuring some important industry in the country; but a commission whose business would be to look for opportunities to raise the rates is not a proposition the consumer is likely to get enthusiastic over; and Mr. Borden's tariff views being what they are, that is the only kind of a commission we would be reasonable in expecting from him.

On one other point the Opposition leader was clear to a demonstration—that there is not really any good public ground upon which to oppose the reciprocity agreement. Statistics were quoted, of course, to show that at some time or other the prices of farm products at some points in Canada were higher than at some points in the United States. Quite as convincing figures have been printed in these columns during the past three months showing exactly the contrary to be the case. But the validity of the reciprocity agreement does not depend upon proving that at any time Mr. Borden may see fit to choose the prices of farm products at any points he may select in the United States were higher than at any points he may select in Canada. It rests upon the principle that on the average and in the general way the prices of such commodities must be more stable—and if there be any difference must be higher in price—in the country which has the largest consuming population in proportion to the amount of foodstuffs produced in it. That principle has not been assailed from responsible quarters, and it is not liable to assault. It is self-evident, requires no proof, and is not at all affected by adroitly compiled tables, which if true, only go to illustrate the exception which proves the rule. Aside from this pretentious attempt to discredit its economic value, the only other reason assigned by Mr. Borden for opposing the measure is that it might undermine our loyalty and beget in us a desire for annexation. That sickly slander of Canadian manhood needs not to be considered seriously.

In effect Mr. Borden's speech consists of a back-handed confession that the reason he is opposing reciprocity is political rather than public. That any public interest would be injuriously affected by the agreement he failed to prove. That any industry of national magnitude or importance would be handicapped he did not attempt to establish. That the farmers of the country would not be benefitted by the agrement he indeed attempted to show, and succeeded only in showing how futile was the effort. Nor, while condemning the agreement, did he hold out the alternative of another market which could be opened to the ever-growing volume of our farm products. That we are multiplying our farm production Mr. Borden must know. That if we continue to multiply this prodution without at the same time securing entry to new markets, the tendency of prices must be downward rather than upward is a simple calculation. To meet and avoid this tendency beforehand the Government negotiated the reciprocity agreement. Mr. Borden condemns the agreement, but offers us nothing in place of it in the way of market enlargement. Public reasons for his course being wanting, there is left only the conclusion that it is dictated by considerations of supposed party advantage; that it is taken in the hope and with the object primarily and chiefly of reviving and animating the mutually profitable relations which have existed between the party he leads and the powerful financial, transportation and manufacturing interests of the country. Upon that reunion Mr. Borden has staked his chances of success, and confidently tells the public that from him they need expect nothing in the way of tariff reduction, or of reciprocal arrangements for the opening of new markets to the products of our farms.

The Victoria Times thinks Mr. Borden's western tour is a waste of time. For, Mr. Borden it may be; but for his opponents it is a very profitable and altogether satisfactory expedition. The result of it is to assure the public on the best of authority that the Opposition are opposed unalterably to reciprocity, and that there is really no substantial reason why they or anybody else should be opposed to it. By rights the Liberals should pay the expenses of the tour. They would probably offer to do so but that the money comes from the pockets of those who can well afford to spare it and who are spending it in the supposition that they are furthering their own interests. When the enemy makes war against himself and at his own expense things are not going too badly.

Mr. J. H. G. Bergeron is about as funny as Mr. Tom Marks; with the difference that Mr. Bergeron's funniness pretty often gets him into trouble. Three years ago his constituents came to the conclusion that a joker of his stamp was not a fit and proper person to send to Parliament to represent them. A few days ago Mr. Bergeron had to wire back to Regina from Lethbridge that one of his fool remarks at the Regina meeting was not intended as a slur upon the wife of President Taft.

Residents of St. James district in Winnipeg, despairing of the authorities doing their duty, have taken to reading addresses to the inmates of bawdy houses, asking them to move. The authorities will now perhaps convert St. James into another segregated district, to prevent the inmates of these houses being bothered by the respectable people in the community.

The British Government has expressed willingness to negotiate an arbitration treaty with the United States. Is this, too, a disloyal and disintegrating proposal?

A man flew over the Niagara falls and under the suspension bridge. Who or what benefitted by the performance?

Trade or tariffs?

OBSERVATIONS

Quebec Telegraph—Those who fear tariff relief think it would be an awful thing if a Government should step out of the way and let them buy what they want.

London Advertiser—Those who have been condemning Laurier will now have to condemn every Premier of the Empire. It is a lunatic who thinks everybody else wrong.

Toronto Globe—A Kansas man overcome by heat twenty-seven years ago has since lived in a cave every summer, enturing abroad only at night. Compared with the Canadians who are afraid of tariff relief he at least has the excuse of experience for his stupidity.

Ottawa Free Press—They are quietly laughing in London at the statuary on the pillars representing Ontario. One of these pieces represents angels, but they are blowing on coach horns.

If James Whitney won't see the joke himself, and Hon. James Duff will think they are as fine pieces of art as are produced at any Simcoe county fair.

Halifax Chronicle—Among the representative American "farmers" who opposed the reciprocity agreement were the general manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, several persons interested in pulp and paper, and the President of the American Woollen Company. Big interests on both sides are opposed to freer trade.

Vancouver Province—Owing to the ups and downs of their stock, mostly downs, the shareholders in the German dirigible balloon transportation company, have not received any dividends on their investment, and are inclined to regard it as a hot air proposition. Count Zeppelin is charged with being to flightly, and those financially interested favor the appointment of a board of control.

Winnipeg Free Press—The Grain growers are everywhere standing to their guns in the matter of reciprocity. To do so would mean the ruin of the organization. The reciprocity act is the direct result of their representations to the Dominion Government; and every consideration of honor, as well as of self-interest, demands that they give it an unwavering support.

London Advertiser—The street car company in Greeley, Col., has hit upon the device of placing mirrors on the forward side of its exits, to induce women to turn that way the last thing before alighting. The danger seems to be that in her absorption a woman may neglect the step altogether, whether frontward or backward. Possibly some of the men, too.

Brantford Expositor—No sensible man either in Canada or the United States believes the political union of the two countries to be either practicable or desirable; still fewer believe that it would be promoted by freer interchange of natural products. The men who talk that way are chiefly those who seek to appeal to prejudices either for the purpose of promoting personal or partisan ends.

Montreal Gazette—Twelve years in prison was the punishment awarded to Duez, the French Government official who embezzled $1,200,000 of the funds raised by the sale of the confiscated property of the religious orders. The case serves to illustrate the difference between the State and some of the people who constitute it. Has in this case the State's moral right to what Duez took was about as weak as his own. Only a state, however, can confiscate; the man robs or steals.

Winnipeg Tribune—If Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not accepted the offer of President Taft for a conference and consummated a bargain he would have been denounced as an incompetent by men who are now denouncing him because he made a bargain. The men who are talking annexation in Canada are, with few exceptions, doing so for the purpose of making party capital. They are a dangerous but fortunately a small class in this Dominion.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review—In ddddddddHhIe ETA SHR MFW MFW reading the criticisms of a portion of the British press in regard to Premier Laurier and the Imperial Conference it is always well to keep in mind what this press represents. Much of this criticism depends for its inspiration, as much of the information receives its coloring, from the Unionist and Tory press in London. This Tory and Unionist press is very powerful in shaping press opinion; but public opinion is something different. If public opinion were always represented by the press opinion of London, iLberalism would have a very poor show. Any man in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's shoes would have a very difficult task satisfying the Conservative press of either Canada or England, and it is not surprising that he has failed to satisfy it. Neither is it, perhaps, to be regretted.

Montreal Witness—For a good while, however, Canadian expansion has been continuous. This has enabled the highly capitalized mergers to "absorb" in time their water stock and the majority of those which have been established a few years are now paying fat dividends on that "water" stock—all this, of course, at the expense of the general consumer, who is charged the highest prices possible to be screwed out of him by the monopolies. In other words, the mergerers have found means to turn the unexampled flood of prosperity, which should have belonged to all, into their own pockets, leaving the people worse, not better off. These monopolists, mergerers, promoters, or whatever they prefer to be called, are indeed discounting the prosperity of the country for years to come and storing up many millions. They have no more actual concern with the industries they bleed than the tramp who milks the farmer's cow and passes on his way, has to do with farming.

Montreal Herald—As the New York Post points out, Mr. Borden is now telling the Canadian farmers on our side of the border the same story that the American opponents of reciprocity are telling the farmers just over the line, which it that the farmer stands to be injured by the broadening of the market for farm products. The American farmer is to lose by letting the Canadian supplies into the American market. The Canadian farmer is to lose by letting the American supplies into the Canadian market. The Canadian farmer is told that he can do better by keepin a careful organization of the products of American farms, now effected and manipulated by a very capable croup of business men and speculators. The Canadian farmer is told that his safety lies in withdrawing from all other temptations and keeping his products within the range of operations of a similar organization on this side. That either organization would disappear if the reciprocity agreement went into effect is not to be presumed. But Mr. Borden and the trouble making Senators at Washington are anxious to have the farmers believe that it would not be safe for them to have a choice of markets.

That the creed of common sense has not been eliminated, however, is shown by the way our farmers, at least, go right on wanting what Mr. Borden says he will not allow them to have.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A Missourian from the Ozarks recently went to the city to see the sights. He had never been in a big city before. He walked down the street, looking in the windows and enjoying himself hugely. At one place he saw a sign reading: "Women's exchange."

The mountaineer hurried into the store, which was filled with various specimens of feminine handicraft.

"Is this the woman's exchange?" he asked.

"It is," answered a very tall, very gaunt and very spinsterlike person behind the counter."

"Be ye the woman? and he eyed her keenly.

"I guess I am?"

"Well, I guess I'll keep Sal," he said apologetically, hurrying out—Spokane Review.

A pretty story about the wit of Mrs. Taft has recently amused Washington society.

Mrs. Taft, at a diplomatic dinner, had for neighbor a distinguished British traveller, who shocked a little unduly of his nation's politeness.

"We French," the traveller declared, "are the politest people in the world. Everybody acknowledges it. You Americans are a remarkable nation, but the French excel you in politeness. You admit it yourselves, don't you?"

Mrs. Taft smiled delicately.

"Yes," she said. "That is our politeness."—Pittsburg Leader.

Positive wife—John, why do you talk in your sleep? Have you any idea.

Negative husband—So as not to forget how, I suppose. It's the only chance I get!—Puck.

Teacher—Tell me, how do you prove that the earth is round?

Dull but smart pupil—I never said it was—Puck.

Mrs. Griggs' daughters were taking music lessons, and she called upon their instructor to inquire as to their progress. Upon her return she seemed thoughtful, and remarked to Mr. Griggs:

"I can't really make out what the teacher meant about the girls' voices"

"What did he say?" inquired Mr. Griggs.

"He said that Mamie's voice was good, but that Maude's was better still."—Youth's Companion.

SUPPOSED VICTIM OF MURDER RETURNS

Two Men Held on Charge of Killing C. C. Weymouth When He is Discovered Working as a Butcher in Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Sherbrooke, Que., June 27——C. C. Weymouth, the supposed victim of a murder at Biddeford, Maine, is said to be working as a butcher in Sherbrooke. This message received in Sherbrooke has been the means of clearing a mystery that has baffled the Biddeford police for nearly six years. This morning, Officers Daniel Hamilton and Mr. Emery, a Biddeford lawyer arrived in town. A search among the butchers found one who directed the officers to Brady Bros. grocery store. Here Hamilton found a man whom he identified as Weymouth. The man admitted his identity. He had been in Sherbrooke for nearly five years.

Tonight he left with Hamilton and Emery for Biddeford, where he formerly worked as a butcher. Weymouth had been a member of a "bad gang" in Biddeford. About six years ago he mysteriously disappeared and the popular opinion was that he had met with foul play.

A short tibe ago a Dr. Snow of Biddeford, formerly a friend of Weymouth, was arrested on a charge of burglarly. Two of his children at the time informed the police that Weymouth had been murdered by two men. Buzzell and Merrill and that they had seen them bury the body. Merrill and Buzzell were arrested and are being held on a charge of murder. The date for the preliminary hearing had been fixed but Weymouth's return will doubtless give them immediate freedom.

West Victoria Liberal Nomination.

Lindsay, Ont., June 23.—West Victoria Liberals today nominated C. E. Weeks, K.C., of Woodville, to contest the legislature. They also passed a resolution of sympathy to S. J. Fox, the Conservative member, who has been ill for months.

BRITAIN APPROVES OF PEACE PROPOSALS

Washington, June 27.—The answer of the British government to the American general arbitration proposal has been received and it is now almost certain that President Taft will be able to submit an arbitration treaty for the approval of the senate before the close of the present session of congress.

While the reply is not conclusive and is in the nature of a counter proposition, the suggested amendments do not touch the general principle of the original proposition, and indicate a willingness upon the part of the British government to sign a treaty along the lines laid down at the earliest possible moment.

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Money to Loan on Improved Farms

Edmonton Agency—
Bank of Montreal Building,
E. C. PARDEE, Agent.

TENSION IN T
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Keen Feeling Exists
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Over Reciproc

Washington, June 27—T
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July 24th, on the wool bill
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Penrose Objected

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backward steps should now
Friends of the bill, on the
side, however, led by Senat
and Bacon, said the senate
dently been off its guard
permitted the bill to be adv
intentionally. Senator Penr
consented to having it rest
former status.

The feeling that developed
incident was not so marked
as that which greeted Sen
rose's attempt to fix a tim
vote on the bills. The insu
jected to any definite data
ciprocity vote; and the fina
mittee was extricated from
barrassing position of ha
other votes, determined by
tion from Senator Root.
Democrats and insurgent
have welcomed the fixing of
two dates so that the tarif
could be forced up to Presi
ahead of the reciprocity bil
latter held back as a means
his signature to the others.

The Penrose request will
ed from time to time and
ditions seem favorable.
the friends of reciprocity ma
to change the order allowi
on the tariff bills to come
they will not do so at pres

Agreement Defended

A defense of the Canadian
city agreement was made on
of the senate today by Senat
send, of Michigan, insurgen
lican. Not only would he
support to the bill now u
sideration, the senator dec
he would have a treaty wh
have included all of the pr
Canada and the U.S. industr
free list. Careful and unbia
had convince him that the
would benefit both countrie

"But I am convinced,"
"that reciprocity with Ca
never be the greatest suc
manufactured as well as na
ducts meet no customs wall
ing between the two countr

NEW FRENCH CAB

Paris, June 27.—The ne
cabinet was definitely cons
night and Joseph Caill
premier, who succeeds M.
sented his colleagues to
Fallieres, who signed the
decrees. The cabinet is
as follows: M. Caillaux,
minister of the interior; J
justice; Justin G. Deselv
affairs; L. L. Klotz, finan
Messimy, war; Theophile
marine; Jules Steeg, pub
tion; F. Auffray, public
Couyba, Commerce; Jules
culture; M. Lebrun, colo
Renoult, labor. Under
Interior, M. Lavy; Finan
nard; Fine Arts, M. Duja
M. Chaumet.

The members of the
about equally divided for
proportional representat
is taken to indicate tha
government's policy will
compromise acceptable to

Had to Jump for

Montreal, June 27—Bet
and twenty men, mostly
had to jump for their live
of a blaze that broke
o'clock this morning in
storey building at 460 St
occupied by the restaur
and a lodging house, pe
by foreigners.

To Search for Spe

Winnipeg, June 27.—A
from the National Museu
ington is here today
Northern British Colu
they expect to obtain spe
will spend ten weeks in

Game Called

Winnipeg, June 27—T
Moose Jaw baseball gam
off today out of respe
Hon. T. M. Daly, who
place this afternoon.